REPUBLIC OF SLOVENIA
STATISTICAL OFFICE

METHODOLOGICAL EXPLANATION

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LIVING CONDITIONS

This methodological explanation relates to the data releases:

- Living conditions, annually (First Release)
- Living conditions, detailed data, annually (Electronic Release)
- Income, poverty and social exclusion indicators, annually (First Release)
- Income, poverty and social exclusion indicators, detailed data, annually (Electronic Release)
- Energy poverty, annually (First Release)

Ad hoc modules – specific subject areas:

- Living conditions of children, multiannually (First and Electronic Release)
- Health, multiannually (First and Electronic Release)
- Well-being, multiannually (First and Electronic Release)
- Social and cultural participation, multiannually (First and Electronic Release)
- Access to services, multiannually (First and Electronic Release)
- Intergenerational transmission of disadvantages, multiannually (First and Electronic Release)
- Household energy efficiency, multiannually (First and Electronic Release)

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Content

1 PURPOSE

The purpose of the annual Living Conditions survey (EU-SILC – European Union *Statistics on Income and Living Conditions*) is to determine the quality of life in Slovenia, living conditions of household members, their inclusion in the society and the factors influencing their social cohesion.

The data shows the quality of life in Slovenia in view of allocation of disposable income among households, relative poverty and social exclusion for different socio-economic groups of persons and households and to highlight which groups of population are relatively worse off than the rest of the population and are thus more vulnerable to poverty, material deprivation and unemployment.

The key variables are:

- self-assessment of overall life satisfaction (% of persons, average of self-assessment)
- affordability of goods (% of persons)
- share of households with certain problems of housing conditions
- share of households that can afford to pay for one week annual holiday for all household's members away from home
- share of households that can handle unexpected financial expenses
- ability of households to make ends meet (% of households)
- the kind of burden the total housing costs represent to the households (% of households)
- arrears on housing costs, rent, mortgage, hire-purchase instalments or other non-housing loan payments due to inability to pay (% of households)
- share of households receiving material and/or financial help from charities
- at-risk-of-poverty threshold
- at-risk-of-poverty rate before and after social transfers (% and number of persons)
- at-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion rate (% and number of persons)
- severe material and social deprivation rate (% and number of persons)
- very low work intensity rate (% and number of persons)
- relative at-risk-of-poverty gap
- persistent at-risk-of-poverty rate (% and number of persons)
- S80/20 quintile share ratio
- Gini coefficient
- mean disposable income per household member
- mean equivalised disposable income per household member
- median disposable income per household member
- median equivalised disposable income
- overcrowding rate
- housing cost overburden rate
- energy poor households (% and number of households)

2 LEGAL FRAMEWORK

- Annual Programme of Statistical Surveys (LPSR) (only in Slovene)
- National Statistics Act (OJ RS, No. 45/95 and 9/01)
- REGULATION (EC) No 1177/2003 OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL of 16 June 2003 concerning Community statistics on income and living conditions (EU -SILC) (CELEX: 32003R1177) – valid until 2020
- Regulation (EU) 2019/1700 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 10 October 2019 establishing a common framework for European statistics relating to persons and households, based on data at individual level collected from samples, amending Regulations(CELEX:32019R1700)
- Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2019/2242 of 16 December 2019 specifying the technical items of data sets, establishing the technical formats and specifying the detailed arrangements and content of the quality reports on the organization of a sample survey in the income and living conditions domain pursuant to Regulation (EU) 2019/1700 of the European Parliament and of the Council (CELEX:32019R2242)
- Decree on the Criteria for Defining and Assessing the Number of Energy-poor Households (OJ RS, No. 132/2022)

Annual regulations for ad hoc modules:

- COMMISSION REGULATION (EC) No 16/2004 of 6 January 2004 implementing Regulation (EC) No 1177/2003 of the European P arliament and of the Council concerning Community statistics on income and living conditions (EU -SILC) as regards the list of target secondary variables relating to the intergenerational transmission of poverty (CELEX: 32004R0016)
- COMMISSION REGULATION (EC) No 13/2005 of 6 January 2005 implementing Regulation (EC) No 1177/2003 of the European Parliament and of the Council concerning Community statistics on income and living conditions (EU-SILC) as regards the list of target secondary variables relating to 'social participation' (CELEX: 32005R0013)
- COMMISSION REGULATION (EC) No 315/2006 of 22 February 2006 implementing Regulation (EC) No 1177/2003 of the European Parliament and of the Council concerning Community statistics on income and living conditions (EU-SILC) as regards the list of target secondary variables relating to housing conditions (CELEX: 32006R0315)
- COMMISSION REGULATION (EC) No 215/2007 of 28 February 2007 on implementing Regulation (EC) No 1177/2003 of the European Parliament and of the Council concerning Community statistics on income and living conditions (EU-SILC) as regards the list of target secondary variables relating to over-indebtedness and financial exclusion (CELEX: 32007R0215)
- COUNCIL REGULATION (EC) No 362/2008 of 14 April 2008 implementing Regulation (EC) No 1177/2003 of the European Parliament and of the Council concerning Community statistics on income and living

conditions (EU-SILC) as regards the 2009 list of target secondary variables on material deprivation (CELEX: 32008R0362)

- COMMISSION REGULATION (EC) No 646/2009 of 23 July 2009 implementing Regulation (EC) No 1177/2003 of the European Parliament and of the Council concerning Community statistics on income and living conditions (EU-SILC) as regards the 2010 list of target secondary variables on intra-household sharing of resources (CELEX: 32009R0646)
- COMMISSION REGULATION (EU) No 481/2010 of 1 June 2010 implementing Regulation (EC) No 1177/2003 of the European Parliament and of the Council concerning Community statistics on income and living conditions (EU-SILC) as regards the 2011 list of target secondary variables on intergenerational transmission of disadvantage (CELEX: 32010R0481)
- COMMISSION REGULATION (EU) No 1157/2010 of 9 December 2010 implementing Regulation (EC) No 1177/2003 of the European Parliament and of the Council concerning Community statistics on income and living conditions (EU-SILC), as regards the 2012 list of target secondary variables on housing conditions (CELEX: 32010R1157)
- COMMISSION REGULATION (EU) No 62/2012 of 24 January 2012 implementing Regulation (EC) No 1177/2003 of the European Parliament and of the Council concerning Community statistics on income and living conditions (EU-SILC) as regards the 2013 list of target secondary variables on well-being (CELEX: 32012R0062)
- COMMISSION REGULATION (EU) No 112/2013 of 7 February 2013 implementing Regulation (EC) No 1177/2003 of the European Parliament and of the Council concerning Community statistics on income and living conditions (EU-SILC) as regards the 2014 list of target secondary variables on material deprivation (CELEX: 32013R0112)
- COMMISSION REGULATION (EU) No 67/2014 of 27 January 2014 implementing Regulation (EC) No 1177/2003 of the European Parliament and of the Council concerning Community statistics on income and living conditions (EU-SILC) as regards the 2015 list of target secondary variables on social and cultural participation and material deprivation (CELEX: 32014R0067)
- COMMISSION REGULATION (EU) 2015/245 of 16 February 2015 implementing Regulation (EC) No 1177/2003 of the European Parliament and of the Council concerning Community statistics on income and living conditions (EU-SILC) as regards the 2016 list of target secondary variables on access to services (CELEX: 32015R0245)
- COMMISSION REGULATION (EU) 2016/114 of 28 January 2016 implementing Regulation (EC) No 1177/2003 of the European

Parliament and of the Council concerning Community statistics on income and living conditions (EU-SILC) as regards the 2017 list of target secondary variables on health and children's health (CELEX: 32016R0114)

- COMMISSION REGULATION (EU) 2017/310 of 22 February 2017 implementing Regulation (EC) No 1177/2003 of the European Parliament and of the Council concerning Community statistics on income and living conditions (EU-SILC) as regards the list of target secondary variables on material deprivation, well-being and housing difficulties for 2018 **(**CELEX: 32017R0310)
- COMMISSION REGULATION (EU) 2018/174 of 2 February 2018 implementing Regulation (EC) No 1177/2003 of the European Parliament and of the Council concerning Community statistics on income and living conditions (EU-SILC) as regards the list of target secondary variables on intergenerational transmission of disadvantages, household composition and evolution of income for 2019 **(**CELEX: 32018R0174)
- Commission Regulation (EU) 2019/414 of 14 March 2019 implementing Regulation (EC) No 1177/2003 of the European Parliament and of the Council concerning Community statistics on income and living conditions (EU-SILC) as regards the 2020 list of target secondary variables on over-indebtedness, consumption and wealth as well as labour (CELEX: (CELEX: 3A32019R0414)
- General health (child), unmet need for medical examination or treatment, material deprivation (children), living arrangements and conditions of children in separated and blended families (annex ii commission implementing regulation (EU 2019/2242) (ad-hoc module) (CELEX:32019R2242)
- Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2020/1721 of 17 November 2020 specifying technical items of data sets of the sample survey in the income and living conditions domain on health and quality of life pursuant to Regulation (EU) 2019/1700 of the European Parliament and of the Council (CELEX:32020R1721)
- Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2021/2052 of 24 November 2021 specifying technical items of data sets of the sample survey in the income and living conditions domain on Labour market and housing, Intergenerational transmission of advantages and disadvantages, Housing difficulties, and the 2023 ad hoc subject on Households energy efficiency pursuant to Regulation (EU) 2019/1700 of the European Parliament and of the Council (Text with EEA relevance) (CELEX:32021R2052)
- Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2022/2498 of 9 December 2022 specifying technical items of data sets of the sample survey in the income and living conditions domain on access to services pursuant to Regulation (EU) 2019/1700 of the European Parliament and of the Council (CELEX: 32022R2498)

3 UNIT DESCRIBED BY THE PUBLISHED DATA

Units described by the published data on living conditions, income, poverty and social exclusion are private households and persons living in those households. Persons living in collective or institutional households are not included in the survey.

The main observable characteristics of households are housing conditions, financial situation, possession of durables, help of charities, at-risk-of-poverty rate of households, energy poverty, very low work intensity, household type, accommodation tenure status and disposable income of households.

The main observable characteristics of persons are overall life satisfaction, general health and material deprivation – affordability of goods, income inequality, at-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion rate, long-term poverty, educational attainment level, age and gender, most frequent activity status, disposable income, energy poverty and cohesion regions and statistical regions.

Data on which the calculations for indicators on income, poverty and social exclusion are based refer either to households or to household members, while almost all of the indicators are defined at the level of an individual, i.e. they are calculated for a person and not for a household. The indicators are calculated with the help of weights for the total population living in private households in Slovenia.

4 SELECTION OF OBSERVATION UNIT

Observation units are selected one-person or multi-person households. Observation units are all household members who participated in the Living Conditions Survey (EU-SILC). The survey only covers private households. Persons living in collective households (e.g. old peoples homes, social-welfare institutions, prisons, religion institutions, etc.) are not included in the survey.

A household is any family or other group of persons who live together and spend their income together for basic life needs (housing, food, etc.), regardless of whether all members live permanently in the place where the household resides, or some of them due to work, education or other reasons for a longer period of time – up to 12 months (until 2020 up to 6 months) – live elsewhere in Slovenia or abroad. Household is also person living alone in the place of the survey and not having their own household elsewhere (one-person household). Such person can live alone in a dwelling or together with other persons in the same dwelling (e.g. single-person home), if they do not share their income together with other persons.

Students are members of the household if they live in a student dormitory, rented apartment, etc., but have regular contact with the household. If they have their own household elsewhere and only come home to visit, they are not considered household members. Students who are on study exchanges and/or

studying abroad are household members if their continuous absence does not last more than 12 months (up to 6 months until 2020).

The Living Conditions Survey (EU-SILC) is a sample survey. The base source for the sampling frame construction is the Central Population Register. The sampling frame consists of persons who are at the time of sample selection residents of the Republic of Slovenia, are aged 16 or more and don't live in institutions (e.g. old peoples homes, social-welfare institutions, prisons, monasteries, military barracks, etc.).

Sample design is two-stage stratified sample. For stratification, we use a combination of twelve statistical regions (NUTS3) and five settlement types. In each stratum we initially select the primary sampling units (PSU) and then in each selected PSU we select the persons. Each selected person leads us to the households where we then collect data for the household as a whole, some data for all household members and some data only for the selected person (if the household is appropriate for interviewing).

Sample design is based on four-year rotational scheme. Selected households are kept in the sample four consecutive years, meaning that each sample consists of four rotational groups. Each year one rotational group is excluded from the sample, while one new rotational group is included. Each rotational group must be representative for the target population.

Gross sample size is approximately 13,000 households. Because some of the selected households refuse to take part in the survey or cannot be contacted or are not eligible, the final, net sample consists of approximately 8,500 households and of approximately 25,000 persons. A special case is 2021: the sample was greatly increased, due to solely telephone interviewing, with 32,000 households selected. Due to unavailability of telephone numbers, the final net sample size was about 7,100 households or about 20,000 persons.

Table 1: Number of households and persons participating in EU-SILC

EU-SILC survey year	Number of households	Number of persons
2005	8.287	27.679
2006	9.478	31.276
2007	8.707	28.570
2008	9.028	28.958
2009	9.282	29.576
2010	9.364	29.520
2011	9.247	28.747
2012	9.205	28.064
2013	9.001	27.265
2014	9.189	27.697
2015	8.685	26.150
2016	8.585	25.637
2017	8.801	26.306
2018	8.669	25.843

2019	8.590	25.253
2020	8.539	24.794
2021	7.164	19.677
2022	8.092	22.301
2023	8.432	23.273
2024	8.656	23.636

5 SOURCES AND METHODS OF DATA COLLECTION

We collect data annually.

Survey data are collected with the Survey on Living Conditions (EU-SILC - Statistics on Income and Living Conditions). The data in this survey are produced by:

- a personal interview based on the living conditions (EU-SILC) questionnaire;
- a telephone interview based on the living conditions (EU-SILC) questionnaire;
- administrative and other databases outside SURS;
- sources within SURS:
    - Persons in employment (DAK);
    - Structure of population (DEM-PREB/ČL) and Socioeconomic characteristics of population and migrants (SEL-SOC);
    - Income of the population (RAVEN-DOH).

The EU-SILC survey consists of two parts or sources: the survey – CATI and CAPI (EU-SILC survey year) and the register and administrative data for the year prior to the survey (income reference year).

Telephone interviewing (CATI) takes place approximately two and a half months (from mid-January to end of March). Face-to-face interviewing (CAPI) takes place about five months in the first half of the year (until mid-June). Respondents are informed in advance about the time of interviewing and the arrival of the interviewer. Participation in the survey is voluntary. In this period interviewers call the household that had already participated in the survey and therefore the questionnaire is slightly shorter, because we collected some data earlier and such data are only verified. The field interviewing is a little bit longer, because interviewers must collect all the data. The interviewers visit the households that participate in the survey for the first time and all households that had already participated in the survey, but they do not have a phone or they did not wish to confide their phone number. In addition, after completion of CATI we arranged for face-to-face interviewing also all those households that could not be contacted by telephone, those that wanted to be interviewed on the field, and those that had moved to another private household Slovenia.

