

PB010: YEAR OF THE SURVEY

Topic and detailed topic: Technical items / Data collection information

Variable type: Annual

Unit: All current household members aged 16 and over

Reference period: Current

Mode of collection: Frame

In use (period): Yes, since the first year of the EU-SILC data collection

Series' differences: No changes

VALUES AND FORMAT

year (four digits)

FLAGS

DESCRIPTION

Year in which the survey data collection, or most of the collection, is carried out.

PB020: COUNTRY OF RESIDENCE

Topic and detailed topic: Technical items / Data collection information

Variable type: Annual

Unit: All current household members aged 16 and over

Reference period: Constant

Mode of collection: Frame

In use (period): Yes, since the first year of the EU-SILC data collection

Series' differences: Yes. Before 2012, Greece was abbreviated as GR.

Montenegro, North Macedonia, Serbia, Albania and Kosovo added (North Macedonia in 2010, Montenegro and Serbia in 2013, Albania in 2017, Kosovo in 2018 and **Bosnia and Herzegovina in 2022**)

VALUES AND FORMAT

SCL GEO Code

BE	Belgium	NL	Netherlands
BG	Bulgaria	AT	Austria
CZ	Czechia	PL	Poland
DK	Denmark	PT	Portugal
DE	Germany	RO	Romania
EE	Estonia	SI	Slovenia
IE	Ireland	SK	Slovakia
EL	Greece	FI	Finland
ES	Spain	SE	Sweden
FR	France	UK	United Kingdom
HR	Croatia	CH	Switzerland
IT	Italy	IS	Iceland
CY	Cyprus	NO	Norway
LV	Latvia	ME	Montenegro
LT	Lithuania	MK	North Macedonia
LU	Luxembourg	RS	Serbia
HU	Hungary	TR	Türkiye
MT	Malta	AL	Albania
		XK	Kosovo
		BA	Bosnia and Herzegovina

FLAGS

DESCRIPTION

PB020 together with PB010 and PB030 are key variables and it is important to match different parts of the data. The country of residence is the country in which the person/household has their usual residence. The list of countries is defined according to the Eurostat Standard Code list (SCL) GEO which is largely based on the International Organization for Standardization (ISO) 3166 country codes (3166-1 alpha-2). The SCL GEO is available here:

https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/ramon/nomenclatures/index.cfm?TargetUrl=LST_NOM_DTL&StrNom=CL_GEO&StrLanguageCode=EN&IntPcKey=&StrLayoutCode=HIERARCHIC.

Information on the country of residence should be obtained in accordance with the current national boundaries.

To the extent to which all possible participants in a specific social micro data-collection need to be usual residents, the country of residence of all the reporting units should correspond with the reporting country. Therefore, a reference question is not needed for this variable.

Together with the year and ID, the country code is an important variable used to merge different files.

PB030: PERSONAL ID

Topic and detailed topic: Technical items / Identification

Variable type: Annual

Unit: All current household members aged 16 and over

Reference period: Constant

Mode of collection: Frame, register or interviewer

In use (period): Yes, since the first year of the EU-SILC data collection

Series' differences: No changes

VALUES AND FORMAT

ID number

Personal ID = Household ID + personal number (two digits)

Where **Household ID** = Household number + split number (two digits)

FLAGS

DESCRIPTION

Personal ID (maximum eleven digits) = Household ID (maximum nine digits) + personal number (two digits)

Personal number: for every new person in the household add 1 to the highest-used personal number (for all the years of the survey and the Household ID).

It refers to the number assigned in 'the household register' to the person the first time that he/she is recorded as a household member. It should correspond to the person's line position in 'the household register'.

Household ID and Personal ID never change, not even when the person moves to another household.

Household number ranges from 1 to 9999999 (maximum seven digits)

Household ID = Household number + split number (two digits)

The split number for the first wave will always take value '00'.

In the case of the household remaining entire, it keeps the household number and split number from one wave to the next.

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

In the case of a fusion of two sample households, if the new household remains at a previous address, it must 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' will be retained.

PB040: PERSONAL CROSS-SECTIONAL WEIGHT [ALL HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS AGED 16 AND OVER]

Topic and detailed topic: Technical items / Weights

Variable type: Annual

Unit: All current household members aged 16 and over

Reference period: Current

Mode of collection: Constructed

In use (period): Yes, since first year of the EU-SILC data collection

Series' differences: No changes

VALUES AND FORMAT

0+ (format 2.5) Weight (see the required format)

These weights had to be coded with two integers and five decimals. However, that causes problems if the weights have at least three integers. That is why, in practice, personal cross-sectional weights will be coded with at least one integer and five decimals.

FLAGS

- | | |
|----|-------------------------------------------------|
| 1 | Filled |
| -7 | Not applicable (PB010 ≠ last year of operation) |

DESCRIPTION

See the construction of weights in the chapter titled [Weights](#).

These weights had to be coded with two integers and five decimals.

PB050: PERSONAL BASE WEIGHT [ALL HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS AGED 16 AND OVER]

Topic and detailed topic: Technical items / Weights

Variable type: Annual

Unit: All current household members aged 16 and over

Reference period: Current

Mode of collection: Constructed

In use (period): Yes, since the first year of the EU-SILC data collection

Series' differences: No changes

VALUES AND FORMAT

0+ (format 2.5) Weight (see the required format)

These weights had to be coded with two integers and five decimals. However, that causes problems if the weights have at least three integers. That is why, in practice, weights will be coded with at least one integer and five decimals.

FLAGS

1 Filled

DESCRIPTION

See the construction of weights in the chapter titled [Weights](#).

These weights had to be coded with two integers and five decimals.

PB060: PERSONAL CROSS-SECTIONAL WEIGHT FOR SELECTED RESPONDENT

Topic and detailed topic: Technical items / Weights

Variable type: Annual

Unit: All current household members aged 16 and over

Reference period: Current

Mode of collection: Constructed

In use (period): Yes, since the first year of the EU-SILC data collection

Series' differences: No changes

VALUES AND FORMAT

0+ (format 2.5) Weight (see the required format)

FLAGS

- 1 Filled
- 2 Not applicable (country does not use the selected respondent model)
- 3 Not applicable (Non-selected respondent (RB245 equal to 3))
- 7 Not applicable (PB010 ≠ last year of operation)

DESCRIPTION

See the construction of weights in the chapter titled [Weights](#).

These weights had to be coded with two integers and five decimals.

PB070: PERSONAL DESIGN WEIGHT FOR SELECTED RESPONDENT

Topic and detailed topic: Technical items / Weights

Variable type: Annual

Unit: All current household members aged 16 and over

Reference period: Current

Mode of collection: Constructed

In use (period): Yes, since the first year of the EU-SILC data collection

Series' differences: No changes

VALUES AND FORMAT

0+ (format 2.5) Weight (see the required format)

These weights had to be coded with two integers and five decimals. However, that causes problems if the weights have at least three integers. That is why, in practice, weights will be coded with at least one integer and five decimals.

FLAGS

- | | |
|----|---------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1 | Filled |
| -2 | Not applicable (country does not use the selected respondent model) |
| -3 | Not applicable (Non-selected respondent (RB245 equal to 3)) |

DESCRIPTION

See the construction of weights in the chapter titled [Weights](#).

These weights had to be coded with two integers and five decimals.

PB080: PERSONAL BASE WEIGHT FOR SELECTED RESPONDENT

Topic and detailed topic: Technical items / Weights

Variable type: Annual

Unit: All current household members aged 16 and over

Reference period: Constant

Mode of collection: Constructed

In use (period): Yes, since the first year of the EU-SILC data collection

Series' differences: No changes

VALUES AND FORMAT

0+ (format 2.5) Weight (see the required format)

These weights had to be coded with two integers and five decimals. However, that causes problems if the weights have at least three integers. That is why, in practice, weights will be coded with at least one integer and five decimals.

FLAGS

- | | |
|----|---------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1 | Filled |
| -2 | Not applicable (country does not use the selected respondent model) |
| -3 | Not applicable (Non-selected respondent (RB245 equal to 3)) |

DESCRIPTION

See the construction of weights in the chapter titled [Weights](#).

These weights had to be coded with two integers and five decimals.

PB090: DAY OF THE PERSONAL INTERVIEW

Topic and detailed topic: Technical items / Data collection information

Variable type: Annual

Unit: All current household members aged 16 and over or selected respondent (where applicable)

Reference period: Current

Mode of collection: Interviewer

In use (period): Yes, since 2008

Series' differences: No changes

VALUES AND FORMAT

1–31 Day

FLAGS

- | | |
|----|-------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1 | Filled |
| -1 | Missing |
| -3 | Not applicable (Non-selected respondent (RB245 equal to 3)) |

DESCRIPTION

'The date of the personal interview' is the date when the household member aged 16 and over or the selected respondent were interviewed. If the data is extracted from registers, the date corresponds to the date of the extraction.

PB100: MONTH OF THE PERSONAL INTERVIEW

Topic and detailed topic: Technical items / Data collection information

Variable type: Annual

Unit: All current household members aged 16 and over or selected respondent (where applicable)

Reference period: Current

Mode of collection: Interviewer

In use (period): Yes, since the first year of the EU-SILC data collection

Series' differences: No changes

VALUES AND FORMAT

1– 12 Month

FLAGS

1	Filled
-1	Missing
-3	Not applicable (Non-selected respondent (RB245 equal to 3))

DESCRIPTION

The month of the personal interview is the month when the household members aged 16 and over or the selected respondent were interviewed. If the data is extracted from registers, the date corresponds to the date of the extraction.

PB110: YEAR OF THE PERSONAL INTERVIEW

Topic and detailed topic: Technical items / Data collection information

Variable type: Annual

Unit: All current household members aged 16 and over or selected respondent (where applicable)

Reference period: Current

Mode of collection: Interviewer

In use (period): Yes, since the first year of the EU-SILC data collection

Series' differences: No changes

VALUES AND FORMAT

years (Four digits)

Year=2023

FLAGS

1 Filled

-1 Missing

-3 Not applicable (Non-selected respondent (RB245 equal to 3))

DESCRIPTION

The year of the personal interview is the year when the household members aged 16 and over or the selected respondent were interviewed. If the data is extracted from registers, the date corresponds to the date of the extraction. It can be pre-defined and corresponds with the year of respective survey data collected.

PB120: MINUTES TO COMPLETE THE PERSONAL QUESTIONNAIRE

Topic and detailed topic: Technical items / Data collection information

Variable type: Annual

Unit: All current household members aged 16 and over or selected respondent (where applicable)

Reference period: Current

Mode of collection: Interviewer

In use (period): Yes, since the first year of the EU-SILC data collection

Series' differences: No changes

VALUES AND FORMAT

1–90 Minutes

FLAGS

- | | |
|----|-------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1 | Filled |
| -1 | Missing |
| -2 | Not applicable (RB250 equal to 12 or 14) |
| -3 | Not applicable (Non-selected respondent (RB245 equal to 3)) |

DESCRIPTION

Number of minutes to complete the person questionnaire.

PB140: YEAR OF BIRTH

Topic and detailed topic: Person and household characteristics / Demography

Variable type: Annual

Unit: All current household members aged 16 and over

Reference period: Constant

Mode of collection: Personal interview (proxy as an exception for persons temporarily away or in incapacity) or registers

In use (period): Yes, since first year of the EU-SILC data collection

Series' differences: No changes

VALUES AND FORMAT

1900 – year of the survey

FLAGS

- | | |
|----|-----------------------------------------|
| 1 | Collected via survey/interview |
| 2 | Collected from administrative data |
| 3 | Imputed |
| 4 | Not possible to establish a main source |
| -1 | Missing |

DESCRIPTION

—

PB150: SEX

Topic and detailed topic: Person and household characteristics / Demography

Variable type: Core Variable /Annual

Unit: All current household members aged 16 and over

Reference period: Current

Mode of collection: Personal interview (proxy as an exception for people who were temporarily away or in incapacity) or registers

In use (period): Yes, since the first year of the EU-SILC data collection

Series' differences: No changes

VALUES AND FORMAT

1 Male

2 Female

FLAGS

1 Collected via survey/interview

2 Collected from administrative data

3 Imputed

4 Not possible to establish a main source

-1 Missing

DESCRIPTION

Sex is the combination of biological and physiological characteristics that define a person to be either male or female. In cases where the biological sex of a person is not known, the information may be replaced by either the information from administrative data or the self-declared sex (survey data) ([See RB090 description](#)).

PB160: FATHER ID

Topic and detailed topic: Person and household characteristics / Demography

Variable type: Annual

Unit: All current household members aged 16 and over

Reference period: Current

Mode of collection: Derived

In use (period): Yes, since the first year of the EU-SILC data collection

Series' differences: From 2021 onwards, foster fathers are excluded.

VALUES AND FORMAT

ID number Father ID

FLAGS

1	Filled
-1	Missing
-2	Not applicable (father is not a household member)

DESCRIPTION

See RB220: Father ID.

This variable is to be derived from the household grid and personal ID.

PB160 includes step/adoptive fathers. The person needs to be considered a parent from legal perspective.

In the case of same-sex couples, the notion of father and mother can be replaced by parent 1 and parent 2 (in such situations a data checking error will be listed and it should be ignored).

It corresponds with the RB030 generated as:

Personal ID = Household ID + personal number (two digits).

PB170: MOTHER ID

Topic and detailed topic: Person and household characteristics / Demography

Variable type: Annual

Unit: All current household members aged 16 and over

Reference period: Current

Mode of collection: Derived

In use (period): Yes, since the first year of the EU-SILC data collection

Series' differences: From 2021 onwards, foster mothers are excluded.

VALUES AND FORMAT

ID number Mother ID

FLAGS

1	Filled
-1	Missing
-2	Not applicable (mother is not a household member)

DESCRIPTION

See [RB230: Mother ID](#).

This variable is to be derived from the Household grid and Personal ID.

PB170 includes step/adoptive mothers. The person needs to be considered a parent from legal perspective.

In the case of same-sex couples, the notion of mother and father can be replaced by parent 1 and parent 2 (in such situations a data checking error will be listed, and it should be ignored).

