



REPUBLIKA SLOVENIJA



STATISTIČNI URAD REPUBLIKE SLOVENIJE
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Administrative Data and Registers in EU-SILC

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Background of EU-SILC

- Frame regulation
- Harmonised survey
- It covers different areas

Development of EU-SILC in Slovenia

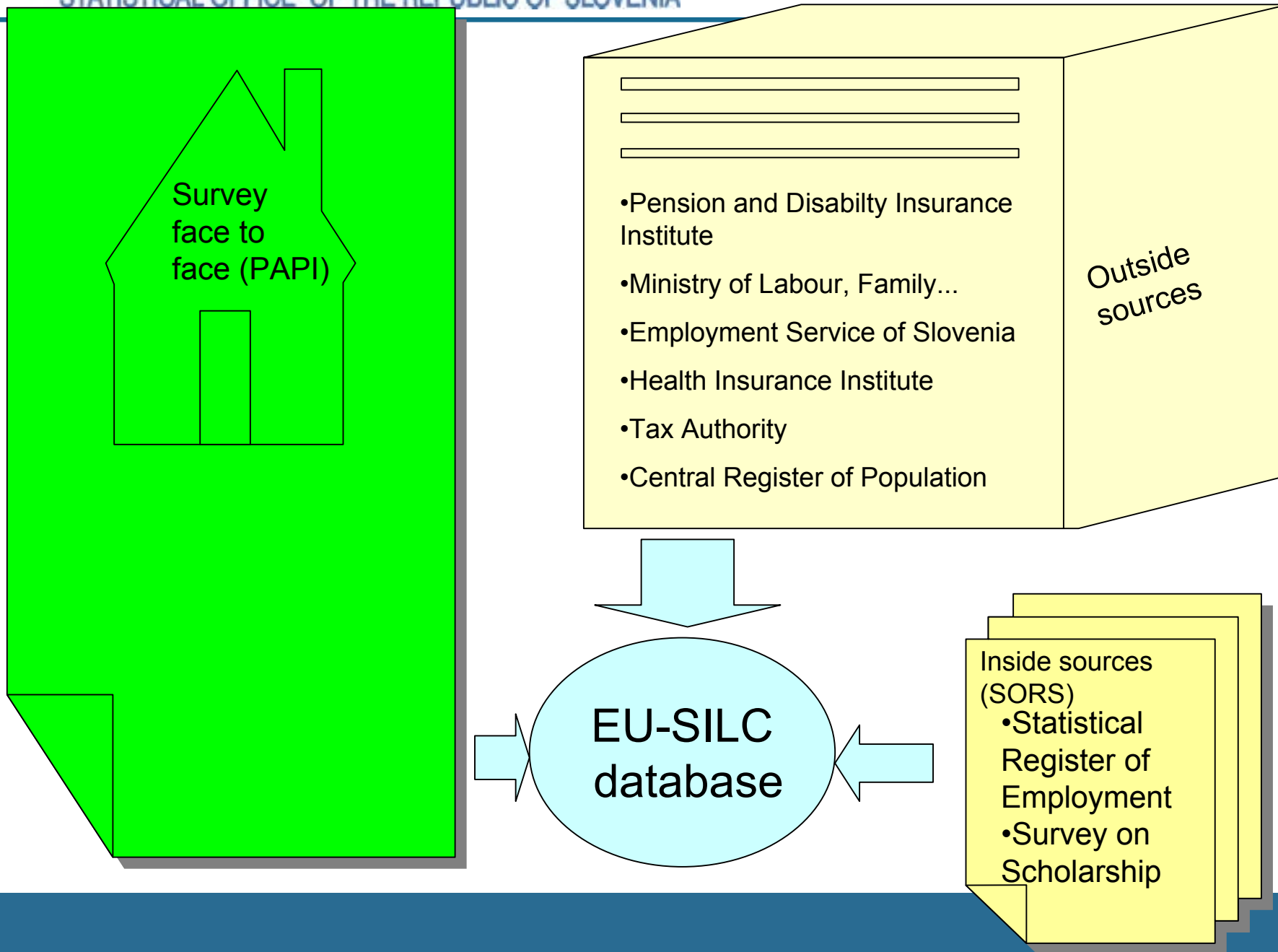
- Legal grounds for using registers in EU-SILC
- Pilot surveys in 2003 and 2004
- Regular survey in 2005 and beyond

