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STATISTICAL OFFICE OF THE REPUBLIC OF SLOVENIA

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# FINAL QUALITY REPORT EU-SILC-2007 Slovenia

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# 1 Common longitudinal EU indicators

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

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

## 2 Accuracy

### 2.1 *Sample design*

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

The sample design for Slovenian EU-SILC 2006 was two-stage stratified design. In each stratum primary sampling units (PSUs) were firstly systematically selected, and in the second stage 7 persons were selected in each PSU.

We have used rotational design, meaning that three waves were preserved from the previous year and just one wave was additionally selected using the described design.

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

In the first stage sampling units were selected, which are clusters of enumeration areas, which are approximately of the same size, and then in the second stage 7 persons were selected in the selected PSUs. Unit of observation are selected persons living in private households in Slovenia and their households. The data are collected from all household members who were on 31<sup>st</sup> December 2006 aged 16 years or more. The selected person is also the sample person; other household members are not sample persons.

#### 2.1.3 **Stratification and substratification criteria**

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

1. The first stratum includes settlements with fewer than 2.000 inhabitants and with less than 30% of agricultural households;
2. The second stratum includes settlements with fewer than 2.000 inhabitants and with at least 30% agricultural households;
3. The third stratum includes settlements which have from 2.000 to 10.000 inhabitants;

4. The fourth stratum includes settlements which have from 10.000 to 80.000 inhabitants;
5. The fifth stratum is Maribor (the second largest city in Slovenia with approx. 93.000 inhabitants);
6. The sixth stratum is Ljubljana (Slovenia's capital with approx. 250.000 inhabitants).

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

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

#### 2.1.4 Sample size and allocation criteria

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

The sampling frame was divided into 6 strata. 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	28,7%	27,0%
Fewer than 2000 inhab., rural	22,7%	20,2%
From 2000 to 10000 inhab.	17,1%	17,3%
From 10000 to 80000 inhab.	13,8%	15,3%
Maribor	4,8%	5,2%
Ljubljana	13,0%	15,0%

On the first stage 643 sampling units were selected, and then in each sampling unit 6 to 8 persons aged 16 years or more were selected. The selected persons define the households which we wanted to interview.

The sample size of the new part of the sample was thus 4481 persons.

From the previous year we kept 7550 persons, so the total sample size in 2007 was 12031 persons.

### 2.1.5 Sample selection schemes

The sampling frame was divided into 6 strata and each stratum was sorted by 12 statistical regions. This way we implicitly stratified the sample also by statistical region. Within each stratum we systematically selected 643 sampling units, and then in each sampling unit 7 persons were selected. Persons aged 16 years were oversampled. In each sampling unit, persons aged 16 years and others were separately selected.

$a$  ... number of primary sampling units (= 600)

$b$  ... number of persons, who are selected in PSU (= 7)

$p_i$  ... proportion of persons aged 16 in PSU  $i$

$b_1$  ... number of persons aged 16 who are selected in PSU  $i$

$b_2$  ... number of persons aged 17 or more who are selected in PSU  $i$

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

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

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

Conditions:

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

$$b = b_1 + b_2$$

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

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

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

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

### 2.1.6 Sample distribution over time

Every year interviewing lasted from 1<sup>st</sup> February until 15<sup>th</sup> June.

**Table 2 Number of succesful interviews by month of interview**

	Year 2005	Year 2006	Year 2007
February	586	4034	3467
Mach	1360	2354	1874
April	1331	567	50
May	1699	282	194
June	495	3	98

Source:EU-SILC longitudinal database 2005-2007

### 2.1.7 Renewal of sample: rotational groups

The sample 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.

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

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

**Table 3: Number of PSU and number of selected persons**

Year	DB075	PSU	Number of selected persons
2005	2	643	4489
2005	3	643	4492
2006	2	628	2713
2006	3	630	2759
2006	4	600	4201
2007	2	668	2236
2007	3	652	2264
2007	4	615	2882

Source: EU-SILC longitudinal database 2005-07

Rotational design 2005-2007

	DB075	DB075	DB075	DB075	DB075
2005	1	2	3		
2006	1	2	3	4	
2007		2	3	4	5

## 2.1.8 Weighting

The cross-sectional weights for the first wave were calculated differently as those for the consecutive waves.

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

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

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

#### 2.1.8.1.1 Design factor

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

The sampling weight of the household of the selected person: *DB080*

Since SORS doesn't yet have a register of households, the selection of the household is done with the selection of the person. Since households with more persons aged 16 years or more have a larger probability of selection than smaller households, this has to be corrected with weighting in such a way that all households have equal probability of being selected in the sample. Thus the probability of selection of the household is equal to the probability of selection of the person divided by the number of eligible persons (aged 16+) in the household  $M$ :

$$DB080=PB070 / M_h$$

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

#### **2.1.8.1.2 Non-response adjustments**

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

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

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

For the calibration we used:

1. for households:

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

2. for persons:

- Sex- age classes distribution from the Central Register of Population

- Employee cash or near cash income minus sickness benefits from the administrative source for incomes
- Pensions from the administrative sources for pensions
- Unemployment benefits (PY090) from the administrative source for unemployment benefits
- Education related allowances from the statistical source about scholarships

#### **2.1.8.1.4 Final cross-sectional weights**

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

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

$$RB050 = PB040 = DB090$$

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

$$PB060 = DB090 * M_h$$

The cross-sectional weight for children who were younger than 13 years on 31<sup>st</sup> December 2005 is *RL070*.

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

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

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

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

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

### **2.1.8.2 Cross-sectional weights for the consecutive waves**

#### **2.1.8.2.1 Base weights**

The Base weights for the persons were calculated by taking the base weights from the previous year and then adjust these weights for the attrition in the Sex- age

classes. Using the weight-share method we then calculated the weights for the immigrants, re-entries and newborns. After that for each of the rotational groups the weights were adjusted to the adequate longitudinal population counts in each Sex-age class.

### **2.1.8.2.2 Final cross-sectional weights**

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

### **2.1.8.3 Longitudinal weights**

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

### **2.1.9 Substitutions**

In EU-SILC we did not have substitute units.

## **2.2 Sampling errors**

### **2.2.1 Standard error and effective sample size**

**Table 4: The mean, the total number of observations (before and after imputations) and the standard errors, household level, 2007**

Income components	Description	Mean (weighted)	Number of observations before imputations (in the survey with value not equal 0 before imputations)	Number of observations after imputations (in the survey)	Standard errors
HY010	Total gross household income	25390	8690	8707	241
HY020	Total disposable household income	19446	8697	8707	155

Income components	Description	Mean (weighted)	Number of observations before imputations (in the survey with value not equal 0 before imputations)	Number of observations after imputations (in the survey)	Standard errors
HY022	Total disposable household income before social transfers except old age and survivor's benefits	17402	8651	8675	156
HY023	Total disposable household income before social transfers including old-age and survivor's benefits	13622	8488	8608	165
HY040G	Income from rental of a property or land – gross	2277	440	440	257
HY040N	Income from rental of a property or land – net	1715	440	440	193
HY050G	Interest, dividends, profit from capital investments in unincorporated business	1779	3785	3781	54
HY050N	Interest, dividends, profit from capital investments in unincorporated business	1515	3782	3778	38
HY060G	Family/Children related allowances	1492	1204	1245	56
HY060N	Family/Children related allowances	1480	1204	1245	56
HY070G	Social exclusion not elsewhere classified	856	44	44	108
HY070N	Social exclusion not elsewhere classified	856	44	44	108
HY080G	Housing allowances	1510	234	266	91
HY080N	Housing allowances	1510	234	266	91

Income components	Description	Mean (weighted)	Number of observations before imputations (in the survey with value not equal 0 before imputations)	Number of observations after imputations (in the survey)	Standard errors
HY090G	Regular inter – household cash transfer received gross	350	2688	3173	29
HY090N	Regular inter – household cash transfer received net	299	2688	3173	24
HY100G	Interest repayments on mortgage gross	2748	79	326	212
HY100N	Interest repayments on mortgage net	2748	79	326	212
HY110G	Income received by people aged under 16 gross	1572	94	94	188
HY110N	Income received by people aged under 16 net	1567	94	94	188
HY120G	Regular taxes on wealth gross	69	5932	7628	1
HY120N	Regular taxes on wealth net	69	5932	7628	1
HY130G	Regular inter – household cash transfer paid – gross	1158	457	495	53
HY130N	Regular inter – household cash transfer paid - net	1158	457	495	53
HY140G	tax on income and social contribution	6820	7803	7850	106
HY140N	tax on income and social contribution	6820	7803	7850	106
HY145N	Repayments/receipts for tax adjustment	-262	7632	7632	17

Source: Cross sectional database 2007

**Table 5: The mean, the total number of observations (before and after imputations) and the standard errors, personal level, 2007**

Variable	Description	Mean (weighted)	Number of observations before imputations (in the survey with value not equal 0)	Number of observations after imputations (in the survey)	Standard errors
PY010G	Employee cash or near cash income gross	12367	14624	15039	111
PY010N	Employee cash or near cash income net	8503	14624	15039	63
PY020G	Non-Cash employee income net	335	2426	2550	23
PY020N	Non-Cash employee income net	300	2426	2550	20
PY035G	Contributions to individual private pensions plans gross	438	3622	4930	7
PY035N	Contributions to individual private pensions plans gross	438	3622	4930	7
PY050G	Cash benefits or losses from self-employment	3923	2491	3902	162
PY050N	Cash benefits or losses from self-employment	3162	2491	3902	117
PY070G	Value of goods produced by own consumption	298	6078	14611	7
PY070N	Value of goods produced by own consumption	298	6078	14611	7
PY080G	Pension from individual private plans gross	482	156	184	38
PY080N	Pension from individual private plans net	482	156	184	38
PY090G	Unemployment benefits gross	2229	586	586	84
PY090N	Unemployment benefits net	1633	586	586	60
PY100G	Old age benefits gross	7188	4468	4526	73
PY100N	Old age benefits net	7103	4468	4526	67
PY110G	Survivor benefits net	5289	845	848	108

Variable	Description	Mean (weighted)	Number of observations before imputations (in the survey with value not equal 0)	Number of observations after imputations (in the survey)	Standard errors
PY110N	Survivor' age benefits gross	5284	845	848	107
PY120G	Sickness benefits gross	1303	2409	2650	45
PY120N	Sickness benefits net	870	2409	2650	29
PY130G	Disability benefits gross	5208	1757	1761	79
PY130N	Disability benefits net	5156	1757	1761	78
PY140G	Education related allowances gross	1558	1321	1321	23
PY140N	Education related allowances net	1558	1321	1321	23

Source: Cross sectional database 2007

**Table 6: The mean, the total number of observations (before and after imputations) and the standard errors, household level, 2005, only households included into the longitudinal database**

Income components	Description	Mean (weighted)	Number of observations before imputations (in the survey with value not equal 0 before imputations)	Number of observations after imputations (in the survey)	Standard errors
HY010	Total gross household income	22694	5472	5472	272
HY020	Total disposable household income	17261	5472	5472	176
HY022	Total disposable household income before social transfers except old age and survivor's benefits	15243	5438	5438	173
HY023	Total disposable household income before social transfers including old-age and survivor's benefits	12107	5328	5328	179

