REPUBLIC OF SLOVENIA

STATISTICAL OFFICE OF THE REPUBLIC OF SLOVENIA

INTERMEDIATE QUALITY REPORT

EU-SILC-2009
Slovenia

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1 Common cross-sectional EU indicators

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

Primary Laeken indicators of social cohesion

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

	At-risk-of-poverty rate (%)
total	11.3
men	9.8
women	12.8
0-17	11.2
18-24	7.7
men	6.7
women	8.9
25-49	8.4
men	8.5
women	8.2
50-64	11.7
men	11.7
women	11.7
65+	20.0
men	11.4
women	25.5

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

	At-risk-of-poverty rate (%)
all households without dependent children	14.4
one person household, total	43.4
one person household, male	35.9
one person household, female	47.4
one person household, under 65 years	34.8
one person household, under 65 years, male	36.8
one person household, under 65 years, female	31.9
one person household, 65 years or more	50.9
one person household, 65 years or more, male	32.5
one person household, 65 years or more, female	54.0
two adults no dependent children, both adults under 65 years	10.5
two adults no dependent children, at least one adult 65 years or more	13.4
other households without dependent children	4.1
all households with dependent children	9.1
single parent household, one or more dependent children	28.1
two adults, one dependent child	9.4
two adults, two dependent children	7.9
two adults, three or more dependent children	15.7
other households with dependent children	4.8

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	29.4	12.9	5.3	3.0
all households with dependent children	60.4	31.8	15.3	3.4

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

	Age 16+	Age 16-64	Age 18+	Age 18-64	Age 65+
Total	10.9	8.7	10.9	8.6	20.0
Men	9.0	8.5	8.9	8.5	11.3
Women	12.7	8.9	12.7	8.8	25.5
At work	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.8	.
Men	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.2	.
Women	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.2	.
Not at work	17.8	16.2	18.2	16.8	20.1
Men	14.6	16.5	14.9	17.3	11.4
Women	20.2	16.0	20.6	16.5	25.6
Unemployed	43.6	43.5	43.6	43.5	.
Men	44.5	44.4	44.5	44.4	.
Women	42.7	42.7	42.7	42.7	.
Retired	17.4	12.5	17.4	12.5	20.0
Men	12.2	13.8	12.2	13.8	11.3
Women	20.7	11.6	20.7	11.6	25.6
Other inactive	10.9	10.8	10.9	10.8	.
Men	9.0	8.9	8.6	8.5	.
Women	12.4	12.3	12.7	12.6	.

-   no occurence 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	10.6
Men	9.2
Women	12.0
Tenant	22.0
Men	18.9
Women	25.1
Age 0-17	
owner or rent-free	10.4
Tenant	20.4
Age 18-64	
owner or rent-free	8.5
Men	8.5
Women	8.6
Tenant	19.8
Men	18.5
Women	21.2
Age 65+	
owner or rent-free	19.2
Men	11.1
Women	24.4
Tenant	48.7
Men	(26.4)
Women	56.5

( ) 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	7118	14949
in PPS	8649	18163

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

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

S80 / S20	3.2

Indicator 4: Relative at-risk-of poverty gap by age and gender

	Relative at-risk-of-poverty gap (%)
Total	20.2
Men	21.1
Women	20.2
0-17	20.2
18-64	20.9
Men	23.2
Women	18.9
65+	20.2
Men	18.2
Women	20.7

Secondary Laeken indicators of social cohesion

Indicator 13: Dispersion around the at-risk-of-poverty threshold by age and gender

	At-risk-of-poverty rate for 40% cut-off (%)	At-risk-of-poverty rate for 50% cut-off (%)	At-risk-of-poverty rate for 70% cut-off (%)
total	2,7	6,5	18,2
men	2,8	5,6	16,2
women	2,7	7,5	20,1
0-17	2,9	6,3	19,1
18-64	2,6	5,3	15,3
men	2,9	5,4	14,9
women	2,3	5,2	15,8
age 65+	3,2	11,9	29,3
men	2,2	6,3	19,7
women	3,8	15,6	35,5

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	22,0	37,8
Men	20,3	35,0
Women	23,7	40,5
0-17	24,2	27,1
18-64	19,2	29,8
Men	18,4	28,3
Women	20,0	31,4
65+	31,6	84,0
Men	25,5	84,5
Women	35,6	83,6

Indicator 15: Gini coefficient

Gini (%)	22.7

Other indicators

Indicator: Mean equivalised disposable income

	in EURO*	in PPS*
Mean equivalised disposable income	12743	15484

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

The source for Laekens indicators is EU-SILC cross-sectional database 2009.

2 Accuracy

2.1 Sample design

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

As in previous year the sample design for Slovenian EU-SILC 2009 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 2008 aged 16 years or more. The selected person is also the sample person; other household members are not sample persons.

2.1.3 Stratification and substratification criteria

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

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

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

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

2.1.4 Sample size and allocation criteria

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

The sampling frame was divided into 6 strata. When we calculated the strata allocation, we took into account the responses 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 then 2000 inhab., not rural	0.296	0.287
Fewer than 2000 inhab., rural	0.228	0.218
From 2000 to 10000 inhab.	0.161	0.157
From 10000 to 80000 inhab.	0.133	0.140
Maribor	0.049	0.048
Ljubljana	0.133	0.149

The sample size of the new part of the sample was 5068selected persons (households).

We kept 7482 households from the previous year. The total sample size in 2009 was thus 12550.

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 $\dfrac{a.N_i}{\sum N_i} \cdot \dfrac{b_1}{p_i N_i}$

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

Conditions:

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

$$b = b_1 + b_2$$

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

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

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

Beacause 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 30th January until 15th June 2009 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 decribed 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 (DB075)	Number of PSUs	Number of selected persons
4	633	1856
1	678	2257
2	754	3369
3	724	5068
Total	2789	12550

New entries in 2009 are households where rotational group is 3 (DB075=3).

2.1.8 Weighting

As in previous years the crossectional weights for the first wave were calculated differently as those for the consecutive waves.

2.1.8.1 Cross-sectional weights for the first wave

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

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

2.1.8.1.1 Design factor

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

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

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

$DB080 = PB070 \, / \, M_h$

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

2.1.8.1.2   Non-response adjustments

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

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

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

For the calibration we used:

1. for households:

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

2. for persons:

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

2.1.8.1.4   Final cross-sectional weights

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

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

RB050= PB040=DB090

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

PB060= DB090 * M_h

The cross-sectional weight for children who were younger than 13 years on 31st December 2008 is RL070.
Weights are calculated in this way that we calculate for each age group a factor:

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

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

*RL070=f_i*RB050 , i=1,2,…,12*

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

2.1.8.2 Cross-sectional weights for the consecutive waves

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

2.1.8.2.2 Final cross-sectional weights

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

2.1.8.3 Longitudinal weights

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

2.1.9 Substitutions

In EU-SILC we did not have substitute units.

