Consortium of Household Panels for European Socio-Economic Research

CHER

State of the art report

Elements describing the
standards used in selected socio-economic surveys

by Günther Schmaus, Kimberly Fisher, Joachim Frick, Antoine Haag and Birgit Kuchler under the support of Stijn Lefebure

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Comparative Research on Household Panel Studies

This series presents the results of research projects based on the analysis of one or more household panel studies from the CHER micro database. Papers will cover the wide range of substantive topics and investigations of the particular problems of comparative research.

The series contains in papers no. 1 – 16, among other papers, the results of all of the work being carried out as part of the CHER project, which was funded by the European Commission under within the program "Improving the Human Research potential and the Socio-Economic Knowledge Base. CHER aims to develop instruments for analyzing, programming and stimulating socio-economic policies, and for comparative research on policy issues such as labor force participation, income distribution, unpaid work, poverty, household composition change, and problems of the elderly.

Coordination of the CHER project is provided by CEPS/INSTEAD, Differdange, Luxembourg.

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1. Introduction into CHER

Consortium of Household Panels for European Socio-economic Research (CHER)

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1.1 Research objectives

Empirical comparative research on economic and social phenomena at the European level is one of the most urgent needs for understanding different national economies and societies and for their integration into a common Europe. The first prerequisite for high-quality cross-national research is the existence and availability of high-quality micro-databases offering comparable data for the countries under study. The bottleneck for micro-analytic research on European topics and issues is the non-existence and/or non-accessibility of sufficient micro-data that are comparable, and also longitudinal if the purpose of the research is to deal properly with dynamics. In addition, no user-friendly links exist from macro-economic/social information and institutional data to micro datasets.

The Consortium of Household Panels for European Socio-economic Research (CHER) was established in 2000 to carry out a feasibility study for a data production and dissemination exercise. Its primary objective is to develop and enhance a comparative database for longitudinal household studies by harmonising and integrating micro datasets from a large variety of independent national panels and from the European Community Household Panel (ECHP).

The consortium is, therefore, creating an international comparative micro database by integrating longitudinal datasets in Europe over as large a number of years and from as many country household panels as possible and from the available country datasets present in the European Community Household Panel (ECHP). The database will hold micro data from 19 countries (14 European Union member states, plus Switzerland, Poland, Hungary, Canada and the United States), complemented by key information from existing macro and institutional datasets linked to the comparative database and supported by utilities for panel analyses. The final CHER database will contain comparable variables transformed according to a common plan and built using standardised international classifications, from a European perspective, where possible. Information in the CHER files will be available for households and individuals on the micro level, for single years and as longitudinal information, all linked to meso and macro data.

The intentions of the CHER project are to:

- set up a comparable, longitudinal multi-purpose database on household panels
- complement it with three small databases containing key information about macro
- data, social security and employment policies
- use the CHER database for exemplary panel analyses focusing on understanding the
- dynamics of socio-economic change
- offer the database to the European social science community.

The following topics will be included in the database: labour force participation, household-level income components, individual-level income components, subjective indicators, health, social relation(s), demography, education, housing/consumption and durables. The panel analyses will concentrate on selected research fields, covering: education and vocational training, equal opportunities, gender-related labour market issues, labour market transitions, social security transfers/income distribution, poverty and exclusion.

The aims of comparative research are to identify and describe the similarities and differences between countries, to account for them and to describe socio-economic change in the countries concerned. Longitudinal analyses of micro data (panel data) are necessary to enable researchers to study change at the individual level, to allow researchers to differentiate more effectively between age and cohorts effects, to uncover causal relations and to control for unobserved heterogeneity.

1.2 Rationale for the choice of the participating countries

The CHER project is being jointly undertaken by a consortium of 12 partners. Eight have a national panel of their own (Belgium, Germany, Hungary, Luxembourg, Poland, Netherlands, Switzerland and the United Kingdom). These partners have a long experience in running panels and carrying out panel analyses. All project partners who are data owners have agreed to forward their country’s panel data to the consortium and its partners. The participating members of the consortium will exchange their national data files on a non-cost basis. One partner (Switzerland) is in the process of developing a new panel study. Thus, the consortium comprises nearly all the relevant national household panel studies in the EU, and in addition two longitudinal datasets from applicant states (Poland and Hungary). Four of the partners (France, Greece, Italy and Spain) do not have panel data of their own, but they do have proven experience with longitudinal analyses and/or are experts in designing or setting up databases on social issues. They were included in the project because their countries are participating in the European Community Household Panel (ECHP).

Five of our partners (Germany, Hungary, Poland, Netherlands and United Kingdom) have already collaborated with Luxembourg in setting up the Panel Comparability Database (PACO), and two partners (Germany and the United Kingdom) are involved in creating the Cross-national Equivalent File (CNEF).

The CHER database offers a set of harmonised micro data covering the economic situation, family and household composition, housing and living conditions and individual wellbeing. The income situation can be identified at the level of households as well as on the level of individuals. The country data to be included in the CHER database are summarised in Table 1-1: Proposed Country data coverage in the CHER database.

Table 1-1: Proposed Country data coverage in the CHER database

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Belgium			X	X	X	X	X	X	X			
Germany	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
Hungary			X	X	X	X	X	X				
Luxembourg						X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Poland					X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
Switzerland										X	X	
UK		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
USA	X	X	X									
ECHP[1]:												
Austria						X	X	X	X	X	X	
Denmark					X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
Finland							X	X	X	X	X	
France					X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
Greece					X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
Ireland					X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
Italy					X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
Netherlands					X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
Portugal					X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
Spain					X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
Sweden[2]								X	X	X	X	
TOTAL	2	3	5	4	13	15	16	17	16	16	16	2

Notes: The Polish datasets from year 1994-1996 cannot be matched with the dataset from 1997-2000.

Different members from the partner institutes (Belgium, Germany, Italy, Luxembourg, Poland, Spain, and United Kingdom) are also involved in workshops for training young researchers in panel methodology, which are organised by the co-ordinator in Luxembourg.

[1] The CHER data for the ECHP countries are only available in the consortium CD (Deliverable C). On the public version (Deliverable A) of the CD there are syntax programs (Deliverable B) available which allows the users to produce the CHER based ECHP versions themselves.

[2] The Swedish data is cross-sectional data

This valuable co-operation network, which was already functioning before the launching of CHER, offered the project a solid base to start from.

1.3 Scientific methods for data collection and analysis

The prerequisite for high quality cross-national research is the existence and availability of high quality micro-databases offering comparable data for the different countries under study. The consortium will not be conducting its own surveys using standardised questionnaires (ex-ante harmonisation). The main work of the consortium is to create the comparative micro CHER database from existing panel data (ex-post harmonization).

The information relating to datasets will be made comparable according to a common plan, and will be built by using standardized international classifications where available. The database will contain harmonized and consistent variables. Information in these files will be available for households and individuals on the micro level, for single years and as longitudinal information, all of them linked to macro and institutional data. The comparative database will contain identical data structures for each country. The data are stored as system files for the statistical packages SPSS, SAS and Stata. They will contain identical variable names, labels, values and data structures. Each country file will be adequately anonymized and can therefore be rated as a scientific use file.

The consortium will concentrate on harmonizing data prior to focusing on analysis and substantive research. However, only the interaction between data production/harmonization and analysis of the data can guarantee that the database product will be useful to researchers and decision makers. Furthermore, values and problems of standardized files derived from original files can only be assessed by performing analyses on these products. For these reasons, the consortium will perform exemplary analyses, as an essential part of its task. The finalized CHER micro database will be used by the project partners to do comparative research with panel data. Each of the partners in the consortium will responsible for dealing with specific research topics, as listed in Table 1-2: Cross-national research topics by country/consortium member, the aim being to illustrate for the user community the potential of the CHER database for cross-national research on a wide range of socio-economic issues.

Table 1-2: Cross-national research topics by country/consortium member

Country (institution)	Topical key words for panel analysis	Countries to be covered
Belgium (UIA)	Health status, family structures, social relations, subjective variables	Belgium, Denmark, UK, Netherlands, Portugal, Spain, Greece, Italy
France (LASMAS)	Young people, itineraries, labour market trajectories, family organization, education, labour market transitions, cultural patterns, trajectories of immigrants	Austria, Spain, Belgium, Denmark, UK, France, Germany, Greece, Italy, Portugal, Luxembourg, Hungary, Netherlands, Ireland, Poland
Germany (DIW Berlin)	Income distribution, poverty, family transfers	Denmark, Netherlands, Finland, Luxembourg, Belgium, UK, Germany, France, Austria, Ireland, Poland, Greece, Spain, Italy, Switzerland, Hungary, Portugal

Country (institution)	Topical key words for panel analysis	Countries to be covered
Greece (EKKE)	Income inequality, SES differences, decomposition of inequality by population subgroups and by income components, education, impact of taxes and social security contributions, pensions	Denmark, Netherlands , Austria, UK, Germany, Luxembourg, France, Finland, Ireland, Italy, Greece, Spain, Portugal
Hungary (TARKI)	Income inequality and decomposition, income mobility, poverty and family composition, children, well-being, fertility behaviour	Poland, Hungary, Western Europe, East vs West Germany, Hungary, Poland
Italy (CEIS)	Labour force status, retirement, ageing, non sampling problems, health	Austria, UK, Belgium, Denmark, Netherlands, Germany, Greece, Italy, Ireland, Portugal, Spain, Finland, France
Luxembourg (CEPS)	Income savings, health, housing, education ,early retirement, labour supply, older workers and self-employed	Luxembourg, Germany, Netherlands, Finland, France, UK, Denmark, Austria, Italy, Ireland, Hungary, Spain, Greece Portugal, Poland,
Netherlands (KUB.WORC.TIS)	Income distribution and labour market dynamics	Finland, Sweden, Denmark, Netherlands, Germany, Belgium, France, Luxembourg, Austria, Italy, Greece, Portugal, Spain, Hungary, Poland, Ireland, UK
Poland (UWARS)	Income and wage inequality and mobility , poverty and social policy, cost of children, unemployment and labour force participation, patterns of saving	Poland; Luxembourg, France, Belgium, Hungary; Austria, Denmark, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Netherlands, Portugal, Spain, UK
Spain (UIIIM)	Labour force participation, childcare, public expenditure, female labour supply, retirement decisions, demand for health	Belgium, Germany, Hungary, Italy, Netherlands, U.K., Austria, Denmark, Finland, France, Greece, Ireland, Portugal, Spain
UK (ISER)	Health transitions, integration of technology in households	As many as possible

Advanced statistical methods for analyzing longitudinal data will be used. The most important techniques will be transition matrix-based procedures, linear models for panels, event history models and discrete choice models. The exemplary panel analyses will be used to test the technical usability of the database, to improve the user friendliness where necessary, to detect and remove remaining inconsistencies and errors in the database, and to validate the database by comparing the empirical findings with external statistics.

The database will be available on a CD-ROM and will be distributed to the scientific community under appropriate rules for confidentiality and data protection. Users will be able to access CHER data in two and possibly three formats. First, researchers can acquire a CD containing data files for analysis package formats of their choice (SPSS, STATA, SAS). Second, researchers will also be able to locate CHER variables (labels, categories, and frequency distributions or descriptive statistics) through the NESSTAR(Network Social Science Tools and Resources) service developed by the UK Data Archive and available through the network of European data archives. At future meetings, the CHER partners will discuss the feasibility of also making the CHER data available in a relational database format in which one file contains all the information.

1.4 Problems encountered in carrying out the research

Panel data for Europe exist, but access to these data is still difficult, expensive and/or restricted. The basic obstacle for micro-analytic comparative research on European topics and issues is often the fact that the datasets of the national panels are not directly comparable to one another, or with the European Community Household Panel (ECHP). However, access to the European Community Household Panel (ECHP) is not easy by itself, at least it is rather costly and user support needs to improve.

Cross-national research with datasets from national panels (such as BHPS, SOEP, PSELL) is difficult, because they are not directly comparable. Each of the national datasets is organized in a different manner; the variables are not at all standardized. The situation is that there is no common format, variable names or data structure. Moreover data structures are complex.

One particularly important source for panel research in Europe is the European Community Household Panel (ECHP), which is a unique source of information on household income and living conditions in the European Union because of the comparability of the data generated. However, the European Community Household Panel (ECHP) is not directly comparable with the datasets from the national panels (also it is being discontinued).

The Production Database (PDB) of the European Community Household Panel (ECHP) contains information considered ‘confidential’ in terms of the EU statistical law. Its structure is very complex and difficult to handle, even for Eurostat insiders. This situation could be improved mainly through critical and constructive use, also by outside collaborators less closely involved in the original effort, and more prone to look for alternative approaches. Unfortunately, the PDB is not available for external researchers.

In view of the strongly increasing demand for European Community Household Panel (ECHP) data, Eurostat has constructed an anonymized user-friendly longitudinal User Database (UDB). CHER, like other research groups, is authorized only to use the UDB for their own research. This has negative consequences for those parts of the CHER database, which come out of the European Community Household Panel (ECHP) for a number of reasons. Income components in the UDP have been defined at a higher level of aggregation than the detailed enumeration given in the PDB, and consequently the information is less rich than in the corresponding national panels. For pensions, it is impossible to differentiate between public and private sector employers’ payments. No distinction is possible between original values and imputed income values on the individual level. The exact nationality of foreigners living in the different EU countries is not available. Occupational and industry codes are highly aggregated in comparison to the original questionnaire. The upper end of the age variable is top coded. Information on school attainments has been collapsed to the three-category ISCED level. Data distribution is delayed; for example data from 1997 became available only in June 2001.

Another obstacle for researchers interested in European matters is the fact that most of the existing micro-data sets (whether standardized or not) are not explicitly linked to information about national institutional regulations, nor to social, economic, demographic context data. Careful interpretation of results from cross-national research using micro data requires complementary analyses of macro and meso data, which have to be provided by the statistical and administrative agencies of the respective countries.

The lack of longitudinal data that are at the same time comparable, well documented and closely related to relevant macro and meso information and of user-friendly access has truly regrettable consequences. The potential for a cross-national database to compare the situation in one country with those in other countries are not sufficiently used, and comparative analysis of European issues is still underdeveloped.

1.5 Solutions proposed to improve comparability

The consortium has defined the following tasks and procedures that will be applied to create a comparable longitudinal database:

- develop and (re) define rules for standardization;
- build up and/or enhance/reconvert the respective panel databases for comparability;
- create documentation and user's guides for the resulting database;
- collect and prepare key information taken from macro, meso and institutional data;
- improve information on and access to original country panel data;
- enhance the European Community Household Panel (ECHP) disposable data for scientific use;
- enhance the data processing techniques for using panel data;
- set-up an Internet information system on household panel studies;
- run exemplary panel analyses in different research fields.

The integration of all panel components into the CHER database format will be realized by applying two construction principles. Firstly, relevant subsets of variables for selected topics from original panel data will be included, and these variables will be made comparable, by taking care to use standard classifications (for example ISCO, ISIC) where possible, not to collapse values (for example for nationality and professions), not to top code variables (for example age or income values), and by making a clear distinction between gross and net income components and between original values and imputed values (for example concerning income), as well as by standardizing missing codes and imputation flags.

Secondly, a relational data structure will be prepared to support the analysis of the data, by naming the variables in a consistent manner (appropriate for panel analyses), creating a set of link variables (for example links to spouse, father and mother), assuring the links to the original datasets, ordering variables according to analysis requirements, reducing unnecessary complexities in the original panel files, providing information on household and individual level and guaranteeing a user-friendly organization in file structures.

The approach chosen for CHER, using highly standardised variables and files, facilitates the analysis of cross-national panel data. Standardized utilities will enable the user to retrieve and match the database files more easily. The database structure will allow the writing of global analysis programs. Standard analysis programs can be run for different countries and different periods with no need to modify the interface to programs for the statistical packages. The processing of the comparative database files is easier than analysing the original panel studies. The researcher does not need to be familiarized with the data organisation of the various country panels.

1.6 Findings anticipated

The comparative CHER database and its complementary modules will be used to facilitate comparative cross-national and longitudinal research in Europe and to study the processes and dynamics of policy issues related, for example, to family structures, education, labour force participation, income distribution, poverty, and the problems of older people. It will improve understanding of social and economic change, and its implications for the individuals as well as for social institutions and policy making.

The database will be used as a tool for cross-national research. The database will enable social scientists to turn regularly to cross-national and truly comparative panel data. They will learn more about the various national taxation systems and social security systems, domestic labour markets, and the way they operate and how they affect the various groups and categories of people within the total population.

1.7 Relevance for policy

International comparisons allow for comparing results across countries and welfare regimes, for example, questions of poverty, unemployment or labour force participation. Thus they can enhance policy by allowing assessment of more and less successful regimes and also study of factors which contribute to unfavourable outcomes across borders. One particularly relevant finding is the fact that advanced western-type states face socio-economic problems that are similar, while the relative importance of these problems within the national economies may be quite different.

The database will make it possible to monitor the outcomes of political decisions and measures. National politicians, officials and other actors are increasingly eager to find out what can be learned from the different approaches used in different countries, what works where and what does not, and in what direction policies are moving. The longitudinal aspect of CHER makes it possible to carry out analysis of the dynamics of situations, showing how citizens react to the implementation of policies. The comparative aspect of CHER gives policy makers the opportunities to learn from experience in other countries.

In a European context, this specific endeavour is even more relevant, given the long-term process of European integration and the commitment of the EU to social and economic cohesion. Many explanations can be found for the fact that some countries are doing better in solving their problems than others. The database will enable analysis of the factors involved in change, including the heterogeneity of national labour markets, the differing importance and influence of social security systems and tax systems and variations in the socio-economic and demographic structures of the population, as well as cultural differences.

2. Harmonization projects

There exist a number of international socio-economic micro databases which contain similar topics as the CHER database. The most for CHER relevant databases or approaches are given below:

- Household Budget Survey (HBS)
- Labour Force Surveys (LFS)
- European Community Household Panel (ECHP)
- Luxembourg Income Study (LIS)
- Luxembourg Employment Study (LES)
- Cross national Equivalent File (CNEF)
- Panel Comparability Project (PACO)
- Fertility and Family Surveys (FFS)
- International Social Survey Programme (ISSP)
- Multinational Time Use Study (MTUS)
- The European Social Survey (ESS)

Comparability in the above listed micro data files for cross-national research are achieved by three different methods:

- Ex-ante harmonization
- Mixed ex-ante/Ex-post approach
- Ex-post harmonisation

Ex-ante harmonization means to have centralised, standardised survey instruments to achieve harmonization and comparability.

A mixed approach is often used, if a common set of variables is defined ex-ante but the variables will be captured by only similar questionnaires. This procedure requires additional harmonization work to derive identical variables.

Ex-post harmonization, by which independent national sources is satisfactorily converted to common concepts, definitions, survey questions etc.

The harmonized databases of EUROSTAT (and the national statistical offices): Labour Force Surveys (LFS) and European Community Household Panel (ECHP) were created by using the ex-ante harmonization approach. The ex-ante approach is also employed by the Fertility and Family Structure (FFS) files and will be used in future by the European Social Survey (ESS).

The final files for Household Budget Survey (HBS) and International Social Survey Program (ISSP) were produced by using the mixed procedure.

The ex-post harmonization method is being used by all the other harmonization projects.

2.1 Cross-sectional databases

2.1.1 Socio-economic EUROSTAT databases

Household Budget Survey (HBS)

The Household Budget surveys are sample surveys carried out in most countries all over the world including the EU member states. The information collected via the surveys covers a wide variety of items concerning consumption expenditures and income of private households, savings and indebtedness, household characteristics etc. The narrow purpose of conducting Household Budget Survey (HBS) is to obtain the weights which are used for the contraction of consumer price indices and/or cost of living indices. In a broad sense the Household Budget Survey (HBS)s give a picture of living conditions of private households in a defined area and time.

Table 2-1: Comparable socio-economic datasets produced by EUROSTAT

Household Budget Surveys (EU)	Household Budget Survey (HBS)	http://reads.dur.ac.uk/newcronos/documentation/en/theme3/hbs/hbs.htm
Labour Force Surveys (EU)	Labour Force Surveys (LFS)	http://reads.dur.ac.uk/newcronos/documentation/en/theme3/lfs/lfs.htm

Labour Force Surveys (LFS)

The Labour Force surveys are carried out in the EU member states about labour force participation. It contains mainly information about individuals. They divide the population of working-age (15 years and above) into three mutually exclusive and exhaustive groups (persons in employment, unemployed persons and inactive persons) and to provide descriptive and explanatory data on each of these categories. This type of surveys is used to get:

- More recent and more frequent data on employment trends for choosing employment policies
- Annual estimates of average employment which take account of seasonal trends in employment
- A measurement of the annual volume of work which takes account of trends in part-time work
- Better knowledge of the relations between earnings and certain forms of employment and of situations mid-way between employment and unemployment (particularly visible underemployment)
- Better knowledge of the relations between household composition and participation in active life.

2.2 Scientific driven project

2.2.1 Socio-economic LIS/LES database

Luxembourg Income Study (LIS)

The project, an international comparative study on income distribution started in 1983 under the joint sponsorship of the Government of Luxembourg and CEPS/INSTEAD. Luxembourg Income Study (LIS) is funded on a continuing basis by the national science and social science research foundations of its member countries and by CEPS/INSTEAD. The project now has a membership that includes countries in Europe (including Russia), North America, the Far East, and Australia. The database presently contains information for 25 countries for one or more years, with negotiations going on to add data from additional countries such as Portugal and New Zealand. The Luxembourg Income Study (LIS) database has a total of over 80 datasets covering the period 1967 to 1997; the database is accessed globally via electronic mail networks by near to 400 users in 28 countries under appropriate conditions of data protection. In addition to harmonised data, Luxembourg Income Study (LIS) users, who come from all areas of research activity, are offered extensive documentation concerning the technical aspects of the survey data, and concerning the social institutions of income provision in member countries. Luxembourg Income Study (LIS)-based reports have appeared in books, articles and dissertations. Luxembourg Income Study (LIS) itself has published over 200 Working Papers (full list on request). The project conducts annual summer workshops to introduce researchers to the database, and to give scholars experience in cross-national analysis of social policy issues related to income distribution.

Table 2-2: Links to LIS

Luxembourg Income Study	Luxembourg Income Study (LIS)	http:/www.lisproject.org/techdoc.org
Luxembourg Employment Study	Luxembourg Employment Study (LES)	http://lisproject.org/lestechdoc.htm

Luxembourg Employment Study (LES)

The project started in 1993. Employing the Luxembourg Income Study (LIS) procedures to offer researchers controlled use of otherwise confidential and protected micro-data, a newer project Luxembourg Employment Study (LES) collects, standardises and makes available for remote use the micro-data from a set of labour force surveys from the early 1990's. The project is designed to facilitate the study of different labour market related issues, including analysis of labour market behaviour on an individual level, or in the frame of the household, of educational and occupational patterns, of retirement decisions. Currently, the Luxembourg Employment Study (LES) database includes 18 micro data sets from 14 countries in Europe and America. In its development phase, Luxembourg Employment Study (LES) was temporarily co-funded under the Human Capital and Mobility Programme on the European Commission.

2.2.2 Other Social science databases

Table 2-3: Social science webpage links

Fertility and Family Survey	Fertility and Family Structure (FFS)	http://www.unece.org/ead/pau/ffs/
International Social Survey Programmed	International Social Survey Program (ISSP)	http://www.issp.org/
Multinational Time Use Study	Multinational Time Use Study (MTUS)	http://www.iser.essex.ac.uk/mtus/index.php
The European Social Survey	European Social Survey (ESS)	http://naticent02.uuhost.uk.uu.net/

Fertility and Family Surveys (FFS)

The standard national Fertility and Family Structure (FFS) data files have been prepared to stimulate cross-national comparative research on fertility and family issues. The Fertility and Family Structure (FFS) project has been largely financed by United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA). As of 1992, a standard Fertility and Family Structure (FFS) Questionnaire was available. Countries complied in different degrees to this standard questionnaire in their national instruments. Some standard information on the survey design is available for all countries. The questionnaire contains following topics:

- Household Characteristics
- Parental Home
- Partnerships
- Children
- Other pregnancies
- Fertility regulation
- Views on having children
- Other views
- Education and occupation
- Partner characteristics
- Migration History
- Contraception History
- Values and Beliefs
- Population Policy Acceptance

International Social Survey Programme (ISSP)

The International Social Survey Program (ISSP) is a continuing annual programme of cross-national collaboration on surveys covering topics important for social science research. It brings together pre-existing social science projects and coordinates research goals, thereby adding a cross-national, cross-cultural perspective to the individual national studies. Thirty-eight countries are members of the International Social Survey Program (ISSP). This project is based on a loose cooperation of national research teams. The key topics in the International Social Survey Program (ISSP) program changes from year to year.

1985 Role of Government I
1986 Social Networks I
1987 Social Inequality I
1988 Family & Changing Gender Roles I
1989 Work Orientation
1990 Role of Government II
1991 Religion I
1992 Social Inequality II
1993 Environment I
1994 Family & Changing Gender Roles II
1995 National Identity I
1996 Role of Government II
1997 Work Orientations II
1998 Religion II
1999 Social Inequality III
2000 Environment II

Multinational Time Use Study (MTUS)

The Multinational Time Use Study super-file contains comparable data from 23 countries. All surveys included in the file have been harmonised into a common structure with common variables. The file contains a set of background/demographic variables, such as gender, age, marital status, and two sets of time use variables. The first set of time use variables uses a 40-category typology, and the second set, a 20-category typology.

The European Social Survey (ESS)

The focus of the European Social Survey will be the systematic study of European citizens' attitudes, attributes, and behaviour relating to a core set of economically, socially and politically relevant domains. It will study distributions, differences and changes across time and space in the social, political and cultural beliefs and behaviours of Europeans. The European Social Survey (ESS) will not be just another public opinion survey concerned with specific current or fashionable themes. Rather, it will be a systematic instrument designed to enable and stimulate innovative research on the basis of existing knowledge, but at the same time flexible enough to cover new ground.

2.3 Longitudinal Databases

European Community Household Panel (ECHP)

The panel is a survey on household income and living conditions carried out since 1994 in 15 European Countries (Belgium, Denmark, Germany, Greece, Spain, France, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Portugal, UK, Austria, Sweden, and Finland). The European Community Household Panel (ECHP) will stop after 8 waves (2001) in order to be replaced by EU-SILC.

Three characteristics make the European Community Household Panel (ECHP) a unique source of information:

- Its multi-dimensional coverage of a range of topics simultaneously (income, education, housing, health and social relations).
- A standardized methodology and procedures yielding comparable information across

countries (a centralized questionnaires, although adapted by each country to suit their own local situations, is used)

- A panel design in which information on the same set of households and persons is gathered to study changes over time at the micro level.

Table 2-4: Links to panel studies

European Common Household Panel (EU)	European Community Household Panel (ECHP)	http://forum.europa.eu.int/Public/irc/dsis/echpanel/home
Panel Comparability Project	Panel Comparability (PACO)	http://www.ceps.lu/paco/pacopres.htm
Cross-National Equivalent File	Cross National Equivalent File (CNEF)	http://www.human.cornell.edu/pam/gsoep/equivfil.cfm

Panel Comparability Project (PACO)

The project is a centralised approach to create an international comparative database integrating micro-data from various national household panels over a large number of years. The Panel Comparability (PACO) Database contains harmonised and consistent variables and identical data structures of each country included. Therefore, the Panel Comparability (PACO) Database facilitates comparative cross-national and longitudinal research on processes and dynamics of policy issues such as labour force participation, income distribution, poverty and problems of the elderly. The Panel Comparability (PACO) database contains data from household panel studies in Luxembourg (PSELL), Germany (SOEP), Great Britain (BHPS), the United States (PSID), France (ESEML-Lorraine), Hungary (HHP) and Poland (PHP), for years ranging from 1986 through 1994. Data from household panel studies of other countries such as the Czech Republic, Spain, Portugal, Belgium and Canada will be added in the future. Panel Comparability (PACO) was initiated by CEPS/INSTEAD in 1992, on the basis of earlier exploratory comparative work undertaken at the Centre since 1986. Between 1990 and 1993 the project benefited from a major network grant by the European Science Foundation. From 1993 to 1995, Panel Comparability (PACO) was co-funded under the Human Capital and Mobility Programme of the European Commission.

Cross national Equivalent File (CNEF)

The Cross National Equivalent File (CNEF) contains equivalently defined variables for the Panel Study of Income Dynamics (PSID: 1980-1997), the German Socio-Economic Panel (GSOEP: 1984-2000), the Survey of Labour and Income Dynamics (SLID: 1993-1994) and the British Household Panel Study (BHPS: 1991-1999). The data are designed to allow cross-national researchers not experienced in panel data analysis to access a simplified version of these panels, while providing experienced panel data users with guidelines for formulating equivalent variables across countries. Most importantly, the equivalent file provides a set of constructed variables (for example pre- and post-government income and United States and international household equivalence weights) that are not directly available on either of the two surveys. Since the Cross National Equivalent File (CNEF) Equivalent File 1980-1997 can be merged with the original surveys, Cross National Equivalent File (CNEF) users can easily incorporate these constructed variables into current analyses.

3. Recommended Classifications

CHER is not the first project to investigate issues for harmonising data. This project draws from four previous projects which have developed standardised definitions for many kinds of variables to permit cross-country comparison. These include:

- International Standard Classifications proposed by international organizations
- Recommended Eurostat Definitions of core variables
- Recommended Variables for Standard Demography proposed by research groups
- Canberra Group recommendation for Income

3.1 International Standard Classifications

Table 3-1 lists seven existing international standard classifications for industry, education, region, employment and time use. The different standard classifications have been developed either by the International Labour Organisation (ILO), Unesco, or by Eurostat and are widely used within international statistics.

A complete list of standard classification could be found from the

a) Eurostat's Ramon server: http://europa.eu.int/comm/eurostat/ramon/

b) Diffuse Project: http://www.diffuse.org/classify.html

Table 3-1 lists the standard classifications relevant for the CHER database.

Table 3-1: Selected international standard classification for socio-economic surveys

		Direct link
ISIC	International Standard Industrial Classification of all Economic Activities	http://www.ilo.org/public/english/bureau/stat/class/isic.htm
ISCO	International Standard Classification of Occupation	http://www.ilo.org/public/english/bureau/stat/class/isco.htm
ISCED	International Standard Classification of Education	http://unescostat.unesco.org/en/pub/pub_p/method.htm - isced
NUTS	Nomenclature of Territorial Units for Statistics	http://europa.eu.int/comm/eurostat/ramon/nuts/nuts.htm
NACE	General Industrial Classification of Economic Activities within the European Communities	http://europa.eu.int/comm/eurostat/ramon/cgi/SimWWWFrame.SimBottomFrame?p_nID=NACE_1970&p_lId=&p_pId=&p_langnom=EN&p_frameType=5&p_asso=&p_searchtext=&p_emp=1&p_language=EN
ISCE	International Standard Classification of Status in Employment	http://www.ilo.org/public/english/bureau/stat/res/icse.htm
	International Classification of Activities for Time-use Statistics (Trial classification)	http://www.un.org/Depts/unsd/timeuse/icatus/icatus_2.htm

3.2 Recommended Eurostat Definitions of core variables

Eurostat recommends a small set of core variables (see Table 3-2: Recommended Eurostat core variables) and gives also precise definition for the core variables. The precise definitions are listed in appendix 8. This set includes the international standard classification listed above, where NACE and not ISIC codes for industries is recommended from Eurostat.

Table 3-2: Recommended Eurostat core variables

Core variables
Region
Locality
Country of birth
Country of citizenship
Sex (Gender)
Age
Legal marital status
De facto marital status
Household relationship
Reference person
Labour status
Status in employment
Hours worked
Income
Occupation
Educational attainment
Current education and training activity
Industry
Main social status
Health status
Socio-economic classification
Tenure status of household
Number of rooms.

3.3 Recommended Variables for Standard Demography

Different research organizations recommend to include into every survey a set of standard socio-economic variables to improve the comparability of the different datasets. The reference to three of such approaches is listed below.

International Social Survey Program (ISSP) Background variables

http://134.95.45.164/k:/htdocs/shortcut.pdf/issp_cb/bv2001.pdf - xml=http://134.95.45.164/ISYSquery/IRL87

Common Recommendation for Demographic Standards (Arbeitskreises Deutscher Markt- und Sozialforschungsinstitute e. V. (ADM), Arbeitsgemeinschaft Sozialwissenschaftlicher Institute e. V. (ASI) and the German Statistical Office Edition 1999)

http://www.social-science-gesis.de/Methodenberatung/Dem_Standards/demsta99.pdf

European Society for Opinion Marketing Research (ESOMAR) Socio-economic Classification.

One part of the proposed standard variables by all three recommendations is more and less identical with the core variables recommended by Eurostat. Table 3-3: Additional variables recommended (excluding EUROSTAT core variables)Table 3-3 lists only those variables which are additional to the core set of Eurostat.

Table 3-3: Additional variables recommended (excluding EUROSTAT core variables)

	International Social Survey Program (ISSP)	German Work Group	ESOMAR
Urban/Rural indicator	X		
Size of community	X		X
HH-size	X	X	X
HH-type	X		
No. of children		X	X
No. of income earners		X	
No. of consumables			X
Employment status (full/part time)	X	X	
Former employment of in-actives		X	X
Type of farm		X	
Type of self-employment		X	X
No. of employees	X	X	X
Type of civil servant		X	
Type of white collar		X	
Responsibility of employee	X		X
Type of blue collar		X	
Private/Public sector	X		
Education years	X		
Age left full time education			X
No. of months for further education			X
Type of Vocational training		X	X
Knowledge of foreign languages			X
Age left full time education			X
No. of months for further education			X
Vocational training		X	X
Knowledge of foreign languages			X
Trade union membership	X		
Religion membership	X		
Voting behaviour	X		
Party affiliation	X		
Religion membership	X		
Person with highest income			X
Person responsible for shopping			X

3.4 Canberra Group Recommendation for income

The main framework developed for analysis of income at the macro level is the System of National Accounts (SNA). The guidelines and the recommendations must be adapted for the micro level. These concepts cannot be easily reproduced by survey data. The Canberra International Expert Group on Household income Statistics developed standards on conceptual and practical issues and also discussed how there recommendations depart from the SNA.

In the following we discuss the Canberra proposal and check how is realized within the surveys.

The primary objective of the Canberra Group is enhancing national household income statistics by developing standards on practical and conceptual issues which are related to the production of income distribution statistics. The Group collectively addressed the common conceptual, definitional, and practical problems faced by national and international statistical agencies in this subject area and has acted as a forum for expert opinions on conceptual and methodological issues and for obtaining endorsement for guidelines.

http://www.lisproject.org/links/canbaccess.htm

The “ideal income” definition should contain the following main five income elements:

Gross/Net incomes for

- Wages/salaries
- Self-employed incomes
- Property incomes
- Government transfers
- Received Private transfers

Including specifically:

- In kind earnings
- Income from home production
- Imputed rent from owner occupied houses
- Employer contributions
- Contributed private transfers
- Near cash benefits
- Changes in net wealth

The Canberra Group argues that ideally data should be collected on capital gains and losses, but recognizes the practical difficulties to do so. Thus it recommends excluding the gain and losses from the income measure and presents the following list of items (Table 3-4).

Table 3-4: Recommended list of income items proposed by the Canberra expert Group

. Cash wages and salaries . Tips and bonuses . Profit sharing including stock options . Severance and termination pay . Allowances payable for working in remote locations	. Social insurance benefits from employers’ schemes . Social insurance benefits in cash from government schemes . Universal social assistance benefits from government

. Employers’ social insurance contributions . Goods and services provided to employees as part of employment packages . Profit/loss from unincorporated enterprise . Royalties . Goods and services for barter, less costs of inputs . Goods produced for home production, less costs of inputs . Income less expenses from owner-occupied dwellings . Income less expenses from rental, except rent of land . Interest received less interest paid . Dividends . Rent from land	. Means-tested social assistance in cash from government . Regular inter-household cash transfers received . Regular support received from non-profit making institutions . Employers’ social insurance contributions . Employees’ social insurance contributions . Taxes on income . Regular taxes on wealth . Regular inter-household cash transfers . Regular cash transfers to charities . Social transfers in kind Total gross income Total net income

Source: Canberra Group 2001

4. Comparison of characteristics in selected comparable databases

The prerequisite for high quality cross-national research is the existence and availability of high quality micro-databases offering comparable data for the different countries under study.

In this section we describe in some detail the characteristics of international comparable micro databases for socio-economic research in Europe.

Following studies are used for the comparison:

- Household Budget Survey
- Labour Force Survey
- European Community Household Panel (ECHP)
- Luxembourg Income Study (LIS)
- Luxembourg Employment Study (LES)
- Cross National Equivalent File (CNEF)
- Panel Comparability (PACO)

All these datasets are fully technical harmonized: The datasets have (a) common variable lists, (b) the variables are stored under the same variable names to the database and (c) the original data are converted into comparable or at least very similar variables.

In all databases the quantitative variables are fully formal harmonized (see Table 4-1: Degree of formal harmonization in different comparable datasets).

However two of the databases are differing from the others in how they handle the categorized variables.

Five of the databases contain fully harmonized categorized variables: each category of such types of variables is identical defined in each dataset. In Luxembourg Income Study (LIS)/Luxembourg Employment Study (LES) a larger number of categorical variables do contain codes from original files which were not standardized.

Table 4-1: Degree of formal harmonization in different comparable datasets

Study	Income variables	Other Quantitative variables	Categorized variables
Household Budget Survey	F	F	F
Labour Force Survey	-	F	F
European Community Household Panel (ECHP)	F	F	F
Luxembourg Income Study (LIS)	F	F	F/P
Luxembourg Employment Study (LES)	F	F	F/P
Cross National Equivalent File (CNEF)	F	F	F
Panel Comparability (PACO)	F	F	F

F = Full standardisation/harmonization
P = Partly standardisation/harmonization

All surveys contain information in the individual level; most surveys are containing also information about the household members.

Table 4-2 shows that Labour Force surveys and those datasets derived such as Luxembourg

Employment Study (LES) do not have information about the household.

Table 4-2: Units available in different comparable datasets

Study	Household	Individuals
Household Budget Survey	X	X
Labour Force Survey		X
European Community Household Panel (ECHP)	X	X
Luxembourg Income Study (LIS)	X	X
Luxembourg Employment Study (LES)		X
Cross National Equivalent File (CNEF)	X	X
Panel Comparability (PACO)	X	X

While all seven surveys comprise information about individuals in households; in most of the surveys (with the exception of the Labour Force Surveys (LFS) and Luxembourg Employment Study (LES)) there is no age restriction applied. This is contrary to the Labour force surveys and Luxembourg Employment Study (LES) files which include only individuals that are older than 15 years (see Table 4-3: Type of Individuals included in different comparable datasets).

The information about the head/spouse in households is always provided. In six out of seven surveys also information for each additional family member is available. Only in some of the Luxembourg Income Study (LIS) files individual information is missing for individuals which are not head or spouse.

Table 4-3: Type of Individuals included in different comparable datasets

Study	Individuals Included	Information available for following Household members		
		Head/Spouse	Children	Other members
Household Budget Survey	All	X	X	X
Labour Force Survey	15+	X	X	X
European Community Household Panel (ECHP)	All	X	X	X
Luxembourg Income Study (LIS)	*	X	Partly	Partly
Luxembourg Employment Study (LES)	15+	X	X	X
Cross National Equivalent File (CNEF)	All	X	X	X
Panel Comparability (PACO)	All	X	X	X

* availability is depending on country and year

Table 4-4 and Table 4-5 give a summary of the main topics that are found in most of the socio-economic data sets.

The surveys differ greatly in the variable content covered. Of course the survey type in two cases (Household Budget Survey and Labour Force Survey) explicitly determines the main topics. The Household budget surveys specialize on consumption and income topics whereas the Labour force variables are the main topics of Labour Force surveys. The European Community Household Panel (ECHP) is a multi-purpose survey, which covers a relatively large set of variables, it only excludes the consumption. However external researchers have only access to the User Database (UDB) version which has only a subset of variables in comparison with the Production database (PDB) which has much more detail.

The other (derived) data sets such as Luxembourg Income Study (LIS)/Luxembourg Employment Study (LES), Cross National Equivalent File (CNEF)/Panel Comparability (PACO) contain a subset of relevant domains from the original data sources.

Table 4-4: List of main topics in different comparable datasets available on the household level

Unit: Household	HBS	LFS	ECHP	LIS	LES	CNEF	PACO
Organisational variables	12	-	13	5	-	-	11
Interview situation	1	-	3	-	-	-	-
Demographic information	13	-	11	7	-	-	5
Employment	13		-	15		-	
Income	19	-	16	55	-	-	51
Education	2				-	-	
Health				2			
Migration				2			
Financial situation	5	-	22	-	-	-	-
Accommodation	9	-	39	1	-	-	1
Durables	12	-	7	-	-	-	-
Children	10	-	5		-	-	4
Consumption	Max350	-	-	(8)	-	-	-
No. of variables excluding consumption	116		124	87			72

Note: There is no dataset at the household level available for LFS, Luxembourg Employment Study (LES) and Cross National Equivalent File (CNEF). However the user can aggregate income across all household members and as such income information is available at household level as well. Furthermore it is possible to create demographic information on the household level from the demographic person variables.

Table 4-5: List of main topics in different comparable datasets available on the individual level

Unit : Individual	HBS	LFS	ECHP	LIS	LES	CNEF	PACO
Organisational variables	8	11	5	6	5	16	18
Interview situation	-	6	4	-	1	-	-
Demographic information	9	10	7	4	16	7	7
Employment	10	30	39	10	34	6	17
Unemployment	-	3	3	-	3	-	1
Search for a job	-	17	15	-	10	-	3
Previous job	-	6	16	-	6	-	-
Calendar of activities	-	-	13	-	-	-	-
Previous year employment		5			6		
Income	15	5	16	11	4	11	51
Education and training	2	9	17	1	7	2	6
Health	-	-	16	1	-	2	3
Social relations	-	-	12	-	-	-	-
Migration	-	-	15	1	-	-	-
Satisfaction information	-	-	11	-	-	-	-
No. of all variables	44	102	189	34	92	44	106

Eurostat recommends definitions for core variables. The office has developed a questionnaire to access some elements of the comparability of official statistical surveys. In the recommendation the office has defined a narrow set of core variables, which should exist in each socio-economic survey. Table 4-6 lists which of these core variables that are available in the different surveys. Most of the core variables exist for most surveys. From this table we can learn that the detailed regional information of localities is not available in any listed survey.

The European Community Household Panel (ECHP) contains all core variables and the Panel Comparability (PACO) files contain much more relevant core variables than Luxembourg Income Study (LIS)/Luxembourg Employment Study (LES) and the Cross National Equivalent File (CNEF). The result of this table can be summarized in the following manner: Results from each of the different surveys could be a priori compared with the other surveys – under the condition that all the core variables are similar or identical defined.

Table 4-6: Availability of core variables in different comparable datasets

Core variables (Eurostat)	HBS	LFS	ECHP	LIS	LES	CNEF	PACO
Region	X	X	X	(x)	X	X	X
Locality	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Country of birth	-	X	(x)	(X)	X	-	-
Country of citizenship	-	X	(x)	(X)	X	-	X
Sex (Gender)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Age	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Legal marital status	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
De facto marital status	X	-	X	-	-	-	X
Household relationship	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Reference person	X	X	X	(x)	X	X	X
Labour status	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Status in employment	X	X	X	-	X	-	X
Hours worked	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Income	X	X	X	X	(x)	X	X
Occupation	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Educational attainment	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Current education and training activity	X	X	X	-	X	-	-
Industry	-	X	X	X	X	-	X
Main social status	X	X	X	-	X	-	X
Health status	-	-	X	X	-	X	X
Socio-economic classification	X	X	-	-	-	-	-
Tenure status of household	X	-	X	X	-	-	X
Number of rooms.	X	-	X	-	-	-	X

(x) indicates that the definitions for core variables and definitions used in the survey are not identical

In Table 4-7 is shown which of the standard classifications are actually used by which survey and where own classification are introduced.

Table 4-7: List of international standard classification used in different comparable datasets

Study	Region	Education	Occupation	Industry
Household Budget Survey	NUTS	ISCED	ISCO	-
Labour Force Survey	NUTS	ISCED	ISCO	NACE
European Community Household Panel (ECHP)	NUTS	ISCED	ISCO	NACE
Luxembourg Income Study (LIS)	Nat. Classif.	Nat. Classif.	(ISCO)	(SIC)
Luxembourg Employment Study (LES)	Nat. Classif.	ISCED	ISCO	ISIC/NACE/ Nat.Classif.
Cross National Equivalent File	Nat. Classif.	Own Classif.	Nat.	Own Classif.

Study	Region	Education	Occupation	Industry
(CNEF)			Classif.	
Panel Comparability (PACO)	NUTS	ISCED	ISCO	ISIC

The table can be summarized as the following: NUTS, ISCED and ISCO as a rule is used from most of the surveys. Eurostat uses the NACE coding for their surveys, where the other datasets use ISIC for the industry coding.

Only Luxembourg Income Study (LIS) and Cross National Equivalent File (CNEF) and also partly Luxembourg Employment Study (LES) are not always adopting international standard classifications, whereas Panel Comparability (PACO) strictly contains only standard classifications.

Due to the very specific targets of each survey no common (or widely accepted) precise definition of variables other than the standard classifications exists for most variables in surveys. Eurostat has therefore defined for selected European wide surveys (such as Household Budget Survey (HBS), Labour Force Surveys (LFS), European Community Household Panel (ECHP)) in strong co-operation with the national statistical offices the definition and coding of variables for the EUROSTAT version of these surveys. In principle the precise coding is independently done for each survey. But very often relatively more or less similar definitions between different types of surveys are used. Because the variables and the data files are not standardized, it is not an easy job to compare results between two and more surveys. This has the consequence that cross-checks of results are difficult to achieve.

As a summary we can conclude that the definition of variables used in the following three databases is mostly relevant for CHER:

- Household Budget Surveys
- Labour Force Survey
- European Common Community Household Panel

All three databases contain a large set of variable definitions for different topics. The topics covered (and also the number of variables available for each topic) are different in the datasets.

Table 4-8: Potential sources for detailed variable definitions a summary of topics by dataset. It lists from which dataset the definition of detailed variables could be (best) found for a specific topic. Similar or identical variables in these datasets mostly are not identical defined. Therefore a choice between different alternatives for definition of a concrete variable has to be made.

Table 4-8: Potential sources for detailed variable definitions

	HBS	LFS	ECHP
Demographics (Household level)	X	-	X
Demographics (Individual level)	X	X	X
Labour Force	-	X	X
Calendar of activities			X
Income	X		X
Education and training			X
Health			X
Social relations			X
Migration			X
Satisfaction information			X
Financial variables			X

Accommodation	X		X
Durables	X		X
Children variables	X		X

It is not the aim of this report to compare the existence and the definition of a large number of variables between the different surveys. In the annex xx a listing of variables and their coding is given.

In the following section of the report we want to concentrate on the set of variables for income.

5. Income Concepts actually used in comparable databases

A complete income concept is seldom realized. Most databases (except Labour Force Survey (LFS) and Luxembourg Employment Study (LES)) contain all the five main income elements, but excluding one or more very specific incomes elements.

Table 5-1: Completeness of Income concept shows that "Changes in net wealth" are not covered at all and no information is given on "employer contributions" to the social security system. The "in-kind incomes" are not at all given at all by the European Community Household Panel (ECHP); and the Cross National Equivalent File (CNEF) contains only imputed rent incomes. The Household Budget Survey (HBS), Luxembourg Income Study (LIS) and Panel Comparability (PACO) datasets work with an overall large definition of incomes, explicitly including some of the in-kind incomes.

Table 5-1: Completeness of Income concept AGAIN (x)

Study	HBS	LFS	ECHP	LIS	LES	CNEF	PACO
Main monetary Elements							
Wages/salaries	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Self-employed incomes	X		X	X		X	X
Property incomes	X		X	X		X	X
Government transfers	X	X[3]	X	X		X	X
Received Private transfers	X		X	X		X	X
Specific Elements							
In kind earnings	X			X			X
Home production	X			X			X
Imputed rent	X			X		X	X
Employer contributions							
Contributed private transfers	X						X
Near cash benefits				X			
Changes in net wealth							

The data from Labour Force surveys are used to study the employment situations; income variables are only background variables and not the primary target of such surveys. For this reason only some income variables are available from Labour Force Surveys (LFS) and Luxembourg Employment Study (LES).

The four other datasets are dealing explicitly with income (Table 5-2: No. of Income variables differentiated). As seen from this table, the number of available income variables is differing greatly between the datasets. Per se the number of existing income variables is not a direct indicator for the quality of the income variables.

It could be argued the more detail on income; the better would be the estimate of income. This is true when a-priori standardized surveys with more variables are compared with the alternative having less income variables. Furthermore the analyst has more possibilities for doing detailed income analyses if more income components are available.

Concerning the comparability of incomes between countries using ex-post standardized datasets two different approaches are used.

The concept for the Cross National Equivalent File (CNEF) files works with a rather limited

[3] Government transfers are only given in a few summary variables

set of income variables. The rationale behind it is the argumentation that more aggregated variables for cross-national research guarantee more comparable measures than otherwise more detailed variables. The algorithms used in the Cross National Equivalent File (CNEF) to calculate income variables make use of all available income information in the underlying surveys. It is only the result in terms of the aggregation level that makes Cross National Equivalent File (CNEF) data different from Panel Comparability (PACO) or Luxembourg Income Study (LIS)

The philosophy of Luxembourg Income Study (LIS) and Panel Comparability (PACO) income concept is just the opposite of the Cross National Equivalent File (CNEF) approach: both projects create as many detailed income variables as available for the creation of the files. With Luxembourg Income Study (LIS) and Panel Comparability (PACO) approach the very detailed income variables could be easily aggregated (at the stadium of analysis) to that level which enables to do comparative research between countries.

Table 5-2: No. of Income variables differentiated

Study	No. of income sources differentiated
Household Budget Survey	19
Labour Force Surveys (LFS)	5
European Community Household Panel (ECHP)	16
Luxembourg Income Study (LIS)	55
Luxembourg Employment Study (LES)	4
Cross National Equivalent File (CNEF)	10
Panel Comparability (PACO)	51

For a complete analysis of the income distribution data on income should be available on the household and on the individual level. Four of the datasets (Household Budget Survey (HBS), European Community Household Panel (ECHP), Luxembourg Income Study (LIS) and Panel Comparability (PACO)) provide data on both levels (Table 5-4: Income items used in the Household Budget Survey (HBS)). The labour force surveys and from these derived datasets such as the Luxembourg Employment Study (LES) files gives only some few income elements on the individual level. The Cross National Equivalent File (CNEF) file contains with the exception of individual labour incomes only income components for the household.

Table 5-3: Household versus Person income variables

Study	Household Incomes	Person Incomes
Household Budget Survey	19	15
Labour Force Surveys (LFS)	-	5
European Community Household Panel (ECHP)	16	16
Luxembourg Income Study (LIS)	55	11
Luxembourg Employment Study (LES)	1	3
Cross National Equivalent File (CNEF)	10	1
Panel Comparability (PACO)	51	51

It should be noted here, that not all variables in Luxembourg Income Study (LIS), Cross National Equivalent File (CNEF) and in the Panel Comparability (PACO) files are always available on household and on person level. The Cross National Equivalent File (CNEF) file provides only one income variable (labour income) on the individual level and the Luxembourg Income Study (LIS) files have the majority of income variables only available on the household level. Furthermore not all income variables in the Luxembourg Income

Study (LIS)/Luxembourg Employment Study (LES) Panel Comparability (PACO) are available for all countries and years.

