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1 Common longitudinal EU indicators

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

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

2 Accuracy

2.1 Sample design

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

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

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

2.1.2 Sampling units (one stage, two stages)

In the first stage sampling units were selected, which are clusters of enumeration areas, which are approximately of the same size, and then in the second stage 7 persons were selected in the selected PSUs. Unit of observation are selected persons living in private households in Slovenia and their households. The data are collected from all household members who were on 31st December 2005 aged 16 years or more. The selected person is also the sample person; other household members are not sample persons.

2.1.3 Stratification and substratification criteria

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

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

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

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

2.1.4 Sample size and allocation criteria

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

Since in 2005 the nonresponse was larger than expected, the new part of the sample was enlarged for 700 units.

The sampling frame was divided into 6 strata. In 2005 we obtained different interviewing rates in the strata; therefore we decided to oversample strata where we expected lower response rates. For oversampling the data from the EU-SILC in 2005 were used. Table 1 shows how the structure alters because of the oversampling of some strata.

Table 1: Distribution of the settlements in six strata according to the number of inhabitants and the proportion of rural households in the settlement

Strata, distribution of settlements	Structure	Interviewing rate in EU-SILC 2005	Altered structure due to oversampling
Fewer than 2000 inhab., not rural	29.4%	0.76	27.8%
Fewer than 2000 inhab., rural	23.5%	0.80	21.2%
From 2000 to 10000 inhab.	16.1%	0.72	16.2%
From 10000 to 80000 inhab.	13.3%	0.70	13.8%
Maribor	4.8%	0.55	6.3%
Ljubljana	12.9%	0.63	14.7%

On the first stage 600 sampling units were selected, and then in each sampling unit 6 to 8 persons aged 16 years or more were selected. The selected persons define the households which we wanted to interview.

The sample size of the new part of the sample was thus 4203 persons.

In 2005 we obtained 8314 responses, which we keep in the survey in 2006. The total sample size in 2006 is thus 8314 units from previous year plus 4203 units in the new wave, i.e. 12517 persons.

2.1.5 Sample selection schemes

The sampling frame was divided into 6 strata and each stratum was sorted by 12 statistical regions. This way we implicitly stratified the sample also by statistical region. Within each stratum we systematically selected 600 sampling units, and then in each sampling unit 7 persons were selected. Persons aged 16 years were oversampled. In each sampling unit, persons aged 16 years and others were separately selected.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Conditions:

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

0.014 is proportion of persons aged 16 in the population

$$b = b_1 + b_2$$

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

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

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

Because of decimal number of selected persons in PSU (b_1 , b_2), size of PSUs is between 6 and 8. Therefore the final sample size is 4203 persons.

Probability of selection of person aged 16 in the PSU is:

$$\frac{a.N_i}{\sum N_i} \cdot \frac{1.014 \cdot p_i b}{(1 + p_i)p_i N_i} = \frac{a.N_i}{\sum N_i} \cdot \frac{1.014 \cdot b}{(1 + p_i)N_i}$$

Probability of selection of person aged 17 or more in the PSU is:

$$\frac{a.N_i}{\sum N_i} \cdot \frac{(1 - 0.014 \cdot p_i)b}{(1 + p_i)(1 - p_i)N_i} = \frac{a.N_i}{\sum N_i} \cdot \frac{(1 - 0.014 \cdot p_i)b}{(1 - p_i^2)N_i}$$

2.1.6 Sample distribution over time

Fieldwork for CAPI interviewing lasted from 1st February until 5th June 2006 and for CATI interviewing lasted from 1st February until 30th March. In 2005 interviewing lasted from February until June 2005.

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.

Since we had in 2005 a lower interviewing rate than expected, we had to enlarge the sample for 2006; otherwise our sample size would be too small after four years for longitudinal analysis.

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

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

Table 2: Number of PSU and number of selected persons
Sample in 2005 divided into 3 rotational groups:

Rotational group	Number of PSUs	Number of selected persons
1	643	4 494
2	643	4 501
3	642	4 501
Total	1928	13 496

Sample in 2006 divided into 4 rotational groups

Rotational group	Number of PSUs	Number of selected persons
1	630	2 821
2	628	2 725
3	629	2 768
4	600	4 201
Total	2487	12 515

With renumbering of the rotational groups we enlarged the size of each group, and therefore also the new part of the sample in 2006 is larger. The following years we will maintain 4 rotational groups: one group will be dropped off and one will be added. Therefore we will have 75% of overlap of the sample.

2.1.8 Weighting

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

2.1.8.1 Cross-sectional weights for the first wave

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

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

2.1.8.1.1 Design factor

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

is the stratum numbers of the persons in the sampling frame and n_h is the stratum numbers of the persons in the sample.

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

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

selection of the person divided by the number of eligible persons (aged 16+) in the household M :

$$DB080 = PB070 / M_h$$

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

2.1.8.1.2 Non-response adjustments

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

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

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

For the calibration we used:

1. for households:

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

2. for persons:

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

2.1.8.1.4 Final cross-sectional weights

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

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

$$RB050 = PB040 = DB090$$

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

$$PB060 = DB090 * M_h$$

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

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

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

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

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

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

2.1.8.2 Cross-sectional weights for the consecutive waves

2.1.8.2.1 Base weights

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

2.1.8.2.2 Final cross-sectional weights

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

2.1.8.3 Longitudinal weights

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

2.1.9 Substitutions

In EU-SILC we did not have substitute units.

2.2 Sampling errors

2.2.1 Standard error and effective sample size

Table 3: The mean, the total number of observations (before and after imputations) and the standard errors – cross sectional EU-SILC 2005

Income components	Description	Mean (weighted)	Number of observations before imputations (in the survey with value not equal 0 before imputations)	Number of observations after imputations (in the survey)	Standard errors
HY010	Total gross household income	5413574	8259	8287	52830
HY020	Total disposable household income	4116063	8268	8287	33878
HY022	Total disposable household income before social transfers except old age and survivor's benefits	3592078	8188	8241	34078
HY023	Total disposable household income before social transfers including old-age and survivor's benefits	2748858	7780	8086	34549
HY040G	Income from rental of a property or land – gross	17904	441	441	2213
HY040N	Income from rental of a property or land – net	13504	441	441	1663
HY090G	Interest, dividends, profit form capital investments in unincorporated business	27133	2284	2584	2431
HY090N	Interest, dividends, profit form capital	19533	2284	2584	1694

	investments in unincorporated business				
HY050G	Family/Children related allowances	141803	3751	3751	4919
HY050N	Family/Children related allowances	123863	3751	3751	3628
HY060G	Social exclusion not elsewhere classified	51577	1313	1333	2285
HY060N	Social exclusion not elsewhere classified	51577	1313	1333	2285
HY070G	Housing allowances	292		16	82
HY070N	Housing allowances	292		16	82
HY080G	Regular inter – household cash transfer received gross	16043	246	292	1630
HY080N	Regular inter – household cash transfer received net	16043	246	292	1630
HY100G	Interest repayments on mortgage gross	7283	95	168	810
HY100N	Interest repayments on mortgage net	7283	95	168	810
HY110G	Income received by people aged under 16 gross	5047	339	339	1004
HY110N	Income received by people aged under 16 net	4279	339	339	799
HY120G	Regular taxes on wealth gross	11788	3964	6900	215
HY120N	Regular taxes on wealth net	11788	3964	6900	215
HY130G	Regular inter – household cash transfer paid – gross	23470	508	526	1843
HY130N	Regular inter – household cash transfer paid - net	23470	508	526	1843
HY140G	tax on income and social contribution	1262253	6528	6697	20827
HY140N	tax on income and social contribution	1262253	6528	6697	20827
HY145N	Repayments/receipts for tax adjustment	-33811	6776	6776	1963