It corresponds with the RB030 generated as:

Personal ID = Household ID + personal number (two digits).

PB180: SPOUSE/PARTNER ID

Topic and detailed topic: Person and household characteristics / Demography

Variable type: Annual

Unit: All current household members aged 16 and over

Reference period: Current

Mode of collection: Derived

In use (period): Yes, since the first year of the EU-SILC data collection

Series' differences: No changes

VALUES AND FORMAT

<i>ID number</i>	Spouse/partner ID
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FLAGS

1	Filled
-1	Missing
-2	Not applicable (person has no spouse/partner or spouse/partner is not a household member)

DESCRIPTION

This information should be derived from the household grid and personal ID.

Description includes married people and partners in a consensual union (with or without a legal basis). In such cases when a spouse or partner is not a household member then the respective flag for the variable should be marked as code '-2'.

PB190: MARITAL STATUS

Topic and detailed topic: Person and household characteristics / Demography

Variable type: Annual

Unit: All current household members aged 16 and over

Reference period: Current

Mode of collection: Personal interview (proxy as an exception for persons temporarily away or in incapacity) or registers

In use (period): Yes, since the first year of the EU-SILC data collection

Series' differences: No changes

VALUES AND FORMAT

- | | |
|---|---------------|
| 1 | Never married |
| 2 | Married |
| 3 | Separated |
| 4 | Widowed |
| 5 | Divorced |

FLAGS

- | | |
|----|-----------------------------------------|
| 1 | Collected via survey/interview |
| 2 | Collected from administrative data |
| 3 | Imputed |
| 4 | Not possible to establish a main source |
| -1 | Missing |

DESCRIPTION

Marital status is the conjugal status of each individual in relation to the marriage laws of the country (i.e., *de jure* status). It therefore does not necessarily correspond with the actual situation of the household in terms of co-habitation, arrangements, etc.

Some countries have a legal framework for registering partnerships. Such information must also be treated in the same way, and it is proposed to treat them as married and to classify them under code 2 when the partnership still exists. Otherwise, code 3-5 should be used (legal separation or death of one of the partners and so on).

PB200: CONSENSUAL UNION

Topic and detailed topic: Person and household characteristics / Demography

Variable type: Annual

Unit: All current household members aged 16 and over

Reference period: Current

Mode of collection: Personal interview (proxy as an exception for persons temporarily away or in incapacity) or registers

In use (period): Yes, since the first year of the EU-SILC data collection

Series' differences: No changes

VALUES AND FORMAT

- | | |
|---|----------------------------|
| 1 | Yes, on a legal basis |
| 2 | Yes, without a legal basis |
| 3 | No |

FLAGS

- | | |
|----|-----------------------------------------|
| 1 | Collected via survey/interview |
| 2 | Collected from administrative data |
| 3 | Imputed |
| 4 | Not possible to establish a main source |
| -1 | Missing |

DESCRIPTION

Marital status is the conjugal status of each individual in relation to the marriage laws of the country (i.e., de jure status). It therefore does not necessarily correspond with the actual situation of the household in terms of co-habitation, arrangements, etc.

Some countries have a legal framework for registering partnerships.

PB205: PARTNERS LIVING IN THE SAME HOUSEHOLD

Topic and detailed topic: Person and household characteristics /Household composition – additional specific details

Variable type: Core variable/Annual

Unit: All current household members aged 16 and over

Reference period: Current

Mode of collection: Derived

In use (period): From 2021

Series' differences: No changes

VALUES AND FORMAT

- | | |
|---|----------------------------------------------------|
| 1 | Person living with a legal or de facto partner |
| 2 | Person not living with a legal or de facto partner |

FLAGS

- | | |
|----|-------------------------------|
| 1 | Filled |
| -1 | Missing |
| -7 | Not applicable (PB010 < 2021) |

DESCRIPTION

The variable is a core social variable.

The variable describes whether an individual is living with a partner.

The categories for the variable describe whether a person is living with a partner in the same household. A 'partner' can be defined according to the legal (husband or wife or civil partner) or *de facto* (partner or cohabitee) relationship status.

The variable 'partners living in the same household' can be derived from the household grid.

Based on his or her partnership/relationship status – legal or *de facto* – a person is considered to be living with a partner when sharing the same usual residence. In other words, a person who has a partner living in a different household (persons living apart together) should be classified as 'person not living with a legal or *de facto* partner'. Accordingly, one-person households are also classified as 'person not living with a legal or *de facto* partner'.

A person is considered to be a member of the household when having his or her usual residence (see appendix) in the household.

In the cases when a separate question is used to get the information on whether a person is living or not with a (legal or *de facto*) partner, the recommended question is the following:

"Are you living with a partner in the same household?"

The wording of the question may be adapted so that the different cases of partner relationships – legal (husband/wife/civil partner) or *de facto* (partner/cohabitee) – can be covered.

PB230: COUNTRY OF BIRTH OF FATHER

Topic and detailed topic: Person and household characteristics / Citizenship and migrant background

Variable type: Core Variable / First wave / Annual

Unit: All current household members aged 16 years and over

Reference period: Constant

Mode of collection: Personal interview (proxy as an exception for persons temporarily away or in incapacity) or registers

In use (period): From 2021

Series' differences: No changes

VALUES AND FORMAT

SCL GEO code	<i>Country of birth</i>
FOR	<i>Foreign-born but country of birth unknown</i>

FLAGS

- | | |
|----|-----------------------------------------|
| 1 | Collected via survey/interview |
| 2 | Collected from administrative data |
| 3 | Imputed |
| 4 | Not possible to establish a main source |
| -1 | Missing |
| -7 | Not applicable (PB010 < 2021) |

DESCRIPTION

The variable reports on the country of birth of the person's father, i.e. the country of usual residence (in its current borders, if the information is available) of the mother of the person's father at the time of the delivery, or, failing this, the country (in its current borders, if the information is available) in which the birth of the person's father took place. 'Father' is a male parent of a 'son or daughter', either natural (biological), adoptive or stepfather.

Information on the country of birth of the father determines whether the person's father is native-born (born in the reporting country) or foreign-born (born in a country other than the reporting country).

Information on the country of birth of the father should be obtained according to the same rules for the variable 'country of birth'. 'Father' is a male parent of a 'son/daughter', either natural (biological), adoptive or stepfather.

For a person who has both a natural (biological) father and an adoptive or stepfather, the country of birth should refer to who actually raised the person and acted as father in an affective or legal sense, e.g. the male guardian. For a person with same-sex parents, both being female, this variable could be used to report the country of birth of one of the mothers. The list of countries is defined according to the Eurostat Standard Code list (SCL) GEO which is largely based on the International Organization for Standardization (ISO) 3166 country codes (3166-1 alpha-2). The short list of country codes corresponds to Ramon (GEO) classification as defined in the annex of the guidelines for standardised variables and is included in [Annex 10](#).

The flag '-1' should be used for statistical units that are part of the population but for which information is not collected (e.g. persons below a certain age), or when no information could be given (e.g. no information available).

For a person with same-sex parents, both being male, this variable could be used to report the country of birth of one of the fathers.

Suggested question:

The proposed reference question is:

"In which country was your father born?"

In situations (e.g., specific countries or regions) where this question may not capture appropriately the information on the place of *usual residence* of the father of the person's father at the time of delivery, the following question should be asked:

"Which was the country of usual residence of your father's father at the time when you were born?"

This variable should only be collected in the first wave, for co-residents and should be reported annually.

PB240: COUNTRY OF BIRTH OF MOTHER

Topic and detailed topic: Person and household characteristics / Citizenship and migrant background

Variable type: Core Variable /First wave / Annual

Unit: All current household members aged 16 years and over

Reference period: Constant

Mode of collection: Personal interview (proxy as an exception for persons temporarily away or in incapacity) or registers

In use (period): From 2021

Series' differences: No changes

VALUES AND FORMAT

SCL GEO code	Country of birth
FOR	Foreign-born but country of birth unknown

FLAGS

- | | |
|----|-----------------------------------------|
| 1 | Collected via survey/interview |
| 2 | Collected from administrative data |
| 3 | Imputed |
| 4 | Not possible to establish a main source |
| -1 | Missing |
| -7 | Not applicable (PB010 < 2021) |

DESCRIPTION

The variable reports on the country of birth of the person's mother, i.e. the country of usual residence (in its current borders, if the information is available) of the maternal grandmother of the person at the time of the delivery, or, failing that, the country (in its current borders, if the information is available) where the birth of the person's mother took place. 'Mother' is a female parent of a 'son or daughter', either natural (biological), adoptive or stepmother.

Information on the country of birth of the mother shows whether the person's mother is native-born (born in the reporting country) or foreign-born (born in a country other than the reporting country). The variable reports on the country of birth of the person's mother, i.e., the country of usual residence (in its current borders, if the information is available) of the maternal grandmother of the person at the time of her delivery, or, failing that, the country (in its current borders, if the information is available) where the birth of the person's mother took place. Information on the country of birth of the mother should be obtained under the same rules as the variable 'country of birth'.

'Mother' is a female parent of a 'son/daughter', either natural (biological), adoptive or stepmother. For a person having both a natural (biological) mother and an adoptive or stepmother, the country of birth should refer to who actually raised the person and acted as mother in an affective or legal sense, e.g., the female guardian. For a person with same-sex parents, both being male, this variable could be used to report the country of birth of one of the fathers.

The list of countries is defined according to the Eurostat Standard Code list (SCL) GEO which is largely based on the International Organization for Standardization (ISO) 3166 country codes (3166-1 alpha-2). The short list of country codes corresponds to Ramon (GEO) classification as defined in the annex of the guidelines for standardised variables is included and in [Annex 10](#).

The flag '-1' should be used for statistical units that are part of the population but for which information is not collected (e.g. persons below a certain age), or when no information could be given (e.g. no information available).

Information on the country of birth of the mother shows whether the person's mother is native-born (born in the reporting country) or foreign-born (born in a country other than the reporting country).

For a person having both a natural (biological) mother and an adoptive or stepmother, the country of birth

should refer to who actually raised the person and acted as mother in an affective or legal sense, e.g., the female guardian.

For a person with same-sex parents, both being male, this variable could be used to report the country of birth of one of the fathers/mothers.

Suggested question:

The proposed reference question is:

"In which country was your mother born?"

In situations (e.g., specific countries or regions) where this question may not capture appropriately the information on the place of *usual residence* of the mother of the person's mother at the time of delivery, the following question should be asked:

"Which was the country of usual residence of your maternal grandmother at the time when you were born?"

This variable should only be collected in the first wave, for co-residents and should be reported annually.

PB260: NATURE OF PARTICIPATION IN THE SURVEY

Topic and detailed topic: Technical items / Interview characteristics

Variable type: Annual

Unit: All current household members aged 16 years and over or selected respondent (where applicable)

Reference period: Current

Mode of collection: Interviewer

In use (period): From 2021

Series' differences: No changes

VALUES AND FORMAT

- | | |
|---|------------------------|
| 1 | Direct participation |
| 2 | Indirect participation |

FLAGS

- | | |
|----|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1 | Filled |
| -1 | Missing |
| -3 | Not applicable (Non-selected respondent (RB245 equal to 3) or (RB250 equal to 12 or 14)) |
| -7 | Not applicable (PB010 < 2021) |

DESCRIPTION

The variable reports on whether the information requested has been provided by the designated respondent (i.e., direct participation), or via another person (proxy respondent, i.e., indirect participation).

A situation where the designated respondent is unable to provide the requested information by him/herself (e.g., due to the illness, disability, or language barrier) but is able to do so with assistance of another person and to validate the answers provided, is considered as direct participation.

A situation where the designated respondent is unable to provide the requested information (e.g., due to the illness or disability) or not ready available (i.e. not available during the enumeration period) and has not validated the answers provided by the proxy respondent (i.e. proxy answers), is considered as an indirect participation (or indirect interview).

PB265: PERSONAL ID OF PERSON WHO FILLED IN THE INDIVIDUAL QUESTIONNAIRE

Topic and detailed topic: Technical items / Identification

Variable type: Annual

Unit: All current household members aged 16 years and over or selected respondent (where applies)

Reference period: Current

Mode of collection: Interviewer

In use (period): From 2021

Series' differences: No changes

VALUES AND FORMAT

ID number: Household ID + personal ID

Where: Household ID = Household number + split number (two digits)

FLAGS

- | | |
|----|---------------------------------------|
| 1 | Filled |
| -1 | Missing |
| -2 | Not applicable (PB260 not equal to 2) |
| -7 | Not applicable (PB010 < 2021) |

DESCRIPTION

The personal ID of the person who provided the information should be recorded.

PB270: INTERVIEWING MODE USED (PERSON)

Topic and detailed topic: Technical items / Interview characteristics

Variable type: Annual

Unit: All current household members aged 16 years and over or selected respondent (where applies)

Reference period: Current

Mode of collection: Interviewer

In use (period): From 2021

Series' differences: No changes

VALUES AND FORMAT

- | | |
|---|----------------------------------------------|
| 1 | Paper assisted personal interview (PAPI) |
| 2 | Computer assisted personal interview (CAPI) |
| 3 | Computer assisted telephone interview (CATI) |
| 4 | Computer assisted web-interview (CAWI) |
| 5 | Other |

FLAGS

- | | |
|----|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1 | Filled |
| -1 | Missing |
| -3 | Not applicable (Non-selected respondent (RB245 equal to 3) or (RB250 equal to 12 or 14)) |
| -7 | Not applicable (PB010 < 2021) |

DESCRIPTION

The main interviewing mode used for the individual questionnaire should be recorded.

When part of the data is collected from registers, and EU-SILC is collected using CAPI questionnaire then the second option '2' should be recorded. The mode used for a household could be different from the mode used for individuals. Also, the members of the same household can be interviewed using different interview modes.

The category concepts describe the interviewing mode used to collect information from the respondent, whether PAPI, CAPI, CATI, CAWI, or other.

For PAPI, CAPI and CATI an interviewer is present. CAWI is self-administered and the respondent follows a script provided on a website.

