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STATISTICAL OFFICE OF THE REPUBLIC OF SLOVENIA

INTERMEDIATE QUALITY REPORT

EU-SILC-2011
Slovenia

Report prepared by:
Rihard Inglič
Rudi Seljak
Stanka Intihar

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CONTENTS

Litostrojska 54, SI-1000 Ljubljana, Slovenia
Phone: +386 1 241 64 00; fax: +386 1 241 53 44; E-mail: gp.surs@gov.si; www.stat.si

2/59

1 Common cross-sectional EU indicators

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

Primary Laeken indicators of social cohesion

Indicator 1: At-risk-of-poverty rate with breakdown by age and gender, Slovenia, 2011

	At-risk-of-poverty rate (%)
total	13.6
men	12.2
women	15.0
0-17	14.7
18-24	10.3
men	9.6
women	11.0
25-49	11.4
men	11.7
women	11.0
50-64	12.8
men	13.3
women	12.3
65+	20.9
men	10.5
women	27.8

Indicator 1.a: At-risk-of-poverty rate by household type, Slovenia, 2011

Household type	At-risk-of-poverty rate (%)
all households without dependent children	15.5
one person household, total	40.0
one person household, male	35.8
one person household, female	43.0
one person household, under 65 years	35.6
one person household, under 65 years, male	38.3
one person household, under 65 years, female	31.2
one person household, 65 years or more	45.0
one person household, 65 years or more, male	26.3
one person household, 65 years or more, female	49.3
two adults no dependent children, both adults under 65 years	9.6
two adults no dependent children, at least one adult 65 years or more	10.4
other households without dependent children	4.4
all households with dependent children	12.1
single parent household, one or more dependent children	30.8
two adults, one dependent child	9.3
two adults, two dependent children	10.7
two adults, three or more dependent children	18.2
other households with dependent children	8.0

Indicator 1.b: At-risk-of-poverty rate by work intensity of the household, Slovenia, 2011

Household type	WI	At-risk-of-poverty rate (%)
Households without dependent children	Households with any work intensity - TOTAL	12.2
	Households with work intensity 0	30.8
	Households with work intensity between 0 and 1	7.6
	Households with work intensity between 0 and 0.5	13.8
	Households with work intensity between 0.5 and 1	5.6
	Households with work intensity 1	4.5
Households with dependent children	Households with any work intensity - TOTAL	12.2
	Households with work intensity 0	74.5
	Households with work intensity between 0 and 1	20.5
	Households with work intensity between 0 and 0.5	36.9
	Households with work intensity between 0.5 and 1	18.3
	Households with work intensity 1	3.7

Indicator 1.c: At-risk-of-poverty rate by most frequent activity status and gender, Slovenia, 2011

Activity status	Gender	At-risk-of-poverty rate (%)				
		Age 18+	Age 18-64	Age 16+	Age 16-64	Age 65+
Most frequent activity status - TOTAL	Gender – TOTAL	13.3	11.6	13.3	11.7	20.9
	Men	11.6	11.8	11.7	11.9	10.5
	Women	15.0	11.4	14.9	11.5	27.8
At work	Gender - TOTAL	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	7M
	Men	7.2	7.2	7.2	7.2	N
	Women	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	N
Not at work	Gender - TOTAL	21.4	21.7	21.0	21.0	20.9
	Men	17.8	21.9	17.5	21.1	10.5
	Women	24.1	21.5	23.6	20.9	27.9
Unemployed	Gender - TOTAL	44.6	44.6	44.6	44.6	N
	Men	45.2	45.2	45.2	45.2	N
	Women	44.0	44.0	44.0	44.0	N
Retired	Gender - TOTAL	18.4	14.1	18.4	14.1	20.9
	Men	12.6	16.0	12.6	16.0	10.4
	Women	22.3	12.8	22.3	12.8	27.9
Other inactive	Gender - TOTAL	16.5	16.4	15.9	15.8	N
	Men	13.5	13.4	13.3	13.2	N
	Women	18.9	18.9	18.1	18.0	N

\-   no occurrence of event

N   extremely inaccurate estimate

M   less accurate estimate

Indicator 1.d: At-risk-of-poverty rate by accommodation tenure status, age and gender, Slovenia, 2011

Age	Accomodation tenure status	Gender	At risk of poverty rate (%)
Age groups - TOTAL	Accommodation tenure status - TOTAL	Gender - TOTAL	13.6
		Men	12.2
		Women	15.0
	Owner or rent-free	Gender - TOTAL	12.2
		Men	10.8
		Women	13.6
	Tenant	Gender - TOTAL	29.8
		Men	28.1
		Women	31.5
Age 0-17	Accommodation tenure status - TOTAL	Gender - TOTAL	14.7
		Men	14.4
		Women	15.0
	Owner or rent-free	Gender - TOTAL	12.6
		Men	12.6
		Women	12.7
	Tenant	Gender - TOTAL	32.8
		Men	32.4
		Women	33.1
Age 18-64	Accommodation tenure status - TOTAL	Gender - TOTAL	11.7
		Men	11.9
		Women	11.4
	Owner or rent-free	Gender - TOTAL	10.2
		Men	10.4
		Women	10.0
	Tenant	Gender - TOTAL	27.4
		Men	26.8
		Women	28.1
Age 65+	Accommodation tenure status - TOTAL	Gender - TOTAL	20.9
		Men	10.5
		Women	27.8
	Owner or rent-free	Gender - TOTAL	20.1
		Men	10.1
		Women	26.8
	Tenant	Gender - TOTAL	45.1
		Men	30.8M
		Women	49.4

M less accurate estimate

Indicator 2: At-risk-of-poverty threshold, Slovenia, 2011

	At-risk-of-poverty threshold	At-risk-of-poverty threshold for a household consisting of two adults and two children
in EURO	7199	15119
in PPS	8512	17875

*Exchange rates for PPS: Eurostat.

Indicator 3: Inequality of income distribution S80/S20 quintile share ratio, Slovenia, 2011

S80 / S20	3.5

Indicator 4: Relative at-risk-of poverty gap by age and gender, Slovenia, 2011

Age	Gender	At-risk of poverty gap (%)
Age groups - TOTAL	Gender - TOTAL	19.9
	Men	20.1
	Women	19.5
Age 0-17	Gender - TOTAL	19.7
	Men	18.6
	Women	20.1
Age 18-64	Gender - TOTAL	20.1
	Men	21.3
	Women	19.9
Age 65+	Gender - TOTAL	18.8
	Men	19.6
	Women	18.8

Secondary Laeken indicators of social cohesion

Indicator 13: Dispersion around the at-risk-of-poverty threshold by age and gender, Slovenia, 2011

Age	Gender	At-risk-of-poverty rate (%)		
		Threshold = 40 % of the median equivalised disposable income	Threshold = 50 % of the median equivalised disposable income	Threshold = 70 % of the median equivalised disposable income
Age groups - TOTAL	Gender - TOTAL	3.2	7.7	20.3
	Men	3.2	6.8	18.8
	Women	3.2	8.6	21.7
Age 0-17	Gender - TOTAL	3.6	8.2	21.7
	Men	3.3	7.8	21.5
	Women	3.9	8.5	21.8
Age 18-64	Gender - TOTAL	3.2	6.6	17.8
	Men	3.5	6.7	18.1
	Women	2.9	6.5	17.4
Age 65+	Gender - TOTAL	2.8	12.0	29.7
	Men	1.6	5.9	18.5
	Women	3.7	16.1	37.2

Indicator 14: At-risk-of-poverty rate before social transfers by age and gender, Slovenia, 2011

Age	Gender	At-risk-of-poverty rate (%)	
		Pensions are excluded from social transfers	Pensions are included in social transfers
Age groups - TOTAL	Gender - TOTAL	24.2	40.2
	Men	23.0	37.7
	Women	25.5	42.7
Age 0-17	Gender - TOTAL	26.9	28.8
	Men	27.4	29.4
	Women	26.3	28.3
Age 18-64	Gender - TOTAL	21.6	32.4
	Men	21.3	31.1
	Women	21.9	33.7
Age 65+	Gender - TOTAL	32.7	89.1
	Men	25.3	88.4
	Women	37.6	89.5

Indicator 15: Gini coefficient, Slovenia, 2011

Gini (%)	23.8

Other indicators

Indicator: Mean equivalised disposable income, Slovenia, 2011

	in EURO*	in PPS*
Mean equivalised disposable income	12 885	15 235
Median equivalised disposable income	11 999	14 187

*Exchange rates for PPS: Eurostat.

The source for Laekens indicators is EU-SILC cross-sectional database 2011.

2 Accuracy

2.1 Sample design

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

As in previous year the sample design for Slovenian EU-SILC 2010 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 primary sampling units were selected. Primary sampling units are clusters of enumeration areas, which are approximately of the same size. In the second stage 7 persons were selected in each of the selected primary unit. Unit of observation are selected persons living in private households in Slovenia and their households. The data are collected from all household members who were on 31st December 2010 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 sub-stratification 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 primary 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 the 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 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 (the first wave)

Strata. distribution of settlements	Population structure	Altered structure due to oversampling
Fewer than 2000 inhab.. not rural	28.19%	26.56%
Fewer than 2000 inhab.. rural	23,78%	21.73%
From 2000 to 10000 inhab.	17.07%	16.90%
From 10000 to 80000 inhab.	13.32%	15.48%
Maribor	4.66%	4.54%
Ljubljana	12.98%	14.77%

Source: EU-SILC 2011

The sample size of the new part of the sample was 4928 selected persons (households).

We kept 7779 households from the previous year. The total sample size in 2011 was thus 12727.

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. 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
b … number of persons, who are selected in PSU (= 7)
p_i … proportion of persons aged 16 in PSU i
b_1 … number of persons aged 16 who are selected in PSU i
b_2 … number of persons aged 17 or more who are selected in PSU i

p_{16}… *proportion of persons aged 16 in the population*

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

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

Conditions:

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

$$b = b_1 + b_2$$

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

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

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

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

2.1.6 Sample distribution over time

Fieldwork for CAPI interviewing lasted from 1st February until 14th June 2011 and for CATI interviewing lasted from 1st February until 1st April 2010. The units which were interviewed by CATI mode were randomly distributed over the interviewing time period. For the "CAPI mode units" the interviewers only got the last date, till when they had to send completed data to the office. In the framework of the given time period, the actual date of interview was solely interviewers decision. Interviewers got in advance complete list of households which they had to interview. The distribution when interview took place is described in item 3.1. "basic concepts and definitions"

2.1.7 Renewal of sample: rotational groups

The sampling frame has a four-year rotational design. Persons and their households remain in the sample for four years or four waves; each year one quarter of the

sample is replaced. One quarter of the sample is dropped and one quarter is added each year. Each quarter of the sample is called a rotational group and has to be representative for the target population.