Data collection in 2020 – the emergence of the COVID-19 epidemic

Due to the COVID-19 epidemic, in 2020 we were forced to adjust the method as well as the period of data collection. In 2020, we collected data in the usual way (described above) until the closure of the country in mid-March. We continued collecting from mid-May to mid-September. Also for the first survey, in order to prevent the spread of infections, respondents were offered a telephone survey (CATI). Nevertheless, most surveys were conducted in person in the field (CAPI). Due to the COVID-19 epidemic and two periods of data collection, i.e. before the health crisis (January–March) and during the health crisis (after the first wave of the COVID-19 epidemic May–September), the data for 2020 are not fully comparable with the data from previous years.

Data collection in 2021 – continuation of the COVID-19 epidemic

Due to the COVID-19 epidemic, the data collection following the established procedure that had been in use until the COVID-19 outbreak was not possible. Data were collected only by Computer Assisted Telephone Interviewing (CATI). Mainly due to unavailability of telephone numbers in public databases, the sample was greatly increased. The response rate was considerably lower than in previous years, when data for first interviewing were collected by Computer Assisted Personal Interviewing (CAPI). The data collection period was longer than in previous years (with the exception of 2020), from February to the end of September. Due to the mentioned special circumstances, the data are not fully comparable with the data from previous years.

With the Living Conditions Survey, we collect data referring to the following thematic sets:

- Demographic data on household members and their relationships
- Employment status and education
- Ownership of the dwelling
- Housing costs and rent
- Opinion questions about the financial situation
- Availability of consumer durable goods and other goods
- Material deprivation – affordability of goods
- Children's care
- Certain incomes and help from charity organisations
- Money transfers among households
- Voluntary insurances (pension and life insurance)
- Employment benefits and use of company car for private purposes
- Use of goods from own production
- Income of households with a farm
- Change of net income
- Health and accessibility of doctors
- Well-being (overall life satisfaction, satisfaction with financial situations, personal relationships, thrust in others)

In addition to the standard questions that are asked every year, we include an additional set of questions (ad hoc module) specific for each year, with which we collect data that further highlight the living conditions of people. Until 2020 the contents of the modules was the following:

Table 2: Contents of the modules until 2020

Year	Contents of the ad hoc module
2005	Intergenerational transmission of poverty
2006	Social participation
2007	Housing conditions
2008	Over-indebtedness and financial exclusion
2009	Material deprivation
2010	Intra-household sharing of resources
2011	Intergenerational transmission of disadvantages
2012	Housing conditions and accessibility to services
2013	Wellbeing
2014	Material deprivation
2015	Social and cultural participation
2016	Access to services
2017	Health and childrens health
2018	Well-being
2019	Intergenerational transmission of disadvantages
2020	Over-indebtedness, consumption and wealth

With the introduction of the new regulation - starting in 2021 - the collection and content of ad-hoc modules is predetermined. The table below shows the areas that will be repeated every 3 years or every 6 years. In addition to predetermined topics, an area reflecting current needs is additionally included every 2 years.

Table 3: Contents of the modules until from 2021 onwards

Content	3 or 6-year rolling module	Year							
		2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028
Children (Material deprivation and Health)	3-year	X			X			X	
Health	3-year		X			X			X
Labour & Housing conditions	3-year			X			X		
Quality of life and Social and cultural participation	6-year		X						X
Intergenerational transmission of disadvantages and housing difficulties	6-year			X					

Access to services	6-year				X				
Over-indebtedness, consumption and wealth	6-year						X		
Living arrangements and conditions of children in separated and blended families	Ad-hoc	X							
Household energy efficiency	Ad-hoc			X					
Energy and environment	Ad-hoc					X			
To be defined	Ad-hoc							X	

Administrative sources of data and other databases outside SURS are:

- Financial Administration of the Republic of Slovenia: income tax and other sources
- Employment Service of Slovenia: unemployment benefits, financial aid, register of unemployed persons
- Ministry of Labour, Family, Social Affairs and Equal Opportunities: social and family benefits, scholarships
- Ministry of Agriculture and the Environment: agricultural subsidies
- Ministry of the Interior: Central Population Register, Records of Households
- Pension and Disability Insurance Institute: pensions and other sources
- Health Insurance Institute: activity status for inactive persons
- National Institute of Public Health (NIJZ): number of days of sick leave

We obtain data from institutions on the basis of cooperation agreements and technical protocols on the transmission of microdata to SURS. All these data are combined in the statistical survey Income of the population (RAVEN-DOH), from where we take them for the needs of the EU-SILC survey.

We also obtain some demographic data from our own statistical sources DEM-PREB/ČL and SEL-SOC and data on persons in employment (DAK statistical survey).

All financial data from administrative sources refer to the previous year or to the year before the EU-SILC survey (reference year for income). Other ("non-financial") data refer partly to the previous year and partly to the current year (the year of EU-SILC implementation). We link the data obtained from the mentioned sources with the data obtained with the questionnaire. By using registers and administrative resources, we significantly reduce the burden on the respondents, and at the same time, the implementation of the survey is considerably cheaper.

6 DEFINITIONS

A household is any family or other group of persons who live together and spend their income together for basic life needs (housing, food, etc.), regardless of whether all members live permanently in the place where the household resides, or some of them due to work, education or other reasons for a longer period of time – up to 12 months (until 2020 up to 6 months) – live elsewhere in Slovenia or abroad. Household is also person living alone in the place of the survey and not having their own household elsewhere (one-person household). Such person can live alone in a dwelling or together with other persons in the same dwelling (e.g. single-person home), if they do not share their income together with other persons.

Students are members of the household if they live in a student dormitory, rented apartment, etc., but have regular contact with the household. If they have their own household elsewhere and only come home to visit, they are not considered household members. Students who are on study exchanges and/or studying abroad are household members if their continuous absence does not last more than 12 months (up to 6 months until 2020).

Housing

Housing conditions

The data relate to various indicators of housing conditions of households and based on the declaration of households:

- **Bad dwelling conditions** are measured by three questions: if households have problems with a leaking roof, damp walls/floors/foundation, or rot in window frames or the floor. Until year 2008 we were collecting data about bad dwelling condition with only one question, from the year 2008 we collect this data with three separate questions, that's why results from year 2008 on are not fully comparable with the years before;
- **Not adequately warm dwelling** means that the households financially cannot afford to keep their homes adequately warm;
- **Too dark dwelling** means that households consider their dwelling as too dark, not having enough day-light. This does not take into account the weather conditions;
- **Problems with noise** means that the households have problems with noise from their neighbours or from the street (traffic, industry, firms;
- **Environmental problems** means that the households have problems such as: pollution, grime or other environmental problems caused by traffic or industry;
- **Crime in the area** means that the households have problems with crime violence or vandalism in the area.

Housing deprivation rate by item is the percentage of persons who are deprived of each housing deprivation item. The indicator is calculated for the following items:

1) Bad dwelling conditions (the percentage of persons living in dwellings with leaking roof, damp walls/floor/foundation or rot in window frames/floor);

2) Bath or shower in the dwelling (the percentage of persons who do not have a bath or shower in the dwelling);

3) Indoor flushing toilet for sole use of the household (the percentage of persons who do not have indoor flushing toilet for sole use of the household);

4) Too dark dwelling (the percentage of persons considering their dwelling as too dark, not having enough daylight).

Housing deprivation rate by number of items is the percentage of persons deprived of 1, 2, 3 or 4 housing deprivation items. We also publish the percentage of persons who are not deprived of none of the mentioned four items (0 items).

Overcrowding rate is the percentage of persons living in dwellings with not enough rooms in view of the number of household members. The dwelling is overcrowded if it does not have one room per household and at the same time one room per couple in the household, one room for each single person aged 18 or more, one room per pair of single persons of the same gender between 12 and 17 years of age, one room for each single person between 12 and 17 years of age and not included in the previous category, and one room per pair of children under 12 years of age. Changes of this indicator are explained in detail in chapter Breaks in time series.

Household energy efficiency

The data refer to various indicators of household energy efficiency and are based on the statements given by households.

The main heating method in the dwelling – the main heating system used in the dwelling.

- **District heating network / teleheating** is the distribution of thermal energy in the form of steam or hot water from a central source of production through a network to multiple buildings or sites, for the use of space or process heating.
- **Central heating system** is used if thermal energy is provided either from an installation in the building or in its immediate proximity, installed to heat several building units, without regard to the source of energy. Central heating differs from district heating in that heat generation occurs in one place, such as a furnace room or basement in the building, and is distributed throughout the building.
- **Heat pump** receives thermal energy from the environment and emits it in heated rooms, making use of the natural heat collector of the environment. Ground and surface water, geothermal heat, solar energy and outside air can be used as energy sources. The heat pump belongs to "central heating".
- **Individual heating system** is located only in the dwelling and includes different ways of distributing heat inside the room or rooms, e.g. stove,

radiators, boiler. It includes floor heating (e.g. each flat in the block has a gas stove), storage heater, fixed electric radiators, IR panels, air conditioning, rustic stove, stove, and fireplace.
- **Non-fixed heating** includes portable heaters such as an electric radiator or a fan heater, which can be easily moved from one room to another.

Main energy source - the main energy source used for heating the dwelling.

- **Wood logs**: firewood or wood, various pieces of wood
- **Gas** (natural or propane)
- **Renewable energy**: included are heat pumps, solar energy (solar collectors), wind energy, geothermal energy, etc.
- **Oil** (extra light fuel oil)
- **District heat**: the heat source is a heating plant, thermal power plant, etc.
- **Biomass** (wood pellets, chips, briquettes)
- **Electricity**: included are air conditioning, fixed electric radiators or electric underfloor heating
- **Coal**

The number and type of renovation measures implemented to improve the efficiency of the building in the last five years. The following measures are taken into account:

- **Improved insulation of external or internal walls**
- **Improved roof insulation**
- **Improved floor insulation**
- **Replacement of windows**: replacement of single-glazed windows with two- or three-glazed windows
- **Replacement of the heating system** with a better or more efficient ones

The share of households according to the number of implemented measures is shown: three or more measures, two measures, one measure or no measures. Among households where at least one measure was implemented on the building in which they live, the shares of households by type of measures implemented - listed above - to improve energy efficiency are also shown.

Type of windows in the dwelling:

- **Single glazing**: windows are made of a single pane of glass
- **Double glazing:** windows are made of two panes of glass
- **Triple glazing:** windows are made of at least three panes of glass
- **Mixed single and double/triple glazing:** if different types of windows are used in the dwelling, some of which are single glazed and others (at least one) double or triple glazed
- **Mixed double and triple glazing:** different types of windows are used in the dwelling, some of which are double-glazed and some triple-glazed

Inability to keep the dwelling comfortably cool during summer: we measure the household's opinion whether the household is able to keep the dwelling comfortably cool during the summer, taking into account the insulation of the dwelling and the cooling system in place.

Inability to keep the dwelling comfortably warm during winter: we measure the household's opinion whether they are able to keep the dwelling comfortably warm in winter, taking into account the insulation of the dwelling and the heating system in place.

Housing difficulties

Housing difficulties: The data refer to experiences with potential housing difficulties during their lifetime and are based on statements from persons aged 16 or older. Housing difficulties refer to situations where a person, at any point in their life, did not have a place to live (either owned or rented) and was therefore forced to temporarily reside elsewhere.

Experience of housing difficulties – potential housing difficulties a person experienced at any point in their life and the type of temporary accommodation they resided in at that time:

- **staying with friends or relatives temporarily:** the person was forced to move in with friends, family, or relatives as they did not have another place of residence (where it was not guaranteed that they could stay long-term, for example, they did not have their own room/bed),
- **staying in emergency or other temporarily accommodation:** short-term accommodation for persons without housing, for example, for persons who have experienced domestic violence, a safe house, victim support centres, accommodations for undocumented immigrants, homeless shelters, and temporary housing units,
- **staying in a place not intended as a permanent home**: any building that is not suitable for permanent residence, such as a shack, cabin, or mobile home,
- **sleeping rough or sleeping in public space:** residing on the streets or public places without shelter that could be defined as living space,
- **no previous housing difficulties.**

Main reason for housing difficulties – the most important reason for housing difficulties:

- **relationship or family problems,**
- **health problems,**
- **unemployment,**
- **end of rental contract,**
- **uninhabitable accommodation:** such as shack, cabin, or mobile home,
- **leaving an institution after a long stay with no home to go to,**
- **financial problems / insufficient income,**
- **other.**

Exit from housing difficulties – reason to get out of housing difficulties:

- **existing, new or renewed relationship with family or partner,**
- **addressed health problems,**
- **gained employment,**
- **moved into social or subsidised private housing,**

- **other,**
- **still experiencing housing difficulties.**

Abilities of households

The data relating to various indicators of the financial position of households and based on the declaration of households:

- **One week annual holiday***:* seven days of annual holiday away from home, either in a second home, with friends or relatives or in a trade union facility, are taken into account. It is essential to learn whether one week annual holiday can be afforded by all household members;
- **A meal with meat or vegetarian equivalent every second day***:* it is essential to learn whether a household can afford high-quality food.
- **Unexpected expenses***:* it is essential to learn whether *a* household can handle unexpected financial expenses from its own resources without asking for financial help from anybody or taking out a loan. The amounts of unexpected expenses: for 2005 EUR 350, for 2006 EUR 375, for 2007 EUR 440, for 2008 EUR 470, for 2009 EUR 495, for 2010 EUR 545, from 2011 to 2018 600 EUR and for 2019 and 2020 EUR 650, for 2021 700 EUR, for 2022 750 EUR, for 2023 770 EUR, for 2024 830 EUR. The amount of unexpected expenses is the amount of monthly at-risk-of-poverty threshold from the previous year (rounded amount) for a one-member household. For detailed information see the methodology for the field “Income, Poverty and Social Exclusion”, methodological explanation entitled *»Income, poverty and social exclusion indicators«* in the chapter Definitions - AT-RISK-OF-POVERTY THRESHOLD - link listed under chapter »Other methodological materials«.
- **Ability of households to make ends meet***: a* household representative expresses his/her opinion about how the household makes ends meet, i.e. how it pays all monthly household expenses in relation to all net income sources from all household members.
- **Households by savings in a typical month:** a household representative expresses their opinion about the financial situation of their household in a typical month: household puts money aside; household needs to draw on savings; household needs to borrow money; household neither puts money aside nor needs to draw on savings or borrow.
- **Ability of households to maintain the same standard of living using only savings:** a household representative expresses their opinion how long their household (without receiving any income) will be able to maintain the same standard of living using savings.

Housing costs

The total housing costs including mortgage, rent, water, sewage removal, refuse removal, electricity supply and heating costs. The household representative expresses what kind of burden the total housing costs represent to his/her household: a heavy burden, somewhat a burden or not burden at all.The data are shown in the sub-area 'Financial burdens'.

Housing cost overburden rate is the percentage of persons living in households where the total housing costs (net of housing allowances) represent

more than 40% of the total disposable household income (net of housing allowances). In the calculation of the housing cost burden all annual costs connected with the household's right to live in the accommodation are included (housing and mortgage interest payment, rental payments, structural insurance, regular maintenance and repairs, services and charges - sewage removal, refuse removal and the costs of utilities - water, electricity, gas, heating, etc.), net of housing allowances. Housing cost burden (the share of housing costs in the total disposable household income) is the same for all of the persons in the same household.

