



REPUBLIC OF SLOVENIA



STATISTICAL OFFICE OF THE REPUBLIC OF SLOVENIA

INTERMEDIATE QUALITY REPORT

EU-SILC-2008 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	12.3
men	11.0
women	13.6
0-17	11.6
18-24	9.7
men	9.2
women	10.3
25-49	9.6
men	10.1
women	9.1
50-64	12.4
men	13.6
women	11.4
65+	21.3
men	11.7
women	27.6

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

	At-risk-of-poverty rate (%)
all households without dependent children	15.8
one person household, total	41.9
one person household, male	37.3
one person household, female	44.3
one person household, under 65 years	35.8
one person household, under 65 years, male	41.7
one person household, under 65 years, female	28.0
one person household, 65 years or more	47.2
one person household, 65 years or more, male	23.0
one person household, 65 years or more, female	51.4
two adults no dependent children, both adults under 65 years	11.2
two adults no dependent children, at least one adult 65 years or more	15.3
other households without dependent children	6.8
all households with dependent children	9.9
single parent household, one or more dependent children	28.8
two adults, one dependent child	12.0
two adults, two dependent children	8.3
two adults, three or more dependent children	11.3
other households with dependent children	6.8

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	34.3	14.6	4.8	3.7
all households with dependent children	57.0	38.1	14.0	3.6

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	12.3	10.3	12.3	10.2	21.3
Men	10.9	10.8	10.9	10.7	11.7
Women	13.6	9.7	13.6	9.6	27.4
At work	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.1	(0.0)
Men	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	.
Women	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	.
Not at work	19.8	18.8	20.2	19.4	21.4
Men	18.2	21.6	18.6	22.6	11.8
Women	20.9	16.6	21.3	16.9	27.5
Unemployed	37.7	37.7	37.6	37.6	-
Men	39.1	39.1	39.1	39.1	-
Women	36.7	36.7	36.4	36.4	-
Retired	17.9	11.9	17.9	11.9	21.3
Men	12.9	15.2	12.9	15.2	11.7
Women	21.2	9.8	21.2	9.8	27.4
Other inactive	20.3	20.2	21.6	21.5	(36.6)
Men	22.4	22.4	24.3	24.2	.
Women	18.4	18.2	19.4	19.1	(39.9)

- 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 (%)
Age 0+	
owner or rent-free	11.4
Men	10.3
Women	12.4
Tenant	25.2
Men	20.8
Women	29.2
Age 0-17	
owner or rent-free	10.2
Tenant	26.7
Age 18-64	
owner or rent-free	9.6
Men	10.3
Women	9.0
Tenant	21.7
Men	20.3
Women	23.1
Age 65+	
owner or rent-free	20.3
Men	11.6
Women	26.0
Tenant	49.4
Men	15.3
Women	63.0

() 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	6535	13724
in PPS	8395	17629

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

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

S80 / S20	3.4
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Indicator 4: Relative at-risk-of poverty gap by age and gender

	Relative at-risk-of-poverty gap (%)
Total	19.3
Men	20.9
Women	18.8
0-17	16.3
18-64	20.2
Men	22.0
Women	18.2
65+	20.1
Men	18.1
Women	20.6

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	3.2	6.8	18.8
men	3.3	6.2	17.1
women	3.1	7.4	20.5
0-17	2.4	5.6	18.3
18-64	3.1	5.8	16.1
men	3.7	6.4	16.3
women	2.5	5.2	15.8
age 65+	4.5	12.6	31.1
men	2.7	6.2	20.7
women	5.7	16.7	37.9

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	23.0	38.6
Men	21.4	35.9
Women	24.5	41.2
0-17	23.4	26.3
18-64	20.6	31.2
Men	20.6	30.2
Women	20.5	32.2
65+	32.9	85.3
Men	25.8	86.2
Women	37.5	84.8

Indicator 15: Gini coefficient

Gini (%)	23.4
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Other indicators

Indicator: Mean equivalised disposable income

	in EURO*	in PPS*
Mean equivalised disposable income	11706	15037

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

The source for Laekens indicators is EU-SILC cross-sectionanl database 2008.

2 Accuracy

2.1 Sample design

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

The sample design for Slovenian EU-SILC 2008 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 2007 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. Spodnje Posavska
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. When we calculated the strata allocation, we took into account the response rates from the previous year. The strata with lower response rates were thus oversampled. 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	Population structure	Altered structure due to oversampling
Fewer than 2000 inhab., not rural	29,5%	29,4%
Fewer than 2000 inhab., rural	23,2%	22,5%
From 2000 to 10000 inhab.	16,1%	16,5%
From 10000 to 80000 inhab.	13,4%	13,4%
Maribor	4,7%	4,7%
Ljubljana	12,9%	13,4%

The sample size of the new part of the sample was 5407 selected persons (households).

We kept 7114 households from the previous year. The total sample size in 2008 was thus 12521.

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
 p_{16} ... proportion of persons aged 16 in the population

Probability of selection of person aged 16 in PSU i is $\frac{a \cdot N_i}{\sum N_i} \cdot \frac{b_1}{p_i N_i}$

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

Conditions:

$$\frac{a \cdot N_i}{\sum N_i} \cdot \frac{b_1}{p_i N_i} = (1 + p_{16}) \cdot \frac{a \cdot N_i}{\sum N_i} \cdot \frac{b_2}{(1 - p_i) N_i} ,$$

$$b = b_1 + b_2$$

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

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

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

Because of decimal number of selected persons in PSU (b_1 , b_2), size of PSUs is between 6 and 8.

2.1.6 Sample distribution over time

Fieldwork for CAPI interviewing lasted from 1st February until 15th June 2008 and for CATI interviewing lasted from 1st February until 30th 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	662	1898
2	658	2264
3	704	2952
4	775	5407
Total	2799	12521

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 simply 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 than 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 31st 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.

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

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

Table 3: Standard errors and achieved sampled size for some indicators were calculated by using the Bootstrap replication method:

				Confidence Interval at 95%		
Indicator	Value	Achieved sample size	Standard error	Lower	Upper	CV(%)
At-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers						
Total	12,3%	28958	0,24%	11,9%	12,8%	1,98
men total	11,0%	14273	0,27%	10,5%	11,5%	2,45
women total	13,6%	14685	0,22%	13,2%	14,0%	1,63
age group - 0-15	11,5%	3953	0,85%	9,8%	13,1%	7,45
age group - 16+	12,5%	25005	0,13%	12,3%	12,8%	1,02
age group - 0-64	10,7%	24920	0,22%	10,3%	11,1%	2,02
age group - 65+	21,3%	4038	0,41%	20,5%	22,2%	1,93
age group - 0-15	11,5%	3953	0,85%	9,8%	13,1%	7,45
age group - 16-64	10,5%	20967	0,07%	10,4%	10,7%	0,63
age group - 65+	21,3%	4038	0,41%	20,5%	22,2%	1,93
age group - 0 -15	11,5%	3953	0,85%	9,8%	13,1%	7,45
age group - 16-24	10,3%	4380	0,53%	9,3%	11,3%	5,11
age group - 25-49	9,6%	10585	0,04%	9,5%	9,7%	0,38
age group - 50-64	12,4%	6002	0,16%	12,1%	12,8%	1,29
age group -65+	21,3%	4038	0,41%	20,5%	22,2%	1,93
age group - 0-15 – men	10,5%	2004	0,57%	9,4%	11,6%	5,42
age group - 0-15 – women	12,5%	1949	1,16%	10,2%	14,8%	9,25
age group - 16+ - men	11,1%	12269	0,21%	10,7%	11,5%	1,88
age group - 16+ - women	13,8%	12736	0,05%	13,7%	13,9%	0,37

