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⁽¹⁾ Text with EEA relevance.

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Acts whose titles are printed in light type are those relating to day-to-day management of agricultural matters, and are generally valid for a limited period.

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I

(Acts whose publication is obligatory)

COMMISSION REGULATION (EC) No 1980/2003**of 21 October 2003****implementing Regulation (EC) No 1177/2003 of the European Parliament and of the Council concerning Community statistics on income and living conditions (EU-SILC) as regards definitions and updated definitions****(Text with EEA relevance)**

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Community,

Article 1

Having regard to Regulation (EC) No 1177/2003 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 16 June 2003 concerning Community statistics on income and living conditions (EU-SILC) ⁽¹⁾, and in particular Article 15(2)(c) thereof,

The definitions required by Article 15(2)(c) of Regulation (EC) No 1177/2003 on Community statistics on income and living conditions, in particular for the purpose of bringing into operation the income definitions given in Article 2(l) and (m) thereof, shall be as laid down in Annex I.

Whereas:

The conditions for delivering gross income data at component level as well as the timetable for inclusion of the different income components shall be as laid down in Annex II.

(1) Regulation (EC) No 1177/2003 established a common framework for the systematic production of Community statistics on income and living conditions, encompassing comparable and timely cross-sectional and longitudinal data on income and on the level and composition of poverty and social exclusion at national and European Union levels.

Article 2

(2) Pursuant to Article 15(2)(c) of Regulation (EC) No 1177/2003, implementing measures are necessary to harmonise definitions, in particular the operationalisation of the income definitions, the definitions on household members and former household members, and the timetable of the inclusion of the different income variables.

The definitions given in this Regulation, with the exception of that of former household members, and the delivery of income data, shall be applied to both cross-sectional and longitudinal components of Community statistics on income and living conditions (EU-SILC).

(3) The measures provided for in this Regulation are in accordance with the opinion of the Statistical Programme Committee,

Article 3

This Regulation shall enter into force on the 20th day following that of its publication in the *Official Journal of the European Union*.

This Regulation shall be binding in its entirety and directly applicable in all Member States.

Done at Brussels, 21 October 2003.

For the Commission
Pedro SOLBES MIRA
Member of the Commission

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 165, 3.7.2003, p. 1.

ANNEX I

DEFINITIONS OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS AND FORMER HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS, PENSIONS FROM INDIVIDUAL PRIVATE PLANS, CONTRIBUTIONS TO INDIVIDUAL PRIVATE PENSION PLANS, TOTAL GROSS AND DISPOSABLE HOUSEHOLD INCOME, TOTAL DISPOSABLE HOUSEHOLD INCOME BEFORE SOCIAL TRANSFERS (EXCEPT OLD-AGE AND SURVIVORS' BENEFITS; INCLUDING OLD-AGE AND SURVIVORS' BENEFITS) AND GROSS/NET INCOME COMPONENTS**1. HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS AND FORMER HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS****1.1. Household membership ⁽¹⁾**

Subject to the further and specific conditions shown below, the following persons must, if they share household expenses, be regarded as household members:

1. persons usually resident, related to other members;
2. persons usually resident, not related to other members;
3. resident boarders, lodgers, tenants;
4. visitors;
5. live-in domestic servants, au-pairs;
6. persons usually resident, but temporarily absent from the dwelling (for reasons of holiday travel, work, education or similar);
7. children of the household being educated away from home;
8. persons absent for long periods, but having household ties: persons working away from home;
9. persons temporarily absent but having household ties: persons in hospital, nursing homes or other institutions.

Further conditions for inclusion as household members are as follows:

(a) Categories 3, 4 and 5:

Such persons must currently have no private address elsewhere; or their actual or intended duration of stay must be six months or more.

(b) Category 6:

Such persons must currently have no private address elsewhere and their actual or intended duration of absence from the household must be less than six months.

Categories 7 and 8:

Irrespective of the actual or intended duration of absence, such persons must currently have no private address elsewhere, must be the partner or child of a household member and must continue to retain close ties with the household and must consider this address to be his/her main residence.

(c) Category 9:

Such person must have clear financial ties to the household and must be actually or prospectively absent from the household for less than six months.

⁽¹⁾ Those Member States using in EU-SILC the common household definition defined in their national statistical system, shall be allowed to define the 'household membership' according to that definition.

Shares in household expenses

Shares in household expenses include benefiting from expenses (e.g. children, persons with no income) as well as contributing to expenses. If expenses are not shared, then the person constitutes a separate household at the same address.

'Usually resident'

A person shall be considered as a usually resident member of the household if he/she spends most of his/her daily rest there, evaluated over the past six months. Persons forming new households or joining existing households shall normally be considered as members at their new location; similarly, those leaving to live elsewhere shall no longer be considered as members of the original household. The abovementioned 'past six month' criteria shall be replaced by the intention to stay for a period of six months or more at the new place of residence.

'Intention to stay for a period of six months or more'

Account has to be taken of what may be considered as 'permanent' movements in or out of households. Thus a person who has moved into a household for an indefinite period or with the intention to stay for a period of six months or more shall be considered as a household member, even though the person has not yet stayed in the household for six months, and has in fact spent a majority of that time at some other place of residence. Similarly, a person who has moved out of the household to some other place of residence with the intention of staying away for six months or more, shall no longer be considered as a member of the previous household.

'Temporarily absent in private accommodation'

If the person who is temporarily absent is in private accommodation, then whether he/she is a member of this (or the other) household depends on the length of the absence. Exceptionally, certain categories of persons with very close ties to the household may be included as members irrespective of the length of absence, provided they are not considered members of another private household.

In the application of these criteria, the intention is to minimise the risk that individuals who have two private addresses at which they might potentially be enumerated are not double-counted in the sampling frame. Similarly, the intention is to minimise the risk of some persons being excluded from membership of any household, even though in reality they belong to the private household sector.

1.2. **Former household member**

The term 'former household member' refers to a person who is not a current member of the household and was not recorded as a household member in that household in the previous wave, but who lived in the household for at least three months during the income reference period.

The former household members shall be included only in the EU-SILC longitudinal component.

2. **GROSS INCOME COMPONENTS**

2.1. **Employee income**

Employee income is defined as the total remuneration, in cash or in kind, payable by an employer to an employee in return for work done by the latter during the income reference period.

The employee income is broken down into:

1. Gross cash or near-cash employee income (PY010G);
2. Gross non-cash employee income (PY020G);
3. Employers' social insurance contributions (PY030G).

2.1.1. *Gross cash or near-cash employee income (PY010G)*

This refers to the monetary component of the compensation of employees in cash payable by an employer to an employee. It includes the value of any social contributions and income taxes payable by an employee or by the employer on behalf of the employee to social insurance schemes or tax authorities.

Gross cash or near-cash employee income includes the followings items:

- wages and salaries paid in cash for time worked or work done in main and any secondary or casual job(s),
- remuneration for time not worked (e.g. holiday payments),
- enhanced rates of pay for overtime,
- fees paid to directors of incorporated enterprises,
- piece rate payments,
- payments for fostering children,
- commissions, tips and gratuities,
- supplementary payments (e.g. 13th month payment),
- profit-sharing and bonuses paid in cash,
- additional payments based on productivity,
- allowances paid for working in remote locations (regarded as part of the conditions of the job),
- allowances for transport to or from work,
- additional payments made by employers to their employees or former employees and other eligible persons to supplement the sick, disability, maternity leave or survivors' pay entitlement from social insurance schemes, where such payments cannot be separately and clearly identified as social benefits,
- payments made by employers to an employee in lieu of wages and salaries through a social insurance scheme when unable to work through sickness, disability or maternity leave where such payment cannot be separately and clearly identified as social benefits.

It does not include:

- reimbursements made by an employer for work-related expenses (e.g. business travel),
- severance and termination pay to compensate employees for employment ending before the employee has reached the normal retirement age for that job and redundancy payments (they are included under 'Unemployment benefits' (PY090G)),
- allowances for purely work-related expenses such as those for travel and subsistence or for protective clothes,
- lump-sum payments at the normal retirement date (included under 'Old age benefits' (PY100G)),
- union strike pay.

2.1.2. *Gross non-cash employee income (PY020G)*

This refers to the non-monetary income components which may be provided free or at a reduced price to an employee as part of the employment package by an employer ⁽¹⁾.

Gross non-cash employee income includes:

- company car and associated costs (e.g. free fuel, car insurance, taxes and duties as applicable) provided for either private use or both private and work use,
- free or subsidised meals, luncheon vouchers,
- reimbursement or payment of housing-related expenses (e.g. gas, electricity, water, telephone or mobile telephone bills),
- other goods and services provided free or at a reduced price by the employer to their employees, when they are a significant component of the income at national level or they constitute a significant component of the income of particular groups of households.

The value of goods and services provided free shall be calculated according to the market value of these goods and services. The value of the goods and services provided at a reduced price shall be calculated as the difference between the market value and the amount paid by the employee.

It does not include:

- the cost of providing any of these goods and services for the employer if they are only required for the employees to carry out their work,
- accommodation services at a place of work which cannot be used by the households to which the employees belong,
- accommodation provided free or at reduced rent by the employer to the employees as the main residence of the household (the imputed value of the accommodation provided free or at reduced rent is included under 'Imputed rent' (HY030G)),
- accommodation provided free or at reduced rent to an employee as the secondary residence of the household,
- allowances paid to employees for the purchase of tools, equipment, clothes, etc. needed exclusively or primarily for their work,
- special meals or drinks necessitated by exceptional working conditions,
- any goods or services provided to employees at the place of work or required because of the nature of their work (e.g. a medical examination required for work).

2.1.3. *Employers' social insurance contributions (PY030G)*

Employers' contributions are defined as payments made, during the income reference period, by employers for the benefits of their employees to insurers (social security funds and private funded schemes) covering statutory, conventional or contractual contributions in respect of insurance against social risks.

It includes:

- employers' contributions to private retirement (pension) plans,
- employers' contributions to private health insurance,
- employers' contributions to life insurance,
- employers' contributions to other employer insurance schemes (e.g. disability),
- employers' contributions to government insurance (social security) schemes (including payroll taxes levied for social insurance purposes).

⁽¹⁾ If any goods or services are provided for both private and work use, then private use as a proportion of total use has to be estimated and applied to the total value.

2.2. Self-employment income

Self-employment income is defined as the income received, during the income reference period, by individuals, for themselves or in respect of their family members, as a result of their current or former involvement in self-employment jobs. Self-employment jobs are those jobs where the remuneration is directly dependent upon the profits (or the potential for profits) derived from the goods and services produced (where own consumption is considered to be part of profits). The self-employed person makes the operational decisions affecting the enterprise, or delegates such decisions while retaining responsibility for the welfare of the enterprise. (In this context, 'enterprise' includes one-person operations). The remuneration of hobbies shall be regarded as self-employment.

If the income collected or compiled corresponds to a time period earlier than the reference period, basic adjustments shall be applied to update the data to the income reference period.

The self-employment income is broken down into:

1. Gross cash profits or losses from self-employment (including royalties) (PY050G);
2. Value of goods produced for own consumption (PY070G).

2.2.1. Gross cash profits or losses from self-employment (including royalties) (PY050G)

It includes:

- net operating profit or loss accruing to working owners of, or partners in, an unincorporated enterprise, less interest on business loans,
- royalties earned on writing, inventions and so on, not included in the profit/loss of unincorporated enterprises,
- rentals from business buildings, vehicles, equipment, etc., not included in the profit/loss of unincorporated enterprises, after deduction of related costs such as interest on associated loans, repairs and maintenance and insurance charges.

It does not include:

- directors' fees earned by owners of incorporated enterprises (which are included under 'Gross cash or near-cash employee income' (PY010G)),
- dividends paid by incorporated enterprises (which are included under 'Interest, dividends, profits from capital investment in an unincorporated business' (HY090G)),
- profits from capital invested in an unincorporated enterprise in which the person does not work ('sleeping partners') (these profits are included under 'Interest, dividends, profits from capital investment in an unincorporated business' (HY090G)),
- rent from land and receipts from boarders or lodgers (which are included under 'Income from rental of a property or land' (HY040G)),
- rentals from dwellings not included in the profit/loss of unincorporated enterprises (which are included under 'Income from rental of a property or land' (HY040G)).

Income from self-employment shall be calculated as:

- market output (gross revenue to turnover, including the value of goods produced by the enterprise but consumed by the self-employed person or his/her household),
- plus market value of goods and services bought for the unincorporated enterprise but consumed by the entrepreneur and his/her household members,
- plus property income received in connection with financial and other assets belonging to the enterprise,

- minus intermediate consumption (raw material costs, costs of sales, distribution costs, maintenance costs, administrative expenses, etc.),
- minus compensation of employees (wages, salaries and social security contributions for employees),
- minus taxes on production and import taxes,
- minus interest paid on business loans,
- minus rents paid on land and other non-produced tangible assets rented by the enterprise,
- minus consumption of fixed capital,
- plus subsidies.

In practice if the self-employed person or business prepares annual accounts for tax purposes, the gross income benefits/losses shall be calculated as net operating benefits/losses shown on this tax account for the most recent 12-month period, before deduction of taxes on income and compulsory social insurance contributions.

In the absence of annual accounts, either for tax purposes or as a business account, the alternative approach to measure self-employment income shall be to collect the amount of money (and goods) drawn out of the business for personal use (for consumption or saving, including the market value of goods produced or purchased by the business but taken for personal use).

2.2.2. *Value of goods produced for own consumption (PY070G)*

The value of goods produced for own consumption refers to the value of food and beverages produced and also consumed within the same household.

The value of goods produced for own consumption shall be calculated as the market value of goods produced deducting any expenses incurred in the production.

The value of food and beverages shall be included when they are a significant component of the income at national level or they constitute a significant component of the income of particular groups of households.

This value does not include:

- value of household services,
- any production for sale and any withdrawals from a business by a self-employed person (these values are included under 'Gross income benefits or losses from self-employment' (including royalties) (PY050G)).

2.3. **Imputed rent**

2.3.1. *Imputed rent (HY030G)*

The imputed rent refers to the value that shall be imputed for all households that do not report paying full rent, either because they are owner-occupiers or they live in accommodation rented at a lower price than the market price, or because the accommodation is provided rent-free.

The imputed rent shall be estimated only for those dwellings (and any associated buildings such as a garage) used as a main residence by the households.

The value to impute shall be the equivalent market rent that would be paid for a similar dwelling as that occupied, less any rent actually paid (in the case where the accommodation is rented at a lower price than the market price), less any subsidies received from the government or from a non-profit institution (if owner-occupied or the accommodation is rented at a lower price than the market price), less any minor repairs or refurbishment expenditure which the owner-occupier households make on the property of the type that would normally be carried out by landlords.

The market rent is the rent due for the right to use an unfurnished dwelling on the private market, excluding charges for heating, water, electricity, etc.

2.4. **Property income**

Property income is defined as the income received less expenses accruing, during the income reference period, by the owner of a financial asset or a tangible non-produced asset (land) in return for providing funds to or putting the tangible non-produced asset at the disposal of another institutional unit.

The property income is broken down into:

1. Interest, dividends, profits from capital investment in an unincorporated business (HY090G);
2. Income from rental of a property or land (HY040G).

2.4.1. *Interest, dividends, profits from capital investment in an unincorporated business (HY090G)*

Interest (not included in the profit/loss of an unincorporated enterprise), dividends and profits from capital investment in an unincorporated business refer to the amount of interest from assets such as bank accounts, certificates of deposit, bonds, etc., dividends and profits from capital investment in an unincorporated business in which the person does not work, received during the income reference period, less expenses incurred.

2.4.2. *Income from rental of a property or land (HY040G)*

Income from rental of a property or land refers to the income received, during the income reference period, from renting a property (for example renting a dwelling not included in the profit/loss of unincorporated enterprises, receipts from boarders or lodgers or rent from land) after deducting costs such as mortgage interest repayments, minor repairs, maintenance, insurance and other charges.

2.5. **Current transfers received**

2.5.1. *Social benefits*

Social benefits ⁽¹⁾ are defined as current transfers received by households during the income reference period ⁽²⁾ and intended to relieve them from the financial burden of a number of risks or needs, made through collectively organised schemes, or outside such schemes by government units and NPISH.

It includes the value of any social contributions and income tax payable on the benefits by the beneficiary to social insurance schemes or to tax authorities.