In the following tables (Table 5-4: Income items used in the Household Budget Survey (HBS) to Table 5-10: Income items used in Panel Comparability (PACO)) a complete list of income components is given differentiated by survey/database. The terms in the following tables are not standardized, they contain the terms as used by the study itself. The tables contain only the incomes sources on the lowest level, the income summation variables are excluded. This means that in the different studies also more aggregated income variables may be accessible.

Table 5-4: Income items used in the Household Budget Survey (HBS)

Income items	
Earnings Income in kind (employment income) Self employed income Income in kind (non-salaried activity) Income from property Imputed Rent Rent received from owners Retirement and other pensions	Unemployment Benefits Pensions for widows Family income Allocation for illness and disability Allocation for housing Other benefits Other incomes Total of transfers received Total of transfers executed Income tax Total net income

Table 5-5: Income items used in the Labour Force Surveys (LFS)

Income items	
Monthly take home pay from main job Additional payments from main job Unemployment allowances	Additional payments of unemployment allowance Sickness, disability or invalidity allowances

Table 5-6: Income items used in the European Community Household Panel (ECHP) (UDB)

Income items	
Wage and salary earnings, take-home pay Wage and salary earnings (lump sum) Self-employment income (net) Capital income Property/rental income Private transfer received Unemployment related benefits Old-age related benefits Survivors' benefits	Family-related benefits Sickness/invalidity benefits Education-related allowances Any other (personal) benefits Social assistance Housing allowance Total net income

Table 5-7: Income items used in Luxembourg Income Study (LIS)

Income items	
Gross wage and salary income Mandatory employer contributions Non-mandatory employer contributions Farm self-employment income Non-farm self-employment income In-kind earnings Mandatory contributions for self-employed	Placement/resettlement benefits Other unemployment benefits Pay replacement Birth premium Other maternity/paternity benefits Invalid care premium Non-means tested student premium

Income items	
Cash property income Non-cash property income Income taxes Property or wealth taxes Mandatory employee contributions Other direct taxes Indirect taxes Cash sickness insurance benefits (sick pay) Accident pay Disability pay Basic old age benefit Supplementary old age benefit Early retirement benefit Survivor's pensions Other social retirement Child allowances Advance maintenance Orphan's pension allowances Other child allowances amounts Unemployment insurance Training or retraining allowances	Child care benefits (non means tested) Other social benefit Social assistance Old age assistance Unemployment assistance Unmarried mother's assistance Other means tested allowances Different near cash benefits Different in kind benefits Education benefits Occupational pensions Opting out pensions Other private pensions Public sector pensions Alimony or child support Other regular private incomes Other cash income Realized lump sum incomes Total gross income Total net income

Table 5-8: Income items used in the Luxembourg Employment Study (LES)

Income items	
Wages/Earnings per hour Total person earnings	Total person income Total Family (household income)

Table 5-9: Income items used in Cross National Equivalent File (CNEF)

Income items	
Labour Income Asset Income Imputed Rental Value Private Transfers Household Private Retirement Income	Public Transfers Household Social Security Pensions Income Taxes Household social security taxes Total gross income Total net income

Table 5-10: Income items used in Panel Comparability (PACO)

Income items	
Wages and Salaries Salary from apprenticeship Salary from working student Second Salary Employer Bonuses for employees In kind Salary Self-employment Income from enterprises Income from independent professionals Farm self-employment Income Income from interest and dividends Income from rents	Employment Injuries/Occupational diseases benefits Invalidity Benefits War related benefits Family Benefits Maternity benefits Government cash transfers for Education Social Assistance Additional Social Assistance Unemployment assistance Other Income Dependant Benefits Cash Alimony or Child Support Received private Cash Inter-household Transfers Transfers for Handicapped

Income items	
Income from owner occupied houses Private pensions (Occupational pensions) Public Sector pensions Old Age Pensions Widow/Widower Pensions Orphan pensions Unemployment Benefits from Insurance Sickness Cash Benefits	Other Transfers Annuities from insurance Other Lump-sum Payments Income from home consumption, or from farming and gardening Other Incomes Total gross income Contributions Health Insurance Contributions Old Age Insurance Contributions Unemployment Insurance Other Direct Taxes Income tax Total net income Contributed Transfers to Parents Contributed Transfers to Children Contributed Transfers to Spouses Contributed Transfers to other Relatives Contributed Transfers to others

The Canberra Group recommends the accounting period to be used for income distribution analysis should be one year. A one-year reference period is also the most practical accounting period for incomes. This is not true for surveys such as the Labour Force Surveys (LFS) which collects income data with respect to the current month.

In four datasets are the yearly incomes are given (Table 5-11: Reference periods for Incomes used in different comparable datasets). In the Panel Comparability (PACO) files however the monthly income amounts are given. The monthly Panel Comparability (PACO) income values were derived by dividing the yearly income amounts by 12. Therefore the monthly income amounts stored in Panel Comparability (PACO) can be easily re-converted into yearly values.

Only in the LSF and the Luxembourg Employment Study (LES) files are monthly income values are provided. The income variables in these two data files are not primarily used to study the distribution of incomes but to serve as a background variable for the labour force information.

Table 5-11: Reference periods for Incomes used in different comparable datasets

Study	Reference period
Household Budget Survey	Year
Labour Force Surveys (LFS)	Month
European Community Household Panel (ECHP)	Year
Luxembourg Income Study (LIS)	Year
Luxembourg Employment Study (LES)	Month
Cross National Equivalent File (CNEF)	Year
Panel Comparability (PACO)	Month/Year

6. Imputation

6.1 Imputation Procedures

Imputation methods

The missing values in data files can be replaced by different methods:

- Deductive imputation: missing values deduced from other variables.
- Cold-deck imputation: missing values replaced by values of older data.
- Imputation by mean, median or random values: missing values replaced by
- mean, median or random values of non-missing values for the variable.
- Regression-imputation: missing values replaced by predicted values that are calculated via a (linear or multivariate) regression analysis.
- Hot-deck imputation: missing values replaced by values from donor records within the same sample that are derived sequentially, hierarchically or via a distance function.
- Multiple imputation: Bayesian method that imputes missing values several times resulting in multiple data files that are combined to a single estimation.

More information about the different imputation rules can be found from the following Internet links:

http://home.hccnet.nl/m.van.veller/impu.html

http://www.cs.york.ac.uk/euredit/

http://www.statistik-bund.de/chintex/index.htm

6.2 Handling of missing values (item non-response) and imputation for incomes

Missing data adversely affect the quality of the data. It is common practice of some institutions or data producers to impute 'fictive' values to ensure that information is exhaustive. Table 6-1: Handling of missing values for income variables give information how missing income values are handled.

Practice of statistical offices:

Household Budget Survey (HBS): The missing values of income within the Household Budget Survey (HBS) have been entirely imputed for the EU versions, but there is no way to determine for which households and for which variables imputation has been done.

European Community Household Panel (ECHP): Within the European Community Household Panel (ECHP) the missing values for household incomes have been replaced and adequately flagged. Imputation was also done for the individual incomes, but imputation flags are not given.

Labour Force Surveys (LFS): The documentation for the Labour Force Surveys (LFS) surveys does not give any information, if imputation was done; at least all missing values are flagged.

Secondary data producers:

Both longitudinal datasets Cross National Equivalent File (CNEF)/Panel Comparability (PACO) clearly differentiate between missing, valid and imputed values and flags the type of imputation done.

Luxembourg Income Study (LIS)/Luxembourg Employment Study (LES) provides no clear information which of the income variables may have valid or imputed values. Luxembourg Employment Study (LES) at least provide the information if the income variable has missing values.

Table 6-1: Handling of missing values for income variables

Study	Missing declared	Imputation Done/imputed values	Imputation Flags
Household Budget Survey	No	Yes	No
Labour Force Surveys (LFS)	Yes	?	No
European Community Household Panel (ECHP) Household Person	Yes No	Yes Yes	Yes No
Luxembourg Income Study (LIS)	No	?	No
Luxembourg Employment Study (LES)	Yes	?	No
Cross National Equivalent File (CNEF)	Yes	Partly	Yes
Panel Comparability (PACO)	Yes	Partly	Yes

There is no widely accepted standard how to flag missing, valid and imputed values. European Community Household Panel (ECHP), Cross National Equivalent File (CNEF) and Panel Comparability (PACO) use different coding systems (Table 6-2: Imputation flags used in ECHP for household income variables to Table 6-4: Imputation flags for incomes used in Panel Comparability (PACO)). All three employed coding systems guarantee that missing values can be differentiated from valid responses and imputed values. The method used within the European Community Household Panel (ECHP) allows giving precisely the percentage of income amounts which are imputed and which are not.

Table 6-2: Imputation flags used in ECHP for household income variables

Coding of the imputation flag
Numerical imputation index Explanation: -9:missing 0.00: valid values 0.01 – 0.99 partly imputed(e.g. 0.40 = 40 % of the value is imputed) 1.00: completely imputed

Table 6-3: Imputation flags for incomes used in the Cross National Equivalent File (CNEF)

Coding of the imputation flag	
M (-2) = Item non-response S(-3) = Survey non-response	61 = 6th Comp-Imputed 70 = 7th Comp-Missing 71 = 7th Comp-Imputed

Coding of the imputation flag	
0 = Not Imputed 10 = 1st Comp-Missing 11 = 1st Comp-Imputed 20 = 2nd Comp-Missing 21 = 2nd Comp-Imputed 30 = 3rd Comp-Missing 31 = 3rd Comp-Imputed 40 = 4th Comp-Missing 41 = 4th Comp-Imputed 50 = 5th Comp-Missing 51 = 5th Comp-Imputed 60 = 6th Comp-Missing	80 = 8th Comp-Missing 81 = 8th Comp-Imputed 90 = 9th Comp-Missing 91 = 9th Comp-Imputed 100 = 10thComp-Missing 101 = 10thComp-Imputed 1000 = > 1 Miss-No Imp 1100 = >=1 Miss and Imp 1111 = > 1 Imp-No Miss

Table 6-4: Imputation flags for incomes used in Panel Comparability (PACO)

Coding of the imputation flag
0 variable is not available : - variable is not available for all units - variable is not available for certain groups in the sample (e.g. persons other than head or spouse in the PSID.) 1 O.K.: - This variable is available, this means a 0 entry is a valid value. 2 imputed values for missing values 3 missing because of - item non response - unit non response

7. Summary assessment of comparative longitudinal datasets

The major advantage of the Panel Comparability (PACO) database is that Panel Comparability (PACO) includes country data from non EU countries such as Hungary, Poland and the US, which are missing in the European Community Household Panel (ECHP). The major disadvantage of the Panel Comparability (PACO) database is that it contains information only for selected EU countries and data for the most recent years are not available. The Cross National Equivalent File (CNEF) files give information for four countries. The value of the European Community Household Panel (ECHP) for European research is that it contains data for nearly all EU member states (excluding Sweden) and the large number of variables from many domains.

Table 7-1: Evaluation of panel studies

Panel Comparability Project (PACO)	CROSS-NATIONAL EQUIVALENT FILE (CNEF)	European Community Household Panel (ECHP)
STRENGTHS - level of detail of income information - good biographical information (links with other household and family members) - availability of macro-economic data - availability of “institutional” information - User Support	STRENGTHS - very accessible and manageable - use of very clearly defined and objective concepts, avoids judgement and/or compromise - supporting the link to the original surveys in order to match full information available therein - User Support	STRENGTHS - very good overall
WEAKNESS - level of detail of non-income information, especially employment/labour force, education - detailed income information entails a lot of “missing” information and possibly considerable judgement when strictly comparable income concepts cannot be identified	WEAKNESS - very limited number of variables, restricting data to use in only a few areas of socio-economic research (e.g., poverty and income distribution, narrowly defined)	WEAKNESS - limited income information - no macro-economic or “institutional” data - no user support

8. Meta-databases

To understand the results from social surveys, one must also understand the contexts in which each survey's data was collected. One strength of CHER will be that the full CHER package set will incorporate links to this contextual information. This section explores the rationale behind developing this contextual section of the CHER database and discusses the sources of data used to create this resource.

The strength of the CHER micro-database is secured by the partners' common objective to develop a structural design of information, pertinent to explain or supplement micro-data results. Several other alphanumeric sources should also be mobilised for the sake of analyses quality. Such a strategy is naturally creating a structural hierarchy between databases and calling for clarification of some methodological points. The linkage of all the databases in distributed environments implies in particular, a description of the environment of research and extraction of information, and some vocabulary explanations.

To describe these other alphanumeric sources, we will use the data location and nature criteria. As it is already well known, analyses can be made on three levels. The macro-economic level is the economist main field of study. It analyses a whole economic system (of a country, or world) in which agents are perceived as units of a coherent set (consumers, producers, developed countries, firm's size clusters…). The micro-economic level describes interactions of individual behaviours on markets. The objectives are often to describe the macro-economic fundamentals with the process and outcome of individual interactions. The third level is the meso-economic one. More and more often, there are needs to study and focus the behaviour of one particular activity (agriculture, telecommunications, "new economy"). Analyses made out of the CHER database can apply to these three levels.

The location and nature of data relies on a prerequisite of vocabulary definitions. An explanation on terms, e.g. meta, context, Mesoc, is necessary at this step:

The term meta-data is defined as reference data about the content and location of data and information holdings. Meta-data are the high-level "overview" or informational abstract that describe a particular data set, or location that can provide access to data. In mathematical theory of sets, one could call every data that is not meta data as sub-sets of information. All standard classifications and specialists agree to understand as meta-data, "all data describing the content, the type, the nature, the quality, the conditions, the structure, the relations, the spatial references and other characteristics of other data. In short, meta-data are data on data. Their function is to respond to questions: who, which, why, when, where, and how the CHER-micro-data may induce. Thus, it shows a location of data that encompass micro-data. There is a willingness to make information available at a superior level of abstraction. Meta-data must have the ability not only to supplement micro-information but also the ability to describe them.

Context databases are another type of information to be used to supplement quantitative micro-data. Qualitative data, like information on economic policies (occurring on the three levels of analyses), or on social regulations are parts of the Context Databases.

Mesoc databases collect quantitative information on Macro-economic and Social information. CHER-MESOC should provide information on Social Issues and Social Policy Employment Issues, Labour Market Policies and Economic Issues, and Macro Economic Policy.

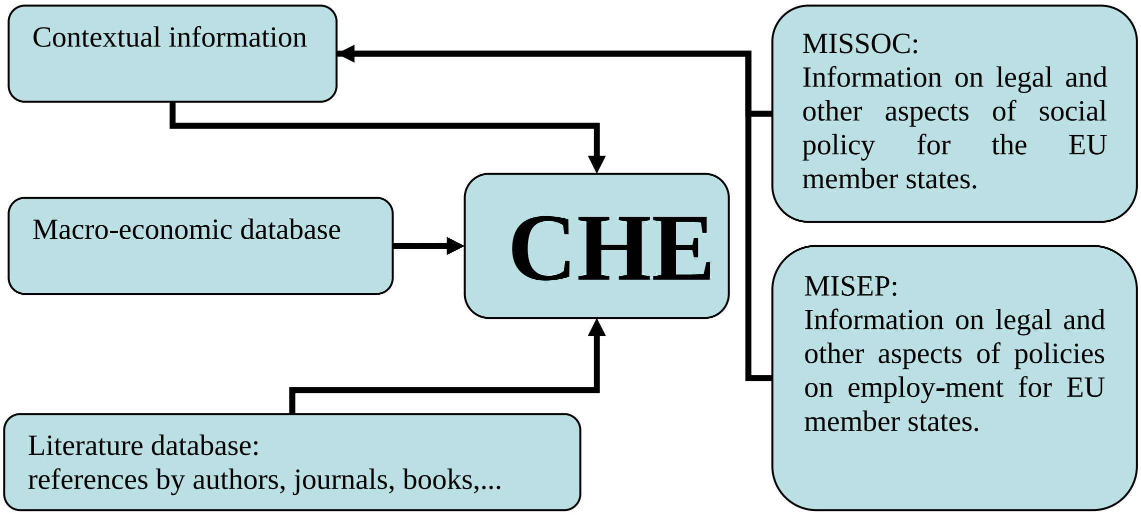
The literature database is designed to be a tool for researchers. The objective is to provide researchers connections with literature information related to their micro-level findings. With multiple entry queries, the researchers will obtain, existing articles or working papers, to secure their analyses.

Complementary information can be found in the United Nations publication (ISBN 92-1-116761-2) with the document titled “Terminology on Statistical Meta-data” (U.N. Conference of European Statisticians: Statistical Standards and Studies – No. 53). It displays over 230 terms definition related to the use of meta-data in statistical data collection, processing and dissemination. Though it is becoming a rather old document (1992), it has the advantage to offer standard terminology open to any amendments.

8.1 Structural Relations between Micro data and Meta databases

The following diagram synthesises this approach in terms of levels of analyse, data-nature and hierarchical structure.

Figure 8-1: The CHER database environment of information



This diagram displays structural relations existing between meta-databases resources to describe, select, access or validate micro-data results on the three levels of analysis.

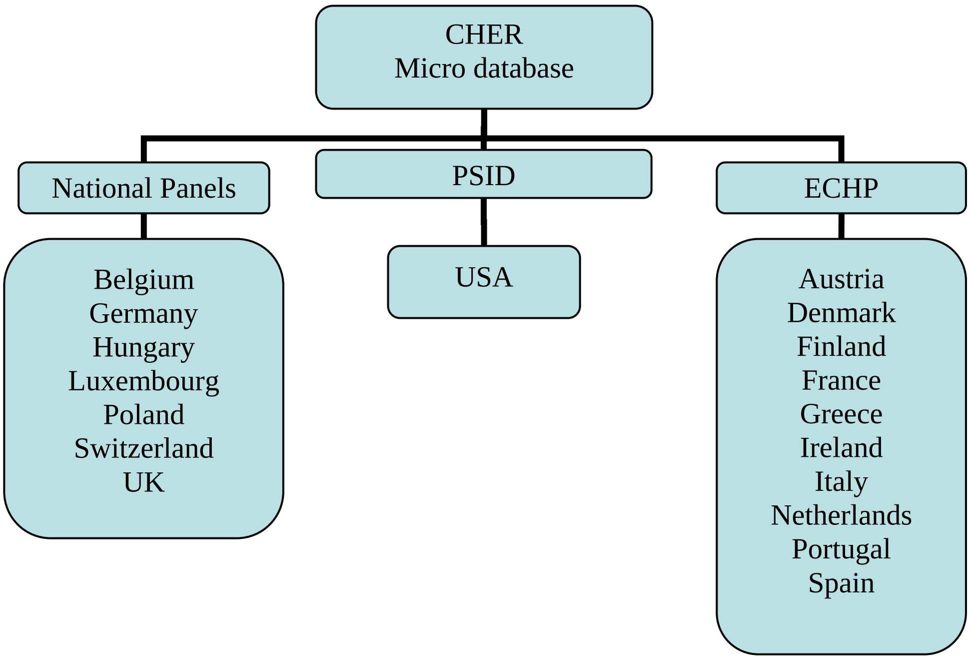
A meta environment provides room for any type of resource information that can be of some use to secure micro-results. According to the definition above, meta- The following diagram synthesises this approach in terms of levels of analyse, data-nature and hierarchical structure.
The following two charts are mobilized to recall the making-off of the core micro-data and to locate it in its environment.

Figure 8-2: CHER resources shows the structural relationship existing between the CHER micro-database under refinements and the original national panels. The latter (along with European Community Household Panel (ECHP)) constitute the seminal files for the implementation of the CHER micro-database. After the programming and statistical steps of the construction process, data are collected and gathered in the CHER database. In order to undertake more country comparisons two additional and rich files, one from the United States of America (PSID: Panel Survey of Income Dynamics) and one from Canada (SLID: Survey of Labour and Income Dynamics) will be added to the content of the existing CHER database.

For quality improvement of up-coming results, this micro-data will have the support of other databases, whose aim are to consolidate analyses made out of the CHER micro data, with

information on macro-economic variables, social legislation or institutional characteristics. The objective is thus to secure micro-data with related information located in the meta-databases. On one hand, researchers will be able to match parent results (e.g. income from the CHER micro-database, with inflation rates or unemployment rates from the macro-economic database). On the other hand, researchers will also be able to find information on social policies (e.g. income transfers) or social legislation (e.g. minimum age of retirement or legal pensions) to help illustrate or confirm his/her micro-data results.
CHER environment

Figure 8-2: CHER resources



The microdata will be also related to a literature database that will display studies or methods already available to help the user investigate his/her field of study. It will offer multi-criteria research entries for numerous reference types.

8.2 Context databases

The Context databases will mainly contain two databases: Missoc and Misep as the Mesoc database with OECD and Eurostat. The details of the content of each databases will be presented in the following sub-paragraphs.

The Missoc (Mutual Information System on Social Protection)

a) description:
Displays comparative tables and information between Member States on the organisation of social protection, funding and the various social security fields and information dealing with the evolution of social protection in the member states (overall analysis and national reports from the correspondents) and specific themes related to social protection.

b) web-links :
http://europa.eu.int/comm/employment_social/soc-prot/missoc99/english/f_intro.htm
Displays an introduction to MISSOC by organizing its presentation under four main points:

Trends in Social Protection, Comparative Tables, News and Trends and Current Information.
http://europa.eu.int/comm/employment_social/soc-prot/missoc99/english/socprot/f_soc.htm
Displays an overview survey of social protection trends in the EU for year 1998 and key actions to take for years to come.
http://europa.eu.int/comm/employment_social/soc-prot/missoc99/english/f_tab.htm
Topics selection by country (see Table 8-1: Comparative MISSOC Tables) is possible from this web-address.

Table 8-1: Comparative MISSOC Tables

Chapter I	Financing
Chapter II	Health care
Chapter III	Sickness Cash benefits
Chapter IV	Maternity
Chapter V	Invalidity
Chapter VI	Old-age
Chapter VII	Survivors
Chapter VIII	Employment injuries and occupational diseases
Chapter IX	Family benefits
Chapter X	Unemployment
Chapter XI	Guaranteeing sufficient resources

http://europa.eu.int/comm/employment_social/missoc2000/index_en.htm
This web-link gives up-dated information on a more text format.
http://europa.eu.int/comm/employment_social/missoc2000/organisation_en.pdf
This sub-link addresses directly to a PDF file displaying texts and charts on every European countries on the Organisation of Social Protection.
http://europa.eu.int/comm/employment_social/missoc2000/missoc_info_en.htm
Gives up-dated information for a given topic of social protection for all member states.

c) connection with CHER :
The followings give the agreed provisional approach to the MISSOC-data. Until data will turn into their final form, this way of utilising or requesting data may change. The reading of the MISSOC-documentation may yield to adopt the next approach:

After a first reading of the MISSOC-documentation, it appears meaningful to look at 3 aspects. First of all, we will examine the beneficiaries, the people who if necessary are entitled to these forms of social protections. Then we should point out the conditions that have to be fulfilled. Finally we’ll take a detailed look at the different benefits within the areas of social protection that MISSOC points out. Table 8-2: Subset of Elements from MISSOC to be extracted for CHER gives as a typical example some of the elements that will be described by country and by year.

Table 8-2: Subset of Elements from MISSOC to be extracted for CHER

Area	
Employment injuries	
	- Basic legislation
	- Field of application
	- Risks covered
	- Conditions
	- Benefits
	- Taxation and social contributions

Area	
Family benefits	
	- Basic legislation
	- Child benefits
	- Other benefits
	- Special cases
	- Taxation and social contributions
Finance	
	- Financing principle
	- Contributions of insured and employers
	- Other special contributions
	- Public authorities participation
	- Financing system for long-term – Benefits
Guaranteeing sufficient resources	
	- Designation
	- Basic legislation
	- Basic principle
	- Entitled persons
	- General conditions
	- Guaranteed minimum
	- Guaranteed amount
	- Recovery
	- Indexation
	- Taxation and social contribution
	- Social and professional integration
	- Associated rights
	- Specific minima
Health care	
	- Basic legislation
	- Beneficiaries
	- Conditions
	- Organisation
	- Benefits
Invalidity	
	- Basic legislation
	- Basic principles
	- Field of application
	- Exemptions from compulsory insurance
	- Risks covered
	- Conditions
	- Benefits
	- Adjustments
	- Accumulation with other social benefits
	- Accumulation with earnings from work
	- Return to active life
	- Taxation and social contributions
Maternity	
	- Basic legislation
	- Field of application
	- Conditions
	- Benefits
	- Taxation and social contributions

Area	
Old age	
	- Basic legislation
	- Basic principles
	- Field of application
	- Exemptions from compulsory insurance
	- Conditions
	- Benefits
	- Adjustments
	- Partial pension
	- Accumulation with earnings from work
	- Taxation and social contributions
Sickness insurance	
	- Basic legislation
	- Beneficiaries
	- Conditions
	- Benefits
	- Taxation and social contributions
Survivors benefits	
	- Basic legislation
	- Field of application
	- Exemptions from compulsory insurance
	- Entitled persons
	- Conditions
	- Benefits
	- Taxation and social contributions
Unemployment	
	- Basic legislation
	- Basic principles
	- Field of application
	- Conditions
	- Benefits
	- Partial unemployment
	- Taxation and social contributions

The appendix 12 contains more detailed tables for every topic to be included.

The MISEP: Mutual Information System on Employment Policies

a) description:

The database aims to collate, summarise, translate and publish information on labour market policy measures in the Member States in order to support employment services and politicians in their decision-making.

b) web-links:

http://www.ecotec.com/eeo/ias/info/info_en.htm

This web-link displays information on the host centre (the European Employment Observatory (EEO)) of the MISEP network. The aim of the EEO is to promote the multilateral exchange of information on labour markets and labour market policies between EU Member States and to produce and disseminate quality analyses and research on relevant issues for employment and labour market policy. It displays mode of operations of the three networks it hosts.

http://www.ecotec.com/eeo/ias/links/links_en.htm

This web-link displays other web-links by country on Employment

policies.
http://www.ecotec.com/eeo/Query/query_en.htm
Similar to the ERSEP CD-ROM, this web-link allows carrying out searches by keyword in the publication series "inforMISEP Policies" und "Basic Information Reports".
http://www.ecotec.com/eeo/ersep/ersepen1.htm
This web-address connects to the ERSEP program (Electronic Retrieval System on Employment Policies). The information contained in the inforMISEP Policies and the Basic Information Reports is also available in the ERSEP database system (CD-ROM). Some of these data can also be accessed via the Internet (http://www.ias-berlin.de).
http://www.ecotec.com/eeo/ersep/start_en.htm
In particular, this sub-address gives up-dated information on economic policies with access to Basic Information Reports, Policies, System Trends, Tableau de bord, and some PDF files.

c) connection with CHER:
Micro-data can then be crossed analyzed with economic policies existing on the following topics:

Table 8-3: Selected Elements from MISEP to be extracted for CHER

Area	
Employment flexibility	
contract specifications	
	Hiring staff/Probationary periods
	Fixed-term contracts
	Individual redundancy, Mass redundancy
	Retirement and early retirement
working time	
	Legal and limitations on working time
	Organisation of working time
	Work-sharing
	Part-time contracts, Short-time working
	Leave for family reasons or education
	Partial retirement
Recruitment incentives	
	Reduction for lower labour costs
	Reduction to encourage recruitment
	Financial incentives to employers
Employment policies	
incomes policies	
	Minimum wage
	Wage negotiation
	Wage restraints
measures to promote equal opportunities	
	Equal pay and equal treatment of sexes
	Equality audits
	Positive action
	Measures for unemployed women
	Child-care services
	Individualisation of rights, separate taxation
	Measures in favour of disabled persons
measures for the young	
	Integration into the labour market

Area	
	Parity of esteem for vocational training
	Vocational training in education system
	Transition from school to work
	Second chance learning opportunities
	Access to initial training
	Apprenticeships
unemployment	
	Reintegration into the labour market
	Special training programmes
	Measures for older workers
Promotion of lifelong learning	
general	
	Provision of training
	Equality in vocational training
	Promoting access to training
	Informal training
	Special training program for long term unemployed
measures for the young	
	Access to initial training
	Apprenticeships
measures for the disabled	
	Measures in favour of disabled persons

Main sources of references on a paper support are:

OECD, 2000, Employment Outlook
European Commission, Tableau de bord, 1997, Employment Observatory
MISEP
SYSDEM, Trends
Schoemann K., Rogowski R., Kruppe T., 1998, Labour Market efficiency in the European union, Routledge, London and New-York.

The Bertelsmann database (Bertelsmann Reform Monitor)

a) description:

This database gives a wide range of well-selected information on social policy (health care, pension's provision, family policy, and state welfare), labour market policy and industrial relations in 15 OECD-countries: Australia, Austria, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, Netherlands, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom and United States of America. It is part of the "International Reform Monitor" project by the Bertelsmann Foundation.

b) web-links:

http://www.reformmonitor.org
(other sub-addresses are available).

c) connection with CHER:
The Bertelsmann database can also be a part of the meta information for CHER micro-data. On the above-mentioned topics, it displays policies by reforms, by country information, by related research articles and provides useful links to other institutions. This database can supplement the Misep database.

8.3 Macro/Missoc/Misep (MMM) database

The Macro-economic and Social databases
a) description:
At this stage of the construction process only a list of key information wanted through suggested indicators will follow:

Table 8-4: Content of the Macro database

Area	
Demography	
	Fertility and life expectation by sex and at different ages (0, 65 years)
	Information on ageing (forecasts for population growth by age class in 2020 and 2050
	forecasts of professional dependent population growth by age and sex in 2020 and 2050)
	Population by age and sex and country of origin
	Ratio of retired versus active
Labour Force Participation	
	Net labour force participation rates by age and sex
	Net labour force participation rates by country
	Employment rates by age and sex
	Employment by type of contract (permanent, temporary contract)
	Annual inflow in employment programmes
	Annual outflow out of employment programmes
	Flows in and out of self-employment
Unemployment	
	Unemployment as % of professional dependent population of 15 to 65 years (according to ILO, OECD and Eurostat definition)
	Net unemployment rate by sex

Area	
	Long-term unemployment (>1yr) by age and sex
Social Protection	
	Public expenditures on labour programmes total
	Public expenditures on labour programmes by sector

b) web-links:
http://www.oecd.org/std/index.htm
OECD (includes Eastern European countries) to find:

- Economic Outlook (price indices, growth figures)
- Employment Outlook (employment, unemployment, vacancies, participation rates by age, sex and sector, long-term unemployment, flexible jobs, self-employment)
- Wage/Benefit systems in Europe (replacement rates by household composition, benefit levels, average wage production worker, minimum wage)
- Social Expenditure Database 1980-1997 (social expenditures in % GDP by sector)
- The International Regulation Database (OECD on-line)
- Occasional Papers and Reports

http://europa.eu.int/comm/eurostat/
European Social Survey (ESS)PROS (social protection) / New Cronos

- MISSOC (national social security regulations)
- ERSEP/MISEP (Electronic Retrieval System on Employment Policies) (also http://www.ias-berlin.de/ersep/ersepen1.htm)
- Dialogue with Citizens (legislation on social security, social benefits, working conditions, access to work, etc.) (also http://www.europa.eu.int/citizens/index_en.html)

- Eurostat Yearbooks (time series on economic and social indicators)
- Labour Force Survey data (employment data)
- National Accounts (economic information)
- Publications (e.g. Statistics in Focus)

Other addresses:
http://www.ilo.org/public/english/support/publ/wer/index.htm
ILO (International Labour Office) publications
http://www.eurofound.ie/emire/emire.html
European Foundation (EMIRE: industrial relations database
http://www.cbs.nl/en/statLine/index.htm)
National sources (e.g. CBS – STATLINE, websites Ministries of Employment and Social Affairs, Ministries of Economic Affairs and Finance)

The construction process is considered as undertaking the following tasks and investigating the possible routes:

Tasks for building the Database:

- Creating time series from comparative data sources (OECD, Eurostat) in spread sheet format
- Retrieval systems (Internet search in databases)
- Creating time series from national statistics (e.g. Peter Flora)
- Macro estimates derived from national surveys

Possible routes:

- Option 1: Restriction to OECD and Eurostat statistics (more or less standardised information)

- Option 2: Data from National Sources (national accounts, survey information)

8.4 Literature database

The CHER Bibliographical database

a) description:
The bibliographical database contains all the relevant articles or working papers related with the CHER project of articles that are registered in ECONLIT or SOCIOFILE.

b) location:
The literature database will be linked to and delivered with the CHER micro-data on a Cd-rom.

c) connection with CHER:
Since the original databases are not exhaustive in the working papers collections, we would expect to find all the relevant articles published in economics or sociology journals, but not all the working papers from all institutions.

In order to generate the entries of the CHER bibliographical database, we have developed a program in C in order to process all the relevant information extracted from more general databases, like ECONLIT and SOCIOFILE. The entries of the bibliographical database have then been originally arranged in a Microsoft Excel Worksheet, and converted afterwards in a Microsoft Access Database. From the Microsoft Access Database it is possible to search entries according to different filters for any of the database fields (e.g., by author, by publication year, by any word in the title/abstract/keywords, etc.). The usual tools of Microsoft Access to generate reports can also be applied.

We also have the intention of including the related working papers of the CHER partners' institutions, for which we are going to distribute a sample Excel Worksheet so as each partner can add the entries corresponding to their working paper collections in order to be included in the final version of the CHER bibliographical database.

The bibliographical database is composed of the following fields:

Title: Document title.

Authors: Authors' names (separated by semicolon) in the format: Surname, First Name.

Year: Publication year.

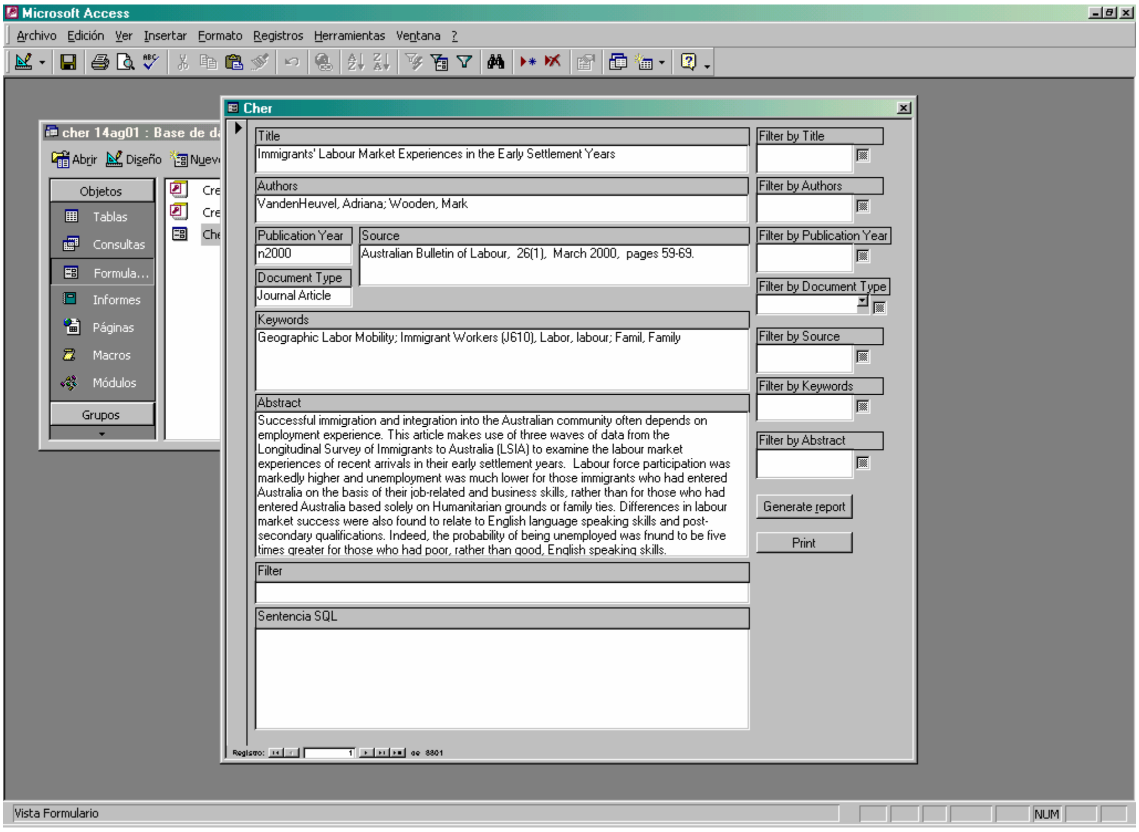
Doc_Type: Document type (either "Journal Article" or "Working Paper").

Keywords: All the related keywords, separated by comma.

Abstract: Summary of the document.

The shape of the bibliographical database in Microsoft Access format is illustrated in the figure below. Here we can see that we can introduce several selection criteria at the same time according to different database fields, just by filling the right-hand boxes. We have also included the possibility of printing or generating reports.

Figure 8-3: Screenshot of the bibliographical database



9. Related Projects

European Panel Analysis Group (EPAG)

http://www.iser.essex.ac.uk/epag/index.php

The European Panel Analysis Group (EPAG) is a consortium of European social and economic researchers who have been collaborating since 1990 in the development and analysis of household panel surveys in the European Union. Most recently it has been engaged in the study of flexible labour and its impact on earnings and poverty under a Eurostat contract, and a programme of research on social exclusion as part of the EU's Targeted Socio-Economic Research programme. The group has set up new comparative datasets based on five-year sequences of the British, German and Dutch national household panels, and is analysing the early data from the European Community Household Panel (ECHP). Most of the research to date has been in the fields of family formation, employment, household income and 'deprivation'.

European Tax-Benefit Model (EUROMOD)

http://www.econ.cam.ac.uk/dae/mu/emod.htm

EUROMOD is a 15-country Europe-wide benefit-tax model. This project involves a team of researchers from all 15 member states of the European Union. The project is co-ordinated by the Micro simulation Unit. EUROMOD provides estimates of the distributional impact of changes to personal tax and transfer policy, with (a) the specification of policy changes, (b) the application of revenue constraints and (c) the evaluation of results each taking place at either the national or the European Level. Thus EUROMOD is of value both in assessing the consequences of consolidated social policies and in understanding how different policies in different countries may contribute to common objectives. It is of as much significance in evaluating national policies within a European perspective, as in evaluating policies at the level of the European Union.

Micro-level analysis of the European Social Agenda: combating poverty and social exclusion through changes in social and fiscal policy (MICRESA)

http://www.econ.cam.ac.uk/dae/mu/micresa.htm

One of the key common social objectives within the European Union is the reduction of poverty and social exclusion. This proposal aims to explore the impacts of social and fiscal policies, and reforms to these policies, on poverty and on the feasibility of meeting a range of possible targets for poverty reduction. It covers all 15 Member States of the European Union. It is important that social protection systems, as well as their means of finance, respond to changing socio-economic trends and needs of individuals within European societies. Faced with increased risk in the labour market, diversification in the capital market, and the fragmentation of the traditional family, individuals must design fresh strategies to avoid poverty or the risk of social exclusion. Collective policies complement private strategies and the design and evaluation of such policies is a major topic of this proposal.

Using household micro-data and the micro simulation model EUROMOD, this project will explore the impacts of social and fiscal policies, and reforms to existing policies, on poverty. The European Council has undertaken to set targets for Member States to reduce poverty. Part of our purpose is to analyse proposed changes in social and fiscal policies with reference to these targets. In addition, the intention is to experiment with a range of types of policy change, exploring their relative effectiveness across countries and in relation to these and other targets. This will allow Member States to learn from the experience of other countries.

The Change from Input Harmonisation to Ex-post Harmonisation in National Samples of the European Community Household Panel (CHINTEX)

http://www.statistik-bund.de/chintex/index.htm

The harmonisation of European surveys run by national institutes is a task of growing importance for the European statistical system. The European Community Household Panel (ECHP) switched in three countries from input harmonisation with strict comparability of questionnaires and statistical routines to ex-post harmonisation with reduced comparability of questionnaires and statistical routines. This switch of method was caused by the stop of three national sub-samples and their replacement by ongoing household panels run by other institutes. It is the overall objective of CHINTEX by means of this unique data situation to clarify if it is necessary to have centralised, standardised survey instruments to achieve harmonisation and comparability or if this objective can also be achieved by ex-post harmonisation, by which independent national sources are satisfactorily converted to common concepts, definitions, survey questions etc. Furthermore, the project investigates important hypotheses about the data quality of panel surveys (non-response, reporting errors and panel effects) which are of general interest for survey statisticians.

The development and evaluation of new methods for editing and imputation (EUREDIT)

http://www.cs.york.ac.uk/euredit/euredit-main.html

Imputation based methods for dealing with incomplete or inconsistent data are used in virtually all National Statistics Institutes (NSIs), and in academic and business research. Currently, these methods are typically based on simple statistical ideas (e.g. nearest neighbours). Also, little is known about the comparative performance of each method, across the wide variety of data sources being used. Recent, advances in computing capabilities have made possible the application of the more complex statistical modelling techniques. The EUREDIT project will combine recent developments in statistical and computer science to develop and evaluate novel edit and imputation methodologies, focusing on the use of new statistical, neural network and related methods for edit and imputation in large scale statistical data sets.

Automatic Imputation Methods and Software for Business Surveys and Population Censuses (AUTIMP)

http://www.cbs.nl/en/services/autimp/autimp.htm

In official statistics, too much effort is spent on correcting minor flaws in data obtained from business surveys. For such data imputation of erroneous or missing fields should be as automated as possible. For censuses and large-scale person surveys, too, automatic imputation is vital, because the numbers of data are so large. However, corrections are often still carried out by hand or by means of crude approximations. Automatic imputation software can replace the routine part of clerical editing work in such a way that accurate statistical estimators are obtained. It also offers quality advantages: unlike humans, automatic systems perform in a fully controllable fashion, with reproducible results.

Appendix 1

Household Budget Surveys

(HBS)

Variable Definitions

Appendix 2

Labour Force Surveys

(LFS)

Variable Definitions

Appendix 3

European Community Household Panel

(ECHP)

Variable List

Appendix 4

Luxembourg Income Study

(LIS)

Variable Definitions

Appendix 5

Luxembourg Employment Study

(LES)

Variable Definitions

Appendix 6

Panel Comparability Project

(PACO)

Variable Definitions

Appendix 7

Cross National Equivalent File

(CNEF)

Variable Definitions

Appendix 8

EUROSTAT

Core

Variable List

Appendix 9

International Social Survey Programme

(ISSP)

Standard Background Variables Definitions

Appendix 10

German Workgroup

Standard Demographics

Appendix 11

European Society for Opinion Marketing Research

(ESOMAR)

Socio-economic Classification

Appendix 12

Subset of Elements from Mutual Information System on Social Protection (MISSOC) to be extracted for CHER

Appendix 1

Household Budget Surveys

(HBS)

Variable Definitions

HOUSEHOLD BUDGET SURVEYS IN THE EU: METHODOLOGY AND RECOMMENDATIONS FOR HARMONIZATION

1997

FOREWORD

Progress towards an economic and monetary union in Europe, as set out in the Maastricht Treaty, calls for more in-depth knowledge and greater comparability of data on social and economic conditions in the EU. Household Budget Surveys (HBS) are among the most comprehensive household surveys, conducted in all Member States of the European Union. Through the years, their scope and content have expanded greatly, giving them a particularly important role in the Community statistics on households.

Despite the common focus of the surveys on the study of patterns of consumption of private households in different population groups, the national household budget surveys represent a diversity of structures and designs, as well as differences in the topics covered. In order to know more about this diversity and reduce it, Eurostat produced in 1993 a methodology[1] on Household Budget Surveys giving some specific recommendations on many technical issues. However it appeared that an update was necessary in order to incorporate some new recommendations. The main changes compared with the previous publication are as follows:

- More emphasis is put on defining a common approach to measure consumption expenditures and income of households via the surveys.
- A new common set of variables, which has been discussed in the Eurostat Working Group on Household Budget Surveys, is published in a specific chapter.
- A new harmonized nomenclature regarding consumption is introduced: the COICOP (Classification Of Individual Consumption by Purpose) nomenclature has been adapted to the needs of HBS and is as a consequence compatible with similar classifications used in national accounts and consumer price indices.

Moreover, the present methodology strives to capture and describe the diversity between Member States from a comparative perspective, taking national surveys conducted around the reference year of 1994 as a basis. It represents one of the continuing efforts of Eurostat to harmonize the surveys and make their results more widely accessible.

Eurostat is committed to assisting Member States, as well as other interested countries, in the improvement of their survey methods and procedures through the provision of guidelines and direct technical support. To this end, the present study includes a comprehensive methodological review and a range of technical recommendations.

This study has been carried out by Eurostat with the help of the national delegates participating in the Eurostat Working Group on Household Budget Surveys. Special thanks are due to the members of a small Task Force consisting of representatives from Belgium, Spain, Germany, Sweden and United Kingdom who have commented on and corrected previous draft versions of this publication. The publication has been written by Lene Mejer and Didier Denis with the collaboration of Vijay Verma.

Lidia Barreiros
Director of Social and Regional
Statistics and Structural Plans
Eurostat - February 1997

[1] *'Family Budget Surveys in the EC: Methodology and Recommendations for Harmonisation - Luxembourg 1993'.*

7. HARMONIZATION OF THE LIST OF VARIABLES AND OF THE GOODS AND SERVICES' NOMENCLATURE.

7.1. Context

Harmonization of the classifications and coding system of essential variables is fundamental for a comparative analysis of the Household Budget surveys at European Union level. Moreover, such a harmonization, with the definitions of consumption expenditure and income, is an essential precondition in the procedures initiated by Eurostat.

The advantages of such a harmonization of the surveys are undeniable:

- For Eurostat, management of the Community database would be facilitated, since it would eliminate recodification of national data in Community format, which is long and requires the development of conversion tables which are not always very satisfactory in terms of quality.
- In addition, such a harmonization would make it possible to improve the reliability of data as well as the speed of access to it, in particular for studies requiring access to individual information or for the production of Eurostat’s comparative tables.
- For the Member States, the use of internationally recognized classifications (particularly COICOP[11]-HBS) can only have positive consequences. This does not confine the Member States to following a rigid structure since the possibility of having additional, more detailed levels, remains open.

Among the variables whose harmonization to the Community format is important, those on activity, income, the structure of the household and, obviously, consumption have priority. Concerning more specifically the 'consumption' variables, they are presented in section 7.2.2.4 when aggregated data are involved and in section 7.3.2 where the structure of the detailed nomenclature COICOP-HBS is concerned.

7.2. The community variable list

It is possible to analyse most of the information in the Household Budget surveys by organising the data at micro level according to two types of record. Accordingly, the database managed by Eurostat is structured in two file types:

- the member file (variables starting with M);
- the household file (variables starting with H).

Certain variables are classified as basic variables because information can only be provided via the primary data contained in the national surveys. Other variables are constructed from these basic variables for the purposes of compiling the comparative tables (derived variables). Insofar as all the basic variables are indicated by the Member States at the time of the transmission of the micro-data to Eurostat, the derived variables can be calculated by Eurostat. On the other hand, if data are missing, calculation of these derived variables becomes a problem. This is why Eurostat suggests that Member States incorporate in their surveys the necessary modifications in order to be able to transfer the basic variables.

In relation to the variable lists proposed for the 1988 and 1994 survey rounds, the list as shown in this document has been considerably reduced. On the other hand, three new series of variables have been introduced:

- HC10.1, HC10.2 / level of debt of households;
- HC14, ME04 / type of work contract;
- HD09.2 / value of property(ies)

For convenience, the variables describing the reference person are integrated with the basic variables although it is in theory possible to determine them in Eurostat if good data on individual income are available (see chapter 4 for the definition of the reference person).

---

[11] *COICOP = Classification Of Individual Consumption by Purpose.*

7.2.1. The basic variables

7.2.1.1. Identification, weighting, demographic characteristics

VAR N°	VARIABLE NAME	POSSIBLE VALUES	FORMAT
MA01 HA01	country code	01 Belgium (B) 02 Denmark (DK) 03 Germany (D) 04 Greece (GR.) 05 Spain (E) 06 France (F) 07 Ireland (IRL) 08 Italy (I) 09 Luxembourg (L) 10 Netherlands (NL) 11 Austria (A) 12 Portugal (P) 13 Finland (FIN) 14 Sweden (S) 15 United Kingdom (UK) 16 Iceland (IS) 18 Norway (N) 19 Switzerland (SC)	9(2)

MA02 HA02	survey year		X(4)

The last two figures of the survey year have to be specified. Two consecutive years are indicated if the survey extends over 2 calendar years.

MA03 HA03	survey subround	0 ⇓ 8 9 Not specified	9

Most of the surveys are divided into subrounds, each one normally lasting several weeks and covering a representative sample of households. In a certain number of surveys, the subrounds are defined as a function of the total recording period.

MA04 HA04	identification number of the household		X(13)

MA05	line number of the member of household	01 ⇓ 15 99 Not specified	99

Each member of the household is identified by a line number starting with the first member as '01'. The maximum has been set arbitrarily at 15, in order to take into account extreme situations, but it is more plausible that the sizes are much smaller.

MA06 HA06	stratum	01 ⇓ 98 99 Not specified	99

Normally the number of strata is less than provided for above.

MA07 HA07	primary sampling unit	01 ⇓ 98 99 Not specified	99

HA08	region	use NUTS 1 (see below) 00 No division for NUTS 1 for Denmark, Ireland, Luxembourg, Sweden 99 Not specified	99

The NUTS classification level 1 uses a one digit number plus letters when the code is higher than 9. For the Household Budget surveys, this system is replaced by coding with two-digit numbers.

The NUTS classification and the variable relating to the population density have the aim of identifying various types of places in a country in order to reflect different types of consumption behaviour.