Income components	Description	Mean (weighted)	Number of observations before imputations (in the survey with value not equal 0 before imputations)	Number of observations after imputations (in the survey)	Standard errors
HY040G	Income from rental of a property or land – gross	1498	283	283	178
HY040N	Income from rental of a property or land – net	1131	283	283	134
HY050G	Interest, dividends, profit from capital investments in unincorporated business	1565	2502	2502	57
HY050N	Interest, dividends, profit from capital investments in unincorporated business	1370	2502	2502	39
HY060G	Family/Children related allowances	1504	873	873	57
HY060N	Family/Children related allowances	1504	873	873	57
HY070G	Social exclusion not elsewhere classified	1186	9	9	227
HY070N	Social exclusion not elsewhere classified	1186	9	9	227
HY080G	Housing allowances	1734	194	194	137
HY080N	Housing allowances	1734	194	194	137
HY090G	Regular inter – household cash transfer received gross	406	1690	1690	47
HY090N	Regular inter – household cash transfer received net	287	1690	1690	31
HY100G	Interest repayments on mortgage gross	1567	102	102	155
HY100N	Interest repayments on mortgage net	1567	102	102	155

Income components	Description	Mean (weighted)	Number of observations before imputations (in the survey with value not equal 0 before imputations)	Number of observations after imputations (in the survey)	Standard errors
HY110G	Income received by people aged under 16 gross	545	231	231	131
HY110N	Income received by people aged under 16 net	463	231	231	102
HY120G	Regular taxes on wealth gross	61	4546	4546	1
HY120N	Regular taxes on wealth net	61	4546	4546	1
HY130G	Regular inter - household cash transfer paid - gross	1418	348	348	105
HY130N	Regular inter - household cash transfer paid - net	1418	348	348	105
HY140G	tax on income and social contribution	7288	4433	4443	128
HY140N	tax on income and social contribution	7288	4433	4443	128
HY145N	Repayments/receipts for tax adjustment	-190	4448	4448	13

Source: Longitudinal database 2005-2007

**Table 7: The mean, the total number of observations (before and after imputations) and the standard errors, personal level, 2005, only persons included into the longitudinal database**

Income components	Description	Mean (weighted)	Number of observations before imputations (in the survey with value not equal 0 before imputations)	Number of observations after imputations (in the survey)	Standard errors
PY010G	Employee cash or near cash income gross	10748	10005	9941	124
PY010N	Employee cash or near cash income net	7310	10005	9940	70
PY020G	Non-Cash employee income net	2319	142	142	118
PY020N	Non-Cash employee income net	1739	142	142	88
PY035G	Contributions to individual private pensions plans gross	421	1762	1762	10
PY035N	Contributions to individual private pensions plans gross	421	1762	1762	10
PY050G	Cash benefits or losses from self-employment	3368	2099	2184	163
PY050N	Cash benefits or losses from self-employment	2890	2087	2179	142
PY070G	Value of goods produced by own consumption	419	10622	10622	13
PY070N	Value of goods produced by own consumption	419	10622	10622	13
PY080G	Pension from individual private plans gross	697	55	55	146
PY080N	Pension from individual private plans net	697	55	55	146
PY090G	Unemployment benefits gross	1786	411	411	84
PY090N	Unemployment benefits net	1248	411	411	57
PY100G	Old age benefits gross	6260	2769	2778	76
PY100N	Old age benefits net	6222	2769	2769	73
PY110G	Survivor benefits net	5000	533	533	119
PY110N	Survivor' age benefits gross	4995	533	533	119
PY120G	Sickness benefits gross	1491	1454	1454	68

Income components	Description	Mean (weighted)	Number of observations before imputations (in the survey with value not equal 0 before imputations)	Number of observations after imputations (in the survey)	Standard errors
PY120N	Sickness benefits net	997	1454	1454	45
PY130G	Disability benefits gross	5255	1166	1166	93
PY130N	Disability benefits net	4947	1166	1166	94
PY140G	Education related allowances gross	1427	954	954	25
PY140N	Education related allowances net	1427	954	954	25

Source: Longitudinal database 2005-2007

**Table 8: The mean, the total number of observations (before and after imputations) and the standard errors, household level, 2006, only households included into the longitudinal database**

Income components	Description	Mean (weighted)	Number of observations before imputations (in the survey with value not equal 0 before imputations)	Number of observations after imputations (in the survey)	Standard errors
HY010	Total gross household income	23996	7219	7240	266
HY020	Total disposable household income	18417	7229	7240	182
HY022	Total disposable household income before social transfers except old age and survivor's benefits	16480	7199	7218	180
HY023	Total disposable household income before social transfers including old-age and survivor's benefits	13083	7075	7139	192
HY040G	Income from rental of a property or land – gross	1427	394	394	140

Income components	Description	Mean (weighted)	Number of observations before imputations (in the survey with value not equal 0 before imputations)	Number of observations after imputations (in the survey)	Standard errors
HY040N	Income from rental of a property or land – net	983	394	394	94
HY050G	Interest, dividends, profit from capital investments in unincorporated business	1641	3217	3218	50
HY050N	Interest, dividends, profit from capital investments in unincorporated business	1398	3217	3218	33
HY060G	Family/Children related allowances	1529	1085	1114	48
HY060N	Family/Children related allowances	1519	1085	1114	47
HY070G	Social exclusion not elsewhere classified	683	54	54	74
HY070N	Social exclusion not elsewhere classified	683	54	54	74
HY080G	Housing allowances	1407	210	240	105
HY080N	Housing allowances	1407	210	240	105
HY090G	Regular inter – household cash transfer received gross	463	2806	3133	37
HY090N	Regular inter – household cash transfer received net	374	2806	3133	30
HY100G	Interest repayments on mortgage gross	2527	25	192	222
HY100N	Interest repayments on mortgage net	2527	25	192	222
HY110G	Income received by people aged under 16 gross	1825	68	68	260

Income components	Description	Mean (weighted)	Number of observations before imputations (in the survey with value not equal 0 before imputations)	Number of observations after imputations (in the survey)	Standard errors
HY110N	Income received by people aged under 16 net	1816	68	68	260
HY120G	Regular taxes on wealth gross	66	4831	6062	2
HY120N	Regular taxes on wealth net	66	4831	6062	2
HY130G	Regular inter - household cash transfer paid - gross	1384	368	395	81
HY130N	Regular inter - household cash transfer paid - net	1384	368	395	81
HY140G	tax on income and social contribution	6096	6685	6766	105
HY140N	tax on income and social contribution	6096	6685	6766	105
HY145N	Repayments/receipts for tax adjustment	-260	6665	6666	8

Source: Longitudinal database 2005-2007

**Table 9: The mean, the total number of observations (before and after imputations) and the standard errors, personal level, 2006, only persons included into the longitudinal database**

Income components	Description	Mean (weighted)	Number of observations before imputations (in the survey with value not equal 0 before imputations)	Number of observations after imputations (in the survey)	Standard errors
PY010G	Employee cash or near cash income gross	11651	12081	12582	116
PY010N	Employee cash or near cash income net	7983	12081	12582	65
PY020G	Non-Cash employee income net	1872	129	156	182
PY020N	Non-Cash employee income net	1404	129	156	136
PY035G	Contributions to individual private pensions plans gross	507	1943	2523	17
PY035N	Contributions to individual private pensions plans gross	507	1943	2523	17
PY050G	Cash benefits or losses from self-employment	4309	2154	3228	302
PY050N	Cash benefits or losses from self-employment	3607	2154	3228	278
PY070G	Value of goods produced by own consumption	321	5743	12845	7
PY070N	Value of goods produced by own consumption	321	5743	12845	7
PY080G	Pension from individual private plans gross	726	56	67	144
PY080N	Pension from individual private plans net	726	56	67	144
PY090G	Unemployment benefits gross	2071	504	504	83
PY090N	Unemployment benefits net	1513	504	504	59
PY100G	Old age benefits gross	6565	3549	3579	63
PY100N	Old age benefits net	6509	3548	3578	60

Income components	Description	Mean (weighted)	Number of observations before imputations (in the survey with value not equal 0 before imputatoins)	Number of observations after imputations (in the survey)	Standard errors
PY110G	Survivor benefits net	5208	728	730	97
PY110N	Survivor' age benefits gross	5206	728	730	97
PY120G	Sickness benefits gross	1378	1548	1738	72
PY120N	Sickness benefits net	925	1548	1738	46
PY130G	Disability benefits gross	4978	1441	1449	76
PY130N	Disability benefits net	4932	1441	1448	76
PY140G	Education related allowances gross	1468	1155	1155	22
PY140N	Education related allowances net	1468	1155	1155	22

Source: Longitudinal database 2005-2007

**Table 10: The mean, the total number of observations (before and after imputations) and the standard errors, household level, 2007, only households included into the longitudinal database**

Income components	Description	Mean (weighted)	Number of observations before imputations (in the survey with value not equal 0 before imputations)	Number of observations after imputations (in the survey)	Standard errors
HY010	Total gross household income	25393	5670	5683	292
HY020	Total disposable household income	19453	5675	5683	188
HY022	Total disposable household income before social transfers except old age and survivor's benefits	17401	5647	5666	188
HY023	Total disposable household income before social transfers including old-age and survivor's benefits	13612	5521	5614	200
HY040G	Income from rental of a property or land – gross	2209	304	304	294
HY040N	Income from rental of a property or land – net	1665	304	304	221
HY050G	Interest, dividends, profit from capital investments in unincorporated business	1770	2456	2454	68
HY050N	Interest, dividends, profit from capital investments in unincorporated business	1505	2454	2452	47
HY060G	Family/Children related allowances	1472	802	833	69
HY060N	Family/Children related allowances	1461	802	833	68

Income components	Description	Mean (weighted)	Number of observations before imputations (in the survey with value not equal 0 before imputations)	Number of observations after imputations (in the survey)	Standard errors
HY070G	Social exclusion not elsewhere classified	861	30	30	97
HY070N	Social exclusion not elsewhere classified	861	30	30	97
HY080G	Housing allowances	1498	158	180	106
HY080N	Housing allowances	1498	158	180	106
HY090G	Regular inter – household cash transfer received gross	307	1793	2222	25
HY090N	Regular inter – household cash transfer received net	266	1793	2222	20
HY100G	Interest repayments on mortgage gross	2806	28	207	281
HY100N	Interest repayments on mortgage net	2806	28	207	281
HY110G	Income received by people aged under 16 gross	1649	58	58	239
HY110N	Income received by people aged under 16 net	1645	58	58	239
HY120G	Regular taxes on wealth gross	72	3635	5013	2
HY120N	Regular taxes on wealth net	72	3635	5013	2
HY130G	Regular inter – household cash transfer paid – gross	1094	310	340	61
HY130N	Regular inter – household cash transfer paid - net	1094	310	340	61
HY140G	tax on income and social contribution	6841	5090	5122	131
HY140N	tax on income and social contribution	6841	5090	5122	131
HY145N	Repayments/receipts for tax adjustment	-250	4980	4980	23

Source: Longitudinal database 2005-2007

**Table 11: The mean, the total number of observations (before and after imputations) and the standard errors, personal level, 2007, only persons included into the longitudinal database**