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

Rotational group (DB075)	Number of PSUs	Number of selected persons
2	722	2211
3	711	2576
4	695	3012
1	704	4928
Total	2832	12727

Source: cross-sectional databases 2011

New entries in 2011 are households where rotational group is 1 (DB075=1).

2.1.8 Weighting

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

2.1.8.1 Cross-sectional weights for the first wave

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

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

2.1.8.1.1 Design factor

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

The sampling weight of the household of the selected person: *DB080*
Since SORS doesn't yet have a register of households, the selection of the household is done with the selection of the person. Since households with more

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persons aged 16 years or more have a larger probability of selection then smaller households, this has to be corrected with weighting in such a way that all households have equal probability of being selected in the sample. Thus the probability of selection of the household is equal to the probability of selection of the person divided by the number of eligible persons (aged 16+) in the household *M*:

$$DB080=PB070 \: / \: M_h$$

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

2.1.8.1.2   Non-response adjustments

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

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

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

For the calibration we used:

1. for households:

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

2. for persons:

- Sex- age classes distribution from the Central Register of Population
- Employee cash or near cash income minus sickness benefits from the administrative source for incomes
- Pensions from the administrative sources for pensions

- Unemployment benefits (PY090) from the administrative source for unemployment benefits
- Education related allowances from the statistical source about scholarships

2.1.8.1.4　Final cross-sectional weights

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

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

$$RB050= PB040=DB090$$

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

$$PB060= DB090 * M_h$$

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

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

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

$$RL070=f_i*RB050 , i=1,2,…,12$$

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

2.1.8.2　Cross-sectional weights for the consecutive waves

2.1.8.2.1　Base weights

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

2.1.8.2.2   Final cross-sectional weights

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

2.1.8.3 Longitudinal weights

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

2.1.9 Substitutions

In EU-SILC we did not have substitute units.

2.2 Sampling errors

2.2.1 Standard error and effective sample size

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

Indicator	Value	Achieved sample size	Standard error	Confidence Interval at 95%		CV(%)
				Lower	Upper	
At-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers						
Total	**13,6%**	28747	0,32%	13,0%	14,2%	2,34
men total	**12,2%**	14122	0,38%	11,5%	12,9%	3,10
women total	**15,0%**	14625	0,38%	14,3%	15,7%	2,50
age group - 16+	**13,4%**	24600	0,29%	12,8%	13,9%	2,16
age group - 0-64	**12,3%**	24606	0,36%	11,6%	13,0%	2,91
age group - 65+	**20,9%**	4141	0,76%	19,4%	22,4%	3,64
age group - 0-17	**14,7%**	4909	0,73%	13,2%	16,1%	4,96
age group - 18-64	**11,7%**	19697	0,32%	11,0%	12,3%	2,73
age group - 65+	**20,9%**	4141	0,76%	19,4%	22,4%	3,64
age group - 0 -15	**14,8%**	4147	0,78%	13,3%	16,4%	5,24
age group - 16-24	**10,8%**	3939	0,61%	9,6%	12,0%	5,65
age group - 25-49	**11,4%**	10299	0,41%	10,6%	12,2%	3,59
age group - 50-64	**12,8%**	6221	0,54%	11,8%	13,9%	4,18
age group -65+	**20,9%**	4141	0,93%	19,1%	22,7%	4,46
age group - 0-15 - men	**14,6%**	2110	0,97%	12,7%	16,5%	6,67
age group - 0-15 - women	**15,1%**	2037	0,93%	13,3%	16,9%	6,16
age group - 16+ - men	**11,7%**	12012	0,35%	11,0%	12,4%	2,98
age group - 16+ - women	**15,0%**	12588	0,36%	14,3%	15,7%	2,42

Indicator	Value	Achieved sample size	Standard error	Confidence Interval at 95%		CV(%)
				Lower	Upper	
age group - 0-64 - men	12,4%	12306	0,42%	11,6%	13,3%	3,37
age group - 0-64 - women	12,2%	12300	0,40%	11,4%	13,0%	3,28
age group - 65+ - men	10,5%	1816	0,76%	9,0%	12,0%	7,23
age group - 65+ - women	27,8%	2325	1,08%	25,7%	29,9%	3,90
age group - 0-17 - men	14,4%	2494	0,91%	12,6%	16,2%	6,34
age group - 0-17- women	15,0%	2415	0,86%	13,3%	16,6%	5,78
age group - 18-64 - men	11,9%	9812	0,39%	11,1%	12,7%	3,30
age group - 18-64 - women	11,4%	9885	0,36%	10,7%	12,2%	3,19
age group - 65+ - men	10,5%	1816	0,76%	9,0%	12,0%	7,23
age group - 65+ - women	27,8%	2325	1,08%	25,7%	29,9%	3,90
age group - 0-15 - men	14,6%	2110	0,97%	12,7%	16,5%	6,67
age group - 0-15- women	15,1%	2037	0,93%	13,3%	16,9%	6,16
age group - 16-24 - men	10,2%	1971	0,76%	8,7%	11,7%	7,41
age group - 16-24 - women	11,5%	1968	0,90%	9,8%	13,3%	7,78
age group - 25-49 - men	11,7%	5163	0,52%	10,6%	12,7%	4,48
age group - 25-49- women	11,0%	5136	0,46%	10,1%	11,9%	4,21
age group - 50-64 - men	13,3%	3062	0,77%	11,8%	14,8%	5,79
age group - 50-64 - women	12,3%	3159	0,64%	11,1%	13,6%	5,20
age group - 65+ - men	10,5%	1816	0,76%	9,0%	12,0%	7,23
age group - 65+ - women	27,8%	2325	1,08%	25,7%	29,9%	3,90
Household type:One person HH - man	35,8%	367	2,37%	31,1%	40,4%	6,64
Household type:One person HH - woman	43,0%	763	1,79%	39,5%	46,5%	4,15
Household type: One person HH - under 64 years	35,6%	529	0,88%	33,8%	37,3%	2,49
Household type: One person HH - 65 years and over	45,0%	601	2,00%	41,1%	48,9%	4,45
Household type: One person HH total	40,0%	1130	1,37%	37,3%	42,6%	3,42
Household type:2 adults, no dependent children, both adults under 65	9,6%	2054	0,88%	7,8%	11,3%	9,25
Household type: 2 adults, no dependent children, at least one adult 65+	10,4%	2458	0,80%	8,8%	11,9%	7,69
Household type:Other HH without dependent children	4,4%	5792	0,43%	3,5%	5,2%	9,85
Household type:Single parent HH, one or more dependent children	30,8%	659	2,92%	25,0%	36,5%	9,48
Household type: 2 adults, one dependent child	9,3%	2538	0,92%	7,5%	11,1%	9,94
Household type: 2 adults, two dependent children	10,7%	5316	0,77%	9,2%	12,2%	7,23
Household type: 2 adults, three or more dependent children	18,2%	2085	1,86%	14,6%	21,9%	10,20
Household type: Other HH with dependent children	8,0%	6715	0,70%	6,6%	9,4%	8,81
Main activity status: Employed	6,0%	12314	0,28%	5,4%	6,5%	4,62
Main activity status: Unemployed	44,6%	1438	1,50%	41,7%	47,5%	3,35
Main activity status: Retired	18,4%	6525	0,58%	17,2%	19,5%	3,17
Main activity status: Other inactive	15,9%	4201	0,70%	14,5%	17,2%	4,43
Main activity status: Employed, Male	7,2%	6619	0,38%	6,4%	7,9%	5,23
Main activity status: Unemployed, Male	45,2%	693	2,06%	41,2%	49,3%	4,55
Main activity status: Retired, Male	12,6%	2797	0,75%	11,1%	14,0%	6,00
Main activity status: Other inactive, Male	13,3%	1832	0,90%	11,5%	15,0%	6,74

Indicator	Value	Achieved sample size	Standard error	Lower	Upper	CV(%)
				Confidence Interval at 95%		
Main activity status: Employed, Female	4,5%	5695	0,31%	3,9%	5,1%	6,92
Main activity status: Unemployed, Female	44,0%	745	1,88%	40,3%	47,7%	4,27
Main activity status: Retired, Female	22,3%	3728	0,77%	20,8%	23,8%	3,47
Main activity status: Other inactive, Female	18,1%	2369	0,94%	16,2%	19,9%	5,22
Work intensity: hh without dependent children, w=0	30,8%	1758	1,44%	28,0%	33,6%	4,67
Work intensity: hh without dependent children, 0<w<1	7,6%	4995	0,58%	6,5%	8,7%	7,64
Work intensity: hh without dependent children, w=1	4,5%	2541	0,59%	3,4%	5,7%	13,03
Work intensity: hh with dependent children, w=0	74,5%	574	3,22%	68,1%	80,8%	4,32
Work intensity: hh with dependent children, 0<w<0.5	36,9%	807	3,59%	29,8%	43,9%	9,74
Work intensity: hh with dependent children, 0.5<=w<1	18,3%	5890	1,05%	16,3%	20,4%	5,75
Work intensity: hh with dependent children, w=1	3,7%	10027	0,36%	3,0%	4,4%	9,78
Tenure status: owner or rent free	12,2%	27030	0,32%	11,6%	12,8%	2,62
Tenure status: tenant	29,8%	1717	1,90%	26,0%	33,5%	6,38
Before social transfers except old-age and survivors' benefits						
total	24,2%	28747	0,38%	23,5%	25,0%	1,56
men	23,0%	14122	0,44%	22,1%	23,9%	1,93
women	25,5%	14625	0,42%	24,7%	26,3%	1,65
age group - 0-15 - men	27,0%	2110	1,11%	24,8%	29,2%	4,10
age group - 0-15 - women	26,3%	2037	1,07%	24,2%	28,4%	4,09
age group - 16-24 - men	22,5%	1971	0,97%	20,6%	24,4%	4,30
age group - 16-24 - women	23,6%	1968	1,08%	21,5%	25,8%	4,59
age group - 25-49 - men	19,7%	5163	0,58%	18,6%	20,9%	2,92
age group - 25-49 - women	19,6%	5136	0,52%	18,6%	20,6%	2,65
age group - 50-64 - men	24,9%	3062	0,88%	23,2%	26,7%	3,52
age group - 50-64 - women	24,9%	3159	0,81%	23,3%	26,5%	3,26
age group - 65+ - men	25,3%	1816	0,96%	23,4%	27,2%	3,80
age group - 65+ - women	37,6%	2325	1,03%	35,6%	39,6%	2,75
Before social including old-age and survivors' benefits						
total	40,2%	28747	0,33%	39,6%	40,9%	0,83
men	37,7%	14122	0,40%	36,9%	38,5%	1,06
women	42,7%	14625	0,37%	42,0%	43,4%	0,86
age group - 0-15 - men	28,8%	2110	1,03%	26,8%	30,9%	3,56
age group - 0-15 - women	27,9%	2037	0,96%	26,0%	29,8%	3,44
age group - 16-24 - men	26,5%	1971	0,93%	24,7%	28,3%	3,52
age group - 16-24 - women	29,8%	1968	1,02%	27,8%	31,8%	3,43
age group - 25-49 - men	26,4%	5163	0,53%	25,3%	27,4%	2,01
age group - 25-49 - women	23,9%	5136	0,47%	22,9%	24,8%	1,97
age group - 50-64 - men	42,8%	3062	0,89%	41,1%	44,6%	2,07
age group - 50-64 - women	52,7%	3159	0,84%	51,0%	54,3%	1,60
age group - 65+ - men	88,4%	1816	0,94%	86,6%	90,2%	1,06
age group - 65+ - women	89,5%	2325	0,76%	88,0%	91,0%	0,85