				Confidence Interval at 95%		
Indicator	Value	Achieved sample size	Standard error	Lower	Upper	CV(%)
age group - 0-64 – men	10,9%	12567	0,14%	10,6%	11,2%	1,27
age group - 0-64 – women	10,5%	12353	0,30%	9,9%	11,1%	2,82
age group - 65+ - men	11,7%	1706	1,22%	9,3%	14,1%	10,45
age group - 65+ - women	27,6%	2332	0,07%	27,4%	27,7%	0,27
age group - 0-15 – men	10,5%	2004	0,57%	9,4%	11,6%	5,42
age group - 0-15- women	12,5%	1949	1,16%	10,2%	14,8%	9,25
age group - 16-64 - men	11,0%	10563	0,04%	10,9%	11,1%	0,33
age group - 16-64 - women	10,0%	10404	0,10%	9,9%	10,2%	0,97
age group - 65+ - men	11,7%	1706	1,22%	9,3%	14,1%	10,45
age group - 65+ - women	27,6%	2332	0,07%	27,4%	27,7%	0,27
age group - 0-15 - men	10,5%	2004	0,57%	9,4%	11,6%	5,42
age group - 0-15- women	12,5%	1949	1,16%	10,2%	14,8%	9,25
age group - 16-24 - men	9,8%	2273	0,54%	8,8%	10,9%	5,46
age group - 16-24 - women	10,8%	2107	0,51%	9,8%	11,8%	4,77
age group - 25-49 - men	10,1%	5276	0,08%	10,0%	10,3%	0,76
age group - 25-49- women	9,1%	5309	0,01%	9,1%	9,1%	0,08
age group - 50-64 - men	13,6%	3014	0,37%	12,8%	14,3%	2,72
age group - 50-64 - women	11,4%	2988	0,04%	11,3%	11,4%	0,36
age group - 65+ - men	11,7%	1706	1,22%	9,3%	14,1%	10,45
age group - 65+ - women	27,6%	2332	0,07%	27,4%	27,7%	0,27
Household type:One person HH - man	37,3%	278	4,74%	28,1%	46,6%	12,68
Household type:One person HH - woman	44,3%	645	0,63%	43,1%	45,5%	1,43
Household type: One person HH - under 64 years	35,8%	418	3,66%	28,6%	43,0%	10,22
Household type: One person HH - 65 years and over	47,2%	505	0,43%	46,4%	48,1%	0,91
Household type: One person HH total	41,9%	923	1,96%	38,1%	45,8%	4,67
Household type:2 adults, no dependent children, both adults under 65	11,2%	1730	0,27%	10,6%	11,7%	2,43
Household type: 2 adults, no dependent children, at least one adult 65+	15,3%	2306	0,69%	14,0%	16,7%	4,49
Household type:Other HH without dependent children	6,8%	6145	0,42%	5,9%	7,6%	6,16
Household type:Single parent HH, one or more dependent children	28,8%	683	6,55%	16,0%	41,7%	22,72
Household type: 2 adults, one dependent child	12,0%	2532	1,57%	8,9%	15,1%	13,12
Household type: 2 adults, two dependent children	8,3%	5360	0,44%	7,4%	9,1%	5,32
Household type: 2 adults, three or more dependent children	11,3%	1819	1,63%	8,1%	14,5%	14,41
Household type: Other HH with dependent children	6,8%	7460	0,25%	6,3%	7,3%	3,72
Main activity status: Employed	5,1%	12568	0,20%	4,7%	5,5%	4,03
Main activity status: Unemployed	37,7%	568	2,68%	32,5%	43,0%	7,09
Main activity status: Retired	17,9%	6209	0,03%	17,9%	18,0%	0,14
Main activity status: Other inactive	20,3%	5277	0,63%	19,1%	21,5%	3,11
Main activity status: Employed, Male	5,5%	6855	0,03%	5,4%	5,6%	0,62
Main activity status: Unemployed, Male	4,5%	5713	0,41%	3,7%	5,3%	9,15
Main activity status: Retired, Male	39,1%	250	1,81%	35,5%	42,6%	4,64
Main activity status: Other inactive, Male	36,7%	318	3,43%	30,0%	43,4%	9,34
Main activity status: Employed, Female	12,9%	2578	0,11%	12,7%	13,2%	0,86
Main activity status: Unemployed, Female	21,2%	3631	0,01%	21,2%	21,2%	0,03

				Confidence Interval at 95%		
Indicator	Value	Achieved sample size	Standard error	Lower	Upper	CV(%)
Main activity status: Retired, Female	22,4%	2450	1,10%	20,3%	24,6%	4,91
Main activity status: Other inactive, Female	18,4%	2827	0,23%	18,0%	18,9%	1,24
Work intensity: hh without dependent children, w=0	34,3%	1723	1,53%	31,3%	37,3%	4,45
Work intensity: hh without dependent children, 0<w<1	7,2%	4932	0,08%	7,1%	7,4%	1,04
Work intensity: hh without dependent children, w=1	3,7%	2577	0,37%	3,0%	4,5%	10,01
Work intensity: hh with dependent children, w=0	57,0%	513	6,41%	44,4%	69,5%	11,26
Work intensity: hh with dependent children, 0<w<0.5	38,1%	950	3,95%	30,3%	45,8%	10,37
Work intensity: hh with dependent children, 0.5<=w<1	14,0%	5839	0,09%	13,9%	14,2%	0,67
Work intensity: hh with dependent children, w=1	3,6%	10542	0,22%	3,2%	4,0%	6,23
Tenure status: owner or rent free	11,4%	27483	0,33%	10,7%	12,0%	2,91
Tenure status: tenant	25,2%	1475	0,85%	23,5%	26,8%	3,37
Before social transfers except old-age and survivors' benefits						
total	23,0%	28958	0,19%	22,6%	23,3%	0,82
men	25,7%	14273	0,28%	25,1%	26,2%	1,08
women	18,1%	14685	0,10%	17,9%	18,3%	0,56
age group - 0-15 - men	18,2%	2004	0,61%	17,0%	19,4%	3,36
age group - 0-15 - women	24,6%	1949	0,81%	23,0%	26,2%	3,28
age group - 16-24 - men	18,3%	2273	0,10%	18,1%	18,5%	0,53
age group - 16-24 - women	20,8%	2107	0,21%	20,3%	21,2%	1,01
age group - 25-49 - men	25,8%	5276	0,42%	25,0%	26,6%	1,65
age group - 25-49 - women	21,1%	5309	0,02%	21,0%	21,1%	0,10
age group - 50-64 - men	25,4%	3014	0,02%	25,4%	25,5%	0,09
age group - 50-64 - women	24,3%	2988	0,11%	24,1%	24,5%	0,46
age group - 65+ - men	20,5%	1706	0,08%	20,3%	20,6%	0,37
age group - 65+ - women	37,5%	2332	0,21%	37,1%	37,9%	0,56
Before social including old-age and survivors' benefits						
total	38,6%	28958	0,09%	38,4%	38,7%	0,23
men	41,3%	14273	0,04%	41,2%	41,4%	0,09
women	22,8%	14685	0,14%	22,5%	23,1%	0,63
age group - 0-15 - men	24,4%	2004	0,96%	22,5%	26,3%	3,92
age group - 0-15 - women	46,3%	1949	1,46%	43,4%	49,1%	3,15
age group - 16-24 - men	25,9%	2273	0,87%	24,2%	27,6%	3,35
age group - 16-24 - women	32,2%	2107	0,39%	31,4%	33,0%	1,20
age group - 25-49 - men	86,2%	5276	0,04%	86,1%	86,3%	0,05
age group - 25-49 - women	26,5%	5309	0,37%	25,8%	27,2%	1,39
age group - 50-64 - men	28,1%	3014	0,08%	28,0%	28,3%	0,27
age group - 50-64 - women	29,4%	2988	0,78%	27,9%	30,9%	2,66
age group - 65+ - men	23,2%	1706	0,54%	22,2%	24,3%	2,31
age group - 65+ - women	84,8%	2332	0,07%	84,6%	84,9%	0,09
Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap						
total	19,3%	28958	0,26%	18,8%	19,8%	1,36
men	20,9%	14273	0,58%	19,7%	22,0%	2,78
women	18,8%	14685	0,03%	18,8%	18,9%	0,18
age group - 0-15 - men	17,8%	2004	0,32%	17,2%	18,5%	1,79
age group - 0-15 - women	16,3%	1949	1,35%	13,7%	19,0%	8,29