Variable	Description	Mean (weighted)	Number of observations before imputations (in the survey with value not equal 0)	Number of observations after imputations (in the survey)	Standard errors
PY010G	Employee cash or near cash income gross	1555624	14493	15155	18421
PY010N	Employee cash or near cash income net	1057018	14493	15155	11144
PY020G	Non-Cash employee	5114	155	214	470

	income net				
PY020N	Non-Cash employee income net	3835	155	214	352
PY035G	Contributions to individual private pensions plans gross	11949	2091	2758	401
PY035N	Contributions to individual private pensions plans gross	11949	2091	2758	401
PY050G	Cash benefits or losses from self-employment	92432	2436	3167	4696
PY050N	Cash benefits or losses from self-employment	80743	2436	3151	4041
PY070G	Value of goods produced by own consumption	62794	16045	16262	1616
PY070N	Value of goods produced by own consumption	62794	16045	16262	1616
PY080G	Pension from individual private plans gross	816	93	93	187
PY080N	Pension from individual private plans net	816	93	93	187
PY090G	Unemployment benefits gross	11362	623	623	654
PY090N	Unemployment benefits net	7938	623	623	454
PY100G	Old age benefits gross	303631	4273	4273	6832
PY100N	Old age benefits net	301209	4273	4273	6721
PY110G	Survivor benefits net	55775	820	820	2707
PY110N	Survivor' age benefits gross	55719	820	820	2705
PY120G	Sickness benefits gross	34978	2228	2247	1467
PY120N	Sickness benefits net	23343	2228	2247	967
PY130G	Disability benefits gross	107106	1800	1800	3390
PY130N	Disability benefits net	100596	1800	1800	3245
PY140G	Education related allowances gross	15534	1375	1375	559
PY140N	Education related allowances net	15534	1375	1375	559

Table 4: The mean, the total number of observations (before and after imputations) and the standard errors – cross sectional EU-SILC 2006

Income components	Description	Mean (weighted)	Number of observations before imputations (in the survey with value not equal 0 before imputations)	Number of observations after imputations (in the survey)	Standard errors
HY010	Total gross household income	5755038	9452	9478	63521
HY020	Total disposable household income	4401372	9465	9478	48639
HY022	Total disposable household income before social transfers except old age and survivor's benefits	3914994	9626	9447	48614
HY023	Total disposable household income before social transfers including old-age and survivor's benefits	3033380	9268	9353	49946
HY040G	Income from rental of a property or land – gross	19149	529	529	2042
HY040N	Income from rental of a property or land – net	13193	529	529	1374
HY090G	Interest, dividends, profit form capital investments in unincorporated business	45471	3700	4111	3123
HY090N	Interest, dividends, profit form capital investments in unincorporated business	36793	3700	4111	2493
HY050G	Family/Children related allowances	145404	4175	4176	4561
HY050N	Family/Children related allowances	123900	4175	4176	3317
HY060G	Social exclusion not elsewhere classified	48538	1429	1464	2005
HY060N	Social exclusion not elsewhere classified	48209	1429	1464	1995
HY070G	Housing allowances	1424	67	67	206
HY070N	Housing allowances	1424	67	67	206
HY080G	Regular inter – household cash transfer received gross	11744	275	313	1054
HY080N	Regular inter – household cash transfer received net	11744	275	313	1054
HY100G	Interest repayments on mortgage gross	7696	64	121	900

HY100N	Interest repayments on mortgage net	7696	64	121	900
HY110G	Income received by people aged under 16 gross	4107	90	90	755
HY110N	Income received by people aged under 16 net	4088	90	90	754
HY120G	Regular taxes on wealth gross	13214	6283	7956	319
HY120N	Regular taxes on wealth net	13214	6283	7956	319
HY130G	Regular inter – household cash transfer paid – gross	19328	475	511	1409
HY130N	Regular inter – household cash transfer paid - net	19328	475	511	1409
HY140G	tax on income and social contribution	1321123	8699	8814	20593
HY140N	tax on income and social contribution	1321123	8699	8814	20593
HY145N	Repayments/receipts for tax adjustment	-56617	8724	8725	1547

Variable	Description	Mean (weighted)	Number of observations before imputations (in the survey with value not equal 0)	Number of observations after imputations (in the survey)	Standard errors
PY010G	Employee cash or near cash income gross	1637125	15781	16473	18585
PY010N	Employee cash or near cash income net	1118838	15781	16473	11320
PY020G	Non-Cash employee income net	3678	167	205	391
PY020N	Non-Cash employee income net	2759	167	205	293
PY035G	Contributions to individual private pensions plans gross	15397	2571	3305	576
PY035N	Contributions to individual private pensions plans gross	15397	2571	3305	576
PY050G	Cash benefits or losses from self-employment	137071	2856	4266	15499
PY050N	Cash benefits or losses from self-employment	111699	2856	4266	15050
PY070G	Value of goods produced by own consumption	46908	15361	16819	1037
PY070N	Value of goods produced by own consumption	46908	15361	16819	1037
PY080G	Pension from	719	84	97	155

	individual private plans gross				
PY080N	Pension from individual private plans net	719	84	97	155
PY090G	Unemployment benefits gross	11907	666	666	635
PY090N	Unemployment benefits net	8698	666	666	460
PY100G	Old age benefits gross	312130	4733	4743	6281
PY100N	Old age benefits net	309474	4733	4742	6180
PY110G	Survivor benefits net	59687	959	960	2545
PY110N	Survivor' age benefits gross	59663	959	960	2543
PY120G	Sickness benefits gross	28881	1998	2256	1422
PY120N	Sickness benefits net	19429	1998	2256	913
PY130G	Disability benefits gross	89559	1908	1917	2658
PY130N	Disability benefits net	88724	1908	1916	2643
PY140G	Education related allowances gross	14138	1473	1473	473
PY140N	Education related allowances net	14138	1473	1473	473

Table 5: The mean, the number of observations (before and after imputations) and the standard error for the equivalised disposable income breakdown by sex, age groups and household size:

Equivalised disposable income	Mean	Number of observations after imputations	Standard error
1 household member	1694174	872	35285
2 household members	2389410	4198	26810
3 household members	2613990	6669	28658
4 and more household members	2526971	19537	44064
<25 years	2393749	9261	20062
25-34	2660984	4469	43674
35-44	2514132	4472	53734
45-54	2611311	5470	29038
55-64	2510723	3583	28990
65+	2165287	4021	51142
Male	2509749	15484	33878
Female	2416261	15792	22019

Table 6: Standard errors and achieved sampled size for some indicators were calculated by using the Bootstrap replication method, EU-SILC 2006

Indicator	Value	Achieved sample size	Standard error	Confidence Interval at 95%		CV(%)
				Lower	Upper	
At-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers – total	11,7	31276	0,29	11,1	12,3	2,46
At-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers – men total	10,3	15484	0,31	9,7	10,9	3,01
At-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers - women total	13,0	15792	0,35	12,3	13,7	2,71
At-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers -age group1 - 0-15	11,8	4210	0,67	10,5	13,1	5,71
At-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers -age group1 - 16+	11,6	27066	0,27	11,1	12,1	2,36
At-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers -age group2 - 0-64	10,1	27255	0,31	9,5	10,7	3,02
At-risk-of-poverty rate after social transfers -age group2 - 65+	20,0	4021	0,71	18,6	21,4	3,57
Inequality of income distribution S80/S20 income quintile share ratio	3,4	31276	0,09	3,2	3,6	2,61
Before social transfers except old-age and survivors' benefits						
At-risk-of-poverty rate before social transfers - total	24,2	31276	0,33	23,6	24,8	1,35
At-risk-of-poverty rate before social transfers - men total	22,9	15484	0,37	22,2	23,6	1,63
At-risk-of-poverty rate before social transfers - women total	25,4	15792	0,37	24,7	26,1	1,47
At-risk-of-poverty rate before social transfers -age group1 - 0-15	26,3	4210	0,80	24,7	27,9	3,03
At-risk-of-poverty rate before social transfers-age group1 - 16+	23,8	27066	0,31	23,2	24,4	1,31
At-risk-of-poverty rate before social transfers -age group2 - 65+	32,1	4021	0,79	30,5	33,7	2,47
Before social including old-age and survivors' benefits						
At-risk-of-poverty rate before social transfers - total	40,7	31276	0,33	40,0	41,4	0,82
At-risk-of-poverty rate before social transfers - men total	38,2	15484	0,36	37,5	38,9	0,95
At-risk-of-poverty rate before social transfers - women total	43,1	15792	0,40	42,3	43,9	0,92
At-risk-of-poverty rate before social transfers -age group1 - 0-15	30,2	4210	0,77	28,7	31,7	2,56
At-risk-of-poverty rate before social transfers-age group1 - 16+	42,6	27066	0,32	42,0	43,2	0,76
At-risk-of-poverty rate before social transfers -age group2 - 65+	83,6	4021	0,75	82,1	85,1	0,89
Gini coefficient	23,8	31276	0,63	22,6	25,0	2,63
Mean equivalised disposable income	2421700	31276	25160	2372386	2471014	1,04