The category 'other' should be chosen when the interviewing mode used is not covered by the other variable categories, e.g. paper assisted self-administered interview (PASI), or non-web-based computer assisted self-administered interview (CASI).

The category 'not applicable' should be used to count statistical units that are part of the population of the data source but for which it systematically does not report any information on the variable (e.g. persons below a certain age). It can also be used if all the information has been obtained from registers (i.e. administrative data) and/or imputed, and no interview has taken place.

In addition, different interviewing modes can be combined (i.e. mixed-mode interview). In such cases, the interviewing mode most used should be reported. For example, in a situation where a person has been first contacted by phone and some data (main part) has been collected via computer assisted web-interview (CAWI) but the missing data (remaining part) is collected at a later stage via computer assisted personal interview (CAPI), the variable should report on CAWI as the interviewing mode used. Specific rules on quality reporting may be provided for each micro-data collection.

In cases where administrative and survey data and/or different interviewing modes are combined, you should keep the information on the data collection mode and on the interviewing mode used at the variable level.

This should be the preferred option, where possible (e.g. when technically feasible), in order to provide more precise information to monitor the possible impact of the interviewing mode on the survey results.

PE010: PARTICIPATION IN FORMAL EDUCATION AND TRAINING (STUDENT OR APPRENTICE)

Topic and detailed topic: Participation in education and training / Participation in formal education activities (current)

Variable type: Annual

Unit: All current household members aged 16 years and over

Reference period: Current

Mode of collection: Personal interview (proxy as an exception for persons temporarily away or in incapacity) or registers

In use (period): Yes, since the first year of the EU-SILC data collection

Series' differences: Yes (2014)

VALUES AND FORMAT

1	Yes
2	No

FLAGS

1	Collected via survey/interview
2	Collected from administrative data
3	Imputed
4	Not possible to establish a source
-1	Missing

DESCRIPTION

From 2021 onwards the variable name was changed to a standardised variable. The flags are the same as all other non-income variables.

From 2014 onwards

The question is whether the person is currently participating in formal educational. An educational programme, as defined under ISCED-2011, is "A coherent set or sequence of educational activities designed and organised to achieve pre-determined learning objectives or accomplish a specific set of educational tasks over a sustained period" (UNESCO Institute for Statistics, 2012, p. 8).

Participation in this programme may be on a full-time attendance basis, a part-time attendance basis or by correspondence course.

This variable only covers the formal education system (including schools, colleges and universities) that corresponds to the programmes covered by the questionnaires used in the UOE data collection (administrative data collection, common for UNESCO, OECD and Eurostat).

Formal education is defined in ISCED 2011 as "education that is institutionalised, intentional and planned through public organizations and recognised private bodies, and – in their totality – constitute the formal education system of a country. Formal education programmes are thus recognised as such by the relevant national education or equivalent authorities, e.g., any other institution in cooperation with the national or sub-national education authorities. Formal education consists mostly of initial education. Vocational education, special needs education and some parts of adult education are often recognised as being part of the formal education system."

If the interviewee is enrolled as a student or an apprentice in a programme within the formal education system the answer will be 1.

This includes modules (short programmes/courses) which may be part of a longer regular education programme that are taken and completed, providing graduates with the corresponding academic credit, independent of whether the person continues to complete the full programme or not. The level of short programmes/courses will be the same as the programme of which they form part.

For apprentices who are in a period of 'on-the-job training' or alternate 'on-the-job' and 'in-school learning' within the framework of an alternate (e.g., dual) programme, the answer is code 1, since the person is enrolled

in a qualifying programme.

Persons who have begun a programme of study, who are not taking part at present because of a semester or summer break, but who are intending to return to education after a semester or summer break, should be coded as 'in education'.

The following adult programmes cannot be classified using ISCED-2011:

- Vocational education organised by a firm without leading to an official qualification recognised as equivalent to the qualification of the formal education system.
- Any non-formal education that does not lead to a qualification recognised as equivalent to the qualification of the formal education system.
- Individual cultural activities for leisure.

Before 2014

The concept is whether the person is currently participating in an educational programme. An educational programme, as defined under ISCED-97, is "an array or sequence of educational activities, which are organised to accomplish a pre-determined objective or a specified set of educational tasks" (UNESCO, 1999, p. 5).

The person's participation in this programme may be on a full-time attendance basis, a part-time attendance basis or by correspondence course.

This variable only covers the regular education system (formal education, including schools, colleges and universities).

Formal education is defined as education and training with the following characteristics:

- Purpose and format are predetermined.
- Provided in the system of schools, colleges, universities and other educational institutions.

PE021: LEVEL OF CURRENT/MOST RECENT FORMAL EDUCATION OR TRAINING ACTIVITY

Topic and detailed topic: Participation in education and training / Participation in formal education activities (current)

Variable type: Annual

Unit: All current household members aged 16 and over

Reference period: Current

Mode of collection: Personal interview (proxy as an exception for persons temporarily away or in incapacity) or registers

In use (period): Yes, since the first year of the EU-SILC data collection (new identifiers from 2021)

Series' differences: Yes (2014) and in 2021 (In 2021, PE020 is replaced by PE021)

VALUES AND FORMAT

Changed in 2021

Defined labels were missing as well as the age group which should be reported. The variable name is as in standardised variables. The variable identifier has been modified as the options for the answers are different from those used in current SILC.

- 00 Early childhood education
- 10 ISCED 1 Primary education
- 20 ISCED 2 Lower secondary education
- 30 ISCED 3 Upper secondary education/ only for persons aged 35 and over
- 34 ISCED 3 Upper secondary education - general/ only for persons aged 16-34
- 35 ISCED 3 Upper secondary education - vocational/ only for persons aged 16-34
- 39 ISCED 3 Upper secondary education - orientation unknown/ only for persons aged 16-34
- 40 ISCED 4 Post-secondary non-tertiary education/ only for persons aged 35 and over
- 44 ISCED 4 Post-secondary non-tertiary education - general/ only for persons aged 16-34
- 45 ISCED 4 Post-secondary non-tertiary education - vocational/ only for persons aged 16-34
- 49 ISCED 4 Post-secondary non-tertiary education - orientation unknown/ only for persons aged 16-34
- 50 ISCED 5 Short-cycle tertiary education/ only for persons aged 35 and over
- 54 ISCED 5 Short-cycle tertiary education - general/ only for persons aged 16-34
- 55 ISCED 5 Short-cycle tertiary education - vocational/ only for persons aged 16-34
- 59 ISCED 5 Short-cycle tertiary education - orientation unknown/ only for persons aged 16-34
- 60 ISCED 6 Bachelor's or equivalent level
- 70 ISCED 7 Master's or equivalent level
- 80 ISCED 8 Doctoral or equivalent level

From 2014 to 2020 (2013<PB010<2020)

00	Early childhood education
10	Primary education
20	Lower secondary education
30	Upper secondary education (not further specified) <u>Only for people 16-34:</u>
34	General education
35	Vocational education
40	Post-secondary non tertiary education (not further specified) <u>Only for people 16-34:</u>
44	General education
45	Vocational education
50	Short cycle tertiary
60	Bachelor or equivalent
70	Master or equivalent
80	Doctorate or equivalent

Before 2014(PB010<2014)

0	Pre-primary education
1	Primary education
2	Lower secondary education
3	(upper) secondary education
4	Post-secondary non tertiary education
5	First stage of tertiary education (not leading directly to an advanced research qualification)
6	Second stage of tertiary education (leading to an advanced research qualification)

FLAGS

1	Collected via survey/interview
2	Collected from administrative data
3	Imputed
4	Not possible to establish a source
-1	Missing
-2	Not applicable (PE010 not equal to 1)
-7	Not applicable (PB010 < 2021)

DESCRIPTION

The variable is part of the standardised variables.

The variable measures the level of the formal education or training activity in which a person participated during a given reference period.

The level of the current/most recent formal education or training activity is defined according to the International Standard Classification of Education 2011 (ISCED 2011, see:

<http://uis.unesco.org/sites/default/files/documents/international-standard-classification-of-education-isced-2011-en.pdf>.

The category 'not applicable' covers people who did not participate in formal education or training during the reference period. The category 'not applicable' should also be used to count statistical units which are part of the population of the data source, but for which it systematically does not report any information on the variable (e.g., persons below a certain age).

The variable is only collected for participants in at least one formal education or training activity during the reference period.

The level of the current/most recent formal education or training activity refers to the programme in which the student or apprentice is/was enrolled (i.e. coding according to ISCED for education programmes).

For ISCED levels 3, 4 and 5 the standard category 'orientation unknown' should only be used if information on the orientation of the programme is not available.

If the person participated in several formal education programmes during the reference period, the level should refer to the most recent programme.

If the person is or was enrolled to several formal education programmes at the same time, the information on the level should refer to the programme with the highest level.

For students who were on school/academic holiday during the reference period and will continue their studies after their holiday break (or plan to continue), the level should refer to the level of education attended before their holiday break.

Coding of the variable should be based on the ISCED integrated mapping which is elaborated in each country. An ISCED integrated mapping is a table including information on national educational programmes and qualifications, their main characteristics and coding in ISCED.

All questions about implementation of the ISCED in surveys can be addressed to the national ISCED coordinator who was nominated in each country to ensure coherence of the application of ISCED 2011 in different sources.

What is/was the level of the current/most recent formal education or training activity (level of the corresponding formal education or training programme)?

The question(s) for this variable should be adapted to the national phrasing of the question for the variable "Participation in formal education and training (student or apprentice) in the 'reference period'".

PE041: EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT LEVEL

Topic and detailed topic: Educational attainment and background / Education attainment

Variable type: Core Variable /Annual

Unit: All current household members aged 16 years and over

Reference period: Current

Mode of collection: Personal interview (proxy as an exception for persons temporarily away or in incapacity) or registers

In use (period): Yes, since the first year of the EU-SILC data collection (new identifiers created in 2021)

Series' differences: Yes (2014) and in 2021 (in 2021, PE040 is replaced by PE041)

VALUES AND FORMAT

Changed in 2021

- 000 No formal education or below ISCED 1
- 100 ISCED 1 Primary education
- 200 ISCED 2 Lower secondary education
- 340 ISCED 3 Upper secondary education- general/ *only for persons aged 35 and over*
- 342 ISCED 3 Upper secondary education (general) - partial level completion, without direct access to tertiary education / *only for persons aged 16-34*
- 343 ISCED 3 Upper secondary education (general) - level completion, without direct access to tertiary education/ *only for persons aged 16-34*
- 344 ISCED 3 Upper secondary education (general) - level completion, with direct access to tertiary education/ *only for persons aged 16-34*
- 349 ISCED 3 Upper secondary education (general) - without possible distinction of access to tertiary education/ *only for persons aged 16-34*
- 350 ISCED 3 Upper secondary education- vocational/ *only for persons aged 35 and over*
- 352 ISCED 3 Upper secondary education (vocational) - partial level completion, without direct access to tertiary education/ *only for persons aged 16-34*
- 353 ISCED 3 Upper secondary education (vocational) - level completion, without direct access to tertiary education/ *only for persons aged 16-34*
- 354 ISCED 3 Upper secondary education (vocational) - level completion, with direct access to tertiary education/ *only for persons aged 16-34*
- 359 ISCED 3 Upper secondary education (vocational) - without possible distinction of access to tertiary education/ *only for persons aged 16-34*
- 390 ISCED 3 Upper secondary education- orientation unknown/ *only for persons aged 35 and over*
- 392 ISCED 3 Upper secondary education (orientation unknown) - partial level completion, without direct access to tertiary education/ *only for persons aged 16-34*
- 393 ISCED 3 Upper secondary education (orientation unknown) - level completion, without direct access to tertiary education/ *only for persons aged 16-34*
- 394 ISCED 3 Upper secondary education (orientation unknown) - level completion, with direct access to tertiary education/ *only for persons aged 16-34*
- 399 ISCED 3 Upper secondary education (orientation unknown) - without possible distinction of access to tertiary education/ *only for persons aged 16-34*

- 440 ISCED 4 Post-secondary non-tertiary education - general
- 450 ISCED 4 Post-secondary non-tertiary education - vocational
- 490 ISCED 4 Post-secondary non-tertiary education - orientation unknown
- 540 ISCED 5 Short-cycle tertiary education - general
- 550 ISCED 5 Short-cycle tertiary education - vocational
- 590 ISCED 5 Short-cycle tertiary education - orientation unknown
- 600 ISCED 6 Bachelor's or equivalent level
- 700 ISCED 7 Master's or equivalent level
- 800 ISCED 8 Doctoral or equivalent level

From 2014 to 2020 (2013< PB010<2021)

- 000 Less than primary education
- 100 Primary education
- 200 Lower secondary education
- 300 Upper secondary education (not further specified)
 - Only for people 16-34:*
 - 34 General education
 - 340 without distinction of direct access to tertiary education
 - 342 partial level completion and without direct access to tertiary education
 - 343 level completion, without direct access to tertiary education
 - 344 level completion, with direct access to tertiary education
 - 35 Vocational education
 - 350 without distinction of direct access to tertiary education
 - 352 partial level completion and without direct access to tertiary education
 - 353 level completion, without direct access to tertiary education
 - 354 level completion, with direct access to tertiary education
- 400 Post-secondary non tertiary education (not further specified)
 - Only for people 16-34:*
 - 440 General education
 - 450 Vocational education
- 500 Short cycle tertiary
- 600 Bachelor or equivalent
- 700 Master or equivalent
- 800 Doctorate or equivalent

Before 2014(PB010<2014)

- 0 pre-primary education
- 1 primary education
- 2 lower secondary education
- 3 (upper) secondary education
- 4 post-secondary non tertiary education
- 5 first stage of tertiary education (not leading directly to an advanced research qualification)
- 6 second stage of tertiary education (leading to an advanced research qualification)

FLAGS

- 1 Collected via survey/interview
- 2 Collected from administrative data
- 3 Imputed
- 4 Not possible to establish a source
- 1 Missing
- 7 Not applicable (PB010 < 2021)

DESCRIPTION

From 2021, the identifier of the variable has been changed from PE040 to PE041.