Belgium

01 Brussels region
02 Vlaams Gewest
03 Wallonia

Denmark

Germany

01 Baden Württemberg
02 Bayern
03 Berlin
04 Brandenburg
05 Bremen
06 Hamburg
07 Hesse
08 Mecklenburg-Western Pomerania
09 Niedersachsen
10 Nordrhein-Westfalen (code NUTS = A)
11 Rheinland-Pfalz (code NUTS=B)
12 Saarland (code NUTS= C)
13 Sachsen (code NUTS = D)
14 Sachsen-Anhalt (code NUTS =E)
15 Schleswig-Holstein (code NUTS = F)
16 Thüringen (code NUTS = G)

Greece

01 Voreia Ellada
02 Kentriki ellada
03 Attiki
04 Nisia Aigaiou, Kriti

Spain

01 Noroeste
02 Noreste
03 Communidad of Madrid
04 Central
05 Este
06 Sur
07 Canarias

France

01 Ile de France
02 Bassin Parisien
03 Nord -Pas-de-Calais
04 Est
05 Ouest
06 Sud-ouest
07 Centre-est
08 Méditerranée
09 Départements d'outre-mer

Ireland

Italy

01 Nord Ovest
02 Lombardia
03 Nord Est
04 Emilia Romagna
05 Centro
06 Lazio
07 Abruzzi-Molise
08 Campania
09 Sud
10 Sicilia (code NUTS = A)
11 Sardegna (code NUTS = B)

Luxembourg

The Netherlands

01 Noord-nederland
02 Oost-Nederland
03 West-Nederland
04 Zuid-Nederland

Portugal

01 Continente
02 Açores
03 Madeira

The United Kingdom

01 North
02 Yorkshire and Humberside
03 East Midlands
04 East Anglia
05 South East
06 South West
07 West Midlands
08 North West
09 Wales
10 Scotland (code NUTS = A)
11 Northern Ireland (code NUTS = B)

Austria

01 Ostösterreich
02 Südösterreich
03 Westösterreich

Finland

01 Manner-Suomi
02 Ahvenanmaa/Aland

Sweden

HA09	population density domain	1 Densely populated (at least 500 inhabitants/km^2) 2 Intermediate (between 100 and 499 inhabitants/km^2) 3 Sparsely populated (less than 100 inhabitants/km^2) 9 Not specified	9

As in the Labour Force Surveys, it is proposed to use the following codes:

- 1 = Densely-populated -> This is a contiguous set of local areas, each of which has a density exceeding to 500 inhabitants per square kilometre, and where the total population for the set is at least 50,000 inhabitants.
- 2 = Intermediate - > This is a contiguous set of local areas, not belonging to a densely-populated area, each of which has a density exceeding 100 inhabitants per square kilometre, and either with a total population for the set of at least 50,000 inhabitants or adjacent to a densely-populated area.
- 3 = Sparse populated: This is a contiguous set of local areas belonging neither to a densely-populated nor to an intermediate area.

MA10 HA10	sample weight		9(6)V99

The weighting of the sample applied by Eurostat is identical to that calculated by the Member States for the national publications of the survey results. This weighting aims above all to improve the representativity of the sample regarding the size, distribution and the characteristics of the population studied.

MA12	date of interview	yyyymmdd	9(8)

The interview concerned is the one where the list of members of the household is established and where the information on their characteristics is obtained. If there is more than one interview for obtaining this information, then one must be chosen as the principal.

- ***Determining the reference person***[12]

The determination of the reference person according to a common criterion is essential in the harmonization process of the Household Budget surveys. Indeed, the personal characteristics of this person are used to define and classify the household when compiling the comparative tables.

VAR N°	VARIABLE NAME	POSSIBLE VALUES	FORMAT
HC00	identification of the reference person	1 head of household 2 spouse/partner of head 3 other person	9
HC01	line number of the reference person	MA05	99

Two cases have to be distinguished for these two variables:

- If the definition of the head of household as it is applied at the national level uses as a principal criterion the concept of the highest income or the biggest contributor to the budget, the reference person and the head of household (defined in variable MB05) are the same person (HC 00 will be equal to 1).
- If the definition of the head of household does not use as a principal criteria the concept of the highest income or the biggest contributor to the budget, it is necessary to recompute a reference person by choosing the person in the household who fulfil the criteria. This can be done in two ways:

  - either by using the individual incomes when they are of high quality;
  - or by asking a specific question in order to identify this person (ex: 'who receives the highest income within your household?').

[12] *The definitions and distinctions between the reference person and the head of household are studied in chapter 4.*

7.2.1.2. Basic demographic characteristics of household members and the reference person

VAR N°	VARIABLE NAME	POSSIBLE VALUES	FORMAT
MB01	situation of the household's members (residential status)	1 present, related to the head or with the spouse 2 domestic employee (being a member of the household) 3 absent but is a member of the household (for example a student) 4 person not connected with the household or visitor 9 not specified	9

The simplification of the codes for this variable has the objective of delimiting the differences in definitions of the household from one Member State to another. Among the codes, the following individual cases can be noted :

- 1: this code is normally allocated to a person present in the household and connected economically with the head of the household, although there may be no family relationship.
- 2: a domestic employee being a member of the household must at least live under the same roof as the household under consideration. If this is not the case, the code should be 4.
- 3: a student not residing at the same place as the household, but forming part of it should depend financially on the household.
- 4: a person not connected economically with the household should normally not be taken into account as a household member. Either the person forms a separate household or is part of another household.
- 9: in the absence of information, the individual should be coded as a household member

MB02 HC03	sex of household member(s) sex of reference person	1 male 2 female 9 not specified	9

MB03 HC04	age (in completed years) of household members age (in completed years) of reference person	00 ⇓ 98 (98 years or over) 99 not specified	99

MB04 HC05	marital status of household members marital status of reference person	0 never married 1 married legally 2 cohabitation (consensual union) 3 widowed 4 divorced or separated 9 not specified	9

For this variable, some confusion could exist between the 'legal' (de jure) situation and 'actual' (de facto) situation. In this case, it is the 'de facto' situation which should be decisive. As follows:

- if a person is divorced, separated or widowed but living in a consensual union, he/she will be coded '2'.
- if a person has never been married and is not living in cohabitation at the time of the interview the code' 0' has to be used.

MB05	relationship	1 head of household 2 spouse or partner 3 child of the head and/or of the spouse 4 parent of the head and/or of the spouse 5 other relative 6 no family relationship (e.g.: resident employee) 9 not specified	9

This variable is re-used in the construction of the type of household. It aims primarily at demonstrating immediate (nuclear) family relationships. In this case too, it is the 'de facto' situation which should be recorded. Thus an adopted child will be coded '3' rather than' 5'.

7.2.1.3. Education

VAR N°	VARIABLE NAME	POSSIBLE VALUES	FORMAT
MC02 HC07	level attending of household members level attending of reference person	1 primary school and first phase of secondary education (ISCED = 1, 2) 2 second phase of secondary education (ISCED = 3) 3 higher education (ISCED = 5, 6, 7) 8 not applicable (no education followed) 9 not specified	9

This variable is an aggregation of the ISCED (International Standard Classification of Education) nomenclature:

- 1: this code corresponds to the education which is normally compulsory (ISCED = 1, 2).
- 2: intermediate level before higher level studies (ISCED = 3).
- 3: higher education (ISCED = 5, 6, 7).

MC03 HC08	level of studies completed by household members level of studies completed by reference person	*For 15-or more years-old persons* 0 none 1 primary school and first phase of secondary education (ISCED = 1, 2) 2 second phase of secondary education (ISCED = 3) 3 higher education (ISCED = 5, 6, 7) 8 not applicable (less than 15 years) 9 not specified	9

This information is necessary only for individuals aged 15- or over, this should be the case for all reference persons (HC08).

7.2.1.4. Insurance

VAR N°	VARIABLE NAME	POSSIBLE VALUES	FORMAT
MD01.1	health insurance	0 no insurance 1 compulsory insurance 2 voluntary insurance 3 compulsory and voluntary insurance 9 not specified	9

Owing to the very limited comparability of the data in the field of health, it seems useful to develop this type of information by distinguishing a compulsory medical insurance from a voluntary insurance. Modality 3 groups persons who have both types of insurance.

HC09.1	life insurance or retirement saving	0 no insurance 1 insurance 9 not specified	9

In order to be taken into account, this type of insurance should contain a ‘saving’ component and the subscription should be on a voluntary basis by the household. It should equally be noted that this information is asked for at the household level.

HC09.2	annual amount spent on life insurance or retirement saving by the household	in national currency 0: no expenditure ⇓ 99 999 999 999 999 . : not specified	9 (14)

For the quantitative variables as HC.09.2, HC10.2, HD09.1 and HD09.2, it is important to distinguish between the households who refuse to answer (partial non-response identified by a point (.)) and the households which declare nil, because they do not have a life insurance or a retirement saving scheme (the value is thus ‘0’). If this type of information is not collected in the survey, the variable can be indicated as a missing value (.).

7.2.1.5. Indebtedness

The purpose of introducing the variables on indebtedness is to complement the information on income and consumption expenditures by giving a more global indication of the economic situation of the households. The information seek to give an impression of how purchases are financed and how the level of indebtedness of households squares with their income level.

HC10.1	number of instalments being repaid by the household	0 ⇓ 7 8+ (8 and more bills) 9 not specified	9

HC10.2	cumulative instalments of repayments (during a month)	in national currency 0: no instalments to repay ⇓ 99 999 999 999 999 . : not specified	9 (14)

The instalment repayments include all credits repaid by the household during the month of interview whatever type of repayment (including mortgage). Generally, the bills are paid monthly, and thus should not cause a problem from a collection point of view. The amounts notified to Eurostat should be based on a calculation of monthly values when the frequency of payments is longer (for example a quarterly payment).

7.2.1.6. Activity

Referring to the exhaustiveness of the database for 1988, it seems that it is the activity at the time of the interview (current) which is most frequently used in the Household Budget surveys. Nevertheless a major part of the data and in particular those on consumption refer to a 12 month period and it could be equally logical to use the usual activity (which could be defined as the activity which had the longest duration during the last 12 months). Taking into account these two parameters, the variable list allows some flexibility so as to be able to use either the current activity or the usual activity, according to information available in the Member States. In the medium term, it would be advisable to allow for information on usual activity in the countries where this is not the case at present.

VAR N°	VARIABLE NAME	POSSIBLE VALUES	FORMAT
ME01 HC12	current activity status of household members current activity status of the reference person	⇒*economically active* 1 working 2 with employment but temporarily absent 3 unemployed ⇒*economically inactive* 4 retired 5 student or in national service 6 non economic activity, housewife 7 unable to work 8 not applicable (legal age to work unfulfilled) 9 not specified	9

The **"persons in employment"** should be coded 1 or 2. Accordingly, persons temporarily absent from work are regarded as being "working" if they retain a formal link with their employment.

The category **"unemployed"** (code 3) is difficult to measure. According to the definition adopted in the Labour Force Surveys, which complies with the ILO recommended definition, being unemployed covers all persons having passed a specified age who, during the reference period, were:

- **"without work"**, i.e. who had neither a paid employment nor a unpaid employment;
- **"available for work"** in paid (or unpaid) employment;
- **"in search of work",** i.e. who had made specific arrangements during a specified recent period to seek paid or unpaid employment.

All persons who are not classified as "working" or "unemployed" are considered to be inactive. The following categories of inactive can be distinguished:

- **pensioners (retired)** who have left their employment at the end of their active life;
- **students, persons performing their national service, 'home-bound' persons** engaged in various non economic activities;
- code 7 covers **persons unable to work** for physical or other involuntary reasons.

ME03 HC13	hours worked by household members hours worked by reference person	1 full time 2 part-time 8 not applicable 9 not specified	9

The distinction between full and part-time work is specific to each Member State.

ME04 HC14	type of work contract of individuals type of work contract for the reference person	1 permanent employment or contract of indeterminate length 2 temporary employment or contract of fixed length 3 occasional work without contract 8 not applicable (do not work) 9 not specified	9

This typology refers to the Labour Force Survey and the European Community Household Panel.

ME07 HC16	usual activity status of household members usual activity status of reference person	⇒*economically active* 1 working (incl. temporarily away from job) 3 unemployed ⇒*economically inactive* 4 retired 5 student or in national service 6 non economic activity, housewife 7 unable to work 8 not applicable (legal age to work unattained) 9 not specified	9

ME08 HC17	reference activity of household members reference activity of reference person	1 current work 2 usual work 8 not applicable (legal age to work unattained) 9 not specified	9

The reference activity required in this variable is the activity which serves as a base for the calculation of the socio-economic situation (ME14, ME15, HC23, HC24) and which is also used to determine the following variables.

Code 8 does not apply to variable HC17.

ME09 HC18	occupation of household members (ISCO 1988 (COM)) occupation of reference person (ISCO 1988 (COM))	01 Legislators, senior officials and managers 02 Professionals 03 Technicians and associate professionals 04 Clerks 05 Service workers and shop and market sales workers 06 Skilled agricultural and fishery workers 07 Craft and related trades workers 08 Plant and machine operators and assemblers 09 Elementary occupations 00 Armed forces 88 Not applicable (legal age to work unfulfilled) 99 Not specified	99

ME12 HC21	status in employment household members status in employment of reference person	1 employer 2 self-employed person 3 employee 4 unpaid family worker 5 apprentice 6 persons not classified by status 8 not applicable (legal age to work unfulfilled) 9 not specified	9

ME13 HC22	sector household members sector reference person	1 public sector employee 2 private sector employee 8 not applicable (legal age not fulfilled or not an employee) 9 not specified	9

Despite the difficulties encountered in earlier rounds of the surveys, the distinction between employees in the public sector and in the private sector has been preserved owing to the differences in consumption behaviour and in income level that membership of the one or the other of the sectors could induce. This variable is used to construct the socio-economic situation of the individuals and of the reference person (ME14 and HC23).

7.2.1.7. Housing

Given that the Household Budget surveys are 'studies' on the living standard of households, the information collected on the conditions of the dwelling has a particular interest. In relation to previous Eurostat variable lists for the Household Budget surveys, the list of elements of comfort has been reduced noticeably since the recorded rates often reached levels close to 100%.

VAR N°	VARIABLE NAME	POSSIBLE VALUES	FORMAT
HD01	title (principal residence)	1 owned, no outstanding loan or mortgage 2 owned with outstanding loan or mortgage 3 rent (full rent) 4 reduced rent 5 rent free 9 not specified	9

The distinction between full rent, reduced rent or rent-free is interesting for the calculation of the benefits in kind of housing, even if, for the moment, reduced rent is not used for calculating an imputed rent.

In countries where the distinction between full rent and reduced rent poses problems, it is recommended using code 3.

HD02	form of renting (principal residence)	1 unfurnished 2 furnished 8 not applicable (owner occupied) 9 not specified	9

HD03	type of dwelling (principal residence)	1 detached house 2 semi-detached or terraced house 3 apartment 4 other 9 not specified	9

The category 'other' is a residual category which corresponds to households living in mobile homes or temporary accommodation.

HD04	year of construction (principal residence)	1 before 1946 2 1946-1960 3 1961-1980 4 1981-1995 5 1996 and after 9 not specified	9

HD06	number of rooms (principal residence)	1 ⇓ 7 8+ (= 8 rooms or more) 9 not specified	9

According to United Nations recommendations, 'normal bedrooms, dining rooms, living rooms, habitable cellars and attics, servants' rooms, kitchens and other separate spaces used or intended for habitation all count as rooms. A kitchenette (i.e. a kitchen of less than 4 m^2), corridors, verandas, utility rooms (e.g. boiler rooms, laundry rooms) and lobbies do not count as rooms, nor do bathrooms and toilets (even if they are more than 4 m^2)'.

HD07	useful living area in m^2(principal residence)	001 ⇓ 998 999 not specified	999

The definition of the useful surface area is also drawn from the recommendations of the United Nations on housing statistics: 'Useful floor space is the floor space of dwellings measured inside the outer walls, excluding non-habitable cellars, attics and, in multi-dwelling houses, all common spaces'.

HD08	year of purchase or of acquisition of dwelling (principal residence)	19-- year 8888 not applicable 9999 not specified	9(4)

HD09.1	purchase price (principal residence)	in national currency 0: not owner occupied or free ⇓ 99 999 999 999 999 . : not specified	9(14)

HD09.2	value of dwelling(s) possessed by the household	in national currency 0: no real estate ⇓ 99 999 999 999 999 . : not specified	9(14)

This variable is created in order to give information on the most important asset of households.

The value of dwellings correspond to the estimated cumulated value of the principal and/or the secondary residence depending on if the household owns the one or the other (or both). This estimation should be done at market price (the price for which the dwelling could be sold) or, by default, the fiscal value. If the household attains the property, it is the value of the dwelling after deduction of the amount of mortgage still to be paid.

HD10.06	telephone (principal residence)	0 no 1 yes 9 not specified	9

HD10.07	garage (principal residence)	0 no 1 yes 9 not specified	9

HD10.08	second residence	0 no 1 yes 9 not specified	9

HD11	location second residence	1 (at least one) abroad 2 only within the country of residence 8 no second residence 9 not specified	9

7.2.1.8. Possession of consumer durables

VAR N°	VARIABLE NAME	POSSIBLE VALUES OR REMARKS	FORMAT

HD14.01	4 wheel car or vehicle	1 owned 2 available free of charge, provided by the employer, etc.(for personal use) 8 not available 9 not specified	9

For the comparative tabulation, categories 1 and 2 corresponds to 'yes' (1), and category 8 to 'no' (0). If there is not a sufficient degree of detail available at the national level, codes 1 and 8 should be used.

HD14.02	number of cars	0 ⇓ 3 4+ (4 or more cars) 9 not specified	9

Including the principal car as described in HD14.01.

HD14.04	number of televisions	0 ⇓ 3 4+ (4 or more televisions) 9 not specified	9

HD14.07	video system (video-tape recorder and video recorder)	0 no 1 yes 9 not specified	9

HD14.08	computer (PC)	0 no 1 yes without modem 2 yes with modem (with connection to Internet) 9 not specified	9

If the distinction between the values ‘1’ and ‘2’ causes problems, then use code ‘1’. The use of a modem envisage to give information on this new communication utensil.

HD14.09	washing machine (at place of residence)	0 no 1 yes 9 not specified	9

HD14.11	dishwasher	0 no 1 yes 9 not specified	9

HD14.13	refrigerator (including a deep-freezer compartment)	0 no 1 yes 9 not specified	9

7.2.1.9. Income

The following remarks refer to the transfer of data on income:

- In countries where it is not possible to obtain very detailed information, the minimum objective is to provide Eurostat with the net income of the household (HH09.9) by including its different components such as they are defined in chapter 6. However in the long term, it is desirable to provide the detail requested by Eurostat.
- When source of income does not concern any individual, but the household as a whole, it is allocated to the household's record. This is why property income, incomes in kind (except those from paid employment) and housing allowances are not indexed in the individual's record. Consequently, the sum of the individual incomes does not necessarily equal to the household's income.
- The amounts reported to Eurostat should be annualised (temporal weighting); the weighting of the sample is provided separately (HA10) and applied by Eurostat.
- The incomes of the household (HH) as well as the principal source of income (HI) could be regarded as derived variables insofar as their calculation does not pose any particular problem if the detail of the individual incomes is indicated correctly.
  Nevertheless, as that has not been the case in the previous rounds of the surveys in all Member States, it is preferable to classify them as part of the basic variables.

Primary income and income from housing

VAR N°	VARIABLE NAME	POSSIBLE VALUES	FORMAT
(i) income from employment (for employees)			
MF01.1 HH01.1	net earnings	including other income connected with employment as overtime, tips, commission etc.	9(14)
MF01.2 HH01.2	income in kind	advantages provided within the framework of paid employment (except imputed rent. (see HH03.2))	9(14)
MF01.9 HH01.9	total net income from employment	= MF01.1 + MF01.2 = HH01.1 + HH01.2	9(14)
(ii) income from non-salaried activity			
MF02.1 HH02.1	gross income of self-employed persons	obligatory if the net-income is not stated (MF02.2/HH02.2)	9(14)
MF02.2 HH02.2	net income of self-employed person	after tax and deductions	9(14)
HH02.3	income in kind	incl. withdrawals from own garden, farm or enterprise for the household's private consumption excl. imputed rend (HH03.2)	9(14)
HH02.9	total income from self-employment	= HH02.2 + HH02.3	9(14)
(iii) property income			
HH03.1	net income from property	after taxes and deductions incl. interest, distributed income from corporations, etc.	9(14)

(iv) income from housing (other than incomes of social character)

HH03.2*	imputed rent	the owners' imputed rent and that of tenants living free of charge	9(14)
HH03.3	net rent recieved by owners		
HH03.9	total income from housing	= HH03.2 + HH03.3	9(14)

* By convention, the various types of imputed rents, whether it is for an owner or a tenant living free of charge, are included in this variable.

Secondary income (pensions, income of social character)

VAR N°	VARIABLE NAME	POSSIBLE VALUES	FORMAT
(i) pensions, retirements			
MF04.9 HH04.9	total net income of retirement and other pensions.		9(14)
(ii) unemployment			
MF05.9 HH05.9	unemployment benefit	incl.. training courses (vocational training)	9(14)
(iii) other current benefits (net amount)			
MF06.1 HH06.1	pensions for widows and orphans		9(14)
MF06.2 HH06.2	income connected with the family (family benefits, maternity, single parent benefit etc.)		9(14)
MF06.3 HH06.3	allocations connected with illness or disability		9(14)
HH06.4	allocations in relation to housing situation		9(14)
MF06.5 HH06.5	other benefits (e.g. student grants, minimum income)		9(14)
MF06.9 HH06.9	total net income under other current benefits	= MF06.1 + MF06.2 + MF06.3 + MF06.5 = HH06.1 + HH06.2 + HH06.3 + HH06.4 + HH06.5	9(14)
(iv) other income and current transfers			
MF07.1 HH07.1	other income		9(14)
MF07.2 HH07.2	total of transfers received		9(14)
MF07.3 HH07.3	total of transfers executed	including donations for charity, fines and penalties	9(14)
MF07.9 HH07.9	Total of other income and current transfers	= MF07.1 + MF07.2 - MF07.3 = HH07.1 + HH07.2 - HH07.3	9(14)

Total income

MF09.9	total income from all sources (net amount)	= MF01.9 + MF02.9 + MF04.9 + MF05.9 + MF06.9 + MF07.9	9(14)

HH09.1	total income from all sources (net amount)	= HH01.9 + HH02.9 + HH03.1 + HH03.9 + HH04.9 + HH05.9 + HH06.9 + HH07.9	9(14)
HH09.2	income tax	(not deducted at source)	9(14)
HH09.9	net income	= HH09.1 - HH09.2	9(14)

7.2.1.10. Main source of the household's income

HI11	Main source of income	1 wages or salary 2 income from self-employment 3 property income 4 pensions, retirement benefits 5 unemployment benefit 6 other current benefits and other income 9 not specified	9

7.2.2. Derived variables

As specified before, the derived variables are constructed using the basic variables in order to make comparative tabulations. Their calculation is thus linked to specific needs of analysis and in this list is only included those variables which are used most commonly by Eurostat.

7.2.2.1. Household size and equivalent size

VAR N°	VARIABLE NAME	POSSIBLE VALUES	FORMAT
HB05	household size	01-xx	99
HB06.1	equivalent size (OECD scale)	01-xx,x	99V9

This variable is established by allocating weighting coefficients to the household's members according to their demographic characteristics. Given the existence of big differences in the sizes and structures of households, comparability can be improved by using expenditure or income by adult equivalent.

The OECD scale consists in allocating the following weightings to persons in the calculation of the "equivalent household's size".

- first adult in the household = 1.0
- each adult thereafter (aged over 13) = 0.7
- each child (13 or under) = 0.5

HB06.2	equivalent size (modified OECD scale)	01-xx,x	99V9

The modified scale was developed on the basis of the argument that the original scale of the OECD gave relatively too much weight to additional persons.

- first adult in the household = 1.0
- each adult thereafter (aged over 13) = 0.5
- each child (13 or under) = 0.3

7.2.2.2. type of household

The type of household (HB07) is an important variable in the Eurostat tabulation plan. It aims to improve comparability taking account of the different structures of households from one country to another. More variables defining the type of household are included in the data base in order to take into account this diversity of structures. Their calculation, carried out in successive stages, requires the determination of several intermediate variables either in the member record, or in the household record.

VAR N°	VARIABLE NAME	POSSIBLE VALUES	FORMAT
MB09.1	categorization of the household's members (1)	1 young child from 0 to 13 years 2 child aged from 14 to 16 years 3 'older child' 4 'adult child' 5 adults not living in union 6 adults living in union 9 not specified	9

The construction of this variable is done by using the variables 'age' (MB03), 'education' (MC02), 'marital status' (MB04) and 'relationship link' (MB05). The distinction between an 'older' and an 'adult' child essentially depends on if a training is followed or not. If a person is aged 21 or under and follows a training, he is considered to be an ‘older child’. If a person is 18 or more, lives with the parent(s) and does not follow a training, he is coded as being an ‘adult child’.

MB09.2	categorization of the household's members (2)	1 young child from 0 to 18 years 2 adult child 3 adults not living in union 4 adults living in union 9 not specified	9

HB02.1	children up to 13 years	00 to 98 99 not specified	99
HB02.2	children aged 14 to 16	00 to 98 99 not specified	99
HB02.3	'older' children	00 to 98 99 not specified	99
HB02.4	'adult' children	00 to 98 99 not specified	99
HB02.5	adults not living in union	00 to 98 99 not specified	99
HB02.6	adults living in union	00 to 98 99 not specified	99

The variables HB02.1 to HB02.6 are constructed be counting the number of observations under each code' in variable MB09.1.

HB02.7	children up to 18 years (inclusive)	00 to 98 99 not specified	99
HB02.8	'adult' children’	00 to 98 99 not specified	99
HB02.9	adults not living in union	00 to 98 99 not specified	99
HB02.10	adults living in union	00 to 98 99 not specified	99

The variables HB02.7 to HB02.10 are constructed be counting the number of observations under each code' in variable MB09.2.

HB07.1	type of household (1)	⇒*one adult household* 01 one person, aged 65 years or more 02 one person, aged 30 to 64 years 03 one person, under 30 years 04 one person with children up to 16 years old ⇒*couple without children* 05 couple without children, older member aged 65 or more 06 couple without children, older member under 65 years ⇒*couple with children aged up to 16 years old* 07 one child 08 two children 09 three or more children ⇒*other* 10 single parent or couple with at least one child of more than 16 years of age 11 other households with all members related 12 other households with one or more members without being related	99

For the modalities 05 and 06, the oldest person of the couple should be taken as the reference person.

HB07.2	type of household (2)	⇒*one adult household* 01 one person, aged 65 years or more 02 one person, aged 30 to 64 years 03 one person, under 30 years 04 one person with children aged up to 18 years old ⇒*couple without children* 05 couple without children, older person aged 65 or more 06 couple without children, older person under 65 years ⇒*couple with children aged up to 18 years old* 07 one child 08 two children 09 three or more children ⇒*other* 10 single parent or couple with at least one child of more than 18 years of age 11 other households with all members related 12 other households with one or more members without being related	99

HB07.3	household type (abbreviated)	1 one person or couple aged 65 years old or more (HB07.1 = 01, 05) 2 other households with one person or couple without any children (HB07.1 = 02, 03, 06). 3 couple or single parent, with children up to 16 years old (HB07.1 = 04, 07, 08, 09). 4 others (HB07.1 = 10,11,12)	9

7.2.2.3. *Activity and economic situation*

The variables on activity and economic situation of the household also have a special importance insofar as they make it possible to categorize the households according to characteristics leading to different behaviour as regards consumption expenditure.

VAR N°	VARIABLE NAME	POSSIBLE VALUES	FORMAT
ME14 HC23	socio-economic situation of household members socio-economic situation of the reference person	⇒*Private sector* 01 manual worker except agriculture 02 non-manual worker except agriculture ⇒*Public sector* 03 manual worker except agriculture 04 non-manual worker except agriculture ⇒*Other* 05 self-employed person except agriculture 06 farmer or agricultural worker 07 unemployed 08 retired 09 student or in national service 10 housewife or person engaged in a non-economic activity 11 unable to work 88 not applicable (legal age to work unattained) 99 not specified	99
ME15 HC24	socio-economic situation (aggregated classification) of household members socio-economic situation of reference person (aggregated classification)	01 manual worker except agriculture (ME14/HC23=01, 03) 02 non-manual worker except agriculture (ME14/HC23=02, 04) 03 self-employed person and farmer or agricultural worker (ME14/HC23=05, 06) 04 unemployed (ME14/HC23=07) 05 retired (ME14/HC23=08) 06 other inactive (ME14/HC23=09, 10, 11) 88 not applicable (legal age to work not attained) 99 not specified	99
HD15	Economic situation (active occupied)	1 both head and spouse working, at least one other member also usually working 2 both head and spouse working, no other member usually working 3 either the head or spouse working, at least one other member usually working 4 either the head or spouse work, no other member usually working 5 neither the head nor spouse working, at least two other members usually working 6 neither the head nor spouse working, one other member usually working 7 none working in the household	9

This variable is defined so that no distinction is made between the head of household and his spouse which allows to take into account the situation of the whole household and not only the household in relation to the reference person.

HD16	number of members active occupied (abbreviated classification)	0 1 2+	9

HD17	number of members active occupied (detailed classification)	0 1 2 3 4 5 or more	9

The two variables above are constructed via counting the number of persons employed in the household (number of ME01 = 1, 2).

HD18: economic situation (active)
HD19: number of active / abbreviated classification
HD20: number of active / detailed classification
HD18, HD19 and HD20 are constructed in the same way as the previous variables (HD15, HD16, HD17) but by adding the members who have declared themselves being 'unemployed' to the active (ME01 or ME07 = 1,2,3). The possible values are equal to those described above.

7.2.2.4. Aggregated consumption expenditure

The variables which follow are constructed by aggregating the consumption expenditure of the COICOP-HBS nomenclature which is given in further detail in this chapter.

VAR N°	VARIABLE NAME	POSSIBLE VALUES	FORMAT
HF13	total consumption expenditure; survey year prices	national currency 1.00 ⇓ 99 999 999 999 999,99	9(14)V99

The total consumption expenditure is equal to the sum of variable HE (and thus to HE0)

HF14.1	total consumption expenditure; reference year prices	national currency 1.00 ⇓ 99 999 999 999 999,99	9(14)V99

The above variable is used for the comparisons of total consumption expenditure for Eurostat's reference year. If a Member State has a different survey year to Eurostat's reference year, the consumption expenditure values are corrected by using the consumer price index as a deflator .

HF14.2	total consumption expenditure for the reference year prices	in ECU 1.00 ⇓ 99 999 999 999 999,99	9(14)V99

Official exchange rate

HF14.3	total consumption expenditure for the reference year prices	in purchasing power standards (expressed in ECU) 1.00 ⇓ 99 999 999 999 999,99	9(14)V99

The use of the Purchasing Power Standards (PPS) makes it possible to eliminate the distortions due tot the different levels of prices from one country to another and is therefore very useful when making international comparisons of expenditure data.

7.3. Revised goods and services nomenclature (COICOP-HBS)

Appendix 2

Labour Force Surveys

(LFS)

Variable Definitions

opean Union list of questions

list also shows the correspondence between column numbers of the current series and those of the series 1983 991 and 1992 to 1997. The asterisks in the list 1983 to 1991 and 1992 to 1997 denote that, although there is a espondence between the questions in the two series, some changes have been made in the conventions for ng the data.

lumn 998	Description	Column 1992-97	Column 1983-91
	Demographic background		
1/2	Sequence number in the household (it should remain the same for all waves)	-	-
3	Relationship to reference person in the household	1	17
4/5	Sequence number of spouse or cohabiting partner	-	-
6/7	Sequence number of father	-	-
8/9	Sequence number of mother	-	-
10	Sex	2	18
1/14	Year of birth	3/4*	19/20*
15	Date of birth in relation to the end of reference period	5	21
16	Marital status	6	22
17/18	Nationality	7/8	23/24*
19/20	Years of residence in this Member State	9/10	-
21/22	Country of birth	11/12	-
23	Nature of participation in the survey	113	67
	Labour status		
24	Labour status during the reference week	13	25
25	Reason for not having worked at all though having a job	14*	26*
	Employment characteristics of the main job		
2	Professional status	15	34
27/28	Economic activity of the local unit	16/17	35/36*
29/31	Occupation	18/20	37/38*
32/33	Number of persons working at the local unit	21/22	-
34/35	Country of place of work	23/24	-
36/37	Region of place of work	25/26	-
38/41	Year in which person started working for this employer or as self-employed	27/28*	-
42/43	Month in which person started working for this employer or as self-employed	29/30	-
44	Full-time / Part-time distinction	31	39
45	Permanency of the job	32	40
46	Total duration of temporary job or work contract of limited duration	33	-
	Hours worked		
47/48	Number of hours per week usually worked	34/35	28/29
49/50	Number of hours actually worked during the reference week	36/37	30/31
51/52	Main reason for hours actually worked during the reference week being different from the person's usual hours	38/39*	32/33*
53	Wish to work usually more than the current number of hours	-	-
54/55	Number of hours that the person would like to work in total	-	-
56	Working at home	45	-
57	Looking for another job and reasons for doing so	46*	41*

Column 1998	Description	Column 1992-97	Column 1983-91
	Second job		
58	Existence of more than one job or business	47	27
59	Professional status (in the second job)	48	-
60/61	Economic activity of the local unit (in the second job)	49/50	-
62/63	Number of hours actually worked during the reference week in the second job	54/55	-
	Previous work experience of person not in employment		
64	Existence of previous employment experience	57	42*
65/68	Year in which person last worked	58/59*	-
69/70	Month in which person last worked	60/61	-
71	Main reason for leaving last job or business	62*	43*
72	Professional status in last job	63*	44*
73/74	Economic activity of the local unit in which person last worked	64/65*	45/46*
75/77	Occupation of last job	66/68*	47/48*
	Search for employment		
78/79	Seeking employment during previous four weeks	69/70	49*
80	Type of employment sought	71	50
81	Duration of search for employment	72	52*
	Methods used during previous four weeks to find work		
82	Contacted public employment office to find work	-	-
83	Contacted private employment agency to find work	-	-
84	Applied to employers directly	-	-
85	Asked friends, relatives, trade unions, etc.	-	-
86	Inserted or answered advertisements in newspapers or journals	-	-
87	Studied advertisements in newspapers or journals	-	-
88	Took a test, interview or examination	-	-
89	Looked for land, premises or equipment	-	-
90	Looked for permits, licences, financial resources	-	-
91	Awaiting the results of an application for a job	-	-
92	Waiting for a call from a public employment office	-	-
93	Awaiting the results of a competition for recruitment to the public sector	-	-
94	Other method used	-	-
95	Willingness to work for person not seeking employment	76	-
96	Availability to start working within two weeks	77	53
97	Situation immediately before person started to seek employment (or was waiting for new job to start)	78	51
98	Registration at a public employment office	79	54
	Main labour status		
99	Main status	80*	-
	Education and training		
100	Education or training received during previous four weeks	81*	57*
101	Type of instruction	-	-
102	Level of this education or training	-	-
103	Purpose of this education and training	-	-
104	Total length of this education or training	83*	-
105/106	Usual number of hours of training per week	84/85	-
107/108	Highest level of education or training successfully completed	-	-
109	Having obtained a (non tertiary) vocational qualification (minimum duration : 6 months)	-	-
110/113	Year when highest level of education or training was successfully completed	-	-

umn 98	Description	Column 1992-97	Column 1983-91
	Situation one year before survey		
14	Situation with regard to activity one year before survey	88*	59*
15	Professional status one year before survey	89	60
/117	Economic activity of local unit in which person was working one year before survey	90/91	61/62*
/119	Country of residence one year before survey	92/93	63/64*
/121	Region of residence (within Member State) one year before survey	94/95	65/66*
	Income		
/129	Monthly (take home) pay from main job	-	-
/137	Additional payments from main job	-	-
3/145	Unemployment allowances	-	-
/153	Additional payments of unemployment allowance	-	-
-/161	Sickness, disability or invalidity allowances	-	-
	Technical items relating to the interview		
2/165	Year of survey	96/97*	1/2*
5/1(	Reference week	98/99	3/4
3/169	Interview week	-	-
)/171	Member State	100/101	5/6*
2/173	Region of household	102/103	7/8*
74	Degree of urbanisation	104	-
5/180	Serial number of household	105/110	9/14
81	Type of household	111	15
82	Type of institution	112	16
3/188	Yearly weighting factor	114/119	68/73
9/194	Quarterly weighting factor	-	-
5-200	Quarterly weighting factor of the sample for household characteristics (in the case of a sample of individuals)	-	-
201	Sub-sample in relation to the preceding survey	120	74
202	Sub-sample in relation to the following survey	121	75
203	Sequence number of the survey wave	-	-
	Atypical work		
204	Shift work	40	-
205	Evening work	41	-
20(	Night work	42	-
207	Saturday work	43	-
208	Sunday work	44	-

Column	Code	Description	Filter/Remarks
		DEMOGRAPHIC BACKGROUND	
1/2		*Sequence number in the household (it should remain the same for all waves)*	private households
	01-98	Two-digit sequence number allocated to each member of the household	
	99	Not applicable (not private household)	
3		*Relationship to reference person in the household*	private households
	1	Reference person	
	2	Spouse (or cohabiting partner) of reference person	
	3	Child of reference person (or of his/her spouse or cohabiting partner)	
	4	Ascendant relative of reference person (or of his/her spouse or cohabiting partner)	
	5	Other relative	
	6	Other	
	9	Not applicable (not private household)	
4/5		*Sequence number of spouse or cohabiting partner*	private households
	01-98	Sequence number of spouse or cohabiting partner in the household	
	99	Not applicable (person does not belong to a private household, or has no partner, or the partner does not belong to this private household)	
6/7		*Sequence number of father*	private households
	01-98	Sequence number of father in the household	
	99	Not applicable (person does not belong to a private household, or the father does not belong to this private household)	
8/9		*Sequence number of mother*	private households
	01-98	Sequence number of mother in the household	
	99	Not applicable (person does not belong to a private household, or the mother does not belong to this private household)	
10		Sex	everybody
	1	Male	
	2	Female	
11/14		*Year of birth*	everybody
		The 4 digits of year of birth are entered	
15		*Date of birth in relation to the end of reference period*	everybody
	1	Person's birthday falls between 1 January and the end of the reference week	
	2	Person's birthday falls after the end of the reference week	
16		*Marital status*	everybody
	1	Single	
	2	Married	
	3	Widowed	
	4	Divorced or legally separated	
	blank	No answer	

Column	Code	Description	Filter/Remarks
17/18		*Nationality*	everybody
		For coding, see annex IV	
19/20		*Years of residence in this Member State*	everybody
	00	Born in this Member State	
	01-10	Number of years for person who has been in this Member State for 1 to 10 years	
	11	Been in this Member State for more than 10 years	
	blank	No answer	
21/22		*Country of birth*	col.19/20≠00
		For coding, see annex IV	
	99	Not applicable (col.19/20=00)	
	blank	No answer	
23		*Nature of participation in the survey*	everybody aged 15 years or more
	1	Direct participation	
	2	Participation via another member of the household	
	9	Not applicable (child less than 15 years old)	
	blank	No answer	
		LABOUR STATUS	
24		*Labour status during the reference week*	everybody aged 15 years or more
	1	Did any work for pay or profit during the reference week - one hour or more (including family workers but excluding conscripts on compulsory military or community service)	
	2	Was not working but had a job or business from which he/she was absent during the reference week (including family workers but excluding conscripts on compulsory military or community service)	
	3	Was not working because on lay-off	
	4	Was a conscript on compulsory military or community service	
	5	Other (15 years or more) who neither worked nor had a job or business during the reference week	
	9	Not applicable (child less than 15 years old)	
25		*Reason for not having worked at all though having a job*	col.24=2
	0	Bad weather	
	1	Slack work for technical or economic reasons	
	2	Labour dispute	
	3	School education or training	
	4	Own illness, injury or temporary disability	
	5	Maternity or parental leave	
	6	Holidays	
	8	Other reasons (e.g. personal or family responsibilities)	
	9	Not applicable (col.24=1,3-5,9)	

Column	Code	Description	Filter/Remarks
		EMPLOYMENT CHARACTERISTICS OF THE MAIN JOB	
26		*Professional status*	col.24=1,2
	1	Self-employed with employees	
	2	Self-employed without employees	
	3	Employee	
	4	Family worker	
	9	Not applicable (col.24=3-5,9)	
	blank	No answer	
27/28		*Economic activity of the local unit*	col.24=1,2
		NACE Rev. 1	
	00	Not applicable (col.24=3-5,9)	
	blank	No answer	
29/31		*Occupation*	col.24=1,2
		ISCO-88 (COM)	
	999	Not applicable (col.24=3-5,9)	
	blank	No answer	
32/33		*Number of persons working at the local unit*	col.26=1,3,4, blank
	01-10	Exact number of persons, if between 1 and 10	
	11	11 to 19 persons	
	12	20 to 49 persons	
	13	50 persons or more	
	14	Do not know but less than 11 persons	
	15	Do not know but more than 10 persons	
	99	Not applicable (col.26=2,9)	
	blank	No answer	
34/35		*Country of place of work*	col.24=1,2
		For coding, see annex IV	
	99	Not applicable (col.24=3-5,9)	
	blank	No answer	
36/37		*Region of place of work*	col.24=1,2
		NUTS 2	
	99	Not applicable (col.24=3-5,9)	
	blank	No answer	
38/41		*Year in which person started working for this employer or as self-employed*	col.24=1,2
		Enter the 4 digits of the year concerned	
	9999	Not applicable (col.24=3-5,9)	
	blank	No answer	
42/43		*Month in which person started working for this employer or as self-employed*	col.38/41≠9999, blank & col.162/165-col.38/41 <= 2
	01/12	Enter the number of the month concerned	
	99	Not applicable (col.38/41=9999,blank or col. 162/165-col.38/41>2)	
	blank	No answer	

Column	Code	Description	Filter/Remarks
44		*Full-time / Part-time distinction*	col.24=1,2
	1	Full-time job	
		Part-time job which was taken because	
	2	- person is undergoing school education or training	
	3	- of own illness or disability	
	4	- person could not find a full-time job	
	5	- person did not want a full-time job	
	6	- of other reasons	
	7	Person with a part-time job but giving no reason	
	9	Not applicable (col.24=3-5,9)	
	blank	No answer	
45		*Permanency of the job*	col.26=3
	1	Person has a permanent job or work contract of unlimited duration	
		Person has temporary job/work contract of limited duration because:	
	2	- it is a contract covering a period of training (apprentices, trainees, research assistants, etc.)	
	3	- person could not find a permanent job	
	4	- person did not want a permanent job	
	5	- no reason given	
	6	- it is a contract for a probationary period	
	9	Not applicable (col.26=1,2,4,9,blank)	
	blank	No answer	
46		*Total duration of temporary job or work contract of limited duration*	col.45=2-6
	1	Less than one month	
	2	1 to 3 months	
	3	4 to 6 months	
	4	7 to 12 months	
	5	13 to 18 months	
	6	19 to 24 months	
	7	25 to 36 months	
	8	More than 3 years	
	9	Not applicable (col.45=1,9,blank)	
	blank	No answer	
		HOURS WORKED	
47/48		*Number of hours per week usually worked*	col.24=1,2
	00	Usual hours cannot be given because hours worked vary considerably from week to week or from month to month	
	01-98	Number of hours usually worked in the first job	
	99	Not applicable (col.24=3-5,9)	
	blank	No answer	
49/50		*Number of hours actually worked during the reference week*	col.24=1,2
	00	Person having a job or business and not having worked at all in the main activity during the reference week (col.24=2)	
	01-98	Number of hours actually worked in the first job during the reference week	

Column	Code	Description	Filter/Remarks
	99	Not applicable (col.24=3-5,9)	
	blank	No answer	
51/52		*Main reason for hours actually worked during the reference week being different from the person's usual hours*	col.47/48=00-98 & col.49/50=01-98
		Person has worked more than usual due to	
	01	- variable hours (e.g. flexible working hours)	
	13	- overtime	
	02	- other reasons	
		Person has worked less than usual due to:	
	03	- bad weather	
	04	- slack work for technical or economic reasons	
	05	- labour dispute	
	06	- education or training	
	07	- variable hours (e.g. flexible working hours)	
	08	- own illness, injury or temporary disability	
	09	- maternity or parental leave	
	10	- special leave for personal or family reasons	
	11	- annual Holidays	
	12	- bank Holidays	
	13	- start of/change in job during reference week	
	14	- end of job without taking up a new one during reference week	
	15	- other reasons	
	97	Person having worked usual hours during the reference week (col.47/48=col.49/50=01-98)	
	98	Person whose hours vary considerably from week to week or month to month and who did not state a reason for a divergence between the actual and usual hours (col.47/48=00 & col.51/52≠01-16)	
	99	Not applicable (col.24=2-5,9 or col.47/48=blank or col.49/50= blank)	
	blank	No answer	
53		*Wish to work usually more than the current number of hours*	col.24=1 or col.24=2 & (00<col.47/48<40 or col. 44=2-7)
	0	- no	
	1	- yes, through an additional job	
	2	- yes, through a job working more hours than the present job	
	3	- yes, but only within the present job	
	4	- yes, in any of the above ways	
	9	Not applicable (col.24=3-5,9 or (40<= col.47/48<=98 and col.44=1))	
	blank	No answer	
54/55		*Number of hours that the person would like to work in total*	col.24=1 or col.24=2
	01-98	Number of hours wished to work in total	
	99	Not applicable (col.24=3-5,9)	
	blank	No answer	
56		*Working at home*	col.24=1 or col.24=2
	1	Person usually works at home	
	2	Person sometimes works at home	
	3	Person never works at home	
	9	Not applicable (col.24=3-5,9)	
	blank	No answer	

Column	Code	Description	Filter/Remarks
57		*Looking for another job and reasons for doing so*	col.24=1 or col.24=2
	0	Person is not looking for another job	
		Person is looking for another job because	
	1	- of risk or certainty of loss or termination of present job	
	2	- actual job is considered as a transitional job	
	3	- seeking an additional job to add more hours to those worked in present job	
	7	- seeking a job with more hours worked than in present job	
	8	- seeking a job with less hours worked than in present job (col. 53=0)	
	4	- of wish to have better working conditions (e.g. pay, working or travel time, quality of work)	
	5	- of other reasons	
	6	Person looking for another job but giving no reason	
	9	Not applicable (col.24=3-5,9)	
	blank	No answer	
		SECOND JOB	
58		*Existence of more than one job or business*	col.24=1 or col.24=2
	1	Person had only one job or business during the reference week	
	2	Person had more than one job or business during the reference week (not due to change of job or business)	
	9	Not applicable (col.24=3-5,9)	
	blank	No answer	
59		*Professional status (in the second job)*	col.58=2
	1	Self-employed with employees	
	2	Self-employed without employees	
	3	Employee	
	4	Family worker	
	9	Not applicable (col.58=1,9 blank)	
	blank	No answer	
60/61		*Economic activity of the local unit (in the second job)*	col.58=2
		NACE Rev. 1	
	00	Not applicable (col.58=1,9,blank)	
	blank	No answer	
62/63		*Number of hours actually worked during the reference week in the second job*	col.58=2
	00	Person not having worked in the second job during the reference week	
	01-98	Number of hours actually worked in the second job during the reference week	
	99	Not applicable (col.58=1,9, blank)	
	blank	No answer	

Column	Code	Description	Filter/Remarks
		PREVIOUS WORK EXPERIENCE OF PERSON NOT IN EMPLOYMENT	
64		*Existence of previous employment experience*	col.24=3-5
	0	Person has never been in employment (purely occasional work, such as vacation work, compulsory military or community service are not to be considered as employment)	
	1	Person has already been in employment (purely occasional work, such as vacation work, compulsory military or community service are not to be considered as employment)	
	9	Not applicable (col.24=1,2 or 9)	
	blank	No answer	
65/68		*Year in which person last worked*	col.64=1
		Enter the 4 digits of the year in which person last worked	
	9999	Not applicable (col.64=0,9,blank)	
	blank	No answer	
69/70		*Month in which person last worked*	col.65/68≠9999 blank & col.162/165-col.65/68 <= 2
	01-12	Enter the number of the month in which person last worked	
	99	Not applicable (col.65/68=9999,blank or col. 162/165-col.65/68>2)	
	blank	No answer	
71		*Main reason for leaving last job or business*	col. 64=1 and col.162/165 - col.65/68<8
	0	Dismissed or made redundant	
	1	A job of limited duration has ended	
	2	Personal or family responsibilities	
	3	Own illness or disability	
	4	Education or training	
	5	Early retirement	
	6	Normal retirement	
	7	Compulsory military or community service	
	8	Other reasons	
	9	Not applicable (col.64=0,9,blank, or col.64=1 and did not work in last 8 years)	
	blank	No answer	
72		*Professional status in last job*	col.64=1 and col.162/165 - col.65/68<8
	1	Self-employed with employees	
	2	Self-employed without employees	
	3	Employee	
	4	Family worker	
	9	Not applicable (col.64=0,9,blank, or col.64=1 and did not work in last 8 years)	
	blank	No answer	
73/74		*Economic activity of the local unit in which person last worked*	col.64=1 and col.162/165 - col.65/68<8
		NACE Rev. 1	
	00	Not applicable (col.64=0,9,blank, or col.64=1 and did not work in last 8 years)	
	blank	No answer	

Column	Code	Description	Filter/Remarks
75/77		*Occupation of last job*	col.64=1 and col.162/165 - col.65/68<8
		ISCO-88 (COM)	
	999	Not applicable (col.64=0,9,blank, or col.64=1 and did not work in last 8 years)	
	blank	No answer	
		SEARCH FOR EMPLOYMENT	
78/79		*Seeking employment during previous four weeks*	col.24=3-5
	01	Person is seeking employment	
	02	Person has already found a job which will start later	
		Person is not seeking employment because:	
	03	- awaiting recall to work (persons on lay-off)	
	04	- of own illness or disability	
	05	- of personal or family responsibilities	
	06	- of education or training	
	07	- of retirement	
	08	- of belief that no work is available	
	09	- of other reasons	
	10	- no reason given	
	99	Not applicable (col.24=1,2 or 9)	
80		*Type of employment sought*	col.78/79=01, 02 or col.57=1-8
		The employment sought (for col.78/79=02, the employment found) is:	
	1	as self-employed	
		as employee :	
	2	- and only full-time job is looked for (or has already been found)	
	3	- and full-time job is sought, but if not available, part-time job will be accepted	
	4	- and part-time job is sought, but if not available, full-time job will be accepted	
	5	- and only part-time job is looked for (or has already been found)	
	6	- and person did not state whether full-time or part-time job is looked for (or has already been found)	
	9	Not applicable (col.24=9 or col.78/79=03-10 or col.57=0,blank)	
	blank	No answer	
81		*Duration of search for employment*	col.78/79=01-02 or col.57=1-8
	0	Search not yet started	
	1	Less than 1 month	
	2	1-2 months	
	3	3-5 months	
	4	6-11 months	
	5	12-17 months	
	6	18-23 months	
	7	24-47 months	
	8	4 years or longer	
	9	Not applicable (col.24=9 or col.78/79=03-10 or col.57=0,blank)	
	blank	No answer	

ɔlumn	Code	Description	Filter/Remarks
		METHODS USED DURING PREVIOUS FOUR WEEKS TO FIND WORK[1]	
82		*Contacted public employment office to find work*	col.78/79=01or col.57=1-8
	0	No	
	1	Yes	
	9	Not applicable (col.24=9 or col.78/79=02-10 or col.57=0,blank)	
83		*Contacted private employment agency to find work*	col.78/79=01or col.57=1-8
	0	No	
	1	Yes	
	9	Not applicable (col.24=9 or col.78/79=02-10 or col.57=0,blank)	
84		*Applied to employers directly*	col.78/79=01or col.57=1-8
	0	No	
	1	Yes	
	9	Not applicable (col.24=9 or col.78/79=02-10 or col.57=0,blank)	
85		*Asked friends, relatives, trade unions, etc.*	col.78/79=01or col.57=1-8
	0	No	
	1	Yes	
	9	Not applicable(col.24=9 or col.78/79=02-10 or col.57=0,blank)	
86		*Inserted or answered advertisements in newspapers or journals*	col.78/79=01or col.57=1-8
	0	No	
	1	Yes	
	9	Not applicable (col.24=9 or col.78/79=02-10 or col.57=0,blank)	
87		*Studied advertisements in newspapers or journals*	col.78/79=01or col.57=1-8
	0	No	
	1	Yes	
	9	Not applicable (col.24=9 or col.78/79=02-10 or col.57=0,blank)	
88		*Took a test, interview or examination*	col.78/79=01or col.57=1-8
	0	No	
	1	Yes	
	9	Not applicable (col.24=9 or col.78/79=02-10 or col.57=0,blank)	
89		*Looked for land, premises or equipment*	col.78/79=01or col.57=1-8
	0	No	
	1	Yes	
	9	Not applicable (col.24=9 or col.78/79=02-10 or col.57=0,blank)	