Median of the housing cost burden distribution is the median (middle value) of the distribution of the share of total housing costs (net of housing allowances) in the total disposable household income (net of housing allowances). 12% e.g. means that half of all persons spend more than 12% of disposable household income for housing costs and half spend less. All persons are distributed from the lowest to the highest housing cost burden. The share of the person in the middle of the distribution is the median of the housing cost burden.

Financial burdens of households

The data refer to repayments of loans or instalment purchases they have in the household (any member of the household) and to housing costs.

Loans or instalment purchases: all loans taken form a bank or other financial institution, as well as from non-banking organizations (payday loan company or pawnbroker/cash converter) and all approved instalment purchases at the provider of services or goods, revolving loans (for example loans related to credit cards, but only those that are overdue) and loans from relatives/friends (if they borrowed money from relatives, friends, acquaintances).

A household (one or more of their members) can have one or more loans or instalment purchases for various purposes (listed below).

Loans or instalment purchases for the following purposes:

- **Purchase or renovation of property**: included are loans for the *purchase of the main residence* (including all housing loans that are not mortgages) and loans for *renovation of the main residence* (major investments are taken into account, such as replacement of windows, walls, facade, bathroom renovation, purchase of stoves, replacement of central heating, radiators, underfloor heating) or for the purchase of other property (e.g. holiday homes, other dwellings, garages, business premises, agricultural buildings or other types of real estate, land or plots, etc.) that the household acquired with a loan, including a mortgage loan. The property can be located in Slovenia or abroad;
- **Furniture, home furnishings**: included are all loans or instalment purchases for all types of furniture (kitchen furniture, living room furniture, dining room, hallway, bathroom, bedroom, children's room, computer room, garden furniture, etc.), home furnishings (mattresses, lighting equipment, blinds, mirrors, decorative items, etc.), household appliances and white goods (refrigerator, freezer, washing machine, dryer, dishwasher, sewing machine, microwave oven, stove, air conditioner,

heaters, cleaning devices, etc.). Equipment for receiving, recording and reproducing sound or video is also included (radio, TV, video and DVD recorder, home cinema system, portable TV, MP3, MP4, iPod, etc.);
- **Means of transport**: included are loans or leasing for all types of means of transport such as cars, vans, motorcycles, mopeds, trailers, bicycles and other means of transport;
- **Holidays**: included are loans or instalment purchases for trips, package tours/arrangements, accommodation costs, etc.
- **Healthcare**: included are all health services and pharmaceutical products paid by the household in instalments or via a loan.
- **Education**: included are loans or instalments for schooling, studies, educational and training courses, etc.
- **Cover daily living expenses**: included are purchase of food and other expenses necessary for daily life (including purchase of energy products such as fuel oil).
- **Finance own business or professional activity**: included are business loans for financing a business idea, starting a business, etc.
- **Refinance another loan**: included are household loans for repaying other loans, i.e. refinancing any other loan.
- **Help relatives or friends**: included are any loans or instalment purchases to help relatives or friends. This can be for the purchase of an apartment, the renovation of their apartment (purchasing a stove, replacing central heating, etc.), the purchase of their furniture, household equipment, household appliances or any credit or instalment purchase intended for relatives or friends;
- **Other purposes**: included are various other loans or instalment purchases, e.g. mobile phone instalments, housing insurance instalments, and car insurance instalments. Anything not covered in other answer categories.

Indebted households: households that had to repay at least one loan or instalment purchase are taken into account.

Average monthly repayment amount of the loan or instalment purchase of indebted households: the monthly amounts of all loans or instalment purchases together (if the household had to repay several loans or instalment purchases) are taken into account.

The household representative expresses **what kind of burden the repayments of debts** from hire purchase or repayments of debts from non-housing costs represent to his/her household: a heavy burden, somewhat a burden or not burden at all.

Arrears of households

Arrears of households to pay their financial obligations in the last 12 months prior to the survey (due to financial reasons) are taken into account:

- Arrears on *hire-purchase instalments* or other *non-housing loan payments*
    - **Non-housing loan payments** are all loans or credits that are not in connection with the purchase of a dwelling in which they live.

Covered are all consumer loans and credits which have predetermined conditions and repayment instalments and must be taken from the bank. For example, for a car loan, a leasing for a car, motorcycle or other technical equipment, loans for vacations, furniture, etc., including the credits for a second dwelling, a second home, etc.

- **Hire-purchase instalments** are all approved purchases at the provider of services or goods. For example, the purchase of household appliances, equipment and small pieces of furniture, of heating oil by instalments, of holidays by instalments, etc. Hire-purchase by credit cards and debit cards is also included.

- Arrears on utility bills:

  - Arrears on **utility bills** include the event of a delay in paying (unable to pay on time) utility bills (water, sewage removal, refuse removal, electricity supply and heating costs). Rent and mortgage refund are not included. Most households (99%) have utility bills, and each year about 1% of households do not have utility bills (no housing costs). Households that do not have utility bills are considered in the 'never' response category.

- Arrears on *non-housing bills*:

  - Arrears on **non-housing bills** include telephone bills, Internet, television, kindergarten, school meals, health insurance, tuition fees, etc.

Material and/or financial help from charities

Material help includes packages with food and washing powder, used clothing and shoes, crockery, kitchen utensils, bedding, hygiene accessories, school supplies, children equipment. Financial help includes payment of utility bills (rent, housing costs, heating, electricity, etc.), payment of medical services, insurance, buying new clothes, shoes, payment of kindergarten, lunch, snacks in schools, school in nature, holidays of socially disadvantaged children.

In the **subjective assessment of changes in household income**, households estimate the amount of monthly net income of all household members in the current year compared to the last 12 months. In the event that income has changed (increased or decreased), households also state the most important reason for the increase or decrease.

General health

Measurement of self-perceived health is subjective. At the time of the survey the person perceives his/her health in the general rather than the present state of health, as the question is not intended to measure temporary health problems. It is expected to include the different dimensions of health, i.e. psychical, social an emotional functioning and biomedical signs and symptoms. It omits any reference to an age as respondents are not specifically asked to

compare their health with others of the same age or with their own previous or future health state.

Functional limitations:

- **Long-standing limitations**: the person assesses the extent to which they are long-standing limited in normal activities due to health problems or injuries. Limitations in activities that the person usually does or deals with, e.g. self-care, transportation, work and school activities, activities at home and in leisure time, are taken into account. Only permanent limitation/disability is taken into account, i.e. disability that has lasted for at least 6 months. Possible answers: severely limited, limited but not severely, not limited at all.

Determinants of health:

- **Physical activities (excluding working):** the person estimates how often in a typical week they do sports, fitness or recreational (leisure) physical activity. Only activities that cause at least a small increase in breathing or heart rate and are performed for at least 10 minutes continuously are included. Cycling or walking to work, school or errands should also be included. Possible answers: twice or more a day, once a day, 4 to 6 times a week, 1 to 3 times a week, less than once a week, never.
- **Eating fruit and vegetables**: the person estimates how often in a typical week they eat fruit and vegetables. Possible answers: twice or more a day, once a day, 4 to 6 times a week, 1 to 3 times a week, less than once a week, never.

    - **Fruit** can be fresh or frozen, cut into small pieces or mashed (puréed). Canned or dried fruits are included. All fruit juices are excluded and are not considered.
    - Fresh or frozen **vegetables** are included. They may be cut into small pieces or mashed (puréed). Canned vegetables are also included. Legumes (beans, lentils) and vegetable dishes (cooked as well as cold) are included. Potatoes are excluded as well as any food products that include ingredients other than vegetables like vegetable pies, soups (cold or warm) or any other cooked meal with ingredients other than vegetables. All vegetable juices are excluded and are not considered. *See also Chapter 9.2 FACTORS INFLUENCING COMPARABILITY OVER TIME (year 2022).*

Health care:

- **Healthcare activities:**

    - **Medical care** covers all medical services (examinations, treatments, rehabilitation, preventive examinations (inpatient, outpatient, day, and home care), medical examination for work, for drivers licence, etc.) provided by or under the direct supervision of medical doctors (general and specialist medical practitioners). The data refer to the entire household and to the period of one year before the survey. If at least one member used at least one healthcare service, they then

expressed their opinion about financial burden of out-of-pocket expenditure at the point of use or of payment for medical care: Heavy burden, Somewhat burden, Not a burden at all. The category Not a burden at all also includes all services that were provided for free.

- **Dental care** covers all dental services, dental examinations or treatments provided by or under the direct supervision of stomatologists (dentists) or by dental hygienist. The data refer to the entire household and to the period of one year before the survey. If at least one member used at least one dental service, they then expressed their opinion about financial burden of out-of-pocket expenditure at the point of use or of payment for dental care: Heavy burden, Somewhat burden, Not a burden at all. The category Not a burden at all also includes all services that were provided for free.
- **Medicines** are all products used to alleviate symptoms, prevent illness, or improve poor health. They can be pills, drops, syrups, gels, ointments, food supplements and similar products; prescribed or non-prescribed. However, contraceptive pills are not taken into account, unless they have been prescribed for treatment (as medicine). Also, herbal teas are not considered unless they are intended as medicine. The data refer to the entire household and to the period of one year before the survey. A member of the household assesses the financial burden of out-of-pocket expenditure at the point of use or of payment for medicines for the entire household: Heavy burden, Somewhat burden, Not a burden at all. The category Not a burden at all also includes all medicines for which they did not have to pay/pay extra.

Overall satisfaction: at the time of the survey the respondents subjectively assess on a scale from 0 (Not at all satisfied) to 10 (Completely satisfied) how they are satisfied with different aspects of their life:

- with their **life as a whole**: for example with a job, family, health, housing, the financial situation of the household, place of residence, friends, social life, personal relationships, leisure, green recreational areas, etc.;
- with **personal relationships** with family, friends, neighbours and other people they know;
- with **amount of leisure time:** with the amount of time they have available to do things they like doing;
- with **financial situation** of their households;
- with **job satisfaction**: satisfaction with the tasks performed, workplace atmosphere, pay and hours, etc.

Being happy: it refers to the respondents feeling, self-related effects or emotions: how much of the time over the last four weeks has the respondent been happy: all of the time, most of the time, some of the time, a little of the time, none of the time.

Feeling lonely: it refers to the respondents feeling, self-related effects or emotions: how much of the time over the last four weeks has the respondent been feeling lonely: all of the time, most of the time, some of the time, a little of the time, none of the time.

Help from others: it refers to the respondent's possibility to ask for help (any kind of help: moral, material or financial) from relatives, friends or neighbours. The question is about the possibility for the respondent to ask for help whether they need it or not. Only relatives, friends, neighbours or other people who don't live in the same household as the respondent are considered. *Material help* should be understood as concerning money, a loan or possessions (including consumer goods such as groceries, objects of daily use etc.). *Non-material help* should be understood as help to do some activities or moral support. In this category, the respondent should therefore think if they have somebody to talk to when they need moral support, somebody who could help them if they were sick, or whom they could ask to do or collect something for them etc.

Trust in others: the respondents subjectively assess on a scale from 0 (Do not trust at all) to 10 (Trust completely) the level of trust in others. Others should be treated as people with whom the respondent is not acquainted (family, friends, neighbours, etc., should be excluded). The issue here is general trust in people in society – social trust as a fundamental value or belief, moral standards of the society in which we live.

Attendance of live cultural performances and cultural sites: we measure if (and if yes, how many times) in the period of one year before the survey a person aged 16 and over went to see:

- **cinema:** included are indoor as well as outdoor cinema;
- **live sport events:** included are any live sport events, whether performed by professionals or amateurs; attending an event to watch one's own children should be included.

The following answers are possible: yes – at most 3 times; yes – more than 3 times; no – cannot afford it; no – lack of interest; no – difficult accessibility or distance; no – lack of time; no – watches on TV or internet; no – other reasons (COVID-19 and related measures are also included in this category for 2022).

Attendance of live cultural performances and cultural sites: in the period of one year before the survey among persons aged 16 and over, we measure the number of times going to the:

- **live cultural performances:** included are any live performances, whether performed by professionals or amateurs, for example plays, concerts, operas, ballet and dance performances, performances involving children, other live cultural performances.
- **cultural sites:** included are cultural sites such as historical monuments, museums, art galleries, archaeological sites, etc., visited in Slovenia as well as abroad.

The following answers are possible: yes – at most 3 times; yes – more than 3 times; no – cannot afford it; no – lack of interest; no – difficult accessibility or distance; no – lack of time; no – other reasons (COVID-19 and related measures are also included in this category for 2022). The shares of participation (yes/no) in individual live cultural performances and cultural sites are also shown.

Getting together and contacts with relatives and friends: we measure how often a person aged 16 or over usually **gets together** with friends and relatives (in the broadest sense) who do not live in the same household or how often they are **in contact** with friends and relatives, by phone, SMS, post or internet (e.g. e-mail, Skype, Facebook, Google talk, etc.). The following answers are possible: daily, every week (not every day), several times a month (not every week), once a month, at least once a year (less than once a month), never. In the case of getting together and contacts with relatives, the answer category: 'has no relatives' is also possible.

Volunteer work: we measure whether in the period of one year before the survey a person aged 16 or over participated in:

- **Formal organisation-based volunteer work:** included are any unpaid voluntary activities for or through an organization, a formal group or a club, and if yes, we measure also in what type of organisation the person spent the most time volunteering:
    - **Charity organization** (fire brigade, first aid, recovery aid, self-help society, society for helping people in need, social services, mountain rescue service, local community, free legal aid, international volunteering, political organization, etc.)
    - **Cultural organization** (theatre group, choir, artistic club, etc.)
    - **Sports organization** (mountaineering association, football team/club, etc.)
    - **Religious organization** of any faith
    - **Other formal organizations** (tourist association, pensioners' association, hunting association, active farmers' wives, youth association, student club, environmental protection organization, animal protection association, teaching aid, professional association, trade union, etc.)

- **Informal unorganized volunteer work:** included are any informal unpaid activities that are not arranged by any organisation. This includes activities such as helping other people, including family members not living in the same household (e.g. cooking for others, taking care of people in hospitals/at home, taking people for a walk or to do their shopping), helping animals (e.g. taking care of homeless or wild animals), other informal voluntary activities such as cleaning a beach or a forest, etc.

Affordability of goods

We measure if a person buys at least some new clothes that had not been previously worn, if a person has two pairs of properly fitting shoes, if a person gets together with friends/relatives at least once per month for lunch/dinner, if a person regularly participates in leisure activities that are to be paid, if a person freely spends a small amount of money per week on themselves without consulting anyone, and if a person has internet access from home. A person is materially deprived if he or she cannot afford specific goods due to financial reasons.

Possession of durables

In possession of goods (telephone, colour TV, personal computer, washing machine and car), it is not important if household is an owner of certain goods or not, important is that it can use it. The reason why the household does not have the certain good could be due to financial reasons – it cannot afford it or the households does not possess the good because of other reasons – it does not need.

A combined vehicle (van) is also regarded as a car. If the household uses a company vehicle for private purposes, or if it uses a company PC or company mobile phone for private purposes it is also taken into account. The operator of a mobile phone is not important.

1) Home Care

- **A household with a person** (including children) **who needs help or care at home** due to a long-term physical or mental illness, disability or old age. Considered are health conditions that have already lasted or are expected to last at least six months (for a single person). Not included are persons who need assistance only temporarily, e.g. during recovery or after an injury. Assistance includes any kind of help from another person, regardless of whether the help is professional/formal (provided by external, trained, and paid providers) or informal/voluntary (usually provided by other household members, relatives, friends or neighbours).**Receiving professional home care** from a professional healthcare worker or a professional/paid care worker. Home care includes health care and/or social care.