The educational attainment level of an individual is the highest ISCED (International Standard Classification of Education 2011) level successfully completed, the successful completion of an education programme being validated by a recognised qualification, i.e., a qualification officially recognised by the relevant national education authorities or recognised as equivalent to another qualification of formal education. In countries where education programmes, in particular those belonging to ISCED levels 1 and 2, do not lead to a qualification the criterion of full attendance of the programme and normally gaining access to a higher level of education can be used instead. When determining the highest level, both general and vocational education should be taken into consideration.

The concept of a 'successful completion of an education programme' typically corresponds to the situation in which a pupil or student attends courses or classes and obtains the final credential associated with a formal education programme. In this respect, educational attainment level corresponds to the highest level successfully completed in the ISCED ladder.

The educational attainment level is defined according to the International Standard Classification of Education 2011 (ISCED 2011, see: <http://uis.unesco.org/sites/default/files/documents/international-standard-classification-of-education-isced-2011-en.pdf>).

Joint Eurostat-OECD guidelines on the measurement of educational attainment in household surveys are available here: <https://circabc.europa.eu/w/browse/c2dc65ad-5163-4935-b0c2-e5ea1f44929b>.

Coding of the variable should be based on the ISCED integrated mapping which is elaborated in each country.

When determining the highest educational level, both general and vocational education should be taken into consideration. If a person has successfully completed more than one programme at the same ISCED level, the most recent qualification should be reported (see ISCED 2011, § 87).

Persons who have attended but not successfully completed a formal education programme should be coded according to the highest level of the formal programme that they have (previously) successfully completed.

Qualifications from "old" educational programmes (not existing anymore) should be classified on the basis of their characteristics at the time of completion.

For ISCED levels 3, 4 and 5 the standard category 'orientation unknown' should only be used if information on the orientation of the programme is not available.

The standard category 'ISCED 3 Upper secondary education, without possible distinction of access to tertiary education' should only be used when a distinction between different ISCED level 3 programmes (giving or not giving access to tertiary education) is not possible.

A person having successfully completed an ISCED 2011 level 3 programme of 'partial level completion' (codes 342 and 352 of ISCED-P) is classified in the standard category 'ISCED 3 Upper secondary education – partial level completion, without direct access to tertiary education' and her/his educational attainment level is considered as ISCED level 3. For further clarification see the Annex for EU countries of the joint Eurostat-OECD guidelines on the measurement of educational attainment.

All questions about implementing the ISCED in surveys can be addressed to the national ISCED coordinator who was nominated in each country to ensure coherence of the variable 'educational attainment level' in different sources.

The 'diploma approach' where respondents are asked about their diplomas instead of the level of education completed is highly recommended. For details on the 'diploma approach' see the joint Eurostat-OECD guidelines on the measurement of educational attainment in household surveys.

Alternatively, the question(s) for this variable should be phrased by countries in a way that the concept of educational attainment level (qualification officially recognised by the relevant national education authorities or recognised as equivalent to another qualification of formal education) is described as fully as possible. This can be achieved by listing the formal education programmes/qualifications (or categories thereof).

PH010: SELF-PERCEIVED GENERAL HEALTH

Topic and detailed topic: Health: status and disability, access to, availability and use of healthcare and health determinants / Disability and Minimum European Health Module

Variable type: Annual

Unit: All current household members aged 16 years and over or selected respondent (where applies)

Reference period: Current

Mode of collection: Personal interview (proxy as an exception for persons temporarily away or in incapacity)

In use (period): Yes, since the first year of the EU-SILC data collection

Series' differences: No changes

VALUES AND FORMAT

- | | |
|---|-----------------------------|
| 1 | Very good |
| 2 | Good |
| 3 | Fair (neither good nor bad) |
| 4 | Bad |
| 5 | Very bad |

FLAGS

- | | |
|----|-------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1 | Filled |
| -1 | Missing |
| -3 | Not applicable (Non-selected respondent (RB245 equal to 3)) |

DESCRIPTION

This variable is part of standardised variables and also part of the Minimum European Health Module (MEHM). The MEHM consists of two more variables on health status: long-standing health problem and limitation in activities because of health problems (also known as Global Activity Limitation Indicator - GALI). If the MEHM is implemented, all the questions should be asked in the recommended order (i.e. self-perceived general health, long-standing health problem, and limitation in activities because of health problems) and with no inclusion of any other health status related questions before or between the MEHM questions as it could have an impact on the results.

During the interview, all answer options should systematically be read out to respondents.

The concept of self-perceived health is subjective. The notion is restricted to an assessment coming from the individual and as far as possible not from anyone else, whether an interviewer, healthcare professional or relative.

Self-perceived health might be influenced by impressions or opinions from others but is the result after these impressions have been processed by the individual relative to his/her own beliefs and attitudes.

The reference is to health in general rather than the present state of health, as the question is not intended to measure temporary health problems. The different dimensions of health should be included, i.e., physical and emotional functioning, mental health (covering psychological well-being and mental disorders) and biomedical signs and symptoms. It omits any reference to age as respondents are not specifically asked to compare their health with others of the same age or with their own previous or future health state.

Five options for answers are proposed. Two ('very good' and 'good') are at the upper end of the scale and two ('bad' and 'very bad') are at the lower. It is also important to note that the intermediate category 'fair' should be translated into an appropriately neutral term (i.e., neither good nor bad), as far as possible keeping in mind cultural interpretations, in the various languages ⁽⁵⁰⁾.

For this question a proxy should be avoided and used only as an exception.

⁽⁵⁰⁾ As a reference for translating answer categories for PH010 model question official translations of Commission Regulation (EU) No 141/2013 of 19 February 2013 implementing Regulation (EC) No 1338/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council on Community statistics on public health and health and safety at work, as regards statistics based on the European Health Interview Survey (EHIS) (Annex I) can be used: <http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=CELEX:32013R0141:EN:NOT>

The model question for the variable should not be filtered by any preceding question.

The intermediate category 'fair' should be translated into an appropriately neutral term as far as possible keeping in mind cultural interpretations in the various languages.

The MEHM could be introduced to respondents using a short introduction: 'I would now like to talk to you about your health'.

The reference question is recommended by the World Health Organization (WHO) and the wording is as follows: 'How is your health in general? Is it... very good, good, fair, bad, very bad'.

PH020: SUFFER FROM ANY CHRONIC [LONG-STANDING] ILLNESS OR CONDITION

Topic and detailed topic: Health: status and disability, access to, availability and use of healthcare and health determinants / Disability and Minimum European Health Module

Variable type: Annual

Unit: All current household members aged 16 years and over or selected respondent (where applies)

Reference period: Current

Mode of collection: Personal interview (proxy as an exception for persons temporarily away or in incapacity)

In use (period): Yes, since the first year of the EU-SILC data collection

Series' differences: No changes

VALUES AND FORMAT

1	Yes
2	No

FLAGS

1	Filled
-1	Missing
-3	Not applicable (Non-selected respondent (RB245 equal to 3))

DESCRIPTION

The question corresponding to this variable is part of standardised variables and also part of the Minimum European Health Module (MEHM). It should be asked just after the PH010 question and just before the PH030 question. It should not be used as a filter question for the PH030 variable.

The MEHM consists of two more variables on health status: self-perceived general health and limitation in activities because of health problems (also known as Global Activity Limitation Indicator - GALI). If the MEHM is implemented, all the questions should be asked in the recommended order (i.e. self-perceived general health, long-standing health problem, and limitation in activities because of health problems) and with no inclusion of any other health status related questions before or between the MEHM questions as it could have an impact on the results.

On implementing the reference question (see section 'reference question'), it is necessary to keep in mind that the recommended wording allows for possible adaptations. For instance:

- 'chronic' or 'long-standing' should be chosen according to what is 'best understood' in a country/language.
- it is intended to ask if people 'have' a chronic condition, not if they really 'suffer' from it. However, the verb 'suffer' can be used in countries/languages where it is considered more suitable for the question formulation and still retains the same meaning as the verb 'have' in English.
- 'health problem' seems not to be understood in some countries/languages and therefore 'illness or condition' is the alternative.

The terms 'disability, handicap, impairment' should not be included in the question as synonyms for 'illness or health problem'.

Rather than adding further details to the question wording, interviewees should be instructed to be as inclusive as possible when considering the actual prevalence of a long-standing health problem. This means that the following could be considered as long-standing health problems (i.e., the corresponding option for an answer would be 'yes'):

- problems that are seasonal or intermittent, even where they 'flare up' for less than six months at a time (for instance allergies);
- chronic problems not considered by the respondent as very serious; severity doesn't play a role in this variable;
- problems that have not been diagnosed by a doctor (to exclude these would mean permitting those with better access to medical services to declare more problems);
- a long-standing disease that doesn't bother the respondent and/or is kept under control with medication (for instance people with a high blood pressure);

- not only problems of ill-health or diseases but also pain as well as ill-health caused by accidents and injuries, congenital conditions, birth defects, etc.

Specification of the concepts presented above or stating specific examples of diseases or chronic conditions in the question should be avoided.

Two options for answers are proposed: 'yes' referring to the occurrence of one or more long-standing/chronic health problems and 'no' referring to the absence of any long-standing/chronic health problem as perceived by the respondent.

For this question a proxy should be limited as much as possible, but it is allowed.

The reference question was proposed by Euro-REVES⁵¹ project and further possible adaptations agreed based on its pretesting in EHIS.

The original question proposed by Euro-REVES project did not use the second reference to long-standing (the expression in square brackets) neither did it use the second sentence clarifying the meaning of long-standing. However, pre-testing in EHIS showed that they may be necessary to include in some languages. As most countries implementing EHIS used the second sentence either as a part of the question or as a part of the additional explanations, the sentence should be used as the standard to ensure more harmonisation. The second reference to long-standing is optional.

The MEHM could be introduced to respondents using a short introduction: '*I would now like to talk to you about your health*'.

The wording of the reference question, including possible adaptations, is suggested as follows:

'Do you have any long-standing illness or [long-standing] health problem? (Long-standing means illnesses or health problems which have lasted, or are expected to last, for 6 months or more). Yes / No.'

⁵¹ More information can be found at: http://reves.site.ined.fr/en/home/regional_networks/euro_revès/

PH030: LIMITATION IN ACTIVITIES BECAUSE OF HEALTH PROBLEMS

Topic and detailed topic: Health: status and disability, access to, availability and use of healthcare and health determinants / Disability and Minimum European Health Module

Variable type: Core Variable/Annual

Unit: All current household members aged 16 years and over or selected respondent (where applies)

Reference period: Current

Mode of collection: Personal interview (proxy as an exception for persons temporarily away or in incapacity)

In use (period): Yes, since the first year of the EU-SILC data collection

Series' differences: Yes, 2021 (modality wording slightly changed from 2020)

VALUES AND FORMAT

- 1 Severely limited
- 2 Limited but not severely
- 3 Not limited at all

FLAGS

- 1 Filled
- 1 Missing
- 3 Not applicable (Non-selected respondent (RB245 equal to 3))

DESCRIPTION

The model question is part of standardised variables and part of the Minimum European Health Module (MEHM). It should be asked just after the PH020 question and should not be filtered by the PH020 question.

The MEHM consists of two more variables on health status: self-perceived general health and long-standing health problem. If the MEHM is implemented, all the questions should be asked in the recommended order (i.e. self-perceived general health, long-standing health problem, and limitation in activities because of health problems) and with no inclusion of any other health status related questions before or between the MEHM questions as it could have impact on results.

The question should clearly show that the reference is to the activities people usually do and not to respondent's 'own activities'. Neither a list with examples of activities (for example work or school, home or leisure activities) nor a reference to the age group of the subject is included in the question. As such it gives no restrictions by culture, age, gender or the subjects own ambition. Specification of health concepts (e.g., physical and mental health) should be avoided.

The purpose of the instrument is to measure the presence of long-standing limitations, as the consequences of such long-standing limitations (e.g., care, dependency) are more serious.

The variable reports on participation restriction through long-standing limitation (6 months or more) in activities that people usually do because of health problems, and its severity.

It measures the respondent's self-assessment of whether he/she is limited (in 'activities people usually do') by any on-going physical, mental or emotional health problem, including disease or impairment, and old age. Consequences of injuries/accidents, congenital conditions, etc., are all included. Only the limitations directly caused by or related to one or more **health problems** are considered. Limitations due to financial, cultural or other non health-related causes should not be taken into account. **The everyday activities should be considered, while their abilities to do certain sports should not be included as limitation.**

An **activity** is defined as: 'the performance of a task or action by an individual' and thus activity limitations are defined as 'the difficulties the individual experiences in performing an activity'. People with long-standing limitations due to health problems have passed through a process of adaptation which may have resulted in a reduction of their activities. To be able to identify existing limitations a reference is necessary and therefore the activity limitations are assessed against a generally accepted population standard, relative to cultural and

social expectations by referring only to '**activities people usually do**'. Usual activities cover all spectrums of activities: work or school, home and leisure activities.

The purpose of the variable is to measure the presence of **long-standing** limitations, as the consequences of such long-standing limitations (e.g. care, dependency) are more serious. Temporary or short-term limitations are excluded.

The **period of at least the past 6 months** is strictly related to the duration of the activity limitation and not to the duration of the health problem. The limitations must have started at least six months earlier and still exist at the moment of the interview. This means that a positive answer ('severely limited' or 'limited but not severely') should be recorded only if the person is currently limited and has been limited in activities for at least the past 6 months.

New limitations which have not yet lasted 6 months but are expected to continue for more than 6 months must not be taken into consideration, even if usual medical knowledge would suggest that the health problem behind a new limitation is very likely to continue for a long time or for the rest of the life of the respondent (such as for diabetes type 1). One reason is that in terms of activity limitation it may be possible to counteract at some point negative consequences for activity limitations by using assisting devices or personal assistance. The activity limitations of the same health problem may also depend on the individual person and circumstances, and only past experience can provide a safe answer.

This variable can be used as a indication for disability.

In the categories there is a slight change applied from previous word used 'strongly' into 'severely'.