Litostrojska 54, SI-1000 Ljubljana, Slovenia
Phone: +386 1 241 64 00; fax: +386 1 241 53 44; E-mail: gp.surs@gov.si; www.stat.si

16/59

Indicator	Value	Achieved sample size	Standard error	Confidence Interval at 95%		CV(%)
				Lower	Upper	
Relative median at-risk-of-poverty gap						
total	**19,9%**	28747	0,88%	18,2%	21,6%	4,40
men	**20,1%**	14122	1,30%	17,6%	22,7%	6,46
women	**19,5%**	14625	0,83%	17,8%	21,1%	4,28
age group - 0-15 - men	**20,4%**	2110	2,73%	15,0%	25,7%	13,41
age group - 0-15 - women	**21,0%**	2037	2,13%	16,8%	25,1%	10,15
age group - 16-24 - men	**16,6%**	1971	1,58%	13,5%	19,7%	9,52
age group - 16-24 - women	**17,9%**	1968	2,27%	13,4%	22,3%	12,73
age group - 25-49 - men	**22,7%**	5163	2,24%	18,3%	27,1%	9,87
age group - 25-49 - women	**21,6%**	5136	1,37%	18,9%	24,2%	6,34
age group - 50-64 - men	**21,8%**	3062	2,66%	16,6%	27,0%	12,16
age group - 50-64 - women	**18,5%**	3159	1,08%	16,4%	20,6%	5,82
age group - 65+ - men	**19,6%**	1816	2,89%	13,9%	25,2%	14,76
age group - 65+ - women	**18,8%**	2325	1,00%	16,8%	20,7%	5,31
different poverty line tresholds						
HCR poverty line at 50% median	**7,7%**	28747	0,28%	7,2%	8,3%	3,58
HCR poverty line at 70% median	**20,3%**	28747	0,35%	19,6%	21,0%	1,75
HCR poverty line at 40% median	**3,2%**	28747	0,18%	2,9%	3,6%	5,56
other measures		28747				
Gini coeffficeint	**24,08**	28747	0,23	23,63	24,52	0,94
S80/S20	**3,49**	28747	0,04	3,41	3,58	1,19
Median equivalised disposable income	**11999**	28747	58,68	11884,0	12114,0	0,49
Median income below the at-risk-of-poverty-treshold	**5765**	28747	68,80	5630,5	5900,2	1,19
At-risk-of-poverty-treshold - one person HH	**7199**	28747	35,21	7130,4	7268,4	0,49
At-risk-of-poverty-treshold - 2 adults+2dependent children	**15119**	28747	73,94	14973,9	15263,7	1,03
Mean equivalised disposable income	**13057**	28747	85,09	12890,1	13223,7	0,56

Source: cross-sectional databases 2011

The design effect, estimated for the estimation of the mean of the disposable income is 1.06.

2.3 Non-sampling errors

2.3.1 Sampling frame and coverage errors

The basis for the sampling frame is the Central Register of Population (CRP), which is linked to the Register of Territorial Units. The sampling frame constitutes persons aged 16 years or more on 31st of December 2009. 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 neighboring areas into larger territorial units – i.e. sampling units, which were the sampling frame in the first stage. As the additional source we also use the list of addresses of different types of institutions. With this information we are able to exclude in advance from the sampling frame most of persons which live in the collective households. However there are still some of these persons detected later in the stage of data collection and these persons are in the analyses considered as out-of-scope units (over-coverage).

Litostrojska 54, SI-1000 Ljubljana, Slovenia
Phone: +386 1 241 64 00; fax: +386 1 241 53 44; E-mail: gp.surs@gov.si; www.stat.si

17/59

Also diseased and emigrated persons are considered as out-of-scope units. The total number of out-of-scope units by the waves is presented in the following table.

Table 4: Overcoverage rate

Wave	Out-of-scope units	Sample	Overcoverage rate
1	142	4928	**2,88%**
2	30	3012	**1,00%**
3	41	2576	**1,59%**
4	28	2211	**1,27%**
Total	**241**	**12727**	**1,89%**

Source: cross-sectional databases 2011

2.3.2 Measurement and processing errors

2.3.2.1   Measurement errors

As in most surveys, the questionnaire can be one of the sources of potential measurement errors. Unsatisfactory organization and design of the survey may results in output different to the reality. The questionnaire of EU-SILC 2010 was developed on the basis of the EU-SILC regulations and the EU-SILC doc 65 (*Description of Target Variables: Cross-sectional and Longitudinal*). Some changes and adoptions to the prior questionnaire were made according to the changes of EUROSTAT's requirements; experiences with last year's surveys, like feedback from interviewers or data checking procedures which indicated misinterpretations of particular items. However, the wording and phrasing of the questions can lead to misunderstandings; also different ordering of the questions can result in different answers. But we implemented various methods and procedures to reduce such effects and errors.

The data are a combination of data obtained from interviews and data obtained from registers and other administrative sources. The interviews are carried out by CATI or CAPI (CATI: 51% and CAPI: 49%). 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 entry program prior to the new round of data collection. And the interviewers just verified the information. So in this way we reduced 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 constantly monitored the interviewers and warned them about mistakes. In our studio we have possibility to listen to the interview and at the same time we can see on the screen everything that interviewer enter into the computer. The interviewers do not know when they are inspected.

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

The field work began at 1st February. Before the field work began we organized lessons for interviewers. From 17th January till 31rd January 2011 we organised ten lessons for both CAPI and CATI interviewers. Each interviewer was obliged to participate in one of those lessons, which were 2 times 4 hours long. In the first part of the lesson we instructed interviewers about purpose of the survey, definitions and methodology of each of the questions and also the organizational part of the survey. At the second part we organized practical interviewing in the groups of 3 to 4 interviewers with lap-tops for CAPI interviewers. For CATI interviewers special lessons was organised in our studio which have the similar content as for CAPI interviewers. We prepared the questionnaires and answers in advance, that we can see if the interviewer understands meaning of the questions.

At the same time we had approximately 60 CAPI interviewers (most of them were experienced, but also some interviewers were less experienced), and approximately 40 CATI interviewers (most of them students, which almost all had experience with telephone interviewing. In the case that interviewer was replaced (do not wish to be interviewer, do not work according to instructions), the additional lessons were organised.

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

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

Small leaflet were added to all letters with some results from the previous year, information on where it is possible to get results and additional information, 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 adapted questions as well as design from our LFS questionnaire for personal questions (especially questions related to labour market) and HBS questionnaire for household and expenditure questions. As mentioned before, the core of the questionnaire was designed according to the recommendations of Eurostat. In some cases the phrasing of questions to the certain level diverged from Eurostat recommendations because of Slovenian standards. The differences when comparing our questionnaire and Eurostat recommendations are as follows:

Not income variables:

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

HH021 We had more categories, but all categories are easily translated to Eurostat categories. For the category *owner with mortgage* we introduced separate question before the block of the questions about mortgage.

HH030 The room is defined as space with at least 6 square meters. From 2011 is introduced another question about kitchen. In the case that kitchen has at least 6 square meters, and household use it for different purposes and not only for cooking, is kitchen count as a room. This cause break in series for all the data about dwelling conditions, which depend on the variable on number of rooms.

HH040 The questions is split into the three separate questions (from 2008):

GB9 In your dwelling, do you have problems with leaking roof?
1. Yes.
2. No.

GB17 In your dwelling, do you have problems with damp walls/floor/foundation?
1. Yes.
2. No.

GB18 In your dwelling, do you have problems with rot in window frames or floor?
1. Yes.
2. No.

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

HH061 is difficult question, especially in the case of houses. To this question only 50% of respondents responded on the open questions, then another 35% respondents responded with the additional question (scale for help), but for 15% of respondents complete imputation was performed.

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

We transmit to Eurostat HS011, which is combined from 2 questions. We asked separate for (a) mortgage repayment and (b) rent:
(a) GE10 In the past 12 months, have you ever been in arrears in paying the mortgage loan instalment due to financial problems?

1. Yes. → GE19
2. No.

GE19 How many times have you been in arrears in paying the mortgage loan instalment?
1. Once.
2. Twice or more.

(b) GF32 In the past 12 months, have you ever been in arrears in paying the rent due to financial problems?
1. Yes. → GE19
2. No.

GF33 How many times have you been in arrears in paying the rent instalment?
1. Once.
2. Twice or more.

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

HS040 – Question in our questionnaire is: "Can all members of your household afford financially week's annual holidays away from home?" We added the phrase "away from home" in the questionnaire.

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

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

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

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

PB200 is combination of the data from the questionnaire and the Central Register of Population.

PB220A, PB220B – data were collected by questionnaire.

PE040 – the data are from the Statistical Register of Employment for persons in labour force, for others the data was collected via questionnaire.

PH020 and PH030 the questions remained the same as they were in year 2010.

PH040, PH050 and PH070 – the questions remained the same as they were in year 2010.

PL050 – for active persons we got the data about occupation from the Statistical Register of Employment. For inactive persons we asked the question about occupation in the questionnaire. After conducting the survey, we coded the occupation into ISCO-88(com) according to the description of the occupation. Coding was done by professional coders who also do the coding in the LFS.

PL073-PL090 – It was constructed from variables PL211A-PL211L.

PL211A-PL211L – Constructed from Statistical Register of Employment and Health Insurance Company. We have state on the last day of each month. The source for students was questionnaire. The data for persons which are not in any register or any other source, are imputed according to the data from the 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.

With the SILC survey in 2009 Eurostat changed the methodology of collecting data on the monthly activity status of persons in the income reference year (variables PL211A-L were introduced instead of PL210A-L). Due to the changed methodology, from 2009 on inactive persons are classified into individual categories in greater detail than covered by administrative sources; so data from administrative sources are combined with data from the questionnaire. Other inactive persons from administrative sources (homemakers, people unable to work, students, other inactive) are assigned the status regarding the response in the questionnaire. Before 2009 the source of data on monthly activity statuses was administrative. Due to this methodological change, in 2009 the share of unemployed persons is higher and the share of other inactive persons among all persons classified regarding the most frequent activity status is lower. These changes are one of the reason for huge decrease of the at-risk-of-poverty rates of 'other inactive population' and high increase of the at-risk-of-poverty rates of the unemployed persons. In EU-SILC 2011 we used the same procedure as we used in EU-SILC 2009 and EU-SILC 2010.