Income components	Description	Mean (weighted)	Number of observations before imputations (in the survey with value not equal 0 before imputations)	Number of observations after imputations (in the survey)	Standard errors
PY010G	Employee cash or near cash income gross	12355	9589	9871	136
PY010N	Employee cash or near cash income net	8498	9589	9871	77
PY020G	Non-Cash employee income net	332	1607	1698	28
PY020N	Non-Cash employee income net	295	1607	1698	23
PY035G	Contributions to individual private pensions plans gross	432	2561	3572	8
PY035N	Contributions to individual private pensions plans gross	432	2561	3572	8
PY050G	Cash benefits or losses from self-employment	3778	1623	2602	192
PY050N	Cash benefits or losses from self-employment	3070	1623	2602	141
PY070G	Value of goods produced by own consumption	290	1806	10661	7
PY070N	Value of goods produced by own consumption	290	1806	10661	7
PY080G	Pension from individual private plans gross	478	119	145	43
PY080N	Pension from individual private plans net	478	119	145	43
PY090G	Unemployment benefits gross	2229	394	394	103
PY090N	Unemployment benefits net	1630	394	394	74
PY100G	Old age benefits gross	7204	2972	3017	87
PY100N	Old age benefits net	7116	2972	3017	79

Income components	Description	Mean (weighted)	Number of observations before imputations (in the survey with value not equal 0 before imputations)	Number of observations after imputations (in the survey)	Standard errors
PY110G	Survivor benefits net	5260	552	553	133
PY110N	Survivor' age benefits gross	5257	552	553	132
PY120G	Sickness benefits gross	1270	1639	1827	52
PY120N	Sickness benefits net	846	1639	1827	34
PY130G	Disability benefits gross	5220	1144	1147	95
PY130N	Disability benefits net	5168	1144	1147	95
PY140G	Education related allowances gross	1553	879	879	29
PY140N	Education related allowances net	1553	879	879	29

Source: Longitudinal database 2005-2007

**Table 12: The mean, the number of observations (before and after imputations) and the standard error for the equivalised disposable income breakdown by sex, age groups and household size, 2007:**

Equivalised disposable income	Mean	Number of observations after imputations	Standard error
Total	10723	28570	62
1 household member	7707	821	170
2 household members	10552	3886	123
3 household members	11575	6252	131
4 and more household members	10831	17611	81
<25 years	10432	8339	80
25-34	11521	4146	105
35-44	10762	3900	107
45-54	11304	5031	107
55-64	11165	3394	134
65+	9503	3760	105
Male	10915	14117	67
Female	10537	14453	65

Source: Cross sectional database 2007

**Table 13: The mean, the number of observations (before and after imputations) and the standard error for the equivalised disposable income breakdown by sex, age groups and household size, 2005 only for units included into longitudinal database:**

Equivalised disposable income	Mean	Number of observations after imputations	Standard error
Total	9505	18280	71
1 household member	6669	517	176
2 household members	9205	2298	140
3 household members	10395	3693	151
4 and more household members	9638	11772	91
<25 years	9150	4930	94
25-34	10275	2835	114
35-44	9520	2439	123
45-54	9924	3242	116
55-64	10225	2201	178
65+	8463	2633	111
Male	9688	9052	78
Female	9329	9228	74

Source: Longitudinal database 2005-2007

**Table 14: The mean, the number of observations (before and after imputations) and the standard error for the equivalised disposable income breakdown by sex, age groups and household size, 2006 only for units included into longitudinal database:**

Equivalised disposable income	Mean	Number of observations after imputations	Standard error
Total	10132	23904	86
1 household member	7175	669	170
2 household members	9786	3156	123
3 household members	10917	5127	134
4 and more household members	10321	14952	137
<25 years	9803	6732	101
25-34	11050	3576	183
35-44	10106	3311	112
45-54	10775	4190	117
55-64	10628	2860	155
65+	8917	3235	105
Male	10278	11859	78
Female	9991	12045	106

Source: Longitudinal database 2005-2007

**Table 15: The mean, the number of observations (before and after imputations) and the standard error for the equivalised disposable income breakdown by sex, age groups and household size, 2007 only for units included into longitudinal database:**

Equivalised disposable income	Mean	Number of observations after imputations	Standard error
Total	10721	18691	74
1 household member	7648	531	207
2 household members	10477	2514	148
3 household members	11670	4104	161
4 and more household members	10813	11542	97
<25 years	10445	5414	96
25-34	11548	2705	125
35-44	10749	2541	132
45-54	11323	3282	128
55-64	11107	2275	161
65+	9499	2474	126
Male	10927	9219	80
Female	10522	9472	78

Source: Longitudinal database 2005-2007

## 2.3 Non-sampling errors

### 2.3.1 Sampling frame and coverage errors

The basis for the sampling frame is the Central Register of Population (CRP), which is linked to the Register of Territorial Units. The sampling frame constitutes persons aged 16 years or more on 31<sup>st</sup> of December 2006. Besides the CRP we also use the frame of enumeration areas. Since some enumeration areas do not have enough inhabitants, those enumeration areas were linked with neighbouring areas into larger territorial units – i.e. sampling units, which were the sampling frame in the first stage. The quality of the CRP is difficult to measure, since the Census and the CRP are based on different methodologies. While in the Census all persons living at the address at least one year are counted, current statistics counts in the population persons who are registered in Slovenia and live in Slovenia at least three months. Therefore in the Census 2002 there are almost 31000 fewer persons than in the CRP (1.55%). The discrepancy between the Census and the CRP is 1.72%. In the CRP are also persons who moved out of Slovenia (temporarily or for good), but have not reported this to the authorities.

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

The CRP is daily updated, but SORS obtains the database every three months which is a cross-section of the CRP on a certain date. Therefore the CRP we work with is 3 months old. For EU-SILC the sampling frame was built from the CRP on 30<sup>th</sup> June 2006. Before the fieldwork we updated the sampling frame with the latest available CRP data at the Ministry of the Interior; so we have excluded from the fieldwork

persons who have died or moved abroad as non-response. In case that a person has changed the address, the interviewer was sent to the new address, but we maintained variables that define sample design at the old address.

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

## **2.3.2 Measurement and processing errors**

### **2.3.2.1 Measurement errors**

As in most surveys, the questionnaire can be one sources of potential measurement errors. Unsatisfactory organization and design of the survey may results in output different to the reality. For the case of EU-SILC the original questionnaires were developed on the basis of the EU\_SILC regulations and the EU\_SILC doc 65 (*Description of Target Variables: Cross-sectional and Longitudinal*). They are annually adopted and revised according to changes of EUROSTAT's requirements; 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). In the year 2005 the interviews are carried out by PAPI, while in the year 2006 and 2007 are carried out by CATI or CAPI. 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.

Every year the field work began at 1<sup>st</sup> February. And before the field work we organised several lessons for both CAPI and CATI interviewers (in the year 2005 for PAPI 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. Also for PAPI interviewers (year 2005) was organised similar training.

In 2005 139 PAPI interviewers were trained, in 2006 and 2007 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.

In 2007 we changed all income variables from Slovenian tolar (SIT) to EUR. In the questionnaire it is possible that interviewee answered in SIT or in EURO. We introduce for all these variables new variable for currency and after the field work was finished we recalculate all income variables into EUR.

## Not income variables:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

PB220A, PB220B – data were collected by questionnaire.

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

PH040 – the question was split into two questions:

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

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

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

1. Yes
2. No.

PH060 – the question was split into two questions:

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

1. Yes → AC9
2. No

AC9 Did selected person get a help of a dentist?

1. Yes
2. No.

PL020 – The question is from 2006 onward included into the questionnaire.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

PL210A-PL210L – Constructed from statistical register of employment and Health Insurance Company. We have state on the last day of each month. The source for students was questionnaire. The data for persons which are not in any register or any other source are imputed according to the data from last year. For the persons with several statuses, the activity 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.

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.

### 2.3.2.2 Processing errors

The questionnaire was programmed in Blaise. Data entry controls were built into the electronic questionnaire, and there was less need for post data control. Control of data in the programme was done in various ways and were annually adopted and revised according to the experiences with last year’s surveys.

All numeric variables had absolute limits for data entry. We had several syntax checks, one of them were signals (soft errors) which gave a warning to the interviewers if the answer was either unlikely because it was extreme or because it did not correspond to answer given to questions asked earlier. These signals could be overridden if the answer in question was confirmed. And similar hard errors, which it was impossible to override. We also had several logical checks.

Here are examples of syntax checks and one logical check:

#### Soft syntax error:

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

#### Hard syntax error:

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

#### Logical error:

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

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

Here are some examples of checks at this stage:

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

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

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 ((PL070+PL072+PL080+PL085+PL087+PL090)=12) and (RB080<1991)	
LK_I_029	int_gosp_v	Total housing gross income must be equal or greater then total disposable household income	if (HY010 -HY020 lt -1) and (HY010 ne .) and (HY020 ne .)	
LK_I_317	int_oseb_v	Person was more then 4 months retired, but there was no benefits (old-age or survivor's or disability benefits)	if (PL085>4) and ((PY100G or PY110G or PY130G)=0)	

We also compared the data with data from previous waves, especially income variables (on micro level) and if we detect errors, we corrected them. With the final datasets on the macro-level the distribution of income variables are checked with previous EU SILC waves, tax statistics and other administrative sources to identify implausible distributions due to errors in the data editing process.

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

## 2.3.3 Non-response errors

### 2.3.3.1 Achieved sample size

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

Achieved sample size is calculated for

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

**Table 16. Achieved sample size for total and rotational group breakdown**

		No. of <b>selected respondents</b> (sample persons) from who information is completed <b>from interviews and registers</b>	No. of <b>persons 16+</b> who are members of the households for which the interview is accepted for the database and from who information is completed <b>only from registers</b>	No. of persons 16+ who are members of the households for which the interview is accepted for the database
Year	Rotational group	DB135 = 1 & RB250=13	DB135 = 1 & RB250=12	DB135 = 1 & RB250=12,13
<b>2005</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>5472</b>	<b>10230</b>	<b>15702</b>
	2	2713	5080	7793
	3	2759	5150	7909
<b>2006</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>7240</b>	<b>13376</b>	<b>20616</b>
	2	2162	4069	6231
	3	2196	4109	6305
	4	2882	5198	8080
<b>2007</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>5683</b>	<b>10523</b>	<b>16206</b>
	2	1752	3280	5032
	3	1773	3282	5055
	4	2158	3961	6119

Source: Longitudinal database 2005-2007

### 2.3.3.2 Unit non-response

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

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

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

Where

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

Ra is the address contact rate.

DB120 is the record of contact at the address.

The Ra is:

**Table 17: Address contact rate**

Year	Ra
2005	100,0%
2006	98,9%
2007	99,5%

Source: Longitudinal database 2005-2007

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

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

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

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

**Table 18: Proportion of complete household interviews**

Year	Rh
2005	63,1%
2006	78,9%
2007	79,9%

Source: Longitudinal database 2005-2007

Therefore

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

**Table 19: Non-response rate**

Year	NRh
2005	36,9%
2006	22,0%
2007	20,5%

Source: Longitudinal database 2005-2007

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

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

Where

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

Rp is the proportion of complete personal interviews within the households accepted for the database

RB245 is the respondent status, and

RB250 is the data status.