    - **Home health care** includes wound care, blood, urine or stool sampling for laboratory tests, blood pressure measurement, pain relief, administration of medication or injections, etc. Home health care is provided by health professionals, usually a community nurse, and in the case of newborns or infants, also a midwife. Part of the health care may also be provided by a caregiver of a family member (previously referred to as a “family assistant”), in cooperation with the personal doctor of the person receiving care.
    - **Home social care** includes daily basic activities (ADL) and instrumental activities of daily living (IADL). These are services under the "Home Assistance" program, typically provided by a social care worker or a personal assistant. This also includes a caregiver of a family member (formerly "family assistant") or a parent receiving partial compensation for lost income. The providers of the "Home Assistance" service are various care institutions or homes for the elderly. Personal assistants may be employed by a personal assistance provider or operate as self-employed (sole proprietors).

        - **Basic daily activities (ADL)** include help in feeding, washing, dressing, moving around, preparing for sleep, changing incontinence pads and other basic daily activities.
        - **Instrumental daily activities (IADL)** include preparing and serving meals, delivering meals, helping with household chores, shopping, transportation services, socializing, and other supportive daily tasks.

- **Unmet needs for receiving professional home care** include households that are already receiving either health care and/or social care at home but would like to receive it to a greater extent (e.g. more frequently, for more hours), as well as households that are not yet receiving professional home care but would like to do so.
- **The main reason for unmet needs for professional home care services** includes households that have expressed a need to receive professional home care (currently not receiving it), as well as those households that would like to receive professional home care to a greater extent (e.g. more frequently, for more hours).

2) Public transport

Public transport

Public transport includes a variety of transit options such as buses and trains. Taxis, Uber, bicycles, etc., that the person can pay for/rent privately at their own convenience should not be considered.

- **Frequency of use of public transport** (bus, train, school transport): we measure how often a person aged 16 or older has used public transport in the 12 months prior to the survey: every day, weekly (not every day), monthly (not every week), less than once a month, never. The frequency refers to what applies for the majority of the year or the majority of months within a one-year period. The category 'every day' includes persons who use public transport daily, i.e. at least five days in a typical week.
- **Main reason for not using regularly public transport:** included are persons aged 16 or older who did not use public transport at all in the 12 months prior to the survey or used it less than once a month. If multiple reasons are given, the one that best describes their situation is recorded. Other reasons include those who prefer to travel by car instead of public transport (for example, because public transport is not frequent enough, would take too much time or they simply do not consider using public transport).
- **Financial burden of public transport costs:** these data are collected at the household level. The burden of paying costs related to public transport is shown only for those households where at least one member regularly used public transport (at least once a month) in the 12 months before the survey. Households that used public transport for free (e.g. pensioners, school-age children) are classified as "Not burden at all."

3) Feeling discriminated

Discrimination is the unfair or prejudicial treatment of people and groups based on characteristics such as age, gender, disability due to health problems, race or ethnic origin, religious belief, sexual orientation, education, income or social status. Discrimination occurs when a person personally feels affected or disadvantaged because of actions taken by someone performing a public function, for example, being refused services/stopped receiving services, longer waiting times or higher fees for a service.

We measured whether a person aged 16 or older personally felt discriminated against, even if it happened only once in the one-year period before the survey (in the last 12 months), when using public services, interacting with a person from an educational institution or in public places. Regarding housing, we measured whether the person felt discriminated against in the last 5 years.

Specific areas of measuring perceived discrimination:

- **Use of public services**: services from administrative offices, local offices or municipalities, healthcare, social work centres, employment offices, police, etc. This includes using services personally, by phone, email or online.
- **Contact with a person from an educational institution**: as a pupil/student or parent/guardian of a pupil/student in contact with a person working at an educational institution, such as a school, college or university (teacher, professor, mentor, etc.).
- **Public places**: e.g. in shops, cafes, restaurants, sports and leisure facilities. Discrimination may occur if a service provider refuses to offer goods or services, sells goods or services of lower quality and/or under worse conditions than usual (e.g. higher price, longer waiting time), or causes any other harm or disadvantage to the user in providing goods or services.
- **Renting or buying an apartment/house**: discrimination occurs if a person feels affected or disadvantaged when renting or buying, for example: being refused to rent or buy a home because of having a small child, race or religious belief; not receiving adequate access to a parking space or apartment despite a disability; housing advertisements that favour a certain race, gender or religious belief or refer to the composition of the neighbourhood in which the apartment is located, thereby discouraging some seekers; unjustified worse treatment of a tenant due to personal circumstances compared to other tenants in a comparable situation without those personal circumstances. Discrimination also includes unjustified treatment when searching for or obtaining permits or dealing with construction service providers for building a house.

Intergenerational transmission of disadvantages: we measure the extent to which the (potential) disadvantage of the previous generation (parents) is passed on to the next generation (children). Data refer to the persons aged 25 to including 59 years and to the period when the persons were around 14 years old.

Some characteristics of the person's parents at the time when the person was about 14 years old: people who lived with their mother and/or father in the same household at the time or had contact with them (mother or father is not necessary biological, including the mother or father who was considered by the person to be the mother or father).

- **Education achieved by parents:** included is the highest level of education of father and mother achieved at that time: basic or less, upper secondary, tertiary.
- **Activity status of parents:** included is the activity status of father and mother at the time: employed, self-employed, inactive.

The financial situation of the household in which the person lived at the time when they were about 14 years old: the person expresses their opinion on what the financial situation of their household was at that time.

Accessibility of selected goods at the time when the person was about 14 years old: the data refer to the availability of selected goods for all children under the age of 18 living in the household at that time (including a person aged 25 to 59 years at the time of the survey). If only one of the children did not have a certain good available, it is considered that the good was not available. We measure the availability of the following goods:

- **At least one meal with meat or vegetarian equivalent daily:** meat, chicken, fish (or vegetarian equivalent) available every day to all the children living in the household at the time.
- **One-week annual holidays for all children in the household**: included are one-week annual holidays outside the home, also with relatives, friends, with school or with youth organizations, associations, etc. The children could be on holiday separately. It is not necessary that all the children were together. It is important that each child went on holiday for at least 7 days a year.
- **Basic school needs met (books and school equipment)**: included are basic school supplies – textbooks, books, notebooks, workbooks, physical education equipment (e.g. sports shoes, sports shirts and trousers) – available to all children living in the household at that time.

The tables show the share of people aged 25 to 59 who lived in households at a young age (approximately 14 years old) in which these goods were available to all children.

The birth periods of persons aged 25 – 59 years: for each observed year the birth of periods are calculated to discern generational differences in the timing of persons' adolescence (approximately at the age of 14).

Consumption expenditure of households

Selected consumption expenditure of households include:

- expenditure on food and non-alcoholic beverages consumed at home;
- expenditure on food and drink outside home: included are expenditures in restaurants, bars, cafes and confectionaries, expenses for food delivery (takeaways), expenses at the workplace, and school and student meals.
- expenditure on public transport: included are expenditures on passenger rail transport, passenger bus transport, taxis, and hiring a car with a chauffeur;
- expenditure on private transport: included are expenditures related to cars or other means of transport such as fuel, vehicle registration and insurance, regular service, regular maintenance and repair, transport with co-workers, friends, car sharing, bicycle and scooter rental, etc.

Expenditure comprises the value of goods purchased and services used, regardless of whether this was paid for in cash or on credit (purchased on credit). All expenses of all household members, in a typical month, are included.

Living conditions of children

Availability of selected goods: we determine whether all children in the household aged 0 to 15 have a certain good or if it is available to all children in the household. Among the goods are:

- **Some new clothes –** can the household afford to replace worn-out clothes by buying some new ones (not second-hand) for all children in the household.
- **Two pairs of shoes –** do all children in the household have two pairs of properly fitting shoes (including a pair of all-weather shoes).
- **Fruits and vegetables at least once a day –** do all children in the household have fruits and vegetables available at least once a day. It is also taken into account if the children have it available outside the home (kindergarten, school). Fruits and vegetables can be fresh or frozen. Fruit and vegetable juices are not taken into account.
- **A meal with meat, fish or vegetarian equivalent at least once a day –** do all children in the household have access to quality food. It is also taken into account if the children have such a meal available outside the home (kindergarten, school).
- **At least one book suitable for the age –** do all children in the household have age-appropriate books available. School and borrowed books are not taken into account.
- **Outdoor leisure equipment –** do all children in the household have outdoor leisure equipment. At least one thing adapted to the age and physical conditions of the child is sufficient (e.g. bicycle, rollerblades, roller skates, skis, sledges, etc.).
- **Indoor toys or games –** do all children in the household have toys or games for indoor use. At least one toy or a game that is adapted to age and physical conditions of the child is sufficient (e.g. educational baby toys, building blocks, board games, computer games, etc.).
- **Leisure activities that have to be paid for –** do all children in the household regularly attend youth organisation, music school or sports activities or are engaged in activities for which it is necessary to pay contributions, membership fees, equipment, etc. The current situation is taken into account. If the child attends an on-line club, music school or sports activities that cost some money, this is also taken into account.
- **Celebrations on special occasions (e.g. birthdays) –** do all children in the household have celebrations on special occasions (birthdays, name days, religious events).
- **Inviting friends to play and eat –** do all children in the household occasionally invite friends, peers to their home for playing or eating from time to time. It is also taken into account if they socialize outside the home.
- **Holidays away from home at least one week per year –** do all children in the household go on holidays away from home at least once a year. A seven-day holiday away from home is taken into account: it can be holidays with family, relatives, friends, youth organisation, school trip. It is not important whether all the children go on vacation together, they can go separately, each at different times.

- **Participation in school trips and events –** do all school-age children in the household go on school trips and participate in school activities that cost money.
- **Suitable place to study or do homework –** do all school-age children in the household have a suitable place to study or do homework.

Children are considered to have a certain good when it is available to all children in the household. *See also Chapter 9.2 FACTORS INFLUENCING COMPARABILITY OVER TIME (year 2021).*

Children's health – it is an assessment, an opinion of one of the parents/guardians regarding the general state of health and disability of the children. The data refer to every child between the ages of 0 and 15. *See also Chapter 9.2 FACTORS INFLUENCING COMPARABILITY OVER TIME (year 2021).*

- **Children's general health –** the parent/guardian is expected not to take into account any temporary health problems of the child when answering, e.g. flu, cold. They do not compare the child's general health with children of the same age, or with past or future conditions. It is the child's general state of health, which includes physical, social and emotional functioning.
- **Limitation in activities because of health problems** – refers to the child's long-term limitation in everyday activities due to health problems or illness. Only long-term limitation in activities of children is taken into account, which means limitation that existed at the time of the survey and had previously lasted continuously for at least six months. Activities that the child's peers usually do at their age are taken into account for everyday activities**.**

Household incomes - income quintiles: the households are divided into 5 income quintiles. Quintiles are calculated according to the income per equivalent household member. The first quintile includes 20% of persons from the households with the lowest equalized income, while the fifth quintile includes 20% of persons from the households with the highest equalized income. Equalized income is calculated from net disposable income of the whole household by dividing this income by the number of equivalent household members. We have used the OECD modified scale for the calculation of the income per adult equivalent member. The scale gives to the first adult in the household weight 1, to every other person aged 14 years or more weight 0.5 and to children under 14 years of age weight 0.3.

Household type is defined according to the number of adults and the number of dependent children in the household. Dependent children are defined as household members below 18 years of age, or household members aged 18 to 24 if they are living with at least one parent and are not at work (employees or self-employed). All other household members are adults. A child between 18 and 24 years of age who is employed is counted as an adult.

Tenure status is calculated for households living in owned or rent-free apartments and for households living in rented apartments. Households living in rent-free apartments live in flats of relatives, friends, etc., and do not pay rent

for them. Changes of this indicator are explained in detail in chapter Breaks in time series.

Type of dwelling: is calculated for households living in detached houses, which include all detached houses, terraced houses, semi-detached houses, for households living in multi-dwelling buildings with fewer than 10 apartments, and for households living in a multi-dwelling building with more than 10 apartments.

The work intensity of the household refers to the number of months that all working age (18-64, except dependent children) household members have been working during the income reference year as a proportion of the total number of months that could theoretically be worked by the same working age household members within the household. If the work intensity of the household is 0, no one of the working age household members worked even one month per year. If the work intensity of the household is 1, all working age household members worked all year. Partly work intensive households are those in which at least one working age member was working at least part of the year (e.g. one person employed for the whole year, the other person employed for a part of the year and unemployed for a part of the year).

Work intensity of households is determined in view of the activity of adults; members able to work (in calculation dependent children and household members aged 64+ are not taken into account). The calculated work intensity of a household is given to all household members, irrespective of age, so that work intensity is the same for all members of the same household. After work intensity is determined for households, for calculating the at-risk-of-poverty rate all household members are taken into account. Households with only students (current activity status) aged 18-24 and households with only persons aged 64 years or more are not taken into account in calculating the indicator.

Self-defined current economic status is the main activity status that the person had at the time of the survey. The category "employees, self-employed" includes employees, trainees, apprentices, those who perform public works, those who work through different contracts, self-employed, farmers and unpaid family workers. The category "education" includes pupils and students. The category "other inactive" includes people fulfilling domestic tasks and care responsibilities, permanently disabled or/and unfit to work.

Most frequent activity status is calculated according to the prevailing activity status in the whole year. The prevailing activity status of a person is the status which a person had for at least seven months in the year before the survey took place. Persons whose most frequent activity status was not determined for at least seven months in the year are excluded from the calculation. Other inactive persons are homemakers, pupils, students and persons who are unable to work.

Occupation is a set of jobs whose main tasks and duties are very similar. A job is a set of tasks and duties performed by one person. Occupations that are similar concerning skill level and skill specialization to carry out the tasks and duties are arranged into occupational groups. From 2010 on, data on occupations are published according to the Standard Classification of Occupations 2008 (SKP-08).

The at-risk-of-poverty status indicates if a person lives in the household where equivalent income is above or below the at-risk-of-poverty threshold.

Material deprivation status indicates whether the person is materially deprived or not. Materially deprived persons are those living in households that cannot afford at least three or four of the nine deprivation items due to lack of financial resources, irrespective of persons preference with respect to these items.

Material and social deprivation status shows whether a person is materially and socially deprived or not. Materially and socially deprived persons are those living in households that cannot afford at least 5 of the 13 deprivation items due to lack of financial resources, irrespective of persons preference with respect to these items.

Status of at-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion shows whether a person is at risk of poverty or severely materially deprived or living in households with very low work intensity.

Income

The calculations are based on annual disposable household income (income in cash). Disposable household income in cash includes net incomes of all household members (employee cash or near cash income, including supplement for meals and transport to work, cash benefits or loses from self-employment, pensions, unemployment benefits, sickness benefits, education-related allowances, family allowances and social benefits, interests, dividends, regular inter-household cash transfers received) less regular inter-household cash transfers paid and regular taxes on wealth, including compensation for the use of building land. To income in cash calculated in this way part of income in kind (benefit for the use of company car for private purposes and the value of withdrawals from a business by a self-employed person) is added.

