

Slovenia 1997: Survey Information

Summary table

Generic information	
Name of survey	Household Budget Survey (<i>Anketa o porabi v gospodinjstvih</i>)
Institution responsible	Statistical Office of the Republic of Slovenia
Frequency	Continuous survey with quarterly and annual results
Survey year / Wave	1997
Collection period	Continuous in 1997 and 1998
Survey structure	Cross-sectional
Coverage	Whole country, all private households (collective households, foreigners temporarily living in Slovenia and homeless are not included).
Geographic information	None
Files delivered	5 household level files (dwellings, expenditure, income, own production, derived variables) and one individual level file (members)
Sample size	
Households	2,577 households
Individuals	8,639 individuals (of which 1,360 under 15)
Sampling	
Sampling design	Random probability sampling; one-stage for large towns (simple random) and two-stage for other areas (first clusters according to the region, size of the settlement and proportion of farmers – selected in advance for the whole year, and then 4 individuals are selected quarterly within each cluster).
Sampling frame	Central Population Register
Questionnaires	One single questionnaire divided in 2 parts (according to topics), plus the Household Diary, including the A Diary for the main purchaser, and a voluntary B Diary for other members aged 14 or over
Standard classifications	
Education	1-digit own classification (with 1-digit ISCED-97 correspondence)
Occupation	4-digit ISCO-88
Industry	3 digit NACE
Income	
Reference period	Whole year of 1997
Unit of collection	Mostly individual
Period of collection	Different periods: last 12 months (household income and some social receipts), usual receipt (salary), last receipt (pension, some social receipts). In the micro data files, all the amounts are recalculated to the 12 months period.
Gross/net	Variables are collected net of taxes and contributions
Data editing / processing	
Consistency checks	Majority of controls are built in Blaise and performed via the interviewing and data entry; some additional controls after transforming the data in SAS (ratio between quantities and the amount paid, control of the identifications, dates and codes)
Weighting	The final weight corrects for: unequal probability of selection, survey non-response, external representativeness of the sample, different reference periods of variables and deflation. Grossing-up is also carried out.
Imputation	All missing information is fully imputed.

The information below is based on "Household Budget Surveys - Methodological aspects", a note prepared in occasion of a Bilateral Meeting between Eurostat and the Statistical Office of the Republic of Slovenia in June 2002.

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A. General characteristics

Official name of the survey/data source:

Household Budget Survey (*Anketa o porabi v gospodinjstvih*)

Administrative Unit responsible for the survey:

Statistical Office of the Republic of Slovenia Vozarski pot 12 1000 Ljubljana Slovenia e-mail : stanka.intihar@gov.si or erika.znidarsic@gov.si Phone: +386 1 23 40 824 Fax: +386 1 23 40 860
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The Household Budget Survey is a continuous survey started in 1997 (survey under the name HBS was conducted since 1983 on an annual basis, before that there were more surveys under different names). The aims of the survey are: calculation of weights for CPI, calculation of final household consumption (NA), calculation of level and structure of consumption expenditure and household income, poverty and other analyses. The legal basis consists of the Statistical Act, the medium term programme for statistical surveys 2003-2007 and the annual programme for statistical surveys. Minor changes are planned for future surveys concerning the definitions of social receipts (due to the changes in legislation). The main users are the Statistical Office, Institutes, Universities, Ministries, researchers and companies.

B. Population, sampling size and sampling methods

Population size:

634 922 households in 1997

1,986,848 individuals on 30 June 1997.

Sample size:

2,577 households (including 8,639 individuals) completed the questionnaire.

Coverage:

Whole country, all private households. The survey does not cover collective households, foreigners temporarily living in Slovenia as well as the homeless.

Sample design:

Random probability sample. For large towns (more than 10,000 inhabitants), one-stage sample is used (simple random). For other areas, two-stage sample (clusters of 4 households are selected).

Stratification:

Stratification is made according to the region, size of the settlement and proportion of farmers in smaller settlements (12 statistical regions and six types of settlements). In smaller settlements, sample is selected in two stages. At the first stage, clusters are selected with probability proportional to their size. At the second stage, in each cluster, 4 adults are selected at random from the Central Population Register. The households are determined as living by the address of the selected individual. In bigger settlements (more than 10,000 inhabitants), simple random sampling is used.

Primary sampling units are selected in advance for the whole year, persons are selected quarterly. The sample is geographically representative for each quarter and persons are also evenly distributed across each quarter.

Sample representativeness:

Survey is representative at the national level. Foreigners and homeless are not included. Foreigners temporarily living in Slovenia can only be included in the sample if they live in the same household as a Slovenian resident.

Sampling frame:

Central Population Register.

Unit of measurement:

The ultimate sampling unit is an adult person. The enumeration unit is household and its members.

Response rates:

81 %. (calculated according to questionnaires)

74% (calculated according to questionnaires and diaries)

Response rate = response/eligible units.

Substitution:

Not allowed. Enlarging of the sample according to the response rate from previous years is used instead.

Over-sampling of small groups of population:

None.