ɔr Spain the reference period will be adapted to the delay legally established by the National Institute of Employment

Column	Code	Description	Filter/Remarks
90		*Looked for permits, licences, financial resources*	col.78/79=01or col.57=1-8
	0	No	
	1	Yes	
	9	Not applicable (col.24=9 or col.78/79=02-10 or col.57=0,blank)	
91		*Awaiting the results of an application for a job*	col.78/79=01or col.57=1-8
	0	No	
	1	Yes	
	9	Not applicable (col.24=9 or col.78/79=02-10 or col.57=0,blank)	
92		*Waiting for a call from a public employment office*	col.78/79=01-02 or col.57=1-8
	0	No	
	1	Yes	
	9	Not applicable (col.24=9 or col.78/79=02-10 or col.57=0,blank)	
93		*Awaiting the results of a competition for recruitment to the public*	col.78/79=01-02 or col.57=1-8
	0	No	
	1	Yes	
	9	Not applicable (col.24=9 or col.78/79=02-10 or col.57=0,blank)	
94		*Other method used*	col.78/79=01or col.57=1-8
	0	No	
	1	Yes	
	9	Not applicable (col.24=9 or col.78/79=02-10 or col.57=0,blank)	
95		*Willingness to work for person not seeking employment*	col.78/79=03-10
		Person is not seeking employment:	
	1	- but would nevertheless like to have work	
	2	- and does not want to have work	
	9	Not applicable (col.78/79=01-02,99)	
	blank	No answer	
96		*Availability to start working within two weeks*	col.78/79=01 or col.95=1,blank or col.57=1-8
		If work were found now:	
	1	Person could start to work immediately (within 2 weeks)	
		Person could not start to work immediately (within 2 weeks) because:	
	2	- he/she must complete education or training	
	3	- he/she must complete compulsory military or community service	
	4	- he/she cannot leave present employment within two weeks due to period of notice	
	5	- of personal or family responsibilities (including maternity)	
	6	- of own illness or incapacity	
	7	- of other reasons	
	8	- no reason given	
	9	Not applicable (col.24=9 or col.57=0,blank or col.78/79=02 or col.95=2)	

Column	Code	Description	Filter/Remarks
97		*Situation immediately before person started to seek employment (or was waiting for new job to start)*	col.78/79=01-02
	1	Person was working (including apprentices, trainees)	
	2	Person was in full-time education (excluding apprentices, trainees)	
	3	Person was conscript on compulsory military or community service	
	4	Person had domestic/family responsibilities	
	5	Other (e.g. retired)	
	9	Not applicable (col.78/79=03-10,99)	
	blank	No answer	
98		*Registration at a public employment office*	everybody aged 15 years or more
	1	Person is registered at a public employment office and receives benefit or assistance	
	2	Person is registered at a public employment office but does not receive benefit or assistance	
	3	Person is not registered at a public employment office but receives benefit or assistance	
	4	Person is not registered at a public employment office and does not receive benefit or assistance	
	9	Not applicable (child less than 15 years)	
	blank	No answer	
		MAIN LABOUR STATUS	
99		*Main status*	everybody aged 15 years or more
	1	Carries out a job or profession, including unpaid work for a family business or holding, including an apprenticeship or paid traineeship, etc,	
	2	Unemployed	
	3	Pupil, student, further training, unpaid work experience	
	4	In retirement or early retirement or has given up business	
	5	Permanently disabled	
	6	In compulsory military service	
	7	Fulfilling domestic tasks	
	8	Other inactive person	
	9	Not applicable (child less than 15 years)	
	blank	No answer	
		EDUCATION AND TRAINING	
100		*Education or training received during previous four weeks*	everybody aged 15 years or more
	0	Received no education or training	
	1	Received some education or training	
	9	Not applicable (child less than 15 years)	
	blank	No answer	
101		*Type of instruction*	col.100=1
	1	Class-room instruction	
	2	Instruction in a working environment (without complementary class-room instruction at a school or college)	
	3	Instruction combining both work experience and complementary class-room instruction (including any form of 'dual system' or 'sandwich courses')	
	4	Distance learning, correspondence courses	
	5	Self-learning	
	6	Conferences, seminar, workshop	
	9	Not applicable (col.100=0,9,blank)	
	blank	No answer	

Column	Code	Description	Filter/Remarks
102		*Level of this education or training*	col.100=1
		General education	
	1	Primary or lower secondary (ISCED 1-2)	
	2	Upper secondary or post-secondary not tertiary (ISCED 3-4)	
		Pre-vocational or vocational education or training	
	3	Lower secondary (ISCED 2)	
	4	Upper secondary or post-secondary not tertiary (ISCED 3-4)	
		Tertiary education	
	5	ISCED 5a	
	6	ISCED 5b	
	7	ISCED 6	
	8	Training that is not allocated to the ISCED classification (e.g.: language courses, computer courses, seminars ...)	
	9	Not applicable (col.100=0,9,blank)	
	blank	No answer	
103		*Purpose of this education and training*	col.100=1
	1	Initial education or training aiming at getting the skills for a job (except under a specific employment measure)	
		Continuing vocational training (except under a specific employment measure)	
	2	- to adapt to technological change, obtain promotion or upgrade acquired skills	
	3	- training as a preparation for returning to work after a prolonged absence due to illness, maternity leave, national service, or a sabbatical period or unemployment	
	4	- other adult training	
	5	Training under a specific employment measure	
	6	General interest	
	9	Not applicable (col. 100=0,9,blank)	
	blank	No answer	
104		*Total length of this education or training*	col.100=1 and col.101=1, 2, 3, 4, blank
	1	Less than 1 week	
	2	1 week or more but less than 1 month	
	3	1 month or more but less than 3 months	
	4	3 months or more but less than 6 months	
	5	6 months or more but less than 1 year	
	6	1 year or more but less than 2 years	
	7	2 years or longer	
	8	No definite length	
	9	Not applicable (col.100=0,9,blank or col. 101 = 5, 6)	
	blank	No answer	
105/106		*Usual number of hours of training per week*	col.100=1 and col.101=1, 2, 3, 4, blank
	01-98	Number of hours	
	99	Not applicable (col.100=0,9,blank or col. 101 = 5, 6)	
	blank	No answer	
107/108		*Highest level of education or training successfully completed*	everybody aged 15 years or more

Column	Code	Description	Filter/Remarks
	01	ISCED 1	
	02	ISCED 2	
	03	ISCED 3c (shorter than 3 years)	
	04	ISCED 3c (3 years or longer) or ISCED 4c	
	05	ISCED 3b or ISCED 4b	
	06	ISCED 3a or ISCED 4a	
	07	ISCED 3 or ISCED 4 without distinction a,b or c possible	
	08	ISCED 5b	
	09	ISCED 5a	
	10	ISCED 6	
	99	Not applicable (child less than 15 years)	
	blank	No answer	
109		*Having obtained a (non tertiary) vocational qualification (minimum duration : 6 months)*	everybody aged 15 years or more
	1	Yes - Class-room instruction	
	2	Yes - Instruction in a working environment (without complementary class-room instruction at a school or college)	
	3	Yes - Instruction combining both work experience and complementary class-room instruction (including any form of 'dual system' or 'sandwich courses')	
	4	Yes - Type unknown	
	5	No	
	9	Not applicable (child less than 15 years)	
	blank	No answer	
110/113		*Year when highest level of education or training was successfully completed*	everybody aged 15 years or more
		The 4 digits of year when highest level of education or training was successfully completed are entered	
	9999	Not applicable (child less than 15 years)	
	blank	No answer	
		SITUATION ONE YEAR BEFORE SURVEY	
114		*Situation with regard to activity one year before survey*	everybody aged 15 years or more
	1	Carries out a job or profession, including unpaid work for a family business or holding, including an apprenticeship or paid traineeship, etc,	
	2	Unemployed	
	3	Pupil, student, further training, unpaid work experience	
	4	In retirement or early retirement or has given up business	
	5	Permanently disabled	
	6	In compulsory military service	
	7	Fulfilling domestic tasks	
	8	Other inactive person	
	9	Not applicable (child less than 15 years)	
	blank	No answer	
115		*Professional status one year before survey*	col.114=1
	1	Self-employed with employees	
	2	Self-employed without employees	
	3	Employee	
	4	Family-worker	
	9	Not applicable (col.114=2-7,9 blank)	
	blank	No answer	

Column	Code	Description	Filter/Remarks
116/117		*Economic activity of local unit in which person was working one year before survey*	col.114=1
		NACE Rev. 1	
	00	Not applicable (col.114=2-7,9 blank)	
	blank	No answer	
118/119		*Country of residence one year before survey*	everybody
		For coding, see annex IV	
	99	Not applicable (child less than one year old)	
	blank	No answer	
120/121		*Region of residence (within Member State) one year before survey*	everybody
		NUTS 2	
	99	Not applicable (person who has changed country of residence or child less than one year old)	
	blank	No answer	
		INCOME	
122/129		Monthly (take home) pay from main job	col.26=3
	00000000-99999998	The 8 digits of monthly (take home) pay from main job, including extra payments monthly paid (National currency)	
	99999999	Not applicable (col.26 ≠ 3)	
	blank	No answer	
130/137		*Additional payments from main job*	col.26=3
	00000000-99999998	The 8 digits of additional payments (total yearly net amount) from main job which are not monthly paid (National currency)	
	99999999	Not applicable (col.26 ≠ 3)	
	blank	No answer	
138/145		*Unemployment allowances*	col 98 =1,3
	00000000-99999998	The 8 digits of monthly received unemployment allowances (National currency)	
	99999999	Not applicable (col.98 ≠ 1,3)	
	blank	No answer	
146/153		*Additional payments of unemployment allowance*	col 98 =1,3
	00000000-99999998	The 8 digits of additional payments (total yearly net amount) of unemployment allowance which are not monthly paid, e.g.: severance payments and other irregular payments or lumpsum payments (National currency)	
	99999999	Not applicable (col.98 ≠ 1,3)	
	blank	No answer	
154/161		*Sickness, disability or invalidity allowances*	col.26=3
	00000000-99999998	The 8 digits of monthly received sickness, disability or invalidity allowances (National currency)	
	99999999	Not applicable (col.26≠3)	
	blank	No answer	

Column	Code	Description	Filter/Remarks
		TECHNICAL ITEMS RELATING TO THE INTERVIEW	
162/165		*Year of survey*	everybody
		4 digits of the year	
166/167		*Reference week*	everybody
		Number of the week running from Monday to Sunday	
168/169		*Interview week*	everybody
		Number of the week running from Monday to Sunday	
170/171		*Member State*	everybody
		For coding, see annex IV	
172/173		*Region of household*	everybody
		NUTS 2	
174		*Degree of urbanisation*	everybody
	1	Densely-populated area	
	2	Intermediate area	
	3	Thinly-populated area	
175/180		*Serial number of household*	everybody
		Serial numbers are allocated by the national statistical institutes and remain the same for all waves.	
		Records relating to different members of the same household carry the same serial number	
181		*Type of household*	everybody
	1	Person living in private household (or permanently in a hotel) and surveyed in this household	
	2	Person living in an institution and surveyed in this institution	
	3	Person living in an institution but surveyed in this private household	
	4	Person living in another private household on the territory of the Member State but surveyed in this household of origin	
182		*Type of institution*	col.181=2,3
	1	Educational institution	
	2	Hospital	
	3	Other welfare institution	
	4	Religious institution (not already included in 1-3)	
	5	Workers' hostel, working quarters at building sites, student hostel, university accommodation, etc.	
	6	Military establishment	
	7	Other (e.g. prison)	
	9	Not applicable (col.181=1,4)	
	blank	No answer	

Column	Code	Description	Filter/Remarks
183/188		*Yearly weighting factor*	everybody
	0000-9999	Cols 183-186 contain whole numbers	
	00-99	Cols 187-188 contain decimal places	
189/194		*Quarterly weighting factor*	everybody
	0000-9999	Cols 189-192 contain whole numbers	
	00-99	Cols 193-194 contain decimal places	
195/200		*Quarterly weighting factor of the sample for household characteristics (in the case of a sample of individuals)*	
	0000-9999	Cols 195-198 contain whole numbers	
	00-99	Cols 199-200 contain decimal places	
201		*Sub-sample in relation to preceding survey*	everybody
		This address or household :	
	1	Belongs to the sub-sample not surveyed in the previous Community labour force survey	
	2	Belongs to the sub-sample already surveyed in the previous Community labour force survey (including, where area samples are concerned, addresses of buildings constructed since the previous survey and belonging to this sub-sample)	
202		*Sub-sample in relation to the following survey*	everybody
		This address or household :	
	1	Belongs to the sub-sample not to be surveyed in the following Community labour force survey	
	2	Belongs to the sub-sample to be surveyed again in the following Community labour force survey	
203		*Sequence number of the survey wave*	everybody
	1-8	Sequence number of the wave	
		ATYPICAL WORK	
204		*Shift work*	col.26=3
	1	Person usually does shift work	
	2	Person sometimes does shift work	
	3	Person never does shift work	
	9	Not applicable (col.26 ≠ 3)	
	blank	No answer	
205		*Evening work*	col.24=1 or col.24=2
	1	Person usually works in the evening	
	2	Person sometimes works in the evening	
	3	Person never works in the evening	
	9	Not applicable (col.24=3-5,9)	
	blank	No answer	

Column	Code	Description	Filter/Remarks
206		*Night work*	col.24=1 or col.24=2
	1	Person usually works at night	
	2	Person sometimes works at night	
	3	Person never works at night	
	9	Not applicable (col.24=3-5,9)	
	blank	No answer	
207		*Saturday work*	col.24=1 or col.24=2
	1	Person usually works on Saturdays	
	2	Person sometimes works on Saturdays	
	3	Person never works on Saturdays	
	9	Not applicable (col.24=3-5,9)	
	blank	No answer	
208		*Sunday work*	col.24=1 or col.24=2
	1	Person usually works on Sundays	
	2	Person sometimes works on Sundays	
	3	Person never works on Sundays	
	9	Not applicable (col.24=3-5,9)	
	blank	No answer	

Appendix 3

European Community Household Panel

(ECHP)

Variable List

ECHP - UDB

Data Dictionnary
and
Description of Variables

Data Dictionnary / Table of Contents

Appendix 4

Luxembourg Income Study

(LIS)

Variable Definitions

LIS VARIABLES

HOUSEHOLD VARIABLES

Demographic variables

MARRIED	Married couple indicator
D1	Age of head
D2	Age of spouse
D3	Sex of head
D4	Number of persons in family
D5	Family (unit) structure
D6	Number of earners in the family
D7	Geographic location indicator A
D8	Ethnicity/Nationality of head
ETHNATSP	Ethnicity/Nationality of spouse
D10	Educational level of head
D11	Educational level of spouse
D12	Occupational training of head
D13	Occupational training of spouse
D14	Occupation of head
D15	Occupation of spouse
D16	Industry of head
D17	Industry of spouse
D18	Type (status) of worker head
D19	Type (status) of worker spouse
D20	Geographic location indicator B
D21	Marital status head
MARTSP	Marital status spouse
D22	Tenure (owned or rented housing)
D25	Disability status head
D26	Disability status spouse
D27	Number of children under age 18
D28	Age of the youngest child
NUM6574	Number of persons aged 65 to 74
NUMGE75	Number of persons aged 75 or more
ACTIVHD	Activity status head
ACTIVSP	Activity status spouse
IMMIGRHD	Immigration status head
IMMIGRSP	Immigration status spouse
LFSHD	Labor force status head
LFSSP	Labor force status spouse
WEEKHDFT	Weeks worked full time head
WEEKSPFT	Weeks worked full time spouse
WEEKHDPT	Weeks worked part time head
WEEKSPPT	Weeks worked part time spouse
WEEKHDUP	Weeks unemployed head
WEEKSPUP	Weeks unemployed spouse
HRSHD	Hours worked per week head
RSSP	Hours worked per week spouse

Expenditure variables

TOTEXP	Total family unit expenditures
FOODEXP	Food expenditures
HOUSEXP	Housing expenditures
APPEXP	Clothing expenditures
TRANEXP	Transportation expenditures
CHCAREEXP	Child care expenditures
EDUCEXP	Education expenditure
MEDEXP	Out of pocket medical expenditures

Income variables

V1	Gross wages and salaries
V1NET	Net wages and salaries
V2	Mandatory employer contribution
V3	Nonmandatory employer contrib.
V4	Farm self-employment income
V5	Self-employment income
V6	In-kind earnings
V7	Mandatory contrib. for self-emp
V8	Cash property income
V9	Noncash property income
V10	Mrkt. value: residence (homeowners)
v11	Income taxes
V12	Property or wealth taxes
V13	Mandatory employee contribution
V14	Other direct taxes
V15	Indirect taxes
V16	Sick pay
V17	Accident pay
V18	Disability pay
V19	Social retirement benefits
V19S1	Basic old age benefit
V19S2	Supplementary old age benefit
V19S3	Early retirement benefit
V19S4	Survivor's pensions
V19SR	Other social retirement
V20	Child or family allowances
V20S1	Child allowance
V20S2	Advance maintenance payments
V20S3	Orphan's pension allowance
V20SR	Other child allowance amounts
V21	Unemployment compensation
V21S1	Unemployment insurance
V21S2	Training or retraining allowance
V21S3	Placement/resettlement benefits
V21SR	Other unemployment benefits
V22	Maternity allowances
V22S1	Pay replacement
V22S2	Birth premium
V22SR	Other maternity/paternity benefits
V23	Military/vet/war benefits
V24	Other social insurance
V24S1	Invalid care premium
V24S2	Non means-tested student premium
V24S3	Child care benefit – not means-tested
V24SR	Other social benefits
V25	Means-tested cash benefits
V25S1	Social assistance
V25S2	Old age assistance
V25S3	Unemployment assistance
V25S4	Unmarried mother's allowance
V25SR	Other means-tested allowance
V26	All near cash benefits
V26S1	Near cash food benefits
V26S2	Near cash housing benefits
V26S3	Near cash medical benefits
V26S4	Near cash heating benefits
V26S5	Near cash education benefits
V26S6	Near cash child care benefits
V26SR	Other near cash benefits
V27	Food benefits
V28	Housing benefits
V29	Medical benefits
V30	Heating benefits
V31	Education benefits
V31A	Value of non-cash care benefits
ALTNCASH	Priv. non-cash w/ cash value assigned
V32	Private pensions
V32S1	Occupational pensions
V32S2	Opting out pensions
V32SR	Other private pension income
V33	Public sector pensions
V34	Alimony or child support
V34X	Alimony/child support paid
V35	Other regular private income
V35S1	Regular transfers from relatives
V35S2	Reg. Transfers from priv. charity
V35SR	Other regular private income
V36	Other cash income
V37	Realized lump sum income
V37S1	Capital gains and looses
V37SR	Other lump sum income
V39	Gross wage/salary head
V39net	Net wage/salary head
V40	Hourly wage rate head

V41	Gross wage/salary spouse
V41net	Net wage/salary spouse
V42	Hourly wage rate spouse
NEARCHB	Near cash housing benefits
NEARCOB	Near cash except housing

LIS Income Aggregates

GI	Total gross income
EARNING	Total earnings
SELFI	Total self employment income
FI	Total factor income
MEANSI	Total means-tested income
OTHSOCI	Total social insurance ex V19-21
SOCI	Total social insurance transfer
SOCTRANS	Total social transfers
PENSIOI	Total occupational pensions
PRIVATI	Total private transfers
TRANSI	Total transfer income
MI	Total market income
PAYROLL	Total mandatory payroll taxes
DPI	Net income after taxes

File information

CASENUM	Unique family unit number
COUNTRY	Unique country/year id number
HWEIGHT	Sample weight
DEFLATE	Deflation factor

PERSON LEVEL VARIABLES

Demographic variables

PAGE	Age
PSEX	Sex
PETHNAT	Ethnicity/nationality
PIMMIGR	Immigration status
PMART	Marital status
PREL	Relationship
PEDUC	Educational level
PTOCC	Occupational training
POCC	Occupation
PIND	Industry
PTYPEWK	Type (status) of worker
PDISABL	Disability status
PLFS	Labor force status
PACTIV	Activity code (occupation)
PWEEKFT	Weeks worked full time
PWEEKPT	Weeks worked part time
PWEEKUP	Weeks unemployed
PHOURS	Hours worked per week

Income variables

PHRWAGE	Hourly wage rate
PGWAGE	Gross wage/salary
PNWAGE	Net wage/salary
PUNEMP	Unemployment compensation
PSOCRET	Social retirement
PPRVPEN	Private pensions
PPUBPEN	Public pensions
PMEEC	Mandatory employee contrib.
PMERC	Mandatory employer contrib.
PYTAX	Income taxes
PWTAX	Property/wealth taxes

File information

PPNUM	Person number
CASENUM	Unique unit number
COUNTRY	country id (unique)
PWEIGHT	Person weight

CHILD LEVEL VARIABLES

Demographic variables

CAGE	Age of child
CSEX	Sex of child
CREL	Relationship of child

File information

CASENUM	Unique unit number
PPNUM	Person number
COUNTRY	Unique country number
CWEIGHT	Child weight

Required SPSS Job Submission Syntax

* USER= no default
*PASSWORD= no default
* PACKAGE= SPSS (default) or SAS or STATA
* PROJECT= LIS (default) or LES
Include file= 'c:\lis\spss\spssdata.sps'
ADD FILES FILE=

Address for job submission

postbox@lissy.ceps.lu

LIS Quick Reference Guide

Country		*Hist*	*I*	*II*	*III*	*IV*
Australia	AS		81	85	89	94
Austria	AT			87		95
Belgium	BE			85	88/92	96
Canada	CN	71/75	81	87	91	94/97
Czech Rep	CZ				92	96
Denmark	DK			87	92	95/97
Finland	FI			87	91	95
France	FR		79/81	84A/84B	89	94
Germany	GE	73/78	81	83/84	89	94
Hungary	HU				91	94
Ireland	IR			87		95?
Israel	IS		79	86	92	97
Italy	IT			86	91	95
Luxembourg	LX			85	91	94
Mexico	MX			84	89/92	94/96/98
Netherlands	NL			83/87 /86*	91	94
Norway	NW		79	86	91	95
Poland	PL			86	92	95
ROC_Taiwan	RC		81	86	91	95
Russia	RL				92	95
Slovak Rep	SV				92	96*
Spain	SP		80		90	95?
Sweden	SW	67/75	81	87	92	95
Switzerland	CH		82		92	
United Kingdom	UK	69/74	79	86	91	95/94**
United Sates	US	69/74	79	86	91	94/97/ 199567

** lissification in process
° Currently being reviewed
* received; waiting to be lissified
? under negociation

Address

LIS at CEPS/INSTEAD
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L - 4501 Differdange
G.D. Luxembourg
http://www.lis.ceps.lu/
Contact person: Ann Morissens (ann@lissy.ceps.lu)

Data Information

LIS Variable Definitions

FILE INFORMATION VARIABLES:

CASENUM - UNIQUE FAMILY (UNIT) NUMBER

This is a sequential household id created by LIS. This variable is available in the households, persons and children's files.

COUNTRY - UNIQUE COUNTRY / YEAR ID NUMBER

This variable is on the household file and both the person and child files. It is a simple assigned number which identifies the particular LIS dataset.

DEFLATE - DEFLATION FACTOR

This is a narrowly used variable on Russian data -- and may be handy for other transitional economies. If the data were collected in a band of months, the rampant inflation may cause spurious differences between households depending on the month they answered questions about "last month's earnings". Our Russian data provider gave us 'real' income variables based on June '92. The deflate variable can be used (amt*deflate = nominal) to get back to the nominal values. The documentation details which months are indicted by each amount in 'deflate'.

HWEIGHT, PWEIGHT, CWEIGHT - SAMPLE WEIGHT

Short introduction
In nearly every survey, the sample is drawn according to certain rules. First, the sample has to be selected randomly. Second, the sample has to be representative of the population. While creating the sample, the first problems appear. For example, an address can appear not to exist, a person died, etc. These are problems that affect the *probability of selection*. Once the sample is set, the interviewers go "in the field". While tracing the sample units (addresses, households, persons, etc.), they bump into all kinds of new problems such as households that have moved, nobody is home or a person is temporarily in the hospital, etc.

These are problems that affect the *probability of contact*. Finally, even when someone opens the door, you still have to convince the respondent to cooperate with the survey.
Sometimes, people are not able to answer due to illness or simply refuse to answer. This last category is of growing importance. A household or a person not answering to any question is often referred to as unit non-response. If a person only refuses to answer to one specific question , it is often called item non-response.

So in short we started with a certain total group of those who are supposed to answer : **the sample**. On our way, we lost many of them due to the different reasons mentioned above. If this **drop out** would be equally distributed amongst the sample, it would hardly influence the results. It would merely reduce the sample size, which is still a pity because this is often a sign of robustness of the sample. Unfortunately, there are certain groups of respondents (like lone parents, singles, unemployed) where the drop out rate is much higher than for other groups. This drop out can significantly affect or even distort the results from the survey.

Why use weights ?
To correct for distortion, the weights repair for biases in the characteristics of the group of respondents. How can we correct biases? What are the weights based on? For this, one can make use of known (and certified) distributions in the total population, or calibrate to other (large) surveys. LIS does not carry out the weighting procedure, it's part of the member countries surveys.

Since LIS focuses on household surveys, the variable "HWEIGHT" contains the household weight for each sample case in the dataset for a particular country. This weight (or in other words this weighting factor) tells us the household's relative importance compared to other households. If the neutral weighting factor is 1, a weight of 1.3 increases its relative importance, as well as a factor of 0.8 does the opposite. By applying the weights, you restore the balance between groups in the sample, based on their original probability of being drawn as sample units.

What is the contents of HWEIGHT ?
Depending on the original survey, the variable sometimes contains a factor that accounts only for differences within the sample. Other times it also inflates the sample to population size. You can easily detect this by looking at the statistics of HWEIGHT.

If the mean HWEIGHT is equal to one, the weighted number of households will be equal to the unweighted number of observations.
If, however, the mean is a large number, the weight also inflates to population size. In this case, the weight means that this sample case represents that many units within the total population.
Please be aware that in terms of population size the weight can either inflate to units or to thousands of units.
Finally, if the weighted LIS figures reach a number slightly lower than the total population size, please do not take this as an error, the sample often excludes certain persons like those living in institutions.
For tables that show these characteristics, please look under http://lis.ceps.lu/techdoc.htm .
For each country you will find a separate header about the weighting procedure, including descriptive statistics on the weights, both the weighted and unweighted number of households as well as a description of the weighting procedure in the original dataset.

What about PWEIGHT, CWEIGHT ?
In the person file as well as the child file you will find these variables.
The household may be seen as one unit, but depending on your research, you may want to count a six-person household differently than a single-person household.
Therefore, the weight of the household is spread over the household members thus taking into account these differences in household size.
Normally, the person weight is labelled as "Person weight - usually household weight". This is to express that the household weight is copied unchanged to all of its members.
Be aware that when working with the person file, its contents only consists of ADULTS. For this reason, do NOT expect the weighted results to be equal to the total population size.

WE STRONGLY RECOMMEND THAT ALL STATISTICAL OPERATIONS PERFORMED USING THE LIS DATABASES USE THE WEIGHTING VARIABLE "HWEIGHT".

HSLOT1, HSLOT2, PLSOT1, PSLOT2

These are "open box" variables put in to allow for some idiosyncratic information to be added to a dataset.

DEMOGRAPHIC VARIABLES:

ACTIVHD, ACTIVSP, PACTIV - ACTIVITY STATUS

This variable is so new that no especial tradition is in place. It is a variable to take the stress off ‘ptypewk’ which can sometimes get extremely complex. Also can hold activity for non employed, such as student, housewife, etc..

IMMIGRHD, IMMIGRSP, PIMMIGR - IMMIGRATION STATUS

This variable shows whether an individual is born in the country and how recently he/she arrived or other immigration status information as available

D1, D2, PAGE - AGE

As a rule, this is "Age in Years". When original dataset only has age categories, these are recoded to midpoint.

D3 - SEX OF HEAD

LIS switches the head and spouse coding for married couple households in which the female member of the pair has been coded as head and the male as spouse.

D5 - FAMILY (UNIT) STRUCTURE

POSSIBLE CODES FOR VARIABLE D5:

1: SINGLE FAMILY HOUSEHOLDS
2: MULTIFAMILY HOUSEHOLDS
3: FAMILY FROM MULTIFAMILY HOUSEHOLD
4: ECONOMIC FAMILY
5: HOUSEHOLD
6: TAX OR ADMINISTRATIVE UNIT
7: ---------------- (NO LONGER AVAILABLE)
8: HOUSEHOLD FROM COMBINED TAX UNIT

This is not a demographic variable showing household composition. Rather it is a filter variable identifying the unit of analysis in the LIS data. In most cases the value will simply be filled as 5 -- "household unit". This value indicates that the basic unit for this survey is the household, regardless of whether this is a single person household or a multigenerational unit.

In a few surveys there is clear information on a 3-tiered system -- we have individuals that belong to families and families that belong to households. Rather than ignore this structure, LIS includes **extra records at both the person and household level** for the complex households in such a data set. This way the user can choose to analyze either at the household level or at the family level. The *prel* variable reports a different relation to head value -- i.e. an individual may be "head of family" from a family perspective, but "brother of head" from a household perspective. The **replicated household and person records will have a different "*casenum*"**, generally with the final digit of *casenum* being 0 for the households records and having a value reflecting the family number for the separate families in a complex households.

With the D5 variable (unit structure) you can select the required unit:

1 = “single family households”,
2 = “multifamily households”,
3 = “family within such a multifamily household”.
Etc.

UNLIKE all other variables, the coding does not simply sum up mutually exclusive categories, but consists of main- and sub-level classes.

See it as if a variable "agegroup" would contain the classes:

1 = “1 year old”
2 = “2 year old”
3 = “3 year old”
4 = “4 year old”
5 = “5 year old”
6 = “1-5 year old”
7 = “6 year old”
Etc.

In that case, by not selecting, you would get double counts.The same holds for variable D5. If you do not filter out either “multifamily households” or “families within multifamily households”, you will double count too. So filter out **EITHER** value 2 **OR** 3!

Another point of awareness is that D5 only appears in the household file. Therefore, it looks as if this duplication problem exists in the household file only. Not so! Also in the persons file you will have to avoid duplication for persons who reside in multiple family households.

If you are working only with the household files, then forget about the following, but in case you want to work with the person file, then you can eliminate the duplicated persons in the following manner:

First, sort both the household and person file on *casenum*.
Next, you must Match/Merge the two by *casenum*.
Select if d5 ne 3 (or 2, whatever suits your analysis).

CONCLUSION: in order not to accidentally forget to filter out duplicates, we strongly advise to ALWAYS include a program line that does SELECT on D5! Even for data sets where there are no duplicates. It doesn't make any difference for these data sets, but it doesn't hurt either and you will always avoid any double counting.

You can find the complex households amongst data sets of the following countries

Australia 1981 (AS81)	Luxembourg 1985 (LX85)
Australia 1985 (AS85)	Norway 1991 (NW91)
Australia 1989 (AS89)	U.S. 1969 (US69)
Australia 1994 (AS94)	U.S. 1974 (US74)
Canada 1987 (CN87)	U.S. 1979 (US79)
Canada 1991 (CN91)	U.S. 1986 (US86)
Canada 1994 (CN94)	U.S. 1991 (US91)
Germany 1981 (GE81)	U.S. 1994 (US94)
Germany 1984 (GE84)	

D6 - NUMBER OF EARNERS

As a rule based on whether the total of pgwage and self-employment income is greater than 0.

D7 - GEOGRAPHIC LOCATION INDICATOR A

As a rule, region of residence (state, etc.)

D8, ETHNATSP, PETHNAT - ETHNICITY/NATIONALITY

Ethnicity, nationality, race or ancestry.

D10, D11, PEDUC - EDUCATIONAL LEVEL

There is no standard and as a result the level of detail varies. In some cases we have years of education and in some the level of attainment has been recoded to approximate years of education or an ordinal representation, but this is not consistent. In a few cases, this variable holds "age of completed education" and this is documented.

D12, D13, PTOCC - OCCUPATIONAL TRAINING

This occupational training variable is seldom available and its definition is unclear. In some of the newer datasets we have a complex education 3 digit code which shows both level and area of education. In this case LIS puts the area of education in ptocc. In others, this does give detail information about vocational training rather than classical education.

D14, D15, POCC - OCCUPATIONAL CLASSIFICATION

LIS takes the best detail available (ISCO Codes) as long as we have labels for it. If we have labels for a lesser variable and none for the detail, we may settle for the lesser. If we have missing data in the detail and information in the broader categorized variable, LIS will insert a code in the detail variable indicating the broader code rather than leave the detail blank. Getting the labels is sometimes difficult. In cases, where LIS was unable to get the labels, we inserted the variable without the labels, hoping we could add them in the future.

D16, D17, PIND - INDUSTRY CLASSIFICATION

Same problem as with D14/D15/POCC. Where possible LIS uses SIC codes.

D18, D19, PTYPEWK - TYPE (STATUS) OF WORKER

Class of worker variable; also looked for here is sector: private vs. public sector employment. Standard: government, blue collar, farmer, entrepreneur, etc. ... .

D20 - GEOGRAPHIC LOCATION INDICATOR B

A second geographical variable identifying another aspect of the location of the unit not described in variable D7, e.g. classification by number of inhabitants, urban/rural, etc. ...

D21, MARTSP, PMART - MARITAL STATUS

LIS uses original codes here. There has not been a standard set and we keep whatever detail is provided.

D22 - TENURE-OWNED OR RENTED HOUSING

Detail available varies. LIS wants mainly to distinguish between owned or rented living quarters, but keeps additional detail whenever available.

D25, D26, PDISABL - DISABILITY STATUS

Either yes/no variable or degree of disability from 0% to 100%.

D27 - NUMBER OF CHILDREN UNDER AGE 18

If possible LIS avoids to include married children under age eighteen. The head and spouse under eighteen are also excluded.

D28 - AGE OF THE YOUNGEST CHILD

Coded 0 if infant less than one year old.

HOURSHD, HOURSSP, PHOURS - NUMBER OF HOURS WORKED PER WEEK

If available, this is "usual hours worked per week" and will include overtime and second job if information is available. In original data this is often top-coded with 99 or some such referring to "too much".

MARRIED - MARRIED COUPLE INDICATOR

Is set to zero and changed to one if this person’s relationship to the head is "spouse"or "cohabitor/steady partner".

LFSHD, LFSSP, PLFS - LABOUR FORCE STATUS

This variable has varying detail. It should at least capture employed versus unemployed if that info is available, but it can give much more information, such as ‘retired’.

NUM6574 - NUMBER OF PERSONS AGED 65 TO 74

Number of unit members between 65 and 74 years of age, including head and spouse.
When family AND household units can be selected (variable D5), the unit is household.

NUMGE75 - NUMBER OF PERSONS AGED 75 OR OLDER

Number of unit members 75 years and over, including head and spouse.
When family AND household units can be selected (variable D5), the unit is household.

PREL, CREL - PERSON RELATIONSHIP TO HEAD

LIS generally retain original codes here, except when the value '1' does not indicate the head of the household. In this case LIS recodes the original to meet this standard. The other change sometimes made is that LIS switches the head and spouse coding for married couple households in which the female member of the pair has been coded as head and the male as spouse.

WEEKHDFT, WEEKSPFT, PWEEKFT - NUMBER OF WEEKS WORKED/YEAR FULL-TIME

LIS rarely gets this information on "weeks worked". If we have months worked, we do fill this variable with months*4.33.

WEEKHDPT, WEEKSPPT, PWEEKPT - NUMBER OF WEEKS WORKED/YEAR PART-TIME

LIS rarely gets this information on "weeks worked". If we have months worked, we do fill this variable with months*4.33.

WEEKHDUP, WEEKSPUP, PWEEKUP - NUMBER OF WEEKS UNEMPLOYED/YEAR

As with PWEEKFT/PWEEKPT, LIS uses months*4.33 if available. Note that several studies provide unemployment in weeks -- for the current stretch of unemployment. This is not the LIS variable definition.

EXPENDITURE VARIABLES:

TOTEXP, FOODEXP, HOUSEXP, APPEXP, TRANEXP, MEDEXP, CHCAREXP

These variables have taken a backseat to income. If they are present on the file or if there are components available for making them, LIS includes them. If the original file doesn't have a "total expenditures" variable or doesn't have a clear schemata of the component variables, then LIS doesn't provide "total expenditures".

INCOME VARIABLES:

NOTES:

1) All income variables are recorder as yearly amounts. LIS imputes yearly amount, if not provided in original survey.

2) All income variables are recorded in national currency amounts.

3) Non-existing social benefits or other income sources are recorded as 0.

4) Variables V27 to V31 are recorded at their market value or government cost. Tax subsidies and/or national price subsidies
(e.g. Norwegian food price ceilings) are not included.

V1, V39, V41, PGWAGE - GROSS WAGE AND SALARY INCOME

Includes all forms of cash wage and salary income, including employer bonuses, 13th month bonus,... , gross of employee social insurance contributions/taxes but net of employer social insurance contributions/taxes.

V1NET, V39NET, V41NET, PNWAGE - NET WAGE AND SALARY INCOME

This variable is supplied when gross wage and salary amounts are not available.

V2, PMERC - MANDATORY EMPLOYER CONTRIBUTIONS

Includes employer contributions for all types of social insurance: social security, health and unemployment insurance contributions (often imputed: formula available).

V3 - NON-MANDATORY EMPLOYER CONTRIBUTIONS

Includes employer contributions for private pensions, private health plans, life insurance, or other contributions voluntarily agreed upon by employers and workers. Employer luncheon vouchers, education vouchers, medical benefits, etc. are also considered to be voluntary supplements to cash wages.

V4 - FARM SELF-EMPLOYMENT INCOME

Gross of social insurance contributions.

V5 - NON-FARM SELF-EMPLOYMENT INCOME

Gross of social insurance contributions.

V6 - IN-KIND EARNINGS

Measures home production or in-kind income as a SUBSTITUTE for cash wages. LIS counts only food commodities, home grown food, board, or housing received as pay. Employer luncheon vouchers, education vouchers, medical benefits, etc. are counted in variable V3 as voluntary supplements to cash wages.

V7 - MANDATORY CONTRIBUTIONS FOR SELF-EMPLOYED

All forms of social insurance contributions paid by the self-employed: social security, medical insurance, unemployment, etc. This information is rarely available.

V8 - CASH PROPERTY INCOME

Includes cash interest, rent, dividends, annuities, royalties, etc. ..., but excludes capital gains, lottery winnings, inheritances, insurance settlements, and all other forms of lump sum payments.

V9 - NON-CASH PROPERTY INCOME

Includes estimates of imputed rental income from own home.

V10 - MARKET VALUE OF RESIDENCE (homeowners)

Current estimated value of own home.

V11, PYTAX - INCOME TAXES

Personal income tax liabilities.

V12, PWTAX - PROPERTY OR WEALTH TAXES

Annual property tax and/or wealth tax liabilities, not including death or inheritance taxes.

V13, PMEEC - MANDATORY EMPLOYEE CONTRIBUTIONS

Payroll taxes from wage and salary workers for all forms of social insurance: social security, health plans, unemployment insurance, etc. ... . Note that self-employment contributions are recorded in variable V7. This information is rarely available.

V14 - OTHER DIRECT TAXES

All other types of DIRECT consumption tax, church tax, poll tax, etc. ... (paid at time of sale, but annually or sub-annually). This information is rarely available and normally not included in the Summary Income Variables.

V15 - INDIRECT TAXES

These are estimates of taxes made at point of sale (E.g. V.A.T.). LIS tries to document how these sales taxes, general INDIRECT consumption taxes, vat, etc. ..., are calculated. This information is rarely available and normally not included in the Summary Income Variables.

V16 - CASH SICKNESS INSURANCE BENEFITS (SICK PAY)

Only included if it can be separated from other earnings, otherwise included in variableV1 (Gross wages or salary income).

V17 - ACCIDENT PAY

Cash Accidents or injury payments. Only SHORT-TERM public stipends for injured workers are included.

V18 - DISABILITY PAY

LONG-TERM cash benefits for partial or total permanent disability (i.e. long term illness) or permanent injury.

V19, PSOCRET -SOCIAL RETIREMENT BENEFITS

Cash social security benefits for old age or survivors (widows/widowers).

V20 - CHILD OR FAMILY ALLOWANCES

Cash payments for child or family allowances.This may include REFUNDABLE tax credits as long as they are NOT MEANS-TESTED.

V21, PUNEMP - UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION

Cash social insurance benefits in case of unemployment. LIS EXCLUDES MEANS-TESTED unemployment benefits.

V22 - MATERNITY ALLOWANCES

Cash payments for maternity or paternity. LIS EXCLUDES MEANS-TESTED OR NON- MANDATORY employer provided benefits.

V23 - MILITARY/VET/WAR BENEFITS

Cash veteran's or military benefits for old age, military disability, war separations, etc. . LIS also includes cash benefits provided to dependents of the military, as long as they are not means- tested.

V24 - OTHER SOCIAL INSURANCE

Other cash or near cash benefits that are not included in the more specific cash benefit variables, such as other social insurance, e.g. education, training or retraining allowances (and dependents allowance for these types of persons) as long as they are not means-tested. Also scholarships.

V25 - MEANS-TESTED CASH BENEFITS

Means-tested or so called 'emergency' benefits and benefits for long-term unemployed (IF means-tested). LIS includes also mandatory cash transfers NOT tied to some form of in-kind benefit (e.g. not tied to food or education). Australia is considered a special case here: all transfers are means-tested and LIS has placed them in the relevant content area of the v16-v24 area rather than lumping them all into v25/v26.

V26 - ALL NEAR CASH BENEFITS

Includes all forms of transfers that are, IN A STRICT SENSE, in-kind payments (i.e. they are tied to a specific requirement such as school attendance) but have a cash equivalent value equal or nearly equal to the market value, including near-cash housing benefits.

V31 - EDUCATION BENEFITS

Includes vouchers for school bills (or tuition) only. Excludes merit scholarships and student living allowances, which are included in variables V24 or V25.

V32, PPRVPEN - PRIVATE PENSIONS

These are employer payments for retirement that may (or may not) supplement social security transfers. Self-employment pension plans are included, if they are designed to supplement social security, e.g. individual retirement accounts (IRAs)

V33, PPUNPEN - PUBLIC SECTOR PENSIONS

These include pensions for public employees and do not include amounts coming from social security benefits for the aged or survivors.

V34 - ALIMONY OR CHILD SUPPORT RECEIVED

These are counted separately from variable V20, child or family allowances, even if the Alimony or Child support is government mandated but not government handled or paid.

V34X - ALIMONY OR CHILD SUPPORT PAID

This is a new 4th wave (1995) variable and includes child allowances or support paid by one of the members of the household.

V35 - OTHER REGULAR PRIVATE INCOME

Regular Cash Private Inter-household Transfers (incl. from friends and relatives). Regular, continuing transfers from one household to another, NOT including one time cash gifts.

V36 - OTHER CASH INCOME

In this variable, we put all cash income that could not be classified in one of the previous cash income variables.

V37 - REALIZED LUMP SUM INCOME

LIS does track lump sum income, but it does not figure in LIS total income.

V40, V42, PHRWAGE - HOURLY WAGE RATE

Rarely present on the dataset. Sometimes this has been calculated from "wages and salary" and "phours".

NON CASH INCOME:

ALTNCASH - ALTERNATE NON-CASH INCOME

This income source came up in response to its perceived importance in transitional economies. It is not employer granted, but rather entrepreneurial in nature, barter gains, etc. At this point it is not part of the Summary Income Variables, but is available on the Russian datasets and the slot is there in case you find it in other countries. It needs to be kept distinct from employer granted non-cash benefits.

V27, V28, V29, V30 V31

These imputations of non-cash benefits are extremely rare in the data. Remember that these amounts do not figure into the Summary Income Variables, so amounts placed here will not be part of "total income". If you have amounts you think should be here, as opposed to in v24, v25 or v26, consult with someone to check on your plan.

NEAR CASH INCOME:

NEARCHB - NEAR CASH HOUSING BENEFITS

NEARCOB - NEAR CASH BENEFITS (EXCEPT HOUSING)

LIS SUMMARY INCOME VARIABLES

The following variables are Summary Income Variables created by LIS. You will find more information on their construction on the LIS Summary Income Page.

DPI - NET DISPOSABLE INCOME

= (V1+V4+V5+V8+V16+V17+V18+V19+V20+V21+V22
+V23+V24+V25+V26+V32+V33+V34+V35+V36)
- (V7+V11+V13)

EARNING - TOTAL EARNINGS

= (V1+V4+V5)

FI - TOTAL FACTOR INCOME

= (V1+V4+V5+V8)

GI - TOTAL GROSS INCOME

=
(V1+V4+V5+V8+V16+V17+V18+V19+V20+V21+V22+V23+V24+V25+V26+V32+V33+V34+V35+V36)

MEANSI - TOTAL MEANS-TESTED INCOME

= (V25+V26)

MI - TOTAL MARKET INCOME

=(V1+V4+V5+V8+V32+V33)

OTHSOCI - TOTAL SOCIAL INSURANCE (EXCEPT V19, V20 and V21)

= (V16+V17+V18+V22+V23+V24)

PAYROLL TOTAL MANDATORY PAYROLL TAXES

= (V7+V13)

PENSIOI - TOTAL OCCUPATIONAL PENSIONS

= (V32+V33)

PRIVATI - TOTAL PRIVATE TRANSFERS

= (V34+V35)

SELFI - TOTAL SELF-EMPLOYMENT INCOME

= (V4+V5)

SOCI - TOTAL SOCIAL INSURANCE INCOME

= (V16+V17+V18+V19+V20+V21+V22+V23+V24)

SOCTRANS - TOTAL SOCIAL TRANSFERS

= (V16+V17+V18+V19+V20+V21+V22+V23+V24+V25+V26)

TRANSI - TOTAL TRANSFER INCOME

= (V16+V17+V18+V19+V20+V21+V22+V23+V24+V25+V26+V34+V35)

File current as of March 15, 2001

LIS SUMMARY INCOME VARIABLES

	VARIABLE DEFINITION	VARIABLE NAME				
+	Gross wages and salaries	V1				
+	Farm self-employment income	V4	= SELFI			
+	Non-farm self- employment income	V5				
=	**Total Earnings**	**EARNING**				
+	Cash property income	V8				
=	**Factor Income**	**FI**				
+	Private pensions	V32	= PENSIOI			
+	Public sector pensions	V33				
=	**Market Income**	**MI**				
+	Social Retirement benefits	V19*		=SOCI	SOCTRANS	TRANSI
+	Child or family allowances	V20*				
+	Unemployment compensation	V21*				
+	Sick pay	V16	=OTHSOCI			
+	Accident pay	V17				
+	Disability pay	V18				
+	Maternity pay	V22*				
+	Military/vet/war benefits	V23				
+	Other social insurance	V24*				
+	Means-tested cash benefits	V25*	= MEANSI			
+	Near-cash benefits	V26*				
+	Alimony or Child Support	V34	= PRIVATI			
+	Other regular private income	V35*				
+	Other cash income	V36				
=	**Total Gross Income**	**GI**				
-	Mandatory contributions for self-employed	V7	= PAYROLL			
-	Mandatory employee contribution	V13				
-	Income tax	V11				
=	**Disposable Income**	**DPI**				

* for 4th Wave, these variables have been decomposed into more detailed variables.

Example: V19 = V19S1 + V19S2 + V19S3 + V19S4 + V19SR

Last update: 13/10/00

Appendix 5

Luxembourg Employment Study

(LES)

Variable Definitions

LUXEMBOURG EMPLOYMENT STUDY (LES) VARIABLE LIST

I. Demographic background (DB)

DB01	relationship to reference person in the household
DB02	sex
DB03	age
DB04	marital status
DB05	nationality
DB06	years of residence in this country
DB07	country of birth
DB08	ethnicity
DB09	region
DB10	urban/rural indicator
DB11	household type
DB12	family type
DB13	nb of persons in household
DB14	nb of children in household
DB15	nb of employed in household
DB16	nb of pensioners in household
DB17	usual/main economic status

II. Work status (WS)

WS01	work status during reference week
WS02	reason for not having worked at all though having a job

III. Employment characteristics of the main job (FJ)

FJ01	country of place of work
FJ02	professional status/class of worker
FJ02b	Detailed type of contract/professional status
FJ03	economic activity of establishment/industry
FJ04	occupation
FJ05	sector of establishment
FJ06	number of persons working at the local unit of establishment
FJ07	region of place of work
FJ08	duration of current employment
FJ09	full-time/part-time distinction
FJ10	permanency of job contract
FJ11	duration of temporary job or job contract of limited duration
FJ12	number of hours per week usually worked
FJ13	number of hours per week actually worked
FJ14	main reason for hours actually worked being different from person's usual hours
FJ15	shift work
FJ16	evening work
FJ17	night work
FJ18	Saturday work
FJ19	Sunday work
FJ20	working at home
FJ21	looking for another job and reasons for doing so

IV. Information about second job (SJ)

SJ01	existence of more than one job
SJ02	professional status/class of worker, 2nd job
SJ03	economic activity of establishment/industry, 2nd job
SJ04	occupation, 2nd job
SJ05	sector of establishment, 2nd job
SJ06	number of hours actually worked
SJ07	regularity

V. Previous work experience of person not in employment(PE)

PE01	experience of employment
PE02	professional status/class of worker in last job
PE03	economic activity of establishment/ industry in which person last worked
PE04	occupation in last job
PE05	time passed since person last worked
PE06	main reason for leaving last job

VI. Search for employment (SE)

SE01	seeking employment for person without employment during the reference week
SE02	type of employment sought
SE03	duration of search for job
SE04	main method used during previous four weeks to find a job
SE04b	Second method of job search
SE04c	third method of job search
SE05	willingness to work for person not seeking employment
SE06	availability to start working within two weeks
SE07	situation immediately before person started to seek employment (or was waiting for new job to start)
SE08	registration at a public employment office
SE08b	type of benefit received by the individual
SE09	reason for looking for work

VII. Situation of inactive persons (IA)

IA01 situation of person who neither has a job nor is looking for one

VIII. Education and training (ET)

ET01 highest completed level of general education
ET02 highest completed level of further education or vocational training
ET03 education and training received during previous four weeks
ET04 purpose of the training received during previous four weeks
ET05 total length of training
ET06 usual number of hours training per week
ET07 age when obtained highest level of education

IX. Situation one year before survey (YA)

YA01 situation with regard to activity 1 year ago
YA02 professional status/class of worker 1 year ago
YA03 economic activity of establishment/ industry 1 year ago
YA04 occupation 1 year ago
YA05 country of residence 1 year ago
YA06 region of residence 1 year ago

X. Labour force status (LF)

LF01 labour force status
LF02 employment status
LF03 unemployment status
LF04 inactivity status

XI. Earnings and income (EI)

EI01 wages/earnings per hour
EI02 total person earnings
EI03 total person income
EI04 total family (household) income

XII. Technical items relating to the interview (TI)

TI01 serial number of household
TI02 serial number of family
TI03 serial number of person
TI04 weighting factor
TI05 date of interview
COUNTRY country identifier

Required SPSS Job Submission Syntax

```
* USER = no default
* PASSWORD= no default
* PROJECT= LIS (default) or LES
* PACKAGE= SPSS (default) or SAS
Include file='c:\lis\spss\spssdata.sps'
ADD FILES FILE=
```

Address for job submission

postbox@lissy.ceps.lu

LES Quick Reference Guide

COUNTRY	*COUNTRY CODE (YEAR)*		
Austria	AT91		
Canada	CN97		
Czech Republic	CZ94		
Finland	FI90		
France	FR97		
Germany	GE90*	GE93*	GE97*
Hungary	HU93		
Luxembourg	LX92	LX97*	
Norway	NW90		
Poland	PL94		
Slovak Republic	SV95		
Slovenia	SL94		
Spain	SP93		
Sweden	SW90		
Switzerland	CH97		
United Kingdom	UK89	UK97	
United States	US90	US97	

* available, not yet standardised

Address

LES at CEPS/INSTEAD
B.P. 48
L - 4501 Differdange
LUXEMBOURG
http://lisweb.ceps.lu/lestechdoc.htm
Contact person : Ann Morissens (ann@lissy.ceps.lu)

Luxembourg Employment Study

List of standardised variables with value labels

Below you will find the list of variables with value labels. However, each dataset may have country specific value labels which are indicated in green .