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 2005. Besides the CRP we also use the frame of enumeration areas. Since some enumeration areas do not have enough inhabitants, those enumeration areas were linked with neighbouring areas into larger territorial units – i.e. sampling units, which were the sampling frame in the first stage.

The quality of the CRP is difficult to measure, since the Census and the CRP are based on different methodologies. While in the Census all persons living at the address at least one year are counted, current statistics counts in the population persons who are registered in Slovenia and live in Slovenia at least three months. Therefore in the Census 2002 there are almost 31000 fewer persons than in the CRP (1.55%). The discrepancy between the Census and the CRP is 1.72%. In the CRP are also persons who moved out of Slovenia (temporarily or for good), but have not reported this to the authorities.

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

The CRP is daily updated, but SORS obtains the database every three months which is a cross-section of the CRP on a certain date. Therefore the CRP we work with is 3 months old. For EU-SILC the sampling frame was built from the CRP on 30th June 2006. Before the fieldwork we updated the sampling frame with the latest available CRP data at the Ministry of the Interior; so we have excluded from the fieldwork persons who have died or moved abroad as non-response. In case that a person has changed the address, the interviewer was sent to the new address, but we maintained variables that define sample design at the old address.

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

2.3.2 Measurement and processing errors

2.3.2.1 Measurement errors

As in most surveys, the questionnaire can be one sources of potential measurement errors. Unsatisfactory organization and design of the survey may results in output different to the reality. For the case of EU-SILC the wording and phrasing of the questions can lead to misunderstandings, also different ordering of the questions can result in different answers.

The data are a combination of interviews and register information. The interviews are carried out by CATI or CAPI. (CATI: 52% and CAPI: 48 %). The general mode of collection was personal interview of a selected person. The household respondent was chosen by the interviewer as the one who had the best knowledge of the household's affairs. For part of questions for selected person the interviewers were instructed to prefer interviewing the selected person whenever possible. Some basic information for households that were in

previous wave we just verified and so we discharged households.

As in all surveys there is highly possible that interviewer can influence on respondent's answers. During the collecting data phase we did regular checks on their progress.

On CATI interviewing we monitored all the time interviewers and in the same time we warned them about mistakes. In our studio we have possibility to listen the interview and in the same time we can see on the computer what interviewer enter into the computer. The interviewers do not know when they are inspected.

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

Before the field work began we organized lessons during 15th January 2007 and 31th January 2007. At 25th January till 31th January we organised nine lessons for both CAPI and CATI interviewers. Each interviewer was obliged to participate in one of those lessons, which were 2 times 4 hours long. In the first part of the lesson we instructed interviewers about theory, at the second part we organized practical interviewing in the groups with 3 to 4 interviewers with lap-tops. We prepared the questionnaire and answers in advance, that we can see if the interviewer understands meaning of the questions. In the case that interviewer was changed (do now wish to be interviewer, do not work according to instructions), the additional lessons was organised. At the same time we had approximately 60 CAPI interviewers (most of them were experienced, but some interviewers are not), and approximately 25 CATI interviewers (most of them students, whose almost all had experience with calling in households.)

For CATI interviewers special lessons was organised which have the similar content as for CAPI interviewers. Special training was organized also for controllers and other technical stuff. On all trainings we explained the purpose of this survey, the methodology, questionnaires and organizational part as well.

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

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

To all letters are added small leaflet with the some results from previous year, where it is possible to get results, etc.

In the construction of the Slovenian questionnaire we both adapted question and design from our LFS questionnaire for personal questions (especially questions related to labour market) and HBS questionnaire for household and expenditure questions. The core of questionnaire was built according to the recommendations of Eurostat. In some cases the phrasing of questions have in some way diverge from Eurostat recommendations because of Slovenian standards. Here are listed differences when comparing our questionnaire and Eurostat recommendations.

In 2007 we changed all income variables from Slovenian tolar (SIT) to EUR. In the questionnaire it is possible that interviewee answered in SIT or in EURO. We introduce for all

these variables new variable for currency and after the field work was finished we recalculate all income variables into EUR.

Not income variables:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

PB220A, PB220B – data were collected by questionnaire.

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

PH040 and PH060 – the questions were splited into two questions:

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

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

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

1. *Yes*
2. *No.*

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The datafile from Tax authority was edited in advance. Before we began the data processing with eu-silc we checked the data from tax datafile. We edited impossible values (for example negative values) and some very extreme values. Some imputations were also made in advance – we did logical check and in the case of inconsistency we imputed values. These imputations are not included into the imputation factor in eu-silc database.

All other income files (social allowances, pensions etc.) were not edited in advance for whole population, but only for “eu-silc” population.

2.3.2.2 Processing errors

The questionnaire was programmed in Blaise. Data entry controls were built into the electronic questionnaire, and there was less need for post data control. Control of data in the programme was done in various ways.

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

Here are examples of syntax checks and one logical check:

Soft syntax error:

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

Hard syntax error:

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

Logical error:

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

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

2.3.3 Non-response errors

2.3.3.1 Achieved sample size

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

Achieved sample size is calculated for

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

Table 7. Achieved sample size for total and rotational group breakdown – Longitudinal database 2005-2006

Year HB010	Rotational group	No. of selected respondents (sample persons) from who information is completed from interviews and registers DB135 = 1 & RB250=13	No. of persons 16+ who are members of the households for which the interview is accepted for the database and from who information is completed only from registers DB135 = 1 & RB250=12	No. of persons 16+ who are members of the households for which the interview is accepted for the database DB135 = 1 & RB250=12,13
2005	Total	8287	15575	23862
	1	2813	5338	8151
	2	2715	5087	7802
	3	2759	5150	7909
2006	Total	6580	12359	18939
	1	2222	4178	6400
	2	2162	4072	6234
	3	2196	4109	6305

2.3.3.2 Unit non-response

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

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

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

Where

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

Ra is the address contact rate.

DB120 is the record of contact at the address.

The Ra is calculated as follows:

$$Ra = \frac{11926}{12515 - 465} = 0.98971$$

Condition that have to be fulfilled that the household is accepted to household register are completed both household and personal questionnaires. In our survey there are 9478 such households. Variable measures proportion of households that are acceptable for the database. Percentage is calculated form eligible households on contacted addresses.

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

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

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

$$Rh = \frac{9478}{9478 + 2119 + 176 + 141 + 12} = \frac{9478}{11926} = 0.79473$$

Therefore

$$NRh = (1 - (Ra * Rh)) * 100 = (1 - 0.79473) * 100 = 20.527\%$$

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

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

Where

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

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

RB245 is the respondent status, and
RB250 is the data status.