In order to be included as a social benefit, the transfer must meet one of two criteria:

- coverage is compulsory (under law, regulation or a collective bargaining agreement) for the group in question,
- it is based on the principle of social solidarity (i.e. if it is an insurance-based pension, the premium and entitlements are not proportional to the individual exposure to risk of the people protected).

⁽¹⁾ The social benefits included in EU-SILC, with the exception of housing benefits, are restricted to cash benefits.

⁽²⁾ In order to get a closer measure of the well-being of the household, the lump-sum benefits received during the income reference period shall be treated according to Eurostat technical recommendations. In the same way, lump-sums received before the income reference period could be taken into account and imputed according to Eurostat recommendations.

Social benefits are broken down into:

1. Family/children-related allowances (HY050G);
2. Housing allowances (HY070G);
3. Unemployment benefits (PY090G);
4. Old-age benefits (PY100G);
5. Survivors' benefits (PY110G);
6. Sickness benefits (PY120G);
7. Disability benefits (PY130G);
8. Education-related allowances (PY140G);
9. Social exclusion not elsewhere classified (HY060G).

Social benefits do not include:

- benefits paid from schemes into which the recipient has made voluntary payments only, independently of his/her employer or government (which are included under 'Pensions from individual private plans (other than those covered under ESSPROS)' (PY080G)).

2.5.1.1. Family/children-related allowance (HY050G)

The family/children function refers to benefits that:

- provide financial support to households for bringing up children,
- provide financial assistance to people who support relatives other than children.

It includes:

- income maintenance benefit in the event of childbirth: flat-rate or earnings-related payments intended to compensate the parent for loss of earnings due to absence from work in connection with childbirth for the period before and/or after confinement or in connection with adoption,
- birth grant: benefits normally paid as a lump sum or by instalments in case of childbirth or adoption,
- parental leave benefit: benefit paid to either mother or father in the event of interruption of work or reduction of working time in order to bring up a child, normally of a young age,
- family or child allowance: periodical payments to a member of a household with dependent children to help with the costs of raising children,
- other cash benefits: benefits paid independently of family allowances to support households and help them meet specific costs, such as costs arising from the specific needs of lone-parent families or families with handicapped children. These benefits may be paid periodically or as a lump sum.

It does not include:

- payments made by employers to an employee in lieu of wages and salaries through a social insurance scheme when unable to work through maternity leave, where such payment cannot be separately and clearly identified as social benefits (these payments are included under 'Gross cash or near-cash employee income' (PY010G)),
- additional payments made by employers to an employee to supplement the maternity leave pay entitlement from a social insurance schemes, where such payments cannot be separately and clearly identified as social benefits (these payments are included under 'gross cash or near-cash employee income' (PY010G)).

2.5.1.2. Housing allowances (HY070G)

The housing function refers to interventions by public authorities to help households meet the cost of housing. An essential criterion for defining the scope of a housing allowance is the existence of a qualifying means-test for the benefit.

It includes:

- rent benefit: a current means-tested transfer granted by a public authority to tenants, temporarily or on a long-term basis, to help with rent costs,
- benefit to owner-occupiers: a means-tested transfer by a public authority to owner-occupiers to alleviate their current housing costs: in practice often to help with paying mortgages and/or interest.

It does not include:

- social housing policy organised through the fiscal system (i.e. tax benefits),
- all capital transfers (in particular investment grants).

2.5.1.3. Unemployment benefits (PY090G)

Unemployment benefits refer to benefits that replace in whole or in part income lost by a worker due to the loss of gainful employment, provide a subsistence (or better) income to persons entering or re-entering the labour market, compensate for the loss of earnings due to partial unemployment, replace in whole or in part income lost by an older worker who retires from gainful employment before the legal retirement age because of job reductions for economic reasons, contribute to the cost of training or re-training people looking for employment, or help unemployed persons meet the cost of travelling or relocating to obtain employment.

It includes:

- full unemployment benefits: benefits compensating for loss of earnings where a person is capable of working and available for work but is unable to find suitable employment, including persons who had not previously been employed,
- partial unemployment benefits: benefits compensating for the loss of wages or salary due to formal short-time working arrangements, and/or intermittent work schedules, irrespective of their cause (business recession or slow-down, breakdown of equipment, climatic conditions, accidents and so on), and where the employer/employee relationship continues,
- early retirement for labour-market reasons: periodic payments to older workers who retire before reaching standard retirement age due to unemployment or to job reductions caused by economic measures such as the restructuring of an industrial sector or of a business enterprise. These payments normally cease when the beneficiary becomes entitled to an old-age pension,
- vocational training allowance: payments by social security funds or public agencies to targeted groups of persons in the labour force who take part in training schemes intended to develop their potential for employment,
- mobility and resettlement: payments by social security funds or public agencies to unemployed persons to encourage them to move to another locality or change their occupation in order to seek or to obtain work,
- severance and termination payments (benefits compensating employees for employment ending before the employee has reached the normal retirement age for that job),
- redundancy compensation: capital sums paid to employees who have been dismissed through no fault of their own by an enterprise that is ceasing or cutting down its activities,
- other cash benefits: other financial assistance, particularly payments to the long-term unemployed.

It does not include:

- family allowances paid for dependent children (which are included under 'Family/children-related allowances' (HY050G)).

2.5.1.4. Old-age benefits (PY100G)

The old-age function refers to the provision of social protection against the risks linked to old age, loss of income, inadequate income, lack of independence in carrying out daily tasks, reduced participation in social life and so on.

Old-age benefits cover benefits that provide a replacement income when the aged person retires from the labour market, or guarantee a certain income when a person has reached a prescribed age.

It includes:

- old-age pensions: periodic payments intended to maintain the income of the beneficiary after retirement from gainful employment at the standard age or support the income of old persons,
- anticipated old-age pensions: periodic payments intended to maintain the income of beneficiaries who retire before the standard age as defined in the relevant scheme or in the scheme of reference. This may occur with or without a reduction of the normal pension,
- partial retirement pensions: periodic payment of a portion of the full retirement pension to older workers who continue to work but reduce their working hours or whose income from a professional activity is below a defined ceiling,
- care allowances: benefit paid to old people who need frequent or constant assistance to help them meet the extra costs of attendance (other than medical care) when the benefit is not a reimbursement of certified expenditure,
- survivors' benefits paid after the standard retirement age,
- disability cash benefits paid after the standard retirement age,
- lump-sum payments at the normal retirement date,
- other cash benefits: other periodic and lump-sum benefits paid upon retirement or on account of old age, such as capital sums paid to people who do not fully meet the requirements for a periodic retirement pension, or who were members of a scheme designed to provide only capital sums at retirement.

It does not include:

- family allowances for dependent children (which are included under 'Family/children-related allowances' (HY050G)),
- early retirement benefits paid for labour-market reasons or in case of reduced capacity to work (they are included respectively under 'Unemployment benefits' (PY090G) or under 'Disability benefits' (PY130G)),
- benefits paid to old people who need frequent or constant assistance to help them meet the extra costs of attendance when the benefits are reimbursed against a certified expenditure.

2.5.1.5. Survivors' benefits (PY110G)

Survivors' benefits refer to benefits that provide a temporary or permanent income to people below retirement age after death of their spouse, partner or next-of-kin, usually when the latter represented the main breadwinner for the beneficiary.

Survivors eligible for benefit may be the spouse or ex-spouse of the deceased person, his or her children, grandchildren, parents or other relatives. In some cases, the benefit may also be paid to someone outside the family.

A survivors' benefit is normally granted on the basis of a derived right, that is, a right originally belonging to another person whose death is a condition for granting the benefit.

It includes:

- survivors' pension: periodic payments to people whose entitlement derives from their relationship with a deceased person protected by a scheme (widows, widowers, orphans and similar),
- death grant: single payment to someone whose entitlement derives from their relationship with a deceased person (widows, widowers, orphans and similar),
- other cash benefits: other periodic or lump-sum payments made by virtue of a derived right of a survivor.

It does not include:

- family allowances for dependent children (these benefits are included under 'Family/children-related allowance' (HY050G)),
- funeral expenses,
- additional payments made by employers to other eligible persons to supplement the survivors' benefits pay entitlement from a social insurance scheme, where such payments cannot be separately and clearly identified as social benefits (those payments are included under 'Gross cash or near-cash employee income' (PY010G)),
- survivors' benefits paid after the standard retirement age (these benefits are included under 'Old-age benefits' (PY100G)).

2.5.1.6. Sickness benefits (PY120G)

Sickness benefits refer to cash benefits that replace in whole or in part loss of earnings during temporary inability to work due to sickness or injury.

Sickness benefits include:

- paid sick leave: flat-rate or earnings-related payments intended to compensate the protected person in full or in part for the loss of earnings caused by temporary inability to work due to sickness or injury. These benefits may be paid by autonomous social protection schemes, but they may also be provided by the employer in form of a continued payment of wages and salaries during the period of sickness,
- paid leave in case of sickness or injury of a dependent child,
- other cash benefits: miscellaneous payments made to protected people in connection with sickness or injury.

It does not include:

- cash benefits that replace loss of earnings during temporary inability to work as a result of pregnancy (these benefits are included under 'Family/children-related allowance' (HY050G)),
- cash benefits that replace loss of earnings during temporary inability to work as a result of disability (these benefits are included under 'Disability benefits' (PY130G)),
- payments made by employers to an employee in lieu of wages and salaries through a social insurance scheme when unable to work through sickness, where such payment can not be separately and clearly identified as a social benefit (these payments are included under 'Gross cash or near-cash employee income' (PY010G)),
- additional payments made by employers to an employee to supplement the sickness leave pay entitlement from a social insurance scheme, where such payments can not be separately and clearly identified as social benefits (those payments are included under 'Gross cash or near-cash employee income' (PY010G)).

2.5.1.7. Disability benefits (PY130G)

Disability benefits refer to benefits that provide an income to persons below standard retirement age whose ability to work and earn is impaired beyond a minimum level laid down by legislation by a physical or mental disability.

Disability is the full or partial inability to engage in economic activity or to lead a normal life due to a physical or mental impairment that is likely to be either permanent or to persist beyond a minimum prescribed period.

It includes:

- disability pension: periodic payment intended to maintain or support the income of someone below standard retirement age who suffers from a disability which impairs his or her ability to work or earn beyond a minimum level laid down by legislation,
- early retirement in the event of reduced ability to work: periodic payments to older workers who retire before reaching standard retirement age as a result of reduced ability to work. These pensions normally cease when the beneficiary becomes entitled to an old-age pension,
- care allowance: benefit paid to disabled people below standard retirement age who need frequent or constant assistance to help them meet the extra costs of attendance (other than medical care). The benefit must not be a reimbursement of certified expenditure,
- economic integration of the handicapped: allowances paid to disabled people when they undertake work adapted to their condition, normally in a sheltered workshop, or when they undergo vocational training,
- disability benefits to disabled children in their own right, irrespective of dependency,
- other cash benefits: periodic and lump-sum payments not falling under the above headings, such as occasional income support and so on.

It does not include:

- benefits provided to replace in whole or in part earnings during temporary incapacity to work due to sickness or injury (these benefits are included under 'Sickness benefits' (PY120G)),
- family allowances paid to recipients of disability benefits (these benefits are included under 'Family/children-related allowances' (HY050G)),
- benefits paid to the surviving dependants of disabled people, such as pensions (these benefits are included under 'Survivors benefits' (PY110G)),
- benefits that are a reimbursement of certified expenditure,
- disability cash benefits paid after the standard retirement age (these benefits are included under 'Old-age benefits' (PY100G)),
- payments made by employers to an employee or former employee in lieu of wages and salaries through a social insurance scheme when unable to work through disability where such payment cannot be separately and clearly identified as social benefits (these payments are included under 'Gross cash or near-cash employee income' (PY010G)),
- additional payments made for employers to an employee or former employee to supplement the disability leave pay entitlement from a social insurance scheme, where such payments can not be separately and clearly identified as social benefits (those payments are included under 'Gross cash or near-cash employee income' (PY010G)).

2.5.1.8. Education-related allowances (PY140G)

Education allowances refer to grants, scholarships and other education help received by students.

2.5.1.9. Social exclusion not elsewhere classified (HY060G)

Social benefits in the function 'social exclusion not elsewhere classified' refer to the 'socially excluded' or to 'those at risk of social exclusion'. General as this is, target groups may be identified (among others) as destitute people, migrants, refugees, drug addicts, alcoholics or victims of criminal violence.

It includes:

- income support: periodic payments to people with insufficient resources. Conditions for entitlement may be related not only to the personal resources but also to nationality, residence, age, availability for work and family status. The benefits may have a limited or an unlimited duration; they may be paid to the individual or to the family and may be provided by central or local government,
- other cash benefits: support for destitute and vulnerable persons to help alleviate poverty or assist in difficult situations. These benefits may be paid by private non-profit organisations.

2.5.2. *Regular inter-household cash transfers received (HY080G)*

Regular inter-household cash transfers received refer to regular monetary amounts received, during the income reference period, from other households or persons.

It includes:

- compulsory alimony and child support,
- voluntary alimony and child support received on a regular basis,
- regular cash support from persons other than household members,
- regular cash support from households in other countries.

It does not include:

- Free or subsidised housing provided by another household (which is included under 'Imputed rent' (HY030G)).

2.6. **Other income received**

2.6.1. *Income received by people aged under 16 (HY110G)*

Income received by people aged under 16 is defined as the gross income received by all household members aged under 16 during the income reference period.

It does not include:

- transfers between household members,
- income collected at household level (i.e. variables HY040G, HY050G, HY060G, HY070G, HY080G and HY090G).

2.7. **Interest payments**

2.7.1. *Interest paid on mortgage (HY100G)*

Interest paid on mortgage refers to the total gross amount, before deducting any tax credit or tax allowance, of mortgage interest on the main residence of the household during the income reference period.

It does not include:

- any other mortgage payments, either interest or principal, made at the same time, such as mortgage protection insurance or home and contents insurance,
- payments on remortgages to obtain money for housing purposes (e.g. repairs, renovations, maintenance, etc.) or for non-housing purposes,
- repayments of the principal or capital sum.

2.8. **Current transfers paid**

Current transfers paid are broken down into:

1. Tax on income and social insurance contributions (HY140G);
2. Regular taxes on wealth (HY120G);
3. Employers' social insurance contributions (PY030G);
4. Regular inter-household cash transfers paid (HY130G).

2.8.1. *Tax on income and social insurance contributions (HY140G)*

Tax on income refers to taxes on income, profits and capital gains. They are assessed on the actual or presumed income of individuals, households or tax-unit. They include taxes assessed on holdings of property, land or real estate when these holdings are used as a basis for estimating the income of their owners.

Taxes on income include:

- taxes on individual, household or tax-unit income (income from employment, property, entrepreneurship, pensions, etc.), including taxes deducted by employers (pay-as-you-earn taxes), other taxes at source and taxes on the income of owners of unincorporated enterprises paid during the income reference period,
- by way of exception, Member States using data from registers, and other Member States for which this is the most suitable approach, may report taxes on 'income received' in the income reference year, if it only marginally affects comparability,
- any tax repayment received during the income reference period relating to tax paid on the income received during the income reference period or previous years. This value should be taken into account as a reduction of taxes paid,
- any interest charged on arrears of taxes due and any fines imposed by taxation authorities.

Taxes on income do not include:

- fees paid for hunting, shooting and fishing rights.

Social insurance contributions refer to employees', self-employed, unemployed, retirement and any other contributions (if applicable) paid during the income reference period to either mandatory government or employer-based social insurance schemes (pension, health, etc.).

2.8.2. *Regular taxes on wealth (HY120G)*

Regular taxes on wealth refers to taxes that are payable periodically on the ownership or use of land or buildings by owners and current taxes on net wealth and on other assets (jewellery, other external signs of wealth). The regular taxes on wealth to be reported are those paid during the income reference period.

This includes any interest charged on arrears of taxes due and any fines imposed by taxation authorities, paid during the income reference period, and property taxes paid directly to the taxation authority by tenants during the income reference period.

It does not include:

- non-recurrent taxes such as inheritance taxes, death duties or taxes on *inter vivos* gifts,
- taxes assessed on holdings of property, land or real estate when these holdings are used as a basis for estimating the income of their owners (these taxes are included under 'Tax on income and social insurance contributions' (HY140G)),
- taxes on land, buildings or other assets owned or rented by enterprises and used by them for production (these taxes are considered as taxes on production and they are deducted from the market output of self-employment income to build the component 'Gross cash profits or losses from self-employment' (including royalties) (PY050G)).