I. DEMOGRAPHIC BACKGROUND (DB)

VARIABLE GROUP		FILTER
DB01	RELATIONSHIP TO REFERENCE PERSON IN THE HOUSEHOLD 1.reference person 2.spouse (or partner) 3.child 4.ascendant relative of reference person or spouse 5.other relative 6.other	Everybody
DB02	SEX 1.male 2.female	Everybody
DB03	*single year of age*	Everybody
DB04	MARITAL STATUS 1.single 2.married 3.widowed 4.divorced or legally separated	Everybody
DB05	NATIONALITY country specific value labels	Everybody
DB06	YEARS OF RESIDENCE IN THIS COUNTRY *single years*	Everybody
DB07	COUNTRY OF BIRTH country specific value labels	Everybody
DB08	ETHNICITY country specific value labels	Everybody
DB09	REGION country specific value labels	Everybody
DB10	URBAN/RURAL INDICATOR country specific value labels	Everybody
DB11	HOUSEHOLD TYPE country specific value labels	Everybody

DB12	FAMILY TYPE country specific value labels	Everybody
DB13	NUMBER OF PERSONS IN HOUSEHOLD	Everybody
DB14	NUMBER OF CHILDREN IN HOUSEHOLD	Everybody
DB15	NUMBER OF EMPLOYED IN HOUSEHOLD	Everybody
DB16	NUMBER OF PENSIONERS IN HOUSEHOLD	Everybody
DB17	USUAL/MAIN ECONOMIC ACTIVITY country specific value labels	Everybody

II. WORK STATUS (WS)

VARIABLE GROUP		FILTER
WS01	WORK STATUS DURING THE REFERENCE WEEK 1.did any work for pay or profit during the ref. week (incl. fam. workers/excl. conscripts on compulsory military or community services) 2.was not working but had a job or business from which was absent during ref. week 3.was not working because on lay-off 4.was a conscript on compulsory military or community service 5.other (15/16 years or more) who neither worked nor had a job/business during ref. week 6.on government scheme	Everybody older than 15/16 yrs
WS02	REASON FOR NOT HAVING WORKED AT ALL THOUGH HAVING A JOB 0.bad weather 1.slack work for technical or economic reasons 2.labour dispute 3.school,education or training 4.own illness, injury or temporary disability 5.maternity leave 6.holidays 7.new job to start in the future 8.other reasons(e.g. pers./family responsibilities) 9.working time arrangements	WS01= 2

III. EMPLOYMENT CHARACTERISTICS - FIRST (MAIN) JOB (FJ)

VARIABLE GROUP		FILTER
FJ01	COUNTRY OF PLACE OF WORK country specific value labels	WS01=1,2 & WS02 NE 7
FJ02	PROFESSIONAL STATUS/CLASS OF WORKER 1.self-employed with employees 2.self-employed without employees 3.employee 4.family worker	WS01=1,2 & WS02 NE 7

FJ02b	DETAILED TYPE OF CONTRACT/PROFESSIONAL STATUS country specific value labels	WS01=1,2 & WS02 NE 7
FJ03	ECONOMIC ACTIVITY OF ESTABLISHMENT/INDUSTRY classifications (number of digits in parentheses): • NACE/Rev1: CZ94(3), HU93(2), PL94(1), SL94(2), SP93(2) • NACE 70: LX92 (2), UK89 (4) • ISIC: NW90 (3), SW90 (4) • country specific: OS91 (2), US90 (3), SV95(2), FR97(2)	WS01=1,2 & WS02 NE 7
FJ04	OCCUPATION ISCO88 classification	WS01=1,2 & WS02 NE 7
FJ05	SECTOR OF ESTABLISHMENT/INDUSTRY 1.state 2.private 3.other	WS01=1,2 & WS02 NE 7
FJ06	NUMBER OF PERSONS WORKING AT THE LOCAL ESTABLISHMENT	FJ02=1,3,4, no answer
FJ07	REGION OF PLACE OF WORK country specific value labels	WS01=1,2 & WS02 NE 7 region within this state
FJ08	DURATION OF CURRENT EMPLOYMENT 1.less than 1 month 2.1-3 months 3.4-6 months 4.7-12 months 5.13-18 months 6.19-24 months 7.over 2 to 3 years 8.over 3 to 5 years 9.over 5 to 10 years 10.over 10 years	FJ02=3
FJ09	FULL-TIME/PART-TIME DISTINCTION (REASON) 1.full-time job Part-time job taken because: 2.undergoing school education/training 3.of own illness or disability 4.person could not find a full-time job 5.person did not want a full-time job 6.or other reason 7.giving no reason	WS01=1,2 & WS02 NE 7

FJ10	PERMANENCY OF JOB CONTRACT 1.Person had a permanent job or work contract of unlimited duration Temporary job/work contract of limited duration because: 2.it's a contract covering a period of training (apprentices, trainees, etc) 3.person could not find a permanent job 4.person did not want a permanent job 5.no reason given 6.contract for a probationary period	FJ02=3
FJ11	DURATION OF TEMPORARY JOB OR WORK CONTRACT OF LIMITED DURATION 1.less than 1 month 2.1-3 months 3.4-6 months 4.7-12 months 5.13-18 months 6.19-24 months 7.over 2 to 3 years 8.over 3 years	FJ10 GE 2
FJ12	NUMBER OF HOURS PER WEEK USUALLY WORKED 0.usual number of hours vary considerably 1 to 98.number of hours 99.99 hours and more	WS01=1,2 & WS02 NE 7
FJ13	NUMBER OF HOURS PER WEEK ACTUALLY WORKED 0 to 98.number of hours 99.99 hours and more	WS01=1,2 & WS02 NE 7
FJ14	MAIN REASON FOR HOURS ACTUALLY WORKED BEING DIFFERENT FROM USUAL WORKING HOURS Person has worked **more** than usual due to: 1.variable hours (e.g. flexible working hours) 2.other reasons Person has worked **less** than usual due to: 3.bad weather 4.slack work for technical or economic reasons 5.labour dispute 6.education or training 7.variable hours (e.g. flexible working hours) 8.own illness, injury or temporary disability 9.maternity leave 10.special leave for personal or family reasons 11.annual holidays 12.bank holidays	FJ12 NE FJ13

	13.start of/change in job during reference week 14. end of job without taking up a new one during reference week 15.other reasons 97. actual=usual hours FJ12=FJ13	
FJ15	SHIFT WORK 1.person usually does shift work 2.person sometimes does shift-work 3.person never does shift-work	WS01=1,2 & WS02 NE 7
FJ16	EVENING WORK 1.person usually works in the evening 2.person sometimes works in the evening 3.person never works in the evening	WS01=1,2 & WS02 NE 7
FJ17	NIGHT WORK 1.person usually works at night 2.person sometimes works at night 3.person never works at night	WS01=1,2 & WS02 NE 7
FJ18	SATURDAY WORK 1.person usually works on Saturdays 2.person sometimes works on Saturdays 3.person never works on Saturdays	WS01=1,2 & WS02 NE 7
FJ19	FJ19 SUNDAY WORK 1.person usually works on Sundays 2.person sometimes works on Sundays 3.person never works on Sundays	WS01=1,2 & WS02 NE 7
FJ20	FJ20 WORKING AT HOME 1.person usually works at home 2.person sometimes works at home 3.person never works at home	WS01=1,2 & WS02 NE 7
FJ21	FJ21 LOOKING FOR ANOTHER JOB AND REASONS FOR DOING SO 0.person is not looking for another job <u>Person is looking for another job because</u>: 1.of risk or certainty of loss or termination of present job 2.actual job is considered as a transitional job 3.seeking a second job 4.of wish to have better working conditions 5.of other reasons 6.person looking for another job but giving no reason	WS01=1,2 & WS02 NE 7

IV. INFORMATION ABOUT SECOND JOB (SJ)

VARIABLE GROUP		FILTER
SJ01	EXISTENCE OF MORE THAN ONE JOB 1.person had only one job or business during the ref. week 2.person had more than one job or business during the reference week (not due to change of job or business)	WS01=1,2 & WS02 NE 7
SJ02	PROFESSIONAL STATUS/CLASS OF WORKER,2ND JOB 1.self-employed with employees 2.self-employed without employees 3.employee 4.family worker	SJ01=2
SJ03	ECONOMIC ACTIVITY OF ESTABLISHMENT/ INDUSTRY, 2ND JOB classifications (number of digits in parentheses): • NACE/Rev1: CZ94(3), HU93(2), PL94(1), SL94(2), SP93(2) • NACE 70: LX92 (2), UK89 (4) • ISIC: NW90 (3), SW90 (4) • country specific: OS91 (2), US90 (3), SV95(2), FR97(2)	SJ01=2
SJ04	OCCUPATION, 2ND JOB • ISCO88 classification • country specific: FR97(2)	SJ01=2
SJ05	SECTOR OF ESTABLISHMENT, 2ND JOB 1.state 2.private 3.other	SJ01=2
SJ06	SJ06 NUMBER OF HOURS ACTUALLY WORKED,2ND JOB 0 to 98.number of hours 99.99 hours and more	SJ01=2
SJ07	SJ07 REGULARITY, 2ND JOB 1.second job is a regular job 2.second job is an occasional job 3.second job is a seasonal job	SJ01=2

V. PREVIOUS WORK EXPERIENCE OF PERSONS NOT IN EMPLOYMENT (PE)

VARIABLE GROUP	FILTER

PE01	EXPERIENCE OF EMPLOYMENT 0.person has never been in employment (purely occasional work, such as vacation work, compulsory military or community service not to be considered as employment) 1.person has already been in employment	WS01=3-5 or (WS01=2& WS02=7)
PE02	PROFESSIONAL STATUS/CLASS OF WORKER, LAST JOB 1.self-employed with employees 2.self-employed without employees 3.employee 4.family worker	PE01=1
PE03	ECONOMIC ACTIVITY OF ESTABLISHMENT/ INDUSTRY, LAST JOB classifications (number of digits in parentheses): • NACE/Rev1: CZ94(3), HU93(2), PL94(1), SL94(2), SP93(2) • NACE 70: LX92 (2), UK89 (4) • ISIC: NW90 (3), SW90 (4) • country specific: OS91 (2), US90 (3), SV95(2), FR97(2)	PE01=1
PE04	OCCUPATION, LAST JOB • ISCO88 classification • country specific: FR97(2)	PE01=1
PE05	PE05 TIME PASSED SINCE PERSON LAST WORKED 1.less than 1 month 2.1-3 months 3.4-6 months 4.7-12 months 5.13-18 months 6.19-24 months 7.over 2 to 3 years 8.over 3 to 5 years 9.over 5 to 10 years 10.over 10 years	PE01=1

PE06	MAIN REASON FOR LEAVING LAST JOB 0.dismissed or made redundant 1.a job of limited duration has ended 2.personal or family responsibilities 3.own illness or disability 4.education or training 5.early retirement 6.normal retirement 7.compulsory military or community service 8.resigned 9.other reasons	PE01=1

VI. SEARCH FOR EMPLOYMENT (SE)

VARIABLE GROUP		FILTER
SE01	SEEKING EMPLOYMENT FOR PERSON WITHOUT EMPLOYMENT DURING THE REFERENCE WEEK 1.person is seeking employment 2.person has already found a job which will start later Person is not seeking employment because: 3.awaiting recall to work (persons on lay-off) 4.of own illness or disability 5.of personal of family responsibilities 6.of education or training 7.of retirement 8.of belief that no work is available 9.of other reasons 10.no reason given 11.does not want to work	WS01=3-5 or (WS01=2 & WS02=7)
SE02	TYPE OF EMPLOYMENT 1.as self-employed As employee: 2.and only full-time job is looked for (or has already been found) 3.and full-time job is sought, but if not available, part-time job will be accepted 4.and part-time job is sought, but if not available, full-time job will be accepted 5.and only part-time job is looked for (or has already been found) 6.and person did not state whether full-time or part-time job is looked for (or has already been found)	SE01=1,2 or FJ21=1-6

SE03	DURATION OF SEARCH FOR JOB 0.not yet started 1.less than 1 month 2.1-3 months 3.4-6 months 4.7-12 months 5.13-18 months 6.19-24 months 7.over 2 to 3 years 8.over 3 years	SE01=1,2 or FJ21=1-6
SE04	MAIN METHOD USED DURING PREVIOUS 4 WEEKS TO FIND A JOB 1.contacted public employment office to find work 2.contacted private employment agency to find work 3.applied to employers directly 4.asked friends, relatives, trade unions, etc. 5.inserted or answered advertisements in newspapers or journals 6.studied advertisements in newspapers/journals 7.looked for land, premises or equipment 8.looked for permits, licenses, financial resources 9.awaiting the results of a job application 10.waiting for a call from a public employment office 11.awaiting the results of a competition for recruitment to the public sector 12.other method used 13.no method used	SE01=1,2 or FJ21=1-6
SE04b	SECOND METHOD USED DURING PREVIOUS 4 WEEKS TO FIND A JOB 1.contacted public employment office to find work 2.contacted private employment agency to find work 3.applied to employers directly 4.asked friends, relatives, trade unions, etc. 5.inserted or answered advertisements in newspapers or journals 6.studied advertisements in newspapers/journals 7.looked for land, premises or equipment 8.looked for permits, licenses, financial resources 9.awaiting the results of a job application 10.waiting for a call from a public employment office 11.awaiting the results of a competition for recruitment to the public sector 12.other method used 13.no second method used	SE01=1,2 or FJ21=1-6

SE04c	THIRD METHOD USED DURING PREVIOUS 4 WEEKS TO FIND A JOB 1.contacted public employment office to find work 2.contacted private employment agency to find work 3.applied to employers directly 4.asked friends, relatives, trade unions, etc. 5.inserted or answered advertisements in newspapers or journals 6.studied advertisements in newspapers/journals 7.looked for land, premises or equipment 8.looked for permits, licenses, financial resources 9.awaiting the results of a job application 10.waiting for a call from a public employment office 11.awaiting the results of a competition for recruitment to the public sector 12.other method used 13.no third method used	SE01=1,2 or FJ21=1-6
SE05	WILLINGNESS TO WORK FOR PERSON NOT SEEKING EMPLOYMENT Person is not seeking employment: 1.but would nevertheless like to have work 2.and does not want to have work	SE01=3-10 or SE04=9-11,13
SE06	AVAILABILITY TO START WORKING WITHIN TWO WEEKS If work were found now: 1.person could start to work immediately (within 2 weeks) Person could not start to work immediately (within 2 weeks) because: 2.he/she must complete education or training 3.he/she must complete compulsory military or community service 4.he/she cannot leave present employment within 2 weeks 5.of personal or family responsibilities (including maternity) 6.of own illness or incapacity 7.of other reasons 8.no reason given	SE01=1 or SE05=1 or FJ21=1-6 or SE04=9-11,13
SE07	SITUATION IMMEDIATELY BEFORE PERSON STARTED TO SEEK EMPLOYMENT (OR WAS WAITING FOR NEW JOB TO START) 1.person was working (including apprentices, trainees) 2.person was in full-time education (excluding apprentices, trainees) 3.person was conscript on military or community service 4.person had domestic/family responsibilities 5.other (e.g. retired)	SE01=1,2

SE08	REGISTRATION AT A PUBLIC EMPLOYMENT OFFICE 1.person is registered at a public employment office and receives benefits (benefit or assistance) 2.person is registered at a public employment office but does not receive benefits 3.person is not registered at a public employment office but receives benefits 4.person is not registered at a public employment office and does not receive benefits	Everybody GE 15/16 yrs
SE08b	TYPE OF BENEFIT THE INDIVIDUAL RECEIVES country specific value labels	SE08=1, 3
SE09	REASON FOR LOOKING FOR WORK 1.lost job 2.quit job 3.gave up own business 4.own business went bankrupt 5.seasonal work ended 6.left school 7.left military 8.change in home/family situation 9.wants to work while in school/on maternity 10.other	SE01=1,2 or FJ21=1-6

VII. SITUATION OF INACTIVE PERSON (IA)

VARIABLE GROUP		FILTER
IA01	SITUATION OF PERSON WHO NEITHER HAS A JOB NOR IS LOOKING FOR ONE (exc. conscripts) 1.in education or training 2.retired 3.permanently disabled 4.other	SE01=4-11, no answer, WS01 NE 4

VIII. EDUCATION AND TRAINING (ET)

VARIABLE GROUP		FILTER
ET01	HIGHEST COMPLETED LEVEL OF GENERAL EDUCATION ISCED classification, country specific value labels	Everybody GE 15/16 yrs
ET02	HIGHEST COMPLETED LEVEL OF FURTHER EDUCATION OR VOCATIONAL TRAINING country specific value labels	Everybody GE 15/16 yrs
ET03	EDUCATION AND TRAINING RECEIVED DURING PREVIOUS 4 WEEKS country specific value labels	Everybody GE 15/16 yrs

ET04	PURPOSE OF THE TRAINING RECEIVED DURING PREVIOUS 4 WEEKS country specific value labels	Everybody GE 15/16 yrs not attending gen. educ.
ET05	TOTAL LENGTH OF TRAINING country specific value labels	Everybody GE15/16 yrs & not attending gen. educ.
ET06	USUAL NUMBER OF HOURS TRAINING PER WEEK country specific value labels	Everybody GE 15/16 yrs not attending gen. educ.
ET07	AGE WHEN OBTAINED HIGHEST LEVEL OF EDUCATION *single year of age*	Everybody GE 15/16 yrs

IX. SITUATION ONE YEAR BEFORE SURVEY (YA)

VARIABLE GROUP		**FILTER**
YA01	SITUATION WITH REGARD TO ACTIVITY, ONE YEAR AGO 1.person was working Person was not working and: 2.was seeking employment or was on lay-off 3.was pupil or student in initial education or training 4.was conscript on compulsory military or community service 5.other	Everybody GE 15/16 yrs
YA02	PROFESSIONAL STATUS/CLASS OF WORKER, ONE YEAR AGO 1.self-employed with employees 2.self-employed without employees 3.employee 4.family worker	YA01=1
YA03	ECONOMIC ACTIVITY OF ESTABLISHMENT/INDUSTRY, 1 YEAR AGO classifications (number of digits in parentheses): • NACE/Rev1: CZ94(3), HU93(2), PL94(1), SL94(2), SP93(2) • NACE 70: LX92 (2), UK89 (4) • ISIC: NW90 (3), SW90 (4) • country specific: OS91 (2), US90 (3), SV95(2), FR97(2)	YA01=1
YA04	OCCUPATION, ONE YEAR AG0 ISCO-88 classification	YA01=1
YA05	COUNTRY OF RESIDENCE country specific value labels	Everybody

YA06	REGION OF RESIDENCE country specific value labels	Everybody
X. LABOR FORCE STATUS (LF) (derived variables)		
VARIABLE GROUP		**FILTER**
LF01	LABOUR FORCE STATUS 1.ILO employed 2.ILO unemployed 3.ILO inactive	Everybody GE 15/16 yrs
LF02	EMPLOYMENT STATUS 1.underemployed 2.other employed	LF01=1
FL03	UNEMPLOYMENT STATUS 1.unemployed,found job to start later 2.UE, active looking & available for self-employment 3.UE, active looking & available for dependent employment 4.UE, active looking & available, not specified	LF01=2
LF04	INACTIVITY STATUS 1.inactive, discouraged worker 2.inactive, willing but not available for work 3.inactive, other	LF01=3
XI. EARNINGS AND INCOME (EI)		
VARIABLE GROUP		**FILTER**
EI01	WAGES/EARNINGS PER HOUR *amount*	Everybody
EI02	TOTAL PERSON EARNINGS *amount*	Everybody
EI03	TOTAL PERSON INCOME *amount*	Everybody
EI04	TOTAL FAMILY/HOUSEHOLD INCOME *amount*	Everybody
XII. TECHNICAL ITEMS (TI)		
VARIABLE GROUP		**FILTER**
TI01	SERIAL NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLD	Everybody
TI02	SERIAL NUMBER OF FAMILY	Everybody
TI03	SERIAL NUMBER OF PERSON	Everybody
TI04	WEIGHTING FACTOR	Everybody
TI05	DATE OF INTERVIEW	Everybody

COUNTRY	COUNTRY IDENTIFIER CH97 = Switzerland 1997 CN97 = Canada 1997 CZ94 = Czech Republic 1994 FI90 = Finland 1990 FR97 = France 1997 HU93 = Hungary 1993 LX92 = Luxembourg 1992 NW90 = Norway 1990 OS91 = Austria 1991 PL94 = Poland 1994 SL94 = Slovenia 94 SW90 = Sweden 1990 SP93 = Spain 1993 SV95 = Slovak Republic 1995 UK89 = United Kingdom 1989 US90 = United States 1990	Everybody

NOTE

For all variables:	The new variables FJ02b, SE04b, SE04c and SE08b
-1 = not applicable (i.e. filter=untrue)	are currently available only for the following countries:
(sysmis) = missing (refusal, no answer)	SP93, PL94, SV95, SL94, HU93, CZ94, UK89, FR97, CH97, CN97

File current as of December 12, 2000

Appendix 6

Panel Comparability Project

(PACO)

Variable Definitions

B.3 Variable Specifications for PACO Database

B.3.1. List of variables

B.3.1.1. Income variables

_xx001	***Total wages and salaries***
_xx002	Wages and Salaries
_xx003	Salary from apprenticeship
_xx004	Salary from working student
_xx005	Second Salary
_xx006	Employer Bonuses for employees
_xx007	In kind Salary
_xx008	***Total self-employment income***
_xx009	Self-employment Income from enterprises
_xx010	Income from independent professionals
_xx011	Farm self-employment Income
_xx012	***Total earnings***
_xx013	***Total property income***
_xx014	Income from interest and dividends
_xx015	Income from rents
_xx016	Income from owner occupied houses
_xx017	***Total factor income***
_xx018	Total employer pension
_xx019	Private pensions (Occupational pensions)
_xx020	Public Sector pensions
_xx021	***Total market income***
_xx022	***Total old age pension***
_xx023	Old Age Pensions
_xx024	Widow/Widower Pensions
_xx025	Orphan pensions
_xx026	***Total Retirement income***
_xx027	***Total social insurance income***
_xx028	Unemployment Benefits from Insurance
_xx029	Sickness Cash Benefits
_xx030	Employment Injuries/Occupational diseases benefits
_xx031	Invalidity Benefits
_xx032	War related benefits
_xx033	Family Benefits
_xx034	Maternity benefits
_xx035	Government cash transfers for Education
_xx036	***Total means-tested incomes***
_xx037	Social Assistance
_xx038	Additional Social Assistance
_xx039	Unemployment assistance
_xx040	Other Income Dependant Benefits
_xx041	***Total social security income***
_xx042	***Total private income***
_xx043	Cash Alimony or Child Support
_xx044	Received private Cash Inter-household Transfers
_xx045	***Total transfers (excl old age pensions)***
_xx046	Transfers for Handicapped

_xx047	Other Transfers
_xx048	Annuities from insurance
_xx049	Other Lump-sum Payments
_xx050	Income from home consumption, or from farming and gardening
_xx051	Other Incomes
_xx052	***Total transfers***
_xx053	***Total gross income***
_xx054	***Total social security contributions***
_xx055	Health Insurance
_xx056	Old Age Insurance
_xx057	Unemployment Insurance
_xx058	Other Direct Taxes
_xx059	Income tax
_xx060	***Total net income***
_xx061	***Total Contributed Private Cash Inter-household Transfers***
_xx062	Contributed Transfers to Parents
_xx063	Contributed Transfers to Children
_xx064	Contributed Transfers to Spouses
_xx065	Contributed Transfers to other Relatives
_xx066	Contributed Transfers to others

B.3.1.2. Demographic variables

P201	Sex
P202	Birth year
P203	Birth month
Pxx204	Family Status
Pxx205	Relationship to Reference Person in HH
Pxx206	Foreign Nationals
Pxx207	Degree of Handicap
Pxx208	Visits to Doctor (excluding dentists)
Pxx209	Subjective Health Status
Pxx210	Cohabitor Status
Hxx250	No. of Adults in HH
Hxx251	No. of Children in HH
Hxx252	Actual age of youngest co-resident child
Hxx253	Actual age of oldest co-resident child
Hxx254	No. of Adult Children in HH
Hxx255	No. of Non-resident children
Hxx256	Household Typology

B.3.1.3. Labour Force and Work history variables

Pxx301	Employment Status
Pxx302	Employment Type
Pxx303	Prof.Stat.(long version)
Pxx304	Prof. Stat.(short version)
Pxx305	Normal Working Hours Weekly
Pxx306	Total Working Hours
Pxx307	Overtime Compensation
Pxx308	Second Job
Pxx309	Working Hours Second Job
Pxx310	Employment Sector
Pxx311	Type of Employer
Pxx312	Firm Size
Pxx313	Type of Current Occupation
Pxx314	Contractual Situation
Pxx315	Total month in employment in most recent job
Pxx316	Employment status per year (retrospective)
Pxx317	Labour Force Status
Pxx318	Unemployment Status
Pxx319	Immediate Intention for Work
Pxx320	Future Intention for Work

B.3.1.4. Education variables

P401	Highest obtained School Education
P402	Highest obtained 2nd Lev. 2nd Stage Education
P403	Highest obtained Imputed Years of Education

Pxx401	Current School Education
Pxx402	Current 2.lev 2.stage Education
Pxx403	Current years of education

B.3.1.5. Housing variables

Hxx601	House Ownership Status

B.3.1.6. Other variables

Hxx801	Territorial division
Pxx810	Time spent on unpaid housekeeping work
Pxx811	Time spent on unpaid child care
Pxx812	Time spent on other unpaid care
Hxx813	Child care external to household

B.3.1.7. Weighting variables

PxxWEIG	Individual Weight
PxxWEIX	Individual Weight - special weight for Luxembourg to incl. the extension in 1991
PxxWEIL	Individual Longitudinal Weight
HxxWEIG	Household Weight
PxxPROB	Individual Retention Probability
HxxPROB	Household Retention Probability

B.3.1.8. Organizational (Link) variables

_L01	Country
_L02	Year
_xxL03	ID-Household
_xxL04	Pre-Year ID-HH
_xxL05	ID-Group
PL06	ID-Individual
_xxL07	ID-Reference Person
_xxL08	ID-Spouse of Reference Person
PxxL09	ID-Spouse
PL10	ID-Father
PL11	ID-Mother
_L12	Case ID
_L13	Random Group ID
_xxL14	Match Indicator

B.3.4. Definition of PACO Variables

B.3.4.1. Income Variables

B.3.4.1.1. Notes concerning Income variables

The following PACO Income list explains how country-specific income elements were assigned to comparable internationally consistent income categories.
As to increase comparability, the PACO Income list is widely consistent with the list of the income variables of the Luxembourg Income Study (LIS).
For those who are familiar with the LIS data the following hints might be useful.

The LIS income components list has been used as a basic model. For various reasons some modifications from the LIS list were necessary:

- some important income sources are much more detailed in PACO than in LIS
- LIS Government Non cash Transfers have been dropped
- LIS Variables with Employer Contributions for Social Security have been dropped
- some variables are slightly differently defined in PACO and LIS

Despite theses differences, The PACO income totals especially (for definition of totals see Part C, totals are marked in Italics) are identical with the LIS total variables.

Notes:

1) We have stored information both on the **household** and on the individual level. Where possible and feasible income variables were also created for the **group** level. First the information has been generated on the lowest level, e.g. the person-level if possible. In a second step the income of the person-level has been aggregated to the household level.

2) The income sources are in almost all cases **Gross incomes**.

3) We have supplied **cash income components**. The only exception are in kind salaries.

4) The income sources for transfers include only **positive cash transfers** and exclude tax allowances and in kind transfers.

5) The income variables are exclusively **continuous variables and income amounts;** negative values are allowed. 'Income brackets' have been converted into amounts.

6) The amounts are **monthly incomes** in the currency of the country.

a) If the original amount is a yearly value, the amount has been divided by 12.

b) If the number of months and the monthly amounts are known, the following formula has been used, to create monthly values:

PACO monthly amount = (no. of months x monthly amount)/12.

c) If only the last monthly amount is known or the reference period is unclear, we assume that it this is the right monthly value.

7) Some original variables may be not detailed enough to be assigned to PACO income elements. Whenever, if possible, **imputation rules** have been **developped** for creating PACO variables. Example: If only 'Total Self-Employment Income' is known but information about professional status(Entrepreneur, Liberal professions, Farmer) is available, it is possible to split 'Total Self-employment Income' into the components 'Self-employment Income from enterprises', 'Income from independent professionals' and 'Farm self-employment Income').

8) How to proceed with income variables which cannot be assigned correctly ?

a) First we have tried to allocate a specific variable to a variable which is most similar to the PACO variable.

b) Secondly, if this was not possible - because the specific variable is not detailed enough - we have assigned the original variable to a 'total' variable, which is most similar to the original variable.

c) Only if both mentioned procedures were not feasible, we used the variables 'Other transfers' and 'other incomes'.

9) Difference between Private Pensions/Public Sector Pensions/Old Age Pensions:

Private Pensions are paid by the **employer** (or via his/her insurance) only as a supplement to the Old Age Pensions of the State system. Private pensions are based on voluntary agreements between employer and employees and are not state regulated.

In some countries some employees of the state (not civil servants) receive additional Occupational Pensions as a supplement to the Old Age Pension system. These pensions were be counted as private pensions.

Public Sector Pensions are paid by the **state** for **its employees** (civil servants). Civil servants receive only Public Sector pensions and no further Old Age Pensions. The regulations about Public Sector Pensions are not based on voluntary agreements between the state and individual employees. Old Age Pensions are paid from the **regular state pension system** to all employees (and former self-employed), who have paid contributions to the pension system. The membership in the state pension system is mostly compulsory and the amount of contribution is determined by social legislation.

b) Invalidity benefits are state benefits for disability of former employees which have paid contributions to the old age pension system. Individuals receiving disability need necessarily not be handicapped.

Transfers for handicapped (e.g. the blind) are to be paid to all individuals.

10) Difference between Wages and Salaries and Transfers

Benefits (for sickness, maternity, pre-retirement, etc.) which are paid directly by the employer are counted as Wages and Salaries and have not been allocated to the different social security benefit categories.

11) Difference between means-tested and not means-tested benefits

All benefits which are not means-tested have been allocated to the different appropriate social security categories.

12) Differences between
_xx030 (Employment Injuries/Occupational diseases benefits),
_xx031 (Invalidity Benefits) and
_xx046 (Transfers for Handicapped):

a) _xx030:

The benefits from insurance for Employment Injuries/Occupational diseases are paid to compensate for health problems which are related to injuries which had happened at work and also for occupational diseases which are related to the working situation. Therefore only employed employees (in some countries also employers) can receive this benefit. In most countries the premium for this insurance is exclusively paid by the employer.

b) _xx031:

Invalidity benefits are paid for employees who - as a result of sickness or infirmity - have lost the working capacity to a certain degree. Therefore invalidity benefits are typically paid for those cases where the sickness or infirmity is not related to employment injuries or occupational diseases. Invalid individuals receive a pension from the state old age pension insurance.

Under certain conditions employees with a benefit from employment injury may receive in addition to it invalidity benefits also.

c) _xx046:

The transfers for handicapped include all benefits for seriously handicapped persons which are not listed under _xx030 and _x0031. The most relevant difference to _xx030 and _xx031 can be seen in the fact that also individuals without any labour market activities (e.g. housewifes with handicapps and parents for their handicapped child) could receive this type of benefit.

Transfers for handicapped are typically state transfers and are not insurance based.

General remark on aggregate variables :

The definition of the aggregate variables (see e.g. _xx001) is an ideal one. The value of an aggregate variable is not necessarily the sum of its components as is described in the definitions.
When for example smaller components are missing, the total was still calculated. In the Luxembourg data neither gross-income nor taxes are available; hence the net-income was assigned directly to the PACO-variable instead of using the formula in this definition.

B.3.4.1.2. Income variables definitions

_xx001 TOTAL WAGES AND SALARIES

= _xx002 Wages and Salaries
plus _xx003 Salary from apprenticeship
plus _xx004 Salary from working student
plus _xx005 Second Salary
plus _xx006 Employer Bonuses for employees

_xx002 Wages and Salaries

only income from non self-employment

includes:

- normal wages and salaries
- premium for piece-work, incentive pay
- commissions
- overtime payment
- premium for night and weekend work
- family and child allowances paid by employer
- sick pay from employer (statutory sick pay)
- statutory maternity pay from employer
- pre-retirement income from employer
- allowances for partial unemployment paid by employer
- indemnity from employer for discharge of staff (redundancy pay)
- employee contributions for social security

excludes:

- employer's contributions for payroll (social insurance) taxes
- second salary

_xx003 Salary from apprenticeship

includes also on-the-job training

_xx004 Salary from working student

_xx005 Second Salary

income from secondary non-self-employment activity

_xx006 Employer Bonuses for employees

13 th and 14 th salary, one off bonus (e.g. at the end of the year), holiday bonus ("Urlaubsgeld"), other bonuses not paid monthly

_xx007 In kind Salary

fringe benefits (product sharing, remuneration in kind)

_xx008 TOTAL SELF-EMPLOYMENT INCOME

=	_xx009	Self-employment Income from enterprises
plus	_xx010	Income from independent professionals
plus	_xx011	Farm self-employment Income

_xx009 Self-Employment Income from enterprises

includes:

- distributed profits
- undistributed profits
- income from free-lancers
- social insurance contributions

excludes:

- profits from shares
- income of farmers
- capital gains
- income from independent professionals

_xx010 Income from independent professionals

Income from independent professions (as such physician,lawyer, tax-expert, engineer, architects etc.)
includes social insurance contributions

Individuals receiving this income source must have a university degree or higher, must be self-employed and executing a job listed above.

_xx011 Farm Self-employment Income

includes:

- money income from farming
- income in kind (money equivalent)
- social insurance contributions

excludes: income from farming and gardening of individuals with main occupations other than farmer. Their incomes are counted under _xx050.

_xx012 TOTAL EARNINGS

=	_xx001	Total wages and salaries
plus	_xx008	Total self-employment income

_xx013 TOTAL PROPERTY INCOME

=	_xx014	Income from interest and dividends
plus	_xx015	Income from rents
plus	_xx016	Income from owner occupied houses

_xx014 Income from interest and dividends

includes:

- interest from savings
- interest from building and loan association
- interest from life insurance
- interest from shares and loans
- income from trust funds
- income from royalties

_xx015 Income from rents

- Income from renting out houses and estates
- Income from lodgers and boarders

_xx016 Income from owner occupied houses

Following formula could be used to calculate income from owner occupied houses:

estimated rental value of house
minus interests for mortgages
minus costs for utilities
minus costs for heating
minus maintenance costs
= income from owner occupied houses

include also value of free housing for those who neither own or rent

_xx017 TOTAL FACTOR INCOME

=	_xx012	Total earnings
plus	_xx013	Total property income

_xx018 TOTAL EMPLOYER PENSION

=	_xx019	Private pensions (Occupational pensions)
plus	_xx020	Public Sector pensions

_xx019 Private pensions (Occupational pensions)

includes all supplementary pension schemes from (private)employers. The pension may also be paid via private insurance if the employer has paid the premium.
Includes also benefits for survivors from occupational pensions.

include also supplementary old age pensions for workers and employees (not civil servants) in public service

excludes pensions from private insurance if the employee has exclusively paid the premium

_xx020 Public Sector pensions

includes all old age pensions which are paid directly from a state employer to its civil servants:

Includes:

- old age pensions for civil servants
- Includes also benefits for survivors.

_xx021 TOTAL MARKET INCOME

=	_xx017	Total factor income
plus	_xx018	Total employer pension

_xx022 TOTAL OLD AGE PENSION

=	_xx023	Old Age Pensions
plus	_xx024	Widow/Widower Pensions
plus	_xx025	Orphan pensions

_xx023 Old Age Pensions

include

- only pension from the state pension system for individuals with own entitlement
- pre-retirement pensions from the state

exclude: Public Sector pensions
Private Pensions
Widow/Widower pensions
Orphan pensions

_xx024 Widow/Widower Pensions

include here only pensions from the old age pension system

_xx025 Orphan pensions

include here only pensions from the old age pension system

_xx026 TOTAL RETIREMENT INCOME

=	_xx018	Total employer pension
plus	_xx022	Total old age pension

_xx027 TOTAL SOCIAL INSURANCE INCOME

=	_xx022	Total old age pension
plus	_xx028	Unemployment Benefits from Insurance
plus	_xx029	Sickness Cash benefits
plus	_xx030	Employment Injuries/Occupational diseases benefits
plus	_xx031	Invalidity benefits
plus	_xx032	War related benefits
plus	_xx033	Family Benefits
plus	_xx034	Maternity benefits
plus	_xx035	Government cash transfers for Education

_xx028 Unemployment Benefits from Insurance

include:

- total unemployment
- partial unemployment
- strike benefits

excludes means-tested unemployment benefits

_xx029 Sickness Cash Benefits

includes only sick pay from state insurance
excludes sick pay from employer

_xx030 Employment Injuries/Occupational diseases benefits

Benefits for injured workers
also benefits for surviving spouses and orphans

_xx031 Invalidity Benefits

Benefits from state insurance for former employed individuals with occupational or general invalidity to work

note: in some countries the disability pay is replaced by old age pensions for individuals older than 65

_xx032 War related benefits

Include also benefits for survivors

_xx033 Family Benefits

include:

- child allowances
- benefits for motherless and fatherless child
- education allowances

_xx034 Maternity benefits

include

- prenatal, child birth and post-natal allowances
- benefits for assistance: (baby sitters etc)

_xx035 Government cash transfers for Education

include:

- allocation at reopening of the school year
- scholarships
- state grants for higher education
- retraining grants from labour office

_xx036 TOTAL MEANS-TESTED INCOMES

=	_xx037	Social Assistance
plus	_xx038	Additional Social Assistance
plus	_xx039	Unemployment assistance
plus	_xx040	Other Income Dependant Benefits

_xx037 Social Assistance

fixed monthly payments to guarantee
sufficient income sources; all payments must be means-tested

include also:

- special Assistance for one parent families, if means-tested
- Assistance to cover individual needs in difficult situations through grant of allowances (e.g. illness,care or particular social difficulties)

_xx038 Additional Social Assistance

- means-tested benefits but aperiodic and single payments for heating, clothes,household and urgent needs

e.g. foodstamps, heating allowances

e.g. single grants from welfare associations

_xx039 Unemployment assistance

includes only means-tested unemployment benefits

_xx040 Other Income Dependant Benefits

benefits paid to (low income) households, e.g. housing benefits

_xx041 TOTAL SOCIAL SECURITY INCOME

=	_xx027	Total social insurance income
plus	_xx036	Total means-tested incomes

_xx042 TOTAL PRIVATE INCOME

=	_xx043	Cash Alimony or Child Support
plus	_xx044	Received private Cash Inter-household

_xx043 Cash Alimony or Child Support

- support from a divorced partner who has to pay for his former spouse and his children
- support from father for illegitimate children
- support from state system for those awaiting alimony or child support from spouses

_xx044 Received private Cash Inter-household Transfers

- from parents in law and children
- one time support from divorced spouses
- from friends and neighbours
- other individuals

_xx045 TOTAL TRANSFERS (EXCL OLD AGE PENSIONS)

=	_xx052	TOTAL TRANSFERS
minus	_xx022	TOTAL OLD AGE PENSION

_xx046 Transfers for Handicapped

include supplementary allowance for handicapped children and adults (transfers for persons receiving care or care-givers), also benefits for blind civilians

_xx047 Other Transfers

include here transfers which are unqualified or cannot be allocated to previous listed transfer income sources, e.g.

- benefits for parents when they stay at home because of ill children
- marriage grants
- death grants

_xx048 Annuities from insurance

include

- life-annuity from private persons
- regular payments from private insurance

_xx049 Other Lump-sum Payments

report here one time payments such as

- lottery winnings
- inheritances
- big settlement from insurance company

_xx050 Income from home consumption, or from farming and gardening

Note: the income of farmers is reported under _xx011

_xx051 Other Incomes

include here incomes, which are unqualified or cannot allocated to previous listed income sources

_xx052 TOTAL TRANSFERS

=	_xx018	Total employer pension
plus	_xx027	Total social security income
plus	_xx036	Total means-tested incomes
plus	_xx042	Total private income
plus	_xx046	Transfers for Handicapped
plus	_xx047	Other Transfers

_xx053 TOTAL GROSS INCOME

=	_xx017	Total factor income
plus	_xx048	Annuities from insurance
plus	_xx052	Total transfers

_xx054 TOTAL Social security contributions

=	_xx055	Health Insurance
plus	_xx056	Old Age Insurance
plus	_xx057	Unemployment Insurance

_xx055 Health Insurance

includes:

- mandatory employee contribution or
  mandatory contribution for self-employed for:
  state insurance/private insurance

_xx056 Old Age Insurance

includes:

- mandatory employee contribution or
  mandatory contribution for self-employed for: state insurance

_xx057 Unemployment Insurance

mandatory employee contribution

_xx058 Other Direct Taxes

include:

- property and wealth tax
- Church taxes

_xx059 Income tax

personal income tax liabilities

_xx060 TOTAL NET INCOME:

=	_xx053	Total gross income
minus	_xx054	Total social security contributions
minus	_xx059	Income tax

_xx061 Total Contributed Private Cash Inter-household Transfers

=	_xx062	Contributed Transfers to Parents
plus	_xx063	Contributed Transfers to Children
plus	_xx064	Contributed Transfers to Spouses
plus	_xx065	Contributed Transfers to other Relatives
plus	_xx066	Contributed Transfers to others

_xx062 Contributed Transfers to Parents

Transfers to parents and parents-in-law who do not live in the household

_xx063 Contributed Transfers to Children

Transfers to children and stepson/stepchild who do not live in the household

_xx064 Contributed Transfers to Spouses

Transfers to current (separated) spouse who does not live in the household

_xx065 Contributed Transfers to other Relatives

Transfers to other relatives who do not live in the household

_xx066 Contributed Transfers to others

Transfers to other non-relatives who do not live in the household

B.3.4.2. Demographic variables definitions

B.3.4.2.1 Demographic variables definitions on individual level

P201 **Sex**

Labels
1 male
2 female

P202 **Birth year**

four digits (e.g. 1940)

P203 **Birth month**

two digits (e.g. 01 for January)

Pxx204 **Family Status**

The category married should contain **only those legally married**. Variable Pxx210 (Cohabitor Status) allows us to differentiate between legally married and cohabiting.

Labels
1 married
2 separated
3 single
4 divorced
5 widowed

Pxx205 **Relationship to Reference Person in HH**

In most cases the reference person (also called "head of household") will be the husband, but since this is not always the case a more general term was chosen.
Adoptive children are treated as legal children and are therefore assigned to category '4'.

note for analysis: also variables PxxL09 (ID-Spouse), PL10 (ID-Father) and PL11 (ID-Mother) can be used to determine in more detail the family relationship between individuals.

Labels

1 Reference Person (RP)
2 Spouse of RP
3 Cohabitor of RP
4 Son, daughter of RP or spouse or cohabitee
5 Foster child of RP or spouse or cohabitee
6 Son/daughter-in-law of RP or spouse or cohabitee
7 Father, mother of RP
8 Father, mother of spouse or cohabitee
9 Brother, sister of RP or spouse or cohabitee
10 Grandchild of RP or spouse or cohabitee
11 Other relatives of RP or spouse or cohabitee
12 Non-relatives of RP or spouse or cohabitee

Pxx206 Foreign Nationals

This variable indicates for every country whether the individual is national or foreign national.

Labels
1 national
2 foreign national

Pxx207 Degree of Handicap

two digits
e.g 50 = 50 % handicapped
80 = 80 % handicapped

00 = no handicap

Pxx208 Visits to Doctor (excluding dentists)

This variable contains the number of visits to doctor by year (excluding visits to dentists).

Pxx209 Subjective Health Status

Following coding scheme has been used.

Labels
1 excellent
2 good
3 fair
4 poor

5 very poor

Pxx210 Cohabitor Status

This variable indicates if two adults living together without being married.

Labels
1 legally married
2 cohabiting
3 other status

B.3.4.2.2 Demographic variables definitions on household level

Hxx250 No. of Adults in HH

Number of persons of 18 or more years.

Hxx251 No. of Children in HH

Number of persons of less than 18 years

Hxx252 Actual age of youngest co-resident child

children are all persons with age less 18

Hxx253 Actual age of oldest co-resident child

children are all persons with age less 18

Hxx254 No. of Adult Children in HH

Number of persons 18 years and less than 30 years who are children of the reference person or of the spouse

Hxx255 No. of Non-resident children

This are children of the reference persons or of the spouse which do not live in the househo

Hxx256 Household Typology

1 = Single man (1 person household)
2 = Single woman (1 person household)
3 = couple (2 person household)
4 = couple with children
5 = one parent family
6 = three generation household
7 = other households

a) Category '3' and '4':
Couples are legally married couples and cohabitors.

b) Category '4' and '5':
Children are defined here as all persons with age less than 18 years and those persons older than 17 years and less than 30 years who are children of the reference person or of the spouse or the cohabitee (including adoptive children)

c) Category '4':
Couple with children contains only the couple and children and no other persons in the household than children.

d) Category '5':
One parent families are families where the head is living alone with children and where is no cohabitor or the parents of the head and no other persons in the household than children.

d) Category '6':

Three generation household comprises all households in which children, parents and grandparents live together without further persons not belonging to this scheme.
Here children are meant in a wider definition than described for category '4' and '5' above. Children are here all individuals of any age where father/mother is living in the same household. Therefore adults with parents and grand-parents are also included here. The generation, to which the reference person in the household belongs to, does not matter.

Three cases are possible:

(1) Head/Spouse or Cohabitee is living together with**Father/Mother** of Head/Spouse or Cohabitee and with **Grandfather/Grandmother** of Head/Spouse or Cohabitee.

(2) Head/Spouse or Cohabitee is living together with **Children** of Head/Spouse or Cohabitee and with **Father/Mother** of Head/Spouse or Cohabitee.

(3) Head/Spouse or Cohabitee is living together with **Children** of Head/Spouse or Cohabitee and with **Grandchildren** of Head/Spouse or Cohabitee.

As soon as another person (e.g. brother/sisters, uncle/aunts or non-relatives) not belonging to the straightforward definition of three generations:
"children - parents - grandparents" lives in the household, category 7 (other households) has to be chosen.

e) other households are those where non relatives or relatives to whom the previously defined categories do not apply are living in the household.

B.3.4.3. Labour Force and Work history variables definitions

Pxx301 Employment Status

Labels
1 under 16 years
2 student
3 working
4 unemployed
5 housewife
6 retired
7 other

Pxx302 Employment Type

- overtime excluded -

1 full time (30 hours or more)
2 part time (20 - 29 hours)
3 some hours (less than 20 hours)

Labels
1 full time
2 part time
3 some hours

Pxx303 Prof.Stat.(long version)

This variable is currently available only for Germany and Luxembourg. For the short version (collapsed values) including the USA, see Pxx304.

Labels
11 farmers
12 self employed
13 contributing family workers
21 blue collar
22 white collar
23 apprentice
31 civil servants

Pxx304 Prof. Stat.(short version)

The data for Germany and Luxembourg are derived from Pxx303 by

COMPUTE Pxx304=TRUNC(Pxx303/10).

1 self employed
includes:

- self employed
- farmers
- contributing family workers

2 employees
includes:

- blue collar
- white collar
- apprentice

3 state sector
includes:

- state sector (USA)
- civil servant (Germany, Lux)

Labels
1 self employed
2 employee
3 state sector

Pxx305 Normal Working Hours Weekly

Agreed upon amount of weekly working time (hours)

Pxx306 Total Working Hours

Actual time worked per week, including possible overtime (on average, hours per week)

Pxx307 Overtime Compensation

Compensation by payment or free time
(not available in PSID)

1 payment
2 time off in lieu
3 payment and time off in lieu
4 no compensation
5 no payment

Pxx308 Second Job

Whether person has second job or not

Labels
1 yes
2 no

Pxx309 Working Hours Second Job

Working hours per week on second job (on average)

Pxx310 Employment Sector

Use 1 digit ISIC coding scheme from year 1988.

1 = agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing
2 = mining and quarrying
3 = manufacturing
4 = electricity, gas and water
5 = construction
6 = wholesale and retail trade and restaurants and hotels
7 = transport, storage and communication
8 = financing, insurance, real estate and business service
9 = community, social and personal services
0 = activities not adequately defined

Pxx311 Type of Employer

1 = public employer
2 = no public employer

Private employers are defined here as all those companies which have the primary target to make profits.
Public employers are all those establishments which are run by the state and which have the primary target to produce services and do not make profits necessarily.

'Nationalized industries' or other companies which are controlled by the state are defined here as private employer.Private non-profit orgainzations has been counted as public employer.

Pxx312 Firm Size

convert brackets of classes of employees using midpoints into quantitative values

Pxx313 Type of Current Occupation

Use ISCO 2 digits coding scheme from year 1988.

Pxx314 Contractual Situation

1 = contract - Permanent
2 = contract - Fixed Term
3 = No contract

Pxx315 Total Month in Employment in Most Recent Job

Pxx316 Employment Status by Year (Retrospective)

1 = student
2 = full time working
3 = part time working
4 = unemployed
5 = housewife
6 = retired

7 = other

This variable will be created for Germany and UK by using biographical information collected with retrospective questions. For the othercountries this variable will be created by using all available waves with data.