2.2 Sampling errors

2.2.1 Standard error and effective sample size

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

Indicator	Value	Achieved sample size	Standard error	Confidence Interval at 95%		CV(%)
				Lower	Upper	
At-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers						
Total	**11.3%**	29576	0.30%	10.7%	11.9%	2.68
men total	**9.8%**	14553	0.34%	9.1%	10.4%	3.43
women total	**12.8%**	15023	0.34%	12.1%	13.5%	2.69
age group - 0-15	**11.2%**	4190	0.70%	9.8%	12.6%	6.26
age group - 16+	**11.3%**	25386	0.28%	10.8%	11.9%	2.51
age group - 0-64	**9.7%**	25366	0.33%	9.0%	10.3%	3.38
age group - 65+	**20.1%**	4210	0.70%	18.7%	21.5%	3.49
age group - 0-15	**11.2%**	4190	0.70%	9.8%	12.6%	6.26
age group - 16-64	**9.3%**	21176	0.30%	8.7%	9.9%	3.21
age group - 65+	**20.1%**	4210	0.70%	18.7%	21.5%	3.49
age group - 0 -15	**11.2%**	4190	0.70%	9.8%	12.6%	6.26
age group - 16-24	**8.4%**	4408	0.51%	7.4%	9.4%	6.12
age group - 25-49	**8.4%**	10669	0.36%	7.7%	9.1%	4.32
age group - 50-64	**11.7%**	6099	0.50%	10.8%	12.7%	4.24
age group -65+	**20.1%**	4210	0.70%	18.7%	21.5%	3.49
age group - 0-15 – men	**11.1%**	2139	0.82%	9.5%	12.7%	7.43
age group - 0-15 – women	**11.4%**	2051	0.88%	9.6%	13.1%	7.79
age group - 16+ - men	**9.5%**	12414	0.31%	8.9%	10.1%	3.28

Indicator	Value	Achieved sample size	Standard error	Confidence Interval at 95%		CV(%)
				Lower	Upper	
age group - 16+ - women	13.1%	12972	0.34%	12.4%	13.7%	2.58
age group - 0-64 – men	9.5%	12733	0.36%	8.8%	10.3%	3.82
age group - 0-64 – women	9.8%	12633	0.36%	9.1%	10.5%	3.66
age group - 65+ - men	11.4%	1820	0.79%	9.9%	13.0%	6.93
age group - 65+ - women	25.7%	2390	0.94%	23.8%	27.5%	3.68
age group - 0-15 – men	11.1%	2139	0.82%	9.5%	12.7%	7.43
age group - 0-15- women	11.4%	2051	0.88%	9.6%	13.1%	7.79
age group - 16-64 – men	9.2%	10594	0.34%	8.5%	9.9%	3.68
age group - 16-64 – women	9.5%	10582	0.33%	8.8%	10.1%	3.49
age group - 65+ - men	11.4%	1820	0.79%	9.9%	13.0%	6.93
age group - 65+ - women	25.7%	2390	0.94%	23.8%	27.5%	3.68
age group - 0-15 – men	11.1%	2139	0.82%	9.5%	12.7%	7.43
age group - 0-15- women	11.4%	2051	0.88%	9.6%	13.1%	7.79
age group - 16-24 – men	7.4%	2235	0.58%	6.3%	8.6%	7.86
age group - 16-24 – women	9.4%	2173	0.69%	8.0%	10.7%	7.39
age group - 25-49 – men	8.5%	5292	0.43%	7.6%	9.3%	5.07
age group - 25-49- women	8.2%	5377	0.38%	7.5%	9.0%	4.66
age group - 50-64 – men	11.7%	3067	0.60%	10.5%	12.9%	5.14
age group - 50-64 – women	11.7%	3032	0.63%	10.5%	13.0%	5.39
age group - 65+ - men	11.4%	1820	0.79%	9.9%	13.0%	6.93
age group - 65+ - women	25.7%	2390	0.94%	23.8%	27.5%	3.68
Household type:One person HH – man	35.9%	312	2.71%	30.6%	41.2%	7.54
Household type:One person HH - woman	47.6%	668	1.91%	43.9%	51.4%	4.02
Household type: One person HH - under 64 years	34.8%	442	2.32%	30.2%	39.3%	6.68
Household type: One person HH - 65 years and over	51.1%	538	2.08%	47.1%	55.2%	4.07
Household type: One person HH total	43.5%	980	1.56%	40.5%	46.6%	3.59
Household type:2 adults, no dependent children, both adults under 65	10.7%	1962	1.01%	8.7%	12.7%	9.42
Household type: 2 adults, no dependent children, at least one adult 65+	13.4%	2370	0.96%	11.5%	15.3%	7.13
Household type:Other HH without dependent children	4.2%	5929	0.45%	3.3%	5.1%	10.63
Household type:Single parent HH, one or more dependent children	28.1%	669	2.67%	22.9%	33.3%	9.48
Household type: 2 adults, one dependent child	9.4%	2712	0.85%	7.7%	11.1%	9.08
Household type: 2 adults, two dependent children	7.9%	5488	0.75%	6.4%	9.3%	9.58
Household type: 2 adults, three or more dependent children	15.7%	2046	1.69%	12.4%	19.0%	10.79
Household type: Other HH with dependent children	4.8%	7420	0.55%	3.7%	5.9%	11.44
Main activity status: Employed	4.8%	13109	0.22%	4.4%	5.2%	4.54
Main activity status: Unemployed	43.8%	973	1.80%	40.2%	47.3%	4.11
Main activity status: Retired	17.5%	6460	0.54%	16.4%	18.5%	3.06
Main activity status: Other inactive	10.9%	3956	0.61%	9.7%	12.1%	5.58
Main activity status: Employed, Male	5.2%	7107	0.27%	4.7%	5.8%	5.08
Main activity status: Unemployed, Male	4.2%	6002	0.27%	3.7%	4.8%	6.42
Main activity status: Retired, Male	44.5%	462	2.53%	39.5%	49.4%	5.68

Indicator	Value	Achieved sample size	Standard error	Confidence Interval at 95%		CV(%)
				Lower	Upper	
Main activity status: Other inactive, Male	43.1%	511	2.19%	38.8%	47.4%	5.09
Main activity status: Employed, Female	12.3%	2738	0.66%	11.1%	13.6%	5.31
Main activity status: Unemployed, Female	20.8%	3722	0.70%	19.5%	22.2%	3.36
Main activity status: Retired, Female	9.0%	1726	0.70%	7.6%	10.3%	7.77
Main activity status: Other inactive, Female	12.4%	2230	0.82%	10.8%	14.0%	6.61
Work intensity: hh without dependent children, w=0	29.8%	1631	1.51%	26.8%	32.7%	5.08
Work intensity: hh without dependent children, 0<w<1	6.8%	4658	0.59%	5.6%	7.9%	8.76
Work intensity: hh without dependent children, w=1	3.0%	2918	0.39%	2.3%	3.8%	12.92
Work intensity: hh with dependent children, w=0	60.4%	436	4.14%	52.3%	68.5%	6.85
Work intensity: hh with dependent children, 0<w<0.5	31.8%	748	4.01%	23.9%	39.6%	12.63
Work intensity: hh with dependent children, 0.5<=w<1	15.3%	5789	0.92%	13.5%	17.1%	6.01
Work intensity: hh with dependent children, w=1	3.4%	11354	0.30%	2.8%	4.0%	8.88
Tenure status: owner or rent free	13.8%	27951	0.31%	13.2%	14.4%	2.27
Tenure status: tenant	8.5%	1625	1.56%	5.5%	11.6%	18.32
Before social transfers except old-age and survivors' benefits						
Total	22.0%	29576	0.35%	21.3%	22.7%	1.61
Men	22.9%	14553	0.39%	22.1%	23.7%	1.69
Women	18.1%	15023	0.41%	17.3%	18.9%	2.24
age group - 0-15 – men	17.4%	2139	0.98%	15.5%	19.3%	5.65
age group - 0-15 – women	23.2%	2051	1.07%	21.1%	25.3%	4.62
age group - 16-24 – men	16.7%	2235	0.76%	15.2%	18.2%	4.55
age group - 16-24 – women	20.1%	2173	0.87%	18.4%	21.8%	4.30
age group - 25-49 – men	25.5%	5292	0.49%	24.5%	26.4%	1.92
age group - 25-49 – women	18.2%	5377	0.46%	17.3%	19.1%	2.56
age group - 50-64 – men	24.3%	3067	0.74%	22.8%	25.8%	3.06
age group - 50-64 – women	20.8%	3032	0.74%	19.3%	22.2%	3.58
age group - 65+ - men	23.5%	1820	0.95%	21.6%	25.4%	4.04
age group - 65+ - women	35.7%	2390	0.97%	33.8%	37.6%	2.73
Before social including old-age and survivors' benefits						
Total	37.8%	29576	0.35%	37.1%	38.5%	0.93
Men	39.9%	14553	0.40%	39.1%	40.7%	1.01
Women	22.6%	15023	0.38%	21.9%	23.4%	1.69
age group - 0-15 - men	23.6%	2139	0.91%	21.8%	25.4%	3.84
age group - 0-15 - women	45.1%	2051	1.04%	43.1%	47.2%	2.30
age group - 16-24 - men	24.5%	2235	0.78%	23.0%	26.0%	3.19
age group - 16-24 - women	31.4%	2173	0.84%	29.7%	33.0%	2.69
age group - 25-49 - men	84.5%	5292	0.51%	83.5%	85.5%	0.61
age group - 25-49 - women	22.9%	5377	0.45%	22.0%	23.8%	1.95
age group - 50-64 - men	26.8%	3067	0.84%	25.1%	28.4%	3.15
age group - 50-64 - women	26.1%	3032	0.83%	24.5%	27.7%	3.19
age group - 65+ - men	26.5%	1820	0.95%	24.6%	28.4%	3.57