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

$$Rp = \frac{\sum [RB250 = 13]}{\sum [RB245 = 2]} = \frac{9474}{9474} = 1 \quad \text{for the selected respondent}$$

$$Rp = \frac{\sum [RB250 = 12 + 13]}{\sum [RB245 = 2 + 3]} = \frac{27066}{27066} = 1 \quad \text{for all individuals aged 16 years or older}$$

$$R_p = \frac{\sum [RB250 = 12]}{\sum [RB245 = 3]} = \frac{17592}{17592} = 1 \quad \text{for the nonselected respondent}$$

Thus

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

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

- Overall individual non-response rates (*NR_p) will be computed as follows:

$$*NR_p = (1 - (R_a * R_h * R_p)) * 100 = (1 - 0.98971 * 0.79473 * 1) * 100 = 21.344$$

Longitudinal response rates

Households:

- Wave response rate

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

$$W_RR = 6580/8287 = 0.79$$

- Longitudinal follow up rate

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

$$LF_R = 6747/8287 = 0.81$$

- Follow up ratio

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

$$F_RAT = 6747/8287 = 0.81$$

- Achieved sample size ratio

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

$$ASS_RAT = 6580/8287 = 0.79$$

Persons:

- Wave response rate

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

$$W_RR_SP = 6580/6580 = 1$$

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

$$W_RR_C = 12359/15913 = 0.78$$

- *Longitudinal follow up rate*

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

$$LF_R_SP = 6580/6580 = 1$$

- *Achieved sample size ratio*

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

$$ASS_RAT_P = 18939/23862 = 0.79$$

- *Response rate for non sample persons*

$$RR_NSP = 12359/13034 = 0.95$$

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

Table 8. Distribution of original units by 'record of contact at address'. Rotational group and total – cross sectional 2005

	Total		Rotational group 1		Rotational group 2		Rotational group 3	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Total (DB120 = 11 to 23)	13496	100	4494	100	4501	100	4501	100
Address contacted (DB120 = 11)	13026	97	4327	96	4342	96	4357	97
Address non-contacted (DB120 = 21 to 23)	470	3	167	4	159	4	144	3
Total address non-contacted (DB120 = 21 to 23)	470	100	167	100	159	100	144	100
Address cannot be located (DB120= 21)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Address unable to access (DB120 = 22)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Address does not exist or is non-residential address or is unoccupied or not principal residence (DB120 = 23)	470	100	167	100	159	100	144	100

Table 9. Distribution of address contacted by 'household questionnaire result' and by household interview acceptance. Rotational group and total – cross sectional 2005

	Total		Rotational group 1		Rotational group 2		Rotational group 3	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Total	13026	100	4327	100	4342	100	4357	100
Household questionnaire completed (DB130 = 11)	8287	64	2813	65	2715	63	2759	63
Interview not completed (DB130 = 21 to 24)	4739	36	1514	35	1627	37	1598	37
Total interview not completed (DB130 = 21 to 24)	4739	100	1514	100	1627	100	1598	100
Refusal to co-operate (DB130 = 21)	2518	53	813	54	868	53	837	52
Entirely household temporarily away for duration of fieldwork (DB130 = 22)	365	8	95	6	130	8	140	9
Household unable to respond (illness, incapacity, etc.) (DB130 = 23)	218	5	67	4	79	5	72	5
Other reasons (DB130 = 24)	1638	35	539	36	550	34	549	34
Household questionnaire completed (DB135=1+2)	8287	100	2813	100	2715	100	2759	100
Interview accepted for data base (DB135 = 1)	8287	100	2813	100	2715	100	2759	100
Interview rejected (DB135 = 2)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Table 10. Distribution of original units by 'record of contact at address'. Rotational group and total, cross sectional database 2006

	Total		Rotational group 1		Rotational group 2		Rotational group 3		Rotational group 4	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Total (DB120 = 11 to 23)	12515	100.0	2821	100.0	2725	100.0	2768	100.0	4201	100.0
Address contacted (DB120 = 11)	11926	95.3	2727	96.7	2643	97.0	2672	96.5	3884	92.5
Address non-contacted (DB120 = 21 to 23)	589	4.7	94	3.3	82	3.0	96	3.5	317	7.5
Total address non-contacted (DB120 = 21 to 23)	589	4.7	94	3.3	82	3.0	96	3.5	317	7.5
Address cannot be located (DB120= 21)	121	1.0	17	0.6	15	0.6	15	0.5	74	1.8
Address unable to access (DB120 = 22)	3	0.0	1	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.0	1	0.0
Address does not exist or is non-residential address or is unoccupied or not principal residence (DB120 = 23)	465	3.7	76	2.7	67	2.5	80	2.9	242	5.76

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

Table 11: Distribution of address contacted by 'household questionnaire result' and by household interview acceptance. Rotational group and total, cross sectional database 2006

	Total		Rotational group 1		Rotational group 2		Rotational group 3		Rotational group 4	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Total	11926	100.0	2727	100.0	2643	100.0	2672	100.0	3884	100.0
Household questionnaire completed (DB130 = 11)	9478	79.5	2227	81.7	2170	82.1	2199	82.3	2882	74.2
Interview not completed (DB130 = 21 to 24)	2448	20.5	500	18.3	473	17.9	473	17.7	1002	25.8
Total interview not completed (DB130 = 21 to 24)	2448	20.5	500	18.3	473	17.9	473	17.7	1002	25.8
Refusal to co-operate (DB130 = 21)	2119	17.8	442	16.2	397	15.0	400	15.0	880	22.7
Entirely household temporarily away for duration of fieldwork (DB130 = 22)	176	1.5	32	1.2	46	1.7	35	1.3	63	1.6
Household unable to respond (illness, incapacity, etc.) (DB130 = 23)	141	1.2	23	0.8	30	1.1	33	1.2	55	1.4
Other reasons (DB130 = 24)	12	0.1	3	0.1	0	0.0	5	0.2	4	0.1
Household questionnaire completed (DB135=1+2)										
Interview accepted for data base (DB135 = 1)	9478	100.0	2227	23.5	2170	22.9	2199	23.2	2882	30.4
Interview rejected (DB135 = 2)	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0

DB110 is not cross sectional variable, so we calculated distribution of DB110 from longitudinal database 2005-2006..

Table 12: Distribution of DB110 and DB010 in longitudinal database 2005-2006

	DB010=2005	DB010=2006	Total
At the same address as last interview	0	7952	7952
Entire household moved to private household within the country	0	248	248
Entire household moved to a collective household or institution within the country	0	10	0
Household moved outside the country	0	11	11
Entire household died	0	19	19
Household does not contain sample person	0	0	0
Address not contacted	0	47	47
Split-off household	0	0	0
New address added to the sample this wave or first wave	13469	0	13469
Fusion	0	0	0
Total	13469	8287	21756

Table 13 Distribution of DB110 and DB120 according to the DB010 in longitudinal database 2005-2006

	DB010=2005		DB010=2006	
	Address contacted DB120=11	Address does not exist or is non-residential address or is unoccupied or not principal address DB120=23	Address contacted DB120=11	Address does not exist or is non-residential address or is unoccupied or not principal address DB120=23
At the same address as last interview	0	0	0	0
Entire household moved to private household within the country	0	0	67	181
Entire household moved to a collective household or institution within the country	0	0	0	0
Household moved outside the country	0	0	0	0
Entire household died	0	0	0	0
Household does not contain sample person	0	0	0	0
Address not contacted	0	0	0	0
Split-off household	0	0	0	0
New address added to the sample this wave or first wave	12999	470	0	0
Fusion	0	0	0	0
Total	12999	470	67	181

According to the guidelines for longitudinal component we calculated RB120 only for cases where DB110=2,8,9.