				Confidence Interval at 95%		
Indicator	Value	Achieved sample size	Standard error	Lower	Upper	CV(%)
age group - 16-24 - men	18,3%	2273	0,43%	17,5%	19,2%	2,33
age group - 16-24 - women	14,8%	2107	3,24%	8,5%	21,2%	21,85
age group - 25-49 - men	22,0%	5276	0,17%	21,6%	22,3%	0,79
age group - 25-49 - women	17,8%	5309	0,31%	17,2%	18,4%	1,73
age group - 50-64 - men	22,7%	3014	0,61%	21,5%	23,8%	2,68
age group - 50-64 - women	19,2%	2988	1,92%	15,5%	23,0%	9,99
age group - 65+ - men	18,1%	1706	0,87%	16,4%	19,8%	4,80
age group - 65+ - women	20,6%	2332	0,35%	19,9%	21,3%	1,69
different poverty line thresholds						
HCR poverty line at 50% median	6,8%	28958	0,07%	6,7%	7,0%	1,07
HCR poverty line at 70% median	18,8%	28958	0,04%	18,7%	18,9%	0,24
HCR poverty line at 40% median	3,2%	28958	0,11%	3,0%	3,4%	3,34
other measures						
Gini coefficient	23,39	28958	0,17	23,06	23,72	0,72
S80/S20	3,36	28958	0,01	3,34	3,38	0,33
Median equivalised disposable income	10892	28958	43,02	10807,7	10976,3	0,39
Median income below the at-risk-of-poverty-threshold	5272	28958	37,93	5197,6	5346,3	0,72
At-risk-of-poverty-threshold - one person HH	6535	28958	25,81	6484,6	6585,8	0,39
At-risk-of-poverty-threshold - 2 adults+2dependent children	13724	28958	54,20	13617,7	13830,2	0,83
Mean equivalised disposable income	11706	28958	69,93	11568,8	11842,9	0,51

Source: cross-sectional databases 2008

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 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 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 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 source of potential measurement errors. Unsatisfactory organization and design of the survey may result in output different to the reality. The questionnaire of EU-SILC 2008 was developed on the basis of the EU_SILC regulations and the EU_SILC doc 65 (*Description of Target Variables: Cross-sectional and Longitudinal*). Some changes and adoptions to the prior questionnaire were made according to the changes of EUROSTAT's requirements; experiences with last year's surveys, like feedback from interviewers or data checking procedures which indicated misinterpretations of particular items. However, the wording and phrasing of the questions can lead to misunderstandings; also different ordering of the questions can result in different answers. But we implemented various methods and procedures to reduce such effects and errors.

The data are a combination of interviews and register information (register and administrative sources). The interviews are carried out by CATI or CAPI (CATI: 45% and CAPI: 55 %). 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. In the case of household that had already participated in EU-SILC, certain basic information was uploaded in the programme prior to the new round of data collection. And the interviewers just verified the information. So in this way we lessen the burden, particularly on respondents.

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.

The field work began at 1st February. Before the field work began we organized lessons for interviewers. During 21th January till 31th January 2008 we organised twelve 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 purpose of the survey, definitions and methodology about each question and also the organizational part of the survey. At the second part we organized practical interviewing in the groups with 3 to 4 interviewers with lap-tops for CAPI interviewers. For CATI interviewers special lessons was organised in our studio which have the similar content as for CAPI interviewers. We prepared the questionnaires and answers in advance, that we can see if the interviewer understands meaning of the questions.

At the same time we had approximately 60 CAPI interviewers (most of them were experienced, but some interviewers are not), and approximately 30 CATI interviewers (most of them students, whose almost all had experience with calling in households.).In the case that interviewer was changed (do now wish to be interviewer, do not work according to instructions), the additional lessons was organised.

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 and additional informations, etc.

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.

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. As was mentioned before, 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.

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.

HH040 In 2008 we splitted one question into three different questions in the questionnaire. This change have significant impact on the comparability of the data among the data 2008 and the data collected before 2008.

GB9 In your dwelling, do you have problems with leaking roof?

1. Yes.
2. No.

GB17 In your dwelling, do you have problems with damp walls/floor/foundation?

1. Yes.
2. No.

GB18 In your dwelling, do you have problems with rot in window frames or floor?

1. Yes.
2. No.

HH081 In 2008 the question was changed according to the guidelines doc065 (2008 operation):

GB14 Do you have in dwelling bath or shower?

1. Yes, for sole use of the household.
2. Yes, we share them.
3. No.

HH091 In 2008 the question was changed according to the guidelines doc065 (2008 operation):

GB15 Do you have in dwelling indoor flushing toilet?

1. Yes, for sole use of the household.
2. Yes, we share it.
3. No.

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.

HS010 In 2008 the value of HS010 is missing (-5), because HS011 is used.

HS011 In 2008 we added one question after HS010 according to the guidelines doc065 (2008 operation), so we transmit to Eurostat HS011, which is combined from 2 questions. We asked separate for (a) mortgage repayment and (b) rent:

(a) GE10 In the past 12 months, have you ever been in arrears in paying the mortgage loan instalment due to financial problems?

1. Yes. → GE19
2. No.

GE19 How many times have you been in arrears in paying the mortgage loan instalment?

1. Once.
2. Twice or more.

(b) GF32 In the past 12 months, have you ever been in arrears in paying the rent due to financial problems?

1. Yes. → GE19
2. No.

GF33 How many times have you been in arrears in paying the rent instalment?

1. Once.
2. Twice or more.

HS020 In 2008 the value of HS020 is missing (-5), because HS021 is used.

HS021 In 2008 we added one question after HS020 according to the guidelines doc065 (2008 operation), so we transmit to Eurostat HS021, which is combined from 2 questions:

GJ5 In the past 12 months, has your household ever been in arrears in paying utility bills such as for sewage, electricity, heating, etc., due to financial problems?

1. Yes. → GJ8
2. No.

GJ8 How many times have you been in arrears in paying utility bills?

1. Once.
2. Twice or more.

HS030 In 2008 the value of HS030 is missing (-5), because HS031 is used.

HS031 In 2008 we added one question after HS030 according to the guidelines doc065 (2008 operation), so we transmit to Eurostat HS031, which is combined from 2 questions:

GJ3 In the past 12 months, has your household ever been in arrears in paying hire purchase instalments or other loan payments due to financial problems?

1. Yes. → GJ9
2. No.

GJ9 How many times have you been in arrears in paying hire purchase instalments or other loan payments ?

1. Once.
2. Twice or more.

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 – the question was splitted 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.

PH060 – the question was splitted into two questions:

AC8 Was there any time when selected person during the last 12 months when he/she really needed to consult a dentist?

1. Yes → AC9
2. No

AC9 Did selected person get a help of a dentist?

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 was questionnaire. The data for persons which are not in any register or any other source, are imputed according to the data from last year. For the persons with several statuses, the activitiy had priority, this way we define that persons who, for example, were work (part time) and they are retired, we define them as “work”. We added the question about main status in the previous year for the persons who the first time participated in survey that we can impute the data for the persons, who do not have any data in any administrative source.

2.3.2.2 Processing errors

Checking the data was done in more stages: data-entry checks, data control and data editing on all separate sources (questionnaire and registers data), and lastly data control on integrated database.

The questionnaire was programmed in Blaise, so 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.*

The second stage was done in our office by data checking in the editing process, all sources separately. The system of processing, checking and editing was programmed in SAS. We had various logical and consistency checks, we checked the extreme values of all income components and variables with amounts from questionnaire (for example total housing costs). During the checking procedures errors are corrected.