The response categories include three levels to better differentiate the severity of activity limitations: severely limited (severe limitations), limited but not severely (moderate limitations), not limited at all (no limitations).

'Severely limited' means that performing or accomplishing an activity cannot be done or only done with extreme difficulty, and that this situation has been ongoing for at least the past 6 months. Persons in this category usually cannot perform the activity alone and would need further help from other people.

'Limited but not severely' means that performing or accomplishing a usual activity can be done but only with some difficulties, and that this situation has been ongoing for at least the past 6 months. Persons in this category usually do not need help from other persons. When help is provided it is usually less often than daily.

Persons with recurring or fluctuating health conditions should refer to the most common (most frequent) situation impacting their usual activities. People with conditions where several activity domains are affected but to different extent (less impact in some domains but more impact in some other domains) should make an overall evaluation of their situation and prioritise more common activities.

'Not limited at all' means that performing or accomplishing usual activities can be done without any difficulties, or that any possible activity limitation has NOT been going on for at least the past 6 months (i.e., it is not a long-standing limitation).

The category 'not applicable' is to be used to count statistical units which are part of the population of the data source but for which it systematically does not report any information on the variable (e.g., persons below a certain age).

During the interview, all possible answer categories should systematically be read to respondents.

Information on 'limitation in activities because of health problems' is to be collected through two questions (see section 'reference question'). However, the data should always be transmitted to Eurostat as one single variable. The final variable for data transmission is as follows:

- TRANSMITTED_VARIABLE_CATEGORY = 'severely limited' if QUESTION_1 = 'severely limited' and QUESTION_2 = 'Yes'
- TRANSMITTED_VARIABLE_CATEGORY = 'limited but not severely' if QUESTION_1 = 'limited but not severely' and QUESTION_2 = 'Yes'
- TRANSMITTED_VARIABLE_CATEGORY = 'not limited at all' if QUESTION_1 = 'not limited at all' or QUESTION_2 = 'No'

- TRANSMITTED_VARIABLE_CATEGORY = 'not stated' if QUESTION_1 is missing or [(QUESTION_1 = 'severely limited' or 'limited but not severely') and (QUESTION_2 is missing)]

For this question a proxy should be limited as much as possible, but it is allowed.

The reference question was originally developed as a single-question instrument by the Euro-REVES⁵² project. This single-question version was implemented in the EU-SILC and the EHIS. However, following concerns about the length and complexity of the single-question version (four concepts in one question) and experience with its implementation, several studies aiming at simplifying and improving GALI were carried out. This led to the development of a routed, two-question version. This routed version aims at making GALI better and easier to understand for respondents, in particular in telephone interviews and self-administered questionnaires. The routed version should be implemented in all EU social micro-data collections concerned.

The recommended two-question instrument is as follows:

The MEHM, or a part of it, could be introduced to respondents using a short introduction: '*I would now like to talk to you about your health.*'

QUESTION_1: '*Are you limited because of a health problem in activities people usually do? Would you say you are... severely limited, limited but not severely, or not limited at all?*'

If answer to QUESTION_1 is 'severely limited' or 'limited but not severely' ask QUESTION_2:

QUESTION_2: '*Have you been limited for at least the past 6 months? Yes, No.*'

⁵² More information can be found at: http://reves.site.ined.fr/en/home/regional_networks/euro_reves/

PH040: UNMET NEED FOR MEDICAL EXAMINATION OR TREATMENT

Topic and detailed topic: Health: status and disability, access to, availability and use of healthcare and health determinants /Access to healthcare

Variable type: Annual

Unit: All current household members aged 16 years and over or selected respondent (where applies)

Reference period: Last 12 months

Mode of collection: Personal interview (proxy as an exception for persons temporarily away or in incapacity)

In use (period): Yes, since the first year of the EU-SILC data collection

Series' differences: Yes (2015)

VALUES AND FORMAT

- | | |
|---|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1 | Yes, there was at least one occasion when the person really needed examination or treatment but did not receive it |
| 2 | No, there was no occasion when the person really needed examination or treatment but did not receive it |

FLAGS

From 2015 onwards

- | | |
|----|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1 | Filled |
| -1 | Missing |
| -2 | Not applicable (the person did not really need any medical examination or treatment) |
| -3 | Not applicable (Non-selected respondent (RB245 equal to 3)) |

Before 2015

- | | |
|----|-------------------------|
| 1 | Filled |
| -1 | Missing |
| -3 | Non-selected respondent |

DESCRIPTION

From 2015 onwards

The purpose of the variable is to capture the restricted access to medical care according to the person's own assessment of whether he or she needed medical examination or treatment, but did not get it, experienced a delay in getting it or did not seek for it.

Delay in getting healthcare can be treated as unmet need if considered by respondents as important. However, detailing the time between the need for the service and the time of having the service is not possible as for different health conditions/problems different time references would be needed. It is up to respondents to consider if the delay was too long and if they consider it as unmet need.

Medical care refers to individual healthcare services (medical examination or treatment) provided by or under direct supervision of medical doctors (ISCO-08 code 221 group on general and specialist medical practitioners), traditional and complementary medical professionals (ISCO-08 code 2230) or equivalent professions according to national healthcare systems.

Included:

- Medical mental healthcare;
- Prevention if perceived by respondents as important. For example, a national healthcare system guarantees regular preventive medical check-ups but the respondent is not able to make an appointment and perceives the situation as jeopardizing his/her health.

Healthcare provided for different purposes (curative, rehabilitative, long-term healthcare) and by different modes of provision (inpatient, outpatient, day, and home care)

Excluded:

- Self-medication (taking prescribed or non-prescribed drugs).
- Dental care.

It is recommended that the question is implemented in the following way:

PH040_Q1: Was there any time during the last 12 months when you really needed a medical examination or treatment (excluding dental) for yourself?

Yes (I really needed at least at one occasion medical examination or treatment) 1

No (I did not need any medical examination or treatment) 2

FILTER: If PH040_Q1 = 1 then GO TO PH040_Q2. Else GO TO PH060_Q1.

PH040_Q2: Did you have a medical examination or treatment each time you really needed?

Yes (I had a medical examination or treatment each time I needed) 1

No (there was at least one occasion when I did not have a medical examination or treatment) 2

FILTER: If PH040_Q2 = 2 then GO TO PH050_Q1. Else GO TO PH060_Q1.

Recommendations on the model question(s):

- In order to ensure that only relevant health problems are taken into account (in situations perceived by respondent as worrying or possibly causing additional health problems or further significantly deteriorating his/her health), the question should include 'really' (... when you really needed ...).
- In order to make sure that only consultations needed on the person's own behalf rather than on behalf of children, spouse, etc., the question should include 'for yourself'.
- Both 'examination and treatment' shall be asked as both terms might be perceived differently by the respondents and the intention is to include all contacts with medical professionals (including diagnostic and preventive check-ups).
- Not to include any other questions related to unmet needs before or between the model questions.
- To follow the proposed order of all the questions and the answer categories.
- Depending on the national context, the model question can explicitly ask for exclusion of dental examination or treatment if there is a worry that respondents could consider it as part of medical care. This should especially be taken in account when questions on unmet needs for medical care are asked before questions on unmet needs for dental care.

Construction of PH040 variable from the model questions:

PH040 = 1 if PH040_Q1 = 1 and PH040_Q2 = 2

PH040 = 2 if PH040_Q1 = 1 and PH040_Q2 = 1

PH040 = missing and flag -2 if PH040_Q1 = 2.

Before 2015

In order to ensure that only serious needs are taken into account, it is suggested that the term 'when you really needed ...' is added into the question.

It is also suggested that the word 'on your own behalf' is added to ensure that the consultation/treatment was on the person's own behalf rather than on behalf of children, spouse, etc. If this is not clarified, any comparison between men and women or between parents and non-parents might be confounded. Also, 'really' could stress the need for emergency checks and exclude preventive ones.

As a model to be adapted to the current PH040: Unmet need for medical examination or treatment [Unmet need for medical examination or treatment during the last 12 months], the question on unmet need for specialist consultation in the EHIS is as follows (the terms in italics refer to specialists and should be deleted or adapted):

HC.14 Was there any time during the last 12 months when you really needed to consult a specialist but did not?

- Yes, there was at least one occasion _ 1
- No, there was no occasion _ 2 → GO TO HC.16/PH060

(and possibly):

- Don't know _ 8 → GO TO HC.16/PH060
- Refusal _ 9 → GO TO HC.16/PH060)

PH050: MAIN REASON FOR UNMET NEED FOR MEDICAL EXAMINATION OR TREATMENT

Topic and detailed topic: Health: status and disability, access to, availability and use of healthcare and health determinants /Access to healthcare

Variable type: Annual

Unit: All current household members aged 16 years and over or selected respondent (where applies)

Reference period: Last 12 months

Mode of collection: Personal interview (proxy as an exception for persons temporarily away or in incapacity)

In use (period): Yes, since the first year of the EU-SILC data collection

Series' differences: No changes

VALUES AND FORMAT

- 1 Could not afford to (too expensive)
- 2 Waiting list
- 3 Could not take time because of work, care for children or for others
- 4 Too far to travel/no means of transportation
- 5 Fear of doctor/hospitals/examination/ treatment
- 6 Wanted to wait and see if problem got better on its own
- 7 Did not know any good doctor or specialist
- 8 Other reasons

FLAGS

- 1 Filled
- 1 Missing
- 2 Not applicable (the person did not really need any medical examination or treatment (PH040 not equal to 1))
- 3 Not applicable (Non-selected respondent (RB245 equal to 3))

DESCRIPTION

From 2015 onwards

The purpose of this variable is to collect the main reason for unmet need for medical examination or treatment based on personal assessment.

This is follow-up variable to the PH040 Unmet need for medical examination or treatment. The purpose of the variable is to capture the reasons for a restricted access to medical care according to the person's own.

Included:

- Medical mental healthcare.
- Prevention if perceived by respondents as important. For example, a national healthcare system guarantees regular preventive medical check-ups but the respondent is not able to make an appointment and perceives the situation as jeopardising his/her health.
- Care provided for different purposes (curative, rehabilitative, long-term healthcare) and by different modes of provision (inpatient, outpatient, day, and home care).

Excluded:

- Self-medication (taking prescribed or non-prescribed drugs).
- Dental care.

It is recommended that the question is implemented in the following way:

PH040 Q1: Was there any time during the last 12 months when you really needed a medical examination or treatment (excluding dental) for yourself?

Yes (I really needed at least at one occasion medical examination or treatment) 1

No (I did not need any medical examination or treatment) 2

FILTER: If PH040_Q1 = 1 then GO TO PH040_Q2. Else GO TO PH060_Q1.

PH040_Q2: Did you have a medical examination or treatment each time you really needed?

Yes (I had a medical examination or treatment each time I needed) 1

No (there was at least one occasion when I did not have a medical examination or treatment) 2

FILTER: If PH040_Q2 = 2 then GO TO PH050_Q1. Else GO TO PH060_Q1.

Recommendations on the model question(s):

- In order to ensure that only relevant health problems are taken into account (in situations perceived by respondent as worrying or possibly causing additional health problems or further significantly deteriorating his/her health), the question should include 'really' (... when you really needed ...).
- In order to make sure that only consultations needed on the person's own behalf rather than on behalf of children, spouse, etc., the question should include 'for yourself'.
- Both 'examination and treatment' shall be asked as both terms might be perceived differently by the respondents and the intention is to include all contacts with medical professionals (including diagnostic and preventive check-ups).
- Not to include any other questions related to unmet needs before or between the model questions;
- To follow the proposed order of all the questions and the answer categories.
- Depending on the national context, the model question can explicitly ask for exclusion of dental examination or treatment if there is a worry that respondents could consider it as part of medical care. This should especially be taken in account when questions on unmet needs for medical care are asked before questions on unmet needs for dental care.

Construction of PH040 variable from the model questions:

PH040 = 1 if PH040_Q1 = 1 and PH040_Q2 = 2

PH040 = 2 if PH040_Q1 = 1 and PH040_Q2 = 1

PH040 = missing and flag -2 if PH040_Q1 = 2.

Before 2015

This is a follow-up question to the previous one. It aims to capture the dimension of restricted access to healthcare by including not only formal healthcare coverage (by insurance or universal coverage), but also restrictions due to rationing, waiting lists, the ability to afford care, and other reasons.

In the proposed classification for this item, option 2 (length of the waiting list) should be used for people who were actually on a waiting list and who were not helped, for respondents who were discouraged from seeking care because of perceptions of long waiting lists, as well as people who have 'applied' and are still waiting to see a medical specialist.

'Not covered by insurance' should be coded as 'could not afford to' if the respondent could not afford to pay for the treatment/examination himself or herself.

The issue regarding the perception of 'Could not afford to (too expensive)' should be addressed to exclude the response of 'too expensive' which is relative (more expensive than before, etc.) so that it relates only to whether the person could not pay the price/did not have enough money to pay. The fact that the price is not covered by an insurance fund is an important element that is to be taken into account.

It is recommended that the question should be asked in this way:

What was the main reason for not having a medical examination or treatment?

- Could not afford to (too expensive or not covered by the insurance fund) 01
- Waiting list, don't have the referral letter 02
- Could not take time because of work, care for children or for others 03
- Too far to travel/no means of transportation 04
- Fear of doctors/hospitals/examination/treatment 05
- Wanted to wait and see if problem got better on its own 06
- Didn't know any good specialist 07

- Other reason
(and possibly):
 - Don't know 98
 - Refusal 99)

PH060: UNMET NEED FOR DENTAL EXAMINATION OR TREATMENT

Topic and detailed topic: Health: status and disability, access to, availability and use of healthcare and health determinants /Access to healthcare

Variable type: Annual

Unit: All current household members aged 16 years and over or selected respondent (where applies)

Reference period: Last 12 months

Mode of collection: Personal interview (proxy as an exception for persons temporarily away or in incapacity)

In use (period): Yes, since the first year of the EU-SILC data collection

Series' differences: No changes

VALUES AND FORMAT

- 1 Yes, there was at least one occasion when the person really needed examination or treatment but did not receive it
- 2 No, there was no occasion when the person really needed examination or treatment but did not receive it

FLAGS

- 1 Filled
- 1 Missing
- 2 Not applicable (the person did not really need any dental examination or treatment)
- 3 Not applicable (Non-selected respondent (RB245 equal to 3))

DESCRIPTION

From 2015 onwards

The aim of the variable is to capture unmet needs for dental care according to the person's own assessment of whether he or she needed dental examination or treatment, but didn't get it, experienced a delay in getting it or didn't seek for it.