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

**Table 20: Complete personal interviews**

Year	Response	Number of persons	Rp
2005	15702	15702	100,0%
2006	20616	20616	100,0%
2007	16206	16206	100,0%

Source: Longitudinal database 2005-2007

The Rp for selected respondent and non-selected respondent is always 100%.

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) are:

**Table 21: Overall individual response rate**

Year	*NRp
2005	36,9%
2006	22,0%
2007	20,5%

Source: Longitudinal database 2005-2007

## Longitudinal response rates

### Households:

- *Wave response rate*

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

**Table 22: Wave response rate**

Year	W_RR
2005	60,9%
2006	74,8%
2007	77,0%

Source: Longitudinal database 2005-2007

- *Longitudinal follow up rate*

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

**Table 23: Longitudinal follow up rate**

Year	LF_R
2005	
2006	84,9%
2007	55,9%

Source: Longitudinal database 2005-2007

- *Follow up ratio*

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

**Table 24: Longitudinal follow up ratio**

Year	F_RAT
2005	
2006	84,9%
2007	55,9%

Source: Longitudinal database 2005-2007

- *Achieved sample size ratio*

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

**Table 25: Achieved sample size ratio**

Year	ASS_RAT
2005	
2006	132,3%
2007	78,5%

Source: Longitudinal database 2005-2007

## Persons:

- *Wave response rate*

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

**Table 26: Wave response rate**

Year	W_RR_SP
2005	100,0%
2006	100,0%
2007	100,0%

Source: Longitudinal database 2005-2007

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

**Table 27: Response rate for co-residents**

Year	W_RR_C
2005	79,9%
2006	78,3%
2007	77,7%

Source: Longitudinal database 2005-2007

- *Longitudinal follow up rate*

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

**Table 28: Longitudinal follow up rate**

Year	LF_RP_S
2005	100,0%
2006	100,0%
2007	100,0%

Source: Longitudinal database 2005-2007

- *Achieved sample size ratio*

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

**Table 29: Achieved sample size ratio**

Year	ASS_RAT_P
2005	
2006	131,3%
2007	78,6%

Source: Longitudinal database 2005-2007

- *Response rate for non sample persons*

**Table 30: Response rate for non-sample persons**

Year	RR_NSP
2005	100,0%
2006	97,0%
2007	95,1%

Source: Longitudinal database 2005-2007

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

**Table 31: Distribution of 'household status' by wave**

Year	DB110=1	DB110=2	DB110=3	DB110=4	DB110=5	DB110=7	DB110=9	DB110=11	Total
2005	0	0	0	0	0	0	8981	0	<b>8981</b>
2006	5251	163	6	10	12	30	4201	0	<b>9673</b>
2007	6947	168	8	10	71	2	0	176	<b>7382</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>12198</b>	<b>331</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>13182</b>	<b>176</b>	<b>26036</b>

Source: Longitudinal database 2005-2007

**Table 32: Percentage of 'household status' by wave**

Year	DB110=1	DB110=2	DB110=3	DB110=4	DB110=5	DB110=7	DB110=9	DB110=11	Total
2005	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	100,0%	0,0%	<b>100,0%</b>
2006	54,3%	1,7%	0,1%	0,1%	0,1%	0,3%	43,4%	0,0%	<b>100,0%</b>
2007	94,1%	2,3%	0,1%	0,1%	1,0%	0,0%	0,0%	2,4%	<b>100,0%</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>46,9%</b>	<b>1,3%</b>	<b>0,1%</b>	<b>0,1%</b>	<b>0,3%</b>	<b>0,1%</b>	<b>50,6%</b>	<b>0,7%</b>	<b>100,0%</b>

Source: Longitudinal database 2005-2007

DB110=1 At the same address as last interview

DB110=2 Entire household moved to a private household within the country

DB110=3 Entire household moved to a collective household or institution within the country

DB110=4 Household moved outside the country

DB110=5 Entire household died

DB110=7 Household unable to access

DB110=9 New address added to sample this wave or first wave

DB110=11 Lost household (no information on record or what happened to the household)

**Table 33: Distribution of original units by 'record of contact at address'. Rotational group and total, 2007**

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

Source: Cross sectional database 2007

**Table 34: Distribution of interview acceptance by rotational group, 2007**

	Total		Rotational group 1		Rotational group 2		Rotational group 3		Rotational group 4	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
<b>Household questionnaire completed (DB135=1+2)</b>										
Interview accepted for data base (DB135 = 1)	8707	100.0	2952	100.0	1785	100.0	1812	100.0	2158	100.0
Interview rejected (DB135 = 2)	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0

Source: Cross sectional database 2007

**Table 35: Distribution of original units by 'record of contact at address' by wave**

Year	DB120=11	DB120=21	DB120=22	DB120=23	Total
2005	8678	0	0	303	<b>8981</b>
2006	9181	102	2	388	<b>9673</b>
2007	7115	34	2	231	<b>7382</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>24974</b>	<b>136</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>922</b>	<b>26036</b>

Source: Longitudinal database 2005-2007

**Table 36: Percentage of original units by 'record of contact at address' by wave**

Year	DB120=11	DB120=21	DB120=22	DB120=23	Total
2005	96,6%	0,0%	0,0%	3,4%	<b>100,0%</b>
2006	94,9%	1,1%	0,0%	4,0%	<b>100,0%</b>
2007	96,4%	0,5%	0,0%	3,1%	<b>100,0%</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>95,9%</b>	<b>0,5%</b>	<b>0,0%</b>	<b>3,5%</b>	<b>100,0%</b>

Source: Longitudinal database 2005-2007

DB120=11 address contacted

DB120=21 address cannot be located

DB120=22 address unable to access

DB120=23 Address does not exist or is non-residential address or is unoccupied or not principal residence

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

**Table 37: Distribution of address contacted by 'household questionnaire result' and by household interview acceptance by rotational group and total, 2007**

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

Source: Cross sectional database 2007

**Table 38: Distribution of address contacted by 'household questionnaire result' by wave**

Year	DB130=11	DB130=21	DB130=22	DB130=23	DB130=24	Total
2005	5472	1705	270	151	1080	<b>8678</b>
2006	7240	1674	143	117	7	<b>9181</b>
2007	5683	1154	145	104	29	<b>7115</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>18395</b>	<b>4533</b>	<b>558</b>	<b>372</b>	<b>1116</b>	<b>24974</b>

Source: Longitudinal database 2005-2007

**Table 39: Percentage of address contacted by 'household questionnaire result' by wave**

Year	DB130=11	DB130=21	DB130=22	DB130=23	DB130=24	Total
2005	63,1%	19,6%	3,1%	1,7%	12,4%	<b>100,0%</b>
2006	78,9%	18,2%	1,6%	1,3%	0,1%	<b>100,0%</b>
2007	79,9%	16,2%	2,0%	1,5%	0,4%	<b>100,0%</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>73,7%</b>	<b>18,2%</b>	<b>2,2%</b>	<b>1,5%</b>	<b>4,5%</b>	<b>100,0%</b>

Source: Longitudinal database 2005-2007

DB130=11 household questionnaire completed  
 DB130=21 refusal to co-operate  
 DB130=22 entire household temporarily away for duration of fieldwork  
 DB130=23 household unable to respond (illness, incapacity...)  
 DB130=24 other reasons

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

**Table 40: Frequency of persons for membership status (RB110) by wave**

	Year=2005	year=2006	year=2007	Total
Was in this household in previous waves or current household member RB110=1	18280	23567	18267	<b>60114</b>
Move into this household from outside sample since previous wave RB110=3	0	251	316	<b>567</b>
Newly born into this household since last wave RB110=4	0	86	108	<b>194</b>
Moved out since previous wave or last interview if not contacted in previous wave RB110=5	0	306	400	<b>706</b>
Died RB110=6	0	37	65	<b>102</b>
Lived in the household at least 3 months during the income reference period RB110=7	0	73	76	<b>149</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>18280</b>	<b>24320</b>	<b>19232</b>	<b>61832</b>

Source: Longitudinal database 2005-2007

**Table 41: Percentage of persons for membership status (RB110) by wave**

	year=2005	year=2006	year=2007	Total
Was in this household in previous waves or current household member RB110=1	100,0%	96,9%	95,0%	<b>97,2%</b>
Move into this household from outside sample since previous wave RB110=3	0,0%	1,0%	1,6%	<b>0,9%</b>
Newly born into this household since last wave RB110=4	0,0%	0,4%	0,6%	<b>0,3%</b>
Moved out since previous wave or last interview if not contacted in previous wave RB110=5	0,0%	1,3%	2,1%	<b>1,1%</b>
Died RB110=6	0,0%	0,2%	0,3%	<b>0,2%</b>
Lived in the household at least 3 months during the income reference period RB110=7	0,0%	0,3%	0,4%	<b>0,2%</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>100,0%</b>	<b>100,0%</b>	<b>100,0%</b>	<b>100,0%</b>

Source: Longitudinal database 2005-2007

### 2.3.3.5 Item non-response

**Table 42: Distribution of item non-response (unweighted values), EU-SILC cross sectional 2007 database**

Variable	Description	% of HHS having received an amount	% of HHS with missing values (before imputations) HHS with missing value/HHS who received amount  Imputation factor=0.00000	Total % of HHS with partial information (before imputations) HHS with missing value/HHS who received amount  Imputation factor=0.00001 to 0.99999	Total % of HHS with partial information (before imputations) HHS with missing value/HHS who received amount  % of imputation where the share is less than 10% of amount household received  Imputation factor =0.90000 to 0.99999
HY010	Total gross household income	100.0	0.2	42.5	30.0
HY020	Total disposable household income	100.0	0.1	42.0	27.1
HY022	Total disposable household income before social transfers except old age and survivor's benefits	99.7	0.3	42.1	25.4
HY023	Total disposable household income before social transfers including old-age and survivor's benefits	98.9	1.4	42.1	22.0
HY040G	Income from rental of a property or land – gross	5.1	0.0	0.0	
HY040N	Income from rental of a property or land – net	5.1	0.0	0.0	
HY050G	Family/Children related allowances	43.4	0.0	0.1	
HY050N	Family/Children related allowances	43.4	0.0	0.1	
HY060G	Social exclusion not elsewhere classified	14.3	3.3	0.0	

Variable	Description	% of HHS having received an amount	% of HHS with missing values (before imputations) HHS with missing value/HHS who received amount  Imputation factor=0.00000	Total % of HHS with partial information (before imputations) HHS with missing value/HHS who received amount  Imputation factor=0.00001 to 0.99999
HY060N	Social exclusion not elsewhere classified	14.3	3.3	0.0
HY070G	Housing allowances	0.5	0.0	0.0
HY070N	Housing allowances	0.5	0.0	0.0
HY080G	Regular inter – household cash transfer received gross	3.1	12.0	6.4
HY080N	Regular inter – household cash transfer received net	3.1	12.0	6.4
HY090G	Interest, dividends, profit form capital investments in unincorporated business	36.4	15.3	0.5
HY090N	Interest, dividends, profit form capital investments in unincorporated business	36.4	15.3	0.5
HY100G	Interest repayments on mortgage gross	3.7	75.8	16.0
HY100N	Interest repayments on mortgage net	3.7	75.8	16.0
HY110G	Income received by people aged under 16 gross	1.1	0.0	0.0
HY110N	Income received by people aged under 16 net	1.1	0.0	0.0
HY120G	Regular taxes on wealth gross	87,6	22.2	2.2
HY120N	Regular taxes on wealth net	87,6	22.2	2.2
HY130G	Regular inter – household cash transfer paid – gross	5.7	7.7	4.4
HY130N	Regular inter – household cash	5.7	7.7	4.4