C. Data collection and acquisition

Data collection

The method of personal interviewing was used on the basis of the questionnaire and diaries, which household members filled in with daily expenditure and bought quantities. Households are equally distributed throughout the year and each household co-operates in the survey for 14 days.

Questionnaire

There is one questionnaire, which is divided into two parts. The first part is filled in during the first visit before the recording period. The interviewer hands out the diaries and starts with the first part of the interview which covers information on household members (gender, marital status, educational level, work), housing conditions and housing costs, purchases of a dwelling or house and availability of durables. The second part of the interview takes place after 14 days at the second visit. It includes information on expenditures not covered by the diary (purchasing of a car, motorcycle, boat, major durables, furniture, clothing and footwear, domestic help, health and education expenditure, insurance, financial transfers and financial situation, some taxes and other expenditure), holidays, income and consumption of own production. Our interviewers use CAPI for collecting information. If the household members wish they could answer both parts of the questionnaire at the first visit.

D. Definition of the survey units

Household:

A household as observation unit is a community of persons who live together and share their income for covering the basic costs of living (food, accommodation, etc.). A member of a household can however temporarily live apart because of work, school etc.

Members of household:

The following categories of persons should not be included in the household:

- resident borders and tenants
- persons normally being long term absent but present during recording period
- visitors

· hospitalised persons, if they are members of an institutional household, or if they do not maintain an economic link with the household

Reference person:

The reference person of the household is the person with the highest income.

Child-adult definition:

Diaries are filled in by persons 14 or more years old. Some questions in the survey relate only persons aged 15 years or more. Different definitions can be used depending on analytical purposes.

E. Contents

Consumption expenditure approach:

The approach used is that of final consumption expenditure (rather than actual final consumption, monetary consumption expenditure or others).

Household diary:

There are two kinds of diaries - for the main purchaser (A) and for other members 14 or more years old (B). Household receives one A diary (for the main purchaser) to record the daily expenditures for 14 days, starting one day after the first visit of the interviewer. Diaries are open-ended. Each day is on separate page and includes two tables. For the first table households are asked to record the purchased item, expenditure and purchased quantities. For food they should record if it is fresh, frozen or conserved. There are also columns for marking if the item has been bought abroad and column for remarks. In the second table they should record the food and beverages eaten in restaurants and canteens. We remind them on each page of A - diary that they should record expenditure for other members which do not have the diary and that each expenditure should be recorded just once. Both diaries have also a special place to mark if they did not have any expenditures that day. At the end of the diary the interviewer puts down the reasons for empty pages for each day.

B diary is voluntary and it is not kept by each household member. It is meant for household members which usually make their own purchases. The structure of the B-diary is the same and it is intended for recording the same information as the diary for the main purchaser. The difference is that B-diary is a little shorter due to shorter tables and we remind household only on each page of A - diary that they should record expenditure for other members which do not have their own diary and that each expenditure should be recorded just once.

Income and assets

Available money assets within a household are available financial assets that a household had at its disposal in the survey period.

Money income of a household covers financial income that was received by household members in 12 months:

- income from employment (wages and salaries, income from work under contract and other income of employed members, including copyright income and payment via a student employment office);
- income from self-employment (income of entrepreneur, from agricultural holding and from activity);
- social income (pensions with supplements, social benefits, disability allowances, scholarships, unemployment benefits);
- family allowances (child allowance, maternity leave compensation, parental allowance, child care assistance);
- property income (income from letting rooms or dwellings, income from patents, licences and other rights, dividends, interests);
- money gifts and transfers (alimony, maintenance allowance, financial gifts).

The available money assets cover also:

- receipts from sale (sale of intangible and tangible goods, sale of securities);
- other receipts (winnings at gambling, compensation for nationalised or dispossessed property, inheritance and legacy, income from life insurance, from insurance companies).

Allocated assets cover consumption expenditure, expenditure for a dwelling or house (purchase of a dwelling, house, major works and renovations) and other expenditure. Other expenditure covers taxes and self-imposed contributions, savings, money transfers and gifts, life insurance, voluntary pension and disability insurance, fines and indemnity money.

Allocated assets include value of purchased goods and services, irrespective of whether they were paid in cash or bought on credit. Covered is all expenditure of household members, irrespective of whether used for their personal needs or for gifts to other persons.

Variables

According to “Household budget surveys in the EU. Methodology and recommendations for harmonisation”:

a. Characteristics of the survey

HA02	Survey year
HA04	Identification number of the household
HA10	Sample weight
MA05	Line number of the member of the household

b. Characteristics of the reference person

HC03	Sex
HC04	Age
HC05	Marital status
HC08	Level of studies completed
HC12	Current activity status

	HC18	Occupation
	HC21	Status in employment
c. Housing		
	HD01	Owned or rented
d. Characteristics of household members		
	MB02	Sex
	MB03	Age
	MB04	Marital status (never married / married / cohabitation / widow(er) / divorced or separated)
	MB05	Relationship
	MC03	Level of studies completed
	ME01	Current activity status
	ME09	Occupation
	ME12	Status in employment
e. Income		
	MF09.9	Total net income of the household

Nomenclature:
COICOP-HBS

Number of levels of used nomenclature: 4 digit

Classifications:

Education: own classification harmonised to ISCED
Occupation: own classification harmonised to ISCO-88

Reference periods:

Length of retrospective periods: 12 months, 6 months, 3 months; length of detailed recording period: 14 days. We have different reference periods:

- .. last payment (housing costs)
- .. monthly payment (rent, kindergarten)
- .. last 12 months (major durables and larger expenditure, household income, some social receipts)
- .. last three months (clothing and footwear)
- .. usual receipt (salary)
- .. last receipt (pension, some social receipts)
- .. last 6 months (medical expenses, holidays)

In the micro data files all the amounts are recalculated to the 12 months period.