Here are some examples of checks at this stage:

Checks				
LK_label	Table	Error_decription	Condition	Remark
LK014	gosp	For tenants we need answer about paying rent at prevailing or market rate	if (GC4 in (2 3 4 5 6 8)) and (GC17= -2) and tatus_gosp=10	
LK083	oseb	Person can not get sickness benefits more then 252 working days	if AS3 > 252 and not (AS3 in (-2 -1))	
LK150	ostali_viri	Value can not be negative	if (OTR < 0)	
LK_OP_9	dohodnina	Extreme value	if ((BRUTO1211 NE 0)) and not (112.02 =< BRUTO1211 =< 8705.32)	

After checking/editing 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. We also compared the data with data from previous waves on micro level (for those household that had already participated in the survey) and corrected errors.

Here are some examples of checks at this stage:

Checks				
LK_label	Table	Error_description	Condition	Remark
LK_I_019	int_gosp_v	Housing allowances can get only tenants or subtenants	if (HY070G ne 0) and not (HH020 in (2 3 .))	
LK_I_020	int_oseb_v	Person must have main activity for all 12 months	if not ((PL070+PL072+PL080+PL085+PL087+PL090)=12) and (RB080<1991)	
LK_I_029	int_gosp_v	Total housing gross income must be equal or greater then total disposable household income	if (HY010 -HY020 lt -1) and (HY010 ne .) and (HY020 ne .)	
LK_I_317	int_oseb_v	Person was more then 4 months retired, but there was no benefits (old-age or survivor's or disability benefits)	if (PL085>4) and ((PY100G or PY110G or PY130G)=0)	

With the final datasets on the macro-level the distribution of income variables are checked with previous EU SILC waves, tax statistics and other administrative sources to identify implausible distributions due to errors in the data editing process.

Before sending the final D-, R-, H- and P- files, data files were further checked using EUROSTAT's SAS programs to detect errors. Cases which are identified by the checking programme as probably implausible but are considered correct were commented and sent to EUROSTAT with the data transmission.

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

		RB250		
		No. of persons 16+ who are members of the households for which the interview is accepted for the database DB135 = 1 & RB250=12,13	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 selected respondents (sample persons) from who information is completed from interviews and registers DB135 = 1 & RB250=13
Total	Number	25005	15977	9028
Rotational Group 3	Number	4413	2832	1581
	%	100,0	64,2	35,8
Rotational Group 4	Number	5182	3342	1840
	%	100,0	64,5	35,5
Rotational Group 1	Number	6166	3949	2217
	%	100,0	64,0	36,0
Rotational Group 2	Number	9244	5854	3390
	%	100,0	63,3	36,7

Source: cross-sectional databases 2008

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.

Table 5: address contact rate rotational group and degree of urbanization

	Ra
Total	0,977
DB075=3	0,994
DB075=4	0,995
DB075=1	0,989
DB075=2	0,956
DB100=1	0,954
DB100=2	0,985
DB100=3	0,981

Source: cross-sectional databases 2008

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.

Table 6: complete household interviews accepted for the database (Rh) for total and by rotational group and degree of urbanization

	Rh
Total	0,779
DB075=3	0,868
DB075=4	0,842
DB075=1	0,790
DB075=2	0,709
DB100=1	0,738
DB100=2	0,776
DB100=3	0,797

Source: cross-sectional databases 2008

Therefore

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

Table 7: Non response rate for total and by rotational group and degree of urbanization

	NRh
Total	23,93%
DB075=3	13,75%
DB075=4	16,25%
DB075=1	21,88%
DB075=2	32,20%
DB100=1	29,52%
DB100=2	23,57%
DB100=3	21,82%

Source: cross-sectional databases 2008

- 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).

$$Rp = \frac{\sum [RB250 = 13]}{\sum [RB245 = 2]} = \frac{9028}{9028} = 1 \quad \text{for the selected respondent}$$

$$Rp = \frac{\sum [RB250 = 12 + 13]}{\sum [RB245 = 2 + 3]} = \frac{25005}{25005} = 1 \quad \text{for all individuals aged 16 years or older}$$

$$Rp = \frac{\sum [RB250 = 12]}{\sum [RB245 = 3]} = \frac{15977}{15977} = 1 \quad \text{for the nonselected respondent}$$

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:

$$*NRp = (1 - (Ra * Rh * Rp)) * 100 = (1 - 0,97708 * 0.77854 * 1) * 100 = 23.93$$

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 8: Distribution of original units by 'record of contact at address'. Rotational group and total

	Total		Rotational group 3		Rotational group 4		Rotational group 1		Rotational group 2	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Total (DB120 = 11 to 23)	12520	100,0	1897	100,0	2264	100,0	2952	100,0	5407	100,0
Address contacted (DB120 = 11)	11596	92,6	1822	96,0	2185	96,5	2808	95,1	4781	88,4
Address non-contacted (DB120 = 21 to 23)	924	7,4	75	4,0	79	3,5	144	4,9	626	11,6
Total address non-contacted (DB120 = 21 to 23)	924	7,4	75	4,0	79	3,5	144	4,9	626	11,6
Address cannot be located (DB120= 21)	266	2,1	11	0,6	12	0,5	30	1,0	213	3,9
Address unable to access (DB120 = 22)	6	0,0	0	0,0	0	0,0	0	0,0	6	0,1
Address does not exist or is non-residential address or is unoccupied or not principal residence (DB120 = 23)	652	5,2	64	3,4	67	3,0	114	3,9	407	7,5

Source: cross-sectional databases 2008

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

Table 9: Distribution of address contacted by 'household questionnaire result'. Rotational group and total

	Total		Rotational group 3		Rotational group 4		Rotational group 1		Rotational group 2	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Total	11596	100,0	1822	100,0	2185	100,0	2808	100,0	4781	100,0
Household questionnaire completed (DB130 = 11)	9028	77,9	1581	86,8	1840	84,2	2217	79,0	3390	70,9
Interview not completed (DB130 = 21 to 24)	2568	22,1	241	13,2	345	15,8	591	21,0	1391	29,1
Refusal to co-operate (DB130 = 21)	2076	17,9	209	11,5	308	14,1	526	18,7	1033	21,6
Entirely household temporarily away for duration of fieldwork (DB130 = 22)	312	2,7	19	1,0	31	1,4	41	1,5	221	4,6
Household unable to respond (illness, incapacity, etc.) (DB130 = 23)	171	1,5	13	0,7	6	0,3	23	0,8	129	2,7
Other reasons (DB130 = 24)	9	0,1	0	0,0	0	0,0	1	0,0	8	0,2

Source: cross-sectional databases 2008

Table 10: Distribution by household interview acceptance. Rotational group and total

	Total		Rotational group 3		Rotational group 4		Rotational group 1		Rotational group 2	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Total	9028	100,0	1581	100,0	1840	100,0	2217	100,0	3390	100,0
Household unable to respond (illness, incapacity, etc.) (db135 = 23)	9028	100,0	1581	100,0	1840	100,0	2217	100,0	3390	100,0
Other reasons (db135 = 24)	0	0,0	0	0,0	0	0,0	0	0,0	0	0,0

Source: cross-sectional databases 2008

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 11: Distribution of item non-response (unweighted values), household level, 2008