Delay in getting care can be treated as unmet need if considered by respondents as important. It is up to respondents to consider if the delay was too long and if they consider it as unmet need.

Dental care refers to individual healthcare services provided by or under direct supervision of stomatologists (dentists) (ISCO-08 code 2261). Healthcare provided by orthodontists is included.

Included:

- Prevention if perceived by respondents as important. For example, a national healthcare system guarantees regular preventive medical check-ups but the respondent is not able to make an appointment and perceives the situation as jeopardising his/her health.

Excluded:

- Self-medication (taking prescribed or non-prescribed drugs).
- Medical care.

It is recommended that the question is implemented in the following way:

PH060_Q1: Was there any time during the last 12 months when you really needed a dental examination or treatment for yourself?

Yes (I really needed at least at one occasion dental examination or treatment) 1

No (I did not need any dental examination or treatment) 2

FILTER: If PH060_Q1 = 1 then GO TO PH060_Q2. Else GO TO [next module].

PH060_Q2: Did you have a dental examination or treatment each time you really needed?

Yes (I had a dental examination or treatment each time I needed) 1

No (there was at least one occasion when I did not have a dental examination or treatment) 2

FILTER: If PH060_Q2 = 2 then GO TO PH070_Q1. Else GO TO [next module].

Recommendations on the model question(s):

- In order to ensure that only relevant dental health needs are taken into account (in situations perceived by respondent as worrying or possibly causing additional health problems or further significantly deteriorating his/her dental health), the question should include 'really' (... when you really needed to consult...).
- In order to make sure that only consultations needed on the person's own behalf rather than on behalf of children, spouse, etc., the question should include 'for yourself'.
- Both 'examination and treatment' shall be asked as both terms might be perceived differently by the respondents and the intention is to include all contacts with dental professionals (including diagnostic and preventive check-ups).
- Not to include any other questions related to unmet needs before or between the model questions.
- To follow the proposed order of all the questions and the answer categories.

Construction of PH060 variable:

PH060 = 1 if PH060_Q1 = 1 and PH060_Q2 = 2

PH060 = 2 if PH060_Q1 = 1 and PH060_Q2 = 1

PH060 = missing and flag -2 if PH060_Q1 = 2

Before 2015

There were major differences across EU countries in terms of the proportion of people with free access to dental care. In countries where all or nearly all persons are covered, access to healthcare may still be limited by the existence of waiting lists and other forms of rationing.

The purpose of the variable is to capture the person's own assessment of whether he or she needed to consult a dentist, but was not able to do so.

We would suggest adding the word 'personally' to make sure that the consultation/treatment was on the person's own behalf rather than on behalf of children. If this is not clarified, any comparison between men and women or between parents and non-parents might be confounded.

The same comments as for PH040: Unmet need for medical examination or treatment [*Unmet need for medical examination or treatment during the last 12 months*] must be considered.

PH070: MAIN REASON FOR UNMET NEED FOR DENTAL EXAMINATION OR TREATMENT

Topic and detailed topic: Health: status and disability, access to, availability and use of healthcare and health determinants /Access to healthcare

Variable type: Annual

Unit: All current household members aged 16 years and over or selected respondent (where applies)

Reference period: Last 12 months

Mode of collection: Personal interview (proxy as an exception for persons temporarily away or in incapacity)

In use (period): Yes, since the first year of the EU-SILC data collection

Series' differences: No changes

VALUES AND FORMAT

- 1 Could not afford to (too expensive)
- 2 Waiting list
- 3 Could not take time because of work, care for children or for others
- 4 Too far to travel/no means of transportation
- 5 Fear of doctor (dentist)/hospitals/examination/ treatment
- 6 Wanted to wait and see if problem got better on its own
- 7 Did not know any good dentist
- 8 Other reasons

FLAGS

- 1 Filled
- 1 Missing
- 2 Not applicable (PH060 not equal to 1)
- 3 Not applicable (Non-selected respondent (RB245 equal to 3))

DESCRIPTION

From 2015 onwards

This variable aims to capture the main reason for unmet need for dental examination or treatment.

It is recommended that the question is implemented in the following way:

PH070_Q1: What was the main reason for not having a dental examination or treatment?

- | | |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------|
| Could not afford to (too expensive) | <input type="checkbox"/> 1 |
| Waiting list | <input type="checkbox"/> 2 |
| Could not take time because of work, care for children or for others | <input type="checkbox"/> 3 |
| Too far to travel or no means of transportation | <input type="checkbox"/> 4 |
| Fear of dentists, hospitals, examination or treatment | <input type="checkbox"/> 5 |
| Wanted to wait and see if problem got better on its own | <input type="checkbox"/> 6 |
| Did not know any good dentist | <input type="checkbox"/> 7 |
| Other reasons | <input type="checkbox"/> 8 |

Recommendations on the model question(s):

- To follow the proposed order of the answer options.
- All the answer options should be read out during the interview (to be sure that the main reason is answered based on all possible options).

Explanations for the reasons of unmet needs:

- Could not afford to (too expensive).

- The issue on the perception of 'Could not afford to (too expensive)' should be tackled in order to not to include interpretations about 'too expensive' which are relative (more expensive than before, etc.) but relate only to the fact that the person could not pay the price, not having money enough for this.
- The fact that the price is not covered by an insurance fund is in particular an important element to be taken into account and coded under this answer category if the respondent could not afford to pay for the treatment/examination himself or herself.

Waiting list: This answer is to be used for people who were actually on a waiting list and, at the same time, were not helped even though the need for care was urgent, for respondents experiencing delay in getting appointment soon enough to meet their need of care, as well as for respondents who were discouraged from seeking care because of perceptions of the long waiting times.

Excluded: Waiting time to see a dentist or on day of appointment (the time spend in the waiting room), being on waiting list for planned (non-urgent) care if the need is not seen as urgent; too far to travel or no means of transportation.

Excluded: could not afford the cost of transport.

Before 2015

This is a follow-up question to the previous one. It aims to capture the dimension of restricted access to healthcare by including not only formal healthcare coverage (by insurance or universal coverage), but also restrictions due to rationing, waiting lists, the ability to afford care, and other reasons.

In the proposed classification for this item, option 4 (length of the waiting list) should be used for people who are discouraged from seeking care because of perceptions of the length of wait, as well as people who have 'applied' and are still waiting to see a dentist.

The same comments as for PH050: Main reason for unmet need for medical examination or treatment must be considered.

Suggested question is:

Note: This question is a follow-up question. It will only be asked if a respondent chose the answer 'YES' in the previous question!

What was the main reason for not having a dental examination or treatment?

Please mark:

- 1 Could not afford to (too expensive)
- 2 Waiting list
- 3 Could not take time because of work, care for children or for others
- 4 Too far to travel/no means of transportation
- 5 Fear of doctor (dentist)/hospitals/examination/ treatment
- 6 Wanted to wait and see if problem got better on its own
- 7 Didn't know any good dentist
- 8 Other reason

PD020: REPLACE WORN-OUT CLOTHES BY SOME NEW (NOT SECOND-HAND) ONES

Topic and detailed topic: Living conditions, including material deprivation, housing, living environment, access to services / Material deprivation

Variable type: Annual

Unit: All current household members aged 16 and over or selected respondent (where applies)

Reference period: Current

Mode of collection: Personal interview (proxy as an exception for persons temporarily away or in incapacity)

In use (period): Yes (Applicable for years: 2009 and from 2013)

Series' differences: No changes

VALUES AND FORMAT

- | | |
|---|-------------------|
| 1 | Yes |
| 2 | No, cannot afford |
| 3 | No, other reason |

FLAGS

- | | |
|-----------|-------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1 | Filled |
| -1 | Missing |
| -3 | Not applicable (Non-selected respondent (RB245 equal to 3)) |
| -7 | No applicable (PB010 < 2021) |

DESCRIPTION

The focus is on the replacement of the worn-out clothes by some new clothes e.g., suits, winter coats, pants. It is important to note that the variable refers to worn-out clothes, and not old-fashioned ones.

Suggested question:

Could you tell me if you can replace worn-out clothes by some new (not second-hand) ones?

Please mark.

- | | |
|---|-------------------|
| 1 | Yes |
| 2 | No, cannot afford |
| 3 | No, other reasons |

PD030: TWO PAIRS OF PROPERLY FITTING SHOES [INCLUDING A PAIR OF ALL-WEATHER SHOES]

Topic and detailed topic: Living conditions, including material deprivation, housing, living environment, access to services / Material deprivation

Variable type: Annual

Unit: All current household members aged 16 years and over or selected respondent (where applicable)

Reference period: Current

Mode of collection: Personal interview (proxy as an exception for persons temporarily away or in incapacity)

In use (period): Yes (Applicable for years: 2009 and from 2013)

Series' differences: No changes

VALUES AND FORMAT

- | | |
|---|-------------------|
| 1 | Yes |
| 2 | No, cannot afford |
| 3 | No, other reason |

FLAGS

- | | |
|----|-------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1 | Filled |
| -1 | Missing |
| -3 | Not applicable (Non-selected respondent (RB245 equal to 3)) |

DESCRIPTION

The concept of shoes has to be understood in a broad sense and adapted to the climatic conditions of the countries concerned (including both boots and sandals).

On the other hand, all-weather shoes (excluding sandals and boots) could be defined as any daily life shoes. Daily life shoes should be shoes the respondent can wear most days e.g., to work.

Suggested question:

Do you have two pairs of shoes in a good condition that are suitable for daily activities?

(Note: Two pairs of properly fitting shoes, suitable for daily activities including a pair of all-weather shoes)

Please mark.

- 1 Yes
- 2 No, cannot afford
- 3 No, other reasons

PD050: GET-TOGETHER WITH FRIENDS/FAMILY [RELATIVES] FOR A DRINK/MEAL AT LEAST ONCE A MONTH

Topic and detailed topic: Living conditions, including material deprivation, housing, living environment, access to services / Material deprivation

Variable type: Annual

Unit: All current household members aged 16 years and over or selected respondent (where applicable)

Reference period: Current

Mode of collection: Personal interview (proxy as an exception for persons temporarily away or in incapacity)

In use (period): Yes (Applicable for years: 2009 and from 2013)

Series' differences: No changes

VALUES AND FORMAT

- 1 Yes
- 2 No, cannot afford
- 3 No, other reason

FLAGS

- 1 Filled
- 1 Missing
- 3 Not applicable (Non-selected respondent (RB245 equal to 3))

DESCRIPTION

Friends should be understood as people the respondent enjoys being with and with whom the respondent shares private matters.

The family, or relatives, should be understood in its widest meaning. It includes father/mother/children, siblings, grandparents, aunts, uncles, cousins, nephews, nieces, families-in-law, etc.

To get together for a drink/meal: To get-together for a drink/meal means spending time eating and/or drinking with friends or family (relatives) at home or elsewhere (restaurant, pub, etc.). Getting together with friends for professional matters only is excluded.

The 'No - cannot afford if' answer for getting together for a drink/meal refers to the financial exclusion/deprivation.

The 'No - other reason' answer for this variable refers to another type of exclusion, namely the social exclusion.

This formulation is thought to be more adapted in a cross-national perspective because having friends at home is not the main way to have social relation in all countries. This variable aims to take into account the multi-cultural specificities as well as the financial and social aspects of deprivation.

Suggested question:

Do you get-together with friends/family (relatives) for a drink/meal at least once a month?

PD060: REGULARLY PARTICIPATE IN A LEISURE ACTIVITY

Topic and detailed topic: Living conditions, including material deprivation, housing, living environment, access to services / Material deprivation

Variable type: Annual

Unit: All current household members aged 16 years and over or selected respondent (where applies)

Reference period: Current

Mode of collection: Personal interview (proxy as an exception for persons temporarily away or in incapacity)

In use (period): Yes (Applicable for years: 2009 and from 2013)

Series' differences: No changes

VALUES AND FORMAT

- | | |
|---|-------------------|
| 1 | Yes |
| 2 | No, cannot afford |
| 3 | No, other reason |

FLAGS

- | | |
|----|-------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1 | Filled |
| -1 | Missing |
| -3 | Not applicable (Non-selected respondent (RB245 equal to 3)) |

DESCRIPTION

Regularly:

The term 'regularly' is linked to the repeated activity (ies) and is to be self-defined by the respondent. However, a 'yes' answer should imply that leisure activities (all together) are done several times per year.

Leisure activity:

Activities such as sport, cinema, concert, etc. should occur outside the home. These activities would incur costs for entrance and/or travel costs (e.g., swimming), for purchase costs (e.g., riding a bicycle) or for participating in organised events (e.g. football club fees).

The formal organisation of activities is not an important element.

Suggested question:

Do you regularly participate in a leisure activity (that costs money) outside home?

PD070: SPEND A SMALL AMOUNT OF MONEY EACH WEEK ON YOURSELF

Topic and detailed topic: Living conditions, including material deprivation, housing, living environment, access to services / Material deprivation

Variable type: Annual

Unit: All current household members aged 16 years and over or selected respondent (where applicable)

Reference period: Current

Mode of collection: Personal interview (proxy as an exception for persons temporarily away or in incapacity)

In use (period): Yes (Applicable for years: 2009 and from 2013)

Series' differences: No changes

VALUES AND FORMAT

- | | |
|---|-------------------|
| 1 | Yes |
| 2 | No, cannot afford |
| 3 | No, other reason |

FLAGS

- | | |
|----|-------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1 | Filled |
| -1 | Missing |
| -3 | Not applicable (Non-selected respondent (RB245 equal to 3)) |

DESCRIPTION

To spend a small amount of money on yourself means to freely spend money, to buy/do something for yourself, for your own pleasure e.g., to go to the movies, to buy a small object, to buy a magazine, a small book, a cake, an ice-cream in summer or other small things to eat, to go to the hairdresser, etc.