RB031 (year of immigration) was included the first time into the survey in 2010. The data was collected by questionnaire.

2.3.2.2   Processing errors

As in previous years checking of the data was done in several stages: data-entry checks, data control and data editing for all separate sources (questionnaire and registers data), and finally the data control on integrated database.

The questionnaire was programmed in Blaise, so data entry controls were built into the electronic questionnaire, what reduced the need for post data control. Control of data in the entry program was done in various ways. All numeric variables had absolute limits for data entry. We had a lot of syntax checks, one of them were signals (soft errors) which gave a warning to the interviewers if the answer was either unlikely because it was extreme or because it did not correspond to answer given to the earlier asked questions. These signals could be overridden if the answer in

question was confirmed. And similar hard errors, which it was impossible to override. We also had a lot of logical checks.

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

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

Logical error:
- Variable PL031: Self-defined current economic status: if interviewer entered the person aged 16 and more is a preschool child there was an error: *The person is 16 or more year old so can not be a preschool child.*

The second stage was done in our office by checking and correcting all sources separately. The system of processing, checking and correcting 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 editing procedures the detected errors are corrected.

Here are some examples of checks at this stage:

Checks				
LK_label	**Table**	**Error_decription**	**Condition**	**Remark**
LK014	Gosp	For tenants we need answer about paying rent at prevailing or market rate	if (GC4 in (2 3 4 5 6 8)) and (GC17= -2) and status_gosp=10	
LK083	Oseb	Person cannot get sickness benefits more than 252 working days	if AS3 > 252 and not (AS3 in (-2 -1))	
LK150	Ostali_viri	Value cannot be negative	if (OTR < 0)	
LK_OP_1	Ostali_viri	Extreme value	if ((DN NE 0)) and not (-2750.25 =< DN =< 2271.5)	

After editing the data from all sources separately, we compose so called integrated database with all the data. In the case of logical mistakes and inconsistency of the data, we edited the data to the most probably value. We also compared the data with data from previous waves on micro level (for those household that had already participated in the survey) and corrected errors.

Here are some examples of checks at this stage:

Checks				
LK_label	Table	Error_description	Condition	Remark
LK_I_019	int_gosp_v	Housing allowances can get only tenants or subtenants	if (HY070G ne 0) and not (HH021 in (3 4 .))	
LK_I_020	int_oseb_v	Person must have main activity for all 12 months	if not ((PL073+PL074+PL075+PL076+PL080+PL085+PL086+PL087+PL088+PL089+PL090) =12) and (AGE3112>=16) and ustrezen='1'	
LK_I_029	int_gosp_v	Total housing gross income must be equal or greater than total disposable household income	if (HY010 -HY020 lt -1) and (HY010 ne .) and (HY020 ne .)	
LK_I_317	int_oseb_v	Person was more than 4 months retired, but there was no benefits (old-age or survivor's or disability benefits)	if (PL085>4) and ((PY100G + PY110G + PY130G)=0)	

With the final datasets on the macro-level the distribution of income variables are checked 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 program 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

The achieved sample size was calculated on household as well as on individual level. Since we have the sample of persons, and the data are obtained both from the interviews 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. For other household members data are obtained from registers.

Achieved sample size is calculated for

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

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

Table 5: Achieved sample size for total and rotational group breakdown

	No. of **selected respondents** (sample persons) from who information is completed **from interviews and registers**	No. of **persons 16+** who are members of the households for which the interview is accepted for the database and from who information is completed **only from registers**	No. of persons 16+ who are members of the households for which the interview is accepted for the database
DB075	DB135 = 1 & RB250=13	DB135 = 1 & RB250=12	DB135 = 1 & RB250=12,13
Total	**9247**	**15353**	**24600**
	37.6	62.4	100
2	1901	3264	5165
	36.8	63.2	100
3	2051	3376	5427
	37.8	62.2	100
4	2243	3670	5913
	37.9	62.1	100
1	3052	5043	8095
	37.7	62.3	100

Source: cross-sectional databases 2011

2.3.3.2   Unit non-response

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

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

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

Where

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

Ra is the address contact rate.

DB120 is the record of contact at the address.

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

	Ra
Total	0.987
DB075=2	0.997
DB075=3	0.996
DB075=4	0.996
DB075=1	0.971
DB100=1	0.978
DB100=2	0.986
DB100=3	0.991

Source: cross-sectional databases 2011

Condition that have to be fulfilled that the household is accepted to household register are completed both household and personal questionnaires. In our survey there are 9282 such households. Variable measures proportion of households that are acceptable for the database. Percentage is calculated form eligible households on contacted addresses.

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

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

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

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

	Rh
Total	0.772
DB075=2	0.884
DB075=3	0.820
DB075=4	0.771
DB075=1	0.692
DB100=1	0.753
DB100=2	0.771
DB100=3	0.781

Source: cross-sectional databases 2011

Therefore

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

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

	NRh
Total	23.78%
DB075=2	11.91%
DB075=3	18.25%
DB075=4	23.24%
DB075=1	32.82%
DB100=1	26.33%
DB100=2	23.96%
DB100=3	22.56%

Source: cross-sectional databases 2011

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

    NRp=(1-(Rp)) * 100

Where

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

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

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

$$\mathrm{Rp} = \frac{\sum[RB250 = 13]}{\sum[RB245 = 2]} = \frac{9247}{9247} = 1 \qquad \textit{for the selected respondent}$$

$$\mathrm{Rp} = \frac{\sum[RB250 = 12+13]}{\sum[RB245 = 2+3]} = \frac{24260}{24260} = 1 \qquad \textit{for all individuals aged 16 years or older}$$

$$\mathrm{Rp} = \frac{\sum[RB250 = 12]}{\sum[RB245 = 3]} = \frac{15353}{15353} = 1 \qquad \textit{for the non-selected respondent}$$

Thus

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

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

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

    *NRp=(1-(Ra * Rh * Rp)) * 100 = (1- 0.9868941641938677*0.772321055708678*1)*100 = 23.78

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

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

	Total		Rotational group 2		Rotational group 3		Rotational group 4		Rotational group 1	
			rot_sk6		rot_sk7		rot_sk8		rot_sk9	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Total (DB120 = 11 to 23)	12727	100.0	2211	100.0	2576	100.0	3012	100.0	4928	100.0
Address contacted (DB120 = 11)	11973	94.1	2151	97.3	2500	97.0	2911	96.6	4411	89.5
Address non-contacted (DB120 = 21 to 23)	754	5.9	60	2.7	76	3.0	101	3.4	517	10.5
Total address non-contacted (DB120 = 21 to 23)	754	5.9	60	2.7	76	3.0	101	3.4	517	10.5
Address cannot be located (DB120= 21)	157	1.2	7	0.3	9	0.3	11	0.4	130	2.6
Address unable to access (DB120 = 22)	2	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	0.0
Address does not exists or is non-residential address or is unoccupied or not principal residence (DB120 = 23)	595	4.7	53	2.4	67	2.6	90	3.0	385	7.8

Source: cross-sectional databases 2011

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

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

	Total		Rotational group 2		Rotational group 3		Rotational group 4		Rotational group 1	
			rot_sk6		rot_sk7		rot_sk8		rot_sk9	
	Number	%	Number		Number		Number		Number	
Total	**11973**	**100.0**	**2151**	**100.0**	**2500**	**100.0**	**2911**	**100.0**	**4411**	**100.0**
Household questionnaire completed (DB130 = 11)	9247	77.2	1901	88.4	2051	82.0	2243	77.1	3052	69.2
Interview not completed (DB130 = 21 to 24)	2726	22.8	250	11.6	449	18.0	668	22.9	1359	30.8
Refusal to co-operate (DB130 = 21)	2371	19.8	233	10.8	417	16.7	634	21.8	1087	24.6
Entirely household temporarily away for duration of fieldwork (DB130 = 22)	216	1.8	11	0.5	16	0.6	16	0.5	173	3.9
Household unable to respond (illness, incapacity, etc.) (DB130 = 23)	134	1.1	6	0.3	16	0.6	18	0.6	94	2.1
Other reasons (DB130 = 24)	5	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	5	0.1

Source: cross-sectional databases 2011

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

	Total		Rotational group 2		Rotational group 3		Rotational group 4		Rotational group 1	
			rot_sk6		rot_sk7		rot_sk8		rot_sk9	
	Number	%	Number		Number		Number		Number	
Total	**9247**	**100.0**	**1901**	**100.0**	**2051**	**100.0**	**2243**	**100.0**	**3052**	**100.0**
Interview accepted for database (db135 = 1)	9247	100.0	1901	100.0	2051	100.0	2243	100.0	3052	100.0
Interview rejected (DB135=2)	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0

Source: cross-sectional databases 2011

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

As in previous years also in EU-SILC 2011 we did not have substitute units.

2.3.3.5 Item non-reponse

Table 12: Distribution of item non-response (unweighted values), household level, 2011

Variable	Description	% of HHS having received an amount	% of HHS with missing values (before imputations) HHS with missing value/HHS who received amount	Total % of HHs with partial information (before imputations) - imputed 10% or more of amount HHS with missing value/HHS who received amount	Total % of HHs with partial information (before imputations) - imputed less than 10% of amount HHS with missing value/HHS who received amount	Total % of HHs with full information (before imputations)	The income were decreased after imputations HHS where value decreased/HHS who received amount
HY010	Total gross household income	100.0%	0.1%	14.0%	31.1%	54.0%	0.7%
HY020	Total disposable household income	100.0%	0.0%	16.2%	28.3%	44.0%	11.5%
HY022	Total disposable household income before social transfers except old age and survivor's benefits	99.5%	0.5%	18.2%	25.7%	43.7%	11.8%
HY023	Total disposable household income before social transfers including old-age and survivor's benefits	97.8%	2.6%	21.8%	22.5%	42.9%	10.3%
HY040G	Income from rental of a property or land – gross	7.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%
HY040N	Income from rental of a property or land – net	7.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%
HY050G	Family/Children related allowances - gross	41.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%
HY050N	Family/Children related allowances - net	41.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%
HY060G	Social exclusion not elsewhere classified - gross	11.5%	3.4%	0.0%	0.0%	96.4%	0.2%
HY060N	Social exclusion not elsewhere classified - net	11.5%	3.4%	0.0%	0.0%	96.4%	0.2%
HY070G	Housing allowances - gross	0.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%
HY070N	Housing allowances - net	0.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%
HY080G	Regular inter – household cash transfer received - gross	3.5%	25.4%	0.9%	0.0%	73.1%	0.6%
HY080N	Regular inter – household cash transfer received - net	3.5%	25.4%	0.9%	0.0%	73.1%	0.6%