For the 2005-2012 period, indicators for two concepts of income – i.e. »income in cash« and »income in cash + in kind« – were published in the SiStat Database. The latter differs from the former in including the value of products consumed from own production (garden, farm, orchard) into income. In view of the declining share of own production in household income, the declining difference in the at-risk-of-poverty rate between the two concepts of income and the harmonisation with Eurostat, which publishes only indicators for »income in cash« (i.e. excluding income in kind), from the release of the 2013 data on we also publish only indicators for »income in cash«. The tables for »income in cash + in kind« for the 2005–2012 period are still available under archive data.

Relative poverty

The data on the at-risk-of-poverty rate are relative because the at-risk-of-poverty threshold is not predetermined, e.g. as a basket of goods or as an absolute amount necessary for survival. The threshold is calculated each year according to the methodology that is the same in all EU Member States. It depends on the amount and distribution of income among households and the number and age (adults, children) of household members covered by the survey. The threshold is determined by calculating for all households the

disposable income per equivalent adult household member, attributing it to all household members and distributing all persons in the sample by the amount of this income. In determining the person in the middle of the distribution, we take into account weights with which the data on the number of persons in a sample are grossed up to the total population living in private households in Slovenia. Income of a person in the middle of the distribution is the median value and 60% of the median is determined as the at-risk-of-poverty threshold. So everyone living in households with income per equivalent adult member below the threshold is at-risk-of-poverty. The rate calculated in this way does not indicate absolute poverty but measures inequality within a population. It does not show how many people are actually poor but how many of them have income below the threshold; it reflects the distribution of income among the population and does not take into account price trends, housing conditions, wealth (real estate, securities, bank deposits, etc.), loans and other factors influencing peoples living standard.

The **At-risk-of-poverty threshold** is defined as 60% of median equivalised disposable income of all households using the OECD modified equivalence scale. It is published for a one-person household, a two-person household (two adults) and a four-person household (two adults and two children under the age of 14).

The at-risk-of-poverty threshold for any household is calculated by multiplying the threshold for a one-person household by the number of equivalent adult members in that household. The threshold for two adults is calculated by multiplying the threshold for a one-person household by 1.5 and the threshold for two adults and two children is calculated by multiplying the threshold for a one-person household by 2.1.

The at-risk-of-poverty threshold is converted into euros and purchasing power standards by Eurostat exchange rate for the income reference year, which differs slightly from the exchange rate of the Bank of Slovenia. For EU-SILC 2007 the data on income for 2006 were converted into euros. The income data from 2007 on (EU-SILC 2008) are already in euros.

If the at-risk-of-poverty threshold in euros is compared between countries, the differences in price levels between countries are not taken into account. Therefore, it is converted from euros (EUR) into purchasing power standard (PPS). Spatial deflators and currency converters which eliminate the effects of the differences in price levels between countries are the purchasing power parities (PPPs). When countries have a common currency, PPPs only have the function of spatial price deflators. PPPs are expressed in different agreed currencies and one of these agreed currencies is the PPS. The PPS is an artificial, fictive currency which at the level of the EU equals one euro. For conversion of the at-risk-of-poverty threshold for 2005 and 2006 into PPS the exchange rate was used according to which 1 PPS equals 1 euro at the level of EU-25 and reflects the average price level in the EU-25; for the 2007–2013 period and from 2020 onwards the exchange rate was used according to which 1 PPS equals 1 euro at the level of EU-27 and reflects the average price level in the EU-27; for the 2014–2019 period the exchange rate was used according to which 1 PPS equals 1 euro at the level of EU-28 and reflects the average price level in the EU-28.

Equivalence scale

In order to be able to compare the level of living for different households, we have to take into account their size and structure. For this reason we use equivalence scales, which take into consideration the economy of scale. We have used the OECD modified scale for the calculation of the income per equivalent adult member. The scale gives to the first adult in the household weight 1, to every other person aged 14 or more weight 0.5 and to children under 14 weight 0.3.

A four-member household of two adults and two children thus has 2.1 equivalent adult household members (calculation: 1x1+1x0.5+2x0.3=2.1), a couple of adults without children has 1.5 equivalent adult household members (calculation: 1x1+1x0.5=1.5). Income per equivalent adult household member is calculated by adding income of all household members and dividing it by the number of equivalent adult household members.

At-risk-of-poverty rate is the percentage of persons living in households where the equivalised total disposable household income is below the threshold.

The basic at-risk-of-poverty rate is calculated for the 60% at-risk-of-poverty threshold. The at-risk-of-poverty rates for 40%, 50% and 70% thresholds are shown in the indicator **Dispersion around the at-risk-of-poverty threshold.**

At-risk-of-poverty rate anchored at a fixed moment in time is the percentage of persons whose equivalised disposable income in an income reference year (survey year – 1) was below the at-risk-of-poverty threshold from the base year (2005 or 2008).

At-risk-of-poverty rate before social transfers is based on the same at-risk-of-poverty threshold as the at-risk-of-poverty rate, only social transfers (e.g. unemployment insurance, paid sick leave compensation, scholarship, child allowance, maternity leave compensation, adoptive parents' compensation, allowance for nursing a child, assistance for goods for a new-born child, large family allowance, fathers' compensation, parental allowance, financial social assistance, allowance for help and care, housing subsidies, disability benefits, old-age benefits, survivors' benefits) are subtracted from total income. It is calculated using two definitions of income, depending on whether pensions are considered as social transfers or not: only » family benefits, disability pensions and other social transfers« or »social transfers including all pensions (old-age and survivors benefits)« are subtracted from total income.

Persistent at-risk-of-poverty rate is the percentage of persons who were below the at-risk-of-poverty threshold in the last income reference year and at least two out of the preceding three years. For classifying persons above or below the at-risk-of-poverty rate in four consecutive years, the data for calculating the at-risk-of-poverty rate in an individual year (equivalised disposable income, household members, at-risk-of-poverty threshold) are used. The Persistent at-risk-of-poverty rate is calculated only for persons who were members of the household in all four years. In tables they are classified into age classes by age in the last year.

Distribution of income

Relative at-risk-of-poverty gap is the difference between the at-risk-of-poverty threshold and median equivalised income of persons below the at-risk-of-poverty threshold, expressed as a percentage of the at-risk-of-poverty threshold.

Inequality of income distribution is measured by S80/S20 quintile share ratio and Gini coefficient. The higher they are the greater is the income inequality among households.

S80/S20 quintile share ratio is the ratio between the sum of equivalised disposable household income of the top 20% of the income distribution to the bottom 20%. The persons are divided into five quintile groups according to the disposable income per equivalent adult household member. The first quintile group includes 20% of persons from the households with the lowest equivalised income; the fifth quintile group includes 20% of persons from the households with the highest equivalised income.

Gini coefficient is the measure of income concentration. Its value is between 0 and 1 or between 0 and 100% when it is shown in percent. If its value was 0, income would be distributed equally (everyone would have the same income). If its value was 1 (or 100%), income would be distributed completely unequally (one person would have all the income). The closer the Gini coefficient is to 1 (or 100%), the more unequal the income distribution is, the closer the Gini coefficient is to 0, the more equal the income distribution is.

Income distribution is shown graphically with the Lorenz curve. To draw the curve, the horizontal x axis shows cumulative shares of persons (%) and the vertical y axis shows the cumulative share of income (%) available to these persons. The Gini coefficient equals the ratio of the area between the diagonal of perfect equality and the Lorenz curve to the area below the diagonal of perfect equality. The more the Lorenz curve draws closer to the diagonal, the more equal is the distribution of income among the observed population.

Aggregate replacement ratio is the ratio of the median income from pensions of retired persons aged 65-74 to the median income from earnings of persons aged 50-59. For this indicator personal (non-equivalised) income is used. Only persons who have been retired or employed for all the months in the income reference period are considered for this indicator. The ratio is calculated for gross and net income.

Relative median income ratio is the ratio of the median equivalised disposable income of persons aged above the specified age limit (e.g. age over 65) to the median equivalised disposable income of persons in complementary age groups (e.g. age under 65) or age group from 45 to 54 years.

Mean income and median income

Mean income per household member is the ratio of the income in an individual breakdown to the number of persons (living in private households) in the same breakdown.

Mean equivalised income per household member is the ratio of the sum of equivalised income in an individual breakdown and the number of persons (living in private households) in the same breakdown. In calculating the average, for income before social transfers the same number of persons is taken into account as for income after social transfers in an individual breakdown.

For calculating the median income, persons in individual breakdowns are divided regarding equivalised income or income per household member from the lowest to the highest. **Median equivalised income** is equivalised income of the person in the middle of the distribution while **median income per household member** is income of the person in the middle of the distribution. In calculating the median, for income before social transfers the same number of persons is taken into account as for income after social transfers in an individual breakdown, so in some breakdowns for income before social transfers the value can be very low or even negative.

Mean disposable household income by type of income

Household income is composed of several types of income: income from work (income from employment, income from self-employment), pensions, family and social benefits (unemployment benefits, disability benefits, scholarships, other social benefits) and other income (e.g. capital income, difference between inter-household transfers received and paid, income of children, regular taxes on wealth, difference between repayments and receipts of income tax).

Mean income per household (by type of income) is the ratio of the sum of an individual type of income and the number of private households in Slovenia.

Mean income per household member (by type of income) is the ratio of the sum of an individual type of income and the number of persons living in private households in Slovenia.

Mean equivalised income per household member (by type of income) is the ratio of the sum of an individual type of equivalised income and the number of persons living private households in Slovenia.

Mean disposable household income by income quintiles (quintile groups) and by income deciles (decile groups), by type of income is calculated in the same way as for Slovenia, but the sum of an individual type of income or equivalised income is divided by the number of persons in an individual quintile group or decile group.

Top cut-off points of income quantiles (quintiles and deciles) are calculated for equivalised income and income per household member. All persons from the SILC survey are classified by equivalised income or income per household member from the lowest to the highest. Quintile groups cover 20% of all persons each and decile groups cover 10% of all persons each. The first quintile group includes 20% of persons from the households with the lowest income; the fifth quintile group includes 20% of persons from the households with the highest income. The first decile group includes 10% of persons from

the households with the lowest income; the tenth decile group includes 10% of persons from the households with the highest income.

Distribution of household disposable income by income quantiles shows the structure of equivalised income and the structure of income per household member by quintile groups and decile groups.

Material and social deprivation

Severe material deprivation rate is defined as the percentage of severely materially deprived persons (also published in chapter Social Exclusion Indicators). Severely materially deprived persons are those living in households that cannot afford at least four of the nine deprivation items due to lack of financial resources, irrespective of persons preference with respect to these items.

Material deprivation rate is defined as the percentage of materially deprived persons. Materially deprived persons are those living in households that cannot afford at least three of the nine deprivation items due to lack of financial resources, irrespective of persons preference with respect to these items.

Intensity of material deprivation is defined as the mean number of items lacked by persons considered as deprived in the 'economic strain and durables' dimension. The calculation takes into account only persons with an enforced lack of at least three or at least four out of nine material deprivation items.

The nine items concerned are:

1) Arrears on mortgage or rent payments, utility bills, hire purchase instalments or other loan payments;

2) Capacity to afford paying for one week's (7 days) annual holiday away from home for all household members (including in own of trade-union holiday home/apartment, at friends, relatives, acquaintances);

3) Capacity to afford a meal with meat, chicken, fish (or vegetarian equivalent) every second day;

4) Capacity to face unexpected financial expenses (without borrowing money or raising loans) – amount corresponding to the monthly national at-risk-of-poverty threshold of the previous year;

5) Household cannot afford a telephone (including mobile phone);

6) Household cannot afford a colour TV;

7) Household cannot afford a washing machine;

8) Household cannot afford a car and

9) Ability of the household to pay for keeping its home adequately warm.

With the EU-SILC survey, from 2023 onwards we no longer collect data on three of the nine items (washing machine, color TV, telephone) for the calculation of the indicators "severe material deprivation rate", "material deprivation rate" and "intensity of material deprivation", therefore the tables with these indicators were stored among the archive data with the publication of the data for the year 2023. Since the "severe material deprivation rate" is one of the indicators for calculating the "at-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion rate (EU 2020 Strategy)", also this indicator can no longer be calculated from 2023 onwards.

Material and social deprivation rate is defined as the percentage of persons deprived for at least five of the thirteen deprivation items. Materially and socially deprived persons are those living in households that cannot afford at least 5 of the 13 deprivation items due to lack of financial resources, irrespective of persons preference with respect to these items.

Severe material and social deprivation rate is defined as the percentage of persons deprived for at least seven of the thirteen deprivation items. Severely materially and socially deprived persons are those living in households that cannot afford at least 7 of the 13 following deprivation items due to lack of financial resources, irrespective of persons preference with respect to these items:

1) to pay rent or mortgage, utility bills, loan payments,

2) to keep home adequately warm,

3) to face unexpected financial expenses,

4) to eat meat, fish or a protein equivalent every second day,

5) a week holiday away from home,

6) a car,

7) to replace worn-out furniture,

8) to replace worn-out clothes with some new ones,

9) to have two pairs of properly fitting shoes,

10) to get together with friends/relatives for a drink/meal at least once a month,

11) to have regular leisure activities,

12) to spend a small amount of money each week on him/herself (“pocket money”),

13) to have an internet connection.

Social exclusion indicators (EU 2020 Strategy)

At-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion rate (EU 2020 Strategy) is the percentage of people who are at risk of poverty or severely materially deprived

or living in households with very low work intensity. Persons are only counted once even if they are present in two or three sub-indicators. The percentage of persons and estimated number of persons who are at-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion is published.

At-risk-of-poverty rate is the percentage of persons with an equivalised disposable income (after social transfers) below the risk-of-poverty threshold, which is set at 60% of the national median equivalised disposable income.

Severe material deprivation rate is the percentage of persons that can not afford at least 4 out of 9 items due to lack of financial resources: 1) to pay rent or mortgage, utility bills, loan payments, 2) to keep home adequately warm, 3) to face unexpected financial expenses, 4) to eat meat, fish or a protein equivalent every second day, 5) a week holiday away from home, 6) a car, 7) a washing machine, 8) a colour TV, or 9) a telephone. The deprivation items are the same as in the indicator "material deprivation rate".

Very low work intensity rate (EU 2020 Strategy) is the percentage of persons aged 0-59 living in households where the adults (aged 18-59) worked less than 20% of their total work potential (expressed in months) during the past year (income reference year); work intensity of these households was 0 to 0.2.

Households are first assigned their work intensity. In calculating work intensity for this indicator dependent children and household members over 59 years of age are not taken into account. The calculated work intensity is assigned to all household members in the age group 0–59 (including dependent children), so that work intensity is the same for all members in the same household (except those over 59 years of age). In calculating the very low work intensity rate all persons in the age group 0–59 for whom we have the data on work intensity are taken into account. Households with students (current activity status) in the age group 18–24 only and households with persons over 59 only are not taken into account.

The EU 2020 Strategy has been replaced by the EU 2030 Strategy, therefore tables with indicators calculated according to the methodology for monitoring the achievement of the EU 2020 Strategy goals ("at-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion rate", "severe material deprivation rate" and "very low work intensity rate") were stored among the archive data with the publication of the data for the year 2023.