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Indicator	Value	Achieved sample size	Standard error	Confidence Interval at 95%		CV(%)
				Lower	Upper	
age group - 65+ - women	**83.7%**	2390	0.84%	82.0%	85.3%	1.01
Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap						
Total	**20.4%**	29576	0.82%	18.7%	22.0%	4.02
Men	**21.0%**	14553	1.37%	18.4%	23.7%	6.52
Women	**20.2%**	15023	0.68%	18.8%	21.5%	3.35
age group - 0-15 - men	**17.8%**	2139	3.31%	11.3%	24.2%	18.64
age group - 0-15 - women	**20.2%**	2051	2.55%	15.2%	25.2%	12.63
age group - 16-24 - men	**16.1%**	2235	1.82%	12.5%	19.6%	11.29
age group - 16-24 - women	**20.6%**	2173	2.39%	15.9%	25.3%	11.58
age group - 25-49 - men	**24.3%**	5292	1.72%	20.9%	27.6%	7.08
age group - 25-49 - women	**20.2%**	5377	1.51%	17.2%	23.1%	7.49
age group - 50-64 - men	**23.1%**	3067	2.32%	18.6%	27.7%	10.05
age group - 50-64 - women	**18.1%**	3032	1.07%	16.0%	20.2%	5.90
age group - 65+ - men	**18.3%**	1820	1.50%	15.4%	21.3%	8.18
age group - 65+ - women	**20.8%**	2390	0.72%	19.4%	22.2%	3.47
different poverty line tresholds						
HCR poverty line at 50% median	**6.6%**	29576	0.25%	6.1%	7.1%	3.84
HCR poverty line at 70% median	**18.2%**	29576	0.36%	17.5%	18.9%	1.98
HCR poverty line at 40% median	**2.8%**	29576	0.19%	2.4%	3.1%	6.80
other measures						
Gini coeffficeint	**22.76**	29576	0.23	22.30	23.22	1.03
S80/S20	**3.24**	29576	0.04	3.16	3.32	1.26
Median equivalised disposable income	**11861**	29576	57.00	11749.7	11973.1	0.48
Median income below the at-risk-of-poverty-treshold	**5668**	29576	65.45	5540.1	5796.6	1.15
At-risk-of-poverty-treshold - one person HH	**7117**	29576	34.20	7049.8	7183.9	0.48
At-risk-of-poverty-treshold - 2 adults+2dependent children	**14945**	29576	71.82	14804.5	15086.1	1.01
Mean equivalised disposable income	**12738**	29576	71.87	12596.8	12878.5	0.48

Source: cross-sectional databases 2009

Table 3 for Qualtiy report was calculated without inclusion of PY080 into disposable income.

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 2008. 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. 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. Selected persons which live in the collective households are later in the stage of data collection designated as illegible (out of scope) units. Also diseased and emigrated persons were considered as out-of-scope units. The total number of out-of-scope units by the waves is presented in the following table.

Table 4: Overcoverage rate

Wave	Out-of-scope units	Sample	Overcoverage rate
1	215	5068	4.24%
2	56	3369	1.66%
3	26	2257	1.15%
4	9	1856	0.48%
Total	306	12550	2.44%

2.3.2 Measurement and processing errors

2.3.2.1 Measurement errors

As in most surveys, the questionnaire can be one sources of potential measurement errors. Unsatisfactory organization and design of the survey may results in output different to the reality. The questionnaire of EU-SILC 2009 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: 56% and CAPI: 44%). 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 30th January. Before the field work began we organized lessons for interviewers. During 21th January till 30th January 2009 we organised ten 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 not 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. Kitchen is not count as a room in any case.

HH040 The questions is split into the three separate questions (from 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.

In the data processing HH040 got answer »yes« in the case that at least one question above were answered »yes«. Only in the case that all questions were answered »no«, variable HH040 got value »no«.

HH061 is difficult question, especially in the case of houses. By this variable on the open questions answered only 45% of respondents, then another 40% respondents answered with the additional question (scale for help), but for 15% of respondents completely imputation was made.

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. Into the qeustionnaires we devided these questions according to the tenure status and to the dwelling type. If household lives in the block of flat, usually they got only one invoice for all costs, but if household live in detached house, it got each invoice (for water, sewage, removal costs etc.) separately. In the first case then we asked only for all costs together and then which costs are included into the invoice.

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.

We collected the data in similar way – with two questions – also for variables HS021 and HS031.

HS040 – Question in our questionnaire is: "Can all members of your household afford financially week's annual holidays?" In Slovenian language is quite logical that holidays should be away from home.

HS050 – in the question is not mentioned phrase "chicken and fish".

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.

PB200 is combination of the data from questionnaire and central register of population.

PB220A, PB220B – data were collected by questionnaire.

PE040 – the data are from Statistical register of employment for persons in labour force, for others we collected the data via questionnaire.

PH040 – the question was splited into two questions:

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

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

AC5 Did selected person get a help of a medical specialist?
    1. *Yes*
    2. *No.*

PH060 – the question was splited 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.*

PL050 – for active persons we got the data about occupation from the statistical register of employment. For inactive 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.

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. The dataprocessing was changed because of the new guidelines about these variables. This way the variables PL070 and PL072 are completely empty and new variables PL073, PL074, PL76, PL086, PL088 and PL089 were introduced.

PL210A-PL210L were not exist in database anymore.The variables were replaced with variables PL211A-PL211L.

PL211A-PL211L – 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 activtiy 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.

With the SILC survey in 2009 Eurostat changed the methodology of collecting data on the monthly activity status of persons in the income reference year (variables PL211A-L were introduced instead of PL210A-L). Due to the changed methodology, from 2009 on inactive persons are classified into individual categories in greater detail than covered by administrative sources; so data from administrative sources

are combined with data from the questionnaire. Other inactive persons from administrative sources (homemakers, people unable to work, students, other inactive) are assigned the status regarding the response in the questionnaire. Before 2009 the source of data on monthly activity statuses was administrative. Due to this methodological change, in 2009 the share of unemployed persons is higher and the share of other inactive persons among all persons classified regarding the most frequent activity status is lower. These changes are one of the reason for huge decrease of the at-risk-of-poverty rates of 'other inactive population' and high increase of the at-risk-of-poverty rates of the unemployed persons.

2.3.2.2 Processing errors

As in previous years 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 then 8 or more then 70 hours there was a signal: *Really less then 8 or more then 70 hours per week in main job?* The answer could be yes – suppress or no - correct the number of hours.