Variable	Description	% of HHS having received an amount	% of HHS with missing values (before imputations) HHS with missing value/HHS who received amount	Total % of HHs with partial information (before imputations) - imputed 10% or more of amount HHS with missing value/HHS who received amount	Total % of HHs with partial information (before imputations) - imputed less than 10% of amount HHS with missing value/HHS who received amount	Total % of HHs with full information (before imputations)	The income were decreased after imputations HHS where value decreased/HHS who received amount
HY090G	Interest, dividends, profit form capital investments in unincorporated business -gross	28.9%	9.5%	5.3%	1.4%	83.4%	0.4%
HY090N	Interest, dividends, profit form capital investments in unincorporated business - net	28.9%	9.5%	5.5%	1.2%	83.4%	0.4%
HY100G	Interest repayments on mortgage gross	6.2%	78.7%	0.7%	0.4%	12.7%	7.6%
HY100N	Interest repayments on mortgage net	6.2%	78.7%	0.7%	0.4%	12.7%	7.6%
HY110G	Income received by people aged under 16 gross	0.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%
HY110N	Income received by people aged under 16 net	0.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%
HY120G	Regular taxes on wealth gross	83.0%	26.1%	2.4%	0.2%	71.2%	0.1%
HY120N	Regular taxes on wealth net	83.0%	26.1%	2.4%	0.2%	71.2%	0.1%
HY130G	Regular inter – household cash transfer paid – gross	6.9%	6.8%	2.2%	0.0%	89.4%	1.6%
HY130N	Regular inter – household cash transfer paid - net	6.9%	6.8%	2.2%	0.0%	89.4%	1.6%
HY140G	Tax on income and social contribution	82.4%	0.9%	9.9%	5.8%	82.9%	0.5%
HY140N	Tax on income and social contribution	82.4%	0.9%	9.9%	5.8%	82.9%	0.5%
HY145N	Repayments/receipts for tax adjustment	77.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%
HY170G	Value of goods produced for own production – gross	56.0%	57.8%	1.9%	0.8%	37.0%	2.5%
HY170N	Value of goods produced for own production -net	56.0%	57.8%	1.9%	0.8%	37.0%	2.5%

Source: cross-sectional databases 2011

Table 13: Distribution of item non-response, personal level (unweighted values), 2011

Variable	Description	% of persons having received an amount	% of persons with missing values (before imputations)	Total % of persons with partial information (before imputations) - imputed 10% or more of amount	Total % of persons with partial information (before imputations) - imputed less than 10% of amount	Total % of persons with full information (before imputations)	The income were decreased after imputations
			persons with missing value/persons who received amount	persons with missing value/persons who received amount	persons with missing value/persons who received amount		persons with too high value/persons who received amount
PY010G	Employee cash or near cash income - gross	60.1%	2.8%	12.3%	16.8%	66.8%	1.4%
PY010N	Employee cash or near cash income - net	60.1%	2.8%	16.6%	12.5%	66.8%	1.3%
PY020G	Non-Cash employee income - net	9.2%	11.2%	2.7%	0.4%	85.7%	0.0%
PY020N	Non-Cash employee income - net	9.2%	11.2%	2.3%	0.1%	86.4%	0.0%
PY021G	Company car - gross	1.6%	65.3%	0.0%	0.0%	34.7%	0.0%
PY021N	Company car - net	1.6%	65.3%	0.0%	0.0%	34.7%	0.0%
PY035G	Contributions to individual private pensions plans - gross	16.0%	28.1%	0.1%	0.0%	71.9%	0.0%
PY035N	Contributions to individual private pensions plans - net	16.0%	28.1%	0.1%	0.0%	71.9%	0.0%
PY050G	Cash benefits or losses from self-employment - gross	15.4%	17.1%	12.9%	2.3%	65.2%	2.5%
PY050N	Cash benefits or losses from self-employment - net	15.4%	17.1%	13.0%	2.3%	65.2%	2.4%
PY080G	Pension from individual private plans - gross	0.7%	20.0%	6.9%	0.0%	70.3%	2.9%
PY080N	Pension from individual private plans - net	0.7%	20.0%	6.9%	0.0%	70.3%	2.9%
PY090G	Unemployment benefits - gross	4.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%
PY090N	Unemployment benefits - net	4.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%
PY100G	Old age benefits - gross	20.5%	1.2%	0.0%	0.0%	98.8%	0.0%
PY100N	Old age benefits - net	20.5%	1.2%	0.0%	0.0%	98.8%	0.0%

Variable	Description	% of persons having received an amount	% of persons with missing values (before imputations)	Total % of persons with partial information (before imputations) - imputed 10% or more of amount	Total % of persons with partial information (before imputations) - imputed less than 10% of amount	Total % of persons with full information (before imputations)	The income were decreased after imputations
			persons with missing value/persons who received amount	persons with missing value/persons who received amount	persons with missing value/persons who received amount		persons with too high value/persons who received amount
PY110G	Survivor' age benefits - gross	3.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%
PY110N	Survivor' age benefits - net	3.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%
PY120G	Sickness benefits - gross	13.4%	7.5%	3.5%	0.3%	88.7%	0.0%
PY120N	Sickness benefits - net	13.4%	7.5%	3.6%	0.3%	88.7%	0.0%
PY130G	Disability benefits - gross	7.1%	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	99.8%	0.0%
PY130N	Disability benefits - net	7.1%	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	99.8%	0.0%
PY140G	Education related allowances - gross	6.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%
PY140N	Education related allowances- net	6.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%

Source: cross-sectional databases 2011

The data file from Tax authority was edited in advance. Before we began the data processing for 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 checks and in the case of inconsistency we imputed values. These imputations are not included into the imputation factor in EU-SILC database.

All other income files (social allowances, pensions etc.) were not edited in advance for whole population, but only for "EU-SILC" population.

In the first stage we imputed:

In the case of partial non-response the next income variables were imputed:
- 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
- Alimonies received
- Alimonies paid
- Contribution to private pensions plans
- Sickness benefits (numbers of days when person got sickness leave)
- Tax on wealth
- Interests paid for mortgage (components to calculate interests)
- Interests (received)
- Consumption from own production (all components to calculate own production)

In the case of missing data, we also imputed the following non income variables:
- Number of rooms
- Leaking roof, damp walls/floors/foundation, or rot in window frames or floor
- Arrears on utility bills
- Arrears on hire purchase installments or other loan payments
- Capacity to afford paying for one week annual holiday away from home
- Capacity to afford a meal with meat, chicken…
- Problems with the dwelling: too dark, not enough day-light
- Noise from neighbors or from street
- Pollution, grime or other environmental problems
- Crime violence or vandalism in the area
- Total housing costs (all components from the questionnaire)
- Subjective rent
- Telephone
- Color TV
- PC
- Washing machine
- Car
- Lowest monthly income to make ends meet
- Child care
- Activity status during the income reference period (PL211A-PL211L)
- Year when highest level of education was attained
- Highest ISCED level attained
- When began first regular job
- Number of years spent in paid work
- General health
- Variables in ad hoc module

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

In the second stage of imputations we imputed:

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

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

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

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

Special case is HY170G/N, where we transmitted the data from year to year in the case that household responded that had approximately the same quantities of own production what we check with the question in the questionnaire. This is the reason why HY170 have so many cases looking like they were completely imputed.

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

It is quite large share (11.5%) of households where HY020 (disposable income) was decreased after imputations. The reason was imputation of the variable HY120G/N (tax on wealth) which caused the decreasing of disposable income.

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

Table 14: Number of sample observations in the sample at unit level for At-risk-of-poverty rate by age and gender

		Number of sample observations (achieved sample size)	Number of sample observations not taken into account due to item non-response	Non-response at individual level (if applicable)	Non-response at household level (number of households)
Total		28747	0	NA	3480
	Men	14122	0	NA	3480
	Women	14625	0	NA	3480
0-17	Total	4909	0	NA	3480
	Men	2494	0	NA	3480
	Women	2415	0	NA	3480
18-64	Total	19697	0	NA	3480
	Men	9812	0	NA	3480
	Women	9885	0	NA	3480
65+	Total	4141	0	NA	3480
	Men	1816	0	NA	3480
	Women	2325	0	NA	3480
0-15	Total	4147	0	NA	3480
	Men	2110	0	NA	3480
	Women	2037	0	NA	3480
0-59	Total	22922	0	NA	3480
	Men	11465	0	NA	3480
	Women	11457	0	NA	3480
0-64	Total	24606	0	NA	3480
	Men	12306	0	NA	3480
	Women	12300	0	NA	3480
0-74	Total	26956	0	NA	3480
	Men	13432	0	NA	3480
	Women	13524	0	NA	3480
15-24	Total	4247	0	NA	3480
	Men	2121	0	NA	3480
	Women	2126	0	NA	3480
15-29	Total	6331	0	NA	3480
	Men	3226	0	NA	3480
	Women	3105	0	NA	3480
16-24	Total	3939	0	NA	3480
	Men	1971	0	NA	3480
	Women	1968	0	NA	3480
16-29	Total	6023	0	NA	3480
	Men	3076	0	NA	3480
	Women	2947	0	NA	3480

		Number of sample observations (achieved sample size)	Number of sample observations not taken into account due to item non-response	Non-response at individual level (if applicable)	Non-response at household level (number of households)
16-64	Total	20459	0	NA	3480
	Men	10196	0	NA	3480
	Women	10263	0	NA	3480
16+	Total	24600	0	NA	3480
	Men	12012	0	NA	3480
	Women	12588	0	NA	3480
18-24	Total	3177	0	NA	3480
	Men	1587	0	NA	3480
	Women	1590	0	NA	3480
18+	Total	23838	0	NA	3480
	Men	11628	0	NA	3480
	Women	12210	0	NA	3480
25-29	Total	2084	0	NA	3480
	Men	1105	0	NA	3480
	Women	979	0	NA	3480
25-49	Total	10299	0	NA	3480
	Men	5163	0	NA	3480
	Women	5136	0	NA	3480
30-64	Total	14436	0	NA	3480
	Men	7120	0	NA	3480
	Women	7316	0	NA	3480
50-64	Total	6221	0	NA	3480
	Men	3062	0	NA	3480
	Women	3159	0	NA	3480
60+	Total	5825	0	NA	3480
	Men	2657	0	NA	3480
	Women	3168	0	NA	3480
75+	Total	1791	0	NA	3480
	Men	690	0	NA	3480
	Women	1101	0	NA	3480

Source: cross-sectional databases 2011

Litostrojska 54, SI-1000 Ljubljana, Slovenia
Phone: +386 1 241 64 00; fax: +386 1 241 53 44; E-mail: gp.surs@gov.si; www.stat.si

37/59

Table 15: Number of sample observations in the sample at unit level for At-risk-of-poverty rate by most frequent activity status and gender – aged 16+

		Number of sample observations (achieved sample size)	Number of sample observations not taken into account due to item non-response	Non-response at individual level (if applicable)	Non-response at household level (number of households)
Total		24478	0	NA	3480
At work		12314	0	NA	3480
Unemployed		1438	0	NA	3480
In retirement		6525	0	NA	3480
Other inactive		4201	0	NA	3480
At work	Men	6619	0	NA	3480
At work	Women	5695	0	NA	3480
Unemployed	Men	693	0	NA	3480
Unemployed	Women	745	0	NA	3480
In retirement	Men	2797	0	NA	3480
In retirement	Women	3728	0	NA	3480
Other inactive	Men	1832	0	NA	3480
Other inactive	Women	2369	0	NA	3480

Source: cross-sectional databases 2011

According to the definition about the most frequent activity status (one status more than 6 months) it was not defined the most frequent status for approximately 100 persons aged 16+, although the data about activity status is in the database for all months for all persons in income reference period.