2.8.3. *Employers' social insurance contributions (PY030G)*

Employers' social insurance contributions are defined in employee income.

2.8.4. *Regular inter-household cash transfers paid (HY130G)*

Regular inter-household transfers paid refer to regular monetary amount paid, during the income reference period, to other households.

Regular inter-household transfers paid include:

- compulsory alimony and child support,
- voluntary alimony and child support paid on a regular basis,
- regular cash support to persons other than household members,
- regular cash support to households in other countries.

3. NET INCOME COMPONENTS

The net income components are derived from the corresponding gross income components after deducting income tax at source and social insurance contributions.

Net components can be provided:

1. Net of tax on income at source and social contributions;
2. Net of tax on income at source;
3. Net of social contributions.

4. TOTAL GROSS AND DISPOSABLE HOUSEHOLD INCOME

4.1. **Total gross household income (HY010) is computed as:**

The sum for all household members of gross personal income components (gross cash or near-cash employee income (PY010G); gross non-cash employee income (PY020G); employers' social insurance contributions (PY030G); gross cash profits or losses from self-employment (including royalties) (PY050G); value of goods produced for own consumption (PY070G); unemployment benefits (PY090G); old-age benefits (PY100G); survivors' benefits (PY110G); sickness benefits (PY120G); disability benefits (PY130G) and education-related allowances (PY140G)) plus gross income components at household level (imputed rent (HY030G); income from rental of a property or land (HY040G); family/children-related allowances (HY050G); social exclusion not elsewhere classified (HY060G); housing allowances (HY070G); regular inter-household cash transfers received (HY080G); interests, dividends, profit from capital investments in unincorporated business (HY090G); income received by people aged under 16 (HY110G)) less interest paid on mortgage (HY100G).

4.2. **Total disposable household income (HY020) can be computed as:**

The sum for all household members of gross personal income components (gross cash or near-cash employee income (PY010G); gross non-cash employee income (PY020G); employers' social insurance contributions (PY030G); gross cash profits or losses from self-employment (including royalties) (PY050G); value of goods produced for own consumption (PY070G); unemployment benefits (PY090G); old-age benefits (PY100G); survivors' benefits (PY110G); sickness benefits (PY120G); disability benefits (PY130G) and education-related allowances (PY140G)) plus gross income components at household level (imputed rent (HY030G); income from rental of a property or land (HY040G); family/children-related allowances (HY050G); social exclusion not elsewhere classified (HY060G); housing allowances (HY070G); regular inter-household cash transfers received (HY080G); interests, dividends, profit from capital investments in unincorporated business (HY090G); income received by people aged under 16 (HY110G)) minus (employer's social insurance contributions (PY030G); interest paid on mortgage (HY100G); regular taxes on wealth (HY120G); regular inter-household cash transfer paid (HY130G); tax on income and social insurance contributions (HY140G)).

The variable HY140G includes tax adjustments-repayment/receipt on income, income tax at source and social insurance contributions (if applicable).

Or as:

The sum for all household members of net (of income tax at source and of social contributions) personal income components (cash or near-cash employee income (PY010N); non-cash employee income (PY020N); cash profits or losses from self-employment (PY050N); value of goods produced for own consumption (PY070N); unemployment benefits (PY090N); old-age benefits (PY100N); survivors' benefits (PY110N); sickness benefits (PY120N); disability benefits (PY130N) and education-related allowances (PY140N)) plus net (of income tax at source and of social contributions) income components at household level (imputed rent (HY030G); income from rental of a property or land (HY040N); family/children-related allowances (HY050N); social exclusion not elsewhere classified (HY060N); housing allowances (HY070N); regular inter-household cash transfers received (HY080N); interests, dividends, profit from capital investments in unincorporated business (HY090N); income received by people aged under 16 (HY110N)) minus (interest paid on mortgage (HY100N); regular taxes on wealth (HY120G); regular inter-household cash transfer paid (HY130N); repayment/receipt for tax adjustments on income (HY145N)).

Or as:

The sum for all household members of personal income components plus income components at household level, of which some are net (net of income tax, net of social contributions or net of both) and others gross, or all of them net but some of them net of tax at source, others net of social contributions or net of both, once the tax on income and social insurance contributions (HY140N), the regular taxes on wealth, the regular inter-household cash transfer paid and the employers' social insurance contributions are deducted.

In this case, HY140N could include repayment/receipt for tax adjustments, income tax at source and social insurance contributions for some income components.

4.3. **Total disposable household income, before social transfers other than old-age and survivors' benefits (HY022) is defined as:**

The total disposable income (HY020) minus total net transfers, plus old-age benefits (PY100N) and survivors' benefits (PY110N) (i.e. total disposable income (HY020) minus unemployment benefits (PY090N); sickness benefits (PY120N); disability benefits (PY130N); education-related allowances (PY140N); family/children-related allowances (HY050N); social exclusion not elsewhere classified (HY060N) and housing allowances (HY070N)).

4.4. **Total disposable household income, before social transfers including old-age and survivors' benefits (HY023) is defined as:**

The total disposable income (HY020) minus total net transfers (unemployment benefits (PY090N); old-age benefits (PY100N); survivors' benefits (PY110N); sickness benefits (PY120N); disability benefits (PY130N); education-related allowances (PY140N); family/children-related allowances (HY050N); social exclusion not elsewhere classified (HY060N) and housing allowances (HY070N)).

5. OTHER ITEMS NOT CONSIDERED AS PART OF INCOME

5.1. Contributions to individual private pension plans (PY035G)

Contributions made to individual private pension plans, during the income reference period, refers to the pensions policies taken out by individual households on their own initiative and for their own benefit, independently of their employers or government and outside any social insurance scheme.

These contributions represent the counterpart to pensions from individual private plans (other than those covered under ESSPROS) (PY080G).

It includes: contributions to individual pensions plans related to old age, survivors, sickness, disability and unemployment.

5.2. Pensions from individual private plans (other than those covered under ESSPROS) (PY080G)

Regular pensions from private plans (other than those covered under ESSPROS) refer to pensions and annuities received, during the income reference period, in the form of interest or dividend income from individual private insurance plans, i.e. fully organised schemes where contributions are at the discretion of the contributor independently of their employers or government.

It includes:

— old-age, survivors', sickness, disability and unemployment pensions received as interest or dividends from individual insurance private plans.

It does not include:

— pensions from mandatory government schemes,

— pensions from mandatory employer-based schemes.

TABLE 1

Gross income target variables at component level

Income components	Variable name	Target variable
2.1. Gross employee income	PY010G	Gross cash or near-cash employee income ⁽¹⁾
	PY020G	Gross non-cash employee income
	PY030G	Employers' social insurance contributions
2.2. Self-employment income	PY050G	Gross cash profits or losses from self-employment (including royalties)
	PY070G	Value of goods produced for own consumption
2.3. Imputed rent	HY030G	Imputed rent

Income components	Variable name	Target variable
2.4. Property income	HY090G	Interest, dividends, profit from capital investments in unincorporated business
	HY040G	Income from rental of property or land
2.5. Current transfer received		
		<i>Social benefits</i>
	HY050G	Family/children-related allowances
	HY060G	Social exclusion not elsewhere classified
	HY070G	Housing allowances
	PY090G	Unemployment benefits
	PY100G	Old-age benefits
	PY110G	Survivors' benefits
	PY120G	Sickness benefits
	PY130G	Disability benefits
	PY140G	Education-related allowances
		<i>Regular inter-household cash transfers received</i>
	HY080G	Regular inter-household cash transfers received
2.6. Other income received	HY110G	Income received by people aged under 16
2.7. Interest payments	HY100G	Interest paid on mortgage
2.8. Current transfers paid	HY140G	Tax on income and social insurance contributions
	HY120G	Regular taxes on wealth
	PY030G	Employers' social insurance contributions
	HY130G	Regular inter-household cash transfers paid

(¹) For practical reasons some income components can be included in others (for example, the company car which is initially included in non-cash employee income) can be collected under cash employee income.

TABLE 2

Net income target variables at component level

Income components	Variable name	Target variable
2.1. Net employee income	PY010N	Net cash or near-cash employee income (1)
	PY020N	Net non-cash employee income
2.2. Self-employment income	PY050N	Net cash profits or losses from self-employment (including royalties)
	PY070N=P-Y070G	Value of goods produced for own consumption
2.3. Imputed rent	HY030N=H-Y030G	Imputed rent
2.4. Property income	HY090N	Interest, dividends, profit from capital investments in unincorporated business
	HY040N	Income from rental of property or land
2.5. Current transfer received		
		<i>Social benefits</i>
	HY050N	Family/children-related allowances
	HY060N	Social exclusion not elsewhere classified
	HY070N	Housing allowances
	PY090N	Unemployment benefits
	PY100N	Old-age benefits
	PY110N	Survivors' benefits
	PY120N	Sickness benefits
	PY130N	Disability benefits
	PY140N	Education-related allowances
		<i>Regular inter-household cash transfers received</i>
	HY080N	Regular inter-household cash transfers received

Income components	Variable name	Target variable
2.6. Other income received	HY110N	Income received by people aged under 16
2.7. Interest payments	HY100N	Interest paid on mortgage
2.8. Current transfers paid	HY140N	Tax on income and social insurance contributions
	HY145N	Repayment/receipt for tax adjustments
	HY120N= HY120G	Regular taxes on wealth
	HY130N	Regular inter-household cash transfers paid

(¹) For practical reasons some income components can be included in others (for example, the company car which is initially included in non-cash employee income) can be collected under cash employee income.

If from an income component neither taxes nor social contributions have been deducted at source, this income component is considered as 'gross'.

TABLE 3

Other items not considered as part of income

Other items not considered as part of income	Variable name	Target variable
<i>Contributions to and pensions from individual private pension plans (¹)</i>		
Contributions to individual private pension plans	PY035G= PY035N	Contributions to individual private pension plans
Pensions from individual private plans	PY080G	Pensions from individual private plans (gross)
Pensions from individual private plans	PY0080N	Pensions from individual private plans (net)

(¹) These variables will be mandatory from the start of EU-SILC.

ANNEX II

DELIVERY OF INCOME DATA

1. A key objective of EU-SILC is to deliver robust and comparable data on total disposable household income, total disposable household income before transfers (other than old-age and survivors' benefits; including old-age and survivors' benefits), total gross income and gross income at component level.
2. This objective is to be reached in two steps, in that Member States will be allowed to postpone the delivery of some of the above data until after the first year of their operations. The only data for which delivery will not be compulsory as from the first year of the operation are as follows:
 - non-monetary components of employee income (with the exception of company cars, that is to be calculated as from the first year of the operation) and self-employed income, imputed rent and interest payments. These will be optional from the first year of the operation and compulsory from 2007,
 - gross employers' social insurance contributions will be included from 2007 onwards, if results of feasibility studies are positive.
3. By way of exception to paragraph 2, Greece, Spain, France, Italy and Portugal are permitted not to deliver any gross income data as from the first year of their operation. These countries will, however, do their utmost to deliver these data as soon as possible and in any case no later than 2007.

In the meantime, the Commission will carry out in-depth feasibility studies on this topic in cooperation with countries, and provide technical assistance initially to help countries meet this gross data requirement.

Countries shall report each year on their progress in performing net/gross conversion in their quality reports.

4. Should Greece, Spain, France, Italy or Portugal be unable to deliver a gross income data component as from the first year of their operation, the corresponding net income component will be required.

In this way, an income component will always be recorded in the same form (gross, net of tax on income at source and social contributions, net of tax on income at source, net of social contributions) according to the usual specification for this income component in the country.

COMMISSION REGULATION (EC) No 1981/2003**of 21 October 2003****implementing Regulation (EC) No 1177/2003 of the European Parliament and of the Council concerning Community statistics on income and living conditions (EU-SILC) as regards the fieldwork aspects and the imputation procedures****(Text with EEA relevance)**

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Community,

Having regard to Regulation (EC) No 1177/2003 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 16 June 2003 on Community statistics on income and living conditions (EU-SILC) ⁽¹⁾, and in particular Article 15(2)(e) thereof,

Whereas:

- (1) Regulation (EC) No 1177/2003 established a common framework for the systematic production of Community statistics on income and living conditions, encompassing comparable and timely cross-sectional and longitudinal data on income and on the level and composition of poverty and social exclusion at national and European Union levels.
- (2) Pursuant to Article 15(2)(e) of Regulation (EC) No 1177/2003, implementing measures are necessary to harmonise methods and definitions concerning the fieldwork aspects and the imputation procedures.

- (3) The measures provided for in this Regulation are in accordance with the opinion of the Statistical Programme Committee,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

The fieldwork aspects, including household and personal identification numbers, the rules and guidelines for applying substitutions and the imputation procedures, shall be as laid down in the Annex.

Article 2

This Regulation shall enter into force on the 20th day following that of its publication in the *Official Journal of the European Union*.

This Regulation shall be binding in its entirety and directly applicable in all Member States.

Done at Brussels, 21 October 2003.

For the Commission
Pedro SOLBES MIRA
Member of the Commission

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 165, 3.7.2003, p. 1.

A E

1. DEFINITIONS

For the purposes of this Regulation, the following definitions shall apply to the longitudinal component of EU-SILC:

- (a) Initial sample: refers to the sample of households or persons at the time it is selected for inclusion in EU-SILC.
- (b) Sample persons: means all or a subset of the members of the households in the initial sample who are over a certain age.
- (c) Age limit used to define sample persons:

In the case of a four-year panel, this age limit shall not be higher than 14 years. In countries with a four-year panel using a sample of addresses or households, all household members aged 14 and over in the initial sample shall be sample persons. In countries with a four-year panel using a sample of persons, this shall mean selecting at least one such person per household.

The abovementioned minimum age limit shall be lower in the case of a longer panel duration. For a panel duration exceeding eight years, members of all ages in the initial sample shall be sample persons, and children born to sample women during the time the mother is in the panel shall be included as sample persons.

- (d) Sample household: means a household containing at least one sample person. A sample household shall be included in EU-SILC for the collection or compilation of detailed information where it contains at least one sample person aged 16 or more.
- (e) Co-residents (non-sample persons): are all current residents of a sample household other than those defined above as sample persons.
- (f) Current household members: means current members of the household at the time of data collection or compilation. The conditions for classifying a person as a household member are laid down in Annex I to Commission Regulation (EC) No 1980/2003 ⁽¹⁾ on definitions and updated definitions.
- (g) Former household member: refers to a person who is not a current household member and was not recorded as a household member in that household in the previous wave, but who lived in the household for at least three months during the income reference period.
- (h) Entire household:

A sample household is said to be entire (whole) if it remains as one household, without forming an additional household and without the household disappearing, even though there may have been changes in its composition from the previous wave due to deaths, members moving out of scope or co-residents leaving the household, people joining the household or births.

- (i) Initial/Split-off household:

Sample household from wave x is said to have been 'split' if its sample persons from wave x reside at the time of wave x+1 in more than one private household within the national territories included in the target population.

When a split has occurred, one (and only one) of the resulting households shall be defined as the 'initial' household, while one or more of the others are termed 'split-off' households.

The following approach shall be used in order to distinguish between 'initial' and 'split-off' households:

- if any sample person of the wave x still lives at the same address as the last wave, then his/her household shall be defined as the 'initial' household. All sample persons who have moved shall form one or more 'split-off' households,

⁽¹⁾ See page 1 of this Official Journal.

- if no sample person lives at the address of the last wave, then the household of the sample person who had the lowest person number in the register for the last wave shall be the initial household. Where this person is no longer alive or in a private household within the national territory of the target population, the initial household shall be the household of the sample person with the lowest person number.

(j) Fusion:

Sample persons from different sample households from the previous wave join together to form a new household.

For the cross-sectional and longitudinal component of EU-SILC, the following definition shall apply:

- (k) Person number: refers to the number assigned in the 'household register' to the person the first time he/she is recorded as a household member. In the cross-sectional component, and in new households in the longitudinal component, it should correspond to the person's line position in the 'household register'.

2. IDENTIFICATION NUMBERS FOR PERSONS AND HOUSEHOLDS

2.1. Household identification number

1. In the cross-sectional component, the household fixed identification number (ID) is a sequential number.
2. In the longitudinal component, the household identification number (ID) is composed of the household number and the split number. The household number is a sequential number. The split number for the first wave shall always take the value '00'.