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

Logical error:
- Variable PL031: 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 status_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_ 1	Ostali_viri	Extreme value	if ((DN NE 0)) and not (-2750.25 =< DN =< 2271.5)	

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_decription**	**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 ((PL073+PL074+PL075+PL076 +PL080+PL085+PL086+PL087 +PL088+PL089+PL090)=12) and (AGE3112>=16) and ustrezen='1'	
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 + PY110G + PY130G)=0)	

With the final datasets on the macro-level the distribution of income variables are checked <u>with previous EU_SILC waves</u>, 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 5: Achieved sample size for total and rotational group breakdown

	No. of **selected respondents** (sample persons) from who information is completed **from interviews and registers**	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**	No. of persons 16+ who are members of the households for which the interview is accepted for the database
DB075	DB135 = 1 & RB250=13	DB135 = 1 & RB250=12	DB135 = 1 & RB250=12,13
Total	**9282**	**16104**	**25386**
%	36.6	63.4	100
DB075=4	1586	2828	4414
%	35.9	64.1	100
DB075=1	1853	3254	5107
%	36.3	63.7	100
DB075=2	2601	4575	7176
%	36.2	63.8	100
DB075=3	3242	5447	8689
%	37.3	62.7	100

Source: cross-sectional databases 2009

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

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

Ra is the address contact rate.

DB120 is the record of contact at the address.

Table 6: address contact rate rotational group and degree of urbanization

	Ra
Total	0.988
DB075=4	0.996
DB075=1	0.995
DB075=2	0.994
DB075=3	0.977
DB100=1	0.987
DB100=2	0.987
DB100=3	0.990

Source: cross-sectional databases 2009

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 9282 such households. Variable measures proportion of households that are acceptable for the database. Percentage is calculated form eligible households on contacted addresses.

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

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

	Rh
Total	0.786
DB075=4	0.875
DB075=1	0.849
DB075=2	0.796
DB075=3	0.713
DB100=1	0.772
DB100=2	0.783
DB100=3	0.794

Source: cross-sectional databases 2009

Therefore

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

Table 8: Non response rate for total and by rotational group and degree of urbanization

	NRh
Total	22,34%
DB075=4	12,86%
DB075=1	15,47%
DB075=2	20,85%
DB075=3	30,34%
DB100=1	23,79%
DB100=2	22,70%
DB100=3	21,42%

Source: cross-sectional databases 2009

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

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

Where

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

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).

$$Rp = \frac{\sum [RB250 = 13]}{\sum [RB245 = 2]} = \frac{9282}{9282} = 1 \qquad \text{\textit{for the selected respondent}}$$

$$Rp = \frac{\sum [RB250 = 12+13]}{\sum [RB245 = 2+3]} = \frac{25386}{25386} = 1 \qquad \text{\textit{for all individuals aged 16 years or older}}$$

$$Rp = \frac{\sum [RB250 = 12]}{\sum [RB245 = 3]} = \frac{16104}{16104} = 1 \qquad \text{\textit{for the nonselected respondent}}$$

Thus

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

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

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

> **NRp=(1-(Ra * Rh * Rp)) * 100 = (1- 0.9879518* 0.7860772 *1)*100 = 22.34*

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

	Total		Rotational group 4		Rotational group 1		Rotational group 2		Rotational group 3	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Total (DB120 = 11 to 23)	12605	100.0	1865	100.0	2282	100.0	3390	100.0	5068	100.0
Address contacted (DB120 = 11)	11808	93.7	1813	97.2	2182	95.6	3267	96.4	4546	89.7
Address non-contacted (DB120 = 21 to 23)	797	6.3	52	2.8	100	4.4	123	3.6	522	10.3
Total address non-contacted (DB120 = 21 to 23)	797	6.3	52	2.8	100	4.4	123	3.6	522	10.3
Address cannot be located (DB120= 21)	144	1.1	7	0.4	10	0.4	19	0.6	108	2.1
Address unable to access (DB120 = 22)	653	5.2	45	2.4	90	3.9	104	3.1	414	8.2
Address does not exists or is non-residential address or is unoccupied or not principal residence (DB120 = 23)	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0

Source: cross-sectional databases 2009

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

Table 10: Distribution of address contacted by 'household questionnaire result'. Rotational group and total

	Total		Rotational group 4		Rotational group 1		Rotational group 2		Rotational group 3	
	Number	%	Number		Number		Number		Number	
Total	**11808**	**100.0**	**1813**	**100.0**	**2182**	**100.0**	**3267**	**100.0**	**4546**	**100.0**
Household questionnaire completed (DB130 = 11)	9282	78.6	1586	87.5	1853	84.9	2601	79.6	3242	71.3
Interview not completed (DB130 = 21 to 24)	2526	21.4	227	12.5	329	15.1	666	20.4	1304	28.7
Refusal to co-operate (DB130 = 21)	2141	18.1	207	11.4	296	13.6	628	19.2	1010	22.2
Entirely household temporarily away for duration of fieldwork (DB130 = 22)	246	2.1	12	0.7	20	0.9	24	0.7	190	4.2
Household unable to respond (illness, incapacity, etc.) (DB130 = 23)	128	1.1	8	0.4	12	0.5	13	0.4	95	2.1
Other reasons (DB130 = 24)	11	0.1	0	0.0	1	0.0	1	0.0	9	0.2

Source: cross-sectional databases 2009

Table 11: Distribution by household interview acceptance. Rotational group and total

	Total		Rotational group 4		Rotational group 1		Rotational group 2		Rotational group 3	
	Number	%	Number		Number		Number		Number	
Total	**9282**	**100.0**	**1586**	**100.0**	**1853**	**100.0**	**2601**	**100.0**	**3242**	**100.0**
Interview accepted for database (db135 = 1)	9282	100.0	1586	100.0	1853	100.0	2601	100.0	3242	100.0
Interview rejected (DB135=2)	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0

Source: cross-sectional databases 2009

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:

As in previous years also in EU-SILC 2009 we did not have substitute units.

2.3.3.5 Item non-reponse

Table 12: Distribution of item non-response (unweighted values), household level, 2009

Variable	Description	% of HHS having received an amount	% of HHS with missing values (before imputations) HHS with missing value/HHS who received amount	Total % of HHs with partial information (before imputations) - imputed 10% or more of amount HHS with missing value/HHS who received amount	Total % of HHs with partial information (before imputations) - imputed less than 10% of amount HHS with missing value/HHS who received amount	Total % of HHs with full information (before imputations)	The income were decreased after imputations HHS where value decreased/HHS who received amount
HY010	Total gross household income	100.0%	0.2%	15.0%	33.0%	51.2%	0.6%
HY020	Total disposable household income	100.0%	0.1%	17.6%	30.2%	41.5%	10.6%
HY022	Total disposable household income before social transfers except old age and survivor's benefits	99.7%	0.5%	19.6%	28.1%	41.4%	10.4%
HY023	Total disposable household income before social transfers including old-age and survivor's benefits	98.4%	2.1%	22.4%	25.4%	41.2%	8.9%
HY040G	Income from rental of a property or land – gross	6.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%
HY040N	Income from rental of a property or land – net	6.9%	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	9.1%	1.7%	0.0%	0.0%	98.0%	0.4%
HY060N	Social exclusion not elsewhere classified – net	9.1%	1.7%	0.0%	0.0%	98.0%	0.4%
HY070G	Housing allowances – gross	0.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%
HY070N	Housing allowances – net	0.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%
HY080G	Regular inter – household cash transfer received – gross	3.6%	21.2%	2.4%	0.0%	74.0%	2.4%