Variable	Description	% of HHS having received an amount	% of HHS with missing values (before imputations)	Total % of HHS with partial information (before imputations) - imputed 10% or more of amount	Total % of HHS with partial information (before imputations) - imputed less than 10% of amount	Total % of HHS with full information (before imputations)	The income were decreased after imputations
			HHS with missing value/HHS who received amount	HHS with missing value/HHS who received amount	HHS with missing value/HHS who received amount		HHS where value decreased/HHS who received amount
HY010	Total gross household income	100,0%	0,2%	15,1%	32,1%	52,0%	0,6%
HY020	Total disposable household income	100,0%	0,1%	17,1%	29,2%	42,7%	10,9%
HY022	Total disposable household income before social transfers except old age and survivor's benefits	99,7%	0,3%	19,1%	27,1%	42,6%	10,8%
HY023	Total disposable household income before social transfers including old-age and survivor's benefits	98,5%	1,8%	23,0%	23,7%	42,2%	9,2%
HY040G	Income from rental of a property or land – gross	6,3%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	100,0%	0,0%
HY040N	Income from rental of a property or land – net	6,3%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	100,0%	0,0%
HY050G	Family/Children related allowances - gross	42,6%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	100,0%	0,0%
HY050N	Family/Children related allowances - net	42,5%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	100,0%	0,0%
HY060G	Social exclusion not elsewhere classified - gross	11,4%	2,6%	0,1%	0,0%	97,2%	0,1%
HY060N	Social exclusion not elsewhere classified - net	11,4%	2,6%	0,1%	0,0%	97,2%	0,1%
HY070G	Housing allowances - gross	0,5%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	100,0%	0,0%
HY070N	Housing allowances - net	0,5%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	100,0%	0,0%
HY080G	Regular inter – household cash transfer received - gross	2,9%	10,2%	6,1%	0,0%	81,1%	2,7%

Variable	Description	% of HHS having received an amount	% of HHS with missing values (before imputations)	Total % of HHS with partial information (before imputations) - imputed 10% or more of amount	Total % of HHS with partial information (before imputations) - imputed less than 10% of amount	Total % of HHS with full information (before imputations)	The income were decreased after imputations
			HHS with missing value/HHS who received amount	HHS with missing value/HHS who received amount	HHS with missing value/HHS who received amount		HHS where value decreased/HHS who received amount
HY080N	Regular inter – household cash transfer received - net	2,9%	10,2%	6,1%	0,0%	81,1%	2,7%
HY090G	Interest, dividends, profit form capital investments in unincorporated business -gross	37,3%	7,0%	5,6%	1,8%	85,1%	0,6%
HY090N	Interest, dividends, profit form capital investments in unincorporated business - net	37,3%	7,0%	6,0%	1,4%	85,1%	0,6%
HY100G	Interest repayments on mortgage gross	4,6%	68,4%	20,8%	0,0%	8,4%	2,4%
HY100N	Interest repayments on mortgage net	4,6%	68,4%	20,8%	0,0%	8,4%	2,4%
HY110G	Income received by people aged under 16 gross	1,3%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	100,0%	0,0%
HY110N	Income received by people aged under 16 net	1,3%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	100,0%	0,0%
HY120G	Regular taxes on wealth gross	85,6%	27,1%	2,7%	0,2%	69,9%	0,1%
HY120N	Regular taxes on wealth net	85,6%	27,1%	2,7%	0,2%	69,9%	0,1%
HY130G	Regular inter – household cash transfer paid – gross	5,6%	10,3%	3,4%	0,0%	83,3%	3,0%
HY130N	Regular inter – household cash transfer paid - net	5,6%	10,3%	3,4%	0,0%	83,3%	3,0%
HY140G	Tax on income and social contribution	86,5%	0,5%	12,2%	4,1%	82,8%	0,4%
HY140N	Tax on income and social contribution	86,5%	0,5%	12,2%	4,1%	82,8%	0,4%
HY145N	Repayments/receipts for tax adjustment	82,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	100,0%	0,0%

Source: cross-sectional databases 2008

Table 12: Distribution of item non-response, personal level (unweighted values), 2008

Variable	Description	% of persons having received an amount	% of persons with missing values (before imputations)	Total % of persons with partial information (before imputations) - imputed 10% or more of amount	Total % of persons with partial information (before imputations) - imputed less than 10% of amount	Total % of persons with full information (before imputations)	The income were decreased after imputations
			persons with missing value/persons who received amount	persons with missing value/persons who received amount	persons with missing value/persons who received amount		persons with too high value/persons who received amount
PY010G	Employee cash or near cash income - gross	62,7%	3,2%	11,3%	17,1%	68,1%	0,3%
PY010N	Employee cash or near cash income - net	62,7%	3,2%	15,4%	12,8%	68,4%	0,3%
PY020G	Non-Cash employee income - gross	10,2%	8,3%	2,9%	0,1%	88,8%	0,0%
PY020N	Non-Cash employee income - net	10,2%	8,3%	2,1%	0,3%	89,4%	0,0%
PY021G	Company car - gross	1,3%	46,3%	2,2%	0,0%	49,4%	2,2%
PY021N	Company car - net	1,3%	46,3%	2,2%	0,0%	49,4%	2,2%
PY035G	Contributions to individual private pensions plans - gross	21,3%	30,3%	0,0%	0,0%	69,6%	0,1%
PY035N	Contributions to individual private pensions plans - net	21,3%	30,3%	0,0%	0,0%	69,6%	0,1%
PY050G	Cash benefits or losses from self-employment - gross	14,0%	17,8%	14,9%	2,7%	64,0%	0,6%
PY050N	Cash benefits or losses from self-employment - net	14,0%	17,8%	15,2%	2,4%	64,0%	0,6%
PY070G	Value of goods produced by own consumption - gross	62,4%	52,5%	1,8%	0,8%	41,6%	3,2%
PY070N	Value of goods produced by own consumption - net	62,4%	52,5%	1,8%	0,8%	41,6%	3,2%
PY080G	Pension from individual private plans - gross	0,7%	15,3%	2,8%	0,0%	79,0%	2,8%
PY080N	Pension from individual private plans - net	0,7%	15,3%	2,8%	0,0%	79,0%	2,8%
PY090G	Unemployment benefits - gross	1,9%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	100,0%	0,0%
PY090N	Unemployment benefits - net	1,9%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	100,0%	0,0%
PY100G	Old age benefits - gross	18,7%	1,3%	0,0%	0,0%	98,7%	0,0%
PY100N	Old age benefits - net	18,7%	1,3%	0,0%	0,0%	98,7%	0,0%

Variable	Description	% of persons having received an amount	% of persons with missing values (before imputations)	Total % of persons with partial information (before imputations) - imputed 10% or more of amount	Total % of persons with partial information (before imputations) - imputed less than 10% of amount	Total % of persons with full information (before imputations)	The income were decreased after imputations
			persons with missing value/persons who received amount	persons with missing value/persons who received amount	persons with missing value/persons who received amount		persons with too high value/persons who received amount
	net						
PY110G	Survivor' age benefits - gross	3,4%	0,2%	0,0%	0,0%	99,8%	0,0%
PY110N	Survivor' age benefits - net	3,4%	0,2%	0,0%	0,0%	99,8%	0,0%
PY120G	Sickness benefits - gross	12,5%	10,5%	3,5%	0,0%	85,9%	0,0%
PY120N	Sickness benefits - net	12,5%	10,5%	3,1%	0,0%	86,3%	0,0%
PY130G	Disability benefits - gross	7,0%	0,1%	0,1%	0,0%	99,8%	0,1%
PY130N	Disability benefits - net	7,0%	0,1%	0,1%	0,0%	99,8%	0,1%
PY140G	Education related allowances - gross	5,1%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	100,0%	0,0%
PY140N	Education related allowances- net	5,1%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	100,0%	0,0%

Source: cross-sectional databases 2008

The data file from Tax authority was edited in advance. Before we began the data processing with eu-silc we checked the data from tax data file. 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.