Where the household remains entire, it shall keep the household number and split number from one wave to the next.

In the case of a split-off, the initial household shall keep the household number and split number from one wave to the next. The other households, i.e. split-off households, shall keep the same household number, but shall be assigned the next available unique split number in sequence.

In the case of a fusion of two sample households, if the new household is still at a previous address, it shall retain the household number and split number of the household that was at that address in the previous wave. If the new household is at a new address, the household number and split number of the household of the sample person who now has the lowest person number in the 'household register' shall be used.

2.2. Personal identification number

1. In the cross-sectional and longitudinal components, the personal identification number is composed of the household ID and the person number.
2. In the longitudinal component, the person number for any new person in the household shall be constructed by adding 1 to the highest person number used, for all the years of the survey and the household ID.
3. For the longitudinal component, the household ID shall be the household identification number of the household where the person first appears in the panel.
4. In the longitudinal component, the personal ID shall remain fixed over the length of time the person is in the survey.

3. INFORMATION TO BE COLLECTED

1. In the initial household, the full information required for current household members, the basic information for former household members and the basic information on household members in the previous wave that are no longer household members shall be collected.
2. In the split-off household, only the full information required for current household members shall be collected.

3. The full information required for current household members, the basic information for former household members and the basic information on household members in the previous wave that are no longer household members is set out in Commission Regulation (EC) No 1983/2003 ⁽¹⁾ in the list of target primary variables.
4. Where a sample person is in the survey for more than one year, information shall be obtained on whether that person remained at the same address or moved to a different address from one year to the next.

4. RESPONDENT TO THE HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE

1. Interview information relating to the whole household and general information on each household member shall be provided by (one or more) members of the household. The household respondent shall be chosen according to the following priorities:

— Priority 1: the person responsible for the accommodation.

— Priority 2: a household member aged 16 or over, who is best placed to give the information.

2. For the second and following waves of the longitudinal component of EU-SILC, the household respondent shall be chosen according to the following list of priorities:

— Priority 1: the household respondent in the last wave.

— Priority 2: a 'sample person' aged 16 or over, giving priority to the person responsible for the accommodation or best placed to give the information.

— Priority 3: a 'non-sample person' aged 16 or over.

5. SAMPLE IMPLEMENTATION

1. Each Member State shall follow appropriate procedures to maximise the response rates achieved, in accordance with its own 'best practices'. In the case of an interview survey, at least three call-backs shall be made before a household or individual is accepted as non-responding, unless there are conclusive reasons (such as a definite refusal to cooperate, circumstances endangering the safety of the interviewer, etc.) why this cannot be done.
2. EU-SILC shall be based on the selection and implementation of a probability sample. As a rule, the units enumerated in the survey shall be exactly the same units as those selected for the purpose in accordance with the sampling design, i.e. not substituted for by other units.
3. Records shall be kept of the outcome of each household and person selected for the sample, distinguishing (i) eligible units successfully enumerated, (ii) eligible units not successfully enumerated, (iii) selected units not found to be eligible for the survey and (iv) units not successfully enumerated where the eligibility status could not be determined. Reasons for the failure to enumerate successfully eligible units shall be recorded, identifying at least the main categories such as non-contact, refusal and incapacity to respond (such as being ill). Circumstances of units found to be ineligible or in the uncertain eligibility category shall also be recorded.
4. The proxy rate shall be kept as limited as possible for the income personal variables and for any variables required for at least one household member aged 16 or more.
5. In the cross-sectional component and in the first year of each panel constituting the longitudinal component, controlled substitutions may be allowed only where the response rate falls below 60 % and one of the following situations arises:
 - address non-contacted because it cannot be located or is inaccessible,
 - address contacted but interview not completed because the household refuses to cooperate, the entire household is temporarily away or the household is unable to respond.

⁽¹⁾ See page 34 of this Official Journal.

No substitutions shall be allowed for second and subsequent waves of a panel in the longitudinal component.

Procedures shall be followed to ensure that the process of substitution is controlled to the maximum extent possible. These include the use of a design which ensures that substitutes are selected so as to match the substituted units closely for important characteristics. The substitutions shall be allowed only after special efforts have been made to convince refusals, and properly scheduled call-backs have been made to other non-respondents. A household shall not be substituted by another non-sample household at the same address.

6. SURVEY DURATION AND TIMING

1. The interval between the end of the income reference period and the time of the interview for the respondent concerned shall be limited to eight months as far as possible. This applies both to the household and personal samples, and irrespective of whether the reference period used is fixed in terms of calendar dates for the whole sample or is a moving reference period determined according to the timing of the interview for the household or person concerned.
2. By way of exception to paragraph 1, if the income variables are collected from registers the interval between the end of the income reference period and the time of interview for current variables shall be limited to 12 months.
3. Where all the data are collected through field interviewing and a fixed income reference period is used, the total duration of the data collection of the sample shall be limited to four months as far as possible.
4. Where the data are collected through field interviewing using a moving income reference period and the fieldwork duration exceeds three months, the total annual sample shall be shared approximately equally between the fieldwork months. In this case, the total fieldwork duration for the cross-sectional component and each wave of the longitudinal component shall not exceed 12 months.
5. For the longitudinal component, the collection or compilation of data, for a given unit (household or person), between successive waves shall be kept as close as possible to 12 months.

7. IMPUTATION PROCEDURES

7.1. Kinds of missing data

1. Coverage and sample selection errors: for instance, where units in the target population are not represented in the sampling frame, or where the unit selection probabilities are distorted, or other sample selection errors occur.
2. Unit non-response: refers to absence of information on whole units (households and/or persons) selected into the sample.
3. Partial unit non-response: describes the situation where some but not all household members eligible and selected for the individual interview have been successfully enumerated.
4. Item non-response: refers to the situation where a sample unit has been successfully enumerated, but not all the required information has been obtained.

7.2. Characteristics of an imputation procedure

Two types of approaches (which may be used in combination) could be applied to the data:

- Imputation: refers to the generation of missing information on the basis of statistical relationships internal to the data set.
- Modelling: makes use of substantive relationships and information external to the data set.

The procedure applied to the data should preserve variation of and correlation between variables. Methods that incorporate 'error components' into the imputed values shall be preferable to those that simply impute a predicted value.

Methods which take into account the correlation structure (or other characteristics of the joint distribution of the variables) shall be preferable to the marginal or univariate approach.

COMMISSION REGULATION (EC) No 1982/2003**of 21 October 2003****implementing Regulation (EC) No 1177/2003 of the European Parliament and of the Council concerning Community statistics on income and living conditions (EU-SILC) as regards the sampling and tracing rules****(Text with EEA relevance)**

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Community,

Having regard to Regulation (EC) No 1177/2003 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 16 June 2003 on Community statistics on income and living conditions (EU-SILC) ⁽¹⁾, and in particular Article 15(2)(d) thereof,

Whereas:

- (1) Regulation (EC) No 1177/2003 established a common framework for the systematic production of Community statistics on income and living conditions, encompassing comparable and timely cross-sectional and longitudinal data on income and on the level and composition of poverty and social exclusion at national and European Union levels.
- (2) Pursuant to Article 15(2)(d) of Regulation (EC) No 1177/2003, implementing measures are necessary to harmonise methods and definitions concerning the sampling aspects and tracing rules.

- (3) The measures provided for in this Regulation are in accordance with the opinion of the Statistical Programme Committee,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

The rules and guidelines governing sampling and tracing and the definitions to be applied to Community statistics on income and living conditions (EU-SILC) shall be as laid down in the Annex.

Article 2

This Regulation shall enter into force on the 20th day following that of its publication in the *Official Journal of the European Union*.

This Regulation shall be binding in its entirety and directly applicable in all Member States.

Done at Brussels, 20 October 2003.

For the Commission

Pedro SOLBES MIRA

Member of the Commission

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 165, 3.7.2003, p. 1.

A E

1. DEFINITIONS

For the purposes of this Regulation, the following definitions shall apply to the longitudinal component of EU-SILC:

- (a) Initial sample: refers to the sample of households or persons at the time it is selected for inclusion in EU-SILC.
- (b) Sample persons: means all or a subset of the members of the households in the initial sample who are over a certain age.
- (c) Age limit used to define sample persons:

In the case of a four-year panel, this age limit shall not be higher than 14 years. In countries with a four-year panel using a sample of addresses or households, all household members aged 14 and over in the initial sample shall be sample persons. In countries with a four-year panel using a sample of persons, this shall mean the selection of at least one such person per household.

The abovementioned minimum age limit shall be lower in the case of a longer panel duration. For a panel duration exceeding eight years, members of all ages in the initial sample shall be sample persons, and children born to sample women during the time the mother is in the panel shall be included as sample persons.

- (d) Panel duration: means the number of years over which sample persons, once selected into the sample, belong to the panel to obtain or compile longitudinal information.
- (e) Sample household: means a household containing at least one sample person. A sample household shall be included in EU-SILC for the collection or compilation of detailed information where it contains at least one sample person aged 16 or more.
- (f) Detailed information: refers to personal information (health, access to health care, detailed labour information, activity history and calendar of activities) required for at least one sample person aged 16 or over in each household.
- (g) Co-residents (non-sample persons): all current residents of a sample household other than those defined above as sample persons.
- (h) Rotational design: refers to the sample selection based on a number of subsamples or replications, each of them similar in size and design and representative of the whole population. From one year to the next, some replications are retained, while others are dropped and replaced by new replications.

In the case of a rotational design based on four replications with a rotation of one replication per year, one of the replications shall be dropped immediately after the first year, the second shall be retained for two years, the third for three years, and the fourth shall be retained for four years. From the second year onwards, one new replication shall be introduced each year and retained for four years.

For the cross-sectional and longitudinal components of EU-SILC, the following definitions shall apply:

- (i) Age: refers to the age at the end of the income reference period.
- (j) Household members: refers to the conditions required to classify a person as a household member, as laid down in Annex I to Commission Regulation (EC) No 1980/2003 ⁽¹⁾ on definitions and updated definitions.
- (k) Collective household: refers to a non-institutional collective dwelling such as a boarding house, dormitory in an educational establishment or other living quarters shared by more than five persons without sharing household expenses. Also included are persons living as lodgers in households with more than five lodgers.
- (l) Institution: refers to old people's homes, healthcare institutions, religious institutions (convents, monasteries), correctional and penal institutions. Basically, institutions are distinguished from collective households by virtue of the fact that, in the former, the resident persons have no individual responsibility for their housekeeping. In some cases, old people's homes can be considered as collective households on the basis of that rule.

⁽¹⁾ See page 1 of this Official Journal.

2. TARGET POPULATION OF EU-SILC

The target population of EU-SILC shall be all private households and their current members residing in the territory of the Member State at the time of data collection. Persons living in collective households and in institutions are generally excluded from the target population.

Small parts of the national territory amounting to no more than 2 % of the national population and the national territories listed below may be excluded from EU-SILC, after agreement between the Member States concerned and the Commission (Eurostat).

TABLE 1
National territories that may be excluded from EU-SILC

Country	Territories
France	French Overseas Departments and territories
Netherlands	The West Frisian Islands with the exception of Texel
Ireland	All offshore islands with the exception of Achill, Bull, Cruit, Gorumna, Inishnee, Lettermore, Lettermullan and Valentia
United Kingdom	Scotland north of the Caledonian Canal, the Scilly Islands

3. SELECTION OF THE SAMPLE

1. For all components of EU-SILC (whether survey or register-based), the cross-sectional and longitudinal (initial sample) data shall be based on a nationally representative probability sample of the population residing in private households within the country, irrespective of language, nationality or legal residence status. All private households and all persons aged 16 and over within the household are eligible for the operation.
2. Representative probability samples shall be achieved both for households which form the basic units of sampling, data collection and data analysis, and for individual persons in the target population.
3. The sampling frame and methods of sample selection shall ensure that every individual and household in the target population is assigned a known and non-zero probability of selection.
4. By way of exception, paragraphs 1 to 3 shall apply in Germany exclusively to the part of the sample based on probability sampling in accordance with Article 8 of Regulation (EC) No 1177/2003 concerning Community statistics on income and living conditions.

4. REPRESENTATIVENESS OF THE SAMPLE

In terms of precision requirements for the most critical variables and the objectives of producing results both at individual country level and at EU level as a whole, Regulation (EC) No 1177/2003 (Article 9 and Annex II) refers to the minimum effective sample size to be achieved.

Individual countries may wish to have larger samples to meet national requirements. For estimating the design effect for the purpose of determining the sample sizes to be achieved, the cross-sectional structural indicator at-risk-of-poverty-rate at national level, as defined by the Council, shall be taken as the reference statistic. For the longitudinal component this cross-sectional indicator may be determined from the first year of each series of longitudinal data. The factor by which the required sample size shall need to be increased to take into account non-response and design effects shall be evaluated by each country on the basis of past experience and the proposed survey design, and agreed with the Commission (Eurostat).

5. PRECISION REQUIREMENTS FOR DATA PUBLICATION

The precision requirements concerning publication of the data collected in EU-SILC shall be expressed in terms of the number of sample observations on which the statistic is based and the level of item non-response (additional to total non-response at unit level). The Commission shall not publish an estimate if it is based on fewer than 20 sample observations, or if non-response for the item concerned exceeds 50 %. The data shall be published by the Commission with a flag if the estimate is based on 20 to 49 sample observations, or if non-response for the item concerned exceeds 20 % and is lower than or equal to 50 %. The data shall be published by the Commission in the normal way when based on 50 or more sample observations and the item non-response does not exceed 20 %.

All data publications shall include technical information for each Member State on the effective sample size as well as a general indication of standard error of at least the main estimates.

6. FOLLOW-UP OF SAMPLE PERSONS, SAMPLE HOUSEHOLDS AND CO-RESIDENTS IN THE EU-SILC LONGITUDINAL COMPONENT

1. To study changes over time at individual level and to calculate the social cohesion indicator on persistent income poverty, all sample persons remaining or moving within private households in the national territory covered in the survey shall remain in the EU-SILC sample for a period (panel duration) of at least four years.
2. By the way of exception to paragraph 1, in those Members States using a rotational design, the panel duration may vary from one to at least four years for the replications introduced in the first year.
3. The rules for the follow-up of sample persons, sample households and co-residents are given below.

TABLE 2

Rules for the follow-up of sample persons, sample households and co-residents

Sample persons	To be
Moving to a private household within the national territory covered in the survey	Followed to the new location of the household
Other persons temporarily away but who are still considered as members of the household	Covered in the household they belong to
Persons no longer members of a private household, or those who have moved outside the national territory covered in the survey	Dropped from the survey
Sample households	To be
Non-enumerated a single year due to the impossibility of locating the address, the address being non-residential or unoccupied, lost (no information on what happened to the household), or the household refusing to cooperate	Dropped
Non-contacted the first year of the panel or non-contacted two consecutive years due to the impossibility of accessing the address, because the whole household is temporarily away or is unable to respond due to incapacity or illness	Dropped

Co-residents	To be
Living in a household containing at least one sample person	Followed
Living in a household not containing any sample person	Dropped

7. IMPUTATION AND WEIGHTING

1. Where non-response to income variables at component level results in missing data, appropriate methods of statistical imputation shall be applied.
 2. Where any gross income variable at component level is not collected directly, appropriate methods of statistical imputation and/or modelling shall be applied to obtain the required target variables.
 3. Where non-response to an individual questionnaire occurs within a sample household, appropriate statistical procedures for weighting and/or imputation shall be used to estimate the total income of the household.
 4. Weighting factors shall be calculated as required to take into account the units' probability of selection, non-response and, as appropriate, to adjust the sample to external data relating to the distribution of households and persons in the target population, such as by sex, age (five-year age groups), household size and composition and region (NUTS II level), or relating to income data from other national sources where the Member States concerned consider such external data to be sufficiently reliable.
 5. Member States shall provide the Commission (Eurostat) with whatever information is required concerning the organisation and methodology of the survey, and, in particular, they shall indicate the criteria adopted in the choice of design and size of the sample.
-

COMMISSION REGULATION (EC) No 1983/2003**of 7 November 2003****implementing Regulation (EC) No 1177/2003 of the European Parliament and of the Council concerning Community statistics on income and living conditions (EU-SILC) as regards the list of target primary variables****(Text with EEA relevance)**

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Community,

Having regard to Regulation (EC) No 1177/2003 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 16 June 2003 concerning Community statistics on income and living conditions (EU-SILC) ⁽¹⁾, and in particular Article 15(2)(a) thereof,

Whereas:

- (1) Regulation (EC) No 1177/2003 established a common framework for the systematic production of Community statistics on income and living conditions, encompassing comparable and timely cross-sectional and longitudinal data on income and on the level and composition of poverty and social exclusion at national and European Union levels.
- (2) Pursuant to Article 15(2)(a) of Regulation (EC) No 1177/2003, implementing measures are necessary to define the list of target primary variables to be included in each area of the cross-sectional component and the list of target variables included in the longitudinal compo-

nent, including the specification of variable codes and the technical format of data transmission.