Variable	Description	% of HHS having received an amount	% of HHS with missing values (before imputations) HHS with missing value/HHS who received amount Imputation factor=0.00000	Total % of HHS with partial information (before imputations) HHS with missing value/HHS who received amount Imputation factor=0.00001 to 0.99999
	transfer paid – net			
HY140G	tax on income and social contribution	90.2	0.6	10.3
HY140N	tax on income and social contribution	90.2	0.6	10.3
HY145N	Repayments/receipts for tax adjustment	87.7	0.0	0.0

Source: Cross sectional database 2007

**Table 43: Distribution of item non-response (unweighted values), EU-SILC cross sectional 2007 database**

Variable	Description	% of persons aged 16+ having received an amount	% of persons with missing values (before imputations) Persons with missing value/person who received amount	Total % of persons with partial information (before imputations) Persons with missing value/person who received amount
PY010G	Employee cash or near cash income gross	60.8	2.8	22.3
PY010N	Employee cash or near cash income net	60.8	2.8	22.3
PY020G	Non-Cash employee income net	10.3	4.8	1.1
PY020N	Non-Cash employee income net	10.3	4.8	1.1
PY021G	Company car	0.8	37.0	0.0
PY021N	Company car	0.8	37.0	0.0
PY035G	Contributions to individual private pensions plans gross	19.9	26.5	0.1
PY035N	Contributions to individual private pensions plans gross	19.9	26.5	0.1
PY050G	Cash benefits or losses from self-employment	15.8	36.4	8.2
PY050N	Cash benefits or losses from self-employment	15.8	36.4	8.2
PY070G	Value of goods produced by own consumption	59.1	58.4	2.5
PY070N	Value of goods produced by own consumption	59.1	58.4	2.5
PY080G	Pension from individual private plans gross	0.7	15.2	0.5

Variable	Description	% of persons aged 16+ having received an amount	% of persons with missing values (before imputations) Persons with missing value/person who received amount	Total % of persons with partial information (before imputations) Persons with missing value/person who received amount
PY080N	Pension from individual private plans net	0.7	15.2	0.5
PY090G	Unemployment benefits gross	2.4	0.0	0.0
PY090N	Unemployment benefits net	2.4	0.0	0.0
PY100G	Old age benefits gross	18.3	1.3	0.0
PY100N	Old age benefits net	18.3	1.3	0.0
PY110G	Survivor benefits net	3.4	0.4	0.0
PY110N	Survivor' age benefits gross	3.4	0.4	0.0
PY120G	Sickness benefits gross	10.7	9.1	0.0
PY120N	Sickness benefits net	10.7	9.1	0.0
PY130G	Disability benefits gross	7.1	0.2	0.1
PY130N	Disability benefits net	7.1	0.2	0.1
PY140G	Education related allowances gross	5.3	0.0	0.0
PY140N	Education related allowances net	5.3	0.0	0.0

Source: Cross sectional database 2007

**Table 44: Distribution of item non-response (unweighted values), household level, EU-SILC longitudinal 2005- 2007 database**

Year	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	No imputations	The income were decreased after imputations
				Imputation factor=0.00000	Imputation factor=0.00001 to 0.90000	Imputation factor =0.90001 to 0.99999	Imputation factor = 1.00000	Imputation factor > 1.00000
2005	HY010	Total gross household income	100,0%	0,4%	13,3%	39,7%	43,8%	2,7%
2005	HY020	Total disposable household income	100,0%	0,3%	16,5%	36,6%	29,2%	17,4%
2005	HY022	Total disposable household income before social transfers except old age and survivor's benefits	99,4%	0,8%	19,8%	33,3%	28,9%	17,3%
2005	HY023	Total disposable household income before social transfers including old-age and survivor's benefits	97,4%	4,1%	23,5%	30,2%	27,9%	14,2%

Year	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	No imputations	The income were decreased after imputations
2005	HY040G	Income from rental of a property or land – gross	5,2%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	100,0%	0,0%
2005	HY040N	Income from rental of a property or land – net	5,2%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	100,0%	0,0%
2005	HY050G	Family/Children related allowances - gross	45,7%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	100,0%	0,0%
2005	HY050N	Family/Children related allowances - net	45,7%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	100,0%	0,0%
2005	HY060G	Social exclusion not elsewhere classified - gross	16,0%	2,1%	0,1%	0,0%	97,8%	0,0%
2005	HY060N	Social exclusion not elsewhere classified - net	16,0%	2,1%	0,1%	0,0%	97,8%	0,0%
2005	HY070G	Housing allowances - gross	0,2%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	100,0%	0,0%
2005	HY070N	Housing allowances - net	0,2%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	100,0%	0,0%
2005	HY080G	Regular inter – household cash transfer received - gross	3,5%	16,0%	3,1%	0,0%	80,9%	0,0%
2005	HY080N	Regular inter – household cash transfer received - net	3,5%	16,0%	3,1%	0,0%	80,9%	0,0%
2005	HY090G	Interest, dividends, profit form capital investments in unincorporated business -gross	30,9%	12,3%	0,2%	0,0%	87,5%	0,0%
2005	HY090N	Interest, dividends, profit form capital investments in unincorporated business - net	30,9%	12,3%	0,2%	0,0%	87,5%	0,0%
2005	HY100G	Interest repayments on mortgage gross	1,9%	47,1%	1,0%	0,0%	49,0%	2,9%
2005	HY100N	Interest repayments on mortgage net	1,9%	47,1%	1,0%	0,0%	49,0%	2,9%
2005	HY110G	Income received by people aged under 16 gross	4,2%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	100,0%	0,0%
2005	HY110N	Income received by people aged under 16 net	4,2%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	100,0%	0,0%
2005	HY120G	Regular taxes on wealth gross	83,1%	43,2%	0,6%	0,1%	55,6%	0,5%
2005	HY120N	Regular taxes on wealth net	83,1%	43,2%	0,6%	0,1%	55,6%	0,5%
2005	HY130G	Regular inter – household cash transfer paid – gross	6,4%	3,7%	0,0%	0,0%	96,3%	0,0%

Year	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	No imputations	The income were decreased after imputations
2005	HY130N	Regular inter – household cash transfer paid - net	6,4%	3,7%	0,0%	0,0%	96,3%	0,0%
2005	HY140G	Tax on income and social contribution	81,2%	3,1%	7,6%	1,9%	84,3%	3,0%
2005	HY140N	Tax on income and social contribution	81,2%	3,1%	7,6%	1,9%	84,3%	3,0%
2005	HY145N	Repayments/receipts for tax adjustment	81,3%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	100,0%	0,0%
2006	HY010	Total gross household income	100,0%	0,3%	13,7%	24,7%	60,8%	0,6%
2006	HY020	Total disposable household income	100,0%	0,2%	15,4%	23,0%	51,3%	10,2%
2006	HY022	Total disposable household income before social transfers except old age and survivor's benefits	99,7%	0,3%	16,7%	21,4%	51,6%	9,9%
2006	HY023	Total disposable household income before social transfers including old-age and survivor's benefits	98,6%	0,9%	19,6%	19,1%	51,3%	9,1%
2006	HY040G	Income from rental of a property or land – gross	5,4%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	100,0%	0,0%
2006	HY040N	Income from rental of a property or land – net	5,4%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	100,0%	0,0%
2006	HY050G	Family/Children related allowances - gross	44,4%	0,0%	0,1%	0,0%	99,3%	0,6%
2006	HY050N	Family/Children related allowances - net	44,4%	0,0%	0,1%	0,0%	99,2%	0,7%
2006	HY060G	Social exclusion not elsewhere classified - gross	15,4%	2,6%	0,1%	0,0%	97,2%	0,1%
2006	HY060N	Social exclusion not elsewhere classified - net	15,4%	2,6%	0,1%	0,0%	97,2%	0,1%
2006	HY070G	Housing allowances - gross	0,7%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	96,3%	3,7%
2006	HY070N	Housing allowances - net	0,7%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	96,3%	3,7%
2006	HY080G	Regular inter – household cash transfer received - gross	3,3%	12,5%	0,4%	0,0%	86,7%	0,4%
2006	HY080N	Regular inter – household cash transfer received - net	3,3%	12,5%	0,4%	0,0%	86,7%	0,4%

Year	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	No imputations	The income were decreased after imputations
2006	HY090G	Interest, dividends, profit form capital investments in unincorporated business -gross	43,3%	10,4%	0,1%	0,0%	89,4%	0,1%
2006	HY090N	Interest, dividends, profit form capital investments in unincorporated business - net	43,3%	10,4%	0,1%	0,0%	89,4%	0,1%
2006	HY100G	Interest repayments on mortgage gross	2,7%	88,0%	9,4%	0,0%	1,0%	1,6%
2006	HY100N	Interest repayments on mortgage net	2,7%	88,0%	9,4%	0,0%	1,0%	1,6%
2006	HY110G	Income received by people aged under 16 gross	0,9%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	100,0%	0,0%
2006	HY110N	Income received by people aged under 16 net	0,9%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	100,0%	0,0%
2006	HY120G	Regular taxes on wealth gross	83,7%	20,3%	2,2%	0,2%	77,2%	0,1%
2006	HY120N	Regular taxes on wealth net	83,7%	20,3%	2,2%	0,2%	77,2%	0,1%
2006	HY130G	Regular inter – household cash transfer paid – gross	5,5%	6,8%	0,0%	0,0%	90,1%	3,0%
2006	HY130N	Regular inter – household cash transfer paid - net	5,5%	6,8%	0,0%	0,0%	90,1%	3,0%
2006	HY140G	Tax on income and social contribution	93,5%	1,2%	11,9%	2,2%	81,6%	3,0%
2006	HY140N	Tax on income and social contribution	93,5%	1,2%	11,9%	2,2%	81,6%	3,0%
2006	HY145N	Repayments/receipts for tax adjustment	92,1%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	100,0%	0,0%
2007	HY010	Total gross household income	100,0%	0,2%	13,1%	32,3%	53,6%	0,8%
2007	HY020	Total disposable household income	100,0%	0,1%	15,5%	29,0%	42,4%	12,9%
2007	HY022	Total disposable household income before social transfers except old age and survivor's benefits	99,7%	0,3%	17,3%	27,2%	42,4%	12,7%
2007	HY023	Total disposable household income before social transfers including old-age and survivor's benefits	98,8%	1,7%	20,9%	23,7%	42,1%	11,5%
2007	HY040G	Income from rental of a property or land – gross	5,3%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	100,0%	0,0%
2007	HY040N	Income from rental of a property or land	5,3%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	100,0%	0,0%