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 got 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, in the case that data were missing, 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)
- Subjective rent
- Telephone
- Colour TV
- PC
- Washing machine
- Car
- Lowest monthly income to make ends meet
- Child care
- Activity status during the income reference period (PL210A-PL210L)
- Year when highest level of education was attained
- Highest ISCED level attained
- When began first regular job
- Number of years spent in paid work
- General health
- Variables in ad hoc module

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 means 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 PY070 looks like that 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 13: Number of sample observations in the sample at unit level for 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		28 958	0	NA	3 493
	Men	14 273	0	NA	3 493
	Women	14 685	0	NA	3 493
0-15	Total	3 953	0	NA	3 493
	Men	2 004	0	NA	3 493
	Women	1 949	0	NA	3 493
0-64	Total	24 920	0	NA	3 493
	Men	12 567	0	NA	3 493
	Women	12 353	0	NA	3 493
16+	Total	25 005	0	NA	3 493
	Men	12 269	0	NA	3 493
	Women	12 736	0	NA	3 493
16-24	Total	4 380	0	NA	3 493
	Men	2 273	0	NA	3 493
	Women	2 107	0	NA	3 493
16-64	Total	20 967	0	NA	3 493
	Men	10 563	0	NA	3 493
	Women	10 404	0	NA	3 493
25-49	Total	10 585	0	NA	3 493
	Men	5 276	0	NA	3 493
	Women	5 309	0	NA	3 493
50-64	Total	6 002	0	NA	3 493
	Men	3 014	0	NA	3 493
	Women	2 988	0	NA	3 493
65+	Total	4 038	0	NA	3 493
	Men	1 706	0	NA	3 493
	Women	2 332	0	NA	3 493
0-17	Total	4 802	0	NA	3 493
	Men	2 431	0	NA	3 493
	Women	2 371	0	NA	3 493
18-64	Total	20 118	0	NA	3 493

		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)
	Men	10 136	0	NA	3 493
	Women	9 982	0	NA	3 493
18+	Total	24 156	0	NA	3 493
	Men	11 842	0	NA	3 493
	Women	12 314	0	NA	3 493

Source: cross-sectional databases 2008

Table 14: Number of sample observations in the sample at unit level for 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	12 551	0	NA	3 493
	Men	6 842	0	NA	3 493
	Women	5 709	0	NA	3 493
Not work	Total	12 054	0	NA	3 493
	Men	5 278	0	NA	3 493
	Women	6 776	0	NA	3 493
Employed	Total	11 428	0	NA	3 493
	Men	6 035	0	NA	3 493
	Women	5 393	0	NA	3 493
Unemployed	Total	568	0	NA	3 493
	Men	250	0	NA	3 493
	Women	318	0	NA	3 493
Retired	Total	6 209	0	NA	3 493
	Men	2 578	0	NA	3 493
	Women	3 631	0	NA	3 493
Other inactive	Total	5 277	0	NA	3 493
	Men	2 540	0	NA	3 493
	Women	2 827	0	NA	3 493

Source: cross-sectional databases 2008

According to definition about the most frequent activity status (one status more than 6 months) it was not define the most frequent status for 400 persons aged 16+, although the data about activity status is in the database for all months for all persons in income reference period.

Table 15: Number of sample observations in the sample at unit level for 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	1 730	0	NA	3 493
2 adults, no children, at least one 65+	2 306	0	NA	3 493
2 adults, 2 children	5 360	0	NA	3 493
2 adults, 1 child	2 532	0	NA	3 493
2 adults, 3 or more children	1 819	0	NA	3 493
Single parent, at least one child	683	0	NA	3 493
One member household, total	923	0	NA	3 493
Households without children	11 104	0	NA	3 493
Household with children	17 854	0	NA	3 493
Other households without children	6 145	0	NA	3 493
Other households with children	7 460	0	NA	3 493
Unknown household type	0	0	NA	3 493

Source: cross-sectional databases 2008

Table 16: Number of sample observations in the sample at unit level for 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	27 483	0	NA	3 493
Tenant	1 475	0	NA	3 493

Source: cross-sectional databases 2008

Table 17: Number of sample observations in the sample at unit level for 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%	28 958	0	NA	3 493
50%	28 958	0	NA	3 493
70%	28 958	0	NA	3 493

Source: cross-sectional databases 2008

Table 18: Number of sample observations in the sample at unit level for 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	28 958	0	0	3 493
At risk of poverty rate before social transfers including old-age and survivors' benefits	28 958	0	0	3 493
Gini coefficient	28 958	0	0	3 493
Inequality of income distribution S80/S20 income quintile share ratio	28 958	0	0	3 493
Mean equivalised disposable income	28 958	0	0	3 493

Source: cross-sectional databases 2008

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, and 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 19: Distribution of household members aged 16 (RB245 = 1 - 3) and over by 'RB250' (Total and rotational group breakdown)

		RB250		
		Total	RB250=12	RB250=13
Total	Number	25005	15977	9028
Rotational Group 3	Number	4413	2832	1581
	%	100,0	64,2	35,8
Rotational Group 4	Number	5182	3342	1840
	%	100,0	64,5	35,5
Rotational Group 1	Number	6166	3949	2217
	%	100,0	64,0	36,0
Rotational Group 2	Number	9244	5854	3390
	%	100,0	63,3	36,7

Source: cross-sectional databases 2008

Table 20: Distribution of household members aged 16 (RB245 = 2) and over by 'RB250' (Total and rotational group breakdown)

		RB250	
		Total	RB250=13
Total	Number	9028	9028
Rotational Group 3	Number	1581	1581
	%	100,0	100,0
Rotational Group 4	Number	1840	1840
	%	100,0	100,0
Rotational Group 1	Number	2217	2217
	%	100,0	100,0
Rotational Group 2	Number	3390	3390
	%	100,0	100,0

Source: cross-sectional databases 2008

Table 21: Distribution of household members aged 16 (RB245 = 3) and over by 'RB250' (Total and rotational group breakdown)

		RB250	
		Total	RB250=12
Total	Number	15977	15977
Rotational Group 3	Number	2832	2832
	%	100,0	100,0
Rotational Group 4	Number	3342	3342
	%	100,0	100,0
Rotational Group 1	Number	3949	3949
	%	100,0	100,0
Rotational Group 2	Number	5854	5854
	%	100,0	100,0

Source: cross-sectional databases 2008

Table 22: Distribution of household members aged 16 and over by 'RB260' (Total and rotational group breakdown)

		RB260			
		Total	RB260=2	RB260=3	RB260=5
Total	Number	9028	3562	3391	2075
	%	100	39,5	37,6	23,0
Rotat. Group 3	Number	1581	182	1005	394
	%	100,0	11,5	63,6	24,9
Rotat. Group 4	Number	1840	284	1077	479
	%	100,0	15,4	58,5	26,0
Rotat. Group 1	Number	2217	361	1309	547
	%	100,0	16,3	59,0	24,7
Rotat. Group 2	Number	3390	2735	0	655
	%	100,0	80,7	0,0	19,3

Source: cross-sectional databases 2008

Alltogether 9028 households was accepted into the database. It was 4104 interviews made by phone, 528 interviews by mobile phone and 4396 interviews by face to face interviewing. We did not take into account in the database that we collect some data also for persons who were not selected by questionnaires – the majority of them are included in the first part of the questionnaire where the data about all household members are. Variables which are collected for all persons by questionnaires are PB220A, PB220B, PL030, PL040, PE010, PE020, PE030, PY021G/N, PY031G and PY120G/N. We do not collect these data with the separate questionnaire for individuals.

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 30 minutes.

The average time for completing household questionnaire including personal register was 19 minutes.

The average time for completing personal questionnaire was 11 minutes.

The average overall duration by CATI was 27 minutes and by CAPI was 32 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 and 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 defined with the persons in the Central Register of Population which are aged 16 years or more. The Slovenian citizenship as well as foreigners were included in the sampling frame.

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 (2007).

The period for taxes on income and social insurance contribution

The period was last calendar year (2007).

The reference period for taxes on wealth

The reference period for taxes on wealth was calendar year (2007).

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 administrative sources for the majority for incomes data, this lag is not important.

