Slovenia

Sources:
Rutkowski, 1996, Table 4 p. 27 and the country tables in the Annex
Milanovic 1998, Country tables in the Appendices 2 and 4
World Bank Poverty During the Transition website 9/2000, Milanovic
Transmonee 2004
CSO 2005
Luxembourg Income Study (for more information please see http://www.lisproject.org/techdoc/si/siindex.htm)

Surveys:
Survey of the Distribution of Persons in Paid Employment by Amount of Goss Earnings 1987-1994 (in addition 1994-2001 by Transmonee)
This sample survey covered only the socialized sector until 1991 but includes after that all sectors. Persons performing contract work or working under author's contract are not covered by the survey, nor are private enterprises with one or two persons in paid employment, individual private entrepreneurs and persons employed by them, own account workers and farmers. The survey size was 18967 units in 1992, 18723 units in 1993 and 18297 units in 1994. The income definition is gross earnings in September including base pay and other cash payments such as premia (unhealthy or hazardous working conditions etc.), overtime payments, bonuses (profit-related payments) and performance based payments. Rutkowski (1996) used group data to calculate the estimates. In 1993, 20 earnings ranges were available.

Household Budget Survey 1987, 1993, 1996-2002
HBS was conducted according to a unified methodology and with similar questionnaires between 1983 and 1996. In 1997, the survey was harmonized according to Eurostat's recommendations which led to some changes in the survey content and implementation. The survey also became a continuous one. Since certain questions such as decrease of savings, payments of consumer credits and investment loans are no longer asked, comparison of the results with years before 1997 is only possible at the level of current income and consumption expenditure.

The sample stratification is made based on 12 statistical regions and six types of settlements. In bigger settlements (with over 10000 inhabitants) a simple random sampling was used and in smaller settlements sampling of clusters with four persons defining the household. First, enumeration areas were selected for the whole year and then for each quarter four persons in each enumeration area were selected. In bigger settlements only persons were selected with simple random sampling for each quarter. The sample was equally distributed throughout the year.

The 2001 survey covered 3816 responding households (out of 4986) and the 2002 survey 3687 households (out of 5024).

The net income received by the household members during one year is defined as:

a) 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);

b) income from self-employment (income of entrepreneur, from agricultural holding and from activity);

c) social income (pensions with supplements, social benefits, disability allowances, scholarships, unemployment benefits);

d) family allowances (child allowance, maternity leave compensation, parental allowance, child care assistance);

e) property income (income from renting out rooms or dwellings, income from patents, licenses and other rights, dividends, interests);

f) income in-kind including home production.

In the estimates reported by CSO (2005), data from three years are calculated to the middle year which is used as the reference year.

Data from Transmonee

Earnings: The earnings survey described above.

Income: The estimates are based on the Household Budget Surveys (see above) from the period of three consecutive years, calculated to the middle year which is used as the reference year. Only net items are collected. Since 1997 (1998?) benefits in-kind from employer are included.

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