- (3) The measures provided for in this Regulation are in accordance with the opinion of the Statistical Programme Committee,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

Article 1

The list of target primary variables, the variables codes and the technical format of data transmission for the main operation of the Community statistics on income and living conditions (EU-SILC), shall be as laid down in the Annex.

Article 2

This Regulation shall enter into force on the 20th day following its publication in the *Official Journal of the European Union*.

This Regulation shall be binding in its entirety and directly applicable in all Member States.

Done at Brussels, 7 November 2003.

For the Commission

Pedro SOLBES MIRA

Member of the Commission

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 165, 3.7.2003, p. 1.

ANNEX

Component	Variable name	Code	Target variable
Household register			Basic data
BASIC HOUSEHOLD DATA, INCLUDING DEGREE OF URBANISATION			
X,L	DB010	Year	Year of the survey Four digits of year
X,L	DB020	Country code	Country See Annex
X,L	DB030	ID number	Household ID Household identification number (HID)
X,L	DB040	NUTS 2 code ⁽¹⁾	Region NUTS
	DB040_F	-1 1	Missing Variable is filled
X,L	DB050	0001 — 9999	Primary strata as used in the selection of the sample ⁽²⁾ Primary strata
	DB050_F	-2 1	na Variable is filled
X,L	DB060	0001 — 9999	PSU-1 (first stage) as used in the selection of the sample ⁽²⁾ PSU
	DB060_F	-2 1	na Variable is filled
X,L	DB062	0001 — 9999	PSU-2 (second stage) as used in the selection of the sample ⁽²⁾ PSU
	DB062_F	-2 1	na Variable is filled
X,L	DB070	0001 — 9999	Order of the selection of PSU as used in the selection of the sample ⁽²⁾ Order of the selection of PSU
	DB070_F	-2 1	na Variable is filled

Component	Variable name	Code	Target variable
Household register			Basic data
BASIC HOUSEHOLD DATA, INCLUDING DEGREE OF URBANISATION			
X,L	DB075	1 — 8	Rotational group To which sub-sample belongs
	DB075_F	-2 1	na (no rotational design is used) Variable is filled
X,L	DB080	0+(format 2.5)	Household design weight Weight
	DB080_F	-2 (L) 1	only longitudinal: na (household not first time in survey or split off household) Variable is filled
X,L	DB090	0+(format 2.5)	Household cross-sectional weight Weight
	DB090_F	1	Variable is filled
X,L	DB100	1 2 3	Degree of urbanisation Densely populated area Intermediate area Thinly populated area
	DB100_F	1	Variable is filled
L	DB110	1 2 3 4 5 6 7	Household status <i>Household from previous wave</i> At the same address as last interview Entire household moved to a private household within the country <i>Household no longer in-scope</i> Entire household moved to a collective household or institution within the country Household moved outside the country Entire household died Household does not contain sample person <i>Address non-contacted</i> Address not contacted (unable to access or lost, i.e. no record of what happened to the household)

Component	Variable name	Code	Target variable
Household register			Basic data
BASIC HOUSEHOLD DATA, INCLUDING DEGREE OF URBANISATION			
		8	<i>New household for this wave</i>
		9	Split-off household
		10	New address added to the sample this wave or first wave
			<i>Fusion</i>
			Fusion
	DB110_F	1	Variable is filled
X,L	DB120	11	Record of contact at address Address contacted
			Address non-contacted
		21	Address cannot be located
		22	Address unable to access
		23	Address does not exist or is non-residential address or is unoccupied or not principal residence
	DB120_F	-2 (L)	Only longitudinal: na (DB110 not = 2, 8 or 9)
		-1	Missing
		1	Variable is filled
X,L	DB130	11	Household questionnaire result Household questionnaire completed
			<i>Interview not completed</i>
		21	Refusal to cooperate
		22	Entire household temporarily away for duration of fieldwork
		23	Household unable to respond (illness, incapacity, etc.)
		24	Other reasons
	DB130_F	-2	na (DB120 not = 11 and DB110 not = 1)
		-1	Missing
		1	Variable is filled
X,L	DB135	1	Household interview acceptance Interview accepted for database
		2	Rejected (because no personal interview completed)
	DB135_F	-2	na (DB130 not = 11)
		-1	Missing
		1	Variable is filled

Component	Variable name	Code	Target variable
Personal register			Basic data
BASIC PERSONAL DATA			
X,L	RB010	Year	Year of the survey Four digits of year
X,L	RB020	Country code	Country See Annex
X,L	RB030	ID number	Personal ID Personal identification number (PID)
L	RB040	ID number	Current household ID Household identification number (HID)
X	RB050	0+(format 2.5)	Personal cross-sectional weight Weight
	RB050_F	1	Variable is filled
L	RB060	0+(format 2.5)	Personal base weight Weight
	RB060_F	1	Variable is filled
L	RB100	1 2	Sample person or co-resident Sample person Co-resident
	RB100_F	-1 1	Missing Variable is filled
DEMOGRAPHIC DATA			
X,L	RB070	1 — 12	Month of birth Month of birth
	RB070_F	-1 1	Missing Variable is filled
X,L	RB080	1890 — year of survey	Year of birth Year of birth
	RB080_F	-1 1	Missing Variable is filled

Component	Variable name	Code	Target variable
Personal register			Basic data
DEMOGRAPHIC DATA			
X,L	RB090	1	Sex Male
		2	Female
	RB090_F	-1	Missing
		1	Variable is filled
L	RB110		Membership status <i>For current household members</i>
		1	Was in this household in previous waves or current household member
		2	Moved into this household from another sample household since previous wave
		3	Moved into this household from outside sample since previous wave
		4	Newly born into this household since last wave
			<i>Not current household members</i>
		5	Moved out since previous wave or last interview if not contacted in previous wave
	RB110_F	6	Died
		7	Lived in the household at least three months during the income reference period but was not recorded in the register of this household
	RB110_F	-1	Missing
		1	Variable is filled
L	RB120		To where did the person move
		1	To a private household within the country
		2	To a collective household or institution within the country
		3	Abroad
	RB120_F	4	Lost
	RB120_F	-2	na (RB110 not = 5)
		1	Variable is filled
L	RB140		Month when the person moved out or died
		1 — 12	Month
	RB140_F	-2	na (RB110 not = 5 or 6)
		-1	Missing
		1	Variable is filled

Component	Variable name	Code	Target variable
Personal register			Basic data
DEMOGRAPHIC DATA			
L	RB150	Year	Year when the person moved out or died <i>Four digits of year</i>
	RB150_F	-2 -1 1	na (RB110 not = 5 or 6) Missing Variable is filled
L	RB160	0 — 12	Number of months in household during the income reference period Number of months
	RB160_F	-2 -1 1	na (RB110 not = 5 or 6 or 7) Missing Variable is filled
L	RB170	1 2 3 4	Main activity status during the income reference period At work Unemployed In retirement or early retirement Other inactive person
	RB170_F	-2 -1 1	na (RB110 not = 5 or 6 or 7) Missing Variable is filled
L	RB180	1 — 12	Month when the person moved in Month
	RB180_F	-2 -1 1	na (RB110 not = 3) Missing Variable is filled
L	RB190	Year	Year when the person moved in <i>Four digits of year</i>
	RB190_F	-2 -1 1	na (RB110 not = 3) Missing Variable is filled

Component	Variable name	Code	Target variable
Personal register			Basic data
DEMOGRAPHIC DATA			
X,L	RB200	1	Residential status Currently living in the household
		2	Temporarily absent
	RB200_F	-2 (L)	Only longitudinal: na (RB110 not = 1 or 2 or 3 or 4)
		-1	Missing
		1	Variable is filled
X,L	RB210	1	Basic activity status Working
		2	Unemployed
		3	In retirement or early retirement
		4	Other inactive person
	RB210_F	-2 (L)	Only longitudinal: na (RB110 not = 1 or 2 or 3 or 4)
		-1	Missing
		1	Variable is filled
X,L	RB220	<i>ID number</i>	Father ID Personal identification number (PID) of father
	RB220_F	-2	na (father is not a household member) or only longitudinal: (RB110 not = 1 or 2 or 3 or 4)
		-1	Missing
		1	Variable is filled
X,L	RB230	<i>ID number</i>	Mother ID Personal identification number (PID) of mother
	RB230_F	-2	na (mother is not a household member) or only longitudinal: (RB110 not = 1 or 2 or 3 or 4)
		-1	Missing
		1	Variable is filled
X,L	RB240	<i>ID number</i>	Spouse/partner ID Personal identification number (PID) of spouse/partner

Component	Variable name	Code	Target variable
Personal register			Basic data
DEMOGRAPHIC DATA			
	RB240_F	-2	na (person has no spouse/partner or spouse/partner is not a household member) or only longitudinal: (RB110 not = 1 or 2 or 3 or 4)
		-1	Missing
		1	Variable is filled
BASIC PERSONAL DATA			
X,L	RB245		Respondent status <i>All household members aged 16 and over are interviewed</i> 1 Current households members aged 16 and over <i>Only selected household member aged 16 and over</i> 2 Selected respondent 3 Non-selected respondent <i>Household members aged less than 16 at the end of the income reference period</i> 4 Not eligible person
	RB245_F	-2 (L) 1	Only longitudinal: na (RB110 not = 1 or 2 or 3 or 4) Variable is filled
X,L	RB250		Data status <i>Information or interview completed</i> 11 Information completed only from interview 12 Information completed only from registers 13 Information completed from both interview and registers <i>Interview not completed, though contact made</i> 21 Individual unable to respond (illness, incapacity, etc.) and no proxy possible 22 Failed to return self-administered questionnaire 23 Refusal to cooperate <i>Individual not contacted because</i> 31 Person temporarily away and no proxy possible 32 No contact for other reasons <i>Information not completed</i> 33 Information not completed, reason unknown
	RB250_F	-2 1	na (RB245 not = 1 or 2 or 3) Variable is filled

Component	Variable name	Code	Target variable
Personal register		Basic data	
BASIC PERSONAL DATA			
X,L	RB260		Type of interview
		1	Questionnaire completed (face-to-face interview-PAPI)
		2	Questionnaire completed (face-to-face interview-CAPI)
		3	Questionnaire completed (CATI)
		4	Self-administered by respondent
		5	Proxy interview
	RB260_F	-2	na (RB250 not = 11 or 13)
		-1	Missing
		1	Variable is filled
X,L	RB270		Personal ID of person who filled in the individual questionnaire
		ID number	Personal identification number (PID) of person who filled in the individual questionnaire
	RB270_F	-2	na (RB260 not = 5)
		-1	Missing
		1	Variable is filled
Personal register		Labour information	
CHILD CARE			
X	RL010		Education at pre-school
		0 — 99 (³)	Number of hours during a usual week
	RL010_F	-2	na (person is not admitted to pre-school because of his/her age, is at compulsory school or is more than 12 years old or is a former household member)
		-1	Missing
		1	Variable is filled
X	RL020		Education at compulsory school
		0 — 99 (³)	Number of hours during a usual week
	RL020_F	-2	na (person is not admitted to compulsory school because of his/her age or is more than 12 years old or is a former household member)
		-1	Missing
		1	Variable is filled

Compo- nent	Variable name	Code	Target variable
Personal register		Labour information	
CHILD CARE			
X	RL030	0 — 99	Childcare at centre-based services outside school hours (before/after) Number of hours during a usual week
	RL030_F	-2 -1 1	na (person is neither at pre-school nor at school or is more than 12 years old or is a former household member) Missing Variable is filled
X	RL040	0 — 99	Childcare at day-care centre Number of hours during a usual week
	RL040_F	-2 -1 1	na (person is more than 12 years old or is a former household member) Missing Variable is filled
X	RL050	0 — 99	Childcare by a professional child-minder at child's home or at child-minder's home Number of hours during a usual week
	RL050_F	-2 -1 1	na (person is more than 12 years old or is a former household member) Missing Variable is filled
X	RL060	0 — 99	Childcare by grandparents, household members other than parents, other relatives, friends or neighbours Number of hours during a usual week
	RL060_F	-2 -1 1	na (person is more than 12 years old or is a former household member) Missing Variable is filled
Household data		Basic data	
BASIC HOUSEHOLD DATA			
X,L	HB010	Year	Year of the survey Four digits of year
X,L	HB020	Country code	Country See Annex

Component	Variable name	Code	Target variable
Household data			Basic data
BASIC HOUSEHOLD DATA			
X,L	HB030	<i>ID number</i>	Household ID Household identification number (HID)
X,L	HB040	01 — 31	Day of household interview Day
	HB040_F	-1 1	Missing Variable is filled
X,L	HB050	1 — 12	Month of household interview Month
	HB050_F	-1 1	Missing Variable is filled
X,L	HB060	<i>Year</i>	Year of household interview <i>Four digits of year</i>
	HB060_F	1	Variable is filled
X,L	HB070	<i>ID number</i>	Personal ID of person responding to the household questionnaire Personal identification number (PID) of person responding to the household questionnaire
	HB070_F	-1 1	Missing Variable is filled
X,L	HB080	<i>ID number</i>	Personal ID of person 1 responsible for the accommodation Personal identification number (PID) of person 1 responsible for the accommodation
	HB080_F	-1 1	Missing Variable is filled
X,L	HB090	<i>ID number</i>	Personal ID of person 2 responsible for the accommodation Personal identification number (PID) of person 2 responsible for the accommodation
	HB090_F	-2 -1 1	na (no second responsible person) Missing Variable is filled

Component	Variable name	Code	Target variable
Household data			Basic data
BASIC HOUSEHOLD DATA			
X,L	HB100	1 — 90	Number of minutes to complete the household questionnaire Number of minutes to complete the household questionnaire
	HB100_F	-1 1	Missing Variable is filled
Household data			Income
TOTAL HOUSEHOLD INCOME ⁽⁴⁾			
X,L	HY010	-999999.99 — 999999.99	Total household gross income (without inflation factor) Total amount
	HY010_F	-5 ⁽³⁾ -1 ⁽⁶⁾ <i>Income flags ⁽⁷⁾ ⁽⁸⁾</i> <i>First digit</i> 0 1 2 3 4 <i>Following digits ⁽⁹⁾</i> 000.00000 — 100.00000	Not filled: no conversion to gross is done Missing <i>Net/Gross (at data collection)</i> No income (no second digits) Net Gross Net and gross (part of components collected net, part gross) Unknown <i>Imputation factor</i> Collected value/recorded value
X,L	HY020	-999999.99 — 999999.99	Total disposable household income (without inflation factor) Total amount
	HY020_F	-1 ⁽⁶⁾ <i>Flags apply</i>	Missing <i>See HY010_F</i>
X,L	HY022	-999999.99 — 999999.99	Total disposable household income, before social transfers other than old-age and survivors' benefits (without inflation factor) Total amount
	HY022_F	-1 ⁽⁶⁾ <i>Flags apply</i>	Missing <i>See HY010_F</i>

Component	Variable name	Code	Target variable
Household data			Income
TOTAL HOUSEHOLD INCOME ⁽⁴⁾			
X,L	HY023	-999999.99 — 999999.99	Total disposable household income, before social transfers including old-age and survivors' benefits <i>(without inflation factor)</i> Total amount
	HY023_F	-1 ⁽⁶⁾ <i>Flags apply</i>	Missing <i>See HY010_F</i>
X,L	HY025	1.00000 — 5.00000	Within-household non-response inflation factor ⁽¹⁰⁾ Factor
	HY025_F	-1 1	Missing Value is filled
NET SERIES OF INCOME COMPONENTS AT HOUSEHOLD LEVEL ⁽⁴⁾			
X,L	HY030N	1 — 999999.99 0	Imputed rent ⁽¹¹⁾ Amount No income
	HY030N_F	-5 -1 ⁽⁶⁾ 0 1	Not filled: variable of gross series is filled Missing No income Income (variable is filled)
X,L	HY040N	1 — 999999.99 0	Net income from rental of a property or land Amount No income
	HY040N_F	-5 -1 ⁽⁶⁾ <i>Income flags</i> ⁽¹²⁾ <i>First digit</i> 0 1 2 3 4 5	Not filled: variable of gross series is filled Missing <i>Net/Gross (at data collection)</i> No income <i>(no following digits)</i> Net of tax on income at source and social contributions Net of tax on income at source Net of social contributions Gross ⁽¹³⁾ Unknown