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	3.6%	21.2%	2.4%	0.0%	74.0%	2.4%
HY090G	Interest, dividends, profit form capital investments in unincorporated business –gross	41.2%	6.6%	5.7%	1.8%	85.6%	0.4%
HY090N	Interest, dividends, profit form capital investments in unincorporated business – net	41.2%	6.6%	6.0%	1.5%	85.6%	0.4%
HY100G	Interest repayments on mortgage gross	5.5%	81.1%	2.0%	0.2%	11.4%	5.3%
HY100N	Interest repayments on mortgage net	5.5%	81.1%	2.0%	0.2%	11.4%	5.3%
HY110G	Income received by people aged under 16 gross	1.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%
HY110N	Income received by people aged under 16 net	1.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%
HY120G	Regular taxes on wealth gross	84.9%	26.3%	2.9%	0.1%	70.6%	0.1%
HY120N	Regular taxes on wealth net	84.9%	26.3%	2.9%	0.1%	70.6%	0.1%
HY130G	Regular inter – household cash transfer paid – gross	6.9%	7.4%	1.7%	0.0%	86.2%	4.7%
HY130N	Regular inter – household cash transfer paid – net	6.9%	7.4%	1.7%	0.0%	86.2%	4.7%
HY140G	Tax on income and social contribution	86.1%	0.9%	10.4%	5.8%	82.0%	0.9%
HY140N	Tax on income and social contribution	86.1%	0.9%	10.4%	5.8%	82.0%	0.9%
HY145N	Repayments/receipts for tax adjustment	81.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%

Source: cross-sectional databases 2009

Table 13: Distribution of item non-response, personal level (unweighted values), 2009

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	63.3%	3.1%	10.7%	18.5%	67.2%	0.6%
PY010N	Employee cash or near cash income – net	63.3%	3.1%	15.5%	13.9%	67.1%	0.5%
PY020G	Non-Cash employee income - net	9.4%	5.1%	1.3%	0.1%	93.5%	0.0%
PY020N	Non-Cash employee income - net	9.4%	5.1%	1.0%	0.2%	93.7%	0.0%
PY021G	Company car – gross	1.5%	59.1%	0.0%	0.0%	40.9%	0.0%
PY021N	Company car - net	1.5%	59.1%	0.0%	0.0%	40.9%	0.0%
PY035G	Contributions to individual private pensions plans – gross	18.6%	27.6%	0.0%	0.0%	72.3%	0.1%
PY035N	Contributions to individual private pensions plans - net	18.6%	27.6%	0.0%	0.0%	72.3%	0.1%
PY050G	Cash benefits or losses from self-employment - gross	14.7%	12.6%	12.5%	2.0%	71.7%	1.2%
PY050N	Cash benefits or losses from self-employment - net	14.7%	12.6%	12.6%	1.9%	71.7%	1.2%
PY070G	Value of goods produced by own consumption - gross	61.9%	53.8%	1.5%	0.6%	42.2%	1.9%
PY070N	Value of goods produced by own consumption - net	61.9%	53.8%	1.5%	0.6%	42.2%	1.9%
PY080G	Pension from individual private plans - gross	1.4%	12.4%	0.3%	0.3%	85.9%	1.2%
PY080N	Pension from individual private plans - net	1.4%	12.4%	0.3%	0.3%	85.9%	1.2%

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
PY090G	Unemployment benefits - gross	2.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%
PY090N	Unemployment benefits - net	2.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%
PY100G	Old age benefits – gross	19.3%	2.6%	0.0%	0.0%	97.4%	0.0%
PY100N	Old age benefits – net	19.3%	2.6%	0.0%	0.0%	97.4%	0.0%
PY110G	Survivor' age benefits - gross	3.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%
PY110N	Survivor' age benefits - net	3.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%
PY120G	Sickness benefits – gross	13.0%	7.7%	3.8%	0.1%	88.4%	0.0%
PY120N	Sickness benefits – net	13.0%	7.7%	4.1%	0.1%	88.1%	0.0%
PY130G	Disability benefits – gross	7.1%	0.4%	0.0%	0.0%	99.6%	0.0%
PY130N	Disability benefits – net	7.1%	0.4%	0.0%	0.0%	99.6%	0.0%
PY140G	Education related allowances - gross	5.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%
PY140N	Education related allowances- net	5.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%

Source: cross-sectional databases 2009

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 day-light
- Noise from neighborus or from street
- Pollution, grime or other enviromental 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 (PL211A-PL211L)
- Year when highest level of education was attained
- Highest ISCED level attained
- When bagan first regular job
- Number of years spent in paid work
- General health
- Varibales 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 questioions and after that we have a scale as help the inputations factors were calculated according to the open question. This means that in the case that person answer on the qeusiton on the scale, looks like that the all amount was imputed. Imputations factors also include manual editing and corrections of the extreme values. In the last case the imputation factor has value higher than 1 and such examples are not included into the tables above.

Special case is PY070G/N, where we transmited 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 qeuestion about mortgage (HY100G/N). There we had several qeustions about mortage 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.

It is quite large share (10.6%) of households where HY020 (disposable income) was decreased after imputations. The reason was imputation of the variable HY120G/N (tax on wealth) which caused the decreasing of disposable income.

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 14: 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		29 576	0	NA	3 323
	Men	14 553	0	NA	3 323
	Women	15 023	0	NA	3 323
0-17	Total	5 056	0	NA	3 323
	Men	2 553	0	NA	3 323
	Women	2 503	0	NA	3 323
18-64	Total	20 310	0	NA	3 323
	Men	10 180	0	NA	3 323
	Women	10 130	0	NA	3 323
65+	Total	4 210	0	NA	3 323
	Men	1 820	0	NA	3 323
	Women	2 390	0	NA	3 323
0-15	Total	4 190	0	NA	3 323
	Men	2 139	0	NA	3 323
	Women	2 051	0	NA	3 323
0-59	Total	23 946	0	NA	3 323
	Men	12 014	0	NA	3 323
	Women	11 932	0	NA	3 323
0-64	Total	25 366	0	NA	3 323
	Men	12 733	0	NA	3 323
	Women	12 633	0	NA	3 323
0-74	Total	27 912	0	NA	3 323
	Men	13 941	0	NA	3 323
	Women	13 971	0	NA	3 323
15-24	Total	4 700	0	NA	3 323
	Men	2 384	0	NA	3 323
	Women	2 316	0	NA	3 323
15-29	Total	6 952	0	NA	3 323
	Men	3 561	0	NA	3 323
	Women	3 391	0	NA	3 323
16-24	Total	4 408	0	NA	3 323

		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	2 235	0	NA	3 323
	Women	2 173	0	NA	3 323
16-29	Total	6 660	0	NA	3 323
	Men	3 412	0	NA	3 323
	Women	3 248	0	NA	3 323
16-64	Total	21 176	0	NA	3 323
	Men	10 594	0	NA	3 323
	Women	10 582	0	NA	3 323
16+	Total	25 386	0	NA	3 323
	Men	12 414	0	NA	3 323
	Women	12 972	0	NA	3 323
18-24	Total	3 542	0	NA	3 323
	Men	1 821	0	NA	3 323
	Women	1 721	0	NA	3 323
18+	Total	24 520	0	NA	3 323
	Men	12 000	0	NA	3 323
	Women	12 520	0	NA	3 323
25-29	Total	2 252	0	NA	3 323
	Men	1 177	0	NA	3 323
	Women	1 075	0	NA	3 323
25-49	Total	10 669	0	NA	3 323
	Men	5 292	0	NA	3 323
	Women	5 377	0	NA	3 323
30-64	Total	14 516	0	NA	3 323
	Men	7 182	0	NA	3 323
	Women	7 334	0	NA	3 323
50-64	Total	6 099	0	NA	3 323
	Men	3 067	0	NA	3 323
	Women	3 032	0	NA	3 323
60+	Total	5 630	0	NA	3 323
	Men	2 539	0	NA	3 323
	Women	3 091	0	NA	3 323
75+	Total	1 664	0	NA	3 323
	Men	612	0	NA	3 323
	Women	1 052	0	NA	3 323

Source: cross-sectional databases 2009

Table 15: 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)
Total		24 476	0	NA	3 323
	Men	12 020	0	NA	3 323
	Women	12 456	0	NA	3 323
At work	Total	13 087	0	NA	3 323
	Men	7 094	0	NA	3 323
	Women	5 993	0	NA	3 323
Employed	Total	11 860	0	NA	3 323
	Men	6 215	0	NA	3 323
	Women	5 645	0	NA	3 323
Self-employed	Total	1 227	0	NA	3 323
	Men	879	0	NA	3 323
	Women	348	0	NA	3 323
Not at work	Total	11 389	0	NA	3 323
	Men	4 926	0	NA	3 323
	Women	6 463	0	NA	3 323
Unemployed	Total	973	0	NA	3 323
	Men	462	0	NA	3 323
	Women	511	0	NA	3 323
Retired	Total	6 460	0	NA	3 323
	Men	2 738	0	NA	3 323
	Women	3 722	0	NA	3 323
Other inactive	Total	3 956	0	NA	3 323
	Men	1 726	0	NA	3 323
	Women	2 230	0	NA	3 323

Source: cross-sectional databases 2009

According to definition about the most frequent activity status (one status more than 6 months) it was not define the most frequent status for approximately 900 persons aged 16+, although the data about activity status is in the database for all months for all persons in income reference period.