Table 23: Distribution of households according to the month of interview CATI+CAPI, 2008

Month of interview		Frequency	Percent
Total		9028	100,0
2	February	4994	55,3
3	March	2740	30,4
4	April	731	8,1
5	May	385	4,3
6	June	178	2,0

Source: Slovenian cross-sectional databases 2008

Table 24: Distribution of households according to the month of interview CAPI, 2008

Month of interview		Frequency	Percent
Total		4396	48,7
2	February	1891	20,9
3	March	1211	13,4
4	April	731	8,1
5	May	385	4,3
6	June	178	2,0

Source: Slovenian cross-sectional databases 2008

Table 25: Distribution of households according to the month of interview CATI, 2008

Month of interview		Frequency	Percent
Total		4632	51,3
2	February	3103	34,4
3	March	1529	16,9

Source: Slovenian cross-sectional databases 2008

The total duration of the data collection of the sample

The field work lasted from February 2008 to June 2008.

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	Comments
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 2007

Variable	Description	Comments
HY040N	Income from rental of a property or land – net	Tax declaration: Income reference period: year 2007
HY090G	Interest, dividends, profit from capital investments in unincorporated business	Interest from questionnaire – on the household level Dividends and profits from tax declaration Income reference period: year 2007
HY090N	Interest, dividends, profit from capital investments in unincorporated business	Interest from questionnaire – on the household level Dividends and profits from tax declaration Income reference period: year 2007
HY050G	Family/Children related allowances	Administrative source from Ministry for labour, family and social affairs. Income reference period: year 2007
HY050N	Family/Children related allowances	Administrative source from Ministry for labour, family and social affairs. Income reference period: year 2007
HY060G	Social exclusion not elsewhere classified	Humanitarian aid from questionnaire Social exclusion from administrative sources Income reference period: year 2007
HY060N	Social exclusion not elsewhere classified	Humanitarian aid from questionnaire Social exclusion from administrative sources Income reference period: year 2007
HY070G	Housing allowances	Administrative source Income reference period: year 2007
HY070N	Housing allowances	Administrative source Income reference period: year 2007
HY080G	Regular inter – household cash transfer received gross	Questionnaire Income reference period: year 2007
HY080N	Regular inter – household cash transfer received net	Questionnaire Income reference period: year 2007
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 2007
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 2007
HY110G	Income received by people aged under 16 gross	Tax declaration Income reference period: year 2007
HY110N	Income received by people aged under 16 net	Tax declaration Income reference period: year 2007
HY120G	Regular taxes on wealth gross	Questionnaire Income reference period: year 2007
HY120N	Regular taxes on	Questionnaire

Variable	Description	Comments
	wealth net	Income reference period: year 2007
HY130G	Regular inter – household cash transfer paid – gross	Questionnaire Income reference period: year 2007
HY130N	Regular inter – household cash transfer paid - net	Questionnaire Income reference period: year 2007
HY140G	tax on income and social contribution	Tax declaration Income reference period: year 2007
HY140N	tax on income and social contribution	Tax declaration Income reference period: year 2007
HY145N	Repayments/receipts for tax adjustment	Tax declaration Income reference period: year 2007
PY010G	Employee cash or near cash income gross	Tax declaration: wage in 2007, 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 2007, 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 2007
PY020N	Non-cash employee income net	Tax declaration Income reference period: year 2007
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 2007
PY031G	Optional employer's social insurance	Questionnaire Income reference period: year 2007

Variable	Description	Comments
	contributions	
PY035G	Contributions to individual private pensions plans gross	Questionnaire We asked for average monthly amount in 2007 and number of months in 2007 when person contribute to individual private pensions plans. Income reference period: year 2007
PY035N	Contributions to individual private pensions plans gross	Questionnaire We asked for average monthly amount in 2007 and number of months in 2007 when person contribute to individual private pensions plans. Income reference period: year 2007
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 2007 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. The income from farming was shared to the HH members according to their status of activity. If exists in the HH self-employed person that the share of farming were include to these person(s), if such person do not exist in the HH the second priority had employed persons and if also such persons do not exist in the HH then we divided amount to all HH members aged 16+.
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 2007 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. The income from farming was shared to the HH members according to their status of activity. If exists in the HH self-employed person that the share of farming were include to these person(s), if such person do not exist in the HH the second priority had employed persons and if also such persons do not exist in the HH then we divided amount to all HH members aged 16+.
PY070G	Value of goods produced by own consumption	Questionnaire – Value of goods (food) and beverages produced and consumed at home. From 2007 (income reference period 2006) the woods are not included into PY070G. The value is collected on the household level, we divided the share of amount to all HH members aged 16+, because it is impossible to know which HH member participated in the work and their share of work in the garden to produce the goods and beverages. Income reference period: year 2007
PY070N	Value of goods produced by own consumption	Questionnaire – Value of goods (food) and beverages produced and consumed at home. From 2007 (income reference period 2006) the woods are not included into PY070N. The value is collected on the household level, we divided the share of amount to all HH members aged 16+, because it is impossible to know which HH member participated in the work and their share of work in the garden to produce the goods and beverages. Income reference period: year 2007

Variable	Description	Comments
PY080G	Pension from individual private plans gross	Questionnaire Income reference period: year 2007
PY080N	Pension from individual private plans net	Questionnaire Income reference period: year 2007
PY090G	Unemployment benefits gross	Administrative source – Employment service of Slovenia Income reference period: year 2007
PY090N	Unemployment benefits net	Administrative source – Employment service of Slovenia Income reference period: year 2007
PY100G	Old age benefits gross	Administrative source – Pension and Disability Insurance institute, tax declaration Income reference period: year 2007
PY100N	Old age benefits net	Administrative source – Pension and Disability Insurance institute, tax declaration Income reference period: year 2007
PY110G	Survivor benefits net	Administrative source – Pension and Disability Insurance institute, tax declaration By calculation PY110G we consider the legalisation in Slovenia and we did not exclude these incomes from PY110G in the case that person is older than it should be for reach old age benefits, thus survivor benefits were included in all cases in PY110G, it was not important how old person is. Income reference period: year 2007
PY110N	Survivor' age benefits gross	Administrative source – Pension and Disability Insurance institute, tax declaration By calculation PY110N we consider the legalisation in Slovenia and we did not exclude these incomes from PY110N in the case that person is older than it should be for reach old age benefits, thus survivor benefits were included in all cases in PY110N, it was not important how old person is. Income reference period: year 2007
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, tax declaration By calculation PY130G we consider the legalisation in Slovenia and we did not exclude these incomes from PY130G in the case that person is older than it should be for reach old age benefits, thus disability benefits were included in all cases in PY130G, it was not important how old person is. Income reference period: year 2007
PY130N	Disability benefits net	Administrative source – Pension and Disability Insurance institute, tax declaration By calculation PY130N we consider the legalisation in Slovenia and we did not exclude these incomes from PY130N in the case that person is older than it should be for reach old age benefits, thus disability benefits were included in all cases in PY130N, it was not important how old person is. Income reference period: year 2007
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 administrative sources 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)
Alimonies received (HY081)
Regular interhousehold cash transfer – paid (HY130)
Alimonies paid (HY131)
- 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 the data for income. In HBS we collected all the data by CAPI (computer assisted personal interviewing), but in EU-SILC 2008 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 2007 data from three years (2006 – 2008) are calculated to the middle year (2007). 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 2007 – year of conducting survey minus one year.