Year	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	No imputations	The income were decreased after imputations
		- net						
2007	HY050G	Family/Children related allowances - gross	43,2%	0,0%	0,1%	0,1%	99,3%	0,5%
2007	HY050N	Family/Children related allowances - net	43,1%	0,0%	0,1%	0,1%	99,3%	0,5%
2007	HY060G	Social exclusion not elsewhere classified - gross	14,7%	3,7%	0,0%	0,0%	96,3%	0,0%
2007	HY060N	Social exclusion not elsewhere classified - net	14,7%	3,7%	0,0%	0,0%	96,3%	0,0%
2007	HY070G	Housing allowances - gross	0,5%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	96,7%	3,3%
2007	HY070N	Housing allowances - net	0,5%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	96,7%	3,3%
2007	HY080G	Regular inter – household cash transfer received - gross	3,2%	12,2%	5,0%	0,0%	81,7%	1,1%
2007	HY080N	Regular inter – household cash transfer received - net	3,2%	12,2%	5,0%	0,0%	81,7%	1,1%
2007	HY090G	Interest, dividends, profit form capital investments in unincorporated business -gross	39,1%	19,3%	0,5%	0,0%	79,8%	0,4%
2007	HY090N	Interest, dividends, profit form capital investments in unincorporated business - net	39,1%	19,3%	0,5%	0,0%	79,8%	0,4%
2007	HY100G	Interest repayments on mortgage gross	3,6%	86,5%	10,1%	0,0%	1,0%	2,4%
2007	HY100N	Interest repayments on mortgage net	3,6%	86,5%	10,1%	0,0%	1,0%	2,4%
2007	HY110G	Income received by people aged under 16 gross	1,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	100,0%	0,0%
2007	HY110N	Income received by people aged under 16 net	1,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	100,0%	0,0%
2007	HY120G	Regular taxes on wealth gross	88,2%	27,5%	3,0%	0,1%	69,4%	0,1%
2007	HY120N	Regular taxes on wealth net	88,2%	27,5%	3,0%	0,1%	69,4%	0,1%
2007	HY130G	Regular inter – household cash transfer paid – gross	6,0%	8,8%	5,6%	0,0%	83,2%	2,4%
2007	HY130N	Regular inter – household cash transfer paid - net	6,0%	8,8%	5,6%	0,0%	83,2%	2,4%

Year	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	No imputations	The income were decreased after imputations
2007	HY140G	Tax on income and social contribution	90,1%	0,6%	6,6%	4,9%	87,3%	0,6%
2007	HY140N	Tax on income and social contribution	90,1%	0,6%	6,6%	4,9%	87,3%	0,6%
2007	HY145N	Repayments/receipts for tax adjustment	87,6%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	100,0%	0,0%

Source: Longitudinal database 2005-2007

**Table 45: Distribution of item non-response (unweighted values), personal level, EU-SILC longitudinal 2005- 2007 database**

Year	Variable	Description	% of persons aged 16+ 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	No imputations	The income were decreased after imputations
				Imputation factor=0.00000	Imputation factor=0.00001 to 0.90000	Imputation factor =0.90001 to 0.99999	Imputation factor = 1.00000	Imputation factor > 1.00000
2005	PY010G	Employee cash or near cash income – gross	63,3%	5,2%	10,3%	25,0%	59,5%	1,1%
2005	PY010N	Employee cash or near cash income –net	63,3%	5,2%	18,1%	17,2%	59,5%	1,1%
2005	PY020G	Company car – gross	0,9%	26,8%	32,4%	3,5%	32,4%	4,9%
2005	PY020N	Company car - net	0,9%	26,8%	32,4%	3,5%	32,4%	4,9%
2005	PY035G	Contributions to individual private pensions plans - gross	11,2%	25,0%	0,0%	0,0%	74,1%	0,9%
2005	PY035N	Contributions to individual private pensions plans - net	11,2%	25,0%	0,0%	0,0%	74,1%	0,9%
2005	PY050G	Cash benefits or losses from self-employment - gross	13,9%	27,6%	5,5%	0,8%	66,7%	1,2%
2005	PY050N	Cash benefits or losses from self-employment - net	13,9%	28,2%	5,6%	0,5%	66,4%	1,1%

Year	Variable	Description	% of persons aged 16+ 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	No imputations	The income were decreased after imputations
2005	PY070G	Value of goods produced by own consumption - gross	67,6%	1,2%	77,6%	19,9%	1,3%	0,0%
2005	PY070N	Value of goods produced by own consumption - net	67,6%	1,2%	77,6%	19,9%	1,3%	0,0%
2005	PY080G	Pension from individual private plans - gross	0,4%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	100,0%	0,0%
2005	PY080N	Pension from individual private plans - net	0,4%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	100,0%	0,0%
2005	PY090G	Unemployment benefits - gross	2,6%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	100,0%	0,0%
2005	PY090N	Unemployment benefits - net	2,6%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	100,0%	0,0%
2005	PY100G	Old age benefits - gross	17,7%	0,3%	0,0%	0,0%	99,7%	0,0%
2005	PY100N	Old age benefits - net	17,6%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	100,0%	0,0%
2005	PY110G	Survivor' age benefits - gross	3,4%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	100,0%	0,0%
2005	PY110N	Survivor' age benefits - net	3,4%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	100,0%	0,0%
2005	PY120G	Sickness benefits - gross	9,3%	1,0%	0,0%	0,0%	99,0%	0,0%
2005	PY120N	Sickness benefits - net	9,3%	1,0%	0,0%	0,0%	99,0%	0,0%
2005	PY130G	Disability benefits - gross	7,4%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	100,0%	0,0%
2005	PY130N	Disability benefits - net	7,4%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	100,0%	0,0%
2005	PY140G	Education related allowances - gross	6,1%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	100,0%	0,0%
2005	PY140N	Education related allowances- net	6,1%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	100,0%	0,0%
2006	PY010G	Employee cash or near cash income - gross	61,0%	4,1%	5,5%	11,7%	78,5%	0,3%
2006	PY010N	Employee cash or near cash income -net	61,0%	4,1%	8,4%	8,8%	78,5%	0,3%
2006	PY020G	Company car - gross	0,8%	17,3%	0,0%	0,0%	82,7%	0,0%

Year	Variable	Description	% of persons aged 16+ 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	No imputations	The income were decreased after imputations
2006	PY020N	Company car - net	0,8%	17,3%	0,0%	0,0%	82,7%	0,0%
2006	PY035G	Contributions to individual private pensions plans - gross	12,2%	23,0%	0,0%	0,0%	76,9%	0,1%
2006	PY035N	Contributions to individual private pensions plans - net	12,2%	23,0%	0,0%	0,0%	76,9%	0,1%
2006	PY050G	Cash benefits or losses from self-employment - gross	15,7%	34,0%	7,8%	1,5%	55,7%	1,0%
2006	PY050N	Cash benefits or losses from self-employment - net	15,7%	34,0%	8,0%	1,3%	55,7%	1,0%
2006	PY070G	Value of goods produced by own consumption - gross	61,1%	54,4%	1,3%	0,7%	39,8%	3,8%
2006	PY070N	Value of goods produced by own consumption - net	61,1%	54,4%	1,3%	0,7%	39,8%	3,8%
2006	PY080G	Pension from individual private plans - gross	0,3%	16,4%	10,4%	0,0%	73,1%	0,0%
2006	PY080N	Pension from individual private plans - net	0,3%	16,4%	10,4%	0,0%	73,1%	0,0%
2006	PY090G	Unemployment benefits - gross	2,4%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	99,8%	0,2%
2006	PY090N	Unemployment benefits - net	2,4%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	99,8%	0,2%
2006	PY100G	Old age benefits - gross	17,4%	0,8%	0,1%	0,0%	99,1%	0,0%
2006	PY100N	Old age benefits - net	17,4%	0,8%	0,1%	0,0%	99,1%	0,0%
2006	PY110G	Survivor' age benefits - gross	3,5%	0,3%	0,7%	0,3%	98,2%	0,5%
2006	PY110N	Survivor' age benefits - net	3,5%	0,3%	0,7%	0,3%	98,2%	0,5%
2006	PY120G	Sickness benefits - gross	8,4%	10,9%	0,0%	0,0%	89,1%	0,0%
2006	PY120N	Sickness benefits - net	8,4%	10,9%	0,0%	0,0%	89,1%	0,0%

Year	Variable	Description	% of persons aged 16+ 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	No imputations	The income were decreased after imputations
2006	PY130G	Disability benefits - gross	7,0%	0,6%	0,5%	0,1%	98,7%	0,2%
2006	PY130N	Disability benefits - net	7,0%	0,6%	0,5%	0,1%	98,8%	0,1%
2006	PY140G	Education related allowances - gross	5,6%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	99,7%	0,3%
2006	PY140N	Education related allowances- net	5,6%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	99,7%	0,3%
2007	PY010G	Employee cash or near cash income - gross	60,9%	2,9%	7,3%	16,0%	73,2%	0,6%
2007	PY010N	Employee cash or near cash income -net	60,9%	2,9%	11,6%	11,8%	73,2%	0,6%
2007	PY020G	Non-Cash employee income - net	10,5%	5,4%	1,7%	0,1%	92,8%	0,0%
2007	PY020N	Non-Cash employee income - net	10,5%	5,4%	1,2%	0,1%	93,4%	0,0%
2007	PY021G	Company car - gross	0,9%	40,1%	0,0%	0,0%	59,9%	0,0%
2007	PY021N	Company car - net	0,9%	40,1%	0,0%	0,0%	59,9%	0,0%
2007	PY035G	Contributions to individual private pensions plans - gross	22,0%	28,3%	0,1%	0,0%	71,4%	0,2%
2007	PY035N	Contributions to individual private pensions plans - net	22,0%	28,3%	0,1%	0,0%	71,4%	0,2%
2007	PY050G	Cash benefits or losses from self-employment - gross	16,1%	37,7%	6,5%	1,5%	52,8%	1,4%
2007	PY050N	Cash benefits or losses from self-employment - net	16,1%	37,7%	6,8%	1,3%	52,8%	1,4%
2007	PY070G	Value of goods produced by own consumption - gross	63,6%	82,5%	2,1%	0,8%	12,8%	1,9%
2007	PY070N	Value of goods produced by own consumption - net	63,6%	82,5%	2,1%	0,8%	12,8%	1,9%

Year	Variable	Description	% of persons aged 16+ 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	No imputations	The income were decreased after imputations
2007	PY080G	Pension from individual private plans - gross	0,9%	17,9%	0,7%	0,0%	77,9%	3,4%
2007	PY080N	Pension from individual private plans - net	0,9%	17,9%	0,7%	0,0%	77,9%	3,4%
2007	PY090G	Unemployment benefits - gross	2,4%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	100,0%	0,0%
2007	PY090N	Unemployment benefits - net	2,4%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	100,0%	0,0%
2007	PY100G	Old age benefits - gross	18,6%	1,5%	0,0%	0,0%	98,5%	0,0%
2007	PY100N	Old age benefits - net	18,6%	1,5%	0,0%	0,0%	98,5%	0,0%
2007	PY110G	Survivor' age benefits - gross	3,4%	0,2%	0,0%	0,0%	99,5%	0,4%
2007	PY110N	Survivor' age benefits - net	3,4%	0,2%	0,0%	0,0%	99,5%	0,4%
2007	PY120G	Sickness benefits - gross	11,3%	10,3%	0,0%	0,0%	88,9%	0,8%
2007	PY120N	Sickness benefits - net	11,3%	10,3%	0,0%	0,0%	88,9%	0,8%
2007	PY130G	Disability benefits - gross	7,1%	0,3%	0,1%	0,0%	99,6%	0,1%
2007	PY130N	Disability benefits - net	7,1%	0,3%	0,1%	0,0%	99,6%	0,1%
2007	PY140G	Education related allowances - gross	5,4%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	100,0%	0,0%
2007	PY140N	Education related allowances- net	5,4%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	100,0%	0,0%

Source: Longitudinal database 2005-2007

The reason why decreased disposable income (HY020) in relatively a lot of numbers of households were in fact that HY120 were relatively often imputed and this caused that HY020 decreased.