The "Yes" answer means that the person can afford to spend this money.

Suggested question: '*Do you spend a small amount of money most weeks on yourself, for your own pleasure (buying/doing something for yourself)?*'

PD080: INTERNET CONNECTION FOR PERSONAL USE AT HOME

Topic and detailed topic: Living conditions, including material deprivation, housing, living environment, access to services / Material deprivation

Variable type: Annual

Unit: All current household members aged 16 years and over or selected respondent (where applicable)

Reference period: Current

Mode of collection: Personal interview (proxy as an exception for persons temporarily away or in incapacity)

In use (period): Yes (Applicable for years: 2009 and from 2013)

Series' differences: No changes

VALUES AND FORMAT

- | | |
|---|-------------------|
| 1 | Yes |
| 2 | No, cannot afford |
| 3 | No, other reason |

FLAGS

- | | |
|----|-------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1 | Filled |
| -1 | Missing |
| -3 | Not applicable (Non-selected respondent (RB245 equal to 3)) |

DESCRIPTION

Internet access can be via Smartphone (e.g., BlackBerry/iPhone), other wireless handheld device (tablet, etc ...), video games console, laptop, desktop computer, TV etc.

Examples of internet activities for personal use: social networking, sending/receiving emails, using services related to travel and accommodation, creating web pages, blogs, internet banking, reading or downloading online music, video, news etc., looking for information, telephoning or making video calls, buying/selling goods or services, taking part in online consultations or voting on civil or political issues etc.

The household member is considered to have an internet connection for personal use at home only if all the needs for personal use are fully fulfilled by this connection.

Suggested question: '*Do you have an Internet connection at home for personal use when needed?*'

PW010: OVERALL LIFE SATISFACTION

Topic and detailed topic: Quality of life, including social civil, economic and cultural participation, inclusion and wellbeing/ Quality of life

Variable type: Annual

Unit: All current household members aged 16 years and over or selected respondent (where applicable)

Reference period: Current

Mode of collection: Personal interview (proxy as an exception for persons temporarily away or in incapacity)

In use (period): Yes, (2013, 2018, and from 2021)

Series' differences: Yes, 2021 (proxy is allowed but should be limited as much as possible)

VALUES AND FORMAT

0-10 From 0 (Not at all satisfied) to 10 (Completely satisfied)

FLAGS

1	Filled
-1	Missing
-3	Not applicable (Non-selected respondent (RB245 equal to 3))
-7	Not applicable (PB010 ≠ 2013, 2018, 2021, 2022, 2023)

DESCRIPTION

Life satisfaction represents a report of how a respondent evaluates or appraises his or her life taken as a whole. The term 'life' is intended here as all areas of a person's life at a particular point in time (these days).

The variable focuses on how people are feeling 'these days' rather than specifying a longer or shorter time period. The intent is not to obtain the emotional state of the respondent at the given moment but for them to make a reflective judgement on their level of satisfaction.

Registers are not applicable and are not supposed to be used for wellbeing questions. Moreover, unit should include all current household members aged 16 years and over or selected respondent (where applicable).

The notion is restricted to an assessment coming from the individual and as far as possible not from anyone else.

The suggested question is:

Overall, how satisfied are you with your life these days?

Please answer (circle) on a scale of 0 to 10, where 0 means not at all satisfied and 10 means completely satisfied.

Not at all satisfied 0-----1-----2-----3-----4-----5-----6-----7-----8-----9-----10 Completely satisfied

PW191: TRUST IN OTHERS

Topic and detailed topic: Quality of life, including social civil, economic and cultural participation, inclusion and wellbeing/ Quality of life

Variable type: Annual

Unit: All current household members aged 16 years and over or selected respondent (where applicable)

Reference period: Current

Mode of collection: Personal interview (proxy as an exception for persons temporarily away or in incapacity)

In use (period): Yes, (2018 and from 2021)

Series' differences: Yes, 2021 (proxy is allowed but should be limited as much as possible)

VALUES AND FORMAT

0-10 From 0 (Do not trust at all) to 10 (Trust completely)

FLAGS

1	Filled
-1	Missing
-3	Not applicable (Non-selected respondent (RB245 equal to 3))
-7	Not applicable (PB010 < 2021)

DESCRIPTION

The variable refers to the respondent's opinion/feeling. 'Social trust is [...] a core value or belief; an abstract evaluation of the moral standards of the society in which we live' (Sturgis et al. 2012). Others should be treated as people with whom the respondent is not acquainted (family, friends, neighbours etc. should be excluded).

It should mean that "most people" can be trusted, but (as reported by interviewers) 10 is chosen when "all people can be trusted".

If there is no response or a refusal to respond, the value of the variable will be missing, and the record flag should be filled as '-1'.

Registers are not applicable and are not supposed to be used on wellbeing questions. Moreover, unit should include all current household members aged 16 years and over or selected respondent (where applicable).

The notion is restricted to an assessment coming from the individual and as far as possible not from anyone else.

Suggested question:

'Would you say that most people can be trusted?'

'To what extent do you trust other people?'

Please answer (circle) on a scale from 0 to 10, where 0 means that in general you do not trust any other person and 10 that you feel most people can be trusted.

Do not trust at all 0----1----2----3----4----5----6----7----8----9----10 Trust completely (with the order 0 to 10 and not 10 to 0)

PL016: EXISTENCE OF PREVIOUS EMPLOYMENT EXPERIENCE

Topic and detailed topic: Job tenure, work biography and previous work experience/ Previous work experience

Variable type: Annual

Unit: All current household members aged 16 years and over

Reference period: Current

Mode of collection: Personal interview (proxy as an exception for persons temporarily away or in incapacity) or registers

In use (period): Yes, since the first year of the EU-SILC data collection (new identifier from 2021)

Series' differences: Yes, 2009 and 2021 (In 2021, PL015 is replaced by PL016)

VALUES AND FORMAT

- 1 Person has never been in employment
- 2 Person has employment experience limited to occasional work
- 3 Person has employment experience other than occasional work

FLAGS

- 1 Collected via survey/interview
- 2 Collected from administrative data
- 3 Imputed
- 4 Not possible to establish a source
- 1 Missing
- 2 Not applicable (PL032 equal to 1)
- 7 Not applicable (PB010 < 2021)

DESCRIPTION

This variable is part of the standardised social variable list.

The variable provides information on whether a person without employment has previously been in employment, and whether the previous employment experience was or not limited to purely occasional work. For the purpose of this variable, occasional work refers to a job without the features of continuity and job security. It is defined as a job that lasted less than three months (regardless of whether the job is part-time or full-time, formal or informal) and had only one spell in time.

Employment is defined in the 19th ICLS resolution⁵³ concerning statistics of work, employment and labour underutilization. The previous employment experience should be employment for pay or profit, with at least one hour of work per week.

A person who only has work experience that is not in line with the employment definition in the 19th ICLS resolution (eg. unpaid work or unpaid traineeships) should be coded as having no employment experience. Unpaid family work is considered as employment according to the 19th ICLS resolution and should be treated as employment experience.

Work as a conscript (compulsory military or civilian service) should not be considered as employment experience for this variable.

Seasonal workers working less than three months but for several consecutive years should be considered as having employment experience other than occasional work. By contrast, persons who only have vacation work which lasted less than three months over the course of only one year should be considered as having employment experience limited to occasional work.

⁵³ See 19th ICLS resolution concerning statistics of work, employment and labour underutilization http://www.ilo.org/global/statistics-and-databases/standards-and-guidelines/resolutions-adopted-by-international-conferences-of-labour-statisticians/WCMS_230304/lang--en/index.htm

Sporadic or vacation jobs that the person may have engaged in while still in school or university are to be considered as occasional work. However, in the case of a student who has been continuously performing paid work alongside their studies, that experience should be considered as previous employment experience other than occasional work, even if the number of hours was limited (e.g., a student working few hours every weekend during the school-year).

The category 'person has never been in employment' covers persons who have never had employment experience, under the International Labour Organisation (ILO) definition of employment (i.e., those who have never had employment experience in an employment for pay or profit, with at least one hour of work per week). This category should also be used for persons currently not in employment but who only have previous employment experience as defined above.

The category 'person has employment experience limited to occasional work' covers persons who have had employment experience, under the International Labour Organisation (ILO) definition of employment (i.e., those with a previous employment experience in an employment for pay or profit, with at least one hour of work per week), and this experience is limited to occasional work.

The category 'person has employment experience other than occasional work' covers persons who have had employment experience, under the International Labour Organisation (ILO) definition of employment (i.e., those with a previous employment experience in an employment for pay or profit, with at least one hour of work per week), excluding those cases where this experience is limited to occasional work or as a conscript.

PL032: SELF-DEFINED CURRENT ECONOMIC STATUS

Topic and detailed topic: Labour market participation / Main activity status (self-defined)

Variable type: Annual

Unit: All current household members aged 16 years and over

Reference period: Current

Mode of collection: Personal interview (proxy as an exception for persons temporarily away or in incapacity)

In use (period): Yes, since 2009 (new identifier from 2021)

Series' differences: Yes 2009 replies PL030 and in 2021 changed modalities and variable identifier from PL031 to PL032

VALUES AND FORMAT

From 2021 operation onwards (PL032)

- 1 Employed
- 2 Unemployed
- 3 Retired
- 4 Unable to work due to long-standing health problems
- 5 Student, pupil
- 6 Fulfilling domestic tasks
- 7 Compulsory military or civilian service
- 8 Other

Before 2021 (PL031⁵⁴)

- 1 Employee working full-time
- 2 Employee working part-time
- 3 Self-employed working full-time (including family worker)
- 4 Self-employed working part-time (including family worker)
- 5 Unemployed
- 6 Pupil, student, further training, unpaid work experience
- 7 In retirement or in early retirement or has given up business
- 8 Permanently disabled or/and unfit to work
- 9 In compulsory military or community service
- 10 Fulfilling domestic tasks and care responsibilities
- 11 Other inactive person

FLAGS

- 1 Filled
- 1 Missing
- 7 Not applicable (PB010 < 2021)

DESCRIPTION

From 2021 operation onwards, the variable PL032 replaces PL031 where modalities are changed according to standardised social variables. This variable should only be collected from interviewees and information should not be obtained from registers.

The self-declared current 'main activity status': the main status refers to the current situation (situation at the moment of the data collection/interview). The concept of 'current' implies that any definitive changes in

⁽⁵⁴⁾ An agreement was reached during the Living Conditions Working Group meeting in June 2008 that the variable PL030 will be replaced by the variable PL031 with slightly different answering categories in order to harmonise labour variables. In 2010, the LC WG agreed that from the 2011 operation onwards, they would suppress PL030 and retain only PL031.

the activity status should be taken into account. For instance, if a person has lost their job or has retired recently, or the activity status has otherwise changed in a definitive manner, then the situation at the time of the interview should be reported.

More than one activity status can apply to a person but only the most important activity should be reported. Self-perception means the variable must capture how people perceive themselves, not how they meet certain objective criteria. Where more than one status applies to the person, the respondent should select the category that best describes their situation. No criteria for that are specified but it could be determined by the status/activity with the most time spent.

The main activity status is self-assessed by the respondent and the chosen category should appropriately describe how a person mainly perceives themselves. The relevant categories to choose among are predefined in a list (see categories for the variable). The categories are logically, not mutually exclusive, and do not have a hierarchical order. The variable results are very sensitive to the way of implementation, especially question wording and category wording or order.

The information should not be derived, and it should be collected by using a single question.

The category 'compulsory military or civilian service' may not apply in all countries and in this case, it can be dropped. The category 'other' should only be offered to the respondent if they cannot choose from one of the proposed categories. In PAPI it is unavoidable to offer this category right away.

In cases where respondents cannot spontaneously choose one category, particularly when several categories apply to them, the interviewer can help to clarify the categories. A PAPI questionnaire can give explanations (preferably in an annex). Specific proposals, such as which category should be chosen, should not be given. It can be explained if a category is appropriate to be chosen. There are no wrong categories to choose. The response depends on the self-perception of the respondent:

- Respondents can consider themselves being employed irrespective of their official labour market status, working time or kind of income from employment. They can also be looking for another job in parallel. Also, other categories can apply to them as long as they consider employment to be their main activity. Also, persons who would choose another main activity status can also be in employment. For instance, many people who would regard themselves as full-time students or mainly fulfilling domestic tasks can have a job. In that case they can assign themselves to the corresponding category. Respondents helping in the family business, even if it is unpaid, can consider themselves as employed.
- Respondents can see themselves as being unemployed irrespective of an official status or a registration with the public employment agency. Unemployed persons can also have minor jobs while seeking a main job.
- Respondents who are in various forms of vocational education or training that (partly) takes place at the place of employment can consider themselves as being in employment. This also applies to apprentices, as well as paid trainees or interns, who can consider themselves as being in employment, while persons having an unpaid work-based training may assign themselves to the category student, pupil.
- Respondents who mainly perceive themselves as a housewife or househusband can choose the category 'fulfilling domestic tasks' even if they also have a job, receive a pension or are retired. The category 'fulfilling domestic tasks' includes all activities needed to run a private household including the raising of children **and other care responsibilities**.
- Respondents can consider themselves as retired if they receive a pension or if they have finally stopped working or given up their business because of their age or age related health condition. Still, they could work e.g. in a minor job. Persons in early retirement that is not connected to health issues can also choose this category.
- Persons can consider themselves unable to work due to long-standing health problems if they are unable to work due to health reasons or disabilities for a longer, undetermined or permanent time or/and are unfit to work. The response is given based on self-assessment and is independent from the benefit they receive.
- Persons who cannot choose one of the activity status categories can select the category 'other'. These can be e. g. volunteers or mainly inactive persons. Also, these persons could e.g. have a job or fulfil domestic tasks. Respondents on maternity or parental leave can consider themselves either as employed or as fulfilling domestic tasks.

The variable refers to the current status, i.e., no reference period should be mentioned.