Pxx317 Labour Force Status"

Labels
1 working now
2 not working

This variable reflects the precisely defined labour force status at one specific reference date. The status "Working" comprises all individuals that are working at least one hour per week (apprentices included). The relevant working hours for this classification are the sum of working hours for first and second jobs. Individuals which classify themselves in variable Pxx301 as "Unemployed","Retired", "Other" but have small, casual or second jobs, have been recoded into the category "Working" in Pxx317. An indication if somebody has a small job etc. might be also the existence of earnings at the reference date.

Individuals that have a job, but are temporarily away from their job because of maternity leave, holiday, sickness, training courses etc. are also classified here as working.

Pxx318 Unemployment Status

This variable gives information about the fact of being unemployed and registered at the labour office or not.

Labels
1 registered
2 not registered

This variable has only valid information for those individuals which have the status "unemployed" in variable Pxx301.

Pxx319 Immediate Intention for Work

Labels
1 yes
2 no

It is assumed that those individuals who want to re-enter immediately the labour market gave the answer " yes" to following questions:

e.g.: Have you looked for any kind of paid work in the last week or in the last four weeks ?
e.g.: Have you been doing anything in the last four weeks to find a job?
e.g.: Do you want to enter on work immediately ?

This variable has only been created for individuals with status "non working" in Pxx317 and which have the category "no" in variable Pxx320.

Pxx320 Future Intention for Work

Labels
1 yes
2 no

It is assumed that those individuals want to re-enter the labour market in future (not immediately) which gave the answer " yes" to following question:

e.g.: Are you thinking of getting a job in the future", under the condition that they have not been active in the last four weeks to find a job

e.g.: Do you want to enter on work not immediately, but later in the next years ?

This variable will be only created for individuals with status "non working" in Pxx317 and which have the category "no" in variable Pxx319.

B.3.4.4. Education variables definitions

The highest education level that a person ever obtained during the waves which are included in the PACO dataset is available in the Person Inventory files and in each yearly related individual file(P401,P402,P403). The current education level is included in the year-related files only (Pxx401, Pxx402, Pxx403).

P401 Highest obtained School Education

According to OECD-Classification

1 First level (primary):

For all countries 1st to 6th grade (Germany: to 4th grade)

2 Second level --- first stage

- corresponds in many countries to end of obligatory education
- in most cases general education, including in France, Greece, the Netherlands a so-called pre-vocational training, not really related to a specific occupation

3 Second level --- second stage

includes:

- general education
  preparation for university or other third level education not directly leading to a profession
- technical / occupational / vocational education leading to occupation or group of occupations
- apprenticeship

4 Third level (tertiary education)

includes:

- university
- technical college or institute

Labels

1	First level
2	Sec. lev., first stage
3	Sec. lev., sec. stage
4	Third level

P402 2nd Lev. 2nd Stage Education

In addition to variable P401 the second level second stage education is split in order to distinguish between academic and professional or technical education.

1 general education
preparation for university or other third level education not directly leading to a profession

2 technical / professional education leading to profession or group of professions

3 apprenticeship

Labels
1 high school
2 professional education
3 apprenticeship

P403 Imputed Years of Education

Number of years of education

- includes first to third level education (see P401)

Technical remark:

In most cases the number of years is not available from the datasets but only the type of school degree. In these cases the minimum number of years necessary to achieve this degree is assumed, except for the lowest level (no degree), where it is assumed that only one year was missing.

Pxx401 Current School Education
Pxx402 Current 2.lev 2.stage Education
Pxx403 Current years of education
see definitions of variables P401, P402, and P403 above

B.3.4.5. Housing variables definitions

Hxx601 House ownership Status

1 Owner
2 Tenant
3 Living Rent Free

B.3.4.6. Other variables definitions

B.3.4.6.1 Other variables definitions on household level

Hxx801 Territorial division

Use NUTS CODE of the EEC (Nomenclature of territorial units for statistics).
Give information on lowest possible level.

Character variable with length 5

Hxx813 Child care external to household

time unit: hours per week

B.3.4.6.2 Other variables definitions on individual level

Pxx810 Time spent on unpaid housekeeping work

e.g. cooking and cleaning

time unit: hours per week

Pxx811 Time spent on unpaid child care

time unit: hours per week

Pxx812 Time spent on other unpaid care

including volunteer work

time unit: hours per week

B.3.4.7. Weighting variables definitions

PxxWEIG Individual Weight
cross-sectional weight
see chapter B.4.3

PxxWEIX Individual Weight
Cross-sectional weight for Luxembourg, to be used when the extension of the sample, which was added in 1991 is analyzed.
see chapter B.4.3

PxxWEIL Individual Longitudianl Weight
longitudinal weight from wave 1 to wave t (year xx)
see chapter B.4.3

HxxWEIG Household Weight
cross-sectional weight
see chapter B.4.3

HxxWEIX Household Weight
Cross-sectional weight for Luxembourg, to be used when the extension of the sample, which was added in 1991 is analyzed.
see chapter B.4.3

PxxPROB Individual Retention Probability

The retention probability is the conditional probability of remaining in the panel after each selection step, i.e.after each wave.
see chapter B.4.3

B.3.4.8. Organizational (Link) variables definitions

_L01 Country

Character variable with length 2, contains:

'fr'	France
'ge'	Germany
'hu'	Hungary
'lu'	Luxembourg
'pl'	Poland
'uk'	UK
'us'	USA

_L02 Year

four digits (e.g. 1985)

_xxL03 ID-Household

unique household identifier, should remain constant between years, if no split-off occurs.

If the original panel study does not use constant household identifiers new articifical household identifiers have been created. If splits occurs it must be defined which is the main household (keeping the old identifier) and which is the split off household (getting an new identifier). The household in which either the reference person(1.priority) or the spouse (2.priority) lives is to be defined as main household. If a couple divorces or separates, the household of the husband will be the main household and the household of the divorced wife will be the split off.

_xxL04 Pre-Year ID-HH

contains the household identifier of the previous year, in most cases _xxL04 = _xxL03. Only in the case of a split-off _xxL03 is different from _xxL04.

_xxL05/_L05 ID-Group

only Lorraine/Luxembourg/USA: contains the identifier of the income groups. The identifier must be unique within one household.

identifier	1 = first income group
	2 = second income group
	3 = third income group

For other country datasets two artificial (income) groups can be build. The first group comprises the reference person and the spouse (cohabitant) of the reference person. The second group would contain the income of all other individuals in the household.

PL06 ID-Individual

unique individual identifier between all individuals, must remain constant between all years.

_xxL07 ID-Reference Person

This identifier is a pointer to the reference person in the household. In most cases this is a pointer to the head of the household. Because the reference person can change between waves, therefore PxxL07 may also change between years.

_xxL08 ID-Spouse of Reference Person

This identifier is a pointer to the spouse of the reference person. Spouses are defined here as **legal spouses and cohabitors.** PxxL08 may change between years.

PxxL09 ID-Spouse

This identifier is a pointer to the spouse. Spouses are defined here as **legal spouses and cohabitors**. PxxL09 may change between years.

PL10 ID-Father

This identifier is a pointer to the father who lives now or lived before (within panel years) also in the household. PL10 is **not** allowed to change between years.

PL11 ID-Mother

This identifier is a pointer to the mother who lives now or lived before (within panel years) also in the household. PL10 is **not** allowed to change between years.

_L12 Case ID

The case-ID is the household number of the first wave of a panel study. If split-offs appear, the original household and the split-off household still will have the same case-id, but the current houshold number _xxL03 will be different for original and split-off households.

_L13 Random Group ID

By the Random Group ID the whole sample is split into subgroups.The wave 1 household household they stem from. Thus each subgroup can be regarded as a subpanel.

The Random Group ID is useful for variance estimation and hence for the estimation of confidence intervals, where other methods for variance estimation are not easily available.

The random group ID can be used for the random groups method or for the jackknife technique.

Appendix A explains how this ID variable is created.

_xxL14 Match Indicator

0 incomplete information (unit nonresponse)
1 complete information

This variable is only necessary for the datsets for Germany and the US. For these datasets information from following waves (t+1),(t+2) must be matched with information form wave(t) in order to create the correct dataset for year (t). Variable _xxL14 will be set to '1' if we have information from all necessary waves (complete information). A value of '0' will be set if at least one information from a following wave is missing (unit response).

The availibility of this match variable together with the information of missing values will allows us to differenciate between item non response and unit nonresponse.

Appendix 7

Cross National Equivalent File

(CNEF)

Variable Definitions

Codebook for Cross-National Equivalent File 1980-1997

Prepared by:

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This project is funded by the National Institute on Aging, Program Project #1-P01-AG09743-01, "The Well-Being of the Elderly in a Comparative Context." The Cross-National Equivalent Data File is a compilation of the efforts of researchers and staff affiliated with Cornell University, Syracuse University and the German Institute for Economic Research (DIW).

PREFACE

This is the codebook for the Cross-National Equivalent File 1980-1997. This new release includes data from the Panel Study of Income Dynamics (PSID) for the years 1980 through 1997, data from the German Socio-Economic Panel (GSOEP) for the years 1984 through 1997 and data from the Canadian Survey of Labour and Income Dynamics (SLID) for the years 1992 through 1994. Please note that here and throughout the years for the Canadian SLID data refer to the reference year in which the data were generated *not* the year in which the survey was done. This difference is maintained because all of the SLID documentation here and on the Statistics Canada website use the year data were generated as the reference year.

This release of the Cross-National Equivalent File 1980-1997 includes data from the Early Release Files of the PSID for the years 1994-1997. While we have spent considerable time working with the PSID staff to check these data, users of the PSID Equivalent File data are urged to read the early release README for the family income files on the PSID website for caveats. That web address is: **www.isr.umich.edu/src/psid/income94-97/readme.htm.** Despite these efforts, the data have *not* been cleaned in a way that is perfectly comparable to data from years prior to 1994. Before using the PSID Equivalent File data, read the CNEF README file (insert link here).

As in years past, income variables with missing values in the original GSOEP are imputed using the row and column imputation procedure (Little and Su, 1989). We have included a binary variable for each income variable in the Cross-National Equivalent File 1980-1997 that indicates whether the components of the reported income variable are imputed, treated as zeros in the aggregate, or not imputed and not missing.

For a complete list of variables included in the Cross-National Equivalent File 1980-1997 please refer to the item correspondence list in the front of this codebook.

GSOEP - German Socio-Economic Panel at the German Institute of Economic Research (DIW)
English User Version: http://www-cpr.maxwell.syr.edu/gsoep/gsoep.htm
German User Version: http://www.diw.de/soep/

PSID - Panel Study of Income Dynamics
http://www.isr.umich.edu/src/psid/index.html

SLID - Labour and Income Dynamics
http://www.statcan.ca/english/SLID/first.htm

Using the Cross-National Equivalent Data File Codebook

The Cross-National Equivalent Data File codebook includes four components: a list of comparable variables, a description of their creation, the algorithms used to create the variables from the original panel data, and descriptive statistics for each variable. Users who wish to use the Equivalent Data File without referring to the original panels need not utilize the algorithms. A detailed description of the variables creation is included in the section labeled Method. For those wishing to link these equivalent data to the GSOEP, PSID or SLID, the algorithms supply the original survey names of the variables used to construct the variables. An example of the codebook and its code is given below:

Comparable Variables	GSOEP	
Variable Name	I1111084 - I1111097	***Name of Variable in the Equivalent Data File***
Variable Label	Labor Earnings of Individual	
Survey/Created	C	***Survey Variable (S); Created Variable (C)***
Reliability	1	***Degree of cross-national comparability Completely comparable (1) - Not comparable (4)***
Unit of Observation	I	***Individual (I); Household (H); Year (Y)***
		Description of Variable Content

Description This variable represents the labor earnings of individuals in the household.

Method ***Description of Variable Creation***

Labor earnings include wages and salary from all employment including training, primary and secondary jobs, and self-employment, plus income from bonuses, overtime, and profit-sharing.

Specifically labor earnings is the sum of income from primary job, secondary job, self-employment, 13th month pay, 14th month pay, Christmas bonus pay, holiday bonus pay, miscellaneous bonus pay, and profit-sharing income.

This variable is in current year Deutschmarks.

Format: Not formatted. ***Variable Format in the Equivalent Data File***

Algorithm

1984 algorithm: I1111084 = grs0101 + grs0201 + grs0301 + ap3902 + ap3904 + ap3906 + ap3908 + ap3910

```
Variable          N  Nmiss          Mean
----------------------------------------
I1111084       7090  12239      30902.78
```

Variables in the Cross-National Equivalent File 1980-1997

(G) GSOEP: 1984-1997 Survey Years
(P) PSID: 1980-1997 Survey Years
(S) SLID: 1992-1994 Reference Years

Volume I

Volume II

Macro Economic Indicators:

Consumer Price Index	G, P	Y1110184 - Y1110197	2-207
Median Pre-Government Household Income	G, P	Y1110284 - Y1110297	2-211
Median Post-Government Household Income	G, P	Y1110384 - Y1110397	2-215
Median Post-Government HH Income(TAXSIM)	P	Y1110484 - Y1110497	2-219

GSOEP Data File

Volume I

(1984 - 1997)

Comparable Variables GSOEP

Variable Name	D1110184 - D1110197
Variable Label	Age of Individual
Survey/Created	C
Reliability	1
Unit of Observation	I

Description Indicates the age of the individual in years.

Method

The GSOEP records the birth date of each individual. This information is acquired once and is not asked for in each survey.

The current age of an individual is created by subtracting the year of birth from the current year.

Format:

.M	(-2)	=	Item non-response
.S	(-3)	=	Survey non-response
0		=	Newborn up to first birthday

The value of this variable ranges from 0 to 102.

Comparable Variables GSOEP

Variable Name	D11102LL
Variable Label	Sex of Individual
Survey/Created	S
Reliability	1
Unit of Observation	I

Description Indicates the sex of the individual.

Method

The GSOEP records the sex of each individual. This information is acquired once and is not obtained in subsequent years.

Sex is constant through time and therefore does not have a yearly suffix. This variable is missing for the few cases where information about sex was not reported and inferences about sex could not be made.

Format:

.M	(-2)	=	Item non-response
.S	(-3)	=	Survey non-response
1		=	Male
2		=	Female

Comparable Variables GSOEP

Variable Name	D1110384 - D1110397
Variable Label	Race of Household Head
Survey/Created	
Reliability	
Unit of Observation	

Description Indicates the race of the interviewed head of household.

Method

Race is not available in the GSOEP. However, to separate Germans from non-German guest workers use the oversample variable X11104LL.

Format: N/A

Comparable Variables GSOEP

Variable Name	D1110484 - D1110497
Variable Label	Marital Status of Individual
Survey/Created	C
Reliability	1
Unit of Observation	I

Description This variable indicates the marital status in the current survey year of all individuals in the household 16 years of age and older.

Method

The married category represents individuals who are legally married and individuals who are living with a partner. All other categories represent the legal status of individuals who are not living with a partner. Married non-German "guest workers" whose spouses remained in their native countries are given a code of 6 or 7 depending on their ages.

Format:			
	.C	(-1) =	N/A – Child
	.M	(-2) =	Item non-response
	.S	(-3) =	Survey non-response
	1	=	Married, Living with a Partner
	2	=	Single, not Living with a Partner
	3	=	Widowed, not Living with a Partner
	4	=	Divorced, not Living with a Partner
	5	=	Separated (Legally Married), not Living with a Partner
	6	=	Not Living with a Partner (Individuals age 18 and older)
	7	=	Not Living with a Partner (Individuals under age 18)

Comparable Variables GSOEP

Variable Name	D1110584 - D1110597
Variable Label	Relationship to Household Head
Survey/Created	C
Reliability	1
Unit of Observation	I

Description This variable indicates the individual's relationship to the current survey year's head of household.

Method

The relation to head variable is created by collapsing the GSOEP relationship to head variable into 5 categories. The original variable has 12 categories. These categories include spouses, life-partners, children, foster children, siblings, parents, in-laws, grandchildren, other relatives, and nonrelatives.

Format:

.M	(-2)	=	Item non-response
.S	(-3)	=	Survey non-response
1		=	Head
2		=	Partner
3		=	Child
4		=	Relative
5		=	Non-Relative

Comparable Variables GSOEP

Variable Name	D1110684 - D1110697
Variable Label	Number of Persons in Household
Survey/Created	S
Reliability	1
Unit of Observation	H

Description Indicates the number of persons in the household at the time of the interview.

Method

This information is obtained from the household head or another household member who knows about the household's composition.

Format: .M (-2) = Item non-response
.S (-3) = Survey non-response

The value of this variable ranges from 1 to 17.

Comparable Variables GSOEP

Variable Name	D1110784 - D1110797
Variable Label	Number of Children in Household
Survey/Created	C
Reliability	1
Unit of Observation	H

Description Indicates the number of persons in the household under age 18 at the time of the interview.

Method

This variable is created by computing the number of individuals in the household under the age of 18.

Format: .M (-2) = Item non-response
.S (-3) = Survey non-response

The value of this variable ranges from 0 to 8.

Comparable Variables GSOEP

Variable Name	D1110884 - D1110897
Variable Label	Education With Respect to High School
Survey/Created	C
Reliability	1
Unit of Observation	I

Description This variable indicates the highest level of education (less than high school, completed high school, or more than high school) of all individuals in the household 16 years of age and older.

Method

This variable is coded as follows:

Less than High School	=	Intermediate secondary school (Realschule) Lower secondary school (Hauptschule) Other None
High School	=	Upper secondary school degree giving access to university studies (Abitur) Certificate of aptitude for specialized short-course higher education (Fachhochschulreife) Apprenticeship (Lehre) Specialized vocational school (Berufsfachschule)
More than High School	=	School of health care (Schule der Gesundheit) Specialized college of higher education, post-secondary technical (Fachhochschule) College Technical university usually requiring practical training as part of the studies (Technische Universität) Civil service training

Format:

.C	(-1)	=	N/A - Child
.M	(-2)	=	Item non-response
.S	(-3)	=	Survey non-response
1		=	Less than High School
2		=	High School
3		=	More than High School

Comparable Variables GSOEP

Variable Name D1110984 - D1110997

Variable Label Number of Years of Education

Survey/Created C

Reliability 1

Unit of Observation S

Description This variable indicates the number of years of education completed at the time survey for all individuals in the household 16 years of age and older.

Method

Individuals with a school leaving degree are assigned a minimum of between 9 and 12 years of education. Individuals with a vocational degree are assigned an additional 2 to 3.5 years of education. Individuals who attended a technical college are assigned an additional 4 years of education. If an individual received a vocational college degree or attended a university outside of the FRG then the individual is assigned a total of 18 or 19 years of education. For more information about the construction of this variable see Couch, 1994.

Format: .C (-1) = N/A - Child
.M (-2) = Item non-response
.S (-3) = Survey non-response

The value of this variable ranges from 9 to 19.5.

Comparable Variables GSOEP

Variable Name D1111084 - D1111097

Variable Label Disability Status of Individual

Survey/Created

Reliability

Unit of Observation

Description This variable indicates disability status at the time of the survey for all individuals in the household.

Method

This variable could not be constructed because key variables were not available in every survey year.

Format: N/A

Comparable Variables	GSOEP
Variable Name	D1111184 - D1111197
Variable Label	Satisfaction With Health
Survey/Created	C
Reliability	1
Unit of Observation	I

Description This variable indicates satisfaction with health at the time of the survey for all individuals in the household 16 years of age and older.

Method

Individuals are asked to report how satisfied they are with their health on a scale of 0 to 10, in which 0 means totally unhappy and 10 means totally happy. Individuals reporting 0, 1, 2 or 3 are considered to be not satisfied with their health. Individuals reporting 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, or 10 are considered to be satisfied with their health.

Format:

.C	(-1)	=	N/A - Child
.M	(-2)	=	Item non-response
.S	(-3)	=	Survey non-response
0		=	Not Satisfied
1		=	Satisfied

Comparable Variables GSOEP

Variable Name	E1110184 - E1110197
Variable Label	Annual Work Hours of Individual
Survey/Created	C
Reliability	1
Unit of Observation	I

Description This variable reports annual hours worked in the previous year for all individuals in the household 16 years of age and older.

Method

There is no direct report of annual work hours in the GSOEP. This variable was constructed using information on employment status in the survey year, average number of hours worked per week, and the number of months worked in the previous year (reported in the activity calendar).

Annual hours worked in the previous year is calculated by adding together the estimated annual hours of full-time, part-time, and short-time work. Annual hours of work in each of these three states is calculated by multiplying the average number of hours worked per week by the number of months worked in each of these three states for the previous year and by 4.33 (the average number of weeks per month).

When the state indicated in the employment status variable matches the state recorded in the monthly calendar file we use the reported average number of hours worked per week as our measure of weekly hours worked.

When the state indicated in the employment status variable does **not** match the state recorded in the monthly calendar file we use an imputed weekly hours value as our measure of weekly hours worked. The imputed values are based on a pooled regression of reported average weekly work hours on year dummies (1984 to 1994), employment status (full-time, part-time, and short-time), interactions of these two sets of variables, and individual-specific intercepts.

Format:

.C	(-1) =	N/A - Child
.M	(-2) =	Item non-response
.S	(-3) =	Survey non-response

Comparable Variables GSOEP

Variable Name	E1110284 - E1110297
Variable Label	Employment Status of Individual
Survey/Created	C
Reliability	1
Unit of Observation	I

Description This variable indicates employment status in the previous year for all individuals in the household 16 years of age and older.

Method

If the individual had positive wages in the previous year and worked at least 52 hours then the individual was employed . Otherwise, the individual was not employed.

This variable is missing for the 1990 and 1991 E. German sample.

Format:

.C	(-1)	=	N/A - Child
.M	(-2)	=	Item non-response
.S	(-3)	=	Survey non-response
0		=	Not Employed
1		=	Employed

Comparable Variables GSOEP

Variable Name	E1110384 - E1110397
Variable Label	Employment Level of Individual
Survey/Created	C
Reliability	1
Unit of Observation	I

Description This variable indicates whether any individual in the household 16 years of age and older worked full-time, part-time, or not at all in the previous year.

Method

If the individual had positive wages and worked at least 1,820 hours last year (35 hours per week on average), then the individual was employed full-time. If the individual had positive wages and worked at least 52 hours but less than 1,820 hours last year, then the individual was employed part-time. Otherwise, the individual was not working

This variable is missing for the 1990 and 1991 E. German sample.

Format:

.C	(-1) =	N/A - Child
.M	(-2) =	Item non-response
.S	(-3) =	Survey non-response
1	=	Full Time
2	=	Part Time
3	=	Not Working

Comparable Variables GSOEP

Variable Name	E1110484 - E1110497
Variable Label	Primary Activity of Individual
Survey/Created	C
Reliability	1
Unit of Observation	I

Description This variable indicates primary activity at the time of the survey for all individuals in the household 16 years of age and older.

Method

This variable is based on the individual's self-reported employment status at the time of the interview.

If the individual reported being full-time, part-time, or marginally employed, having short-time work, or being engaged in in-company training then the individual is considered to be working now. If the individual reported being on maternity leave, performing military/civilian service, not being employed or being unemployed then the individual is considered to be not working now.

Unemployed is not a category in the recoded variable because in the original data individuals were able to choose unemployed as their employment status in 1984 through 1990 only.

Format:

.C	(-1) =	N/A - Child
.M	(-2) =	Item Non-response
.S	(-3) =	Survey Non-response
1	=	Working Now
2	=	Not Working Now

Comparable Variables GSOEP

Variable Name E1110584 - E1110597

Variable Label Occupation of Individual

Survey/Created C

Reliability 1

Unit of Observation I

Description This variable indicates occupation at the time of the survey for all individuals in the household 16 years of age and older.

Method

This variable is based on the individual's self-reported occupation at the time of the interview. Occupation is coded as not applicable for individuals who were not working at the time of the interview.

Format: .C (-1) = N/A - Child
.M (-2) = Item Non-response
.S (-3) = Survey Non-response

0	=	Not Applicable	33	=	Bookkeepr/Cash	60	=	Agriculturladm	89	=	Glazier
1	=	Chemist	34	=	ComputerOperat	61	=	Farm Manager	90	=	RubberProducer
2	=	Architect/Engineer	35	=	Transp. Attend	62	=	Farm Hand	91	=	Paper Producer
3	=	Eng.Tech.Expert	36	=	Conductor	63	=	Forestry Work	92	=	Printer Etc.
4	=	Aero/MarineEngr	37	=	Mailman	64	=	Fisher/Hunter	93	=	Painter
5	=	Life/Phys. Sci.	38	=	Tel. Operator	70	=	Inspector	94	=	Manufacturer
6	=	Dr./Dentist/Vet	39	=	Ofc.Worker Etc	71	=	Miner	95	=	Bricklay/Carpt
7	=	RelatMedicalJob	40	=	BusinessManagr	72	=	Foundry Worker	96	=	Stat.Mach.Oper
8	=	Mathematician	41	=	Business Oper.	73	=	Lumbrman/Axman	97	=	Convey. Oper.
9	=	Economist	42	=	Buyer	74	=	ChemicalWorker	98	=	Transport.Oper
11	=	Accountant	43	=	Tech.Salespers	75	=	Spinner/Weaver	99	=	Labor/Craftsmn
12	=	Lawyer	44	=	Insurance Rep.	76	=	Tanner/Furrier	101	=	Soldier
13	=	Educator	45	=	Vendor	77	=	Food Producer			
14	=	Cleric	49	=	Salesperson	78	=	TobaccoProducr			
15	=	Author	50	=	Rest./StoreMgr	79	=	Tailor			
16	=	Sculptr/Paintr	51	=	Lodging Operat	80	=	Shoemaker			
17	=	Music/Perform	52	=	HH Supervisor	81	=	Cabinet Maker			
18	=	Prof. Athlete	53	=	Cook/Waiter	82	=	Stone Cutter			
19	=	Scientist	54	=	Domestic Help	83	=	Tool/Die Maker			
20	=	Legislator	55	=	Janitor	84	=	Machine Fitter			
21	=	Priv.Bus.Leadr	56	=	Dry-Cleaner	85	=	Electr. Enginr			
30	=	Office Manager	57	=	Hair Stylist	86	=	Broadcaster			
31	=	Administrator	58	=	SecurityServic	87	=	Pipe Fitter			
32	=	Stenographer	59	=	Service Worker	88	=	Jewelry Maker			

Comparable Variables GSOEP

Variable Name	E1110684 - E1110697
Variable Label	1 Digit Industry Code of Individual
Survey/Created	C
Reliability	1
Unit of Observation	I

Description This variable indicates industry at the time of the survey for all individuals in the household 16 years of age and older.

Method

This variable is based on the individual's self-reported industry at the time of the interview. This variable is created by collapsing the GSOEP industry variable into 10 broad categories. Industry is coded as not applicable for individuals who were not working at the time of the interview.

Format:

.C	(-1)	=	N/A - Child
.M	(-2)	=	Item Non-response
.S	(-3)	=	Survey Non-response
0		=	Not Applicable
1		=	Agriculture
2		=	Energy
3		=	Mining
4		=	Manufacturing
5		=	Construction
6		=	Trade
7		=	Transport
8		=	Bank/Insurance
9		=	Services

Comparable Variables GSOEP

Variable Name	E1110784 - E1110797
Variable Label	2 Digit Industry Code of Individual
Survey/Created	C
Reliability	1
Unit of Observation	I

Description This variable indicates industry at the time of the survey for all individuals in the household 16 years of age and older.

Method

This variable is based on the individual's self-reported industry at the time of the interview. Industry is coded as not applicable for individuals who were not working at the time of the interview.

Format: .C (-1) = N/A - Child
.M (-2) = Item Non-response
.S (-3) = Survey Non-response

0 = Not Applicable
1 = Agric.,Forestry
2 = Fisheries
3 = Energy/Water
4 = Mining
5 = Chemicals
6 = Synthetics
7 = Earth/Clay/Stone
8 = Iron/Steel
9 = Mechanical Eng
10 = Electrical Eng
11 = Wood/Paper/Print
12 = Clothing/Text
13 = Food Industry
14 = Construction
15 = Constr. Relate
16 = Wholesale
17 = Trading Agents
18 = Retail
19 = Train System
20 = Postal System
21 = Other Trans.
22 = Financial Inst
23 = Insurance
24 = Restaurants
25 = Service Indust
26 = Trash Removal
27 = Educ./Sport
28 = Health Service
29 = Legal Services
30 = Other Services
31 = Volunt./Church
32 = Priv. Househld
33 = Public Administration
34 = Social Security

GSOEP Data File

Volume II

(1984 - 1997)

Comparable Variables GSOEP

Variable Name	I1110184 - I1110197
Variable Label	Household Pre-Government Income
Survey/Created	C
Reliability	1
Unit of Observation	H

Description This variable represents the combined income before taxes and government transfers of all individuals in the household 16 years of age and older.

Method

This variable is the sum of total family income from labor earnings, asset flows, the imputed rental value of owner occupied housing, and private transfers.

Labor earnings include wages and salary from all employment including training, self-employment income, and bonuses, overtime, and profit-sharing.

Asset flows include income from interest, dividends, and rent.

Imputed rental value of owner occupied housing is a respondent supplied estimate of the monthly rental value of their dwelling. This estimate is annualized to obtain the imputed rental value of owner occupied housing.

Private transfers include payments from individuals outside of the household. Though not reported, this income most likely includes alimony and child support payments.

This variable is in current year Deutschmarks.

This variable is missing for the 1990 and 1991 E. German sample.

Format:	.M	(-2.22)	=	Item non-response
	.S	(-3.33)	=	Survey non-response

Comparable Variables GSOEP

Variable Name	I1110284 - I1110297
Variable Label	Household Post-Government Income
Survey/Created	C
Reliability	1
Unit of Observation	H

Description This variable represents the combined income after taxes and government transfers all individuals in the household 16 years of age and older.

Method

This variable is the sum of total family income from labor earnings, asset flows, the imputed rental value of owner occupied housing, private transfers, public transfers, and social security pensions minus total family taxes.

Labor earnings include wages and salary from all employment including training, self-employment income, bonuses, overtime, and profit-sharing.

Asset flows include income from interest, dividends, and rent.

Imputed rental value of owner occupied housing is a respondent supplied estimate of monthly rental value of their dwelling. This estimate is annualized to obtain the imputed rental value of owner occupied housing.

Private transfers include payments from individuals outside of the household. Though not reported, this income most likely includes alimony and child support payments.

Public transfers include housing allowances, child benefits, subsistence assistance from the Social Welfare Authority, special circumstances benefits from the Social Welfare Authority, government student assistance, maternity benefits, unemployment benefits, unemployment assistance, and unemployment subsistence allowance.

Social security pensions include payments from old age, disability, and widowhood pension schemes.

The tax burdens provided here are based upon updated and modified tax calculation routines developed by Schwarze. The tax burden includes income taxes and payroll taxes (health, unemployment, and retirement insurance taxes). These routines are described in Schwarze (1995).

Household post-government income can have negative values.

This variable is in current year Deutschmarks.

This variable is missing for the 1990 and 1991 E. German sample.

Format: .M (-2.22) = Item non-response
.S (-3.33) = Survey non-response

This algorithm omits individuals with survey non-responses.

Equivalent Data File Variable Definitions:
I11103__ = Household Labor Earnings
I11104__ = Household Asset Income
I11105__ = Household Imputed Rental Value
I11106__ = Household Private Transfers
I11107__ = Household Public Transfers
I11108__ = Household Social Security Pensions
I11109__ = Total Household Taxes

Unweighted Statistics

1984 algorithm: I1110284 = I1110384 + I1110484 + I1110584 + I1110684 + I1110784 + I1110884 - I1110984

```
Variable          N  Nmiss          Mean
---------------------------------------
I1110284      15332  13560      41855.72
```

1985 algorithm: I1110285 = I1110385 + I1110485 + I1110585 + I1110685 I1110785 + I1110885 - I1110985

```
Variable          N  Nmiss          Mean
---------------------------------------
I1110285      13741  15151      43952.61
```

1986 algorithm: I1110286 = I1110386 + I1110486 + I1110586 + I1110686 + I1110786 + I1110886 - I1110986

```
Variable          N  Nmiss          Mean
---------------------------------------
I1110286      13088  15804      45232.64
```

1987 algorithm: I1110287 = I1110385 + I1110485 + I1110585 + I1110685 + I1110787 + I1110887 - I1110987

```
Variable          N  Nmiss          Mean
---------------------------------------
I1110287      12866  16026      48144.41
```

1988 algorithm: I1110288 = I1110388 + I1110488 + I1110588 + I1110688 + I1110788 + I1110888 - I1110988

```
Variable          N  Nmiss          Mean
---------------------------------------
I1110288      12222  16670      49065.85
```

Comparable Variables GSOEP

Variable Name I1110384 - I1110397

Variable Label Household Labor Income

Survey/Created C

Reliability 1

Unit of Observation H

Description This variable represents the combined labor income of all individuals in the household 16 years of age and older.

Method

Labor earnings include wages and salary from all employment including training, primary and secondary jobs, and self-employment, plus income from bonuses, overtime, and profit-sharing.

Specifically labor earnings is the sum of income from primary job, secondary job, self-employment, 13th month pay, 14th month pay, Christmas bonus pay, holiday bonus pay, miscellaneous bonus pay, and profit-sharing income.

This variable is in current year Deutschmarks.

This variable is missing for the 1990 and 1991 E. German sample.

Format: .M (-2.22) = Item non-response
.S (-3.33) = Survey non-response

Comparable Variables GSOEP

Variable Name I1110484 - I1110497

Variable Label Household Asset Income

Survey/Created C

Reliability 1

Unit of Observation H

Description This variable represents the household asset income reported by the head of the household.

Method

Asset flows include income from interest, dividends, and rent.

After 1984 respondents who could not estimate their interest and dividend income directly were asked to select a range from a set of categories. Their choices were:

under 500 DM
500 to 2,000 DM
2,000 to 5,000 DM
5,000 to 10,000 DM
10,000 DM and over

These respondents are assigned an interest and dividend amount based on the median value of the continuous variable, among those who reported one, for their income range.

Rental income is the amount of income from rent minus any operation and maintenance costs.

In 1991 income from rent and operation and maintenance costs were not asked. If the respondent was interviewed in 1990, 1991, and 1992 and reported having rental income or operation and maintenance costs for 1990 and 1992, the average of the 1990 and 1992 values are assigned to 1991. If the respondent was interviewed in only two of the years, one of the years being 1991, and reported having rental income or operation and maintenance costs, then rental income or operation and maintenance costs for that year are assigned to 1991.

This variable is in current year Deutschmarks.

This variable is missing for the 1990 and 1991 E. German sample.

Format: .M (-2.22) = Item non-response
.S (-3.33) = Survey non-response

Comparable Variables GSOEP

Variable Name	I1110584 - I1110597
Variable Label	Household Imputed Rental Value
Survey/Created	C
Reliability	1
Unit of Observation	H

Description This variable represents the imputed rental value of owner occupied housing.

Method

Imputed rental value of owner occupied housing is a respondent supplied estimate of the monthly rent of the respondent's dwelling. This estimate is annualized to obtain the imputed rental value of owner occupied housing.

In 1984 the estimated monthly rent of owner occupied housing is not asked. If the respondent was a home-owner in 1984 and in 1985, the 1985 estimated monthly rent is assigned to 1984.

This variable is in current year Deutschmarks.

This variable is missing for the 1990 and 1991 E. German sample.

Format: .M (-2.22) = Item non-response
.S (-3.33) = Survey non-response

Comparable Variables GSOEP

Variable Name	I1110684 - I1110697
Variable Label	Household Private Transfers
Survey/Created	C
Reliability	1
Unit of Observation	H

Description This variable represents the combined private transfers of all individuals in the household 16 years of age and older.

Method

Private transfers consists of income received from persons outside of the interviewed household. Though not reported, this income most likely includes alimony and child support payments.

This variable is in current year Deutschmarks.

This variable is missing for the 1990 and 1991 E. German sample.

Format:

.M	(-2.22)	=	Item non-response
.S	(-3.33)	=	Survey non-response

Comparable Variables GSOEP

Variable Name	I1110784 - I1110797
Variable Label	Household Public Transfers
Survey/Created	C
Reliability	1
Unit of Observation	H

Description This variable represents the combined public transfers of all individuals in the household 16 years of age and older.

Method

Public transfers include housing allowances, child benefits, subsistence assistance from the Social Welfare Authority, special circumstances benefits from the Social Welfare Authority, government student assistance, maternity benefits, unemployment benefits, unemployment assistance, and unemployment subsistence allowance.

Public Transfers are the sum of individual public transfers **--** student grants, maternity benefits, unemployment benefits, unemployment assistance, and subsistence allowance **--** over all individuals in the household, plus household benefits **--** housing allowances, child benefits, subsistence assistance, and support for special circumstances.

In 1984 the amount of child benefits is not asked. Child benefits for this year were imputed using information on the number of children in the household and the number of months the benefits were received.

In 1992 through 1996 the amounts of subsistence assistance and special circumstances benefits are not asked. These values have been filled in with imputed values for total social welfare income.

This variable is in current year Deutschmarks.

This variable is missing for the 1990 and 1991 E. German sample.

Format: .M (-2.22) = Item non-response
.S (-3.33) = Survey non-response

Comparable Variables GSOEP

Variable Name	I1110884 - I1110897
Variable Label	Household Social Security Pensions
Survey/Created	C
Reliability	1
Unit of Observation	H

Description This variable represents the combined social security pensions of all individuals in the household 16 years of age and older.

Method

Social security pensions are the sum of old-age, disability, and widowhood social security pensions.

This variable is in current year Deutschmarks.

This variable is missing for the 1990 and 1991 E. German sample.

Format:	.M	(-2.22)	=	Item non-response
	.S	(-3.33)	=	Survey non-response

Comparable Variables GSOEP

Variable Name	I1110984 - I1110997
Variable Label	Total Household Taxes
Survey/Created	C
Reliability	1
Unit of Observation	H

Description This variable includes federal income taxes and payroll taxes (e.g. health, unemployment, and retirement insurance taxes) of all individuals in the household 16 years of age and older.

Method

The tax estimates come from Schwarze (1995). Taxes are estimated for each tax unit within the household and then summed over all tax units within the household to arrive at a total household tax burden. The estimated tax burdens include federal income taxes and payroll taxes (e.g. health, unemployment, and retirement insurance taxes). These routines are described in Schwarze (1995). No algorithms are provided for the tax estimates.

This variable is in current year Deutschmarks.

This variable is missing for the 1990 and 1991 E. German sample.

Format:	.M	(-2.22)	=	Item non-response
	.S	(-3.33)	=	Survey non-response

Comparable Variables GSOEP

Variable Name	I1111084 - I1111097
Variable Label	Individual Labor Earnings
Survey/Created	C
Reliability	1
Unit of Observation	I

Description This variable represents the labor earnings of individuals in the household 16 years of age and older.

Method

Labor earnings include wages and salary from all employment including training, primary and secondary jobs, and self-employment, plus income from bonuses, overtime, and profit-sharing.

Specifically labor earnings is the sum of income from primary job, secondary job, self-employment, 13th month pay, 14th month pay, Christmas bonus pay, holiday bonus pay, miscellaneous bonus pay, and profit-sharing income.

This variable is in current year Deutschmarks.

This variable is missing for the 1990 and 1991 E. German sample.

Format: .M (-2.22) = Item non-response
.S (-3.33) = Survey non-response

Comparable Variables GSOEP

Variable Name	I1111184 - I1111197
Variable Label	Household Federal Taxes
Survey/Created	C
Reliability	1
Unit of Observation	H

Description This variable includes federal income taxes of all individuals in the household 16 years of age and older.

Method

The tax estimates come from Schwarze (1995). Taxes are estimated for each tax unit within the household and then summed over all tax units within the household to arrive at a total household tax burden. The estimated tax burdens include federal income taxes. These routines are described in Schwarze (1995). No algorithms are provided for the tax estimates.

This variable is in current year Deutschmarks.

This variable is missing for the 1990 and 1991 E. German sample.

Format:				
	.M	(-2.22)	=	Item non-response
	.S	(-3.33)	=	Survey non-response

Comparable Variables GSOEP

Variable Name	I1111284 - I1111297
Variable Label	Household Social Security Taxes
Survey/Created	C
Reliability	1
Unit of Observation	H

Description This variable includes social security taxes (payroll taxes) of all individuals in the household 16 years of age and older.

Method

The tax estimates come from Schwarze (1995). Taxes are estimated for each tax unit within the household and then summed over all tax units within the household to arrive at a total household tax burden. The estimated tax burdens include social security taxes (e.g. health, unemployment, and retirement insurance taxes). These routines are described in Schwarze (1995). No algorithms are provided for the tax estimates.

This variable is in current year Deutschmarks.

This variable is missing for the 1990 and 1991 E. German sample.

Format: .M (-2.22) = Item non-response
.S (-3.33) = Survey non-response

Comparable Variables GSOEP

Variable Name I1111384 - I1111397

Variable Label Household Post-Government Income (TAXSIM)

Survey/Created

Reliability

Unit of Observation

Description This variable represents the combined income after taxes (TAXSIM) and government transfers all individuals in the household 16 years of age and older.

Method

Income taxes were not estimated for the GSOEP using the National Bureau of Economic Research (NBER) TAXSIM Model. This variable is not available in the GSOEP.

Format: N/A

Comparable Variables GSOEP

Variable Name I1111484 - I1111497

Variable Label Total Household Taxes (TAXSIM)

Survey/Created

Reliability

Unit of Observation

Description This variable includes federal income taxes and payroll taxes (e.g. health, unemployment, and retirement insurance taxes) of all individuals in the household 16 years of age and older.

Method

Income taxes were not estimated for the GSOEP using the National Bureau of Economic Research (NBER) TAXSIM Model. This variable is not available in the GSOEP.

Format: N/A

Comparable Variables GSOEP

Variable Name I1111584 - I1111597

Variable Label Household State Taxes (TAXSIM)

Survey/Created

Reliability

Unit of Observation

Description This variable includes state income taxes (TAXSIM) of all individuals in the household 16 years of age and older.

Method

State income taxes were not estimated for the GSOEP using the National Bureau of Economic Research (NBER) TAXSIM Model. This variable is not available in the GSOEP.

Format: N/A

Comparable Variables GSOEP

Variable Name I1111684 - I1111697

Variable Label Household Federal Taxes (TAXSIM)

Survey/Created

Reliability

Unit of Observation

Description This variable includes federal income taxes (TAXSIM) of all individuals in the household 16 years of age and older.

Method

Federal income taxes were not estimated for the GSOEP using the National Bureau of Economic Research (NBER) TAXSIM Model. This variable is not available in the GSOEP.

Format: N/A

Comparable Variables GSOEP

Variable Name	I1120184 - I1120197
Variable Label	Impute Household Pre-Government Income
Survey/Created	C
Reliability	1
Unit of Observation	H

Description This variable indicates how many components of household pre-government income, if any, are imputed or missing and treated as zero.

Method

The row and column imputation procedure (Little and Su, 1989) is used to fill in missing values. In cases where an income component is missing and cannot be imputed, the missing component is treated as an implicit zero in the aggregate income variable.

A code of ‘1' indicates that one component of the aggregate income variable is imputed or missing and treated as zero. A code of ‘2' indicates that two components of the aggregate income variable are imputed or missing and treated as zero.

The components of household pre-government income are household labor income, household asset income, household imputed rental value, and household private transfers. These components can be found in the Equivalent Data File.

This variable is missing for the 1990 and 1991 E. German sample.

Format:

.M	(-2)	=	Item non-response
.S	(-3)	=	Survey non-response
0		=	Not Imputed
1		=	1 Comp Imputed/Missing
2		=	2 Comp Imputed/Missing
3		=	3 Comp Imputed/Missing
4		=	4 Comp Imputed/Missing

Comparable Variables GSOEP

Variable Name	I1120284 - I1120297
Variable Label	Impute Household Post-Government Income
Survey/Created	C
Reliability	1
Unit of Observation	H

Description This variable indicates how many components of household post-government income, if any, are imputed or missing and treated as zero.

Method

The row and column imputation procedure (Little and Su, 1989) is used to fill in missing values. In cases where an income component is missing and cannot be imputed, the missing component is treated as an implicit zero in the aggregate income variable.

A code of ‘1' indicates that one component of the aggregate income variable is imputed or missing and treated as zero. A code of ‘2' indicates that two components of the aggregate income variable are imputed or missing and treated as zero.

The components of household post-government income are household labor income, household asset income, household imputed rental value, household private transfers, household public transfers, household social security pensions, and household taxes. These components can be found in the Equivalent Data File.

This variable is missing for the 1990 and 1991 E. German sample.

Format:

.M	(-2) =	Item non-response
.S	(-3) =	Survey non-response
0	=	Not Imputed
1	=	1 Comp Imputed/Missing
2	=	2 Comp Imputed/Missing
3	=	3 Comp Imputed/Missing
4	=	4 Comp Imputed/Missing

Comparable Variables GSOEP

Variable Name	I1120384 - I1120397
Variable Label	Impute Household Labor Income
Survey/Created	C
Reliability	1
Unit of Observation	H

Description This variable indicates which components of household labor income, if any, are imputed or missing and treated as zero.

Method

The row and column imputation procedure (Little and Su, 1989) is used to fill in missing values. In cases where an income component is missing and cannot be imputed, the missing component is treated as an implicit zero in the aggregate income variable.

A code of '10' indicates that the first component of the aggregate income variable is missing, cannot be imputed, and is treated as zero in the aggregate. A code of '11' indicates that the first component of the aggregate income variable is imputed. When more than one component of the aggregate income variable is imputed or missing and treated as zero the codes 1000-1111 are used. A code of '1000' indicates that no components are imputed but that more than one component is missing. A code of '1100' indicates that at least one component is missing and at least one component is imputed. Finally a code of '1111' indicates that no components are missing but that more than one component is imputed.

The components of household labor income are ordered as income from primary job, income from secondary job, income from self-employment, military pay, 13th month pay, 14th month pay, Christmas bonus pay, holiday bonus pay, miscellaneous bonus pay, and profit-sharing income. These components can be found in the GSOEP.
This variable is missing for the 1990 and 1991 E. German sample.

Format: .M (-2) = Item non-response
.S (-3) = Survey non-response

0	=	Not Imputed	61	=	6th Comp-Imputed
10	=	1st Comp-Missing	70	=	7th Comp-Missing
11	=	1st Comp-Imputed	71	=	7th Comp-Imputed
20	=	2nd Comp-Missing	80	=	8th Comp-Missing
21	=	2nd Comp-Imputed	81	=	8th Comp-Imputed
30	=	3rd Comp-Missing	90	=	9th Comp-Missing
31	=	3rd Comp-Imputed	91	=	9th Comp-Imputed
40	=	4th Comp-Missing	100	=	10thComp-Missing
41	=	4th Comp-Imputed	101	=	10thComp-Imputed
50	=	5th Comp-Missing	1000	=	> 1 Miss-No Imp
51	=	5th Comp-Imputed	1100	=	>=1 Miss and Imp
60	=	6th Comp-Missing	1111	=	> 1 Imp-No Miss

Comparable Variables GSOEP

Variable Name I1120484 - I1120497

Variable Label Impute Household Asset Income

Survey/Created C

Reliability 1

Unit of Observation H

Description This variable indicates which components of household asset income, if any, are imputed or missing and treated as zero.

Method

The row and column imputation procedure (Little and Su, 1989) is used to fill in missing values. In cases where an income component is missing and cannot be imputed, the missing component is treated as an implicit zero in the aggregate income variable.

A code of ‘10' indicates that the first component of the aggregate income variable is missing, cannot be imputed, and is treated as zero in the aggregate. A code of ‘11' indicates that the first component of the aggregate income variable is imputed. When more than one component of the aggregate income variable is imputed or missing and treated as zero the codes 1000-1111 are used. A code of ‘1000' indicates that no components are imputed but that more than one component is missing. A code of ‘1100' indicates that at least one component is missing and at least one component is imputed. Finally a code of ‘1111' indicates that no components are missing but that more than one component is imputed.

The components of household asset income are ordered as rental income, operation and maintenance costs, and interest/dividend income. These components can be found in the GSOEP.

This variable is missing for the 1990 and 1991 E. German sample.

Format:

.M (-2)	=	Item non-response
.S (-3)	=	Survey non-response
0	=	Not Imputed
10	=	1st Comp-Missing
11	=	1st Comp-Imputed
20	=	2nd Comp-Missing
21	=	2nd Comp-Imputed
30	=	3rd Comp-Missing
31	=	3rd Comp-Imputed
1000	=	> 1 Miss-No Imp
1100	=	>=1 Miss and Imp
1111	=	> 1 Imp-No Miss

Comparable Variables GSOEP

Variable Name I1120584 - I1120597

Variable Label Impute Household Imputed Rental Value

Survey/Created C

Reliability 1

Unit of Observation H

Description This variable indicates which components of household imputed rental value, if any, are imputed or missing and treated as zero.

Method

The row and column imputation procedure (Little and Su, 1989) is used to fill in missing values. In cases where an income component is missing and cannot be imputed, the missing component is treated as an implicit zero in the aggregate income variable.

A code of ‘10' indicates that the first component of the aggregate income variable is missing, cannot be imputed, and is treated as zero in the aggregate. A code of ‘11' indicates that the first component of the aggregate income variable is imputed. When more than one component of the aggregate income variable is imputed or missing and treated as zero the codes 1000-1111 are used. A code of ‘1000' indicates that no components are imputed but that more than one component is missing. A code of ‘1100' indicates that at least one component is missing and at least one component is imputed. Finally a code of ‘1111' indicates that no components are missing but that more than one component is imputed.

The component of household imputed rental value is the monthly rent of the respondent’s dwelling. This component can be found in the GSOEP.

This variable is missing for the 1990 and 1991 E. German sample.

Format:

.M (-2)	=	Item non-response
.S (-3)	=	Survey non-response
0	=	Not Imputed
10	=	1st Comp-Missing
11	=	1st Comp-Imputed
1000	=	> 1 Miss-No Imp
1100	=	>=1 Miss and Imp
1111	=	> 1 Imp-No Miss

Comparable Variables GSOEP

Variable Name I1120684 - I1120697

Variable Label Impute Household Private Transfers

Survey/Created C

Reliability 1

Unit of Observation H

Description This variable indicates which components of household private transfers, if any, are imputed or missing and treated as zero.

Method

The row and column imputation procedure (Little and Su, 1989) is used to fill in missing values. In cases where an income component is missing and cannot be imputed, the missing component is treated as an implicit zero in the aggregate income variable.

A code of ‘10' indicates that the first component of the aggregate income variable is missing, cannot be imputed, and is treated as zero in the aggregate. A code of ‘11' indicates that the first component of the aggregate income variable is imputed. When more than one component of the aggregate income variable is imputed or missing and treated as zero the codes 1000-1111 are used. A code of ‘1000' indicates that no components are imputed but that more than one component is missing. A code of ‘1100' indicates that at least one component is missing and at least one component is imputed. Finally a code of ‘1111' indicates that no components are missing but that more than one component is imputed.

The component of household private transfers is income received from outside of the household. This component can be found in the GSOEP.

This variable is missing for the 1990 and 1991 E. German sample.