In the first stage we imputed:

In the case of partial non-response were imputed next income variables:

- Income from farming (in the questionnaire)
- Reimbursement for travel to/from work
- Allowance for meal
- Non-cash employee income (company car) – components (value of the car, months of use it)
- Regular inter household transfers received

- Regular inter household transfer paid
- Contribution to private pensions plans
- Sickness benefits (numbers of days when person get sickness leave)
- Tax on wealth
- Interests paid for mortgage (components to calculate interests)
- Interests (received)
- Consumption from own production (all components to calculate own production)

We imputed also the following non income variables:

- Number of rooms
- Total housing costs (all components from the questionnaire)
- Child care
- Activity status during the income reference period (PL210A-PL210L)

In the second stage of imputations we imputed:

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

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

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

For income variables where we collected the data in the questionnaires by open questions and after that we have a scale as help the imputations factors were calculated according to the open question. This mean, that in the case that person answer on the question on the scale, looks like that the all amount was imputed. Imputations factors also include manual editing and corrections of the extreme values. In the last case the imputation factor has value higher than 1.

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 mortgage and we found out that in the most cases miss interest rate which we need to calculate interest of mortgage. We asked also some other necessary variables to calculate the interest, but usually other variables do not make troubles for interviewers.

## **2.4 Mode of data collection**

We used in 2006 and 2007 CAPI, CATI and other administrative sources. Each household participated in EU-SILC were interviewed face-to-face or by phone.

CAPI were interviewed households in the first wave, all households who were moved to another address, households who did not inform us last year about phone number (did not wish to answer on the question about phone number or did not have phone) and the households to whom we did not make a contact by phone during the interviewing period for CATI interviewing.

In 2005 completely field work was done by PAPI.

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

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

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

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

**Table 46: Distribution of household members aged 16 and over (RB245 = 1 - 3) by 'RB250' (Total and rotational group breakdown)- cross sectional 2007**

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

Source: Cross sectional database 2007

**Table 47: Distribution of household members aged 16 and over (RB245 = 2) by 'RB250' (Total and rotational group breakdown)- cross sectional 2007**

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

Source: Cross sectional database 2007

**Table 48: Distribution of household members aged 16 and over (RB245 = 3) by 'RB250' (Total and rotational group breakdown)- cross sectional 2007**

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

Source: Cross sectional database 2007

**Table 49: Distribution of household members aged 16 and over (RB245 = 1 - 3) by 'RB250' by wave**

Year	RB250=12	RB250=13	Total
2005	10230	5472	<b>15702</b>
2006	13376	7240	<b>20616</b>
2007	10523	5683	<b>16206</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>34129</b>	<b>18395</b>	<b>52524</b>

Source: Longitudinal database 2005-2007

**Table 50: Distribution of household members aged 16 and over (RB245 = 2) by 'RB250' by wave**

Year	RB250=12	RB250=13	Total
2005	2	5470	<b>5472</b>
2006	0	7240	<b>7240</b>
2007	0	5683	<b>5683</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>18393</b>	<b>18395</b>

Source: Longitudinal database 2005-2007

**Table 51: Distribution of household members aged 16 and over (RB245 = 3) by 'RB250' by wave**

Year	RB250=12	RB250=13	Total
2005	10228	2	<b>10230</b>
2006	13376	0	<b>13376</b>
2007	10523	0	<b>10523</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>34127</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>34129</b>

Source: Longitudinal database 2005-2007

RB250=12 information completed only from registers

RB250=13 information completed from both: interview and registers

**Table 52: Distribution of household members aged 16 and over by 'RB260' (Total and rotational group breakdown) cross sectional 2007**

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

Source: Cross sectional database 2007

**Table 53: Distribution of household members aged 16 and over (RB245 = 1 – 3) by 'RB260' and wave**

Year	RB260=1	RB260=2	RB260=3	RB260=5	Total
2005	4161	0	0	1311	<b>5472</b>
2006	0	2971	2404	1865	<b>7240</b>
2007	0	537	3550	1596	<b>5683</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>4161</b>	<b>3508</b>	<b>5954</b>	<b>4772</b>	<b>18395</b>

Source: Longitudinal database 2005-2007

**Table 54: Distribution of household members aged 16 and over (RB245 = 2) by 'RB260' and wave**

Year	RB260=1	RB260=2	RB260=3	RB260=5	Total
2005	4160	0	0	1310	<b>5470</b>
2006	0	2971	2404	1865	<b>7240</b>
2007	0	537	3550	1596	<b>5683</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>4160</b>	<b>3508</b>	<b>5954</b>	<b>4771</b>	<b>18393</b>

Source: Longitudinal database 2005-2007

**Table 55: Distribution of household members aged 16 and over (RB245 = 3) by 'RB260' and wave**

Year	RB260=1	RB260=2	RB260=3	RB260=5	Total
2005	1	0	0	1	<b>2</b>
2006	0	0	0	0	<b>0</b>
2007	0	0	0	0	<b>0</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>

Source: Longitudinal database 2005-2007

RB260=1 face to face interview PAPI  
 RB260=2 face to face interview CAPI  
 RB260=3 CATI, telephone interview  
 RB260=5 proxy interview

## **2.5 Imputation procedure**

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

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

## **2.6 Imputed rent**

Variable in 2005 and 2006 was not recorded. In 2007 was this variable introduced into the EU-SILC. We used stratification method. As outside source for rents we used additional survey about tenants, which was conducted in 2003. We adjusted the prices from that time to year 2007. In HBS we used the following to define strata:

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

## **2.7 Company cars**

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

## 3 Comparability

### 3.1 Basic concepts and definitions

#### The reference population

The reference population is persons in central register of population aged 16 years or more. In the central register of population were included only persons with Slovenian citizenship for years 2005 and 2006. In 2007 we included also persons with foreign citizenship.

#### The private household definition

There were no divergences from the common definition.

#### The household membership

There were no divergences from the common definition.

#### The income reference period used

The income reference period in EU-SILC is one year before conducting survey; this means that in 2005 the reference income period was 2004, in 2006 the income reference period was 2005 and in 2007 income reference period was 2006.

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

The period in EU-SILC 2006 was the same as income reference period.

#### The reference period for taxes on wealth

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

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

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

**Table 56: Distribution of households according to the month of interview in 2005, PAPI interviewing**

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

Source: Cross sectional database 2005

**Table 57: Distribution of households according to the month of interview in 2006, CAPI+CATI interviewing**

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

Source: Cross sectional database 2006

**Table 58: Distribution of households according to the month of interview in 2006, CAPI interviewing**

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

Source: Cross sectional database 2006

**Table 59: Distribution of households according to the month of interview in 2006, CATI interviewing**

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

Source: Cross sectional database 2006

**Table 60: Distribution of households according to the month of interview in 2007, CAPI+CATI interviewing**

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

Source: Cross sectional database 2007

**Table 61: Distribution of households according to the month of interview in 2007, CAPI interviewing**

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

Source: Cross sectional database 2007

**Table 62: Distribution of households according to the month of interview in 2007, CATI interviewing**

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

Source: Cross sectional database 2007

**Table 63: Distribution of households according to the month of interview by wave in longitudinal database 2005-2007**

	Year 2005	Year 2006	Year 2007
February	586	4034	3467
Mach	1360	2354	1874
April	1331	567	50
May	1699	282	194
June	495	3	98

Source: Longitudinal database 2005-2007

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

The field work in 2005 lasted from February 2005 to June 2006 and in 2006 field work lasted from February 2006 to June 2006 and in 2007 field work lasted from February 2007 to June 2007.

### Basic information on activity status during the income reference period

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

## 3.2 Components of income

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

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

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

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

Variable	Description	
HY010	Total gross household income	$HY010 = PY010G + PY020G$ (only car) + $PY050G + PY090G + PY100G + PY110G + PY120G + PY130G + PY140G$ (for all households members) + $HY040G + HY050G + HY060G + HY070G + HY080G + HY090G + HY110G$
HY020	Total disposable household income	$HY020 = PY010N + PY020N$ (only car) + $PY050N + PY090N + PY100N + PY110N + PY120N + PY130N + PY140N$ (for all households members) + $HY040N + HY050N + HY060N + HY070N + HY080N + HY090N + HY110N - HY120G - HY130G - HY145N$
HY022	Total disposable household income before social transfers except old age and survivor's benefits	$HY022 = HY020 - PY090N - PY120N - PY130N - PY140N$ (variables $PYxxxN$ for all household members) – $HY050N - HY060N - HY070N$

HY023	Total disposable household income before social transfers including old-age and survivor's benefits	HY023=HY020-PY090N-PY100N-PY110N-PY120N-PY130N-PY140N (variables PYxxxN for all household members) – HY050N-HY060N-HY070
HY040G	Income from rental of a property or land – gross	Tax declaration: Income reference period: HB010-1 (year of survey – 1)
HY040N	Income from rental of a property or land – net	Tax declaration: Income reference period: HB010-1 (year of survey – 1)
HY090G	Interest, dividends, profit form capital investments in unincorporated business	Interest from questionnaire Dividends and profits from tax declaration Income reference period: HB010-1 (year of survey – 1)
HY090N	Interest, dividends, profit form capital investments in unincorporated business	Interest from questionnaire Dividends and profits from tax declaration Income reference period: HB010-1 (year of survey – 1)
HY050G	Family/Children related allowances	Administrative source from Ministry for labour, family and social affairs. Income reference period: HB010-1 (year of survey – 1)
HY050N	Family/Children related allowances	Administrative source from Ministry for labour, family and social affairs. Income reference period: HB010-1 (year of survey – 1)
HY060G	Social exclusion not elsewhere classified	Humanitarian aid from questionnaire Social exclusion from administrative sources Income reference period: HB010-1 (year of survey – 1)
HY060N	Social exclusion not elsewhere classified	Humanitarian aid from questionnaire Social exclusion from administrative sources Income reference period: HB010-1 (year of survey – 1)
HY070G	Housing allowances	Administrative source Income reference period: HB010-1 (year of survey – 1)
HY070N	Housing allowances	Administrative source Income reference period: HB010-1 (year of survey – 1)
HY080G	Regular inter – household cash transfer received gross	Questionnaire Income reference period: HB010-1 (year of survey – 1)
HY080N	Regular inter – household cash transfer received net	Questionnaire Income reference period: HB010-1 (year of survey – 1)
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
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