Table 16: Number of sample observations in the sample at unit level for At-risk-of-poverty rate by household type

	Number of sample observations (achieved sample size)	Number of sample observations not taken into account due to item non-response	Non-response at individual level (if applicable)	Non-response at household level (number of households)
One person household, male	367	0	NA	3480
One person household, female	763	0	NA	3480
One person household, under 64 years	529	0	NA	3480
One person household, 65 years and over	601	0	NA	3480
One person houshold, male, under 64 years	270	0	NA	3480
One person houshold, female, under 64 years	259	0	NA	3480
One person household, 65 years and over male	97	0	NA	3480
One person household, 65 years and over female	504	0	NA	3480
One person household	1130	0	NA	3480
2 adults, no dependent children, both adults under 65 years	2054	0	NA	3480
2 adults, no dependent children, at least one adult 65 years or more	2458	0	NA	3480
Other households without dependent children	5792	0	NA	3480
Single parent household, one or more dependent children	659	0	NA	3480
2 adults, one dependent child	2538	0	NA	3480
2 adults, two dependent children	5316	0	NA	3480
2 adults, three or more dependent children	2085	0	NA	3480
Other households with dependent children	6715	0	NA	3480

Source: cross-sectional databases 2011

Table 17: Number of sample observations in the sample at unit level for At-risk-of-poverty rate by tenure status

		Number of sample observations (achieved sample size)	Number of sample observations not taken into account due to item non-response	Non-response at individual level (if applicable)	Non-response at household level (number of households)
Owner or rent free		27030	0	NA	3480
Tenant		1717	0	NA	3480
Owner or rent free	male	13278	0	NA	3480
Owner or rent free	female	13752	0	NA	3480
Tenant	male	844	0	NA	3480
Tenant	female	873	0	NA	3480

Source: cross-sectional databases 2011

Table 18: Number of sample observations in the sample at unit level for Dispersion around the at-risk-of-poverty threshold

	Number of sample observations (achieved sample size)	Number of sample observations not taken into account due to item non-response	Non-response at individual level (if applicable)	Non-response at household level (number of households)
40%	28747	0	NA	3480
50%	28747	0	NA	3480
70%	28747	0	NA	3480

Source: cross-sectional databases 2011

Table 19: Number of sample observations in the sample at unit level for different cross sectional indicators

	Number of sample observations (achieved sample size)	Number of sample observations not taken into account due to item non-response	Non-response at individual level (if applicable)	Non-response at household level (number of households)
At risk of poverty rate before social transfers except old-age and survivors' benefits	28747	0	NA	3480
At risk of poverty rate before social transfers including old-age and survivors' benefits	28747	0	NA	3480
Gini coefficient	28747	0	NA	3480
Inequality of income distribution S80/S20 income quintile share ratio	28747	0	NA	3480
Mean equivalised disposable income	28747	0	NA	3480

Source: cross-sectional databases 2011

2.4 Mode of data collection

We used CAPI, CATI interviewing and data from administrative sources. Each household participated in EU-SILC was interviewed face-to-face or by phone.

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

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

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

Also some other statistical sources were used such as the Statistical Register of Employment and special Survey on Scholarships.

For Member States using a sample of persons, the distribution of 'selected respondent', the distribution of 'household members aged 16 and over', and the

distribution of 'non-selected respondent' by 'data status' (RB250) and by 'type of interview' (RB260) will be provided, for each rotational group (if applicable) and for the total.

Table 20: Distribution of household members aged 16 (RB245 = 1 - 3) and over by 'RB250' (Total and rotational group breakdown)

		RB250		
			RB250_1_3_12	RB250_1_3_13
		Total	RB250=12	RB250=13
Total	Number	24600	15353	9247
Rotational Group 2	Number	5165	3264	1901
	%	100,0	63.2	36.8
Rotational Group 3	Number	5427	3376	2051
	%	100,0	62.2	37.8
Rotational Group 4	Number	5913	3670	2243
	%	100,0	62.1	37.9
Rotational Group 1	Number	8095	5043	3052
	%	100,0	62.3	37.7

Source: cross-sectional databases 2011

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

		RB250	
			RB250_2_13
		Total	RB250=13
Total	Number	9247	9247
Rotational Group 2	Number	1901	1901
	%	100.0	100.0
Rotational Group 3	Number	2051	2051
	%	100.0	100.0
Rotational Group 4	Number	2243	2243
	%	100.0	100.0
Rotational Group 1	Number	3052	3052
	%	100.0	100.0

Source: cross-sectional databases 2011

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

		RB250	RB250_3_12
		Total	RB250=12
Total	Number	15353	15353
Rotational Group 2	Number	3264	3264
	%	100.0	100.0
Rotational Group 3	Number	3376	3376
	%	100.0	100.0
Rotational Group 4	Number	3670	3670
	%	100.0	100.0
Rotational Group 1	Number	5043	5043
	%	100.0	100.0

Source: cross-sectional databases 2011

Table 23: Distribution of household members aged 16 and over by 'RB260' (Total and rotational group breakdown)

		RB260	RB260_2	RB260_3	RB260_5
		Total	RB260=2	RB260=3	RB260=5
Total	Number	9247	3125	4120	2002
	%	100	33.8	44.6	21.7
Rotat. Group 2	Number	1901	133	1328	440
	%	100.0	7.0	69.9	23.1
Rotat. Group 3	Number	2051	207	1403	441
	%	100.0	10.1	68.4	21.5
Rotat. Group 4	Number	2243	378	1389	476
	%	100.0	16.9	61.9	21.2
Rotat. Group 1	Number	3052	2407	0	645
	%	100.0	78.9	0.0	21.1

Source: cross-sectional databases 2011

Alltogether data for 9247 households were inserted into the database. 4390 interviews were made by phone, 947 interviews by mobile phone and 3910 interviews by face to face interviewing. We did not inserted into the database the data for persons who were not selected by questionnaires – the majority of them are included in the first part of the questionnaire where the data about all household members are. Variables which are collected for all persons by questionnaires are PB220A, PB220B, PL031, PL040, PE010, PE020, PE030, PY010G/N (only allowances for traveling to/from work and allowances for lunch) PY021G/N, PY031G and PY120G/N. We did not collect these data with the separate questionnaire for individuals.

2.5 Interview duration

We have measured separately length of household interview (HB100) and length of personal interview (PB120).
So, if we want to calculate the overall duration of the interview we have to sum up HB100 and PB120.

The average overall duration of the interview per interview was 20 minutes.
The average time for completing household questionnaire including personal register was 16 minutes.
The average time for completing personal questionnaire was 4 minutes.

The average overall duration by phone was 17 minutes and by mobile phone 19 minutes.

We measured interview duration automatically with BLAISE system. For the duration of interview we counted also the correction of the data, which interviewer inserted immediately after interview has been actually finished (before he/she closed the questionnaire).

2.6 Imputed rent

As in all previous years we used stratification method. As outside source for rents we used additional survey about tenants, which was conducted in 2010. We found relatively large differences between prices which we used in SILC 2010 in comparison to SILC 2011. In EU-SILC we used the following definition of the strata:
1) Ljubljana, not Ljubljana (Ljubljana is the capital city of Slovenia)
2) Have central heating, do not have central heating
3) numbers of room – garsonniere,1,2,3,more than 3.

2.7 Company cars

As in all previous years we asked in the questionnaire several questions about company cars. We asked for make, model of the car, months of use it, year of production of the car and value of the new car. After that we used the national tax rules about depreciation of the car to calculate the benefit. These variables are included in PY021G/N.

3 Comparability

3.1 Basic concepts and definitions

The reference population

The reference population is defined with the persons in the Central Register of Population which are aged 16 years or more. The individuals with Slovenian citizenship as well as foreigners were included in the sampling frame.

The private household definition

There were no divergences from the common definition.

The household membership

There were no divergences from the common definition.

The income reference period used

The income reference period was last calendar year (2010).

The period for taxes on income and social insurance contribution

The period was last calendar year (2010).

The reference period for taxes on wealth

The reference period for taxes on wealth was calendar year (2010).

The lag between the income reference period and current variables

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

Table 24: Distribution of households according to the month of interview CATI+CAPI, 2011

Month of interview		Frequency	Percent
Total		**9247**	**100.0**
2	February	6389	69.1
3	March	2012	21.8
4	April	332	3.6
5	May	351	3.8
6	June	163	1.8

Source: Slovenian cross-sectional databases 2011

Table 25: Distribution of households according to the month of interview CAPI, 2011

Month of interview		Frequency	Percent
Total		**3910**	**42.3**
2	February	1987	21.5
3	March	1098	11.9
4	April	311	3.4
5	May	351	3.8
6	June	163	1.8

Source: Slovenian cross-sectional databases 2011

Table 26: Distribution of households according to the month of interview CATI, 2011

Month of interview		Frequency	Percent
Total		**5337**	**57.7**
2	February	4402	47.6
3	March	914	9.9
4	April	21	0.2

Source: Slovenian cross-sectional databases 2011

The total duration of the data collection of the sample

The field work lasted from 1st February 2011 to 15th June 2011.

Basic information on activity status during the income reference period

This information was from 2011 on collected from outside sources and from questionnaire as well. We took the data on the last day of the each month from statistical register of employment and from National Health Insurance Company. Because of introduction of variables PL211A-L with more detailed categories, we had to add some data for calculation these variables from questionnaire. In the case that person was inactive in administrative source and active in the questionnaire, we took priority of the activity from questionnaire. This fact changed general distribution of the statuses in the variables PL211A-L.