Format:

.M (-2)	=	Item non-response
.S (-3)	=	Survey non-response
0	=	Not Imputed
10	=	1st Comp-Missing
11	=	1st Comp-Imputed
1000	=	> 1 Miss-No Imp
1100	=	>=1 Miss and Imp
1111	=	> 1 Imp-No Miss

Comparable Variables GSOEP

Variable Name I1120784 - I1120797

Variable Label Impute Household Public Transfers

Survey/Created C

Reliability 1

Unit of Observation H

Description This variable indicates which components of household public transfers, if any, are imputed or missing and treated as zero.

Method

The row and column imputation procedure (Little and Su, 1989) is used to fill in missing values. In cases where an income component is missing and cannot be imputed, the missing component is treated as an implicit zero in the aggregate income variable.

A code of ‘10' indicates that the first component of the aggregate income variable is missing, cannot be imputed, and is treated as zero in the aggregate. A code of ‘11' indicates that the first component of the aggregate income variable is imputed. When more than one component of the aggregate income variable is imputed or missing and treated as zero the codes 1000-1111 are used. A code of ‘1000' indicates that no components are imputed but that more than one component is missing. A code of ‘1100' indicates that at least one component is missing and at least one component is imputed. Finally a code of ‘1111' indicates that no components are missing but that more than one component is imputed.

The components of household public transfers are ordered as government student assistance, maternity benefits, unemployment benefits, unemployment assistance, unemployment subsistence allowance, early retirement benefits, housing allowances, child benefits, subsistence assistance from the Social Welfare Authority, and special circumstances benefits from the Social Welfare Authority. These components can be found in the GSOEP.
This variable is missing for the 1990 and 1991 E. German sample.

Format: .M (-2) = Item non-response
.S (-3) = Survey non-response

0	=	Not Imputed	61	=	6th Comp-Imputed
10	=	1st Comp-Missing	70	=	7th Comp-Missing
11	=	1st Comp-Imputed	71	=	7th Comp-Imputed
20	=	2nd Comp-Missing	80	=	8th Comp-Missing
21	=	2nd Comp-Imputed	81	=	8th Comp-Imputed
30	=	3rd Comp-Missing	90	=	9th Comp-Missing
31	=	3rd Comp-Imputed	91	=	9th Comp-Imputed
40	=	4th Comp-Missing	100	=	10thComp-Missing
41	=	4th Comp-Imputed	101	=	10thComp-Imputed
50	=	5th Comp-Missing	1000	=	> 1 Miss-No Imp
51	=	5th Comp-Imputed	1100	=	>=1 Miss and Imp
60	=	6th Comp-Missing	1111	=	> 1 Imp-No Miss

Comparable Variables GSOEP

Variable Name	I1120884 - I1120897
Variable Label	Impute Household Social Security Pensions
Survey/Created	C
Reliability	1
Unit of Observation	H

Description This variable indicates which components of household social security pensions, if any, are imputed or missing and treated as zero.

Method

The row and column imputation procedure (Little and Su, 1989) is used to fill in missing values. In cases where an income component is missing and cannot be imputed, the missing component is treated as an implicit zero in the aggregate income variable.

A code of ‘10' indicates that the first component of the aggregate income variable is missing, cannot be imputed, and is treated as zero in the aggregate. A code of ‘11' indicates that the first component of the aggregate income variable is imputed. When more than one component of the aggregate income variable is imputed or missing and treated as zero the codes 1000-1111 are used. A code of ‘1000' indicates that no components are imputed but that more than one component is missing. A code of ‘1100' indicates that at least one component is missing and at least one component is imputed. Finally a code of ‘1111' indicates that no components are missing but that more than one component is imputed.

The components of household social security pensions are ordered as social security pensions for old-age and widowhood. These components can be found in the GSOEP.

This variable is missing for the 1990 and 1991 E. German sample.

Format:	.M (-2)	=	Item non-response
	.S (-3)	=	Survey non-response
	0	=	Not Imputed
	10	=	1st Comp-Missing
	11	=	1st Comp-Imputed
	20	=	2nd Comp-Missing
	21	=	2nd Comp-Imputed
	1000	=	> 1 Miss-No Imp
	1100	=	>=1 Miss and Imp
	1111	=	> 1 Imp-No Miss

Comparable Variables GSOEP

Variable Name I1120984 - I1120997

Variable Label Impute Total Household Taxes

Survey/Created

Reliability

Unit of Observation

Description This variable indicates which components of total household taxes, if any, are imputed or missing and treated as zero.

Method

This variable is not available. Total household taxes are not imputed using the row and column imputation procedure.

Format: N/A

Comparable Variables GSOEP

Variable Name	I1121084 - I1121097
Variable Label	Impute Individual Labor Earnings
Survey/Created	C
Reliability	1
Unit of Observation	I

Description This variable indicates which components of individual labor earnings, if any, are imputed or missing and treated as zero.

Method

The row and column imputation procedure (Little and Su, 1989) is used to fill in missing values. In cases where an income component is missing and cannot be imputed, the missing component is treated as an implicit zero in the aggregate income variable.

A code of ‘10' indicates that the first component of the aggregate income variable is missing, cannot be imputed, and is treated as zero in the aggregate. A code of ‘11' indicates that the first component of the aggregate income variable is imputed. When more than one component of the aggregate income variable is imputed or missing and treated as zero the codes 1000-1111 are used. A code of ‘1000' indicates that no components are imputed but that more than one component is missing. A code of ‘1100' indicates that at least one component is missing and at least one component is imputed. Finally a code of ‘1111' indicates that no components are missing but that more than one component is imputed.

The components of individual labor earnings are ordered as income from primary job, income from secondary job, income from self-employment, military pay, 13th month pay, 14th month pay, Christmas bonus pay, holiday bonus pay, miscellaneous bonus pay, and profit-sharing income. These components can be found in the GSOEP.
This variable is missing for the 1990 and 1991 E. German sample.

Format: .M (-2) = Item non-response
.S (-3) = Survey non-response

0	=	Not Imputed	61	=	6th Comp-Imputed
10	=	1st Comp-Missing	70	=	7th Comp-Missing
11	=	1st Comp-Imputed	71	=	7th Comp-Imputed
20	=	2nd Comp-Missing	80	=	8th Comp-Missing
21	=	2nd Comp-Imputed	81	=	8th Comp-Imputed
30	=	3rd Comp-Missing	90	=	9th Comp-Missing
31	=	3rd Comp-Imputed	91	=	9th Comp-Imputed
40	=	4th Comp-Missing	100	=	10thComp-Missing
41	=	4th Comp-Imputed	101	=	10thComp-Imputed
50	=	5th Comp-Missing	1000	=	> 1 Miss-No Imp
51	=	5th Comp-Imputed	1100	=	>=1 Miss and Imp
60	=	6th Comp-Missing	1111	=	> 1 Imp-No Miss

Comparable Variables GSOEP

Variable Name	W1110184 - W1110197
Variable Label	Individual Weight
Survey/Created	S
Reliability	1
Unit of Observation	I

Description Indicates the individual's sample weight.

Method

Individual weights to compensate for unequal probabilities of selection and sample attrition are necessary to obtain populations based statistics.

The GSOEP Public Use Data are a 95 percent sample of the original panel. Therefore, to ensure that any weighted sample represents the total sample all weights have been multiplied by 1.05 ~(1/.95).

These weights should be used for cross-sectional analyses that include all GSOEP samples — W. German sample, foreign oversample, E. German sample, and immigrant sample (A, B, C, and D). For analyses that include only the W. German sample and foreign oversample (A and B), these weights needs to be readjusted. To readjust these weights multiply them by 1.053.

For a more detailed discussion of weighting issues in the GSOEP please see *Desktop Companion to the German Socio-Economic Panel Study (GSOEP)*.

Format: .M (-2) = Item non-response
.S (-3) = Survey non-response

Comparable Variables		GSOEP
Variable Name	W1110284 - W1110297	
Variable Label	Household Weight	
Survey/Created	S	
Reliability	1	
Unit of Observation	H	

Description Indicates the household's sample weight.

Method

Household weights to compensate for unequal probabilities of selection and sample attrition are necessary to obtain populations based statistics.

The GSOEP Public Use Data are a 95 percent sample of the original panel. Therefore, to ensure that any weighted sample represents the total sample all weights have been multiplied by 1.05 ~ (1/.95).

These weights should be used for cross-sectional analyses that include all GSOEP samples — W. German sample, foreign oversample, E. German sample, and immigrant sample (A, B, C, and D). For analyses that include only the W. German sample and foreign oversample (A and B), these weights needs to be readjusted. To readjust these weights multiply them by 1.053.

For a more detailed discussion of weighting issues in the GSOEP please see *Desktop Companion to the German Socio-Economic Panel Study (GSOEP)*.

Format: .M (-2) = Item non-response
.S (-3) = Survey non-response

Comparable Variables GSOEP

Variable Name W1110384 - W1110397

Variable Label Longitudinal Weight

Survey/Created S

Reliability 1

Unit of Observation I

Description Indicates the individual's longitudinal sample weight.

Method

Longitudinal weights in the GSOEP are constructed using staying factors. The staying factor is the inverse of the probability that an individual participated in the named year. By themselves, W1110384-W1110394 are only staying factors.

To properly weight a sample of individuals represented in five years of the survey (1986 through 1990), for example, create a longitudinal weight by multiplying the individual weight in 1986 by the staying factors in 1987, 1988, 1989, and 1990.

Example: longitudinal weight = W1110186*W1110387*W1110388*W1110389*W1110390

The created longitudinal weight should be used with any longitudinal sample.

For a more detailed discussion of weighting issues in the GSOEP please see *Desktop Companion to the German Socio-Economic Panel Study (GSOEP)*.

Format: .M (-2) = Item non-response
.S (-3) = Survey non-response

Comparable Variables GSOEP

Variable Name	W1110484 **-** W1110497
Variable Label	Population Factor
Survey/Created	C
Reliability	1
Unit of Observation	H

Description Population factor scales the weights up to be representative of the total population in Germany in a given year.

Method

The population factor is computed by dividing the total civilian population in Germany by the sum of the individual weights over the entire sample for a given year.

This variable should be used in combination with the individual weight to obtain the actual number of people in the population who have a particular attribute.

Example: W1110184 * W1110484

Format:

.M	(-2) =	Item non-response
.S	(-3) =	Survey non-response

Comparable Variables GSOEP

Variable Name W1110584 - W1110597

Variable Label Individual Weight - Immigrant Sample

Survey/Created S

Reliability 1

Unit of Observation I

Description Indicates the individual's weight for the immigrant sample.

Method

Individual weights to compensate for unequal probabilities of selection and sample attrition are necessary to obtain populations based statistics.

The GSOEP Public Use Data are a 95 percent sample of the original panel. Therefore, to ensure that any weighted sample represents the total sample all weights are multiplied by 1.05 ~(1/.95).

These weights should be used when analyses include only the immigrant sample (D).

For a more detailed discussion of weighting issues in the GSOEP please see *Desktop Companion to the German Socio-Economic Panel Study (GSOEP)*.

Format: .M (-2) = Item non-response
.S (-3) = Survey non-response

Comparable Variables GSOEP

Variable Name W1110684 - W1110697

Variable Label Household Weight - Immigrant Sample

Survey/Created S

Reliability 1

Unit of Observation I

Description Indicates the household's weight for the immigrant sample.

Method

Household weights to compensate for unequal probabilities of selection and sample attrition are necessary to obtain populations based statistics.

The GSOEP Public Use Data are a 95 percent sample of the original panel. Therefore, to ensure that any weighted sample represents the total sample all weights are multiplied by 1.05 ~(1/.95).

These weights should be used when analyses include only the immigrant sample (D).

For a more detailed discussion of weighting issues in the GSOEP please see *Desktop Companion to the German Socio-Economic Panel Study (GSOEP)*.

Format: .M (-2) = Item non-response
.S (-3) = Survey non-response

Comparable Variables GSOEP

Variable Name	W1111084 - W1111097
Variable Label	Detailed Official U.S. Equivalence Weight
Survey/Created	C
Reliability	1
Unit of Observation	H

Description Detailed official U.S. household equivalence weight based upon the United States census poverty thresholds. This scale assigns equivalence weights by household size and household composition.

Method

The weight is computed based upon the number of adult respondents and children under the age of 16 in a GSOEP household at the time of the survey. Census poverty thresholds are taken from the U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census (1991). Poverty in the United States, 1990, Current Population Reports, Series P-60, No. 175, Washington, D.C. (August).

To obtain equivalent household income, divide the equivalence scale weight into the household income variable.

Example: $\dfrac{I1110284}{W1111084}$

Format: .M (-2) = Item non-response
.S (-3) = Survey non-response

Comparable Variables GSOEP

Variable Name W1111184 - W1111197

Variable Label General Official U.S. Equivalence Weight

Survey/Created C

Reliability 1

Unit of Observation H

Description General official U.S. equivalence scale based upon the United States poverty thresholds. This scale is a more general version of the equivalence scale used in variables W1111084 - W1111094. It is based on household size but not household composition.

Method

The weight is computed based upon the number of adult respondents and children under the age of 16 in a GSOEP household at the time of the survey. The chart below compares values of this equivalence scale for different household sizes to those of other equivalence scales contained in this file.

	W11111__	W11112__	W11113__		W11114__	
D11106__	U.S./GDR	U.S./GDR	U.S.	Germany	U.S.	Germany
1	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
2	1.28	1.81	1.49	1.48	1.41	1.41
3	1.57	2.44	1.81	1.73	1.73	1.73
4	2.01	3.08	1.99	1.89	2.00	2.00
5	2.38	3.71	2.01	1.98	2.24	2.24
6 or more	2.68	4.35	2.00	1.93	2.45	2.45

To obtain equivalent household income, divide the equivalence scale weight into the household income variable.

Example: $\dfrac{I1110284}{W1111184}$

Format: .M (-2) = Item non-response
.S (-3) = Survey non-response

Comparable Variables GSOEP

Variable Name W1111284 - W1111297

Variable Label Official German Equivalence Weight

Survey/Created C

Reliability 1

Unit of Observation H

Description Official household equivalence weight based upon the German public welfare law (BSHG) which sets forth the guidelines for determining a person's "basic needs."

Method

Germany has no official poverty lines or equivalence scales. The weight is computed based upon the BSHG (§ 22 BSHG as well as accompanying statutes) rules governing the level of benefits for different types of households. Household type is determined by the number of adult respondents and children under the age of 16 in a GSOEP household at the time of the survey. The benefits for dependents living in a welfare beneficiary's household are determined by a "progressive reduction" method. The chart below compares values of this equivalence scale for different household sizes to those of other equivalence scales contained in this file.

	W11111__	W11112__	W11113__		W11114__	
D11106__	U.S./GDR	U.S./GDR	U.S.	Germany	U.S.	Germany
1	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
2	1.28	1.81	1.49	1.48	1.41	1.41
3	1.57	2.44	1.81	1.73	1.73	1.73
4	2.01	3.08	1.99	1.89	2.00	2.00
5	2.38	3.71	2.01	1.98	2.24	2.24
6 or more	2.68	4.35	2.00	1.93	2.45	2.45

To obtain equivalent household income, divide the equivalence scale weight into the household income variable.

Example: $\dfrac{I1110284}{W1111284}$

Format: .M (-2) = Item non-response
.S (-3) = Survey non-response

Comparable Variables GSOEP

Variable Name W1111384 - W1111397

Variable Label ELES Equivalence Weight

Survey/Created C

Reliability 1

Unit of Observation H

Description Household equivalence weight developed by Merz et al. (1993).

Method

The equivalence scale estimation that produces these weights is based on the West German Income and Consumption Survey (Einkommens und Verbrauchsstichprobe (EVS)). These scales were developed by Merz, Gardner, Smeeding, Faik and Johnson (1993). While the Merz et al. (1993) approach results in different scales for the U.S. and Germany, the scales are based on a consistent method, with adjustments for differences in scale economies determined by actual consumption patterns. Household size is determined by the number of adult respondents and children under the age of 16 in a GSOEP household at the time of the survey. The chart below compares values of this equivalence scale for different household sizes to those of other equivalence scales contained in this file.

	W11111__	W11112__	W11113__		W11114__	
D11106__	U.S./GDR	U.S./GDR	U.S.	Germany	U.S.	Germany
1	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
2	1.28	1.81	1.49	1.48	1.41	1.41
3	1.57	2.44	1.81	1.73	1.73	1.73
4	2.01	3.08	1.99	1.89	2.00	2.00
5	2.38	3.71	2.01	1.98	2.24	2.24
6 or more	2.68	4.35	2.00	1.93	2.45	2.45

To obtain equivalent household income, divide the equivalence scale weight into the household income variable.

Example: $\frac{I1110284}{W1111384}$

Format: .M (-2) = Item non-response
.S (-3) = Survey non-response

Comparable Variables GSOEP

Variable Name W1111484 - W1111497

Variable Label OECD Equivalence Weight

Survey/Created C

Reliability 1

Unit of Observation H

Description Household equivalence weight based upon a single international scale.

Method

The weight is based upon a scale developed in Buhmann et al. (1988). The scale is characterized by the following equation:

$$EI = \frac{D}{S^e}$$

Where equivalent income (EI) equals total disposable household income (D) divided by household size (S) raised to the power (*e*). The parameter (*e*) represents the elasticity of the scale rate with respect to household size. Household size is determined by the number of adult respondents and children under the age of 16 in a GSOEP household at the time of the survey. Recent international studies on income inequality and poverty sponsored by the OECD (e.g., Förster 1990; Atkinson et al. 1994), and the Statistical Office of the European Commission (Hagenaars et al. 1994) and the Ruggles (1990) study of the United States use this type of exponential equivalence scale. We adopt a value of *e* equal to .5, which is most commonly used in international comparisons. The chart below compares values of this equivalence scale for different household sizes to those of other equivalence scales contained in this file.

	W11111__	W11112__	W11113__		W11114__	
D11106__	U.S./GDR	U.S./GDR	U.S.	Germany	U.S.	Germany
1	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
2	1.28	1.81	1.49	1.48	1.41	1.41
3	1.57	2.44	1.81	1.73	1.73	1.73
4	2.01	3.08	1.99	1.89	2.00	2.00
5	2.38	3.71	2.01	1.98	2.24	2.24
6 or more	2.68	4.35	2.00	1.93	2.45	2.45

To obtain equivalent household income, divide the equivalence scale weight into the household income variable.

Example: $\frac{I1110284}{W1111484}$

Format: .M (-2) = Item non-response
.S (-3) = Survey non-response

Comparable Variables GSOEP

Variable Name	X11101LL
Variable Label	Unique Person Number
Survey/Created	C
Reliability	1
Unit of Observation	I

Description This variable provides unique identification for each individual ever surveyed in the GSOEP.

Method

A unique person identifier is provided by the GSOEP.

Format: N/A

Comparable Variables GSOEP

Variable Name	X1110284 - X1110297
Variable Label	Household Identification Number
Survey/Created	S
Reliability	1
Unit of Observation	H

Description This variable links individuals to the households they were living in at the time of the interview.

Method

The GSOEP provides yearly household identification numbers.

Format: N/A

Comparable Variables GSOEP

Variable Name	X1110384 - X1110397
Variable Label	Individual in Household at Survey
Survey/Created	C
Reliability	1
Unit of Observation	I

Description Indicates whether an individual was living in the household at the time of the interview.

Method

Individuals who are members of a surveyed household are given a 1. Individuals who moved out of a GSOEP household, died, or went abroad are given a 0.

Format:

0	=	No
1	=	Yes

Comparable Variables GSOEP

Variable Name	X11104LL
Variable Label	Oversample Identifier
Survey/Created	S
Reliability	1
Unit of Observation	I

Description This variable indicates whether an individual is in the original foreign oversample of GSOEP.

Method

The GSOEP contains an oversample of foreign guest-workers of Italian, Spanish, Turkish, Yugoslavian, and Greek nationality. The 1,400 foreign households in the original oversample were selected based on the nationality of the head of household. Foreigners who are not Italian, Spanish, Turkish, Yugoslavian, or Greek are included with the Germans in the main sample.

Format:

0	=	Main Sample
1	=	Oversample

Comparable Variables GSOEP

Variable Name Y1110184 - Y1110197

Variable Label Consumer Price Index

Survey/Created C

Reliability 1

Unit of Observation Y

Description This variable provides consumer price indices necessary to convert current Deutschmark amounts into constant Deutschmark amounts.

Method

This value of this variable is taken from the International Financial Statistics Yearbook (1995).

To convert 1985 household labor income into 1992 dollars, for example, multiply 1985 household labor income by the ratio of the 1992 consumer price index to the 1985 consumer price index. The base year is 1991.

Example: $I1110385 * \frac{Y1110192}{Y1110185}$

The yearly values for this variable are not available in the data files.

Format: .M (-2) = Item non-response
.S (-3) = Survey non-response

Comparable Variables GSOEP

Variable Name	Y1110284 - Y1110297
Variable Label	Median Pre-Government Household Income
Survey/Created	C
Reliability	1
Unit of Observation	Y

Description This variable represents the median household size-adjusted pre-government household income of the population.

Method

The equivalence scale used to create this variable is the Detailed Official U.S. Equivalence Scale (W1111084-W1111096).

The yearly values for this variable are not available in the data files.

This variable is in current year Deutschmarks.

Format: .M (-2) = Item non-response
.S (-3) = Survey non-response

Comparable Variables GSOEP

Variable Name	Y1110384 - Y1110397
Variable Label	Median Post-Government Household Income
Survey/Created	C
Reliability	1
Unit of Observation	Y

Description This variable represents the median household size-adjusted post-government household income of the population.

Method

The equivalence scale used to create this variable is the Detailed Official U.S. Equivalence Scale (W1111084-W1111097).

The yearly values for this variable are not available in the data files.

This variable is in current year Deutschmarks.

Format: .M (-2) = Item non-response
.S (-3) = Survey non-response

Comparable Variables GSOEP

Variable Name Y1110484 - Y1110497

Variable Label Median Post-Government Household Income(TAXSIM)

Survey/Created

Reliability

Unit of Observation

Description This variable represents the median household size-adjusted post-government household income of the population.

Method

Income taxes were not estimated for the GSOEP using the National Bureau of Economic Research (NBER) TAXSIM Model. This variable is not available in the GSOEP.

The yearly values for this variable are not available in the data files.

Format: N/A

Appendix 8

EUROSTAT

Core

Variable List

1. Place of usual residence

I: General remarks and recommended Eurostat definition

Definition: *A person's usual residence should be that at which he/she spends most of his/her daily night-rest*.

The concept place of usual residence is a necessary tool for allocating persons to households and regions. These variables capture where the respondent actually lives, the *de facto* approach, and not where some legal rules or instruments define place of residence of a person, the *de jure* approach. When the variable place of usual residence is based on a person register the *de jure* approach is applied.

II: National definition and practice

Is your national definition in accordance with the recommended ❑ Yes ❑ No

If no, please write your national definition:

Is the national practice to use

❑ the *de facto* concept
❑ the *de jure* concept
❑ both the *de facto* and the *de jure* concept

In the case that the *de jure* concept is applied in your country, please specify the most important differences from the *de facto* concept:

III: Practice in this source

Does this source follow the national definition? ❑ Yes ❑ No

If no, please present the definition and practice in this source:

In this source the place of usual residence is based on: ❑ the *de facto* approach
❑ the *de jure* approach

2. Region (NUTS)

I: General remarks and recommended Eurostat definition

The European system for region statistics is described in the Eurostat publication REGIONS - Nomenclature of territorial unit for statistics - NUTS, March 1995. There are five levels in the classification, NUTS 1 to 5. Due to limited sample sizes, most household surveys can report only on NUTS 1 and 2. The LFS specify NUTS 3.

II: National practice

Is NUTS generally used in your national sources? ❑ Yes ❑ No

If no, what are the main elements of the system you generally use?

III: Practice in this source

What level of NUTS is reported from this source?

3. Locality

I: General remark and recommended Eurostat definition

Usually, locality is based on the address where the person is registered on the statistical micro file. Some MS do not register the address on the survey file but some kind of locality. Address or locality is used to identify the NUTS-region and other regions.

II: National definition and practice

Please specify the national practice in registering locality in statistical micro files:	❑ Address ❑ Locality ❑ Other, please specify:

III: Practice in this source

In this source: the region data is identified by:	❑ address ❑ locality ❑ other, please specify:

4. Country of birth

I: General remarks and recommended Eurostat definition

Definition: *The country of residence of the mother at the time of birth*

The recommended classification:

1. Born in the resident country (of the survey)
2. Born outside the resident country

If 2, which country should be coded according to ISO 3166-1 (country codes as recommended by the International Standard Organisation).

II: National definition and practice

Is the national definition and coding equal to the recommended? ❑ Yes ❑ No

If no, please present the national definition and/or coding:

Is there a national grouping of countries in use for persons born outside the country? ❑ Yes ❑ No

III: Practice in this source

Is country of birth registered in this source? ❑ Yes ❑ No

Please specify definition used if different from the national definition?

For persons born outside the country, is the country specified by a code? ❑ Yes ❑ No

5. Country of citizenship

I: General remarks and recommended Eurostat definition

Citizenship is a *de jure* status and is defined as: *The particular legal bond between an individual and his/her State acquired by birth or naturalisation.*

Which country of citizenship should be coded according to ISO 3166-1 (country codes as recommended by the International Standard Organisation).

II: National definition and practice

Is the national definition and coding equal to the recommended? ❑ Yes ❑ No

If no, please present the national definition and/or coding:

How is dual citizenship treated?
Dual citizenship not registered, priority given to
❑ host country
❑ the last citizenship
❑ other, please specify:

Dual citizenship registered, but priority in statistics given to
❑ host country
❑ the last citizenship
❑ other, please specify:

❑ No national practice for dual citizenship

III: Practice in this source

Is country of citizenship registered in this source? ❑ Yes ❑ No

Please specify definition used if different from the national definition?

For persons with citizenship other than the resident country, is the country specified by a code? ❑ Yes ❑ No

How is country of citizenship coded in this source?
❑ Each country is specified
❑ Continent is specified
❑ EU - non-EU is specified
❑ National – non national
❑ Other, please specify:

6. Sex (Gender)

III: Practice in this source

Is sex (gender) registered in this source?	❑ Yes ❑ No

7. Age

III: Practice in this source

Is age registered in this source?	❑ Yes ❑ No
If yes, is the age specified by .	❑ date and year of birth? ❑ only year of birth ❑ other, please specify:

8. Legal marital status

I: General remarks and recommended Eurostat definition

Definition: _Conjugal status of each individual in relation to the marriage laws of the country (i.e. de jure status):_

Classification of legal marital status

1. Single (i.e. never married)
2. Married (and not separated)
3. Separated (and legally married)
4. Widowed and not remarried
5. Divorced and not remarried

The married and separated are often grouped together, as in the Census Recommendation, but in some surveys and for some countries, it might be useful to have them in a separate category.

II: National definition and practice

Is the national classification equal to the recommended? ❑ Yes ❑ No

If no, please present the national classification:

In some countries, there is a legal provision for registered partnership (between partners of the same sex). Is this the case in your country? ❑ Yes ❑ No

If yes, how is registered partnership
treated statistically? ❑ As separate categories
❑ Included among married (or another parallel category)
❑ Other, please specify:

III: Practice in this source

Is legal marital status specified in this source? ❑ Yes ❑ No

Please specify definition or classification used if different from the national definition:

9. *De facto* marital status

I: General remarks and recommended Eurostat definition

Definition: *The marital status of each individual in terms of his or her actual living arrangements.*

The following classification is proposed:

1. Living with a partner (legal spouse or consensual partner)
2. Not living with a partner (legal spouse or consensual partner)

II: National definition and practice

Is the national definition and classification equal to the recommended? ❑Yes ❑No
If no, please present the national definition and groupings:

How is the group living with a partner
of same sex treated statistically?

❑ As separate categories
❑ Included among other couples
❑ Other, please specify:

III: Practice in this source

Is de facto marital status specified in this source? ❑ Yes ❑ No

Please specify definition used if different from the national definition?

10. Housing unit (dwelling)

I: General remarks and recommended Eurostat definition

The variable 'housing unit' is included in the list as a tool to have a harmonised definition of private household.

The main content of the definition is that a housing unit is used as the principal usual residence of at least one person, it is separate in the sense that persons living there can isolate themselves from other persons, it is independent in the sense that it can be accessed without passing through anybody else's accommodation.

II: National definition and practice

Is there a national definition on housing unit in your country? ❑ Yes ❑ No
If yes, please present the definition:

III: Practice in this source

Is the housing unit (dwelling) specified in this source? ❑ Yes ❑ No

Please specify definition used if different from the national definition?

11. Private household

I: General remarks and recommended Eurostat definition

Of the two concepts on private household as defined in the Census Recommendations; co-residence (household- dwelling concept) and common consumption (housekeeping concept), the Censuses for the EEA-region recommend the household dwelling concept. A household defined by the housekeeping concept will be identical with a subgroup of the same households defined by co-residence

A private household is defined, according to the household dwelling concept, as: *the aggregate number of persons occupying a housing unit*, (see 10 above).

II: National definition and practice

Is there (a) national definition(s) on private household in use in your country? *(Multiple answers possible)*

- ❑ Yes, household-dwelling concept
- ❑ Yes, housekeeping concept
- ❑ Yes, other, please specify:
- ❑ No

III: Practice in this source

Is the private household specified in this source? ❑ Yes ❑ No

If yes is the definition based on:

- ❑ Household-dwelling concept
  - ❑ National definition
- ❑ Other, please specify:
- ❑ Housekeeping concept
  - ❑ National definition
  - ❑ Other, please specify:

12. Household relationship

I: General remarks and recommended Eurostat definition

Relationship refers to relationship between the members of a household, (non-family relationship or what kind of family). There is no agreed international recommendation on household relationship. This inventory should be an input for clarifying this concept in a European context. For a broader description of this variable, see Annex.

II: National definition and practice

Is there a national definition on household relationship in use in your country? ❑ Yes ❑ No

If yes, please present the national definition:

III: Practice in this source

Is the household relationships specified in this source? ❑ Yes ❑ No

Please specify definition used if different from the national definition:

13. Reference person

I: General remarks and recommended Eurostat definition

This concept is used either as a tool for collecting information on the household composition or for analytical purposes. There is no recommended Eurostat definition. Census recommendations give a number of alternative ways for selecting a reference person.

II: National definition and practice

Is there (a) national definition(s) of reference person in use in your country?
❑ Yes ❑ No

If yes, please present the national definition(s):

III: Practice in this source

Is reference person specified in this source? ❑ Yes ❑ No

If yes, please specify which national definition is used or give the definition in the source if non of the national ones is used:

Please specify purpose/use of the variable reference person in the source:

❑ To collect household relationship
❑ To classify the household according to the reference person
❑ Analytical purposes
❑ Other, please specify:

14. Labour status

I: General remarks and recommended Eurostat definition

According to the 1982 ILO definition, employed persons comprise:
all persons above a specified age who during a specified brief period ... were at work, i.e., who performed some work for wage or salary, ... for profit or family gain ... or had a job ... or an enterprise but were not at work.

Unemployed persons comprise:
all persons above a specified age who during the reference period were (i) without work, (ii) currently available for work and (iii) seeking work, i.e. had taken specific steps to seek paid employment or self-employment.

The classification of labour status:

1. In labour force
   - 1.1 Employed persons
   - 1.2 Unemployed persons
2. Not in labour force

II: National definition and practice

Is there (a) national definition(s) and grouping(s) on labour status in use in your country? ❑ Yes ❑ No

If yes, is the national definition the same as that recommended? ❑ Yes ❑ No

If no, please present the national definition(s).

III: Practice in this source

Is the labour status specified in this source? ❑ Yes ❑ No

Please specify definition used if different from the national definition:

15. Status in employment

I: General remark and recommended Eurostat definition

The classification by status in employment is related to the main job held by the person. The classification consists of two categories:

1. Employees
2. Self-employed

Contributing family workers are grouped as self-employed.

II: National definition and practice

Is there a national classification of status in employment in use in your country?
❑ Yes ❑ No

If yes, is the national classification the same as that recommended? ❑ Yes ❑ No

If no, please present the national classification:

III: Practice in this source

Is the status in employment specified in this source? ❑ Yes ❑ No

Please specify classification used if different from the national classification:

16. Hours worked

I: General remarks and recommended Eurostat definition

Information on hours usually worked per week is collected to classify employed in part-time/full-time employment.

Part-time work is defined as regular work in which working time is substantially less than normal. The Eurostat Guidelines for the Census 2001 recommend to ask on the number of hours usually worked and define part-time as: *less than 90% of normal work time in the occupational group of the person.*

The alternative to the hours-worked definition is to base the part time variable on a self-assessment question.

II: National definition and practice

Please present the national methods for classifying an employed person in part-time/full-time employment:

III: Practice in this source

Is part-time/full-time employment specified in this source? ❑ Yes ❑ No

If yes, please describe the method used in this source:

17. Income

I: General remarks and recommended Eurostat definition

Income is covered by a separate inventory, but we would like to know if income variables are specified as background variables in the sources surveyed.

III: Practice in this source

Are income variables available in this source? ❑ Yes ❑ No

If yes, describe the variable(s) briefly; e.g. availability of gross income, disposable income, income components etc.:

18. Occupation (ISCO 88 COM)

I: General remarks and recommended Eurostat definition

The ISCO-88 (COM) is the standard occupational classification used at the EU level. The basis for the classification is the job and the skills. A job is defined as the set of tasks and duties to be performed. Skills are the abilities to carry out the tasks and duties of a job. Skills consist of two dimensions: skill level and domain specialisation. The skill level is related to the level of educational attainment.

The questions needed for the classification by occupation are the job title associated with the main job and a further description of the tasks and duties.

For a few occupations, information on s*ize group of workplace* (the local unit of activity) is needed to code ISCO 88(COM). This information should be collected by a follow up question when needed. It is not necessary to include size group in the list of core variables.

II: National definition and practice

Is the national occupational classification based on ISCO 88 (COM): ❑ Yes ❑ No

If no, please give a short presentation of how you recode from the national occupational classification to ISCO 88 (COM):

❑ Double coding
❑ Mapping from national classification
❑ We do not recode to ISCO 88 (COM)

Which methods for coding are used:
(Multiple answers possible)

❑ Computer assisted coding
❑ Manually with use of a list of occupational titles
❑ Manually

III: Practice in this source

Is information on occupation available in this source? ❑ Yes ❑ No

If yes, is the classification based on ISCO 88 (COM) or some other classification?

❑ ISCO 88 (COM)
❑ Other

What is the level or aggregation of ISCO in the coding? ______

19. Educational attainment (ISCED 1997)

I: General remarks and recommended Eurostat definition

Educational attainment of a person is *the highest level of an educational programme the person has successfully completed and the study field of this programme.*

The ISCED 1997 is the standard classification on educational attainment at the EU level.

The aggregated level of ISCED 1997:

0. Pre-primary education
1. Primary education or first stage of basic education
2. Lower secondary education or second stage of basic education
3. (Upper) secondary education
4. Post-secondary non tertiary education
5. First stage of tertiary education
6. Second stage of tertiary education

II: National definition and practice

Is the national educational classification based on ISCED 1997: ❑ Yes ❑ No

If no, please give a short presentation of the national classification and eventual plans for implementation of ISCED 1997:

Which methods for coding are used? *(Multiple answers possible)*

❑ Computer assisted coding
❑ Manually with use of a list of educational programs
❑ Manually
❑ By use of educational register

III: Practice in this source

Is information on educational attainment specified in this source? ❑ Yes ❑ No

If yes, is the classification based on ISCED 1997?
or some other classification?

❑ ISCED 1997
❑ Other

What is the level or aggregation of ISCED in the coding? _______

20. Current education and training activity

I: General remarks and recommended Eurostat definition

It is of value in itself and for a number of classificatory purposes, (e.g. socio-economic classification) to know whether a person currently is in education or not. There is at the moment no Eurostat definition of this variable. The classification of a person as currently in education or not, is based on an assessment of the time used in educational programs.

II: National definition and practice

Is there a national definition on current education? and a definition of which persons to be classified as in current education in your country? ❑ Yes ❑ No

If yes, please present the national definition:

III: Practice in this source

Is current education specified in this source? ❑ Yes ❑ No

If yes, is the national definition used? ❑ Yes ❑ No

If no, please present the definition used in this source:

21. Economic activity (NACE)

I: General remarks and recommended Eurostat definition

The NACE rev. 1, Statistical Classification of Economic Activities, is the standard classification used at national and EU level for both economic and social statistics.
Economic activities are characterised by the input of goods or services, a production process and the output of products.

Two types of questions can obtain the data on the economic activity. The first type of question consists of the name and the address of the firm where a person is working. The second type of question asks the respondent to describe the economic activity and the kind of products or services supplied by the firm where (s)he works.

The first type of question, the name and address of the firm allows the linking of the survey responses with a database of all firms in a country, the statistical Business Register.

II: National definition and practice

Please give a short presentation of the national implementation of NACE rev.1:

Is any other national classification than NACE rev.1 in use in social statistics? ❏ Yes ❏ No

If yes, please present the national classification:

III: Practice in this source

Is information on economic activity specified in this source? ❏ Yes ❏ No

If yes, is the classification based on NACE rev. 1 or some other classification?
❏ NACE rev. 1
❏ Other

Which methods for coding are used?
❏ Computer assisted coding
❏ Manually
❏ By use of Business Register

What is the level or aggregation of NACE rev. 1? ______

22. Main social status

I: General remarks and recommended Eurostat definition

The main social status is a derived variable based on main activity (according to time use) and main income source of a person. There is no international recommendation for a) definition of main activity, b) definition of main income source or for c) classification rules to code main social status. The main social status should be defined both for a short and long reference period. The plan is to start the work on an Eurostat main social status classification on the basis of the information collected in this inventory.

The census concepts, *classification by activity status*, (current and usual) and *main source of livelihood*, is close to the concept of main social status. The "main source of livelihood" is the principal source from which the consumption of each person was financed during a specified 12 months period. It is recommended to give preference to a long reference period such as the preceding 12 months or calendar year.

The following groups of main social status are in use in some Member States:

1. Student
2 Employed
3. Unemployed
4. Disabled
5. Retired
6. Housewife/-man
7. Other

II: National definition and practice

Is there a national classification of main social status in use in your country? ❑ Yes ❑ No

If yes, please give a presentation of the groups in the national classification of main social status:

Is the national classification of main social status based on *(Multiple answers possible)*

❑ a long reference period
❑ a short reference period

III: Practice in this source

Is main social status available in this source? ❑ Yes ❑ No

23. Health status

I: General remarks and recommended Eurostat definition

The Eurostat health status concept is based on a block of questions in ECHP, (115 – 118), on perceived health, and hampered in daily activities because of physical and/or mental reasons. This block of questions is recommended by WHO, and adopted in the ECHP.

The recommended grouping of self perceived health:

Very good
Good
Fair
Bad
Very bad

Information on national definitions of health status will be covered by a separate inventory

III: Practice in this source

Is health status specified in this source? ❏ yes ❏no

24. Socio-economic classification (SEC)

I: General remarks and recommended Eurostat definition

Eurostat has started work on investigating the need and current practice on socio-economic categories in the MS. The following countries have answered the inventory:

DK, D, E, F, FIN, I, IRL, NL, A, S, UK, *(and also Norway!)*

The others are kindly asked to do so (B, GR, L, P):

III: Practice in this source

Is a SEC specified in this source? ❑ Yes ❑ No

25. Tenure status of household

I: General remarks and recommended Eurostat definition

This concept refers to *the arrangement under which a private household occupies their housing unit*.

Private households should according to the Census be classified by tenure status as follows:

1. Households of which a member of the household is the owner of the housing unit
2. Households of which a member is a tenant of the housing unit
3. Households occupying all or part of a housing unit under some other form of tenure

Eurostat recommends that members of different types of housing co-operatives should be classified in 1.

II: National definition and practice

Is there a national classification of tenure status of household in use in your country?
❑ Yes ❑ No

If yes, is the national classification equal to the recommended? ❑ Yes ❑ No

If no, please present the national classification:

III: Practice in this source

Is the tenure status of the household specified in this source? ❑ Yes ❑ No

Please specify definition used if different from the national classification:

26. Number of rooms.

I: General remarks and recommended Eurostat definition

The recommended census definition of a room is rather detailed and therefore the harmonisation project has developed a simplified wording.

Definition of room: *a room is defined as a space of a housing unit of at least 4 square meters as normal bedrooms, dining rooms, living rooms, kitchens and habitable cellars and attics.*

The following space of a housing unit does not count as rooms: a kitchenette (i.e. a kitchen less than 4 square meters), bathrooms, toilets, corridors, verandas, utility rooms and lobbies. Rooms used only for business or professional purposes are excluded

II: National definition and practice

Is there a national definition of a room in your country? ❏ Yes ❏ No

If yes, is the national definition equal to the recommended? ❏ Yes ❏ No

If no, please present the national definition/classification:

III: Practice in this source

Is the number of rooms specified in this source? ❏ Yes ❏ No

If yes, is the national definition used? ❏ Yes ❏ No

If no, please present the definition used in this source:

Appendix 8

EUROSTAT

Core

Variable List

1. Place of usual residence

I: General remarks and recommended Eurostat definition

Definition: *A person's usual residence should be that at which he/she spends most of his/her daily night-rest*.

The concept place of usual residence is a necessary tool for allocating persons to households and regions. These variables capture where the respondent actually lives, the *de facto* approach, and not where some legal rules or instruments define place of residence of a person, the *de jure* approach. When the variable place of usual residence is based on a person register the *de jure* approach is applied.

II: National definition and practice

Is your national definition in accordance with the recommended ❑ Yes ❑ No

If no, please write your national definition:

Is the national practice to use

❑ the *de facto* concept
❑ the *de jure* concept
❑ both the *de facto* and the *de jure* concept

In the case that the *de jure* concept is applied in your country, please specify the most important differences from the *de facto* concept:

III: Practice in this source

Does this source follow the national definition? ❑ Yes ❑ No

If no, please present the definition and practice in this source:

In this source the place of usual residence is based on: ❑ the *de facto* approach
❑ the *de jure* approach

2. Region (NUTS)

I: General remarks and recommended Eurostat definition

The European system for region statistics is described in the Eurostat publication REGIONS - Nomenclature of territorial unit for statistics - NUTS, March 1995. There are five levels in the classification, NUTS 1 to 5. Due to limited sample sizes, most household surveys can report only on NUTS 1 and 2. The LFS specify NUTS 3.

II: National practice

Is NUTS generally used in your national sources? ❑ Yes ❑ No

If no, what are the main elements of the system you generally use?

III: Practice in this source

What level of NUTS is reported from this source?

3. Locality

I: General remark and recommended Eurostat definition

Usually, locality is based on the address where the person is registered on the statistical micro file. Some MS do not register the address on the survey file but some kind of locality. Address or locality is used to identify the NUTS-region and other regions.

II: National definition and practice

Please specify the national practice in registering locality in statistical micro files:

- ❑ Address
- ❑ Locality
- ❑ Other, please specify:

III: Practice in this source

In this source: the region data is identified by:

- ❑ address
- ❑ locality
- ❑ other, please specify:

4. Country of birth

I: General remarks and recommended Eurostat definition

Definition: *The country of residence of the mother at the time of birth*

The recommended classification:

1. Born in the resident country (of the survey)
2. Born outside the resident country

If 2, which country should be coded according to ISO 3166-1 (country codes as recommended by the International Standard Organisation).

II: National definition and practice

Is the national definition and coding equal to the recommended? ❑ Yes ❑ No

If no, please present the national definition and/or coding:

Is there a national grouping of countries in use for persons born outside the country? ❑ Yes ❑ No

III: Practice in this source

Is country of birth registered in this source? ❑ Yes ❑ No

Please specify definition used if different from the national definition?

For persons born outside the country, is the country specified by a code? ❑ Yes ❑ No

5. Country of citizenship

I: General remarks and recommended Eurostat definition

Citizenship is a *de jure* status and is defined as: *The particular legal bond between an individual and his/her State acquired by birth or naturalisation.*

Which country of citizenship should be coded according to ISO 3166-1 (country codes as recommended by the International Standard Organisation).

II: National definition and practice

Is the national definition and coding equal to the recommended? ❑ Yes ❑ No

If no, please present the national definition and/or coding:

How is dual citizenship treated?
Dual citizenship not registered, priority given to ❑ host country
❑ the last citizenship
❑ other, please specify:

Dual citizenship registered, but priority in statistics given to
❑ host country
❑ the last citizenship
❑ other, please specify:

❑ No national practice for dual citizenship

III: Practice in this source

Is country of citizenship registered in this source? ❑ Yes ❑ No

Please specify definition used if different from the national definition?

For persons with citizenship other than the resident country, is the country specified by a code? ❑ Yes ❑ No

How is country of citizenship coded in this source? ❑ Each country is specified
❑ Continent is specified
❑ EU - non-EU is specified
❑ National – non national
❑ Other, please specify:

6. Sex (Gender)

III: Practice in this source

Is sex (gender) registered in this source? ❑ Yes ❑ No

7. Age

III: Practice in this source

Is age registered in this source? ❑ Yes ❑ No

If yes, is the age specified by ❑ date and year of birth?
. ❑ only year of birth
❑ other, please specify:

8. Legal marital status

I: General remarks and recommended Eurostat definition

Definition: *Conjugal status of each individual in relation to the marriage laws of the country (i.e. de jure status):*

Classification of legal marital status

1. Single (i.e. never married)
2. Married (and not separated)
3. Separated (and legally married)
4. Widowed and not remarried
5. Divorced and not remarried

The married and separated are often grouped together, as in the Census Recommendation, but in some surveys and for some countries, it might be useful to have them in a separate category.

II: National definition and practice

Is the national classification equal to the recommended? ❑ Yes ❑ No

If no, please present the national classification:

In some countries, there is a legal provision for registered partnership (between partners of the same sex). Is this the case in your country? ❑ Yes ❑ No

If yes, how is registered partnership treated statistically?
❑ As separate categories
❑ Included among married (or another parallel category)
❑ Other, please specify:

III: Practice in this source

Is legal marital status specified in this source? ❑ Yes ❑ No

Please specify definition or classification used if different from the national definition:

9. *De facto* marital status

I: General remarks and recommended Eurostat definition

Definition: *The marital status of each individual in terms of his or her actual living arrangements.*

The following classification is proposed:

1. Living with a partner (legal spouse or consensual partner)
2. Not living with a partner (legal spouse or consensual partner)

II: National definition and practice

Is the national definition and classification equal to the recommended? ❑Yes ❑No
If no, please present the national definition and groupings:

How is the group living with a partner
of same sex treated statistically?

❑ As separate categories
❑ Included among other couples
❑ Other, please specify:

III: Practice in this source

Is de facto marital status specified in this source? ❑ Yes ❑ No

Please specify definition used if different from the national definition?

10. Housing unit (dwelling)

I: General remarks and recommended Eurostat definition

The variable ‘housing unit’ is included in the list as a tool to have a harmonised definition of private household.

The main content of the definition is that a housing unit is used as the principal usual residence of at least one person, it is separate in the sense that persons living there can isolate themselves from other persons, it is independent in the sense that it can be accessed without passing through anybody else’s accommodation.

II: National definition and practice

Is there a national definition on housing unit in your country? ❏ Yes ❏ No
If yes, please present the definition:

III: Practice in this source

Is the housing unit (dwelling) specified in this source? ❏ Yes ❏ No

Please specify definition used if different from the national definition?

11. Private household

I: General remarks and recommended Eurostat definition

Of the two concepts on private household as defined in the Census Recommendations; co-residence (household- dwelling concept) and common consumption (housekeeping concept), the Censuses for the EEA-region recommend the household dwelling concept. A household defined by the housekeeping concept will be identical with a subgroup of the same households defined by co-residence

A private household is defined, according to the household dwelling concept, as: *the aggregate number of persons occupying a housing unit*, (see 10 above).

II: National definition and practice

Is there (a) national definition(s) on private household in use in your country? *(Multiple answers possible)*

- ❑ Yes, household-dwelling concept
- ❑ Yes, housekeeping concept
- ❑ Yes, other, please specify:

- ❑ No

III: Practice in this source

Is the private household specified in this source? ❑ Yes ❑ No

If yes is the definition based on:

- ❑ Household-dwelling concept
  - ❑ National definition
- ❑ Other, please specify:

- ❑ Housekeeping concept
  - ❑ National definition
  - ❑ Other, please specify:

12. Household relationship

I: General remarks and recommended Eurostat definition

Relationship refers to relationship between the members of a household, (non-family relationship or what kind of family). There is no agreed international recommendation on household relationship. This inventory should be an input for clarifying this concept in a European context. For a broader description of this variable, see Annex.

II: National definition and practice

Is there a national definition on household relationship in use in your country? ❑ Yes ❑ No

If yes, please present the national definition:

III: Practice in this source

Is the household relationships specified in this source? ❑ Yes ❑ No

Please specify definition used if different from the national definition:

13. Reference person

I: General remarks and recommended Eurostat definition

This concept is used either as a tool for collecting information on the household composition or for analytical purposes. There is no recommended Eurostat definition. Census recommendations give a number of alternative ways for selecting a reference person.

II: National definition and practice

Is there (a) national definition(s) of reference person in use in your country?
❏ Yes ❏ No

If yes, please present the national definition(s):

III: Practice in this source

Is reference person specified in this source? ❏ Yes ❏ No

If yes, please specify which national definition is used or give the definition in the source if non of the national ones is used:

Please specify purpose/use of the variable reference person in the source:

❏ To collect household relationship
❏ To classify the household according to the reference person
❏ Analytical purposes
❏ Other, please specify:

14. Labour status

I: General remarks and recommended Eurostat definition

According to the 1982 ILO definition, employed persons comprise:
all persons above a specified age who during a specified brief period ... were at work, i.e., who performed some work for wage or salary, ... for profit or family gain ... or had a job ... or an enterprise but were not at work.

Unemployed persons comprise:
all persons above a specified age who during the reference period were (i) without work, (ii) currently available for work and (iii) seeking work, i.e. had taken specific steps to seek paid employment or self-employment.

The classification of labour status:

1. In labour force
   - 1.1 Employed persons
   - 1.2 Unemployed persons
2. Not in labour force

II: National definition and practice

Is there (a) national definition(s) and grouping(s) on labour status in use in your country? ❑ Yes ❑ No

If yes, is the national definition the same as that recommended? ❑ Yes ❑ No

If no, please present the national definition(s).

III: Practice in this source

Is the labour status specified in this source? ❑ Yes ❑ No

Please specify definition used if different from the national definition:

15. Status in employment

I: General remark and recommended Eurostat definition

The classification by status in employment is related to the main job held by the person. The classification consists of two categories:

1. Employees
2. Self-employed

Contributing family workers are grouped as self-employed.

II: National definition and practice

Is there a national classification of status in employment in use in your country?
❑ Yes ❑ No

If yes, is the national classification the same as that recommended? ❑ Yes ❑ No

If no, please present the national classification:

III: Practice in this source

Is the status in employment specified in this source? ❑ Yes ❑ No

Please specify classification used if different from the national classification:

16. Hours worked

I: General remarks and recommended Eurostat definition

Information on hours usually worked per week is collected to classify employed in part-time/full-time employment.

Part-time work is defined as regular work in which working time is substantially less than normal. The Eurostat Guidelines for the Census 2001 recommend to ask on the number of hours usually worked and define part-time as: *less than 90% of normal work time in the occupational group of the person.*

The alternative to the hours-worked definition is to base the part time variable on a self-assessment question.