Table 14: Distribution of DB110 and DB130 according to DB010 – longitudinal database 2005-2006 – year 2005

	DB130=11	DB130=21	DB130=22	DB130=23	DB130=24
At the same address as last interview	0	0	0	0	0
Entire household moved to private household within the country	0	0	0	0	0
Entire household moved to a collective household or institution within the country	0	0	0	0	0
Household moved outside the country	0	0	0	0	0
Entire household died	0	0	0	0	0
Household does not contain sample person	0	0	0	0	0
Address not contacted	0	0	0	0	0
Split-off household	0	0	0	0	0
New address added to the sample this wave or first wave	8287	2518	365	218	1611
Fusion	0	0	0	0	0
Total	8287	2518	365	218	1611

Table 15: Distribution of DB110 and DB130 according to DB010 – longitudinal database 2005-2006 – year 2006

	DB130=11	DB130=21	DB130=22	DB130=23	DB130=24
At the same address as last interview	6528	1227	113	83	1
Entire household moved to private household within the country	53	7	0	2	5
Entire household moved to a collective household or institution within the country	0	0	0	0	0
Household moved outside the country	0	0	0	0	0
Entire household died	0	0	0	0	0
Household does not contain sample person	0	0	0	0	0
Address not contacted	0	0	0	0	0
Split-off household	0	0	0	0	0
New address added to the sample this wave or first wave	0	0	0	0	0
Fusion	0	0	0	0	0
Total	6581	1234	113	85	6

2.3.3.4 Distribution of persons for membership status (RB110):

Table 16: Frequency of persons for membership status (RB110) – longitudinal 2005-2006 database

	RB010=2005	RB010=2006	Total
Was in this household in previous waves or current household member	27679	21299	48978
Moved into this household from another sample household since previous wave	0	0	0
Move into this household from outside sample since previous wave	0	394	394
Newly born into this household since last wave	0	125	125
Moved out since previous wave or last interview if not contacted in previous wave	0	497	497
Died	0	75	75
Lived in the household at least 3 months during the income reference period	0	103	103
Total	27679	22493	50172

Table 17: Share of persons for membership status (RB110) in %, longitudinal 2005-2006 database

	RB010=2005	RB010=2006
Was in this household in previous waves or current household member	100.00	94.69
Moved into this household from another sample household since previous wave	0.00	0.00
Move into this household from outside sample since previous wave	0.00	1.75
Newly born into this household since last wave	0.00	0.56
Moved out since previous wave or last interview if not contacted in previous wave	0.00	2.21
Died	0.00	0.33
Lived in the household at least 3 months during the income reference period	0.00	0.46
	100.00	100.00

2.3.3.5 Item non-reponse

Table 18: Distribution of item non-response (unweighted values), EU-SILC cross sectional 2005 database

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) HHS with missing value/HHS who received amount	Total % of HHS with partial information (before imputations) HHS with missing value/HHS who received amount % of imputation where the share is less than 10% of amount household received
HY010	Total gross household income	100.0	0.3	54.9	41.5
HY020	Total disposable household income	100.0	0.2	70.6	53.4
HY022	Total disposable household income before social transfers except old age and survivor's benefits	99.4	0.6	70.5	49.8
HY023	Total disposable household income before social transfers including old-age and survivor's benefits	97.6	3.8	68.0	42.1
HY040G	Income from rental of a property or land – gross	5.3	0.0	0.0	
HY040N	Income from rental of a property or land – net	5.3	0.0	0.0	
HY090G	Interest, dividends, profit form capital investments in unincorporated business	31.2	11.6	0.2	
HY090N	Interest, dividends, profit form capital investments in unincorporated business	31.2	11.6	0.2	
HY050G	Family/Children related allowances	45.3	0.0	0.0	
HY050N	Family/Children related allowances	45.3	0.0	0.0	
HY060G	Social exclusion not elsewhere classified	16.1	1.5	0.1	
HY060N	Social exclusion not	16.1	1.5	0.1	

	elsewhere classified			
HY070G	Housing allowances	0.2	0.0	0.0
HY070N	Housing allowances	0.2	0.0	0.0
HY080G	Regular inter – household cash transfer received gross	3.5	15.8	3.1
HY080N	Regular inter – household cash transfer received net	3.5	15.8	3.1
HY100G	Interest repayments on mortgage gross	2.0	43.5	6.5
HY100N	Interest repayments on mortgage net	2.0	43.5	6.5
HY110G	Income received by people aged under 16 gross	4.1	0.0	0.0
HY110N	Income received by people aged under 16 net	4.1	0.0	0.0
HY120G	Regular taxes on wealth gross	83.3	42.6	1.2
HY120N	Regular taxes on wealth net	83.3	42.6	1.2
HY130G	Regular inter – household cash transfer paid – gross	6.4	3.4	0.0
HY130N	Regular inter – household cash transfer paid - net	6.4	3.4	0.0
HY140G	tax on income and social contribution	80.8	2.5	12.3
HY140N	tax on income and social contribution	80.8	2.5	12.3
HY145N	Repayments/receipt s for tax adjustment	81.8	0.0	0.0

Table 19: Distribution of item non-response, personal level (unweighted values), cross sectional 2005 database

Variable	Description	% of persons having received an amount	% of persons with missing values (before imputations) Persons with missing value/person who received amount	Total % of persons with partial information (before imputations) Persons with missing value/person who received amount
PY010G	Employee cash or near cash income gross	63.5	4.4	35.7
PY010N	Employee cash or near cash income net	63.5	4.4	35.7
PY020G	Non-Cash employee income net	0.9	27.6	39.7
PY020N	Non-Cash employee income net	0.9	27.6	39.7
PY035G	Contributions to individual private pensions plans gross	11.6	24.2	0.7
PY035N	Contributions to individual private pensions plans gross	11.6	24.2	0.7
PY050G	Cash benefits or losses from self-employment	13.2	23.6	7.8
PY050N	Cash benefits or losses from self-employment	13.2	23.6	7.8
PY070G	Value of goods produced by own consumption	68.2	1.3	97.2
PY070N	Value of goods produced by own consumption	68.2	1.3	97.2
PY080G	Pension from individual private plans gross	0.4	0.0	0.0
PY080N	Pension from individual private plans net	0.4	0.0	0.0
PY090G	Unemployment benefits gross	2.6	0.0	0.0
PY090N	Unemployment benefits net	2.6	0.0	0.0
PY100G	Old age benefits gross	17.9	0.0	0.0
PY100N	Old age benefits net	17.9	0.0	0.0
PY110G	Survivor benefits net	3.4	0.0	0.0
PY110N	Survivor' age benefits gross	3.4	0.0	0.0

Variable	Description	% of persons having received an amount	% of persons with missing values (before imputations) Persons with missing value/person who received amount	Total % of persons with partial information (before imputations) Persons with missing value/person who received amount
PY120G	Sickness benefits gross	9.4	0.9	0.0
PY120N	Sickness benefits net	9.4	0.9	0.0
PY130G	Disability benefits gross	7.5	0.0	0.0
PY130N	Disability benefits net	7.5	0.0	0.0
PY140G	Education related allowances gross	5.8	0.0	0.0
PY140N	Education related allowances net	5.8	0.0	0.0

Table 20: Distribution of item non-response (unweighted values), EU-SILC 2006 cross sectional database

Variable	Description	% of HHS having received an amount	% of HHS with missing values (before imputations) HHS with missing value/HHS who received amount Imputation factor=0.00000	Total % of HHS with partial information (before imputations) HHS with missing value/HHS who received amount Imputation factor=0.00001 to 0.99999	Total % of HHS with partial information (before imputations) HHS with missing value/HHS who received amount % of imputation where the share is less than 10% of amount household received Imputation factor =0.90001 to 0.99999
HY010	Total gross household income	100.0	0.3	38.9	25.4
HY020	Total disposable household income	100.0	0.1	38.9	23.6
HY022	Total disposable household income before social transfers except old age and survivor's benefits	99.7	0.2	38.7	22.0
HY023	Total disposable household income before social transfers including old-age and survivor's benefits	99.7	0.9	39.5	19.5
HY040G	Income from rental of a property or land – gross	5.6	0.0	0.0	
HY040N	Income from rental of a property or land – net	5.6	0.0	0.0	
HY090G	Interest, dividends, profit form capital investments in unincorporated business	43.4	10.0	0.2	
HY090N	Interest, dividends, profit form capital investments in unincorporated business	43.4	10.0	0.2	
HY050G	Family/Children related allowances	44.1	0.0	0.1	
HY050N	Family/Children related allowances	44.1	0.0	0.1	