Table 16: 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)
Total	29 576	0	NA	3 323
Two adults, no children, both < 65	1 962	0	NA	3 323
2 adults, no children, at least one 65+	2 370	0	NA	3 323
2 adults, 2 children	5 488	0	NA	3 323
2 adults, 1 child	2 712	0	NA	3 323
2 adults, 3 or more children	2 046	0	NA	3 323
Single parent, at least one child	669	0	NA	3 323
One member household, total	980	0	NA	3 323
Households without children	11 241	0	NA	3 323
Household with children	18 335	0	NA	3 323
Other households without children	5 929	0	NA	3 323
Other households with children	7 420	0	NA	3 323
Unknown household type	0	0	NA	3 323

Source: cross-sectional databases 2009

Table 17: 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	27 951	0	NA	3 323
Tenant	1 625	0	NA	3 323

Source: cross-sectional databases 2009

Table 18: 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%	29 576	0	NA	3 323
50%	29 576	0	NA	3 323
70%	29 576	0	NA	3 323

Source: cross-sectional databases 2009

Table 19: 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 povery rate before social transfers except old-age and survivors' benefits	29 576	0	0	3 323
At risk of povery rate before social transfers including old-age and survivors' benefits	29 576	0	0	3 323
Gini coefficient	29 576	0	0	3 323
Inequality of income distribution S80/S20 income quintile share ratio	29 576	0	0	3 323
Mean equivalised disposable income	29 576	0	0	3 323

Source: cross-sectional databases 2009

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

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, status of unemployed persons)
- 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 20: 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	25386	16104	9282
Rotational group 4	Number	4414	2828	1586
	%	100.0	64.1	35.9
Rotational group 1	Number	5107	3254	1853
	%	100.0	63.7	36.3
Rotational group 2	Number	7176	4575	2601
	%	100.0	63.8	36.2
Rotational group 3	Number	8689	5447	3242
	%	100.0	62.7	37.3

Source: cross-sectional databases 2009

Table 21: Distribution of household members aged 16 (RB245 = 2) and over by 'RB250' (Total and rotational group breakdown)

		RB250	
		Total	RB250=13
Total	Number	9282	9282
Rotational group 4	Number	1586	1586
	%	100.0	100.0
Rotational group 1	Number	1853	1853
	%	100.0	100.0
Rotational group 2	Number	2601	2601
	%	100.0	100.0
Rotational group 3	Number	3242	3242
	%	100.0	100.0

Source: cross-sectional databases 2009

Table 22: Distribution of household members aged 16 (RB245 = 3) and over by 'RB250' (Total and rotational group breakdown)

		RB250	
		Total	RB250=12
Total	Number	16104	16104
Rotational group 4	Number	2828	2828
	%	100.0	100.0
Rotational group 1	Number	3254	3254
	%	100.0	100.0
Rotational group 2	Number	4575	4575
	%	100.0	100.0
Rotational group 3	Number	5447	5447
	%	100.0	100.0

Source: cross-sectional databases 2009

Table 23: 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	9282	3322	3712	2248
	%	100	35,8	40,0	24,2
Rotat. group 4	Number	1586	123	1022	441
	%	100,0	7,8	64,4	27,8
Rotat. group 1	Number	1853	202	1117	534
	%	100,0	10,9	60,3	28,8
Rotat. group 2	Number	2601	362	1573	666
	%	100,0	13,9	60,5	25,6
Rotat. group 3	Number	3242	2635	0	607
	%	100,0	81,3	0,0	18,7

Source: cross-sectional databases 2009

Alltogether 9282 households was accepted into the database. It was 4580 interviews made by phone, 638 interviews by mobile phone and 4064 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 qeustionnaires – 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, PL031, 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 and PB120 .

The average overall duration of the interview per interviewer was 31 minutes.
The average time for completing household questionnaire including personal register was 20 minutes.
The average time for completing personal questionnaire was 11 minutes.
The average overall duration by CATI was 29 minutes and by CAPI was 33 minutes.

The average overall duration by fix phone was 29 minutes and the same duration of interview was by mobile phone as well.

We meassured interview duration automaticaly with BLAISE system. In the duration of interview we counted also the correction of the data, which interviewer did immidiately after interview has been actually finished (before he/she closed the questionnaire).

2.6 Imputed rent

As in all previous years 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 2008. In EU-SILC we used the following to define stratums:
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

As in all previous years 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 varibales 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 (2008).

The period for taxes on income and social insurance contribution

The period was last calendar year (2008).

The reference period for taxes on wealth

The reference period for taxes on wealth was calendar year (2008).

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 24: Distribution of households according to the month of interview CATI+CAPI, 2009

Month of interview		Frequency	Percent
Total		**9282**	**100,0**
1	January	19	0,2
2	February	6023	64,9
3	March	1854	20,0
4	April	674	7,3
5	May	468	5,0
6	June	244	2,6

Source: Slovenian cross-sectional databases 2009

Table 25: Distribution of households according to the month of interview CAPI, 2009

Month of interview		Frequency	Percent
Total		**4064**	**43,8**
1	January	19	0,2
2	February	1618	17,4
3	March	1041	11,2
4	April	674	7,3
5	May	468	5,0
6	June	244	2,6

Source: Slovenian cross-sectional databases 2009

Table 26: Distribution of households according to the month of interview CATI, 2009

Month of interview		Frequency	Percent
Total		**5218**	**56,2**
2	February	4405	47,5
3	March	813	8,8

Source: Slovenian cross-sectional databases 2009

<u>The total duration of the data collection of the sample</u>

The field work lasted from 31st January 2009 to 15th June 2009.

<u>Basic information on activity status during the income reference period</u>

This information was from 2009 collected from outside sources and from questionnaire as well. We took the data on the last day of the each month from statistical register of employment and from National Health Insurance Company. Because of introduction variables PL211A-L with more detailed categories, we had to add some data for calculation these variables from questionnaire. In the case that person was inactive in administrative source and active in the questionnaire, we took priority of the activity from questionnaire. This is the reason that changed general distribution of the statuses in the variables PL211A-L.