Social exclusion indicators (EU 2030 Strategy)

The indicator "at-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion rate" was used to monitor the EU 2020 Strategy goals (EU 2020). From 2021 onwards, the achievement of the goals of the EU strategy until 2030 will be monitored with the indicator "at-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion rate" calculated for all EU Member States according to a slightly changed methodology (EU 2030). The starting year will be 2019 (with income received in 2018). Data from the Statistics on Income and Living Conditions (EU-SILC) also enable the calculation of indicators according to the changed methodology for a longer time series (from 2014 onwards).

According to the new methodology for calculating the "at-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion rate", the "at-risk-of-poverty rate" remained unchanged, the "severe material deprivation rate" was replaced by the "severe material and social deprivation rate" and the "very low work intensity rate" is calculated by a slightly changed methodology.

At-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion rate (EU 2030 Strategy) is the percentage of people who are at risk of poverty or severely materially and socially deprived or living in households with very low work intensity. Persons are only counted once even if they are present in two or three sub-indicators. The percentage of persons and estimated number of persons who are at-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion is published.

At-risk-of-poverty rate is the percentage of persons with an equivalised disposable income (after social transfers) below the risk-of-poverty threshold, which is set at 60% of the national median equivalised disposable income.

Severe material and social deprivation rate is the percentage of persons that can not afford at least 7 out of 13 items due to lack of financial resources: 1) to pay rent or mortgage, utility bills, loan payments, 2) to keep home adequately warm, 3) to face unexpected financial expenses, 4) to eat meat, fish or a protein equivalent every second day, 5) a week holiday away from home, 6) a car, 7) to replace worn-out furniture, 8) to replace worn-out clothes with some new ones, 9) to have two pairs of properly fitting shoes, 10) to get together with friends/relatives for a drink/meal at least once a month, 11) to have regular leisure activities, 12) to spend a small amount of money each week on him/herself (“pocket money”), or 13) to have an internet connection.

Very low work intensity rate (EU 2030 Strategy) is the percentage of persons aged 0-64 living in households where the adults (aged 18-64) worked less than 20% of their total work potential (expressed in months) during the past year (income reference year); work intensity of these households was 0 to 0.2.

Households are first assigned their work intensity. In calculating work intensity for this indicator dependent children and household members over 64 years of age (and some other exceptions described below) are not taken into account. The calculated work intensity is assigned to all household members in the age group 0–64 (including dependent children), so that work intensity is the same for all members in the same household (except the excluded persons). In calculating the very low work intensity rate all persons in the age group 0–64 for whom we have the data on work intensity are taken into account. Households with students (current activity status) in the age group 18–24 only, persons over 64 years of age, persons who are retired (according to their self-defined current activity status) or who receive any pension (other than a survivors' pension), as well as people in the age group 60–64 who are inactive (according to their self-defined current activity status) and living in households where the main source of income is a pension (other than a survivors' pension) are excluded from the calculation of this indicator.

According to the previous calculation methodology, the age limit was changed from 0–59 years to 0–64 years and the range of persons not taken into account in the calculation of the indicator was expanded.

Energy poverty

In accordance with the Decree on the Criteria for Defining and Assessing the Number of Energy-poor Households (Ur. l. RS, No. 132/2022 of 14 October 2022), energy poor households are defined as households that had an income below the at-risk-of-poverty threshold in the year prior to the Living Conditions Survey (EU-SILC) and met at least one of the following three criteria: they were financially unable to keep home adequately warm, they were unable to pay utility bills (waste disposal, water, electricity, heating, etc.), which also include energy services, on time due to financial difficulties (in the last 12 months prior to the survey) and/or they had problems with leaking roofs, damp walls/floors/foundations or rot in window frames/floors in their dwellings (lived in inadequate housing conditions).

According to the methodology, in addition to taking into account the at-risk-of-poverty threshold, in accordance with the explanation to Article 4 of the Decree, the following questions are determined, which are used in the calculation of energy poverty indicators:

- Can your household afford to keep its home adequately warm?
- In the past 12 months, has the household been in arrears, i.e. has been unable to pay the utilities, water, electricity, heating costs, etc., on time due to financial difficulties?
- Do you have a leaking roof problem in the dwelling where you live?
- Do you have problems with damp walls/floors or foundations in your dwelling?
- Do you have problems with rot in window frames or floors in your dwelling?

7 EXPLANATIONS

7.1 CLASSIFICATIONS

Most of the published data are broken down by cohesion and statistical regions, in accordance with the Nomenclature of Territorial Units for Statistics in the European Union (NUTS). Data are published at NUTS 2 and NUTS 3 (interpretation of classifications is available at: http://www.stat.si/statweb/en/Methods/Classifications)

Indicators »At-Risk-of-Poverty or Social Exclusion Rate«, »At-Risk-of-Poverty Rate«, »Severe Material Deprivation Rate«, »Material Deprivation Rate«, »Very Low Work Intensity Rate«, »At-Risk-of-Poverty Rate Before Social Transfers«, »Disposable Household Income«, »Overcrowding Rate«, »Energy Poverty« (percentage and the number of persons and households) are published by cohesion and statistical regions. Indicators by cohesion and statistical regions are published in chapters Social exclusion indicators, At-risk-of-poverty rate, Material and social deprivation, Disposable income, Energy poverty and Overcrowding.

7.2 DATA PROCESSING

DATA EDITING

Data were statistically edited with the combination of systematic corrections and imputation procedures. The following imputation methods were used: logical imputations, mean imputations, hot-deck imputations, and historical imputations. The process enables the calculation of quality indicators.

For more, see the general methodological explanations Statistical data editing.

WEIGHTING

With weighting adjustment we want to achieve representatives of the sample, so that the weighted data give us as good population estimates as possible.

The process of weighting depends on the sampling design, the unit nonresponse rate and available auxiliary variables used for calibration.

The final weight is the product of the sampling weight, the nonresponse weight and the calibration factor.

The weights are calculated at the level of the household, the person, the selected person and for the person responding to the survey (only till 2022). For each level we calculate:

- Temporary (only till 2021) and final weights
- Cross-sectional and longitudinal weights

In the case of longitudinal weights are calculated:

- Longitudinal weight for the 2-year panel
- Longitudinal weights for the 3-year panel
- Longitudinal weight for the 4-year panel

Especially calculated, specific, cross-sectional weights for the population aged 0-16 years (weight of children).

SEASONAL ADJUSTMENT

Seasonal adjustment is not applicable.

7.3 INDICES

Indices are not published.

7.4 PRECISION

In statistical surveys different kinds of errors can occur (e.g. sampling error, non-response error, and measurement error) influencing the accuracy of the statistical results. Errors deriving from the random mechanisms determine the precision of the statistical estimates. The Statistical Office of the Republic of Slovenia draws attention to less precise estimates by flagging them with a special sign or by not publishing them at all.

In publishing the indicators of income, poverty and social exclusion from EU-SILC, Eurostat's rules of publishing are taken into account. The minimum precision requirement concerning publication of data collected is expressed in terms of number of sample observations on which statistics is based and the level of item non-response (additional to total non-response at unit level). An estimate is not published (N – too imprecise estimate to be published) if it is based on fewer than 20 sample observations or if the non-response for the item concerned exceeds 50%. An estimate is published with a flag (M – less precise estimate, to be used with caution) if it is based on 20 to 49 sample observations or if non-response for the item concerned exceeds 20% and is lower or equal to 50%. An estimate is published in the normal way when based on 50 or more sample observations and the item's non-response does not exceed 20%.

Less precise statistical estimates occur at the following indicators:

- at-risk-of-poverty rate by most frequent activity status
- at-risk-of-poverty rate by work intensity of the household
- at-risk-of-poverty rate by accommodation tenure status
- disposable household income by most frequent activity status, age and gender
- disposable household income by accommodation tenure status, age and gender
- overcrowding rate by household type
- overcrowding rate by accommodation tenure status
- housing cost overburden rate by household type

For other data, if the table contains estimated proportions of units with a certain characteristic (expressed in percentages), publishing limitations are determined by the standard errors of the estimates (SE) of the proportions. In all tables it holds:

If the standard error (SE) of the estimate of a proportion is

- 5% or below (SE <= 5%), the estimate is of acceptable precision and therefore published without limitations;
- in the interval from 5% and up to 15% (5% < SE <= 15%), the estimate is less precise and is flagged for caution with letter M;
- over 15% (SE > 15%), the estimate is too imprecise to be published and therefore suppressed for use by letter N.

For more, see the general methodological explanations Precision of statistical estimates.

7.5 OTHER EXPLANATIONS

Some totals of the published data do not add up due to rounding.

With the introduction of the new regulation in 2021, some of the content that was previously collected every year will be collected every 3 years. These include some variables from the field »labour market and housing conditions«; for the first time under the new regulation, the implementation of this part of the module was in 2023.

Labour market: actively looking for a job; available for work; reason for working less than 30 hours per week; number of persons working at the local unit; year when highest level of education was attained.

Housing conditions: Bath or shower; indoor flushing toilet for sole use; problems with leaking roof, damp walls/floors/foundation, or rot in window frames or floor; too dark dwelling; financial burden of housing costs. All of these will be maintained at SURS on annual basis, which means that annual data will continue to be available, while comparability at European level will only be possible every three years. The following variables will be available only every three years also for Slovenia: noise from neighbours or from the street, pollution, grime or other environment problems, crime, violence or vandalism in the area.

At-risk-of-poverty threshold

The source for the PPS exchange rate is Eurostat's table »Purchasing power parities (PPPs), price level indices and real expenditures for ESA2010 aggregates [prc_ppp_ind]«, for the aggregate »household final consumption expenditure«, published on the Eurostat website: economy and finance / prices / purchasing power parities. The exchange rates used were published on the Eurostat website during the preparation of the first release of indicators from the EU-SILC for individual years. Due to the different data publication timeline, they may differ from the exchange rates used for the publication of the at-risk-of-poverty threshold in purchasing power standards (PPS) on the Eurostat website.

Table 4: Exchange rates used in EU-SILC

EU-SILC survey year	1 EUR to SIT	1 PPS to SIT	1 PPS to EUR
2005	239,087	181,686	/
2006	239,568	183,660	/
2007	239,596	/	0,7667
2008	/	/	0,7902
2009	/	/	0,8230
2010	/	/	0,8438
2011	/	/	0,8458

2012	/	/	0,8582
2013	/	/	0,8296
2014	/	/	0,8312
2015	/	/	0,8165
2016	/	/	0,7953
2017	/	/	0,8163
2018	/	/	0,8376
2019	/	/	0,8457
2020	/	/	0,8697
2021	/	/	0,8769
2022	/	/	0,8804
2023	/	/	0,8905
2024	/	/	0,8953

At-risk-of-poverty rate anchored at a fixed moment in time (base year = 2005)

The 2005 threshold (SIT 1,261,989 or EUR 5,278) is recalculated to the EU-SILC survey year by means of the harmonized index of consumer prices (HICP). HICP for the EU-SILC survey year is taken from Eurostat's web page: Economy and finance / Prices / Harmonised index of consumer prices (HICP) (prc_hicp)/ table: HICP – annual data (average index and rate of change) (prc_hicp_aind) / COICOP: CP00 (All-items HICP) / Annual average index.

Table 5: Consumer price indices, used for the calculation of the at-risk-of-poverty threshold from the base year 2005 to the EU-SILC survey year

EU-SILC survey year	HICP for base year 2005
2005	100,00
2006	102,54
2007	106,39
2008	112,28
2009	113,25
2010	115,62
2011	118,03
2012	121,35
2013	123,68
2014	124,14
2015	123,20
2016	122,98
2017	124,89
2018	127,31
2019	129,47
2020	129,12
2021	131,75
2022	144,03
2023	154,43
2024	157,49

At-risk-of-poverty rate anchored at a fixed moment in time (base year = 2008)

The 2008 threshold (EUR 6,536) is recalculated to the income reference year by means of the harmonized index of consumer prices (HICP). HICP for the income reference year (t-1) is taken from Eurostat's web page: Economy and finance / Prices / Harmonised index of consumer prices (HICP) (prc_hicp)/ table: HICP – annual data (average index and rate of change) (prc_hicp_aind) / COICOP: CP00 (All-items HICP) / Annual average index.

At-risk-of-poverty rate anchored at a fixed moment in time (base year = 2019)

The 2019 threshold (EUR 8,440) is recalculated to the income reference year by means of the harmonized index of consumer prices (HICP). HICP for the income reference year (t-1) is taken from Eurostat's web page: Economy and finance / Prices / Harmonised index of consumer prices (HICP) (prc_hicp)/ table: HICP – annual data (average index and rate of change) (prc_hicp_aind) / COICOP: CP00 (All-items HICP) / Annual average index.

Table 6: Consumer price indices, used for the calculation of the at-risk-of-poverty threshold from the base year 2008 and base year 2019 to the income reference year (EU-SILC survey year – 1)

EU-SILC survey year	EU-SILC income reference year	HICP for base year 2008	HICP for base year 2009
2008	2007	100,00	/
2009	2008	105,54	/
2010	2009	106,45	/
2011	2010	108,68	/
2012	2011	110,94	/
2013	2012	114,06	/
2014	2013	116,25	/
2015	2014	116,67	/
2016	2015	115,71	/
2017	2016	115,54	/
2018	2017	117,33	/
2019	2018	119,60	100,00
2020	2019	121,63	101,69
2021	2020	121,29	101,41
2022	2021	123,78	103,49
2023	2022	135,32	113,14
2024	2023	145,08	121,30

Persistent at-risk-of-poverty rate

Table 7: At-risk-of-poverty threshold for the calculation of the persistent at-risk-of-poverty rate (EUR)

EU-SILC survey year	Treshold in year 1	Treshold in year 2	Treshold in year 3	Treshold in (final) year 4
2008	5.278	5.590	5.944	6.536
2009	5.590	5.944	6.536	7.118
2010	5.944	6.536	7.118	7.042
2011	6.536	7.118	7.042	7.199
2012	7.118	7.042	7.199	7.273
2013	7.042	7.199	7.273	7.111
2014	7.199	7.273	7.111	7.146
2015	7.273	7.111	7.146	7.399
2016	7.111	7.146	7.399	7.396
2017	7.146	7.399	7.396	7.628
2018	7.399	7.396	7.628	7.946
2019	7.396	7.628	7.946	8.440
2020	7.628	7.946	8.440	8.864
2021	7.946	8.440	8.864	9.249
2022	8.440	8.864	9.249	9.927
2023	8.864	9.249	9.927	10.832
2024	9.249	9.927	10.832	11.772

Mean income and median income

In calculating the average income per household member and the median income, we derive from the income for the entire household; it is not actual income of individual household members, since in the calculation all income of all household members as well as persons who had no income is taken into account.

The data on income for calculating poverty and social exclusion indicators for year t (EU-SILC survey year) are from year t-1 (EU-SILC income reference year).

Mean income and median income are calculated for household disposable income according to the following breakdowns: inclusion of social transfers and gender; income groups (above or below a certain amount of equivalised income) and gender; age and gender; educational attainment level, age and gender; most frequent activity status, age and gender of persons; accommodation tenure status of the household, age and gender of persons; cohesion regions and statistical regions.