Component	Variable name	Code	Target variable
Household data			Income
NET SERIES OF INCOME COMPONENTS AT HOUSEHOLD LEVEL ⁽⁴⁾			
		<i>Second digit</i>	<i>Net (recorded)</i>
		1	Net of tax on income at source and social contributions
		2	Net of tax on income at source
		3	Net of social contributions
		5	Unknown (only possible with first digit = 5)
		<i>Following digits</i>	<i>Imputation factor</i>
		000.00000 — 100.00000	Collected value/recorded value
X,L	HY050N	1 — 999999.99 0	Family/children-related allowances Amount No income
	HY050N_F	-5 -1 ⁽⁶⁾ <i>Flags apply</i>	Not filled: variable of gross series is filled Missing <i>See HY040N_F</i>
X,L	HY060N	1 — 999999.99 0	Social exclusion not elsewhere classified Amount No income
	HY060N_F	-5 -1 ⁽⁶⁾ <i>Flags apply</i>	Not filled: variable of gross series is filled Missing <i>See HY040N_F</i>
X,L	HY070N	1 — 999999.99 0	Housing allowances Amount No income
	HY070N_F	-5 -1 ⁽⁶⁾ <i>Flags apply</i>	Not filled: variable of gross series is filled Missing <i>See HY040N_F</i>
X,L	HY080N	1 — 999999.99 0	Regular inter-household cash transfer received Amount No income
	HY080N_F	-5 -1 ⁽⁶⁾ <i>Flags apply</i>	Not filled: variable of gross series is filled Missing <i>See HY040N_F</i>

Component	Variable name	Code	Target variable
Household data			Income
NET SERIES OF INCOME COMPONENTS AT HOUSEHOLD LEVEL ⁽⁴⁾			
X,L	HY090N	1 — 999999.99 0	Net interest, dividends, profit from capital investments in unincorporated business Amount No income
	HY090N_F	-5 -1 ⁽⁶⁾ <i>Flags apply</i>	Not filled: variable of gross series is filled Missing <i>See HY040N_F</i>
X,L	HY100N	1 — 999999.99 0	Interest paid on mortgage ⁽¹¹⁾ Amount No income
	HY100N_F	-5 -1 ⁽⁶⁾ <i>Income flags</i> <i>First digit</i> 0 1 <i>Following digits</i> 000.00000 — 100.00000	Not filled: variable of gross series is filled Missing No income (<i>no following digits</i>) Income (variable is filled) <i>Imputation factor</i> Collected value/recorded value
X,L	HY110N	1 — 999999.99 0	Net income received by people aged under 16 Amount No income
	HY110N_F	-5 -1 ⁽⁶⁾ <i>Flags apply</i>	Not filled: variable of gross series is filled Missing <i>See HY040N_F</i>
X,L	HY120N	1 — 999999.99 0	Regular taxes on wealth Amount No income
	HY120N_F	-5 -4 -1 ⁽⁶⁾	Not filled: variable of gross series is filled Amount included in another income component Missing

Component	Variable name	Code	Target variable
Household data			Income
NET SERIES OF INCOME COMPONENTS AT HOUSEHOLD LEVEL (°)			
		<i>Income flags</i> <i>First digit</i> 0 1 <i>Following digits</i> 000.00000 — 100.00000	No income (<i>no following digits</i>) Income (variable is filled) <i>Imputation factor</i> Collected value/recorded value
X,L	HY130N	1 — 999999.99 0	Regular inter-household cash transfer paid Amount No income
	HY130N_F	-5 -1 (°) <i>Flags apply</i>	Not filled: variable of gross series is filled Missing <i>See HY040N_F</i>
X,L	HY140N	-999999.99 — 999999.99 0	Tax on income and social insurance contributions Amount No income
	HY140N_F	-5 -1 (°) <i>Income flags</i> <i>First digit</i> 0 1 <i>Following digits</i> 000.00000 — 100.00000	Not filled: variable of gross series is filled Missing No income (<i>no following digits</i>) Income (variable is filled) <i>Imputation factor</i> Collected value/recorded value
X,L	HY145N	-999999.99 — -1 1 — 999999.99 0	Repayments/receipts for tax adjustments Receipts Repayments No income
	HY145N_F	-5 -1 (°)	Not filled: variable of gross series is filled Missing

Component	Variable name	Code	Target variable
Household data			Income
NET SERIES OF INCOME COMPONENTS AT HOUSEHOLD LEVEL ⁽⁴⁾			
		<u>Income flags</u> First digit 0 1 Following digits 000.00000 — 100.00000	No income (no following digits) Income (variable is filled) Imputation factor Collected value/recorded value
GROSS SERIES OF INCOME COMPONENTS AT HOUSEHOLD LEVEL ⁽⁴⁾ ⁽¹⁴⁾ ⁽¹⁵⁾			
X,L	HY030G	1 — 999999.99 0	Imputed rent ⁽¹¹⁾ Amount No income
	HY030G_F	-5 -1 ⁽⁶⁾ 0 1	Not filled: variable of net series is filled Missing No income Income (variable is filled)
X,L	HY040G	1 — 999999.99 0	Gross income from rental of a property or land Amount No income
	HY040G_F	-5 -1 ⁽⁶⁾ Income flags ⁽¹²⁾ First digit 0 1 2 3 4 5 Following digits 000.00000 — 100.00000	Not filled: variable of net series is filled Missing Net/Gross (at data collection) No income (no following digits) Net of tax on income at source and social contributions Net of tax on income at source Net of social contributions Gross ⁽³⁾ Unknown Imputation factor Collected value/recorded value

Component	Variable name	Code	Target variable
Household data			Income
GROSS SERIES OF INCOME COMPONENTS AT HOUSEHOLD LEVEL ⁽⁴⁾ ⁽¹⁴⁾ ⁽¹⁵⁾			
X,L	HY050G	1 — 999999.99 0	Family/children-related allowances Amount No income
	HY050G_F	-5 -1 ⁽⁶⁾ <i>Flags apply</i>	Not filled: variable of net series is filled Missing <i>See HY040G_F</i>
X,L	HY060G	1 — 999999.99 0	<i>Social exclusion not elsewhere classified</i> Amount No income
	HY060G_F	-5 -1 ⁽⁶⁾ <i>Flags apply</i>	Not filled: variable of net series is filled Missing <i>See HY040G_F</i>
X,L	HY070G	1 — 999999.99 0	Housing allowances Amount No income
	HY070G_F	-5 -1 ⁽⁶⁾ <i>Flags apply</i>	Not filled: variable of net series is filled Missing <i>See HY040G_F</i>
X,L	HY080G	1 — 999999.99 0	Regular inter-household cash transfer received Amount No income
	HY080G_F	-5 -1 ⁽⁶⁾ <i>Flags apply</i>	Not filled: variable of net series is filled Missing <i>See HY040G_F</i>
X,L	HY090G	1 — 999999.99 0	Gross interest, dividends, profit from capital investments in unincorporated business Amount No income
	HY090G_F	-5 -1 ⁽⁶⁾ <i>Flags apply</i>	Not filled: variable of net series is filled Missing <i>See HY040G_F</i>

Component	Variable name	Code	Target variable
Household data			Income
GROSS SERIES OF INCOME COMPONENTS AT HOUSEHOLD LEVEL ⁽⁴⁾ ⁽¹⁴⁾ ⁽¹⁵⁾			
X,L	HY100G	1 — 999999.99 0	Interest paid on mortgage ⁽¹¹⁾ Amount No income
	HY100G_F	-5 -1 ⁽⁶⁾ <i>Income flags</i> <i>First digit</i> 0 1 <i>Following digits</i> 000.00000 — 100.00000	Not filled: variable of net series is filled Missing No income (<i>no following digits</i>) Income (variable is filled) <i>Imputation factor</i> Collected value/recorded value
X,L	HY110G	1 — 999999.99 0	Gross income received by people aged under 16 Amount No income
	HY110G_F	-5 -1 ⁽⁶⁾ <i>Flags apply</i>	Not filled: variable of net series is filled Missing <i>See HY040G_F</i>
X,L	HY120G	1 — 999999.99 0	Regular taxes on wealth Amount No income
	HY120G_F	-5 -1 ⁽⁶⁾ <i>Income flags</i> <i>First digit</i> 0 1 <i>Following digits</i> 000.00000 — 100.00000	Not filled: variable of net series is filled Missing No income (<i>no following digits</i>) Income (variable is filled) <i>Imputation factor</i> Collected value/recorded value

Component	Variable name	Code	Target variable
Household data			Income
GROSS SERIES OF INCOME COMPONENTS AT HOUSEHOLD LEVEL ⁽⁴⁾ ⁽¹⁴⁾ ⁽¹⁵⁾			
X,L	HY130G	1 — 999999.99 0	Regular inter-household cash transfer paid Amount No income
	HY130G_F	-5 -1 ⁽⁶⁾ <i>Flags apply</i>	Not filled: variable of net series is filled Missing <i>See HY040G_F</i>
X,L	HY140G	- 999999.99 — 999999.99 0	Tax on income and social insurance contributions Amount No income
	HY140G_F	-5 -1 ⁽⁶⁾ <i>Income flags</i> <i>First digit</i> 0 1 <i>Following digits</i> 000.00000 — 100.00000	Not filled: variable of net series is filled Missing No income (<i>no following digits</i>) Income (variable is filled) <i>Imputation factor</i> Collected value/recorded value
Household data			Social Exclusion
HOUSING AND NON-HOUSING RELATED ARREARS			
X,L	HS010	1 2	Whether the household has been in arrears on mortgage or rent payments in last 12 months Yes No
	HS010_F	-2 -1 1	na (outright owner or rent-free during the last 12 months) Missing Variable is filled
X,L	HS020	1 2	Whether the household has been in arrears on utility bills (electricity, water, gas) in last 12 months Yes No

Component	Variable name	Code	Target variable
Household data			Social Exclusion
HOUSING AND NON-HOUSING RELATED ARREARS			
	HS020_F	-2 -1 1	na (no utility bills) Missing Variable is filled
X,L	HS030	1 2	Whether the household has been in arrears on hire purchase instalments or other loan payments (non housing-related debts) in last 12 months Yes No
	HS030_F	-2 -1 1	na (no hire purchase instalments and no other loan payments) Missing Variable is filled
NON-MONETARY HOUSEHOLD DEPRIVATION INDICATORS, INCLUDING PROBLEMS IN MAKING ENDS MEET, EXTENT OF DEBT AND ENFORCED LACK OF BASIC NECESSITIES			
X,L	HS040	1 2	Capacity to afford paying for one week annual holiday away from home Yes No
	HS040_F	-1 1	Missing Variable is filled
X,L	HS050	1 2	Capacity to afford a meal with meat, chicken, fish (or vegetarian equivalent) every second day Yes No
	HS050_F	-1 1	Missing Variable is filled
X,L	HS060	1 2	Capacity to face unexpected financial expenses Yes No
	HS060_F	-1 1	Missing Variable is filled

Component	Variable name	Code	Target variable
Household data			Social Exclusion
NON-MONETARY HOUSEHOLD DEPRIVATION INDICATORS, INCLUDING PROBLEMS IN MAKING ENDS MEET, EXTENT OF DEBT AND ENFORCED LACK OF BASIC NECESSITIES			
X,L	HS070	1	Do you have a telephone (including mobile phone)? Yes
		2	No — cannot afford
		3	No — other reason
	HS070_F	-1	Missing
		1	Variable is filled
X,L	HS080	1	Do you have a colour TV? Yes
		2	No — cannot afford
		3	No — other reason
	HS080_F	-1	Missing
		1	Variable is filled
X,L	HS090	1	Do you have a computer? Yes
		2	No — cannot afford
		3	No — other reason
	HS090_F	-1	Missing
		1	Variable is filled
X,L	HS100	1	Do you have a washing machine? Yes
		2	No — cannot afford
		3	No — other reason
	HS100_F	-1	Missing
		1	Variable is filled
X,L	HS110	1	Do you have a car? Yes
		2	No — cannot afford
		3	No — other reason
	HS110_F	-1	Missing
		1	Variable is filled

Component	Variable name	Code	Target variable
Household data			Social Exclusion
NON-MONETARY HOUSEHOLD DEPRIVATION INDICATORS, INCLUDING PROBLEMS IN MAKING ENDS MEET, EXTENT OF DEBT AND ENFORCED LACK OF BASIC NECESSITIES			
X,L	HS120		Ability to make ends meet
		1	With great difficulty
		2	With difficulty
		3	With some difficulty
		4	Fairly easily
		5	Easily
		6	Very easily
	HS120_F	-1	Missing
		1	Variable is filled
X,L	HS130		Lowest monthly income to make ends meet ⁽¹⁶⁾
		1 — 999999.99	Amount
	HS130_F	-1	Missing
		1	Variable is filled
X,L	HS140		Total housing cost is a financial burden to the household
		1	A heavy burden
		2	Somewhat of a burden
		3	Not a burden at all
	HS140_F	-1	Missing
		1	Variable is filled
X,L	HS150		Repayment of debts from hire purchases or loans other than mortgage or loan connected with the house is a financial burden to the household
		1	Repayment is a heavy burden
		2	Repayment is somewhat of a burden
		3	Repayment is not a burden at all
	HS150_F	-2	na (no repayment of debts)
		-1	Missing
		1	Variable is filled

Component	Variable name	Code	Target variable
Household data			Social Exclusion
PHYSICAL AND SOCIAL ENVIRONMENT			
X	HS160	1 2	Problems with the dwelling: too dark, not enough light Yes No
	HS160_F	-1 1	Missing Variable is filled
X	HS170	1 2	Noise from neighbours or noise from the street (traffic, business, factories, etc.) Yes No
	HS170_F	-1 1	Missing Variable is filled
X	HS180	1 2	Pollution, grime or other environmental problems in area caused by traffic or industry Yes No
	HS180_F	-1 1	Missing Variable is filled
X	HS190	1 2	Crime, violence or vandalism in the area Yes No
	HS190_F	-1 1	Missing Variable is filled
Household data			Housing
DWELLING TYPE, TENURE STATUS AND HOUSING CONDITIONS			
X,L	HH010	1 2 3 4 5	Dwelling type Detached house Semi-detached or terraced house Apartment or flat in a building with fewer than 10 dwellings Apartment or flat in a building with 10 dwellings or more Some other kind of accommodation

Component	Variable name	Code	Target variable
Household data			Housing
DWELLING TYPE, TENURE STATUS AND HOUSING CONDITIONS			
	HH010_F	-1 1	Missing Variable is filled
X,L	HH020	1 2 3 4	Tenure status Owner Tenant or subtenant paying rent at prevailing or market rate Accommodation is rented at a reduced rate (lower price than the market price) Accommodation is provided rent-free
	HH020_F	-1 1	Missing Variable is filled
X,L	HH030	1 — 9 10	Number of rooms available to household Number of rooms 10 or more rooms
	HH030_F	-1 1	Missing Variable is filled
X,L	HH031 ⁽¹⁷⁾	<i>Year (4 digits)</i>	Year of contract or purchase or installation Year of contract or purchase or installation
	HH031_F	-1 -2 1	Missing Na (Member State using objective national methods to calculate imputed rent) Variable is filled
X,L	HH040	1 2	Leaking roof, damp walls/floors/foundation, or rot in window frames or floor Yes No
	HH040_F	-1 1	Missing Variable is filled
X,L	HH050	1 2	Ability to keep home adequately warm Yes No
	HH050_F	-1 1	Missing Variable is filled