Regular survey in 2005

- Sample size: 13,500 households
- Panel survey
- PAPI – face to face
- Administrative data and registers

Sources for EU-SILC

- Questionnaires
- 6 institutions outside SORS
- SORS



The advantages of using the registers

- Shorter questionnaire
- Skipping the most difficult and sensible questions about income
- More accurate data
- Item non-response and unit non-response are lower
- Lower costs

Disadvantages of using the registers

- More difficult to compose data
- A lot of work is required to ensure logical integrity of data
- Cleaning of and editing the data take much more time
- Some persons/data are not included in the administrative sources
- The technical processing of the data is much more demanding and time consuming
- Timeliness is a problem
- Changing of definitions and the sense of variables

Composing the database

- Questionnaire – data about name, surname, birthdate and sex
- Administrative sources – PIN
- PIN had to be composed from the data given in the questionnaire
- 85% PINs were found by a computer program
- 15% PINs were searched for manually
- Final result: over 99% PINs were found

Composing the database

- According to Eurostat guidelines
- 4 files
 - register of households
 - register of persons
 - data about households
 - data about persons aged 16+
- Editing the data
- Imputations
- Syntax and logical checking of the data

The share of imputations by income variables

Kind of income	Source	% of cases without imputations	% of cases with partial imputations	% of cases where all income was completely imputed
Employee cash or near cash income	Tax records from Tax authority Questionnaire	59.9	34.8	5.4
Unemployment benefits	Register of unemployment benefits	100.0	0.0	0.0
Contributions to individual private plans	Questionnaire	75.1	0.7	24.2

Share of imputations – employee cash or near cash income

Share of income imputed according to original data	percent
Entire income imputed	5.4
50.1 % - 99.9 % of original amount imputed	0.6
25.1 % - 50.0 % of original amount imputed	0.9
10.1% - 25.0 % of original amount imputed	8.6
0.1 – 10.0 % of original amount imputed	24.7
No imputations	59.9
Amount of income decreased after imputations or editing	1.0

Share of households that received a definite kind of income (%)

Kind of income	EU-SILC	HBS
Employee cash or near cash income	40	41
Non cash-employee income (company car)	1	0
Cash benefits or losses from self-employment	13	7
Unemployment benefits	3	2

Share of households that received a definite kind of income (%)

Kind of income	EU-SILC	HBS
Education related allowances	5	3
Income from rental of a property or land	5	2
Interests, dividends, profit from capital investments in unincorporated business	27	12
Family/children related allowances	37	33
Social classifications not else where classified	14	11

Aggregates of some kinds of income in billion SIT

Kind of income	EU-SILC	HBS
Employee cash or near cash income + sickness benefit (net)	1,779	1,611
Cash benefits or losses from self-employment (net)	133	130
Unemployment benefits (net)	13	18

Aggregates of some kinds of income in billion SIT

Kind of income	EU-SILC	HBS
Interests, dividends, profit from capital investments in unincorporated business (net)	13	4
Family/children related allowances (net)	86	73
Social classifications not else where classified (net)	35	25

Basic social cohesion indicators from EU-SILC and HBS

Kind of income	EU-SILC	HBS
Employee cash or near cash income + sickness benefit (net)	1,779	1,611
Cash benefits or losses from self-employment (net)	133	130
Unemployment benefits (net)	13	18

EUR rate: Eurostat, New Cronos Database.

Social Statistics Database (SSD)

- 4 modules:
 - Register of persons
 - Input database module
 - Data integration and statistical processing
 - Analytical module

Conclusions

- Advantages of using administrative data
- Disadvantages of using administrative data