3.2 Components of income

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

This section gives a detailed overview of how the income data from registers have been organized in order to be comparable with 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 data file from Tax authority was edited in advance. Before we began to process the data in accordance with SILC guidelines we checked the data from tax datafile. We edited impossible values (for example negative values) and some very extreme values. Some imputations and corrections were made in advance. These imputations are not included into the imputation factor in the EU-SILC database. All other income files (social allowances, pensions etc.) were not edited in advance. After the data were included into EU-SILC databases, we used BANFF programm to reduce extreme values and these changes from other sources are included into imputations factors.

Variable	Description	Comments
HY010	Total gross household income	HY010=PY010G+PY021G +PY050G+PY080G + PY090G+ PY100G + PY110G +PY120G+PY130G+ PY140G (for all households members) +HY040G+HY050G+HY060G+HY070G+ HY080G+HY090G+HY110G In year 2011 was added in the calculation of the total gross household income variable PY080G
HY020	Total disposable household income	HY020= PY010N+ PY021N+ PY050N+ PY080N+ PY090N+ PY100N +PY110N +PY120N + PY130N + PY140N (for all households members) +HY040N + HY050N + HY060N +HY070N +HY080N+ HY090N+ HY110N-HY120G-HY130G-HY145N In year 2011 was added in the calculation of the total disposable household income variable PY080N
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	HY023=HY020-PY090N-PY100N-PY110N-PY120N-PY130N-PY140N (variables PYxxxN for all household members) – HY050N-HY060N-HY070

Variable	Description	Comments
	old-age and survivor's benefits	
HY040G	Income from rental of a property or land – gross	Tax declaration: Income reference period: year 2010
HY040N	Income from rental of a property or land – net	Tax declaration Income reference period: year 2010
HY090G	Interest, dividends, profit form capital investments in unincorporated business gross	Interest from questionnaire – on the household level Dividends and profits from tax declaration Income reference period: year 2010
HY090N	Interest, dividends, profit form capital investments in unincorporated business net	Interest from questionnaire – on the household level Dividends and profits from tax declaration Income reference period: year 2010
HY050G	Family/Children related allowances gross	Administrative source from Ministry for labour, family and social affairs. Income reference period: year 2010
HY050N	Family/Children related allowances net	Administrative source from Ministry for labour, family and social affairs. Income reference period: year 2010
HY060G	Social exclusion not elsewhere classified gross	Humanitarian aid from questionnaire Social exclusion from administrative sources Income reference period: year 2010
HY060N	Social exclusion not elsewhere classified net	Humanitarian aid from questionnaire Social exclusion from administrative sources Income reference period: year 2010
HY070G	Housing allowances gross	Administrative source Income reference period: year 2010
HY070N	Housing allowances net	Administrative source Income reference period: year 2010
HY080G	Regular inter – household cash transfer received gross	Questionnaire Income reference period: year 2010
HY080N	Regular inter – household cash transfer received net	Questionnaire Income reference period: year 2010
HY100G	Interest repayments on mortgage gross	Questionnaire It was asked for principal, year when household hired the loan, interests rate, total numbers of repayment the mortgage, monthly amount of repayment Income reference period: year 2010
HY100N	Interest repayments on mortgage net	Questionnaire It was asked for principal, year when household hired the loan, interests rate, total numbers of repayment the mortgage, monthly amount of repayment Income reference period: year 2010
HY110G	Income received by people aged under 16 gross	Tax declaration Income reference period: year 2010

Variable	Description	Comments
HY110N	Income received by people aged under 16 net	Tax declaration Income reference period: year 2010
HY120G	Regular taxes on wealth gross	Questionnaire Income reference period: year 2010
HY120N	Regular taxes on wealth net	Questionnaire Income reference period: year 2010
HY130G	Regular inter – household cash transfer paid – gross	Questionnaire Income reference period: year 2010
HY130N	Regular inter – household cash transfer paid - net	Questionnaire Income reference period: year 2010
HY140G	Tax on income and social contribution	Tax declaration Income reference period: year 2010
HY140N	Tax on income and social contribution	Tax declaration Income reference period: year 2010
HY145N	Repayments/receipts for tax adjustment	Tax declaration Income reference period: year 2010
HY170G	Value of goods produced by own consumption gross	Questionnaire – Value of goods (food and beverages) produced and consumed at home. From 2007 (income reference period 2006) the firewood is not included into HY170G. Variable was implemented in 2010, in 2005-2009 the value of goods produced by own consumption was in variable PY070G.
HY170N	Value of goods produced by own consumption net	Questionnaire – Value of goods (food and beverages) produced and consumed at home. From 2007 (income reference period 2006) the firewood is not included into HY170N. Variable was implemented in 2010, in 2005-2009 the value of goods produced by own consumption was in variable PY070N.
PY010G	Employee cash or near cash income gross	Tax declaration: wage in 2010, 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 number of months when person was in employment.
PY010N	Employee cash or near cash income net	Tax declaration: wage in 2010, 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 number of months when person was in employment.
PY020G	Non-cash emplyoee income	Tax declaration Income reference period: year 2010

Variable	Description	Comments
	gross	
PY020N	Non-cash emplyoee income net	Tax declaration Income reference period: year 2010
PY021G	Company car gross	Questionnaire - only company car We asked different data about company car (car brand and model of the car, number of months of using it for private purposes, year of production of the car and the value of new such car) Income reference period: year 2010
PY021N	Company car net	Questionnaire - only company car We asked different data about company car (car brand and model of the car, number of months of using it for private purposes, year of production of the car and the value of new such car) Income reference period: year 2010
PY030G	Employer's social insurance contribution	Tax declaration Income reference period: year 2010
PY031G	Optional employer's social insurance contributions	Questionnaire Income reference period: year 2010
PY035G	Contributions to individual private pensions plans gross	Questionnaire We asked for average monthly amount in 2010 and number of months in 2010 when person contribute to individual private pensions plans. Income reference period: year 2010
PY035N	Contributions to individual private pensions plans net	Questionnaire We asked for average monthly amount in 2010 and number of months in 2010 when person contribute to individual private pensions plans. Income reference period: year 2010
PY050G	Cash benefits or losses from self-employment gross	Tax declaration for personal incomes – profits, wage from enterprise, author contract Tax declaration for entrepreneurs – losses, profits Questionnaire – incomes from farming Farming subsidies from administrative source – incomes from farming Income reference period: year 2010 From farming we took into account the amount which was higher – from questionnaire or from data file about farming subsidies. Farming subsidies do not include subsidies for investments and subsidies for natural disasters. The income from farming was shared to the HH members according to their status of activity. If exists in the HH self-employed person that the share of farming were include to these person(s), if such person do not exist in the HH the second priorty had employed persons and if also such persons do not exist in the HH then we devided amount to all HH members aged 16+.
PY050N	Cash benefits or losses from self-employment net	Tax declaration for personal incomes – profits, wage from enterprise, author contracts Tax declaration for entrepreneurs – profits Questionnaire – incomes from farming Farming subsidies from administrative source – incomes from farming Income reference period: year 2010 From farming we took into account the amount which was higher – from questionnaire or from data file about farming subsidies. Farming subsidies do not include subsidies for investments and subsidies for natural disasters. The income from farming was shared to the HH members according to their status of activity. If exists in the HH self-employed person that the share of farming were include to these person(s), if such person do not

Variable	Description	Comments
		exist in the HH the second priority had employed persons and if also such persons do not exist in the HH then we divided amount to all HH members aged 16+.
PY080G	Pension from individual private plans gross	Questionnaire Income reference period: year 2010 PY080G is not included in HY020 (except in 2007), but it is included in income for calculation of poverty indicators. From 2011 PY080 is included into HY020
PY080N	Pension from individual private plans net	Questionnaire Income reference period: year 2010 PY080N is not included in HY020, (except in 2007), but it is included in income for calculation of poverty indicators. From 2011 PY080 is included into HY020
PY090G	Unemployment benefits gross	Administrative source – Employment service of Slovenia Income reference period: year 2010
PY090N	Unemployment benefits net	Administrative source – Employment service of Slovenia Income reference period: year 2010
PY100G	Old age benefits gross	Administrative source – Pension and Disability Insurance institute, tax declaration Income reference period: year 2010
PY100N	Old age benefits net	Administrative source – Pension and Disability Insurance institute, tax declaration Income reference period: year 2010
PY110G	Survivor's benefits gross	Administrative source – Pension and Disability Insurance institute, tax declaration By calculation PY110G we consider the legalisation in Slovenia and we did not exclude these incomes from PY110G in the case that person is older than it should be to reach old age benefits, thus survivor benefits were included in all cases in PY110G, it was not important how old person is. Income reference period: year 2010
PY110N	Survivor's benefits net	Administrative source – Pension and Disability Insurance institute, tax declaration By calculation PY110N we consider the legalisation in Slovenia and we did not exclude these incomes from PY110N in the case that person is older than it should be to reach old age benefits, thus survivor benefits were included in all cases in PY110N, it was not important how old person is. Income reference period: year 2010
PY120G	Sickness benefits gross	Computed from questionnaire according to the data from tax declaration Income reference period: year 2010
PY120N	Sickness benefits net	Computed from questionnaire according to the data from tax declaration Income reference period: year 2010
PY130G	Disability benefits gross	Administrative source – Pension and Disability Insurance institute, tax declaration By calculation PY130G we consider the legalislation in Slovenia and we did not exclude these incomes from PY130G in the case that person is older than it should be to reach old age benefits, thus disability benefits were included in all cases in PY130G, it was not important how old person is. Income reference period: year 2010
PY130N	Disability benefits net	Administrative source – Pension and Disability Insurance institute, tax declaration By calculation PY130N we consider the legalislation in Slovenia and we did not exclude these incomes from PY130N in the case that person is

Variable	Description	Comments
		older than it should be to reach old age benefits, thus disability benefits were included in all cases in PY130N, it was not important how old person is. Income reference period: year 2010
PY140G	Education related allowances gross	Statistical survey on scholarship. It is asked for monthly income in December and then it is calculated according to the numbers of month in which person was in education.
PY140N	Education related allowances net	Statistical survey on scholarship. It is asked for monthly income in December and then it is calculated according to the numbers of month in which person was in education.

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

As in previous years, also in EU-SILC 2011 all income variables were collected from administrative sources except:

Reimbursements for the travel to/from work (PY010)
Allowances (in cash) for meal (PY010)
Non cash employee income (company car – PY020)
Optional employer's social insurance contributions (PY031G)
Contributions to private pensions plans (PY035)
Pensions from individual private plans (PY080)
Sickness benefits (PY120) - partly
- All these variables were collected on personal level.

Value of goods produced by own consumption (HY170)
Income from agriculture (PY50)
Social exclusion not elsewhere classified (HY060) – incomes from humanitarian organizations
Interests (HY090)
Regular interhousehold cash transfer – received (HY080)
Alimonies received (HY081)
Regular taxes on wealth (HY120)
Regular interhousehold cash transfer – paid (HY130)
Alimonies paid (HY131)
- These variables were collected on household level.