HY110G	Income received by people aged under 16 gross	Tax declaration Income reference period: HB010-1 (year of survey – 1)
HY110N	Income received by people aged under 16 net	Tax declaration Income reference period: HB010-1 (year of survey – 1)
HY120G	Regular taxes on wealth gross	Questionnaire Income reference period: HB010-1 (year of survey – 1)
HY120N	Regular taxes on wealth net	Questionnaire Income reference period: HB010-1 (year of survey – 1)
HY130G	Regular inter – household cash transfer paid – gross	Questionnaire Income reference period: HB010-1 (year of survey – 1)
HY130N	Regular inter – household cash transfer paid - net	Questionnaire Income reference period: HB010-1 (year of survey – 1)
HY140G	tax on income and social contribution	Tax declaration Income reference period: HB010-1 (year of survey – 1)
HY140N	tax on income and social contribution	Tax declaration Income reference period: HB010-1 (year of survey – 1)
HY145N	Repayments/receipts for tax adjustment	Tax declaration Income reference period: HB010-1 (year of survey – 1)

Variable	Description	
PY010G	Employee cash or near cash income gross	<p>Tax declaration: wage in previous year, 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.</p> <p>From 2006 onwards wages for self-employed persons are included into PY050G.</p>
PY010N	Employee cash or near cash income net	<p>Tax declaration: wage in previous year, 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.</p> <p>From 2006 onwards wages for self-employed persons are included into PY050G.</p>
PY020G		<p>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)</p>

Variable	Description	
PY020N	Non-Cash employee income 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)
PY035G	Contributions to individual private pensions plans gross	Questionnaire We asked for average monthly amount in previous year and number of months in previous year when person contribute to individual private pensions plans. Income reference period: PB010-1 (year of survey – 1)
PY035N	Contributions to individual private pensions plans gross	Questionnaire We asked for average monthly amount in 2005 and number of months in 2005 when person contribute to individual private pensions plans. Income reference period: PB010-1 (year of survey – 1)
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: PB010-1 (year of survey – 1) From farming we took into account the amount which was higher – from questionnaire or from data file about farming subsidies. Farming subsidies do not include subsidies for investments and subsidies for natural disasters.
PY050N	Cash benefits or losses from self-employment	Tax declaration for personal incomes – profits, wage from enterprise, author contracts Tax declaration for entrepreneurs – profits Questionnaire – incomes from farming Farming subsidies from administrative source – incomes from farming Income reference period: PB010-1 (year of survey – 1) From farming we took into account the amount which was higher – from questionnaire or from data file about farming subsidies. Farming subsidies do not include subsidies for investments and subsidies for natural disasters.
PY070G	Value of goods produced by own consumption	Questionnaire – Value of goods and beverages produced and consumed at home. Income reference period: PB010-1 (year of survey – 1)
PY070N	Value of goods produced by own consumption	Questionnaire – Value of goods and beverages produced and consumed at home. Income reference period: PB010-1 (year of survey – 1)
PY080G	Pension from individual private plans gross	Questionnaire Income reference period: PB010-1 (year of survey – 1)
PY080N	Pension from individual private plans net	Questionnaire Income reference period: PB010-1 (year of survey – 1)
PY090G	Unemployment benefits gross	Administrative source – Employment service of Slovenia Income reference period: PB010-1 (year of survey – 1)
PY090N	Unemployment benefits net	Administrative source – Employment service of Slovenia Income reference period: PB010-1 (year of survey – 1)
PY100G	Old age benefits gross	Administrative source – Pension and Disability Insurance institute, tax declaration Income reference period: PB010-1 (year of survey – 1)
PY100N	Old age benefits net	Administrative source – Pension and Disability Insurance institute, tax declaration Income reference period: PB010-1 (year of survey – 1)
PY110G	Survivor benefits net	Administrative source – Pension and Disability Insurance institute, tax declaration

Variable	Description	
		By calculation PY110G we consider the legislation 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: PB010-1 (year of survey – 1)
PY110N	Survivor' age benefits gross	Administrative source – Pension and Disability Insurance institute, tax declaration By calculation PY110N we consider the legislation 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: PB010-1 (year of survey – 1)
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 legislation 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 survivor benefits were included in all cases in PY130G, it was not important how old person is. Income reference period: PB010-1 (year of survey – 1)
PY130N	Disability benefits net	Administrative source – Pension and Disability Insurance institute, tax declaration By calculation PY130N we consider the legislation 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 survivor benefits were included in all cases in PY130N, it was not important how old person is. Income reference period: PB010-1 (year of survey – 1)
PY140G	Education related allowances gross	Statistical survey on scholarship. It is asked for monthly income in December and then it is calculated according to the numbers of month in which person was in education.
PY140N	Education related allowances net	Statistical survey on scholarship. It is asked for monthly income in December and then it is calculated according to the numbers of month in which person was in education.

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

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

Reimbursements for the travel to/from work (PY010)

Allowances (in cash) for meal (PY010)

Non cash employee income (company car – PY020)

Contributions to private pensions plans (PY035)

Pensions from individual private plans (PY080)

Sickness benefits (PY120) - partly

*- All these variables were collected on personal level.*

Value of goods produced by own consumption (PY070)

Income from agriculture (PY50)

Social exclusion not elsewhere classified (HY060) – incomes from humanitarian organisations

Interests (HY090)

Regular interhousehold cash transfer – received (HY080)

Regular interhousehold cash transfer – paid (HY130)

*- These variables were collected on household level.*

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

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

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

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

## **3.3 Tracing rules**

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

In the case that sampled person moved interviewers (CAPI) had to fill in special form, where they wrote new address, if they found it from persons who live in the address or from neighbours. They sent to the office these forms with new addresses and in

the office we prepared additional list of sampled persons which we sent to appropriate interviewer. In the case that move person who was interviewed by phone, interviewer wrote the new address into the computer program and after the CATI interviewing period was finished, we sent all lists to the appropriate interviewers. In the case that interviewer could not get a new address, in the Statistical office we tried to find new address from other sources. This way all selected persons and their households who moved are interviewed face to face under condition that we got new address.

## 4 Coherence

### 4.1 The differences between HBS and EU-SILC

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

We calculate the results from HBS from three consecutive annual surveys. For reference year 2006 data from three years (2005 – 2007) are calculated to the middle year (2006). In the HBS we have different income reference periods. Some of the data are asked only for last month and then this amount is multiplied with the number of months when person receives the amount, for some of the incomes income reference period is defined as the last 12 months. In EU-SILC the only income reference period is the year 2006 – year of conducting survey minus one year.

**Table 64: Average income per household 2007**

Variable	Description	EU-SILC	HBS	Notes
HY010	Total gross household income	25 401	NA	
HY020	Total disposable household income	19 456	16 486	In HBS, all non-cash employee income is included. Only inter-household cash transfers paid are subtracted from net income. Regular taxes on wealth and repayments/receipts for tax adjustment are not included in HBS.
HY040G	Income from rental of a property or land – gross	116	NA	
HY040N	Income from rental of a property or land – net	87	55	
HY090G	Interest, dividends, profit form capital investments in unincorporated business gross	121	NA	
HY090N	Interest, dividends, profit form capital investments in unincorporated business net	103	37	
HY050G	Family/Children related allowances gross	675	NA	
HY050N	Family/Children related allowances net	574	451	
HY060G	Social exclusion not elsewhere classified gross	185	NA	
HY060N	Social exclusion not elsewhere classified net	184	169	
HY070G	Housing allowances gross	8	NA	
HY070N	Housing allowances net	8	NA	
HY080G	Regular inter – household	51	NA	

Variable	Description	EU-SILC	HBS	Notes
	cash transfer received gross			
HY080N	Regular inter – household cash transfer received net	51	57	
HY100G	Interest repayments on mortgage gross	101	NA	
HY100N	Interest repayments on mortgage net	101	NA	
HY110G	Income received by people aged under 16 gross	18	NA	In HBS it is not available as a separate variable.
HY110N	Income received by people aged under 16 net	18	NA	
HY120G	Regular taxes on wealth gross	59	NA	
HY120N	Regular taxes on wealth net	59	NA	
HY130G	Regular inter – household cash transfer paid – gross	75	NA	
HY130N	Regular inter – household cash transfer paid - net	75	101	
HY140G	Tax on income and social contribution gross	5810	NA	
HY140N	Tax on income and social contribution net	5810	NA	
HY145N	Repayments/receipts for tax adjustment net	-215	NA	

Source: EU-SILC cross sectional database 2007 and HBS 2005-2007

**Table 65: Average income per household member 2007**

Variable	Description	EU-SILC	HBS	Notes
PY010G	Employee cash or near cash income gross	7308	NA	
PY010N	Employee cash or near cash income net	5024	3856	
PY020G	Non-Cash employee income gross	35	NA	
PY020N	Non-Cash employee income net	31	83	
PY035G	Contributions to individual private pensions plans gross	90	NA	
PY035N	Contributions to individual private pensions plans net	90	NA	
PY050G	Cash benefits or losses from self-employment gross	579	NA	
PY050N	Cash benefits or losses from self-employment net	466	399	In HBS we get income from farming from the questionnaire. In EU-SILC we get income from farming from questionnaire and administrative data on farming subsidies.
PY070G	Value of goods produced by own consumption gross	168	NA	
PY070N	Value of goods produced by own consumption net	168	175	
PY080G	Pension from individual private plans gross	5	NA	
PY080N	Pension from individual private plans net	5	NA	
PY090G	Unemployment benefits	55	NA	

Variable	Description	EU-SILC	HBS	Notes
	gross			
PY090N	Unemployment benefits net	41	46	
PY100G	Old age benefits gross	1446	NA	
PY100N	Old age benefits net	1429	NA	
PY110G	Survivor's benefits gross	238	NA	
PY110N	Survivor's benefits net	238	NA	
PY120G	Sickness benefits gross	148	NA	
PY120N	Sickness benefits net	99	NA	
PY130G	Disability benefits gross	387	NA	
PY130N	Disability benefits net	383	NA	
	Pensions (PY100N+PY110N+PY130N )	2050	1543	
PY140G	Education related allowances gross	66	NA	
PY140N	Education related allowances net	66	44	

Source: EU-SILC cross sectional database 2007 and HBS 2005-2007

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

**Table 66: Coherence with HBS**

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

Source: EU-SILC cross sectional database 2007 and HBS 2005-2007

HBS data are representative for year 2006.

## 4.2 The differences between LFS and EU-SILC

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

**Table 67: Coherence with LFS**

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

Source: EU-SILC cross sectional database 2007 and LFS

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

**Table 68: Some income variables in Eur on HH level in EU-SILC 2005-2007, including all households**

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

Source: cross sectional databases for 2005, 2006 and 2007

**Table 69: Some income variables in Eur on HH level in EU-SILC 2005-2007, including only households, who received definite amount**

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

Source: cross sectional databases for 2005, 2006 and 2007

**Table 70: Some income variables in Eur on personal level in EU-SILC 2005-2007, including only persons, who received definite amount**

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

Source: cross sectional databases for 2005, 2006 and 2007

**Table 71: Variable PL030 (Self defined current economic status) in EU-SILC 2005-2007**

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

Source: cross sectional databases for 2005, 2006 and 2007

**Table 72: Variable HH010 (Dwelling type) in EU-SILC 2005-2006**

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

Source: cross sectional databases for 2005, 2006 and 2007

**Table 73: Variable HS040 (Capacity to afford paying for one week annual holiday away from home) in EU-SILC 2005-2007**

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

Source: cross sectional databases for 2005, 2006 and 2007

**Table 74: Variable HS110 (Do you have a car?) in EU-SILC 2005-2006**

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

Source: cross sectional databases for 2005, 2006 and 2007