Table 26: Average income per household in EUR

Variable	Description	EU-SILC	HBS	Notes
HY010	Total gross household income	27 457	NA	
HY020	Total disposable household income	21 105	17108	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	134	NA	
HY040N	Income from rental of a property or land – net	101	47	
HY090G	Interest, dividends, profit form capital investments in unincorporated business gross	215	NA	
HY090N	Interest, dividends, profit form capital investments in unincorporated business net	182	38	
HY050G	Family/Children related allowances gross	717	NA	
HY050N	Family/Children related allowances net	597	470	
HY060G	Social exclusion not elsewhere classified gross	147	NA	
HY060N	Social exclusion not elsewhere classified net	146	169	
HY070G	Housing allowances gross	9	NA	
HY070N	Housing allowances net	9	NA	
HY080G	Regular inter – household cash transfer received gross	53	NA	

Variable	Description	EU-SILC	HBS	Notes
HY080N	Regular inter – household cash transfer received net	53	56	
HY100G	Interest repayments on mortgage gross	161	NA	
HY100N	Interest repayments on mortgage net	161	NA	
HY110G	Income received by people aged under 16 gross	24	NA	In HBS it is not available as a separate variable.
HY110N	Income received by people aged under 16 net	24	NA	
HY120G	Regular taxes on wealth gross	66	NA	
HY120N	Regular taxes on wealth net	66	NA	
HY130G	Regular inter – household cash transfer paid – gross	91	NA	
HY130N	Regular inter – household cash transfer paid - net	91	115	
HY140G	Tax on income and social contribution gross	6 195	NA	
HY140N	Tax on income and social contribution net	6 195	NA	
HY145N	Repayments/receipts for tax adjustment net	-91	NA	

Source: EU-SILC cross sectional database 2008 and HBS 2006-2008

Table 14: Average income per household member

Variable	Description	EU-SILC	HBS	Notes
PY010G	Employee cash or near cash income gross	6 656	NA	
PY010N	Employee cash or near cash income net	4 653	4089	
PY020G	Non-Cash employee income gross	37	NA	
PY020N	Non-Cash employee income net	32	87	
PY035G	Contributions to individual private pensions plans gross	83	NA	
PY035N	Contributions to individual private pensions plans net	83	NA	
PY050G	Cash benefits or losses from self-employment gross	542	NA	
PY050N	Cash benefits or losses from self-employment net	449	396	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	135	NA	
PY070N	Value of goods produced by own consumption net	135	181	
PY080G	Pension from individual private plans gross	3	NA	
PY080N	Pension from individual private plans net	3	NA	
PY090G	Unemployment benefits gross	42	NA	

Variable	Description	EU-SILC	HBS	Notes
PY090N	Unemployment benefits net	31	42	
PY100G	Old age benefits gross	1 305	NA	
PY100N	Old age benefits net	1 296	NA	
PY110G	Survivor's benefits gross	204	NA	
PY110N	Survivor's benefits net	204	NA	
PY120G	Sickness benefits gross	162	NA	
PY120N	Sickness benefits net	109	NA	
PY130G	Disability benefits gross	340	NA	
PY130N	Disability benefits net	336	NA	
	Pensions (PY100N+PY110N+PY130N)	1 836	1586	
PY140G	Education related allowances gross	57	NA	
PY140N	Education related allowances net	57	45	

Source: EU-SILC cross sectional database 2008 and HBS 2006-2008

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

Table 27: Coherence with HBS

	EU-SILC 2008	HBS 2006-2008
Telephone (including mobile phone)	98.6	98.6
Colour TV	97.5	96.5
Computer	63.9	56.9
Washing machine	98.4	96.7
Car	82.7	80.1

Source: EU-SILC cross sectional database 2008 and HBS 2006-2008

HBS data are representative for year 2007.

4.2 The differences between LFS and EU-SILC

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

Table 28: Coherence with LFS

	EU-SILC 2008	LFS 1 st quarter 2008
Total	100.0	100.0
Work	50.3	52.0
Unemployed	6.3	6.4
Pupil, student	12.0	10.3
Retired	28.7	28.7
Disabled for work	0.4	1.0
Fullfilling domestic tasks	1.8	1.4
Other inactive person	0.4	0.2

Source: EU-SILC cross sectional database 2008 and LFS

4.3 The differences between EU-SILC and National Accounts

Table 29: Total income in EU-SILC and NA in millions of eur, income year 2007

	EU-SILC	National accounts
Employee cash or near cash income (PY010G)	12 997	14 738
Employer's social insurance contribution (PY030G)	2 764	2 426

Source: EU-SILC cross sectional database 2008 and http://www.stat.si/doc/vsebina/03/BDP_1995-2007_temagr_SLO.xls

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 30: Some income variables in Eur on HH level in EU-SILC 2005-2008, including all households

Variable	EU-SILC 2005	EU-SILC 2006	EU-SILC 2007	EU-SILC 2008
Median HY010	19 018	20 230	21 843	23 504
Median HY020	15 431	16 638	17 742	19 220
Median HY022	13 095	14 375	15 385	16 743
Median HY023	9 504	10 640	11 426	12 830

Source: EU-SILC cross sectional databases for 2005, 2006, 2007 and 2008

Table 31: Some income variables in Eur on HH level in EU-SILC 2005-2008, including only households, who received definite amount

Variable	EU-SILC 2005	EU-SILC 2006	EU-SILC 2007	EU-SILC 2008
Median HY040G	547	601	1 002	675
Median HY050G	826	843	921	942
Median HY060G	1 142	1 177	1 049	1039
Median HY090G	67	137	93	150

Source: EU-SILC cross sectional databases for 2005, 2006, 2007 and 2008

Table 32: Some income variables in Eur on personal level in EU-SILC 2005-2008, including only persons, who received definite amount

Variable	EU-SILC 2005	EU-SILC 2006	EU-SILC 2007	EU-SILC 2008
Median PY010G	9 254	10 194	10 805	11 320
Median PY050G	962	1 063	931	1 351
Median PY100G	5 833	6 159	6 764	7 152
Median PY110G	4 404	4 580	4 776	4 895
Median PY120G	665	632	579	665
Median PY130G	4 750	4 608	4 822	5 062
Median PY140G	1 412	1 494	1 562	1 582

Source: EU-SILC cross sectional databases for 2005, 2006, 2007 and 2008

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 33: Variable PL030 (Self defined current economic status) in EU-SILC 2005-2008

	EU-SILC 2005	EU-SILC 2006	EU-SILC 2007	EU-SILC 2008
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Working full time	46.7	47.5	48.1	48.8
Working part time	1.1	1.3	1.5	1.5
Unemployed	8.4	7.9	7.2	6.3
Pupil, student, further training, unpaid work experience	11.3	11.3	12.0	12.0
In retirement or in early retirement or has given up bussines	29.4	29.0	28.7	28.7
Permanently disabled or/and outfit to work	0.2	0.5	0.4	0.4
In compulsory military community or service	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Fulfilling domestic tasks and care responsibilities	2.3	2.1	1.8	1.8
Other inactive person	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.4

Source: EU-SILC cross sectional databases for 2005, 2006, 2007 and 2008

Table 34: Variable HH010 (Dwelling type) in EU-SILC 2005-2008

	EU-SILC 2005	EU-SILC 2006	EU-SILC 2007	EU-SILC 2008
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	
Detached house	63.5	65.8	64.7	64.2
Semi detached or terraced house	3.6	3.8	3.9	4.2
Appartment or flat in a building with less than 10 dwellings	8.7	8.0	8.6	8.3
Appartment or flat in a building with 10 or more dwellings	23.9	22.1	22.3	22.8
Some other kind of accomodation	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.5

Source: EU-SILC cross sectional databases for 2005, 2006, 2007 and 2008

Table 35: Variable HS040 (Capacity to afford paying for one week annual holiday away from home) in EU-SILC 2005-2008

	EU-SILC 2005	EU-SILC 2006	EU-SILC 2007	EU-SILC 2008
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Yes	65.0	66.1	67.7	66.7
No	35.0	33.9	32.3	33.3

Source: EU-SILC cross sectional databases for 2005, 2006, 2007 and 2008

Table 36: Variable HS110 (Do you have a car?) in EU-SILC 2005-2008

	EU-SILC 2005	EU-SILC 2006	EU-SILC 2007	EU-SILC 2008
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Yes	79.5	81.1	82.1	82.7
No – cannot afford	5.2	5.1	5.5	5.0
No – other reason	15.3	13.8	12.4	12.3

Source: EU-SILC cross sectional databases for 2005, 2006, 2007 and 2008