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

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

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

Only for PY021G and PY021N (company car) we converted the gross amount into the net amount. We took into account 25% tax, which is usually paid in advance to tax authority.

4 Coherence

4.1 The differences between HBS and EU-SILC

The main difference between HBS and EU-SILC is the source of the data for income. In HBS we collected all the data by CAPI (computer assisted personal interviewing), but in EU-SILC 2011 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 2010 data from three years (2009 – 2011) are calculated to the middle year (2010). 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 reference period is defined as the last 12 months. In EU-SILC 2011 the only income reference period is the year 2010 – year of conducting survey minus one year.

Table 27: Average income per household in EUR

Variable	Description	EU-SILC	HBS	Notes
HY010	Total gross household income	28 069	NA	
HY020	Total disposable household income	21 639	19.186	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	145	NA	
HY040N	Income from rental of a property or land – net	111	69	
HY090G	Interest, dividends, profit form capital investments in unincorporated business gross	270	NA	
HY090N	Interest, dividends, profit form capital investments in unincorporated business net	228	49	
HY050G	Family/Children related allowances gross	824	NA	
HY050N	Family/Children related allowances net	670	531	
HY060G	Social exclusion not elsewhere classified gross	183	NA	
HY060N	Social exclusion not elsewhere classified net	183	187	
HY070G	Housing allowances gross	4	NA	
HY070N	Housing allowances net	4	0,4	
HY080G	Regular inter – household cash transfer received gross	88	NA	
HY080N	Regular inter – household cash transfer received net	88	72	

Variable	Description	EU-SILC	HBS	Notes
HY100G	Interest repayments on mortgage gross	169	NA	
HY100N	Interest repayments on mortgage net	169	NA	
HY110G	Income received by people aged under 16 gross	13	NA	
HY110N	Income received by people aged under 16 net	13	NA	In HBS it is not available as a separate variable.
HY120G	Regular taxes on wealth gross	69	NA	
HY120N	Regular taxes on wealth net	69	4	In HBS, compensation for the use of building land is not included.
HY130G	Regular inter – household cash transfer paid – gross	127	NA	
HY130N	Regular inter – household cash transfer paid – net	127	139	
HY140G	Tax on income and social contribution gross	6 178	NA	
HY140N	Tax on income and social contribution net	6 178	NA	
HY145N	Repayments/receipts for tax adjustment net	-162	NA	
HY170G	Value of goods produced by own consumption	318	NA	
HY170N	Value of goods produced by own consumption	318	384	Without firewood in both surveys.

Source: EU-SILC cross-sectional database 2011 and HBS 2009-2011

Table 28: Average income per household member

Variable	Description	EU-SILC	HBS	Notes
PY010G	Employee cash or near cash income gross	7 264	NA	
PY010N	Employee cash or near cash income net	5 073	4810	
PY020G	Non-Cash employee income gross	43	NA	
PY020N	Non-Cash employee income net	37	20	
PY035G	Contributions to individual private pensions plans gross	69	NA	
PY035N	Contributions to individual private pensions plans net	69	NA	
PY050G	Cash benefits or losses from self-employment gross	576	NA	
PY050N	Cash benefits or losses from self-employment net	480	456	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.
PY080G	Pension from individual private plans gross	5	NA	
PY080N	Pension from individual private plans net	5	4	
PY090G	Unemployment benefits gross	98	NA	
PY090N	Unemployment benefits net	74	67	

Variable	Description	EU-SILC	HBS	Notes
PY100G	Old age benefits gross	1 575	NA	
PY100N	Old age benefits net	1 563	NA	In HBS it is not available as a separate variable.
PY110G	Survivor's benefits gross	200	NA	
PY110N	Survivor's benefits net	200	NA	In HBS it is not available as a separate variable.
PY120G	Sickness benefits gross	170	NA	
PY120N	Sickness benefits net	115	NA	In HBS it is not available as a separate variable, included in HY060N.
PY130G	Disability benefits gross	390	NA	
PY130N	Disability benefits net	385	NA	In HBS it is not available as a separate variable.
	Pensions (PY100N+PY110N+PY130N)	2 148	1883	
PY140G	Education related allowances gross	68	NA	
PY140N	Education related allowances net	68	48	

Source: EU-SILC cross-sectional database 2011 and HBS 2009-2011

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

Table 29: Coherence with HBS

	EU-SILC 2011	HBS 2009-2011
Colour TV	97.4	97.6
Computer	68.0	66.5
Washing machine	98.2	97.1
Car	81.9	80.2

Source: EU-SILC cross-sectional database 2011 and HBS 2009-2011

HBS data are representative for year 2010.

4.2 The differences between LFS and EU-SILC

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

Table 30: Coherence with LFS

	EU-SILC 2011	LFS 1st quarter 2011
Total	100.0	100.0
Work	47.9	49.0
Unemployed	9.0	8.0
Pupil, student	10.9	11.1
Retired	29.6	28.3
Disabled for work	0.9	1.7
Fulfilling domestic tasks	1.3	1.8
Other inactive person	0.4	0.1

Source: EU-SILC cross sectional database 2011 and LFS 1st quarter 2011

4.3 The differences between EU-SILC and National Accounts

Table 31: Total income in EU-SILC and NA in millions of EUR, income year 2009

	EU-SILC 2011	National accounts
Employee cash or near cash income (PY010G)	14 553	16 226

Source: EU-SILC cross sectional database 2011 and http://www.stat.si/letopis/2012/26_12/26-09-12.htm

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

4.4 The differences between EU-SILC 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009 and 2010

Table 32: Some income variables in EUR on HH level in EU-SILC 2006-2010, including all households

Variable	EU-SILC 2007	EU-SILC 2008	EU-SILC 2009	EU-SILC 2010	EU-SILC 2011
Median HY010	21 843	23 504	25 763	22 833	23 058
Median HY020	17 742	19 220	20 977	18 865	19 041
Median HY022	15 385	16 743	18 389	16 442	16 443
Median HY023	11 426	12 830	13 993	11 602	11 902

Source: EU-SILC cross sectional databases for 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010 and 2011

Table 33: Some income variables in EUR on HH level in EU-SILC 2006-2010, including only households, who received definite amount

Variable	EU-SILC 2007	EU-SILC 2008	EU-SILC 2009	EU-SILC 2010	EU-SILC 2011
Median HY040G	1 002	675	720	900	720
Median HY050G	921	942	1 069	1 218	1 165
Median HY060G	1 049	1 039	1 134	1 108	1 123
Median HY090G	93	150	240	180	172

Source: EU-SILC cross sectional databases for 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010 and 2011

Table 34: Some income variables in EUR on personal level in EU-SILC 2006-2010, including only persons, who received definite amount

Variable	EU-SILC 2007	EU-SILC 2008	EU-SILC 2009	EU-SILC 2010	EU-SILC 2011
Median PY010G	10 805	11 320	12 133	12 281	12 654
Median PY050G	931	1 351	2 065	2 100	2 115
Median PY100G	6 764	7 152	7 543	8 005	8 131
Median PY110G	4 776	4 895	5 317	5 467	5 567
Median PY120G	579	665	661	640	669
Median PY130G	4 822	5 062	5 277	5 549	5 659
Median PY140G	1 562	1 582	1 516	1 428	1 660

Source: EU-SILC cross sectional databases for 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010 and 2011

Table 35: Variable PL030 (Self defined current economic status) in EU-SILC 2006-2008 and PL031 EU-SILC 2009-2010

	EU-SILC 2007	EU-SILC 2008	EU-SILC 2009	EU-SILC 2010	EU-SILC 2011
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Working full time	48.1	48.8	47.6	46.0	45.8
Working part time	1.5	1.5	2.2	2.5	2.2
Unemployed	7.2	6.3	6.9	8.1	9.0
Pupil, student, further training, unpaid work experience	12.0	12.0	11.9	11.9	10.9
In retirement or in early retirement or has given up business	28.7	28.7	28.6	29.0	29.6
Permanently disabled or/and outfit to work	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.9
In compulsory military community or service	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Fulfilling domestic tasks and care responsibilities	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.5	1.3
Other inactive person	0.3	0.4	0.7	0.4	0.4

Source: EU-SILC cross sectional databases for 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010 and 2011

Table 36: Variable HH010 (Dwelling type) in EU-SILC 2006-2010 - percentage of households

	EU-SILC 2007	EU-SILC 2008	EU-SILC 2009	EU-SILC 2010	EU-SILC 2011
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Detached house	64.7	64.2	65.1	63.4	62.5
Semi detached or terraced house	3.9	4.2	4.1	3.9	4.2
Appartment or flat in a building with less than 10 dwellings	8.6	8.3	8.3	8.4	8.7
Appartment or flat in a building with 10 or more dwellings	22.3	22.8	22.1	23.9	24.2
Some other kind of accomodation	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4

Source: EU-SILC cross sectional databases for 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010 and 2011

Table 37: Variable HS040 (Capacity to afford paying for one week annual holiday away from home) in EU-SILC 2006-2010 - percentage of households

	EU-SILC 2007	EU-SILC 2008	EU-SILC 2009	EU-SILC 2010	EU-SILC 2011
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Yes	67.7	66.7	66.4	64.4	64.4
No	32.3	33.3	33.6	35.4	35.4

Source: EU-SILC cross sectional databases for 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010 and 2011

Table 38: Variable HS110 (Do you have a car?) in EU-SILC 2006-2010 – percentage of households

	EU-SILC 2007	EU-SILC 2008	EU-SILC 2009	EU-SILC 2010	EU-SILC 2011
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Yes	82.1	82.7	83.3	81.5	81.9
No – cannot afford	5.5	5.0	4.8	4.9	5.5
No – other reason	12.4	12.3	12.0	13.6	12.6

Source: EU-SILC cross sectional databases for 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010 and 2011

4.5 The differences between EU-SILC and administrative sources

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

5 Module on Intergenerational Transmission of Disadvantages

The ad hoc module 2011 was collected in accordance with EU-SILC Regulation on income and living conditions (EU-SILC) as regards the 2011 list of target secondary variables on material deprivation (O.J. of European Union 481/2010).

We did not find any particular problem when conducting ad hoc module 2011.

In the questionnaire we included and transmitted to Eurostat all variables from regulation. Persons aged from 24 to 58 years on the last day of the income reference period (31st December 2010) are included. That is not completely in accordance to regulation, where persons aged from 25 to 59 years should be included. 5394 selected respondents participated in the survey. Exactly one selected respondent participated from each household.

Because the value "do not know" was allowed by the majority of the variables we do not have any missing values in the database (flag=-1).

Because of flags -3 (father/mother dead) and -4 (father/mother unknown) we had to introduce additional questions in the questionnaire.

For weight PT005 we used the same weight as it is used for cross sectional weight for selected respondent (PB060).