8 PUBLISHING

- SiStat Database: Quality of Life – **Income, Poverty and Social Exclusion: Social exclusion indicators, At-risk-of-poverty threshold, At-risk-of-poverty rate, Material and social deprivation, Disposable income, Distribution of income, Energy poverty**. Data are published in

percent (% of persons, for energy poverty also % of households) and absolute numbers (number of persons, for energy poverty also number of households, currency unit), by age and gender, educational attainment level, most frequent activity status, work intensity of the household, household type, accommodation tenure status of the household, for income after social transfers and income before social transfers, by income groups, by elements defining energy poverty. Data by cohesion and statistical regions are published according to the Nomenclature of Territorial Units for Statistics (NUTS) NUTS 2 and NUTS 3.

- SiStat Database:Quality of life – **Living Conditions – Housing conditions, Housing deprivation, Overcrowding, Household energy efficiency, Housing difficulties.** Data on housing conditions are published by shares of households and broken down by household income (income quantile), household type and accommodation tenure status**.** Data on housing deprivation, overcrowding are published in percent (% of persons) and absolute numbers (number of persons, currency unit), by age and gender, household type, accommodation tenure status of the household and household's income. Data on household energy efficiency are published by shares of households and broken down by household income (income quantile), accommodation tenure status, dwelling type and construction year and at-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion status. Data by cohesion and statistical regions are published according to the Nomenclature of Territorial Units for Statistics (NUTS) NUTS 2 and NUTS 3. Data on housing difficulties are published by shares of persons and broken down by age groups and gender, educational attainment level, self-defined economic status, income quintile and at-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion status.
- Quality of life **- Level of living - Financial abilities of households – Abilities of households – Housing costs – Arrears of households – Financial burdens of households – Help of charities – Change of net income**. Data are published by shares of households and broken down by household income (income quantile), household type and accommodation tenure status; in some cases also by at-risk-of-poverty status. Data on Help of charities are published by shares of households and /or shares of persons and broken down by household income (income quantile), household type and accommodation tenure status, most frequent activity status, at-risk-of-poverty status and education. Data by cohesion and statistical regions are published according to the Nomenclature of Territorial Units for Statistics (NUTS) NUTS 2 and NUTS 3.
- SiStat Database: Quality of life **- Level of living – Durables – Affordability of goods – Possession of durables**. Data on Affordability of goods are published by shares of persons and broken down by gender, age groups, education, self-defined economic status, household income (income quantile), at-risk-of-poverty status, material deprivation status. Data on Possession of durables are published by shares of households and broken down by household income (income quantile), household type and accommodation tenure status. Data by cohesion and statistical regions are published according to the Nomenclature of Territorial Units for Statistics (NUTS) NUTS 2 and NUTS 3.
- SiStat Database: Quality of Life – **Living Conditions – Access to Services: Home Care, Public Transport, Feeling of**

Discrimination.Data on home care are presented as percentages (share of households), broken down by household type, income quintile, and at-risk-of-poverty and social exclusion status. Data on the frequency of public transport use and the main reason for irregular use are shown as percentages (share of persons), broken down by gender, age groups, activity status, at-risk-of-poverty and social exclusion status, and degree of urbanization. Data on the financial burden of paying public transport costs are presented as percentages (share of households), broken down by household type, income quintile, at-risk-of-poverty and social exclusion status, and degree of urbanization.Data are also presented by cohesion and statistical regions (according to the standard NUTS classification, at NUTS 2 and NUTS 3 levels). Data on feeling discriminated are shown as percentages (share of persons), broken down by gender and age groups.

- SiStat Database:Quality of life **- Level of living – Well-being – Overall life satisfaction, Satisfaction with personal relationships, Satisfaction with amount of leisure time, Satisfaction with financial situation, Job satisfaction, Being happy, Feeling lonely, Help from others,Trust in others.** Data are published by shares of persons and average of self-assessment (only applies to satisfaction topics). They are broken down by gender, age groups, education, self-defined economic status, household income (income quantile), at-risk-of-poverty status, and statistical regions. Data on overall life satisfaction are also broken down by material deprivation status and self-perceived general health. Data on job satisfaction are also broken down by occupation groups. Data by cohesion and statistical regions are published according to the Nomenclature of Territorial Units for Statistics (NUTS 2 and NUTS 3 levels).
- SiStat Database:Quality of life **- Level of living – Social and cultural participation – Attendance of cinema and live sport events, Attendance of live cultural performances and cultural sites, Getting together and contacts with relatives, Getting together and contacts with friends.** The data are shown as shares of persons broken down by gender, age groups, education, self-defined economic status, household income (income quantile), at-risk-of-poverty status, and at-risk-of-poverty and social exclusion status. The data are also broken down by statistical regions according to the Nomenclature of Territorial Units for Statistics (NUTS 3 level).
- SiStat Database:Quality of life **- Level of living – Intergenerational transmission of disadvantages**. Data are published by shares of persons. They are broken down by some characteristics of their parents: education achieved and activity status of their parents, financial situation of the household when the persons were 14 years old. Data on the financial situation of households and the availability of selected goods when the persons were 14 years old are also broken down by the period of birth of the persons and by the number of children in the household at that time (by the number of children only for year 2019).
- SiStat Database:Quality of life - **Living conditions of children - Children-specific affordability of goods - Children's health.** Data on the children-specific affordability of goods are presented in the form of percentages (percentage of households), by household income (income quintile), household type and at-risk-of-poverty status. Data on children's

health are presented in the form of percentages (percentage of persons), by gender and age of children, by household income (income quintile) and at-risk-of-poverty status. Data are presented only at the level of Slovenia.

- SiStat Database:Quality of life – **Household expenditure**. Data on selected consumption expenditure are presented, the average monthly amount in EUR spent on selected expenditures in a typical month. Data are broken down by household income (income quantile), household type, accommodation tenure status, household size and at-risk-of-poverty status status.
- SiStat Database:Quality of life - **Health and health care - General health, Functional limitations: Long-standing limitations**, **Determinants of health: Physical activity (excluding working), Eating fruit and vegetables; Health care**: **Healthcare activities, Consultations with doctors.** The data are broken down by gender, age groups, education, self-defined economic status, household income (income quantile), at-risk-of-poverty status, and at-risk-of-poverty and social exclusion status. The data on general health are also broken down by long-standing limitation in activities. The data on medical and dental care services are broken down by household income (income quantile), household type and at-risk-of-poverty status. The data are also broken down by statistical regions according to the Nomenclature of Territorial Units for Statistics (NUTS 3 level).
- SiStat Database: Energy – **Energy production and consumption: Energy poverty**. Data are published in percent (% of persons, % of households) and absolute numbers (number of persons, number of households), by household type, accommodation tenure status of the household, by age and gender, by elements defining energy poverty. Data by cohesion and statistical regions are published according to the Nomenclature of Territorial Units for Statistics (NUTS) NUTS 2 and NUTS 3.
- SiStat Database: Labour Market – **Volunteer work – Organized voluntary activities – Unorganized voluntary activities.** The data are shown as shares of persons broken down by gender and age groups.
- First Release (Quality of life, Living conditions): »Living conditions, annually«.
- Electronic Release (Quality of life, Living conditions): »Living conditions, detailed data, Slovenia, annually«.
- First Release (Quality of Life, Income, poverty and Social Exclusion): »Income, poverty and social exclusion indicators, annually«.
- Electronic Release (Quality of Life, Income, poverty and Social Exclusion): »Income, poverty and social exclusion indicators, detailed data, annually«.
- Energy poverty, annually (First Release)
- First Release (Quality of life, Living conditions of children): »Living conditions of children, multiannually«.
- Electronic Release (Quality of life, Living conditions of children): »Living conditions of children, detailed data, multiannually«.
- First Release (Quality of life, Health): »Health, multiannually«.
- Electronic Release (Quality of life, Health): »Health, multiannually«
- First Release (Quality of life, Well-being): »Well-being, detailed data, multiannually«.

- Electronic Release (Quality of life, Well-being): »Well-being, detailed data, multiannually«.
- First Release (Quality of life, Social and cultural participation): »Social and cultural participation,multiannually«.
- Electronic Release (Quality of life, Social and cultural participation): »Social and cultural participation, detailed data, multiannually«.
- First Release (Quality of life, Access to services): »Access to services, multiannually«.
- Electronic Release (Quality of life, Access to services): »Access to services, detailed data, multiannually«.
- First Release (Quality of life, Living conditions): »Intergenerational transmission of disadvantages, multiannually«.
- Electronic Release (Quality of life, Living conditions): »Intergenerational transmission of disadvantages, detailed data, multiannually«.
- First Release (Quality of life, Over-indebtedness, consumption and assets): »Over-indebtedness, consumption and assets, Slovenia, 2020«.
- Electronic Release (Quality of life, Over-indebtedness, consumption and assets): »Over-indebtedness, consumption and assets, detailed data, Slovenia, 2020«.
- First Release (Quality of life, Living conditions): »Title of ad hoc module« (detailed data in attached Excel file):

    - Wellbeing, Slovenia, 2018
    - Health and Children's health, Slovenia, 2017
    - Access to services, Slovenia, 2016
    - Social and cultural participation, Slovenia, 2015
    - Wellbeing, Slovenia, 2013
    - Housing conditions and accessibility to services, Slovenia, 2012
    - Intergenerational transmission of disadvantages, Slovenia, 2011

- Electronic Release (Quality of life, Income, Poverty and Social Exclusion): »Title of ad hoc module« (detailed data in attached Excel file):

    - Material deprivation, Slovenia, 2014

- Special Release (Quality of Life, Income, poverty and Social Exclusion): »International Day for the Eradication of Poverty«.

Before the introduction of the Living Conditions Survey (EU-SILC) the source for calculating income and poverty indicators was the Household Budget Survey (HBS). Tables for the 1997-2004 period were stored among archive data.

- Statobook.
- Regions in Figures.
- Better, Worse, Average. Statistical Portrait of Slovenia in the International Community
- STAGE geospatial data.
- Nacional Institute of Public Health (NIJZ).
- Institute of Macroeconomic Analysis and Development (IMAD).
- Social Protection Institute of the Republic of Slovenia (IRSSV).
- Eurostat

- Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD).

9 REVISION OF THE DATA

9.1 PUBLISHING OF PRELIMINARY AND FINAL DATA

We do show provisional data up to year 2021. From 2022 onwards, we publish only the final data.

9.2 FACTORS INFLUENCING COMPARABILITY OVER TIME

The source for calculating the income, poverty and social exclusion indicators is data from the annual Living Conditions Survey (EU-SILC Statistics on Income and Living Conditions). It is a uniform source for calculating income, poverty and social exclusion indicators in the EU, which is based on European Commission regulations, so data from all EU Member States are directly comparable. In Slovenia, we started to implement it in 2005. The data source before the implementation of the EU-SILC was the Household Budget Survey (HBS).

2006

- In EU-SILC 2005 the tenure status was weighted to the structure from the 2002 Population Census. Because 2002 is far from 2006, the EU-SILC tenure status from 2006 on was not weighted to the structure from the 2002 Population Census. Therefore there is a significant change in the structure of persons and households according to tenure status: in 2006 the share of persons living in owned or rent-free apartments was much higher than in 2005 while the share of persons living in rented apartments was much lower. Due to this methodological change **the at-risk-of-poverty rate** with breakdown **by tenure status** from 2006 on is not completely comparable to data for 2005.
- The methodology for 2006 was improved compared to 2005 since for 2006 more sources were available to determine the monthly status of the persons in the sample than for the year before. Due to methodological improvements data for persons at work, the unemployed and other inactive persons from 2006 on are not completely comparable to data for 2005.

2008

- In 2008 we changed the way of publishing indicators based on EU-SILC. Up to 2008 the data were published for the income reference year (one year before the survey year), while from 2008 on the whole series is published for the survey reference year. With this change the way of publishing data is harmonized with Eurostat. So the data from EU-SILC 2005 were published in our previous editions (before 2008) as data for

2004, in editions, published from 2008 on these data are published as data for 2005; the data from SILC 2006 were published in our previous editions (before 2008) as data for 2005, in editions, published from 2008 on these data are published as data for 2006.

- Before 2008 we were asking only one question about bad **dwelling conditions** (leaking roof, damp walls/floors/foundation, or rot in window frames or the floor), while from 2008 on we are asking three separate questions, so the data from 2008 on are not completely comparable with the data for the previous years.
- Detailed data in the SiStat Database broken down by cohesion and statistical regions refer to 2008 and on.

2009

- With the EU-SILC survey in 2009 we changed the methodology of collecting data on the monthly activity status of persons in the income reference year. Due to the changed methodology, from 2009 on inactive persons are classified into individual categories in greater detail than covered by administrative sources; so data from administrative sources are combined with data from the questionnaire. Other inactive persons from administrative sources (homemakers, people unable to work, students and other inactive persons) are assigned the status regarding the response in the questionnaire. Before 2009 the source of data on monthly activity statuses was administrative. Due to this methodological change, in 2009 the share of unemployed persons is higher and the share of other inactive persons among all persons classified regarding the most frequent activity status is lower. The change affects indicators **»At-Risk-of-Poverty Rate by Most Frequent Activity Status«, »At-Risk-of-Poverty Rate by Work Intensity Of The Household« »Material and Social Deprivation rate«** and **»Very low work intensity rate«.**

2010

- In 2010 the wording of the question on limitation in activities because of health problems was changed in accordance with the EHIS question. It is the basis for calculating the “Healthy Life Years” indicator published by the NIJZ. The questions about unmet needs were also slightly redesigned.
- The procedure of calculating weights for households in 2010 included the data from the 2011 register-based population census. Due to the change in the data source for weighting, the number of households (especially one-member households) in the population increased.
- In 2010 (EU-SILC 2009) we slightly changed the methodology for calculating disposable household income. Income now includes also pensions from individual private plans, so we recalculated the entire series of indicators for 2005-2008 in the SiStat Database.
- The definition of dependent children was harmonised; it is now the same for all years. Dependent children are defined as household members below 18 years of age, or household members aged 18 to 24 if they are living with at least one parent and are not employed.
- In previous publications children born during the EU-SILC implementation (in the EU-SILC survey year) were considered to be household members

for all years except for 2005. In recalculated data these children are considered to be household members for 2005 as well.

2011

- With the EU-SILC survey for 2011 the methodology of calculating the »**Overcrowding Rate**« changed, so the data from 2011 on are not comparable with the data for the previous years. Until 2010 a kitchen was not counted as a room, whereas from 2011 on a kitchen is counted as a room if it measures at least 6 square meters and the household uses it as a dining room, a living room, a study, etc.

2012

- In 2012 the following variables were added: overall life satisfaction, the monthly net income of all household members, receiving material and/or financial help from charities.
- Data **material and/or financial help from charities** are collected through a questionnaire and based on the declaration of the household. The data published in the current year relate to 1 year prior to the interview, which is the reference period for income in the EU-SILC survey. Data published at the personal level are calculated so that data from the household level are transferred to all persons in the household.
- Data on **overall life satisfaction** refer to persons aged 16 years or more. Data on self-assessment of overall life satisfaction are shown in shares as a percentage (%) of self-assessments: 0-4, 5-6, 7-8, 9-10, and the proportion of unknown answers. In addition, the average of the self-assessments for specific categories of persons is also shown.
- Data on overall life satisfaction and receiving material and/or financial help from charities have been added also on the SiStat.
- In releases before 12 December 2013 the indicator **»At-Risk-of-Poverty Rate by Most Frequent Activity Status«** included among not employed only persons who were unemployed for at least seven months in the year or retired persons who were retired at least seven months in the year or were inactive is some other way for at least seven months in the year. From the release of the EU-SILC 2012 on we count as not employed also persons for whom for seven months of the year any combination of the mentioned statuses applied. In view of the slightly changed methodology, in the SiStat Database the entire time series of data on not employed persons was recalculated for this indicator for 2005–2011. In addition to persons who were employees or self-employed for at least seven months in the year, the employed are also persons for whom at least seven months any combination of the two statuses applied. In data on employed persons in the SiStat Database, we added breakdowns into employees and self-employed persons for 2005–2011.