Component	Variable name	Code	Target variable
Household data			Housing
HOUSING COSTS (*)			
X,L	HH060	1 — 999999.99	Current rent related to occupied dwelling, if any Amount
	HH060_F	-2 -1 1	na (HH020 not = 2 or 3) Missing Variable is filled
X,L	HH061 ⁽¹⁸⁾	1 — 999999.99	Subjective rent related to non-tenant paying rent at market price Amount
	HH061_F	-2 -1 1	na (HH020 not = 1 or 3 or 4) or Member State does not use subjective method to calculate imputed rent Missing Variable is filled
X	HH070	0 — 999999.99	Total housing cost (including electricity, water, gas and heating) Amount
	HH070_F	-1 1	Missing Variable is filled
AMENITIES IN THE DWELLING			
X,L ⁽¹⁷⁾	HH080	1 2	Bath or shower in dwelling Yes No
	HH080_F	-2 (L) -1 1	na (Member State using objective national methods to calculate imputed rent) Missing Variable is filled
X,L ⁽¹⁷⁾	HH090	1 2	Indoor flushing toilet for sole use of household Yes No
	HH090_F	-2 (L) -1 1	na (Member State using objective national methods to calculate imputed rent) Missing Variable is filled

Component	Variable name	Code	Target variable
Personal data			Basic data
BASIC PERSONAL DATA (16 +)			
X,L	PB010	Year	Year of the survey Four digits of year
X,L	PB020	Country code	Country See Annex
X,L	PB030	ID number	Personal ID Personal identification number (PID)
L	PB080	0+(format 2.5)	Personal base weight for selected respondent Weight
	PB080_F	-3 1	Not selected respondent Variable is filled
L	PB050	0+(format 2.5)	Personal base weight (all households members aged 16 and over) Weight
	PB050_F	1	Variable is filled
X, L	PB070	0+(format 2.5)	Personal design weight for selected respondent Weight
	PB070_F	-3 1	Not selected respondent Variable is filled
X	PB040	0+(format 2.5)	Personal cross-sectional weight (all households members aged 16 and over) Weight
	PB040_F	1	Variable is filled
X	PB060	0+(format 2.5)	Personal cross-sectional weight for selected respondent Weight
	PB060_F	-3 1	Not selected respondent Variable is filled

Component	Variable name	Code	Target variable
Personal data			Basic data
BASIC PERSONAL DATA (16 +)			
X, L	PB090	1 — 31	Day of the personal interview Day
	PB090_F	-1 1	Missing Variable is filled
X, L	PB100	1 — 12	Month of the personal interview Month
	PB100_F	-1 1	Missing Variable is filled
X, L	PB110	Year	Year of the personal interview Four digits of year
	PB110_F	-1 1	Missing Variable is filled
X, L	PB120	1 — 90	Number of minutes to complete the personal questionnaire Minutes
	PB120_F	-2 -1 1	na (information only extracted from registers) Missing Variable is filled
DEMOGRAPHIC DATA (16+)			
X, L	PB130	1 — 12	Month of birth
	PB130_F	-1 1	Missing Variable is filled
X, L	PB140	Year	Year of birth Four digits of year
	PB140_F	-1 1	Missing Variable is filled
X, L	PB150	1 2	Sex Male Female
	PB150_F	-1 1	Missing Variable is filled

Component	Variable name	Code	Target variable
Personal data			Basic data
DEMOGRAPHIC DATA (16+)			
X, L	PB160	<i>ID number</i>	Father ID Personal identification number (PID) of father
	PB160_F	-2 -1 1	na (father is not a household member) Missing Variable is filled
X, L	PB170	<i>ID number</i>	Mother ID Personal identification number (PID) of mother
	PB170_F	-2 -1 1	na (mother is not a household member) Missing Variable is filled
X, L	PB180	<i>ID number</i>	Spouse/partner ID Personal identification number (PID) of spouse/partner
	PB180_F	-2 -1 1	na (person has no spouse/partner or spouse/partner is not a household member) Missing Variable is filled
X, L	PB190	1 2 3 4 5	Marital status Never married Married Separated Widowed Divorced
	PB190_F	-1 1	Missing Variable is filled
X, L	PB200	1 2 3	Consensual Union Yes, on a legal basis Yes, without legal basis No
	PB200_F	-1 1	Missing Variable is filled

Component	Variable name	Code	Target variable
Personal data			Basic data
DEMOGRAPHIC DATA (16+)			
X	PB210	<i>Country code</i>	Country of birth <i>See Annex</i>
	PB210_F	-1 1	Missing Variable is filled
X	PB220A	<i>Country code</i>	Citizenship 1 <i>See Annex</i>
	PB220A_F	-1 1	Missing Variable is filled
X	PB220B	<i>Country code</i>	Citizenship 2 <i>See Annex</i>
	PB220B_F	-2 -1 1	na (no second citizenship) Missing Variable is filled
Personal data			Education
EDUCATION, INCLUDING HIGHEST ISCED LEVEL ATTAINED			
X	PE010	1 2	Current education activity In education Not in education
	PE010_F	-1 1	Missing Variable is filled
X	PE020	<i>ISCED code ⁽¹⁹⁾</i>	ISCED level currently attended ISCED
	PE020_F	-2 -1 1	na (PE010 not = 1) Missing Variable is filled
X	PE030	<i>Year</i>	Year when highest level of education was attained <i>Four digits of year</i>
	PE030_F	-2 -1 1	na (the person has never been in education) Missing Variable is filled

Component	Variable name	Code	Target variable
Personal data			Education
EDUCATION, INCLUDING HIGHEST ISCED LEVEL ATTAINED			
X, L	PE040	ISCED code ⁽¹⁹⁾	Highest ISCED level attained ISCED
	PE040_F	-2 -1 1	na (the person has never been in education) Missing Variable is filled
Personal data			Labour information
BASIC LABOUR INFORMATION ON CURRENT ACTIVITY STATUS AND CURRENT MAIN JOB, INCLUDING INFORMATION ON LAST MAIN JOB FOR UNEMPLOYED			
X, L	PL030	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	Self-defined current activity status Working full time Working part time Unemployed Pupil, student, further training, unpaid work experience In retirement or in early retirement or has given up business Permanently disabled or/and unfit to work In compulsory military or community service Fulfilling domestic tasks and care responsibilities Other inactive person
	PL030_F	-1 1	Missing Variable is filled
X	PL035 ⁽²⁰⁾	1 2	Worked at least one hour during the previous week Yes No
	PL035_F	-3 -2 -1 1	Not selected respondent na (person is not employee or Member State has other source to calculate the gender pay gap) Missing Variable is filled

Compo- nent	Variable name	Code	Target variable
Personal data		Labour information	
BASIC LABOUR INFORMATION ON CURRENT ACTIVITY STATUS AND CURRENT MAIN JOB, INCLUDING INFORMATION ON LAST MAIN JOB FOR UNEMPLOYED			
X	PL015		Have you ever worked?
		1	Yes
		2	No
	PL015_F	-3	Not selected respondent
		-2	na (PL030 = 1 or 2)
		-1	Missing
		1	Variable is filled
X, L	PL020		Actively looking for a job in previous four weeks
		1	Yes
		2	No
	PL020_F	-2	na (PL030 = 1 or 2)
		-1	Missing
		1	Variable is filled
X, L	PL025		Are you available for work in the next two weeks
		1	Yes
		2	No
	PL025_F	-2	na (PL020 = 2)
		-1	Missing
		1	Variable is filled
X, L	PL040		Status in employment
		1	Self-employed with employees
		2	Self-employed without employees
		3	Employee
	PL040_F	4	Family worker
		-2	na (PL030 not = 1 and not = 2 and PL015 and PL035 not = 1)
		-1	Missing
		1	Variable is filled

Compo- nent	Variable name	Code	Target variable
Personal data		Labour information	
BASIC LABOUR INFORMATION ON CURRENT ACTIVITY STATUS AND CURRENT MAIN JOB, INCLUDING INFORMATION ON LAST MAIN JOB FOR UNEMPLOYED			
X, L	PL050	<i>ISCO code</i> ⁽²¹⁾	Occupation (ISCO-88 (COM) (two digits)) ISCO
	PL050_F	-2 -1 1	na (PL030 not =1 and not =2 and PL035 not =1 and PL015 not =1) Missing Variable is filled
X, L	PL060	1 — 99	Number of hours usually worked per week in main job Number of hours
	PL060_F	-6 -2 -1 1	Hours varying (even an average over four weeks is not possible) na (PL030 not = 1 and not =2 and PL035 not = 1) Missing Variable is filled
BASIC INFORMATION ON ACTIVITY STATUS DURING INCOME REFERENCE PERIOD			
X	PL070	1 — 12	Number of months spent at full-time work in income reference period Months
	PL070_F	-1 1	Missing Variable is filled
X	PL072	1 — 12	Number of months spent at part-time work in income reference period Months
	PL072_F	-1 1	Missing Variable is filled
X	PL080	1 — 12	Number of months spent in unemployment in income reference period Months
	PL080_F	-1 1	Missing Variable is filled

Component	Variable name	Code	Target variable
Personal data		Labour information	
BASIC INFORMATION ON ACTIVITY STATUS DURING INCOME REFERENCE PERIOD			
X	PL085	1 — 12	Number of months spent in retirement in income reference period Months
	PL085_F	-1 1	Missing Variable is filled
X	PL087	1 — 12	Number of months spent studying in income reference period Months
	PL087_F	-1 1	Missing Variable is filled
X	PL090	1 — 12	Number of months spent in inactivity in income reference period Months
	PL090_F	-1 1	Missing Variable is filled
TOTAL NUMBER OF HOURS WORKED ON CURRENT SECOND, THIRD, ETC. JOBS			
X	PL100	1 — 99	Total number of hours usually worked in second, third etc. jobs Number of hours
	PL100_F	-2 -1 1	na (person does not have a second job or PL030 not = 1 or 2) Missing Variable is filled
DETAILED LABOUR INFORMATION			
X	PL110	NACE code ⁽²²⁾	NACE (2 digits) NACE
	PL110_F	-3 -2 -1 1	Not selected respondent na (PL030 not = 1 and not = 2 and PL035 not = 1) Missing Variable is filled

Compo- nent	Variable name	Code	Target variable
Personal data		Labour information	
DETAILED LABOUR INFORMATION			
X	PL120		Reason for working less than 30 hours (in main and other jobs)
		1	Undergoing education or training
		2	Personal illness or disability
		3	Want to work more hours but cannot find job(s) or work(s) for more hours
		4	Do not want to work more hours
		5	Number of hours in all job(s) are considered full-time job
		6	Housework, looking after children or other persons
		7	Other reasons
	PL120_F	-3	Not selected respondent
		-2	na (PL030 not = 1 and not = 2 or PL060+PL100 not < 30)
		-1	Missing
		1	Variable is filled
X	PL130 ⁽²³⁾		Number of persons working at the local unit
		1 — 10	Exact number if between 1 and 10
		11	if between 11 to 19 persons
		12	if between 20 to 49 persons
		13	if 50 persons or more
		14	don't know but fewer than 11 persons
		15	don't know but more than 10 persons
	PL130_F	-3	Not selected respondent
		-2	na (PL030 not = 1 and not = 2 and PL035 not = 1)
		-1	Missing
		1	Variable is filled
X, L	PL140		Type of contract
		1	Permanent job/work contract of unlimited duration
		2	Temporary job/work contract of limited duration
	PL140_F	-3	Not selected respondent
		-2	na (PL040 not = 3)
		-1	Missing
		1	Variable is filled

Component	Variable name	Code	Target variable
Personal data			Labour information
DETAILED LABOUR INFORMATION			
X	PL150	1	Managerial position Supervisory
		2	Non-supervisory
	PL150_F	-3	Not selected respondent
		-2	na (PL040 not = 3)
		-1	Missing
		1	Variable is filled
L	PL160	1	Change of job since last year Yes
		2	No
	PL160_F	-3	Not selected respondent
		-2	na (PL030 not = 1 or not = 2)
		-1	Missing
		1	Variable is filled
L	PL170	1	Reason for change To take up or seek better job
		2	End of temporary contract
		3	Obliged to stop by employer (business closure, redundancy, early retirement, dismissal etc.)
		4	Sale or closure of own/family business
		5	Childcare and care for other dependent
		6	Marriage, or partner's job required move to another area
		7	Other reasons
	PL170_F	-3	Not selected respondent
		-2	na (PL160 not = 1)
		-1	Missing
		1	Variable is filled
L	PL180	1	Most recent change in the individual's activity status Employed-unemployed
		2	Employed-retired
		3	Employed-other inactive

Component	Variable name	Code	Target variable
Personal data		Labour information	
DETAILED LABOUR INFORMATION			
		4	Unemployed-employed
		5	Unemployed-retired
		6	Unemployed-other inactive
		7	Retired-employed
		8	Retired-unemployed
		9	Retired-other inactive
		10	Other inactive-employed
		11	Other inactive-unemployed
		12	Other inactive-retired
	PL180_F	-3	Not selected respondent
		-2	na (no change since last year)
		-1	Missing
		1	Variable is filled
ACTIVITY HISTORY			
L	PL190	8 — 65	When began first regular job Age
	PL190_F	-3	Not selected respondent
		-2	na (person never worked)
		-1	Missing
		1	Variable is filled
L	PL200	0 — 65	Number of years spent in paid work (as employee or self-employed) Years
	PL200_F	-3	Not selected respondent
		-2	na (person never worked)
		-1	Missing
		1	Variable is filled

Compo- nent	Variable name	Code	Target variable
Personal data		Labour information	
CALENDAR OF ACTIVITIES			
L	PL210A		Main activity in January
		1	Employee (full-time)
		2	Employee (part-time)
		3	Self-employed (full-time)
		4	Self-employed (part-time)
		5	Unemployed
		6	Retired
		7	Student
		8	Other inactive
		9	Compulsory military service
	PL210A_F	-3	Not selected respondent
		-1	Missing
		1	Variable is filled
L	PL210B		Main activity in February <i>See PL210A</i>
	PL210B_F		<i>See PL210A_F</i>
L	PL210C		Main activity in March <i>See PL210A</i>
	PL210C_F		<i>See PL210A_F</i>
L	PL210D		Main activity in April <i>See PL210A</i>
	PL210D_F		<i>See PL210A_F</i>
L	PL210E		Main activity in May <i>See PL210A</i>
	PL210E_F		<i>See PL210A_F</i>
L	PL210F		Main activity in June <i>See PL210A</i>
	PL210F_F		<i>See PL210A_F</i>

Component	Variable name	Code	Target variable
Personal data			Labour information
CALENDAR OF ACTIVITIES			
L	PL210G		Main activity in July <i>See PL210A</i>
	PL210G_F		<i>See PL210A_F</i>
L	PL210H		Main activity in August <i>See PL210A</i>
	PL210H_F		<i>See PL210A_F</i>
L	PL210I		Main activity in September <i>See PL210A</i>
	PL210I_F		<i>See PL210A_F</i>
L	PL210J		Main activity in October <i>See PL210A</i>
	PL210J_F		<i>See PL210A_F</i>
L	PL210K		Main activity in November <i>See PL210A</i>
	PL210K_F		<i>See PL210A_F</i>
L	PL210L		Main activity in December <i>See PL210A</i>
	PL210L_F		<i>See PL210A_F</i>
Personal data			Health
HEALTH, INCLUDING HEALTH STATUS AND CHRONIC ILLNESS OR CONDITION			
X, L	PH010	1 2 3 4 5	General health Very good Good Fair Bad Very bad
	PH010_F	-3 -1 1	Not selected respondent Missing Variable is filled

Component	Variable name	Code	Target variable
Personal data			Health
HEALTH, INCLUDING HEALTH STATUS AND CHRONIC ILLNESS OR CONDITION			
X, L	PH020	1 2	Suffer from any chronic (long-standing) illness or condition Yes No
	PH020_F	-3 -1 1	Not selected respondent Missing Variable is filled
X, L	PH030	1 2 3	Limitation in activities people usually do, because of health problems and for at least the last six months Yes, strongly limited Yes, limited No, not limited
	PH030_F	-3 -1 1	Not selected respondent Missing Variable is filled
ACCESS TO HEALTH CARE			
X	PH040	1 2	Unmet need for medical examination or treatment during the last 12 months Yes, there was at least one occasion when the person really needed examination or treatment but did not receive it No, there was no occasion when the person really needed examination or treatment but did not receive it
	PH040_F	-3 -1 1	Not selected respondent Missing Variable is filled
X	PH050	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8	Main reason for unmet need for medical examination or treatment Could not afford to (too expensive) Waiting list Could not take time because of work, care for children or for others Too far to travel/no means of transportation Fear of doctor/hospitals/examination/treatment Wanted to wait and see if problem got better on its own Didn't know any good doctor or specialist Other reasons