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 2008
HY040N	Income from	Tax declaration

Variable	Description	Comments
	rental of a property or land – net	Income reference period: year 2008
HY090G	Interest, dividends, profit form capital investments in unincorporated business	Interest from questionnaire – on the household level Dividends and profits from tax declaration Income reference period: year 2008
HY090N	Interest, dividends, profit form capital investments in unincorporated business	Interest from questionnaire – on the household level Dividends and profits from tax declaration Income reference period: year 2008
HY050G	Family/Children related allowances	Administrative source from Ministry for labour, family and social affairs. Income reference period: year 2008
HY050N	Family/Children related allowances	Administrative source from Ministry for labour, family and social affairs. Income reference period: year 2008
HY060G	Social exclusion not elsewhere classified	Humanitarian aid from questionnaire Social exclusion from administrative sources Income reference period: year 2008
HY060N	Social exclusion not elsewhere classified	Humanitarian aid from questionnaire Social exclusion from administrative sources Income reference period: year 2008
HY070G	Housing allowances	Administrative source Income reference period: year 2008
HY070N	Housing allowances	Administrative source Income reference period: year 2008
HY080G	Regular inter – household cash transfer received gross	Questionnaire Income reference period: year 2008
HY080N	Regular inter – household cash transfer received net	Questionnaire Income reference period: year 2008
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 2008
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 2008
HY110G	Income received by people aged under 16 gross	Tax declaration Income reference period: year 2008
HY110N	Income received by people aged under 16 net	Tax declaration Income reference period: year 2008
HY120G	Regular taxes on wealth gross	Questionnaire Income reference period: year 2008
HY120N	Regular taxes on wealth net	Questionnaire Income reference period: year 2008

Variable	Description	Comments
HY130G	Regular inter – household cash transfer paid – gross	Questionnaire Income reference period: year 2008
HY130N	Regular inter – household cash transfer paid - net	Questionnaire Income reference period: year 2008
HY140G	tax on income and social contribution	Tax declaration Income reference period: year 2008
HY140N	tax on income and social contribution	Tax declaration Income reference period: year 2008
HY145N	Repayments/receipts for tax adjustment	Tax declaration Income reference period: year 2008
PY010G	Employee cash or near cash income gross	Tax declaration: wage in 2008, 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 2008, 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 emplyoee income gross	Tax declaration Income reference period: year 2008
PY020N	Non-cash emplyoee income net	Tax declaration Income reference period: year 2008
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) Income reference period: year 2008
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) Income reference period: year 2008
PY030G	Employer's social insurance contribution	Tax declaration Income reference period: year 2008
PY031G	Optional employer's social	Questionnaire Income reference period: year 2008

Variable	Description	Comments
	insurance contributions	
PY035G	Contributions to individual private pensions plans gross	Questionnaire We asked for average monthly amount in 2008 and number of months in 2008 when person contribute to individual private pensions plans. Income reference period: year 2008
PY035N	Contributions to individual private pensions plans gross	Questionnaire We asked for average monthly amount in 2008 and number of months in 2008 when person contribute to individual private pensions plans. Income reference period: year 2008
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 2008 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 priorty had employed persons and if also such persons do not exist in the HH then we devided 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 2008 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 priorty had employed persons and if also such persons do not exist in the HH then we devided 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 devided the share of amount to all HH memebers aged 16+, because it is impossible to know which HH member particiapted in the work and theirs share of work in the garden to produce the goods and beverages. Income reference period: year 2008
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 devided the share of amount to all HH memebers aged 16+, because it is impossible to know which HH member particiapted in the work and theirs share of work in the garden to produce the goods and beverages.

Variable	Description	Comments
		Income reference period: year 2008
PY080G	Pension from individual private plans gross	Questionnaire Income reference period: year 2008
PY080N	Pension from individual private plans net	Questionnaire Income reference period: year 2008
PY090G	Unemployment benefits gross	Administrative source – Employment service of Slovenia Income reference period: year 2008
PY090N	Unemployment benefits net	Administrative source – Employment service of Slovenia Income reference period: year 2008
PY100G	Old age benefits gross	Administrative source – Pension and Disability Insurance institute, tax declaration Income reference period: year 2008
PY100N	Old age benefits net	Administrative source – Pension and Disability Insurance institute, tax declaration Income reference period: year 2008
PY110G	Survivor benefits net	Administrative source – Pension and Disability Insurance institute, tax declaration By calculation PY110G we consider the legalislation 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 2008
PY110N	Survivor' age benefits gross	Administrative source – Pension and Disability Insurance institute, tax declaration By calculation PY110N we consider the legalislation 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 2008
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 legalislation 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 disabilty benefits were included in all cases in PY130G, it was not important how old person is. Income reference period: year 2008
PY130N	Disability benefits net	Administrative source – Pension and Disability Insurance institute, tax declaration By calculation PY130N we consider the legalislation 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 disabilty benefits were included in all cases in PY130N, it was not important how old person is. Income reference period: year 2008
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

As in previous years, also in EU-SILC 2009 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 humanitary organisations
Interests (HY090)
Regular interhousehold cash transfer – received (HY080)
Alimonies received (HY081)
Regular taxes on wealth (HY120)
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 2009 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 2008 data from three years (2007 – 2009) are calculated to the middle year (2008). In the HBS we have different income reference periods. Some of the data are asked only for last month and then this amount is multiplied with the number of months when person receives the amount, for some of the incomes icome reference period is defined as the last 12 months. In EU-SILC the only income reference period is the year 2008 – year of conducting survey minus one year.

Table 27: Average income per household in EUR

Variable	Description	EU-SILC	HBS	Notes
HY010	Total gross household income	29 791	NA	
HY020	Total disposable household income	22 995	18640	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	151	NA	
HY040N	Income from rental of a property or land – net	114	51	
HY090G	Interest, dividends, profit form capital investments in unincorporated business gross	353	NA	
HY090N	Interest, dividends, profit form capital investments in unincorporated business net	298	48	
HY050G	Family/Children related alowances gross	808	NA	
HY050N	Family/Children related alowances net	674	498	
HY060G	Social exclusion not elsewhere classified gross	135	NA	
HY060N	Social exclusion not elsewhere classified net	135	164	
HY070G	Housing allowances gross	3	NA	
HY070N	Housing allowances net	3	NA	
HY080G	Regular inter – household cash transfer received gross	82	NA	

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Variable	Description	EU-SILC	HBS	Notes
HY080N	Regular inter – household cash transfer received net	82	62	
HY100G	Interest repayments on mortgage gross	146	NA	
HY100N	Interest repayments on mortgage net	146	NA	
HY110G	Income received by people aged under 16 gross	18	NA	In HBS it is not available as a separate variable.
HY110N	Income received by people aged under 16 net	18	NA	
HY120G	Regular taxes on wealth gross	72	NA	
HY120N	Regular taxes on wealth net	72	NA	
HY130G	Regular inter – household cash transfer paid – gross	121	NA	
HY130N	Regular inter – household cash transfer paid – net	121	144	
HY140G	Tax on income and social contribution gross	6 604	NA	
HY140N	Tax on income and social contribution net	6 604	NA	
HY145N	Repayments/receipts for tax adjustment net	-123	NA	

Source: EU-SILC cross sectional database 2009 and HBS 2007-2009

Table 28:: Average income per household member

Variable	Description	EU-SILC	HBS	Notes
PY010G	Employee cash or near cash income gross	7 164	NA	
PY010N	Employee cash or near cash income net	5 027	4569	
PY020G	Non-Cash employee income gross	31	NA	
PY020N	Non-Cash employee income net	28	97	
PY035G	Contributions to individual private pensions plans gross	81	NA	
PY035N	Contributions to individual private pensions plans net	81	NA	
PY050G	Cash benefits or losses from self-employment gross	630	NA	
PY050N	Cash benefits or losses from self-employment net	531	458	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	147	NA	
PY070N	Value of goods produced by own consumption net	147	199	
PY080G	Pension from indivdual private plans gross	5	NA	
PY080N	Pension from indivdual private plans net	5	NA	
PY090G	Unemployment benefits gross	42	NA	

Variable	Description	EU-SILC	HBS	Notes
PY090N	Unemployment benifits net	31	45	
PY100G	Old age benefits gross	1 405	NA	
PY100N	Old age benefits net	1 398	NA	
PY110G	Survivor's benefits gross	220	NA	
PY110N	Survivor's benefits net	220	NA	
PY120G	Sickness benefits gross	164	NA	
PY120N	Sickness benefits net	111	NA	
PY130G	Disability benefits gross	356	NA	
PY130N	Disability benefits net	352	NA	
	Pensions (PY100N+PY110N+PY130N)	1 970	1728	
PY140G	Education related allowances gross	57	NA	
PY140N	Education related allowances net	57	46	

Source: EU-SILC cross sectional database 2009 and HBS 2007-2009

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

Table 29: Coherence with HBS

	EU-SILC 2008	HBS 2007-2009
Colour TV	98.0	97.1
Computer	66.0	60.9
Washing machine	98.5	96.4
Car	83.3	79.3

Source: EU-SILC cross sectional database 2009 and HBS 2007-2009

HBS data are representative for year 2008.