Variable	Description	% of HHS having received an amount	% of HHS with missing values (before imputations) HHS with missing value/HHS who received amount Imputation factor=0.00000	Total % of HHS with partial information (before imputations) HHS with missing value/HHS who received amount Imputation factor=0.00001 to 0.99999
HY060G	Social exclusion not elsewhere classified	15.5	2.4	0.1
HY060N	Social exclusion not elsewhere classified	15.5	2.4	0.1
HY070G	Housing allowances	0.7	0.0	0.0
HY070N	Housing allowances	0.7	0.0	0.0
HY080G	Regular inter – household cash transfer received gross	3.3	12.1	0.7
HY080N	Regular inter – household cash transfer received net	3.3	12.1	0.7
HY100G	Interest repayments on mortgage gross	1.3	47.1	40.5
HY100N	Interest repayments on mortgage net	1.3	47.1	40.5
HY110G	Income received by people aged under 16 gross	1.0	0.0	0.0
HY110N	Income received by people aged under 16 net	1.0	0.0	0.0
HY120G	Regular taxes on wealth gross	83.9	21.0	2.7
HY120N	Regular taxes on wealth net	83.9	21.0	2.7
HY130G	Regular inter – household cash transfer paid – gross	5.4	7.1	0.6
HY130N	Regular inter – household cash transfer paid - net	5.4	7.1	0.6
HY140G	tax on income and social contribution	93.0	1.3	14.6
HY140N	tax on income and social contribution	93.0	1.3	14.6
HY145N	Repayments/receipts for tax adjustment	92.1	0.0	0.0

Table 21: Distribution of item non-response, personal level (unweighted values), EU-SILC 2006 cross sectional database

Variable	Description	% of persons having received an amount	% of persons with missing values (before imputations) Persons with missing value/person who received amount	Total % of persons with partial information (before imputations) Persons with missing value/person who received amount
PY010G	Employee cash or near cash income gross	60.9	4.2	17.5
PY010N	Employee cash or near cash income net	60.9	4.2	17.5
PY020G	Non-Cash employee income net	0.8	18.5	0.0
PY020N	Non-Cash employee income net	0.8	18.5	0.0
PY035G	Contributions to individual private pensions plans gross	12.2	22.2	0.2
PY035N	Contributions to individual private pensions plans gross	12.2	22.2	0.2
PY050G	Cash benefits or losses from self-employment	15.8	33.1	9.2
PY050N	Cash benefits or losses from self-employment	15.8	33.1	9.2
PY070G	Value of goods produced by own consumption	62.1	8.7	2.8
PY070N	Value of goods produced by own consumption	62.1	8.7	2.8
PY080G	Pension from individual private plans gross	0.4	13.4	12.4
PY080N	Pension from individual private plans net	0.4	13.4	12.4
PY090G	Unemployment benefits gross	2.5	0.0	0.0
PY090N	Unemployment benefits net	2.5	0.0	0.0
PY100G	Old age benefits gross	17.5	0.2	0.1
PY100N	Old age benefits net	17.5	0.2	0.1
PY110G	Survivor benefits net	3.6	0.1	1.3
PY110N	Survivor' age benefits gross	3.6	0.1	1.3
PY120G	Sickness benefits gross	8.3	11.4	0.0
PY120N	Sickness benefits net	8.3	11.4	0.0
PY130G	Disability benefits gross	7.1	0.5	0.4
PY130N	Disability benefits net	7.1	0.5	0.4
PY140G	Education related allowances gross	5.4	0.0	0.0
PY140N	Education related allowances net	5.4	0.0	0.0

The large difference by share of imputation on HY020 came from variable HY120, because we imputed large part of this income in 2005.

In the first stage we imputed:

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

- Income from farming (in the questionnaire)

- Reimbursement for travel to/from work
- Allowance for meal
- Non-cash employee income (company car) – components (value of the car, months of use it)
- Regular inter household transfers received
- Regular inter household transfer paid
- Contribution to private pensions plans
- Sickness benefits (numbers of days when person get sickness leave)
- Tax on wealth
- Interests paid for mortgage (components to calculate interests)
- Interests (received)
- Consumption from own production (all components to calculate own production)

We imputed also the following non income variables:

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

In the second stage of imputations we imputed:

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

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

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

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

2.4 Mode of data collection

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

CAPI were interviewed households in the first wave, all households who were moved to another address, households who did not inform us last year about phone number (did not wish to answer on the question about phone number or did not have phone) and the households to

whom we did not make a contact by phone during the interviewing period for CATI interviewing.

In 2005 completely field work was done by PAPI.

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

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

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

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

Table 22: Distribution of RB250 according to rotational groups (DB075)
HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS 16+ (RB245 = 1 to 3), cross sectional 2005

		RB250									
		Total	11	12	13	21	22	23	31	32	33
Total	Number	23862	0	15575	8287	0	0	0	0	0	0
	%	100	0	65	35	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rotational Group 1	Number	8151	0	5338	2813	0	0	0	0	0	0
	%	100	0	65	35	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rotational Group 3	Number	7802	0	5087	2715	0	0	0	0	0	0
	%	100	0	65	35	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rotational Group 3	Number	7909	0	5150	2759	0	0	0	0	0	0
	%	100	0	65	35	0	0	0	0	0	0

HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS 16+ (RB245 = 2) cross sectional 2005

		RB250									
		Total	11	12	13	21	22	23	31	32	33
Total	Number	8287	0	0	8287	0	0	0	0	0	0
	%	100	0	0	100	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rotational Group 1	Number	2813	0	0	2813	0	0	0	0	0	0
	%	100	0	0	100	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rotational Group 3	Number	2715	0	0	2715	0	0	0	0	0	0
	%	100	0	0	100	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rotational Group 3	Number	2759	0	0	2759	0	0	0	0	0	0
	%	100	0	0	100	0	0	0	0	0	0

HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS 16+ (RB245 = 3) cross sectional 2005

		RB250									
		Total	11	12	13	21	22	23	31	32	33
Total	Number	15575	0	15575	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	%	100	0	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rotational Group 1	Number	5338	0	5338	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	%	100	0	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rotational Group 3	Number	5087	0	5087	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	%	100	0	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rotational Group 3	Number	5150	0	5150	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	%	100	0	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Table 23. Distribution of household members aged 16 and over by 'RB260' (Total and rotational group breakdown) cross sectional 2005

		RB260					
		Total	1	2	3	4	5
Total	Number	8287	6282	0	0	0	2005
	%	100	76	0	0	0	24
Rotat. Group 1	Number	2813	2120	0	0	0	693
	%	100	75	0	0	0	25
Rotat. Group 2	Number	2715	2102	0	0	0	613
	%	100	77	0	0	0	23
Rotat. Group 3	Number	2759	2060	0	0	0	699
	%	100	75	0	0	0	25

Table 24: Distribution of household members aged 16 and over by 'RB250' (Total and rotational group breakdown)- cross sectional 2006

HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS 16+ (RB245 = 1 to 3)

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

HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS 16+ (RB245 = 2)

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

HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS 16+ (RB245 = 3) - cross sectional 2006

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

Table 25: Distribution of household members aged 16 and over by 'RB260' (Total and rotational group breakdown) - cross sectional 2006

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

Alltogether 9474 households was accepted into the database in 2006. It was 4931 interviews made by phone, 381 interviews by mobile phone and 4166 interviews by face to face interviewing.