II: National definition and practice

Please present the national methods for classifying an employed person in part-time/full-time employment:

III: Practice in this source

Is part-time/full-time employment specified in this source? ❑ Yes ❑ No

If yes, please describe the method used in this source:

17. Income

I: General remarks and recommended Eurostat definition

Income is covered by a separate inventory, but we would like to know if income variables are specified as background variables in the sources surveyed.

III: Practice in this source

Are income variables available in this source? ❑ Yes ❑ No

If yes, describe the variable(s) briefly; e.g. availability of gross income, disposable income, income components etc.:

18. Occupation (ISCO 88 COM)

I: General remarks and recommended Eurostat definition

The ISCO-88 (COM) is the standard occupational classification used at the EU level. The basis for the classification is the job and the skills. A job is defined as the set of tasks and duties to be performed. Skills are the abilities to carry out the tasks and duties of a job. Skills consist of two dimensions: skill level and domain specialisation. The skill level is related to the level of educational attainment.

The questions needed for the classification by occupation are the job title associated with the main job and a further description of the tasks and duties.

For a few occupations, information on s*ize group of workplace* (the local unit of activity) is needed to code ISCO 88(COM). This information should be collected by a follow up question when needed. It is not necessary to include size group in the list of core variables.

II: National definition and practice

Is the national occupational classification based on ISCO 88 (COM): ❑ Yes ❑ No

If no, please give a short presentation of how you recode from the national occupational classification to ISCO 88 (COM):

❑ Double coding
❑ Mapping from national classification
❑ We do not recode to ISCO 88 (COM)

Which methods for coding are used: *(Multiple answers possible)*

❑ Computer assisted coding
❑ Manually with use of a list of occupational titles
❑ Manually

III: Practice in this source

Is information on occupation available in this source? ❑ Yes ❑ No

If yes, is the classification based on ISCO 88 (COM) or some other classification?

❑ ISCO 88 (COM)
❑ Other

What is the level or aggregation of ISCO in the coding? ______

19. Educational attainment (ISCED 1997)

I: General remarks and recommended Eurostat definition

Educational attainment of a person is *the highest level of an educational programme the person has successfully completed and the study field of this programme.*

The ISCED 1997 is the standard classification on educational attainment at the EU level.

The aggregated level of ISCED 1997:

0. Pre-primary education
1. Primary education or first stage of basic education
2. Lower secondary education or second stage of basic education
3. (Upper) secondary education
4. Post-secondary non tertiary education
5. First stage of tertiary education
6. Second stage of tertiary education

II: National definition and practice

Is the national educational classification based on ISCED 1997: ❑ Yes ❑ No

If no, please give a short presentation of the national classification and eventual plans for implementation of ISCED 1997:

Which methods for coding are used? *(Multiple answers possible)*

❑ Computer assisted coding
❑ Manually with use of a list of educational programs
❑ Manually
❑ By use of educational register

III: Practice in this source

Is information on educational attainment specified in this source? ❑ Yes ❑ No

If yes, is the classification based on ISCED 1997?
or some other classification?

❑ ISCED 1997
❑ Other

What is the level or aggregation of ISCED in the coding? _______

20. Current education and training activity

I: General remarks and recommended Eurostat definition

It is of value in itself and for a number of classificatory purposes, (e.g. socio-economic classification) to know whether a person currently is in education or not. There is at the moment no Eurostat definition of this variable. The classification of a person as currently in education or not, is based on an assessment of the time used in educational programs.

II: National definition and practice

Is there a national definition on current education?
and a definition of which persons to be classified
as in current education in your country? ❑ Yes ❑ No

If yes, please present the national definition:

III: Practice in this source

Is current education specified in this source? ❑ Yes ❑ No

If yes, is the national definition used? ❑ Yes ❑ No

If no, please present the definition used in this source:

21. Economic activity (NACE)

I: General remarks and recommended Eurostat definition

The NACE rev. 1, Statistical Classification of Economic Activities, is the standard classification used at national and EU level for both economic and social statistics.
Economic activities are characterised by the input of goods or services, a production process and the output of products.

Two types of questions can obtain the data on the economic activity. The first type of question consists of the name and the address of the firm where a person is working. The second type of question asks the respondent to describe the economic activity and the kind of products or services supplied by the firm where (s)he works.

The first type of question, the name and address of the firm allows the linking of the survey responses with a database of all firms in a country, the statistical Business Register.

II: National definition and practice

Please give a short presentation of the national implementation of NACE rev.1:

Is any other national classification than NACE rev.1 in use in social statistics? ❑ Yes ❑ No

If yes, please present the national classification:

III: Practice in this source

Is information on economic activity specified in this source? ❑ Yes ❑ No

If yes, is the classification based on NACE rev. 1 or some other classification?
❑ NACE rev. 1
❑ Other

Which methods for coding are used?
❑ Computer assisted coding
❑ Manually
❑ By use of Business Register

What is the level or aggregation of NACE rev. 1? ______

22. Main social status

I: General remarks and recommended Eurostat definition

The main social status is a derived variable based on main activity (according to time use) and main income source of a person. There is no international recommendation for a) definition of main activity, b) definition of main income source or for c) classification rules to code main social status. The main social status should be defined both for a short and long reference period. The plan is to start the work on an Eurostat main social status classification on the basis of the information collected in this inventory.

The census concepts, *classification by activity status*, (current and usual) and *main source of livelihood*, is close to the concept of main social status. The "main source of livelihood" is the principal source from which the consumption of each person was financed during a specified 12 months period. It is recommended to give preference to a long reference period such as the preceding 12 months or calendar year.

The following groups of main social status are in use in some Member States:

1. Student
2 Employed
3. Unemployed
4. Disabled
5. Retired
6. Housewife/-man
7. Other

II: National definition and practice

Is there a national classification of main social status in use in your country? ❑ Yes ❑ No

If yes, please give a presentation of the groups in the national classification of main social status:

Is the national classification of main social status based on *(Multiple answers possible)*

❑ a long reference period
❑ a short reference period

III: Practice in this source

Is main social status available in this source? ❑ Yes ❑ No

23. Health status

I: General remarks and recommended Eurostat definition

The Eurostat health status concept is based on a block of questions in ECHP, (115 – 118), on perceived health, and hampered in daily activities because of physical and/or mental reasons. This block of questions is recommended by WHO, and adopted in the ECHP.

The recommended grouping of self perceived health:

Very good
Good
Fair
Bad
Very bad

Information on national definitions of health status will be covered by a separate inventory

III: Practice in this source

Is health status specified in this source? ❑ yes ❑no

24. Socio-economic classification (SEC)

I: General remarks and recommended Eurostat definition

Eurostat has started work on investigating the need and current practice on socio-economic categories in the MS. The following countries have answered the inventory:

DK, D, E, F, FIN, I, IRL, NL, A, S, UK, *(and also Norway!)*

The others are kindly asked to do so (B, GR, L, P):

III: Practice in this source

Is a SEC specified in this source? ❏ Yes ❏ No

25. Tenure status of household

I: General remarks and recommended Eurostat definition

This concept refers to *the arrangement under which a private household occupies their housing unit*.

Private households should according to the Census be classified by tenure status as follows:

1. Households of which a member of the household is the owner of the housing unit
2. Households of which a member is a tenant of the housing unit
3. Households occupying all or part of a housing unit under some other form of tenure

Eurostat recommends that members of different types of housing co-operatives should be classified in 1.

II: National definition and practice

Is there a national classification of tenure status of household in use in your country?
❑ Yes ❑ No

If yes, is the national classification equal to the recommended? ❑ Yes ❑ No

If no, please present the national classification:

III: Practice in this source

Is the tenure status of the household specified in this source? ❑ Yes ❑ No

Please specify definition used if different from the national classification:

26. Number of rooms.

I: General remarks and recommended Eurostat definition

The recommended census definition of a room is rather detailed and therefore the harmonisation project has developed a simplified wording.

Definition of room: *a room is defined as a space of a housing unit of at least 4 square meters as normal bedrooms, dining rooms, living rooms, kitchens and habitable cellars and attics.*

The following space of a housing unit does not count as rooms: a kitchenette (i.e. a kitchen less than 4 square meters), bathrooms, toilets, corridors, verandas, utility rooms and lobbies. Rooms used only for business or professional purposes are excluded

II: National definition and practice

Is there a national definition of a room in your country? ❑ Yes ❑ No

If yes, is the national definition equal to the recommended? ❑ Yes ❑ No

If no, please present the national definition/classification:

III: Practice in this source

Is the number of rooms specified in this source? ❑ Yes ❑ No

If yes, is the national definition used? ❑ Yes ❑ No

If no, please present the definition used in this source:

Appendix 9

International Social Survey Programme

(ISSP)

Standard Background Variables Definitions

The ISSP Standard Background Variables (June 2001)

The paper sets out the ISSP core background variables agreed upon at the 2001 ISSP meeting in Umeå. The background variables are compulsory except of nat_ETHN. They should be used beginning with the ISSP module 2002 'Family III'.

The first part is the list of variables and gives an overview. The variable names in bold are the variable names also used in statistical packages (e.g. SPSS), the first line of text following the variable names are used as variable labels in statistical packages (e.g. SPSS)

List of variables:

SEX	Sex of respondent
AGE	Age of respondent
MARITAL	Marital status of respondent
COHAB	Do you live together with a partner?
EDUCYRS	Education I - years (of full time) schooling
DEGREE	Education II - highest education level / degree
nat_DEGR	Education II – country specific categories
WRKST	Current employment status, main source of living
WRKHRS	Working hours - number of hours (usually) worked weekly (including regular overtime work)
ISCO88	Occupation - four digit 1988 ISCO / ILO occupation code (if R not working ask most recent job)
WRKSUP	Supervises others at work - Do you supervise the work of any other people? (if R not working ask most recent job)
WRKTYPE	R: Working for private sector, public sector or self-employed (if R not working ask most recent job)
NEMPLOY	(If self employed) Do you have any employees? If so, how many? (if R not working ask most recent job)
UNION	Is respondent member of a trade union (or was in the past)?
SPWRKST	Spouse / partner: current employment status, main source of living
SPISCO88	Spouse / partner: occupation, four digit 1988 ISCO / ILO occupation code (if R not working ask most recent job)
SPWRKTYP	S-P: Working for private sector, public sector or self-employed (if R not working ask most recent job)
INCOME	Family income

RINCOME	Respondent's earnings
HOMPOP	How many persons in household
HHCYCLE	Household composition: adults and children (less than 18 years)
PARTY_LR	Party affiliation - left-right (Not asked but coded in a 5-point left - right scheme by data producers)
nat_PRTY	Party affiliation - Country-specific
VOTE_LE	Vote last general election: Yes/no
ATTEND	Attendance of religious services
RELIG	Religious denomination (asked country-specific but re-coded to standard)
RELIGGRP	Religious main-group derived from RELIG
TOPBOT	10 point top-bottom scale
nat_REG	Region - Country-specific
nat_SIZE	Size of community - Country-specific
URBRURAL	Type of community: urban / rural – self-assessed
WEIGHT	Weighting factor
MODE	Administrative mode of data-collection
(**Optional**:)	
nat_ETHN	Ethnic identity / family origin Country specific

Variables in detail:

SEX R: sex
Sex of respondent

1. Male
2. Female
9. No answer

AGE R: Age
Age of respondent

exact age
99. No answer

MARITAL R: Marital status
Marital status of respondent (legal status)

1. Married
2. Widowed
3. Divorced
4. Separated (married but separated / not living with legal spouse)
5. Single, never married
9. No answer

Comment: The aim of this variable is to measure the 'legal' status. Cohabitation should be asked separately

Further points to consider in this context are:

- The current procedure in some countries mixes legal status and cohabitation up
- The category 'Single' should be 'NEVER married'. Is this always clear in the respective languages?
- If the question just asks whether respondents are married, we still do not know if they are living with this partner. Do respondents then get asked whether they are or not ?
- Are respondents really followed through these questions considering the correct filter-instructions?
- 'Married' should be 'married AND living together with spouse', otherwise 'separated' should be coded.

COHAB R: Steady life-partner
(If not married and living together with spouse)
Do you live together with a partner?

1. Yes
2. No
9. No answer
0. INAP (living together with spouse - Code 1 in MARITAL)

Comment: This additional variable measures the dimension not included in the variable MARITAL: living together with a partner but not being married. It is still open whether what the ISSP wants is 'living together' or 'having a steady life-partner' or both. The life partner may not be someone you live with. This is one reason for the great variance in frequency-distributions for this variable. Another reason is how respondents are filtered. It must be clear that all respondents are asked this question who are not living together with their legal spouse i.e. code 1 in MARITAL.

EDUCYRS R: Education I: years in school
Education I - years (of full time) schooling including university but not vocational training

95. Still at school
96. Still at College/University
98. Don't know
99. No answer
0. No formal schooling

Comment: It should be documented clearly whether this variable has been asked directly to the respondent or whether it has been derived from the nat_DEGREE variable. If vocational training is a substantial part of the education with some kind of every-day schooling, it should be included whereas vocational training with only a few hours in school per week should not be counted.

DEGREE R: Education II: categories
Education II - highest education level / degree

The DEGREE of education should ASKED country-specific, NOT using the ISSP categories in the questions to the respondents. These ISSP categrories should be computed from the country-specific degrees (nat_DEGREE)

0. No formal qualification
1. Lowest formal qualification attainable
2. Qualifications which are above the lowest qualification, but below the usual entry requirement for universities (intermediary secondary completed)
3. (Usual) Entry requirement for universities (higher secondary completed: the German Abitur, the French Bac, English A-level, etc.)
4. Qualifications which are above the higher secondary level, but below a full university degree
5. University degree completed

9. No answer

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nat_DEGR Country-specific degrees of education
(Original categories should be translated into English)

WRKST R: Current employment status
Current employment status, current economic position, main source of living

SPWRKST S-P: Current employment status
Spouse / partner: current employment status, current economic position, main source of living

1. Employed - full time
2. Employed - part time
3. Employed - less than part time / temporarily out of work
4. Helping family member

Not in labour force

5. Unemployed
6. Student / in school / in vocational training
7. Retired
8. Housewife / home duties
9. Permanently disabled
10. Others not in labour force
99. No answer

only for SPWRKST:
00. INAP (no spouse, no partner - Code 2-9 in MARITAL or 2, 9 in COHAB)

ISCO88 R: Occupation ISCO 1988

SPISCO88 S-P: Occupation ISCO
Spouse / partner: occupation

Ask ISCO88, SPISCO88 of most recent job (if R or Spouse has no current job)

Occupation - four digit 1988 ISCO / ILO occupation code

99997. Refused
99998. Don't know, inadequately described
99999. No answer
00000. INAP (never had a job)

Only for SPISCO:
00000. INAP (no spouse, no partner - Code 2-9 in MARITAL or 2, 9 in COHAB)

WRKTYPE R: Working for private sector, public sector or self-employed
SPWRKTYP Spouse: Working for private sector, public sector or self-employed

Ask WRKTYPE, SPWRKTYP of most recent job (if R has no current job)

1. Works for government
2. Works for publicly owned firm
3. Does not work for government or publicly owned firm, and not self employed
4. Self employed

9. No answer
0. Never had a job

Only for SPWRKTYP:

0. Never had a job, INAP (no spouse, no partner - Code 2-9 in MARITAL or 2, 9 in COHAB)

NEMPLOY R: Self-employed: how many employees
(If self employed) Do you have any employees, how many?
(exact number of employees)

Ask NEMPLOY of most recent job (if R has no current job)

9999. No answer
0. INAP (Code 0, 1-3, 9 in WRKTYPE)

WRKHRS R: Hours worked weekly
Working hours - number of hours (usually) worked weekly

97. Refused
98. Don't know
99. No answer
00. INAP (currently not in labour force - Code 5-99 in WRKST)

WRKSUP R: Supervise
Supervises others at work
Do you supervise the work of any other people?

Proposal: … supervise or are you held responsible …

Ask WRKSUP of most recent job (if R has no current job)

1. Yes
2. No
7. Refused
8. Don’t know
9. No answer
0. INAP (currently not in labour force - Code 5-99 in WRKST)

RINCOME R: Earnings
Respondent's earnings

INCOME Family income
Family income

Suggestions for handling the income questions for the moment

Income questions for the ISSP BV respondent income RINCOME and family income INCOME

Different countries ask different questions with different outputs. Comparing incomes across countries is difficult.
Some countries ask <u>before deductions</u>.
Countries that do this usually remind respondents what to consider as income. The details of this and the vocabulary used (even in English) differ naturally from country to country - some

include child benefits, veteran 'allotments', mention income from rents and pensions etc. Here is one example from the US GSS:

> The American GSS asks income ‘<u>before taxes and other deductions</u>’ and instructs respondents
> ‘in addition to employment, income total income includes interest or dividends, rent, social security, other pensions, alimony or child support, unemployment compensation, public aid (welfare), armed forces or veteran’s allotment’.
>
> Some of these categories show cultural anchoring fairly clearly.

Other countries ask for income <u>after deductions</u>. They tend then to focus on reminding respondents what sort of things count as deductions. The German GSS income question, for example, asks about income after deductions and on a <u>monthly</u> basis.
In reminding respondents about what count as deductions, the ALLBUS question is rather general (taxes and other deductions). The question is more salient for employed people. It is not at all certain that this kind of formulation reminds people who do not work to think about their various sources of income.
In some economies, income might be measured in livestock as much as in monetary units, so different reminders will be needed in different places.
In sum, in order to improve measurement mid term, we suggest the following:

a) We need information from members about how income is measured in their countries in larger social surveys.
b) We need them to send us a translation of how they are currently asking it in ISSP alongside the formulation they use in their questionnaires in their own languages.

On the basis of this, in conjunction with the demographics group working on income or with the Methodology Committee, we can come up with a suggestion for the kind of formulations that might be most useful. (We will not suggest a common formulation, of course).

c) ISSP questions need to specify the time span involved - is it weekly income, monthly income or annual income. It is unlikely that the ISSP will be able to agree on one time period. Some regions seem still to work more on weekly bases than on monthly, for example. Members should also consider that asking for annual income may be tricky for people who are not working. Pensioners in Germany at least are more likely to be able to say what they 'earn' or have on a monthly basis than on an annual basis.

d) ISSP income questions need to specify whether the income is calculated <u>before deductions or after deductions</u>. In cultural and socio-economic terms it is probably not possible to agree that we all ask the same.
It would be a good idea to remind respondents of what counts as income (not just wages) and, if asked after deductions, what count as deductions. The problems this may pose for self completion
should be discussed and tested. The demographics organisers (Braun and Uher) can collect this information and provide feedback to the group as a whole.
Even given that we then know what the time period is and whether income is calculated before or after deductions, it is still not a simple matter to compare incomes across countries.

e) Countries should provide national statistics on distribution of income. Details of how this could / should be organised - what information in which format - still need to be agreed upon among members.
f) Members may be already using default questions or want to try default questions. The Methodology Committee or the demographics group on income could help with suggestions here we hope.

e) Members who have developed strategies for comparing incomes are asked to write them up and send them into the demographics group organisers (Braun and Uher).They will pass them on to the methodology Committee or the income group for discussion.

ATTEND R: Religious services - how often
Attendance of religious services

People with ‘no religion’ should not be excluded from this question.

1. Several times a week
2. Once a week
3. 2 or 3 times a month
4. Once a month
5. Several times a year
6. Once a year
7. Less frequently
8. Never
97. Refused
98. Don't know
99. No answer

(If codes '2' and '3' cannot be distinguished, '2' will be coded)

RELIG R: Religious denomination

Question:
What is your religious preference?
[Alternatively: To which religious denomination do you belong?]
[Also possible: Do you belong to a religious group or community, a denomination, or a church? - 1 Yes; 2 No; If yes: Which one is that?]

Coding scheme:

0	No religion
100	ROMAN CATHOLIC
200	PROTESTANT
210	Episcopalian, Anglican, Church of England, Church of Ireland
220	Baptists
230	Congregationalists
240	European Free Church (Anabaptists)
250	Lutheran
260	Methodist
270	Pentecostal
280	Presbyterian
290	Other Protestant (no specific religion mentioned)
300	ORTHODOX
310	Greek Orthodox
320	Russian Orthodox
390	Orthodox (no specific religion mentioned)
400	OTHER CHRISTIAN RELIGIONS

401-489	Specific Christian Groups
490	Unspecified Christian Religion
500	JEWISH
510	Orthodox
520	Conservative
530	Reformist
590	Jewish Religion general (no specific group mentioned)
600	ISLAM
610	Kharijism
620	Mu'tazilism
630	Sunni
640	Shi'ism
650	Isma'ilis
660-689	Other Muslim Religions
690	Muslim; Mohammedan; Islam (no specific religion mentioned)
700	BUDDHISM
701-789	Specific Buddhist Groups
790	Buddhism general (no specific group mentioned)
800	HINDUISM
810-889	Specific Groups
890	Hinduism general (no specific group mentioned)
900	OTHER ASIAN RELIGION
901-949	Specific Groups (Confucianism, Taoism, Shintoism)
950	Other East Asian Religion(no specific group mentioned)
960	OTHER RELIGIONS

998. Don't know
999. Not answered

RELIGGRP

Derived Variable from the coding scheme above

1. No religion

2. ROMAN CATHOLIC
3. PROTESTANT
4. CHRSTIAN ORTHODOX
5. JEWISH
6. ISLAM
7. BUDDHISM
8. HINDUISM
9. OTHER CHRISTIAN RELIGIONS
10. OTHER EASTERN RELIGIONS
11. OTHER RELIGIONS

98. Don't know
99. Not answered

TOPBOT R: Top-Bottom self-placement

10. Highest
9.
8.
7.
6.
5.
4.
3.
2.
1. Lowest

99. No answer

UNION R: Trade union membership
Is or was R member of a trade union?

1. Currently member
2. Once member, not now
3. Never member

9. No answer

PARTY_LR R: party affiliation: left - right
Party affiliation - BUT ASKED country-specific, NOT using the ISSP categories. These should be computed from the country-specific parties (nat_PRTY) into the right scheme by the data-producer

1. Far left (communist etc.)
2. Left / centre left
3. Centre / liberal
4. Right / conservative
5. Far right (fascist etc.)
6. Other
7. No party, no preference
8. Don't know
9. No answer

---

nat_PRTY R: party affiliation – country-specific

National parties mentioned are coded country-specific. Names and abbreviations for parties should be supplied in original language and also in English. The position of Parties in the left-right-scheme should be supplied as well for the construction of PRTY_LR.

VOTE_LE Did R vote in last general election?

1. Yes
2. No

9. No answer

HOMPOP How many persons in household
Number of people in household

01. One person
02. Two persons

...

99. No answer

HHCYCLE Household cycle
Household composition: adults and children (less than 18 years)

01. Single
02. One adult and one child
03. One adult and two children
04. One adult and three or more children
05. Two adults
06. Two adults and one child
07. Two adults and two children
08. Two adults and three or more children
09. Three adults
10. Three adults with children
11. Four adults
12. Four adults with children
13. Five adults
14. Five adults with children
15. Six adults
16. Six adults with children
17. Seven adults
18. Seven adults with children
19. Eight adults
20. Eight adults with children
21. Nine adults
22. Nine adults with children
23. Ten adults
24. Ten adults with children
25. Eleven adults
26. Eleven adults with children
27. Twelve adults
28. Twelve adults with children
95. Otherwise
99. No answer

URBRURAL Urban - Rural

Type of community: urban / rural - self-assessed by R

1. a big city
2. the suburbs or outskirts of a big city
3. a town or a small city
4. a country village
5. a farm or home in the country

---

nat_SIZE Size of community - country-specific

---

nat_REG Region

Country specific - codes should be supplied together with data and further documentation

---

WEIGHT Weighting factor

1. No weighting

Comment: Details about construction of the weight are necessary

---

MODE Administrative mode of data-collection (OR Data collection method)

The scheme developed in discussions between members of the, the modes demographics group, the archive and the secretariat covers both data collection methods permitted in the ISSP and methods not currently permitted.

If we keep the entire scheme we will therefore regularly have categories no one in the ISSP uses, nor is allowed to use. The methods permitted in the ISSP context run from numbers 1.0 to 3.4 below. Further data collection methods are described in 4.0 to 6.3.

We propose to drop those from 4.0 to 6.3 in the ISSP compulsory background variables set-up.

Notes should be attached as necessary to remind members what one or the other category actually refers to (e.g. 1.1 and 1.2 below)

10-19 Face-to-face, paper and pencil

10 No visuals
11 Visuals
12 Respondent reading questionnaire
13 Interpreter or translator - no visuals
14 Interpreter or translator – visuals

20-29 Face-to-face, computer-assisted

20 No visuals
21 Visuals
22 Respondent reading questionnaire (paper or on monitor)
23 Interpreter or translator - no visuals
24 Interpreter or translator – visuals

30-39 Self-completion, paper and pencil

30 Arrives with interviewer, interviewer attending
31 Arrives with interviewer, drops-off, picks up later
32 Arrives with interviewer, drops off, mailed back by R
33 Mailed to, complete and hold for pick up
34 Mailed to, mailed back by R

Optional variable:

nat_ETHN Origin country / ethnic group / ethnic identity / family origin

Appendix 10

German Workgroup

Standard Demographics

Hinweis

Das hier zum Download bereitgestellte Dokument [ftp://ftp.zuma-mannheim.de/pub/zuma/microdata/doc/demsta99.pdf] wurde auf Basis einer Winword-Vorlage des Statistischen Bundesamtes erstellt. Auf Grund der Umsetzung in das PDF-Format können gegenüber der Veröffentlichung Formatabweichungen (z.B. Seitenumbruch etc.) bestehen.

ZUMA, Abt. Mikrodaten, Februar 1999

Demografische Standards

Eine gemeinsame Empfehlung des Arbeitskreises Deutscher Markt- und Sozialforschungsinstitute e. V. (ADM), der Arbeitsgemeinschaft Sozialwissenschaftlicher Institute e. V. (ASI) und des Statistischen Bundesamtes

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Methoden – Verfahren - Entwicklungen

Materialien und Berichte

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3. Demografische Standards

Nr.	Demografische Standards	weiter mit
1.	***Geschlecht der Zielperson:*** Männlich ( ) Weiblich ( )	
2.[1]	Welche Staatsangehörigkeit haben Sie? - Deutsch ( ) - Nicht deutsch ( )	
3.	Wann sind Sie geboren? Nennen Sie mir bitte nur Monat und Jahr Ihrer Geburt. Geburtsmonat: Geburtsjahr:	
4.	Welchen Familienstand haben Sie? Was auf dieser Liste trifft auf Sie zu? ***Liste "4" vorlegen!*** A Ich bin verheiratet und lebe mit meinem(r) Ehepartner(in) zusammen ( ) B Ich bin verheiratet und lebe von meinem(r) Ehepartner(in) getrennt ( ) C Ich bin ledig ( ) D Ich bin geschieden ( ) E Ich bin verwitwet ( )	5. 4A. 4A. 4A. 4A.
4A.	Leben Sie mit einem Partner zusammen? Ja ( ) Nein ( )	
5.	Sind Sie zur Zeit Schüler(in) einer allgemeinbildenden Schule? Ja ( ) ------------------------------ Nein ( )	8. -------------- 6.
6.	Welchen höchsten allgemeinbildenden Schulabschluß haben Sie? Sagen Sie es mir bitte anhand dieser Liste. ***Liste "6" vorlegen!*** A Ich bin von der Schule abgegangen ohne Hauptschulabschluß (Volksschulabschluß) ( ) B Ich habe den Hauptschulabschluß (Volksschulabschluß) ( ) C Ich habe den Realschulabschluß (Mittlere Reife) ( ) D Ich habe den Abschluß der Polytechnischen Oberschule 10. Klasse (vor 1965: 8. Klasse) ( ) E Ich habe die Fachhochschulreife ( ) F Ich habe die allgemeine oder fachgebundene Hochschulreife/ Abitur (Gymnasium bzw. EOS) ( ) G Ich habe einen anderen Schulabschluß, und zwar ( ) ____	

[1] Weitere Untergliederung nach Aufgabenstellung und Fallzahl

Nr.	**Demografische Standards**	weiter mit
7.	Welchen <u>beruflichen</u> Ausbildungsabschluß haben Sie? Was alles auf dieser Liste trifft auf Sie zu? Bitte lesen Sie die Liste ganz durch. (Mehrfachnennungen sind möglich)	
	Liste "7" vorlegen!	
	A Ich bin noch in beruflicher Ausbildung (Auszubildende[r], Student[in]) ( )	
	B Ich habe keinen beruflichen Abschluß und bin nicht in beruflicher Ausbildung ( )	
	C Ich habe eine beruflich-betriebliche Berufsausbildung (Lehre) abgeschlossen ( )	
	D Ich habe eine beruflich-schulische Ausbildung (Berufsfach-schule, Handelsschule) abgeschlossen ( )	
	E Ich habe eine Ausbildung an einer Fachschule, Meister-, Technikerschule, Berufs- oder Fachakademie abgeschlossen ( )	
	F Ich habe einen Fachhochschulabschluß ( )	
	G Ich habe einen Hochschulabschluß ( )	
	H Ich habe einen anderen beruflichen Abschluß, und zwar: ______________________ ( )	
8.	Sind Sie zur Zeit erwerbstätig? Was auf dieser Liste trifft auf Sie zu?	
	Liste "8" vorlegen!	
	Unter <u>Erwerbstätigkeit</u> wird jede bezahlte bzw. mit einem Einkommen verbundene Tätigkeit verstanden, egal welchen zeitlichen Umfang sie hat.	
	A Ich bin vollzeit-erwerbstätig mit einer wöchentlichen Arbeitszeit von 35 Stunden und mehr ( )	11.
	B Ich bin teilzeit-erwerbstätig mit einer wöchentlichen Arbeitszeit von 15 bis 34 Stunden ( )	9.
	C Ich bin teilzeit- oder stundenweise erwerbstätig mit einer wöchentlichen Arbeitszeit unter 15 Stunden ( )	9.
	D Ich bin in Mutterschafts-/Erziehungsurlaub oder in sonstiger Beurlaubung ( )	11.
	E Ich bin Auszubildende(r)/Lehrling/Umschüler(in) ( )	11.
	F Ich bin zur Zeit nicht erwerbstätig (einschließlich: Studenten, die nicht gegen Geld arbeiten, Arbeitslose, Null-Kurzarbeit, Vorruhe-stand, Rentner) ( )	9.

Nr.	Demografische Standards	weiter mit
9.	Sagen Sie mir bitte, zu welcher Gruppe auf dieser Liste Sie gehören. ***Liste "9" vorlegen!*** A Ich bin Schüler(in) ( ) B Ich bin Student(in) ( ) C Ich bin Rentner(in)/Pensionär(in), im Vorruhestand ( ) D Ich bin zur Zeit arbeitslos, mache Null-Kurzarbeit ( ) E Ich bin Hausfrau/Hausmann ( ) F Ich bin Wehr-, Zivildienstleistender ( ) G Ich bin aus anderen Gründen nicht vollzeit-erwerbstätig ( )	 10. 10. 10. 10. 10. 10.
10.	Waren Sie früher einmal erwerbstätig? Ja ( ) Nein ( )	 11. 12.
11.[2]	Welche berufliche Tätigkeit üben Sie derzeit aus? Wenn Sie nicht mehr erwerbstätig sind, welche Tätigkeit haben Sie bei Ihrer früheren Erwerbstätigkeit zuletzt ausgeübt? ____________________ Bitte beschreiben Sie mir Ihre berufliche Tätigkeit genau. ____________________ Hat dieser Beruf noch einen besonderen Namen? Ja, und zwar ____________________ ____________________ Nein ( )	
11A[3]	Welche berufliche Stellung trifft derzeit auf Sie zu bzw. welche berufliche Stellung hatten Sie zuletzt bei Ihrer früheren Erwerbstätigkeit? Nennen Sie mir bitte zunächst Ihre genaue Berufsbezeichnung . ____________________ (Genaue Berufsbezeichnung)	

2 Die dreistufige offene Abfrage des Berufs ist für die Möglichkeit einer Vercodung nach dem ISCO- oder dem StBA-Berufecode vorgesehen.

3 Die einstufige offene Berufsabfrage wird für Kontrollzwecke der Erhebungsinstitute benötigt, wenn keine dreistufige Abfrage erfolgt.

Nr.	**Demografische Standards**	weiter mit
11B.	Und dann sagen Sie mir bitte nach dieser Liste hier, zu welcher Gruppe dieser Beruf gehört. ***Liste 11B vorlegen!*** **Ich bin/war selbständige(r) Landwirt(in) bzw. Genossenschaftsbauer/-bäuerin** A ... mit einer landwirtschaftlich genutzten Fläche bis unter 10 ha ( ) B ... mit einer landwirtschaftlich genutzten Fläche von 10 und mehr ha ( ) C Genossenschaftsbauer/-bäuerin (ehemals LPG) ( )	
noch 11B	**Ich bin/war Akademiker(in) in freiem Beruf (Arzt/Ärztin, Rechtsanwalt/-anwältin, Steuerberater[in] u. ä.) und habe/hatte ...** E ... keine weiteren Mitarbeiter(innen)/Partner(innen)[1] ( ) F ... 1 bis 4 Mitarbeiter(innen)/Partner(innen) ( ) G ... 5 und mehr Mitarbeiter(innen) ( ) **Ich bin/war selbständig im Handel, Gewerbe, Handwerk, Industrie, Dienstleistung bzw. PGH-Mitglied und habe/hatte ...** I ... keine weiteren Mitarbeiter(innen)/Partner(innen)[1] ( ) J ... 1 bis 4 Mitarbeiter(innen)/Partner(innen) ( ) K ... 5 und mehr Mitarbeiter(innen) ( ) L PGH-Mitglied ( ) **Ich bin/war Beamter/Beamtin, Richter(in), Berufssoldat(in), und zwar ...** M ... Beamter/Beamtin im einfachen Dienst (bis einschl. Oberamts-meister[in]) ( ) N ... Beamter/Beamtin im mittleren Dienst (von Assistent[in] bis einschl. Hauptsekretär[in], Amtsinspektor[in]) ( ) O ... Beamter/Beamtin im gehobenen Dienst (von Inspektor[in] bis einschl. Oberamtsrat/-rätin) ( ) P ... Beamter/Beamtin im höheren Dienst, Richter(in) (von Rat/Rätin aufwärts) ( ) **Ich bin/war Angestellte(r), und zwar ...** Q ... mit ausführender Tätigkeit nach Anweisung (z. B. Verkäufer[in], Kontorist[in], Datentypist[in]) ( ) R ... mit einer Tätigkeit, die ich nach Anweisung erledige (z. B. Sachbearbeiter[in], Buchhalter[in], technische[r] Zeichner[in]) ( ) S ... mit selbständiger Leistung in verantwortlicher Tätigkeit bzw. mit begrenzter Verantwortung für Personal (z. B. wissenschaftliche[r] Mitarbeiter[in], Prokurist[in], Abteilungsleiter[in]) bzw. Meister(in) im Angestelltenverhältnis ( ) T ... mit umfassenden Führungsaufgaben und Entscheidungs-befugnissen (z. B. Direktor[in], Geschäftsführer[in], Mitglied des Vorstandes) ( )	

Nr.	**Demografische Standards**	weiter mit
	Ich bin/war Arbeiter(in), und zwar ... U ... ungelernt ( ) V ... angelernt ( ) W ... Facharbeiter(in) ( ) X ... Vorarbeiter(in), Kolonnenführer(in) ( ) Y ... Meister(in), Polier(in), Brigadier(in) ( )	
	Ich bin in Ausbildung, und zwar ... A1 ... als kaufmännisch-technische(r) Auszubildende(r) ( ) B1 ... als gewerbliche(r) Auszubildende(r) ( ) C1 ... in sonstiger Ausbildungsrichtung ( ) **D1 Ich bin/war mithelfende(r) Familienangehörige(r)** ( )	
12.	Wie viele Personen leben ständig in Ihrem Haushalt, Sie selbst eingeschlossen? Denken Sie dabei bitte auch an alle im Haushalt lebenden Kinder. Eine Person ( ) ( ) Personen	
13. [4]	Wie viele Personen in ihrem Haushalt sind 18 Jahre oder älter? ( ) Person(en)	
14.	Wie viele Personen tragen insgesamt zum Einkommen Ihres Haushalts bei? Denken Sie nicht nur an Arbeitseinkommen, sondern auch an Renten, Pensionen und anderes Einkommen. Eine Person ( ) Mehrere Personen, und zwar ( )	14C 14A
14A.	Wie hoch ist das monatliche Nettoeinkommen Ihres Haushalts insgesamt? Ich meine dabei die Summe, die sich aus Lohn, Gehalt, Einkommen aus selbständiger Tätigkeit, Rente oder Pension jeweils nach Abzug der Steuern und Sozialversicherungsbeiträge ergibt. Rechnen Sie bitte auch die Einkünfte aus öffentlichen Beihilfen, Einkommen aus Vermietung, Verpachtung, Wohngeld, Kindergeld und sonstige Einkünfte hinzu. ***Bei Selbständigen nach dem durchschnittlichen Nettoeinkommen, abzüglich der Betriebsausgaben, fragen.*** ______________________________ DM Angabe verweigert ( )	14C. 14B.

4 Hier soll auch nach der umfragespezifischen Zielgruppe (Grundgesamtheit) gefragt werden.

Nr.	Demografische Standards	weiter mit
14B.	Ihre Angabe wird - wie auch alle anderen Angaben in diesem Interview - selbstverständlich vollständig anonym gehalten, so daß keinerlei Rückschlüsse auf Sie selbst möglich sind. Die Ergebnisse der Umfrage sollen u.a. nach dem Einkommen ausgewertet werden. Dabei genügen Einkommensgruppen. Es würde uns helfen, wenn Sie die Einkommensgruppe nennen könnten, zu der Sie gehören. Bitte sagen Sie mir, welcher Buchstabe von dieser Liste hier auf das Netto-Einkommen Ihres Haushalts zutrifft. ***Liste "14" vorlegen*** B Unter 300 DM T 300 bis unter 600 DM P 600 bis unter 1 000 DM F 1 000 bis unter 1 400 DM E 1 400 bis unter 1 800 DM H 1 800 bis unter 2 200 DM L 2 200 bis unter 2 500 DM N 2 500 bis unter 3 000 DM R 3 000 bis unter 3 500 DM M 3 500 bis unter 4 000 DM S 4 000 bis unter 4 500 DM K 4 500 bis unter 5 000 DM O 5 000 bis unter 5 500 DM C 5 500 bis unter 6 000 DM G 6 000 bis unter 6 500 DM U 6 500 bis unter 7 000 DM J 7 000 bis unter 7 500 DM V 7 500 DM und mehr	
14C.	Wie hoch ist Ihr eigenes monatliches Nettoeinkommen? **Erläuterung nur für Personen, bei denen kein Haushaltseinkommen erfragt wurde.** Ich meine dabei die Summe, die sich aus Lohn, Gehalt, Einkommen aus selbständiger Tätigkeit, Rente oder Pension, jeweils nach Abzug der Steuern und Sozialversicherungsbeiträge ergibt. Rechnen Sie bitte auch die Einkünfte aus öffentlichen Beihilfen, Einkommen aus Vermietung, Verpachtung, Wohngeld, Kindergeld und sonstige Einkünfte hinzu. ***Bei Selbständigen nach dem durchschnittlichen Nettoeinkommen, abzüglich der Betriebsausgaben, fragen.*** ______________________________ DM kein eigenes Einkommen ( ) Angabe verweigert ( )	Ende Ende 14D.
14D	Ihre Angabe wird - wie auch alle anderen Angaben in diesem Interview - selbstverständlich vollständig anonym gehalten, so daß keinerlei Rückschlüsse auf Sie selbst möglich sind. Die Ergebnisse der Umfrage sollen u.a. nach dem Einkommen ausgewertet werden. Dabei genügen Einkommensgruppen. Es würde uns helfen, wenn Sie die Einkommensgruppe nennen könnten, zu der Sie gehören. Bitte sagen Sie mir einfach, welcher Buchstabe von dieser Liste hier auf Ihr Netto-Einkommen zutrifft. ***Nochmals Liste "14" vorlegen***	

Appendix 11

European Society for Opinion Marketing Research

(ESOMAR)

Socio-economic Classification

Q.1	INT. RECORD SEX:	☐ male	☐ female
Q.2	What is your age?	__ years	
Q.3	How many people live in your household including yourself?		
Q.4	How many children under 16 are there?		
Q.5A	Are you, in your household the person who contributes most to the household income?	☐ yes	☐ no
Q.5B	Are you, in your household the person mainly responsible for ordinary shopping and looking after the home?	☐ yes	☐ no
Q.6	Are you...		
	• married / living together	☐	
	• single	☐	
	• separated / divorced / widowed	☐	

INT.: IF RESP. ANSWERS 'No' AT Q.5A, REPHRASE Q'S 7-12 IN THE THIRD PERSON ('He'/'She') AND ASK ABOUT THE MAIN INCOME EARNER (M.I.E.)

Q.7	At what age did you finish full-time education?	__ years	
	• M.I.E. is still studying (e10)	☐	GO TO Q.13
Q.8	Any time after that, did you...		
	• resume general education at a later stage in your life?	☐ yes	GO TO Q.9
		☐ no	CONTINUE...
	• take any apprenticeship/professional training for your job?	☐ yes	GO TO Q.9
		☐ no	GO TO Q.10A
Q.9	How many months did your (further education/ professional training) last in total?	__ months	

Q.10A At present, are you...?

• self-employed	☐	GO TO Q.11A
• in paid employment	☐	GO TO Q.11B
• temporarily not working (unemployed, illness)	☐	GO TO Q.10B
• retired	☐	GO TO Q.10B
• not working/responsible for ordinary shopping and looking after the home (e13)	☐	GO TO Q.13

Q.10B And formerly, have you been...?

• self-employed	☐	GO TO Q.13
• in paid employment	☐	GO TO Q.11B
• no former employment	☐	GO TO Q.13

Q.11A SELF-EMPLOYED:
What kind of work do you do? (What position do you hold?)

• PROFESSIONAL (e.g. Doctor, Lawyer, Accountant, Architect) (e2)	☐	GO TO Q.12
• BUSINESS PROPRIETOR, OWNER OF COMPANY/SHOP, CRAFTSMAN, OTHER SELF-EMPLOYED PERSON: How many employees do you have?	☐ 0-5 (e9)	GO TO Q.12
	☐ 6 or more (e7)	GO TO Q.12
• FARMER/FISHERMAN (e12)		GO TO Q.12

Q.11B IN PAID EMPLOYMENT:
What position do you hold? (What kind of work do you do?)

• PROFESSIONAL (in actual profession) (e3)	☐	GO TO Q.12
• GENERAL MANAGEMENT (Exec./M.D., Officer, Mgr.)	☐	CONTINUE...
How many employees are you responsible for?	☐ 0-5 (e4)	GO TO Q.12
	☐ 6 or more (e1)	GO TO Q.12
• MIDDLE MANAGEMENT (Dept./Branch Head, Junior Mgr.) How many employees are you responsible for?	☐ 0-5 (e6)	GO TO Q.12
	☐ 6 or more (e5)	GO TO Q.11
• OTHER NON-MANUAL EMPLOYEE Do you work mainly in an office?	☐ yes (e8)	GO TO Q.12
	☐ no (e11)	GO TO Q.12
• MANUAL WORKER Do you work as a foreman or in a supervisory capacity?	☐ yes (e14)	GO TO Q.12
	☐ no	CONTINUE...
Have you received any formal training to acquire specific skills in the work you do?	☐ yes (e14)	GO TO Q.12
	☐ no (e15)	GO TO Q.12

Q.12 How many hours per week do you normally work? ______

Q.13 Do you or does anyone else in your household, own...?

• a colour TV set	☐ yes	☐ no
• a video recorder	☐ yes	☐ no
• a radio-clock	☐ yes	☐ no
• a video camera/Camcorder	☐ yes	☐ no
• a PC/home computer	☐ yes	☐ no
• an electric deep fryer	☐ yes	☐ no
• an electric drill	☐ yes	☐ no
• a still camera	☐ yes	☐ no
• at least two cars	☐ yes	☐ no
• a second home or holiday house/flat	☐ yes	☐ no

Q.14 Your main home: do you...?

- rent it ☐
- or own it ☐

Q.15 Which foreign languages do you understand well enough to read a newspaper or listen to radio news?

☐ Danish
☐ Dutch
☐ English
☐ French
☐ German
☐ Greek
☐ Italian
☐ Portuguese
☐ Spanish
☐ Swedish
☐ other

INT.: NOTE ADDRESS

Q.16 Region*

Q.17 Size of town*

* Based on address using the usual, local categories
(as documented in available statistics on universe)

Appendix 12

Subset of Elements from Mutual Information System on Social Protection (MISSOC) to be extracted for CHER

Provisional List of MISSOC Items

(First Draft)

Area	Comments
Health Care Legislation Beneficiaries - Membership ceiling Condition - Duration - Commencement of benefits Benefits - Choice and payment of doctor - Patient's participation - Hospitalisation - Dental treatment	

Sickness Cash Benefits Legislation Beneficiaries - Membership ceiling Condition Waiting period Benefits - Duration - Amount Taxation - Taxation of cash benefits - Tax relief	

Maternity
 	
Legislation
Conditions
Field of application
Benefits
- Benefits in kind
- Cash benefits
    - amount
    - duration
Taxation
- Limit of income for tax relief/tax reduction
- Taxation of cash benefits	

Invalidity Legislation Risks covered Field of application Conditions - Level of incapacity - Period of cover - Minimum period of membership Benefits - Amount of Pension - Annual earning ceilings - Supplement for spouse/children Taxation - Taxation of cash benefits - Tax reduction/relief	

Survivors Legislation Field of application Conditions - deceased insured person - surviving spouse Benefits - surviving spouse - surviving spouse (remarriage) - surviving orphan (lost 1 parent) - surviving orphan (both parents) - Maximum for all those entitled to benefits Taxation - Taxation of cash benefits - Tax reduction/relief	

Old age pension Legislation Field of application Conditions - Minimum period of membership - Legal retirement age Benefits - Amount - Annual earning ceiling - Supplement for depending spouse/children - Early pension Taxation - Taxation of cash benefits - Tax reduction/relief	

Employment injuries and occupational diseases
 	
Legislation
Field of application
Risks covered:
- Employment injuries
- Travel between home and work
Occupational diseases
Benefits
- Temporary incapacity
  - benefits in kind
    • free choice doctor/hospital
    • payments of costs
    • duration
  - benefits in cash
    • duration
    • amount
    • waiting period
- Permanent incapacity
    • minimum incapacity level
    • fixing level of incapacity
    • basic earnings used to calculate annuity
    • amount or formula
    • supplement for dependants or for care by another person
    • accumulation with new earnings/other pension	

Taxation - Taxation of cash benefits - Tax reduction/relief	

Family benefits Legislation Family allowances - first child giving entitlement - age limit - monthly amounts - supplements vary with income - supplements vary with age Other benefits - Birth grant - Allowance for single parents - Allowance for handicapped children Special cases - Unemployed persons - Pensioners - Orphans Taxation - Taxation of cash benefits - Tax reduction/relief	

Unemployment Legislation Existing schemes Field of application Total unemployment - main conditions - qualifying period - maximum age - means tested - waiting period Benefits - days for which allowance is granted - duration of payment - earnings used as reference - earnings ceiling - rate - family supplement Benefits for older unemployment and early retirement - measures - conditions - rate Partial unemployment - definition - conditions - compensation - accumulation Taxation - Taxation of cash benefits - Tax reduction/relief	

General non-contributory minimum Legislation Conditions - duration - nationality - residence - age - willing to work - exhaustion of other claims - other Determination of the minimum Resources taken into account Guaranteed minimum: categories - Measures stimulating social and professional integration	

Specific non-contributory minimum Old age - eligible groups - conditions for eligibility - amount payable - factors determining the amount Invalidity - eligible groups - conditions for eligibility - amount payable - factors determining the amount Unemployed - eligible groups - conditions for eligibility - amount payable - factors determining the amount Single parent families - eligible groups - conditions for eligibility - amount payable - factors determining the amount	

Minima in contributory schemes Old age - eligible groups - conditions for eligibility - amount payable - factors determining the amount Survivors - eligible groups - conditions for eligibility - amount payable - factors determining the amount Unemployed - eligible groups - conditions for eligibility - amount payable - factors determining the amount Invalidity - eligible groups - conditions for eligibility - amount payable - factors determining the amount	

Social protection of the self-employed **** Agriculture*** Health care: benefits in kind - legislation - schemes - beneficiaries - qualifying period - free cover family members - benefits • kind and amount • conditions - contributions Sickness: cash benefits - legislation - schemes - beneficiaries - qualifying period - benefits • kind and amount • conditions - contributions Maternity: benefits in kind - legislation - schemes - beneficiaries - qualifying period - free cover family members - benefits • kind and amount	

• conditions • commencement/duration - contributions Maternity: cash benefits - legislation - schemes - beneficiaries - qualifying period - benefits • kind and amount • conditions • commencement/duration - contributions Invalidity - legislation - schemes - beneficiaries - qualifying period - free cover family members - benefits • kind and amount • conditions • commencement/duration - contributions Old age - legislation - schemes - beneficiaries - qualifying period	

- free cover family members
- benefits
    • kind and amount
    • conditions
    • general age limit
    • early age limit
- contributions
 	
Survivors
- legislation
- schemes
- beneficiaries
- qualifying period
- free cover family members
- benefits
    • kind and amount
    • conditions
    • duration
- contributions
 	
Employment injuries/occupational diseases
- legislation
- schemes
- beneficiaries
- qualifying period
- free cover family members
- contributions
 	
Family benefits
- legislation
- schemes
- beneficiaries	

- qualifying period
- free cover family members
- benefits
  • kind and amount
  • duration
- contributions	

Social protection of the self-employed
****Crafts and Commerce***
 	
Health care: benefits in kind
- legislation
- schemes
- beneficiaries
- qualifying period
- free cover family members
- benefits
  • kind and amount
  • conditions
- contributions
 	
Sickness: cash benefits
- legislation
- schemes
- beneficiaries
- qualifying period
- benefits
  • kind and amount
  • conditions
- contributions
 	
Maternity: benefits in kind
- legislation
- schemes
- beneficiaries
- qualifying period
- free cover family members
- benefits
  • kind and amount	

• conditions • commencement/duration - contributions Maternity: cash benefits - legislation - schemes - beneficiaries - qualifying period - benefits • kind and amount • conditions • commencement/duration - contributions Invalidity - legislation - schemes - beneficiaries - qualifying period - free cover family members - benefits • kind and amount • conditions • commencement/duration - contributions Old age - legislation - schemes - beneficiaries - qualifying period	

- free cover family members
- benefits
  • kind and amount
  • conditions
  • general age limit
  • early age limit
 	
- contributions
 	
Survivors
- legislation
- schemes
- beneficiaries
- qualifying period
- free cover family members
- benefits
  • kind and amount
  • conditions
  • duration
- contributions
 	
Employment injuries/occupational diseases
- legislation
- schemes
- beneficiaries
- qualifying period
- free cover family members
- contributions
 	
Family benefits
- legislation
- schemes	

- beneficiaries - qualifying period - free cover family members - benefits • kind and amount • duration - contributions	