F. Quality of data

Grossing up:

The survey sample is grossed up in the weighting procedure using information from Central Population Register, Census'91 and Labour Force Survey.

Data processing:

In SAS

Control procedures:

Majority of controls are built in Blaise and performed via the interviewing and data entry. After transforming the data into SAS some additional controls are performed, among them also the relation between the quantities and the amount paid (extreme values), control of the identifications, dates and codes.

Types of statistical measures:

Averages per household, household member, equivalent adults, structures, CV, aggregates.

Production time:

6-8 months after the end of the data collection for the last year.

Coherence with other statistics:

HBS is coherent with other statistics.

Forms of dissemination:

Paper and electronic (via Internet) publications. Results are published in publications First Release, Statistical Yearbook, Results of the Survey for HBS and Slovenia in Figures. Access to micro-data: available (only de-individualised for research purposes).

Weighting:

Several weights are calculated during the weighting process:

1. Sample weights are calculated by strata:
 - weights calculated because of unequal probability of selection of households (households with more adults have higher probability of selection). These weights are calculated inversely proportional to probability of selection;
 - weights which take into account survey non-response (inversely proportional to the response rate by strata).
2. External weights in order to improve the representativeness of the sample. Auxiliary data (Census'91, CRP, LFS which is larger survey) are used to do the post-stratification according to region, household size, age and gender;
3. Weights or expansion factors due to different reference periods of variables. Different lengths of reference periods are re-calculated to 12 months;
4. Weights with which the data are deflated on the certain date in the reference period of the survey.

The final weight is a product of all the above mentioned weights.

Treatment of borderline cases:

1. Practices in measuring products retained for own production

Households questioned:

All households	
Farming households	X
Households with a vegetable garden	X
Households in the retail trade	
Evaluation method:	
Evaluation by the household	
Average price-quantity (<i>a posteriori</i>)	X
Evaluation of price	
At basic price	
At producer's price	
At purchaser's price	X
Included at time of:	
Production	
Consumption	X

2. Rent imputation

Categories:

- Tenants – free rental ✓ (but not published)
- Tenants – reduced rental
- Owners-occupiers ✓

Method used:

- Self-assessment ✓
- Stratification
- Extrapolation

3. Donations

Donations to church, charities etc.

4. Transactions in existing goods

Information on cases of purchasing the car and selling the old one at the same time is collected, but when calculating household expenditure we do not calculate the net expenditure but the whole amount paid for the car is considered as an expenditure.

5. Health and education expenditure

Concept selected for health expenditure actual final consumption (using modeling) (yes/no)	no
Recording principle household's net expenditure (after deduction of Social Security and private insurance reimbursements)	
household's gross expenditure (before Social Security and private insurance reimbursements)	x

<i>Principle</i>	<i>Method</i>			<i>Publication</i>
Considers HBS as a potential means to show household's total usage of products (i.e. after imputing governments transfers to the households) by background variables	Considers the National Accounts (NA) government transfers the reference sum for the HBS	Considers the allocation of data from external sources to the HBS households possible	Has data in the HBS about doctor's visits etc. which can be used for allocation of government transfers to the HBS households	Thinks separate publishing on total usage from the HBS after allocation of government transfers to the households in the HBS is possible

6. Social benefits in kind
Layette assistance for a new born child.
7. Wages and salaries in kind

Which benefits are evaluated	
Free or reduced cost housing	
Company car (for private use)	x ¹⁾
Gas, electricity or water	x
Telephone	x
Other	x

1) costs for insurance and registration.

G. Uses of the survey

Users

The main users are the Statistical Office, Institutes, Universities, Ministries, researchers and companies.

Publications

Quarterly: CESTAT Statistical Bulletin

Annually: Rapid Reports. Household Budget Survey

Slovenia in Figures

Statistical Yearbook of the Republic of Slovenia

Poverty

“Poverty analysis on the basis of the Household Budget Survey, Slovenia, 1998” reports the results of the 1997 to 1999 HBS calculated to the middle year (1998). The publication shows the results of the poverty analysis, on the basis of which the Statistical Office establishes the poverty threshold, the share of households living below the poverty line, and the categories of households that are most vulnerable to poverty. The analysis shows in which type of households poverty is the biggest, what are their housing conditions, age, education, etc. Data on expenditure were gathered with the HBS in the 1997-1999 period.

The poverty rate for 1997 calculated at 60% of median equivalised income when the OECD modified scale is used is 14%.