4.2 The differences between LFS and EU-SILC

Coherence with LFS for variable PL031 – self defined current economic status (%) – EU-SILC persons aged 16+, LFS persons aged 15+:

Table 30: Coherence with LFS

	EU-SILC 2009	LFS 1st quarter 2009
Total	100.0	100.0
Work	49.8	51.3
Unemployed	6.9	6.4
Pupil, student	11.9	11.3
Retired	28.6	27.6
Disabled for work	0.5	1.4
Fullfilling domestic tasks	1.7	1.7
Other inactive person	0.7	0.2

Source: EU-SILC cross sectional database 2009 and LFS 1st quarter 2009

4.3 The differences between EU-SILC and National Accounts

Table 31: Total income in EU-SILC and NA in millions of eur, income year 2008

	EU-SILC	National accounts
Employee cash or near cash income (PY010G)	14 202	16 301

Source: EU-SILC cross sectional database 2009 and http://www.stat.si/letopis/2010/26_10/26-09-10.htm

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 commision, 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, 2007, 2008 and 2009

Table 32: Some income variables in Eur on HH level in EU-SILC 2005-2009, includng all households

Variable	EU-SILC 2005	EU-SILC 2006	EU-SILC 2007	EU-SILC 2008	EU-SILC 2009
Median HY010	19 018	20 230	21 843	23 504	25 763
Median HY020	15 431	16 638	17 742	19 220	20 977
Median HY022	13 095	14 375	15 385	16 743	18 389
Median HY023	9 504	10 640	11 426	12 830	13 993

Source: EU-SILC cross sectional databases for 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008 and 2009

Table 33: Some income variables in Eur on HH level in EU-SILC 2005-2009, includng only households, who received definite amount

Variable	EU-SILC 2005	EU-SILC 2006	EU-SILC 2007	EU-SILC 2008	EU-SILC 2009
Median HY040G	547	601	1 002	675	720
Median HY050G	826	843	921	942	1 069
Median HY060G	1 142	1 177	1 049	1 039	1 134
Median HY090G	67	137	93	150	240

Source: EU-SILC cross sectional databases for 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008 and 2009

Table 34: Some income variables in Eur on personal level in EU-SILC 2005-2009, includng only persons, who received definite amount

Variable	EU-SILC 2005	EU-SILC 2006	EU-SILC 2007	EU-SILC 2008	EU-SILC 2009
Median PY010G	9 254	10 194	10 805	11 320	12 133
Median PY050G	962	1 063	931	1 351	2 065
Median PY100G	5 833	6 159	6 764	7 152	7 543
Median PY110G	4 404	4 580	4 776	4 895	5 317
Median PY120G	665	632	579	665	661
Median PY130G	4 750	4 608	4 822	5 062	5 277
Median PY140G	1 412	1 494	1 562	1 582	1 516

Source: EU-SILC cross sectional databases for 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008 and 2009

On the average incomes increases, but we can expect the increase, because in Slovenia all incomes (for example wages, pensions etc.) increased. A lot of incomes increases in the "part" of the pace of increasing prices.

Table 35: Variable PL030 (Self defined current economic status) in EU-SILC 2005-2008 and PL031 EU-SILC 2009

	EU-SILC 2005	EU-SILC 2006	EU-SILC 2007	EU-SILC 2008	EU-SILC 2009
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Working full time	46.7	47.5	48.1	48.8	47.6
Working part time	1.1	1.3	1.5	1.5	2.2
Unemployed	8.4	7.9	7.2	6.3	6.9
Pupil, student, further training, unpaid work experience	11.3	11.3	12.0	12.0	11.9
In retirement or in early retirement or has given up bussines	29.4	29.0	28.7	28.7	28.6
Permanently disabled or/and outfit to work	0.2	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.5
In compulsory military community or service	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Fulfilling domestic tasks and care responsibilities	2.3	2.1	1.8	1.8	1.7
Other inactive person	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.7

Source: EU-SILC cross sectional databases for 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008 and 2009

Table 36: Variable HH010 (Dwelling type) in EU-SILC 2005-2009

	EU-SILC 2005	EU-SILC 2006	EU-SILC 2007	EU-SILC 2008	EU-SILC 2009
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Detached house	63.5	65.8	64.7	64.2	65.1
Semi detached or terraced house	3.6	3.8	3.9	4.2	4.1
Appartment or flat in a building with less than 10 dwellings	8.7	8.0	8.6	8.3	8.3
Appartment or flat in a building with 10 or more dwellings	23.9	22.1	22.3	22.8	22.1
Some other kind of accomodation	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.4

Source: EU-SILC cross sectional databases for 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008 and 2009

Table 37: Variable HS040 (Capacity to afford paying for one week annual holiday away from home) in EU-SILC 2005-2009

	EU-SILC 2005	EU-SILC 2006	EU-SILC 2007	EU-SILC 2008	EU-SILC 2009
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Yes	65.0	66.1	67.7	66.7	66.4
No	35.0	33.9	32.3	33.3	33.6

Source: EU-SILC cross sectional databases for 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008 and 2009

Table 38: Variable HS110 (Do you have a car?) in EU-SILC 2005-2009

	EU-SILC 2005	EU-SILC 2006	EU-SILC 2007	EU-SILC 2008	EU-SILC 2009
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Yes	79.5	81.1	82.1	82.7	83.3
No – cannot afford	5.2	5.1	5.5	5.0	4.8
No – other reason	15.3	13.8	12.4	12.3	12.0

Source: EU-SILC cross sectional databases for 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008 and 2009

4.5 The differences between EU-SILC and administrative sources

The coherence between EU-SILC data and administrative sources was not done, because admnistrative sources were imput of the data into the EU-SILC survey.

5 Ad hoc module on Material deprivation 2009

The ad hoc module 2009 was collecting in accordnace with EU-SILC Regulation on on income and living conditions (EU-SILC) as regards the 2009 list of target secondary variables on material deprivation (O.J. of European Union 112/2008).

We did not find any particular problem by conducting ad hoc module 2009.

We found only that some variables has very small number of observations, who had problem with particular item.

Table 39: Number of households who could not afford particualar item

Variable	Description of the variable	% HH who can not afford particular item (weighted)	unweighted number of observations with particular problem
HD120	Fresh fruit and vegetables once a day (children)	1.6	37
HD130	Three meals a day (children)	0.2	5
HD160	Outdoor leisure equipment (children)	0.4	16
HD170	Indoor games (children)	0.7	16
HD250	Unmeet need for consulting GP or specialist (children)	0.1	3
HD260	Unmet need for consulting a dentist (children)	0.2	5

Source: EU-SILC cross sectional databases for 2009

For variables HD160 and HD170 was problem definition, because all equipment like a ball or home made toys for indoor games were included as leisure equipment and indoor games as well and this way we could not distinguish poor households from more rich households.

We got some complaints from interviewers that some households complained, because we asked some annoying things according to their opinions. First of all in the questionnaire was question about tax on wealth, and a little bit after that we asked, for example, if selected person if he/she had two pair of the shoes or children had 3 meals a day, what can be annoying in the case that person had to pay tax on wealth.