Component	Variable name	Code	Target variable
Personal data			Health
ACCESS TO HEALTH CARE			
	PH050_F	-3 -2 -1 1	Not selected respondent na (PH040 not = 1) Missing Variable is filled
X	PH060	1 2	Unmet need for dental examination or treatment during the last 12 months Yes, there was at least one occasion when the person really needed dental examination or treatment but did not receive it No, there was no occasion when the person really needed dental examination or treatment but did not receive it
	PH060_F	-3 -1 1	Not selected respondent Missing Variable is filled
X	PH070	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8	Reason for unmet need for dental examination or treatment Could not afford to (too expensive) Waiting list Could not take time because of work, care for children or for others Too far to travel/no means of transportation Fear of doctor/hospitals/examination/treatment Wanted to wait and see if problem got better on its own Didn't know any good dentist Other reasons
	PH070_F	-3 -2 -1 1	Not selected respondent na (PH060 not = 1) Missing Variable is filled
Personal data			Income
NET SERIES OF PERSONAL INCOME AT COMPONENT LEVEL (*)			
X, L	PY010N	1 — 999999.99 0	Net cash or near cash employee income Amount No income

Component	Variable name	Code	Target variable
Personal data			Income
NET SERIES OF PERSONAL INCOME AT COMPONENT LEVEL ⁽⁴⁾			
	PY010N_F	-5 -1 ⁽⁶⁾ <i>Income flags</i> ⁽¹²⁾ <i>First digit</i> 0 1 2 3 4 5 <i>Second digit</i> 1 2 3 5 <i>Following digits</i> 000.00000 — 100.00000	Not filled: variable of gross series is filled Missing Net/Gross (at data collection) No income (no following digits) Net of tax on income at source and social contributions Net of tax on income at source Net of social contributions Gross ⁽¹³⁾ Unknown Net (recorded) Net of tax on income at source and social contributions Net of tax on income at source Net of social contributions Unknown (only possible with first digit = 5) Imputation factor Collected value/recorded value
X, L	PY020N	1 — 999999.99 0	Net non-cash employee income ⁽²⁴⁾ Amount No income
	PY020N_F	-5 -4 -1 ⁽⁶⁾ <i>Flags apply</i>	Not filled: variable of gross series is filled Amount included in another income component Missing See PY010N_F
X, L	PY035N ⁽²⁵⁾	1 — 999999.99 0	Contributions to individual private pension plans Amount No income

Component	Variable name	Code	Target variable
Personal data			Income
NET SERIES OF PERSONAL INCOME AT COMPONENT LEVEL (*)			
	PY035N_F	-5 -1 (°) <i>Income flags</i> <i>First digit</i> 0 1 <i>Following digits</i> 000.00000 — 100.00000	Not filled: variable of gross series is filled Missing No income (no following digits) Income (Variable is filled) <i>Imputation factor</i> Collected value/recorded value
X, L	PY050N	1 — 999999.99 -999999.99 — -1 0	Net cash profits or losses from self-employment (including royalties) Profits Losses No income
	PY050N_F	-5 -1 (°) <i>Flags apply</i>	Not filled: variable of gross series is filled Missing <i>See PY010N_F</i>
X, L	PY070N	1 — 999999.99 0	Value of goods produced for own consumption ⁽¹¹⁾ Amount No income
	PY070N_F	-5 -1 (°) <i>Flags apply</i>	Not filled: variable of gross series is filled Missing <i>See PY010N_F</i>
X, L	PY080N ⁽²⁶⁾	1 — 999999.99 0	Net pension from individual private plans (other than those covered under ESSPROS) Amount No income
	PY080N_F	-5 -1 (°) <i>Flags apply</i>	Not filled: variable of gross series is filled Missing <i>See PY010N_F</i>

Component	Variable name	Code	Target variable
Personal data			Income
NET SERIES OF PERSONAL INCOME AT COMPONENT LEVEL (*)			
X, L	PY090N	1 — 999999.99 0	Net unemployment benefits Amount No income
	PY090N_F	-5 -1 (*) <i>Flags apply</i>	Not filled: variable of gross series is filled Missing <i>See PY010N_F</i>
X, L	PY100N	1 — 999999.99 0	Net old-age benefits Amount No income
	PY100N_F	-5 -4 -1 (*) <i>Flags apply</i>	Not filled: variable of gross series is filled Amount included in another income component Missing <i>See PY010N_F</i>
X, L	PY110N	1 — 999999.99 0	Net survivor's benefits Amount No income
	PY110N_F	-5 -4 -1 (*) <i>Flags apply</i>	Not filled: variable of gross series is filled Amount included in another income component Missing <i>See PY010N_F</i>
X, L	PY120N	1 — 999999.99 0	Net sickness benefits Amount No income
	PY120N_F	-5 -4 -1 (*) <i>Flags apply</i>	Not filled: variable of gross series is filled Amount included in another income component Missing <i>See PY010N_F</i>
X, L	PY130N	1 — 999999.99 0	Net disability benefits Amount No income

Component	Variable name	Code	Target variable
Personal data			Income
NET SERIES OF PERSONAL INCOME AT COMPONENT LEVEL ⁽⁴⁾			
	PY130N_F	-5 -4 -1 ⁽⁶⁾ <i>Flags apply</i>	Not filled: variable of gross series is filled Amount included in another income component Missing <i>See PY010N_F</i>
X, L	PY140N	1 — 999999.99 0	Education-related allowances Amount No income
	PY140N_F	-5 -1 ⁽⁶⁾ <i>Flags apply</i>	Not filled: variable of gross series is filled Missing <i>See PY010N_F</i>
GROSS SERIES OF PERSONAL INCOME AT COMPONENT LEVEL ⁽⁴⁾ ⁽¹⁴⁾ ⁽¹⁵⁾			
X, L	PY010G	1 — 999999.99 0	Gross cash or near cash employee income Amount No income
	PY010G_F	-5 -1 ⁽⁶⁾ <i>Income flags ⁽¹²⁾</i> <i>First digit</i> 0 1 2 3 4 5 <i>Following digits</i> 000.00000 — 100.00000	Not filled: variable of net series is filled Missing <i>Net/Gross (at data collection)</i> No income Net of tax on income at source and social contributions Net of tax on income at source Net of social contributions Gross ⁽¹³⁾ Unknown <i>Imputation factor</i> Collected value/recorded value
X, L	PY020G	1 — 999999.99 0	Gross non-cash employee income ⁽²⁴⁾ Amount No income

Component	Variable name	Code	Target variable
Personal data			Income
GROSS SERIES OF PERSONAL INCOME AT COMPONENT LEVEL ⁽⁴⁾ ⁽¹⁴⁾ ⁽¹⁵⁾			
	PY020G_F	-5 -4 -1 ⁽⁶⁾ <i>Flags apply</i>	Not filled: variable of net series is filled Amount included in another income component Missing <i>See PY010G_F</i>
X, L	PY030G	1 — 999999.99 0	Employers' social insurance contributions ⁽²⁷⁾ Amount No income
	PY030G_F	-5 -1 ⁽⁶⁾ 0 1	Not filled: variable of net series is filled Missing No income Income (variable is filled)
X, L	PY035G ⁽²⁸⁾	1 — 999999.99 0	Contributions to individual private pension plans Amount No income
	PY035G_F	-5 -1 ⁽⁶⁾ <i>Income flags</i> <i>First digit</i> 0 1 <i>Following digits</i> 000.00000 — 100.00000	Not filled: variable of net series is filled Missing No income (no following digits) Income (variable is filled) <i>Imputation factor</i> Collected value/recorded value
X, L	PY050G	1 — 999999.99 -999999.99 — -1 0	Gross cash profits or losses from self-employment (including royalties) Profits Losses No income
	PY050G_F	-5 -1 ⁽⁶⁾ <i>Flags apply</i>	Not filled: variable of net series is filled Missing <i>See PY010N_G</i>

Component	Variable name	Code	Target variable
Personal data			Income
GROSS SERIES OF PERSONAL INCOME AT COMPONENT LEVEL ⁽⁴⁾ ⁽¹⁴⁾ ⁽¹⁵⁾			
X, L	PY070G	1 — 999999.99 0	Value of goods produced for own consumption ⁽¹¹⁾ Amount No income
	PY070G_F	-5 -1 ⁽⁶⁾ <i>Flags apply</i>	Not filled: variable of net series is filled Missing <i>See PY010G_F</i>
X, L	PY080G ⁽²⁸⁾	1 — 999999.99 0	Gross pension from individual private plans (other than those covered under ESSPROS) Amount No income
	PY080G_F	-5 -1 ⁽⁶⁾ <i>Flags apply</i>	Not filled: variable of net series is filled Missing <i>See PY010G_F</i>
X, L	PY090G	1 — 999999.99 0	Gross unemployment benefits Amount No income
	PY090G_F	-5 -1 ⁽⁶⁾ <i>Flags apply</i>	Not filled: variable of net series is filled Missing <i>See PY010G_F</i>
X, L	PY100G	1 — 999999.99 0	Gross old-age benefits Amount No income
	PY100G_F	-5 -4 -1 ⁽⁶⁾ <i>Flags apply</i>	Not filled: variable of net series is filled Amount included in another income component Missing <i>See PY010G_F</i>
X, L	PY110G	1 — 999999.99 0	Gross survivor's benefits Amount No income

Component	Variable name	Code	Target variable
Personal data			Income
GROSS SERIES OF PERSONAL INCOME AT COMPONENT LEVEL ⁽⁴⁾ ⁽¹⁴⁾ ⁽¹⁵⁾			
	PY110G_F	-5 -4 -1 ⁽⁶⁾ <i>Flags apply</i>	Not filled: variable of net series is filled Amount included in another income component Missing <i>See PY010G_F</i>
X, L	PY120G	1 — 999999.99 0	Gross sickness benefits Amount No income
	PY120G_F	-5 -4 -1 ⁽⁶⁾ <i>Flags apply</i>	Not filled: variable of net series is filled Amount included in another income component Missing <i>See PY010N_F</i>
X, L	PY130G	1 — 999999.99 0	Gross disability benefits Amount No income
	PY130G_F	-5 -4 -1 ⁽⁶⁾ <i>Flags apply</i>	Not filled: variable of net series is filled Amount included on another income component Missing <i>See PY010G_F</i>
X, L	PY140G	1 — 999999.99 0	Education-related allowances Amount No income
	PY140G_F	-5 -1 ⁽⁶⁾ <i>Flags apply</i>	Not filled: variable of net series is filled Missing <i>See PY010G_F</i>
GROSS MONTHLY EARNINGS FOR EMPLOYEES ⁽⁴⁾ ⁽²⁰⁾			
X	PY200G	1 — 999999.99 0	Gross monthly earnings for employees Amount No income

Component	Variable name	Code	Target variable
Personal data			Income
GROSS MONTHLY EARNINGS FOR EMPLOYEES ⁽⁴⁾ ⁽²⁰⁾			
	PY200G_F	-2 -1 ⁽⁶⁾ <i>Flags apply</i>	na (PL035 not = 1) Missing <i>See PY010G_F</i>

⁽¹⁾ NUTS 1999: Nomenclature of territorial units for statistics.

⁽²⁾ Must be filled only the first time the household is recorded (if applicable).

⁽³⁾ Number of hours > 0 of childcare at pre-school and compulsory school are incompatible.

⁽⁴⁾ Amounts are in national currency. All amounts must have the same unit.

⁽⁵⁾ Allowed only as long as gross income components are not mandatory.

⁽⁶⁾ As missing values are imputed this code is only acceptable if no imputation is possible.

⁽⁷⁾ Income flags: The flag is composed of two elements:

1. the format (net/gross) of collection (can be different from the recorded format);

2. imputation factor = collected value divided by recorded value.

⁽⁸⁾ All the variables that compose the target variable have to be considered to determine the flag value.

⁽⁹⁾ The following digits will be linked with the first digit without any separator so that the result is a decimal number.

⁽¹⁰⁾ Factor by which it is necessary to multiply the total gross income, the total disposable income or the total disposable income before social transfers to compensate for missing individual questionnaires.

⁽¹¹⁾ Mandatory only from 2007 onwards.

⁽¹²⁾ All the variables that compose the target variable have to be considered to determine the flag value.

⁽¹³⁾ Gross means that neither taxes nor social contributions have been deducted at source.

⁽¹⁴⁾ If the gross value is a conversion from net, the corresponding net variable should also be filled. If both — net and gross — values are collected, both should be recorded.

⁽¹⁵⁾ Code '-5' in flag-variable allowed only as long as gross income components are not mandatory.

⁽¹⁶⁾ In national currency.

⁽¹⁷⁾ Compulsory only for Member States using Eurostat recommended regression method or subjective method to estimate imputed rent.

⁽¹⁸⁾ Only collected if calculation of imputed rent at national level uses subjective method.

⁽¹⁹⁾ ISCED 1997: International standard classification of education 1997.

⁽²⁰⁾ Compulsory only for Member States which have no other source than EU-SILC to calculate the gender pay gap.

⁽²¹⁾ ISCO — 88 (COM): International standard classification of occupations (for European purposes), 1988 version.

⁽²²⁾ NACE rev.1.1: Statistical classification of economic activities in the European Community, Rev. 1.1.

⁽²³⁾ Person himself/herself should be included in number, as the employer.

⁽²⁴⁾ This variable with the exception of company car will only be collected from 2007 onwards.

⁽²⁵⁾ PY035N belongs to 'other items not considered as part of income'.

⁽²⁶⁾ PY080N belongs to 'other items not considered part of income'.

⁽²⁷⁾ Will be recorded only if feasibility studies show it is possible.

⁽²⁸⁾ PY035G and PY080G belong to 'other items not included as part of income'.

CLASSIFICATION OF COUNTRIES

BE	Belgique/Belgie
DK	Danmark
DE	Deutschland
GR	Ellada
ES	España
FR	France
IE	Ireland
IT	Italia
LU	Luxembourg
NL	Nederland
AT	Österreich
PT	Portugal
FI	Suomi
SE	Sverige
UK	United Kingdom
BG	Bulgaria
CY	Cyprus
CZ	Czech Republic
EE	Estonia
HU	Hungary
LV	Latvia
LT	Lithuania
MT	Malta
PL	Poland
RO	Romania
SK	Slovak Republic
SI	Slovenia
TR	Turkey
IS	Iceland
NO	Norway
CH	Switzerland
OEU	Other European countries
NAF	North Africa (Algeria, Egypt, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Morocco, Sudan, Tunisia, Western Sahara)
WAF	West Africa (Benin, Burkina Faso, Cape Verde, Côte d'Ivoire, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Liberia, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Nigeria, Saint Helena, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Togo)
OAF	Other Africa
USA	United States of America
CAN	Canada
CSA	Central and South America
NME	Near and Middle East (Armenia, Azerbaijan, Bahrain, Georgia, Iraq, Israel, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Occupied Palestinian Territory, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Syrian Arab Republic, United Arab Emirates, Yemen)
OAS	Other Asia
OCE	Australia and Oceania
OTH	Other

FILES TO TRANSMIT TO EUROSTAT

The target variables will be sent to Eurostat in four different files:

1. household register (D)
2. personal register (R)
3. household data (H)
4. personal data (P)

The household register file (D) must contain every household (selected + substituted + split off (longitudinal only)), also those where the address could not be contacted or which could not be interviewed.

In the other files, records related to a household will only exist if the household has been contacted (DB120 = 11 (or DB110 = 1)) AND has a completed household interview in the household data file (H) (DB130 = 11) AND at least one member has complete data in the personal data file (P) (RB250 = 11, 12 or 13 => DB135 = 1). This member must be the selected respondent (RB245 = 2) if this mode of selection is used.

The personal register file (R) must contain a record for every person currently living in the household or temporarily absent. In the longitudinal component this file must contain also a record for every person who has moved out or died since the previous wave and for every person who lived in the household for at least three months during the income reference period and was not recorded otherwise in the register of this household.

The personal data file (P) must contain a record for every eligible person (RB245 = 1, 2 or 3) for whom the information could be completed from interview and/or registers (RB250 = 11, 12 or 13).

The technical format of transmission of the files to Eurostat will be the comma separated values format (CSV). The header row (first record) must contain the variable names.