Table 26: Distribution of household members aged 16 and over by 'RB260' (Total and year breakdown) – longitudinal database 2005-2006

		RB260					
		Total	1	2	3	4	
Total	Number	14867	6282	1013	3633	0	3939
	%	100.0	42.3	6.8	24.4	0.0	26.5
RB010=2005	Number	8287	6282	0	0	0	2005
	%	100.0	75.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	24.2
RB010=2006	Number	6580	0	1013	3633	0	1934
	%	100.0	0.0	15.4	55.21	0.0	29.39

2.5 Imputation procedure

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

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

2.6 Imputed rent

Variable in 2005 and 2006 was not recorded.

2.7 Company cars

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

3 Comparability

3.1 Basic concepts and definitions

The reference population

The reference population is persons in central register of population aged 16 years or more. In the central register of population were included only persons with Slovenian citizenship.

The private household definition

There were no divergences from the common definition.

The household membership

There were no divergences from the common definition.

The income reference period used

The income reference period in EU-SILC 2006 was last calendar year (2005).

The period for taxes on income and social insurance contribution

The period in EU-SILC 2006 was last calendar year (2005).

The reference period for taxes on wealth

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

The lag between the income reference period and current variables

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

Table 27: Distribution of households according to the month of interview and mode of interview – EU-SILC 2006

PAPI EU-SILC 2005

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

All EU-SILC 2006

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

CAPI EU-SILC 2006

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

CATI EU-SILC 2006

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

The total duration of the data collection of the sample

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

Basic information on activity status during the income reference period

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

3.2 Components of income

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

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

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

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

Variable	Description	
HY010	Total gross household income	$HY010 = PY010G + PY020G$ (only car) + $PY050G + PY090G + PY100G + PY110G + PY120G + PY130G + PY140G$ (for all households members) + $HY040G + HY050G + HY060G + HY070G + HY080G + HY090G + HY110G$
HY020	Total disposable household income	$HY020 = PY010N + PY020N$ (only car) + $PY050N + PY090N + PY100N + PY110N + PY120N + PY130N + PY140N$ (for all households members) + $HY040N + HY050N + HY060N + HY070N + HY080N + HY090N + HY110N - HY120G - HY130G - HY145N$
HY022	Total disposable household income before social transfers except old age and survivor's benefits	$HY022 = HY020 - PY090N - PY120N - PY130N - PY140N$ (variables $PYxxxN$ for all household members) – $HY050N - HY060N - HY070N$
HY023	Total disposable household income before social transfers including old-age and survivor's benefits	$HY023 = HY020 - PY090N - PY100N - PY110N - PY120N - PY130N - PY140N$ (variables $PYxxxN$ for all household members) – $HY050N - HY060N - HY070$
HY040G	Income from rental of a property or land – gross	Tax declaration: Income reference period: year 2005
HY040N	Income from rental of a property or land – net	Tax declaration: Income reference period: year 2005
HY090G	Interest, dividends, profit form capital investments in unincorporated business	Interest from questionnaire Dividends and profits from tax declaration Income reference period: year 2005
HY090N	Interest, dividends, profit form capital investments in unincorporated business	Interest from questionnaire Dividends and profits from tax declaration Income reference period: year 2005

HY050G	Family/Children related allowances	Administrative source from Ministry for labour, family and social affairs. Income reference period: year 2005
HY050N	Family/Children related allowances	Administrative source from Ministry for labour, family and social affairs. Income reference period: year 2005
HY060G	Social exclusion not elsewhere classified	Humanitarian aid from questionnaire Social exclusion from administrative sources Income reference period: year 2005
HY060N	Social exclusion not elsewhere classified	Humanitarian aid from questionnaire Social exclusion from administrative sources Income reference period: year 2005
HY070G	Housing allowances	Administrative source Income reference period: year 2005
HY070N	Housing allowances	Administrative source Income reference period: year 2005
HY080G	Regular inter – household cash transfer received gross	Questionnaire Income reference period: year 2005
HY080N	Regular inter – household cash transfer received net	Questionnaire Income reference period: year 2005
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 2005
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 2005
HY110G	Income received by people aged under 16 gross	Tax declaration Income reference period: year 2005
HY110N	Income received by people aged under 16 net	Tax declaration Income reference period: year 2005
HY120G	Regular taxes on wealth gross	Questionnaire Income reference period: year 2005
HY120N	Regular taxes on wealth net	Questionnaire Income reference period: year 2005
HY130G	Regular inter – household cash transfer paid – gross	Questionnaire Income reference period: year 2005
HY130N	Regular inter – household cash transfer paid - net	Questionnaire Income reference period: year 2005
HY140G	tax on income and social contribution	Tax declaration Income reference period: year 2005
HY140N	tax on income and social contribution	Tax declaration Income reference period: year 2005
HY145N	Repayments/receipts for tax adjustment	Tax declaration Income reference period: year 2005

Variable	Description	
PY010G	Employee cash or near cash income gross	<p>Tax declaration: wage in 2005, reimbursement for holidays, student's work organized by special student's organizations , contract work, Questionnaire: reimbursement for transport, allowance for meal</p> <p>In the questionnaire it was asked for average monthly amount and then we calculated on the annual level – according to the months when person was in employment.</p> <p>From 2006 onwards wages for self-employed persons are included into PY050G.</p>
PY010N	Employee cash or near cash income net	<p>Tax declaration: wage in 2005, reimbursement for holidays, student's work organized by special student's organizations , contract work, Questionnaire: reimbursement for transport, allowance for meal</p> <p>In the questionnaire it was asked for average monthly amount and then we calculated on the annual level – according to the months when person was in employment.</p> <p>From 2006 onwards wages for self-employed persons are included into PY050G.</p>
PY020G		<p>Questionnaire - only company car We asked different data about company car (year of issue, values of new such car, how many month person use company car for the private purposes)</p>
PY020N	Non-Cash employee income net	<p>Questionnaire - only company car We asked different data about company car (year of issue, values of new such car, how many month person use company car for the private purposes)</p>
PY035G	Contributions to individual private pensions plans gross	<p>Questionnaire We asked for average monthly amount in 2005 and number of months in 2005 when person contribute to individual private pensions plans. Income reference period: year 2005</p>
PY035N	Contributions to individual private pensions plans gross	<p>Questionnaire We asked for average monthly amount in 2005 and number of months in 2005 when person contribute to individual private pensions plans. Income reference period: year 2005</p>
PY050G	Cash benefits or losses from self-employment	<p>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 2005 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.</p>
PY050N	Cash benefits or losses from self-employment	<p>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</p>

		Income reference period: year 2005 From farming we took into account the amount which was higher – from questionnaire or from data file about farming subsidies. Farming subsidies do not include subsidies for investments and subsidies for natural disasters.
PY070G	Value of goods produced by own consumption	Questionnaire – Value of goods and beverages produced and consumed at home. Income reference period: year 2005
PY070N	Value of goods produced by own consumption	Questionnaire – Value of goods and beverages produced and consumed at home. Income reference period: year 2005
PY080G	Pension from individual private plans gross	Questionnaire Income reference period: year 2005
PY080N	Pension from individual private plans net	Questionnaire Income reference period: year 2005
PY090G	Unemployment benefits gross	Administrative source – Employment service of Slovenia Income reference period: year 2005
PY090N	Unemployment benefits net	Administrative source – Employment service of Slovenia Income reference period: year 2005
PY100G	Old age benefits gross	Administrative source – Pension and Disability Insurance institute, tax declaration Income reference period: year 2005
PY100N	Old age benefits net	Administrative source – Pension and Disability Insurance institute, tax declaration Income reference period: year 2005
PY110G	Survivor benefits net	Administrative source – Pension and Disability Insurance institute Income reference period: year 2005
PY110N	Survivor' age benefits gross	Administrative source – Pension and Disability Insurance institute Income reference period: year 2005
PY120G	Sickness benefits gross	Computing from questionnaire according to the data from tax declaration
PY120N	Sickness benefits net	Computing from questionnaire according to the data from tax declaration
PY130G	Disability benefits gross	Administrative source – Pension and Disability Insurance institute Income reference period: year 2005
PY130N	Disability benefits net	Administrative source – Pension and Disability Insurance institute Income reference period: year 2005
PY140G	Education related allowances gross	Statistical survey on scholarship. It is asked for monthly income in December and then it is calculated according to the numbers of month in which person was in education.
PY140N	Education related allowances net	Statistical survey on scholarship. It is asked for monthly income in December and then it is calculated according to the numbers of month in which person was in education.