2013

- In 2014 we slightly changed the methodology of calculating the indicator **»Very Low Work Intensity Rate (EU 2020 Strategy)**«. In calculating this indicator in addition to persons aged 59+ households with students aged 18–24 only are also not taken into account. The mentioned indicator by

statistical regions for the 2008–2012 period has already been calculated according to the new method, so the data for Slovenia can be slightly (by 0.1 of a percentage point at the most) different from the already published data. By publishing data for 2013 in the SiStat Database, we recalculated the entire time series of this indicator (for 2005–2012).

- Until 2012 we were publishing data on disposable household assets and income from the Household Budget Survey (HBS), the aim of which is primarily to measure household expenditure and is from 2010 on no longer conducted every year. Because EU-SILC is the reference data source on income also at the EU level, from the first release of income data from EU-SILC (19 February 2015) on the source of data on household income will be EU-SILC and no longer the HBS. The data on income from the EU-SILC were also published for the period before 2008. Due to methodological differences between the HBS and EU-SILC, the data on income for the 2008–2012 period collected with these surveys are not directly comparable.

2014

- In 2014 we changed the question on the most frequent activity status. Until 2013, we were asking what was the activity status of the interviewed person most of the time in the previous year, while from 2014 on we are asking what were the activity statuses of the interviewed person in the previous year and how many months did the person have each status, so that we can more precisely determine the most frequent activity status of the person and work intensity of the household. The change affects indicators **»At-Risk-of-Poverty Rate by Most Frequent Activity Status«, »At-Risk-of-Poverty Rate by Work Intensity Of The Household« »Material and Social Deprivation rate«** and **»Severe material and social deprivation rate«.**
- Until 2013, the question on **too dark dwelling** was slightly longer, so the data from 2014 on are not entirely comparable with the data for the previous years.
- In 2014 the following question/variables were dropped, because information is available in administrative sources:

    - Citizenship 1, Citizenship 2
    - Year of immigration
    - Highest ISCED level attained (the questionnaire contains only a general question about the education level attained, because of the question that follows – year when the highest level of education was attained – which is not available in administrative sources)
    - Alimonies received, alimonies paid
    - Interest, dividends, profit from capital investments in unincorporated business

- In 2014 the question about hire purchase instalments or non-housing loan payments was split into two separate questions: the question on consumer credits that have to be hired at a bank, and the question on the hire purchase offered by various providers of goods and services.
- Until 2013, we were asking about arrears in paying instalments or any other payment of consumer loans (except housing or mortgage loans for

the principal residence) together at the same time (with four questions); from 2014 on we are asking separate questions: arrears in paying instalments offered by various providers of goods and services, (four questions) and arrears in paying other consumer loans that have to be hired at a bank (four questions). Because both types of arrears are classified in the same material deprivation item, the change does not affect the rate and intensity of material deprivation.

- In accordance with the regulation introduced in 2014 the questions on material deprivation were introduced into the questionnaire (7 variables: one at the household level, i.e. replacing worn-out furniture, and 6 at the personal level, i.e. some new clothes, two pairs of shoes, spending a small amount of money, getting together with friend/relatives for a drink/lunch, participation in leisure activities that have to be paid, internet connection for personal use at home). The change affects indicators **»Material and Social Deprivation rate«** and **»Severe material and social deprivation rate«.**

2015

- In 2015 we simplified the questions on own production (garden, farm, orchard). We no longer collect data on detailed individual quantities of crops. The value of own production is assessed on the basis of collected information and reference source for collection and imputation of own production data for other surveys – i.e. the HBS. The change does not affect the results, because with the release of EU-SILC 2013 we stopped publishing indicators for the two concepts of income - "income in cash + in kind" and "income in cash". In view of the declining share of own production in household income, the declining difference in the at-risk-of-poverty rate between the two concepts of income and the harmonization with Eurostat, which publishes only indicators for »income in cash« (i.e. excluding income in kind), from the release of the 2013 data on we also publish only indicators for »income in cash«.
- Based on cognitive testing in 2015 the questions about replacing worn-out furniture and some new clothes were slightly redesigned.

2016

- In 2016 the question on housing allowances was added to the questionnaire, because the administrative source on this issue was abolished.

2017

- In 2017 the questions on material deprivation were slightly changed due to Eurostat demands (some new clothes, two pairs of shoes, spending a small amount of money). The questions about replacing worn-out furniture was a little more redesigned. The change affects indicators **»Material and Social Deprivation rate«** and **»Severe material and social deprivation rate«.**

2019

- In 2019, we started collecting data on the **subjective assessment of changes in household income** and the most important reason for the change. Households estimate the amount of monthly net income of all household members in the current year compared to the last 12 months.

2020

- In 2020, we introduced new questions regarding disability due to any health problems in normal activities (so-called GALI variable; Global Activity Limitation Indicator - GALI). Previously, these data were collected with one question, while from 2020 on they are collected with three, clear and concise questions, as the intention is to measure long-term disability that has been going on continuously for at least six months. Data on disabilities are used by the National Institute of Public Health to calculate the Healthy Life Years indicator.
- Data on **credits, consumption and savings** were collected for the first time in 2020. The data refer to the household as a whole.
- **Data collection in 2020 – the COVID-19 epidemic:** Due to the COVID-19 epidemic, in 2020 we were forced to modify the method and period of data collection. Data were collected in the established way until the lockdown in mid-March. We continued with data collection from mid-May to mid-September. To prevent the spread of infections, even for the first interview we offered respondents the possibility of computer-assisted telephone interviewing (CATI). Despite that, most surveys were conducted in person in the field (CAPI). Due to the COVID-19 epidemic and two data collection periods, namely before the health crisis (January–March) and during the health crisis - after the first wave of the COVID-19 epidemic (May–September), the data for 2020 are not fully comparable with the data from previous years.
- With the publication of data for 2021, we have published for the first time the indicators used to monitor the achievement of the goals of the EU Strategy until 2030, for the time series from 2014 onwards. We have added "EU 2030 Strategy" to the table titles of these indicators, and "EU 2020 Strategy" to the titles of the indicators for monitoring the achievement of the goals of the EU Strategy until 2020. According to the new methodology for calculating the "at-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion rate", the "at-risk-of-poverty rate" remained unchanged, the "severe material deprivation rate" was replaced by the "severe material and social deprivation rate" and the "very low work intensity rate" is calculated by a slightly changed methodology.

2021

- **The new framework regulation for the production of European statistics on persons and households** (IESS) and related implementing regulations and delegated acts, which was adopted in 2019, brought changes to the Living Conditions Survey as well. The main changes brought about by this regulation, which are valid from 2021 on, were in the areas of household definition, data accuracy, content, periodicity of collecting ad hoc modules, and timeliness.

- In 2021, the **definition of a household changed.** Persons who are temporarily absent from the household (e.g. for work, school or other reasons) for more than 12 months are not considered as household members. Until 2020, duration of their absence was limited to 6 months.
- In 2021, we began collecting data at an annual level on several domains of »Well-being« in addition to »overall life satisfaction« (which has been collected annually since 2012), we also started gathering data on »satisfcation with financial situation«, »satisfaction with personal relationships« and »trust in others«.
- Data collected in the framework of the **children-specific affordability of goods** were collected already in 2014 and 2009. Only households with children aged 0 to 15 years (valid for 2021) or households with children aged 1 to 16 (valid for 2009 and 2014) are taken into account. The definitions of some of the observed goods had been changed slightly:

    - **Some new clothes:** in 2009 and 2014, it was determined if the household could afford to replace worn clothes with some new ones (hypothetical); in 2021, all children needed to have some new clothes (fact).
    - **Leisure activities that have to be paid for**: in 2014, it was determined whether every child from the household can regularly attend paid leisure activities; in 2009 and 2021 the question was asked about the actual situation - whether every child regularly attends such activities.
    - **Inviting friends to play and eat**: in 2014, it was determined whether each child from the household can occasionally invite friends to play and have a snack; in 2009 and 2021 the question was asked about the actual situation - whether every child invites friends from time to time.
    - **Holidays away from home at least one week per year:** in 2009 and 2014, it was determined if each child in the household could go on holiday away from home at least one week per year; in 2021 the actual situation is determined - whether every child went on a one-week holiday away from home.
    - In 2021, the COVID-19 epidemic also affected the availability of goods such as leisure activities that have to be paid for, inviting friends to play and eat, and holiday away from home at least one week per year. The reasons related to COVID-19 measures are included in 'other reasons' for 2021.

- The data collected as part of the ad hoc module on **children's health** were also collected in 2017. The data refer to children aged 0 to 15 years. The exception is data on limitation in activities because of health problems, which were collected in 2017 for children aged 2 to 15 years.
- **Data collection in 2021 – the COVID-19 epidemic continues:** Due to the COVID-19 epidemic in 2021, data on households were collected only via computer-assisted telephone interviewing (CATI). Mainly due to unavailability of telephone numbers from public databases, the response rate was considerably lower than in previous years, when data for the first wave were collected via computer-assisted personal interviewing (CAPI). The data collection period was also longer than in previous years (with the

exception of 2020), from February to the end of September. Due to the mentioned special circumstances, the data for 2021 are not fully comparable with the data from previous years.
- With the publication of data for 2021, we published for the first time indicators used to monitor the achievement of the goals of the EU Strategy until 2030 for the time series from 2014 on. We added "EU 2030 Strategy" to the table titles of these indicators, and "EU 2020 Strategy" to the titles of the indicators used to monitor the achievement of the goals of the EU Strategy until 2020. According to the new methodology for calculating the "at-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion rate", the "at-risk-of-poverty rate" remained unchanged, the "severe material deprivation rate" was replaced by the "severe material and social deprivation rate", and the "very low work intensity rate" is calculated by a slightly changed methodology.

2022

From 2022 on, the element of material and social deprivation "arrears on mortgage or rent payments, utility bills, hire purchase instalments or other loan payments" also includes arrears on a **housing loan** instalment for the house/apartment in which the household lives. This may have some influence on the indicators: "**material deprivation rate**", "**intensity of material deprivation**", "**severe material deprivation rate**", "**material and social deprivation rate**", "**severe material and social deprivation rate**", "**at-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion rate**".

Some data collected as a part of the module of **health** of persons aged 16 and over were collected already in 2017. Some definitions have been changed slightly:

- **Fruits:** in 2017, freshly squeezed fruit juices were included among fruits, while in 2022 all fruit juices are excluded.
- **Vegetables**: in 2017, vegetable soups (warm and cold) and freshly squeezed vegetable juices were also considered among vegetables. In 2022, however, all soups and all juices were excluded.

Some data collected as a part of the module of »**Social and cultural participation«** of persons aged 16 and over were collected already in 2015.

- **Attendance of cinema and live sport events, Attendance of live cultural performances and cultural sites:** in 2022, among "other reasons" why the person did not visit a cinema, live sports events in the period of one year before the survey, or did not attend live cultural performances or cultural sites the reason "COVID-19 and related measures" was also included.
- **Getting together and contacts with friends:** in 2022, there was no "no friends" category among the categories of answers about the frequency of getting together and contacts, but it was included in 2015. For 2015, the share of such is included in the "never" category.

With the 2022 EU-SILC survey, the methodology for calculating income before social transfers has changed slightly, so the data for income before social

transfers from 2022 on are not completely comparable with the data for previous years. This change affects the calculation of indicators: at-risk-of-poverty rate before social transfers (Slovenia, cohesion regions, statistical regions), inequality of income distribution - Gini coefficient, disposable household income by inclusion of social transfers and gender, disposable household income by income groups and gender, disposable household income by age and gender, disposable household income by educational attainment level, age and gender, disposable household income by most frequent activity status, age and gender, disposable household income by most frequent activity status, age and gender, disposable household income (statistical regions).

2023

- With the 2023, the data on company car benefits (uses a company car for private purposes), began to be collected from an administrative database, whereas previously, this data was collected directly from respondents. This data is included in the total disposable household income; however, the benefits from the company car have a relatively small shares of persons. Therefore, the change in data collection methods dose not significantly impact the calculation of the total disposable household income.
- In 2023, the data on participation in formal education and training (pupil, student or apprentice) and level of current/most recent formal education or training activity began to be collected from an administrative database, whereas previously they were collected directly from respondents.
- With the 2023, data on »Well-being« began to be collected for selected persons rather than for the person responding to the questionnaire.
- Data on **intergenerational transmission of disadvantages** are available for the years 2011, 2019, and 2023. Some data are only accessible for individual years. With the 2023, certain data (collected in 2019) are no longer being gathered. The data refer to persons aged 25 to 59 years (for the year 2011: persons aged 25 to 58 years), and the period when these persons were approximately 14 years old.
- Since the EU 2020 Strategy has been replaced by the EU 2030 Strategy, tables with indicators calculated according to the methodology for monitoring the achievement of the EU 2020 Strategy goals ("at-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion rate", "severe material deprivation rate" and "very low work intensity rate") were archived with the publication of the data for 2023. They are published for the 2005–2022 period, and the table titles contain the label "EU 2020 Strategy".

2024

- In 2024, the data on **compensation for the use of building land, property tax, watercraft tax and additional vessel tax** began to be collected from an administrative database, whereas previously, these data were collected directly from respondents. These taxes are subtracted in the calculation of total disposable household income. Changing the data source does not significantly impact the calculation of the total disposable household income.

- In 2024, the data on sickness benefits began to be collected from an administrative database, whereas previously they were collected directly from respondents.
- In 2024, the regular three-year module *Living conditions of children* was conducted, covering two topics: **children-specific affordability of goods** and **children's health**, using the same definitions as in 2021. Regarding access to goods, households with children aged 0 to 15 years were considered, along with the actual availability of individual goods. As for health, the data also refer to individual children aged 0 to 15 years, as was the case in 2021.
- In 2024, the regular six-year module ***Access to Services*** was carried out, covering several topics: home care, public transport, and feeling discriminated.The data on home care were also collected in 2016, but in 2024 data collection was more detailed, especially regarding the social aspect of care – with separate data collected for assistance with basic daily activities (ADL) and assistance with instrumental daily activities (IADL).

Through the years in certain issues the wording of the questions has been slightly changed (mainly on the basis of cognitive testing). Usually the question is changed so that the conversion is not possible.

10 OTHER METHODOLOGICAL MATERIALS

Methodological materials on SURS's website are available at https://www.stat.si/statweb/en/Methods/QuestionnairesMethodologicalExplanationsQualityReports.

- Questionnaire:
    - Living conditions (EU-SILC)
- Quality report
    - Living conditions (EU-SILC)

Theme: Quality of Life, Subtheme: Level of Living