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

All income variables were collected from registers except:

Reimbursements for the travel to/from work (PY010)

Allowances (in cash) for meal (PY010)

Non cash employee income (company car – PY020)

Contributions to private pensions plans (PY035)

Pensions from individual private plans (PY080)

Sickness benefits (PY120) - partly

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

Value of goods produced by own consumption (PY070)

Income from agriculture (PY50)

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

Interests (HY090)

Regular interhousehold cash transfer – received (HY080)

Regular interhousehold cash transfer – paid (HY130)

- *These variables were collected on household level.*

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

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

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

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

3.3 Tracing rules

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

In the case that sampled person moved interviewers (CAPI) had to fill in special form, where they wrote new address, if they found it from persons who live in the address or from neighbours. They sent to the office these forms with new addresses and in the office we prepared additional list of sampled persons which we sent to appropriate interviewer. In the case that move person who was interviewed by phone, interviewer wrote the new address into the computer program and after the CATI interviewing period was finished, we sent all lists to the appropriate interviewers. In the case that interviewer could not get a new address, in the

Statistical office we tried to find new address from other sources. This way all selected persons and their households who moved are interviewed face to face under condition that we got new address.

4 Coherence

4.1 The differences between HBS and EU-SILC

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

We calculate the results from HBS from three consecutive annual surveys. For reference year 2005 data from three years (2004 – 2006) are calculated to the middle year (2005). In the HBS we have different income reference periods. Some of the data are asked only for last month and then this amount is multiplied with the number of months when person receives the amount, for some of the incomes income reference period is defined as the last 12 months. In EU-SILC the only income reference period is the year 2005 – year of conducting survey minus one year.

Table 28: Average income per household

Variable	Description	EU-SILC	HBS	Notes
HY010	Total gross household income		NA	
HY020	Total disposable household income	4 401 371	3 765 704	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	19 148	NA	
HY040N	Income from rental of a property or land – net	13 193	14 340	
HY090G	Interest, dividends, profit form capital investments in unincorporated business gross	45 471	NA	
HY090N	Interest, dividends, profit form capital investments in unincorporated business net	36 792	7 136	
HY050G	Family/Children related allowances gross	145 404	NA	
HY050N	Family/Children related allowances net	123 899	104 131	
HY060G	Social exclusion not elsewhere classified gross	48 538	NA	
HY060N	Social exclusion not elsewhere classified net	48 209	42 367	
HY070G	Housing allowances gross	1 424	NA	
HY070N	Housing allowances net	1 424	NA	
HY080G	Regular inter – household cash transfer received gross	11 743	NA	
HY080N	Regular inter – household cash transfer received net	11 743	12 612	
HY100G	Interest repayments on	7 695	NA	

	mortgage gross			
HY100N	Interest repayments on mortgage net	7 695	NA	
HY110G	Income received by people aged under 16 gross	4 107	NA	In HBS it is not available as a separate variable.
HY110N	Income received by people aged under 16 net	4 088	NA	
HY120G	Regular taxes on wealth gross	13 214	NA	
HY120N	Regular taxes on wealth net	13 214	NA	
HY130G	Regular inter – household cash transfer paid – gross	19 328	NA	
HY130N	Regular inter – household cash transfer paid - net	19 328	23 165	
HY140G	Tax on income and social contribution gross	1 321 122	NA	
HY140N	Tax on income and social contribution net	1 321 122	NA	
HY145N	Repayments/receipts for tax adjustment net	-54 617	NA	

Table 29: Average income per household member

Variable	Description	EU-SILC	HBS	Notes
PY010G	Employee cash or near cash income gross	1 385 556	NA	
PY010N	Employee cash or near cash income net	946 912	860 492	
PY020G	Non-Cash employee income gross	3 113	NA	
PY020N	Non-Cash employee income net	2 335	20 399	In EU-SILC only company car is included, while in HBS all non-cash employee income is included.
PY035G	Contributions to individual private pensions plans gross	13 031	NA	
PY035N	Contributions to individual private pensions plans net	13 031	NA	
PY050G	Cash benefits or losses from self-employment gross	116 009	NA	
PY050N	Cash benefits or losses from self-employment net	94 535	90 181	In HBS we get income from farming from the questionnaire. In EU-SILC we get income from farming from questionnaire and administrative data on farming subsidies.
PY070G	Value of goods produced by own consumption gross	39 700	NA	
PY070N	Value of goods produced by own consumption net	39 700	44 063	
PY080G	Pension from individual private plans gross	608	NA	
PY080N	Pension from individual private plans net	608	NA	
PY090G	Unemployment benefits gross	10 078	NA	
PY090N	Unemployment benefits net	7 362	9 985	
PY100G	Old age benefits gross	264 167	NA	
PY100N	Old age benefits net	261 919	NA	
PY110G	Survivor's benefits gross	50 516	NA	

PY110N	Survivor's benefits net	50 495	NA	
PY120G	Sickness benefits gross	24 443	NA	
PY120N	Sickness benefits net	16 444	NA	
PY130G	Disability benefits gross	75 797	NA	
PY130N	Disability benefits net	75 091	NA	
	Pensions (PY100N+PY110N+PY130N)	387 505	356 698	
PY140G	Education related allowances gross	11 966	NA	
PY140N	Education related allowances net	11 966	11 033	

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

Table 30: Coherence with HBS

	EU-SILC 2006	HBS 2004-2006
Telephone (including mobile phone)	98.0	98.0
Colour TV	97.0	96.3
Computer	56.5	51.5
Washing machine	97.9	96.4
Car	81.1	79.6

HBS data are representative for year 2005.

4.2 The differences between LFS and EU-SILC

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

Table 31: Coherence with LFS

	EU-SILC 2006	LFS 1 st quarter 2006
Total	100.0	100.0
Work	48.8	49.5
Unemployed	7.8	8.4
Pupil, student	11.3	11.0
Retired	29.0	27.7
Disabled for work	0.5	1.0
Fullfilling domestic tasks	2.2	2.2
Other inactive person	0.4	0.1

4.3 The differences between EU-SILC 2005 and 2006

Table 32: Some income variables in Eur on HH level in EU-SILC 2005-2006, including all households

Variable	EU-SILC 2005	EU-SILC 2006
Median HY010	19 018	20 230
Median HY020	15 431	16 638
Median HY022	13 095	14 375
Median HY023	9 504	10 640

Table 33: Some income variables in Eur on HH level in EU-SILC 2005-2006, including only households, who received definite amount

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

Table 34: Some income variables in Eur on personal level in EU-SILC 2005-2006, including only persons, who received definite amount

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

Table 35: Variable PL030 (Self defined current economic status) in EU-SILC 2005-2006

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

Table 36: Variable HH010 (Dwelling type) in EU-SILC 2005-2006

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

Table 37: Variable HS040 (Capacity to afford paying for one week annual holiday away from home) in EU-SILC 2005-2006

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

Table 38: Variable HS110 (Do you have a car?) in EU-SILC 2005-2006

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