The categorisation is solely self-defined and may not be changed due to plausibility checks or for any other reason (corrections/imputations) except by retrieving it again from the respondent.

Suggested question is:

'What is your current economic status?'

Note: The situation at the time of the interview should be reported and the self-declared main activity status is determined on the basis of how most time is spent.

Please choose from the options below:

- 1 *Employed*
- 2 *Unemployed*
- 3 *Retired*
- 4 *Unable to work due to long-standing health problems*
- 5 *Student, pupil*
- 6 *Fulfilling domestic tasks*
- 7 *Compulsory military or civilian service*
- 8 *Other*

PL040A: STATUS IN EMPLOYMENT (MAIN JOB)

Topic and detailed topic: Labour market participation / Main activity status (self-defined)

Variable type: Core Variable/ Annual

Unit: All current household members aged 16 years and over

Reference period: Current

Mode of collection: Personal interview (proxy as an exception for persons temporarily away or in incapacity) or registers

In use (period): Yes, since the first year of the EU-SILC data collection

Series' differences: Yes (2009, 2012)

VALUES AND FORMAT

- 1 Self-employed with employees
- 2 Self-employed without employees
- 3 Employee
- 4 Family worker (unpaid)

FLAGS

- 1 Collected via survey/interview
- 2 Collected from administrative data
- 3 Imputed
- 4 Not possible to establish a main source
- 1 Missing
- 2 Not applicable (PL032 not equal to 1)

DESCRIPTION

This variable refers to the main job, namely the current main job for people at work (PL032 = 1). The variable is based on the International Classification of Status in Employment (ICSE-93).

The variable is part of the standardised variables.

The term job is used in reference to employment. One job is a set of tasks and duties performed for a single economic unit. Persons may have one or more jobs. For employees, each contract can be considered as a separate set of tasks and duties, and consequently as a separate job. Those in self-employment will have as many jobs as the economic units they own or co-own, irrespective of the number of clients served. In cases where the person has several jobs, the main job is the one with the longest hours usually worked, as defined in the international statistical standards on working time.

According to the basic criteria of economic risk and authority underlying the ICSE and focusing on forms of employment relevant in the European context the following statuses are defined:

Self-employed with employees means persons who work for their own business, professional practice or farm to earn a profit from the goods or services produced, and who employ at least one other person. There might be cases when the assignment to a status category is not always straightforward. Below are some examples to facilitate the assignment for particular cases.

This category includes:

- A person who looks after one or more children who are not their own on a private basis and receives a payment for this service should be considered as self-employed, except when they work for a single employer and receive employment rights from that employer. In that case they should be considered as an employee.

- A freelancer should in general be classified as self-employed. However, in situations where a freelancer works for a single employer and receives employment rights from that employer (e.g. holiday pay) they should be classified as an employee.
- A person who gives private lessons should be considered as self-employed if they are directly paid by their students.
- Members of producer co-operatives should be considered as self-employed. These members take part on an equal footing with other members in determining the organisation of production, work, sales and/or investments of the establishment.

Self-employed without employees means persons who work for their own business, professional practice or farm to earn a profit from the goods or services produced, and who do not employ other persons.

This category includes:

- Persons who only engage members of their own family or unpaid trainees should be classified in this category. This includes farmers just using the assistance of members of family.
- If a co-operative has employees (e.g. an accountant) the members of the co-operative should be considered as 'self-employed person without employees' because the co-operative, as an organisation (and not any of its members) is the employer.

Employees means persons who work for a public or private employer based on a written or oral contract and who receive a payment in cash or in kind. This payment in cash or in kind is not directly dependent upon the revenue of the unit for which they work. Members of the armed forces are also included if they are part of the survey target population. Employees normally work under direct supervision of, or according to guidelines set by the employing organisation or enterprise.

- A family member (son or daughter, for example), who is working in the family's farm and receives a regular wage is classified as an employee.
- A person looking after the children of others in their own home is classified as an employee if they are paid to do this by the local authority (or any other public administration) and if they do not take any decision affecting the enterprise (e.g. schedules or number of children) but should be classified as self-employed if they do it privately.
- In case a co-operative has hired workers and these workers have an employment contract that gives them a basic wage (which is not directly dependent upon the revenue of the co-operative), these workers are identified as employees of the co-operative.
- Apprentices or trainees receiving wages should be considered as employees.
- Priests (of any kind of religion) are considered as employees.
- On-call or casual workers are classified as employees or self-employed depending on the specific nature of their employment relationship. A prerequisite for being considered as a self-employed offering work or services is an own business or professional practice.

Family worker (unpaid) means persons who help another member of the family to run a farm or other business, provided they are not considered as employees. Therefore, they may not receive any kind of payment for their work in the family business because then they would be considered as employees.

This category includes:

- Relatives working for a family business or on a family farm without pay. This includes e.g., a son or daughter working for the parents' business or on the parents' farm without pay or a wife who assists her husband, or vice versa, in their business without pay.
- Helping family members does not mean having to live in the same household or on the same site. Also included are relatives living elsewhere but coming to help with the business, e.g. during the harvesting season, without pay if the reference period is within that season.
- If a relative receives pay (including benefits in kind) the employment status should be coded as 'employee'.

Members of producer co-operatives: Members of producer co-operatives should be considered as self-employed if in the co-operative, each member takes part on an equal footing with other members in determining the organisation of production, sales and/or other work of the establishment, the investments and the distribution of the proceeds of the establishment among their members.

In the case of workers hired to work for the co-operative, these workers have an employment contract that gives them a basic wage (which is not directly dependent upon the revenue of the co-operative) and these workers are identified as employees of the co-operative.

Even if the co-operative has employees (e.g. an accountant), the members of the co-operative should be considered as "self-employed without employees" because the co-operative as an organisation (and not any of its members) is the employer.

The category 'not applicable' covers persons not in employment should be marked as Flag '-2'.

Suggested question:

'How would you describe your status in your main job?' *Please mark*

(This question is applicable only for people who are currently working)

- 1 Self-employed with employees
- 2 Self-employed without employees
- 3 Employee
- 4 Family worker (unpaid)

PL040B: STATUS IN EMPLOYMENT (LAST JOB)

Topic and detailed topic: Labour market participation / Main activity status (self-defined)

Variable type: Annual

Unit: All current household members aged 16 years and over

Reference period: Last situation

Mode of collection: Personal interview (proxy as an exception for persons temporarily away or in incapacity) or registers

In use (period): Yes, since the first year of the EU-SILC data collection

Series' differences: Yes (2009, 2012, 2021)

VALUES AND FORMAT

- 1 Self-employed with employees
- 2 Self-employed without employees
- 3 Employee
- 4 Family worker (unpaid)

FLAGS

- 1 Collected via survey/interview
- 2 Collected from administrative data
- 3 Imputed
- 4 Not possible to establish a main source
- 1 Missing
- 2 Not applicable ((PL016 not equal to 3) or (PL032 = 1))

DESCRIPTION

This variable should be collected from respondents who have self-defined current activity status other than employed but have work experience (PL032 not = 1 and PL016 = 3).

Self-employed with employees means persons who work for their own business, professional practice or farm to earn a profit, and who employ at least one other person.

If people working in the business, professional practice or farm, are not paid then they should be considered as being self-employed without employees.

Self-employed without employees means persons who work for their own business, professional practice or farm to earn a profit, and who do not employ any other person.

That said, they may engage members of their own family or apprentices without pay. This category includes farmers working alone or using the help of family members.

If a co-operative has employees (e.g., an accountant) the members of the co-operative should be considered as 'self-employed person without employees' because the co-operative, as an organisation (and not any of its members) is the employer.

This category includes:

- A woman who looks after one or more children that are not her own on a private basis and who receives payment for this service is self-employed.
- A freelancer should be classified as self-employed, although a person who has been regularly retained by a single employer for some time may also be regarded as an employee.

Employee means persons who work for a public or private employer and who receive wages, salaries, fees, gratuities, payment by results or payment in kind. Non-conscripted members of the armed forces are also included.

An employee usually works for an outside employer, but a son or daughter who is working in a parent's firm and receives a regular wage is also classed as an employee.

A person who is looking after children in their own home is classed as an employee if they are paid to do this by the local authority (or any other public administration) and if they do not take any decision affecting the enterprise (e.g. schedules or number of children) but as an self-employed if they does it privately.

In cases where a co-operative has hired workers and these workers have an employment contract that gives them a basic wage (which is not directly dependent upon the revenue of the co-operative), these workers are classed as employees of the co-operative.

Apprentices or trainees receiving wages should be considered as employees.

Priests (of any kind of religion) should be considered as employees.

Persons who are simultaneously working in their own professional practice and for a public or private employer (e.g. doctors with their own cabinet and working in a hospital) should be classed according to the status where they work the longest number of hours.

Family worker means persons who help another member of the family to run an agricultural holding or other business, provided they are not considered as employees.

These family members do not have to live in the same household or on the same site. Also included are relatives living elsewhere but coming to help with the business, e.g., during the harvest season, without pay in money or in kind if the reference period falls within that season.

This category includes:

- A son or daughter working for the parents' business or on the parents' farm without pay.
- A wife who assists her husband in his business, e.g., a haulage contractor, without receiving any pay.

Members of producer co-operatives should be considered as self-employed if in the co-operative, each member takes part on an equal footing with other members in determining the organisation of production, sales and/or other work of the establishment, the investments and the distribution of the proceeds of the establishment among their members.

In the case of co-operative hired workers, these workers have an employment contract that gives them a basic remuneration (which is not directly dependent upon the revenue of the co-operative) and these workers are identified as employees of the co-operative.

Even if the co-operative has employees (e.g., an accountant), the members of the co-operative should be considered as "self-employed without employees" because the co-operative as an institution (and not any of its members) is the employer.

Suggested question:

'How would you describe your status in your last job?' Please mark

(This question don't apply in cases when the person is currently employed or don't have previous working experience (PL016 not equal to 3 and PL032 not equal to 1)).

- 1 *Self-employed with employees*
- 2 *Self-employed without employees*
- 3 *Employee*
- 4 *Family worker (unpaid)*

PL051A: OCCUPATION IN MAIN JOB⁵⁵

Topic and detailed topic: Labour market participation / Elementary job characteristics

Variable type: Core Variable /Annual

Unit: All current household members aged 16 years and over

Reference period: Current

Mode of collection: Personal interview (proxy as an exception for persons temporarily away or in incapacity) or registers

In use (period): New (split as A and B from 2021)

Series' differences: Yes, 2009 (2012)

VALUES AND FORMAT

ISCO Code 08 (2 digits / see Annex: ISCO: International Standard Classification of Occupations)

FLAGS

- 1 Collected via survey/interview
- 2 Collected from administrative data
- 3 Imputed
- 4 Not possible to establish a source
- 1 Missing
- 2 Not applicable (PL032 not equal to 1)
- 7 Not applicable (PB010 < 2021)

DESCRIPTION

This variable is part of the standardised list of social variables.

This variable refers to the main job, namely the current main job for people at work (PL032 = 1). If multiple jobs are held, the main job should be the one in which the greatest number of hours are usually worked. Interviewers, when asking the ISCO code, should refer, if applicable, to the code given for the preceding year(s) in order to avoid too many (and unjustified) changes in the value of this variable from one year to another.

The variable is defined according to the International Standard Classification of Occupations, version 2008 (ISCO-08), up to 4-digit level: <http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/documents/1978984/6037342/ISCO-08.pdf>

It groups or classifies jobs according to the similarities of the tasks and duties undertaken in the job. In the International Labour Organization (ILO) resolution adopting the ISCO-08, occupation is defined as a set of jobs whose main tasks and duties are characterised by a high degree of similarity.

The term job is used in reference to employment. One job is a set of tasks and duties performed for a single economic unit. Persons may have one or several jobs. For employees, each contract can be considered as a separate set of tasks and duties, and consequently as a separate job. Those in self-employment will have as many jobs as the economic units they own or co-own, irrespective of the number of clients served. In cases of multiple job-holding, the main job is that with the longest hours usually worked, as defined in the international statistical standards on working time.

The category 'not applicable' covers persons not in employment marked as Flag '-2'.

The essential information for determining the occupation is usually the job title of the person in employment and a description of the main tasks undertaken in the course of their duties.

If a person carries out two or more tasks for their employer which are so different from each other that they should have different ISCO codes, it is recommended to code it on the most extensive task.

⁵⁵ ISCO-08: To use from the 2011 operation onwards,
see: <http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/documents/1978984/6037342/ISCO-08.pdf>

Persons who carry out a period of training or apprenticeship based on an employment contract should be classified in the occupation corresponding to their employment contract.

Suggested question:

'What is your main occupation in your main job?'

Please write as full a description as possible. If multiple jobs are held or were held, the main job should be the one in which the greatest number of hours usually worked.

- Occupation: _____

PL051B: OCCUPATION (LAST JOB)

Topic and detailed topic: Labour market participation / Elementary job characteristics

Variable type: Annual

Unit: All current household members aged 16 years and over

Reference period: Last situation

Mode of collection: Personal interview (proxy as an exception for persons temporarily away or in incapacity) or registers

In use (period): New (split as A and B from 2021)

Series' differences: No changes

VALUES AND FORMAT

ISCO Code 08 (2 digits / see Annex: ISCO: International Standard Classification of Occupations)

FLAGS

- 1 Collected via survey/interview
- 2 Collected from administrative data
- 3 Imputed
- 4 Not possible to establish a source
- 1 Missing
- 2 Not applicable ((PL016 not equal to 3) or (PL032 = 1))
- 7 Not applicable (PB010 < 2021)

DESCRIPTION

This variable should be collected from respondents who have self-defined current activity status other than employed but have work experience (PL032 not = 1 and PL016 = 3).

If multiple jobs were held, the main job should be the one in which the greatest number of hours are usually worked, the same definition applies to persons who are currently employed.

Interviewers, when asking the ISCO code, should refer, if applicable, to the code given the preceding year(s) in order to avoid too many (and unjustified) changes in the value of this variable from one year to another.

The basis for the classification is the nature of the job itself and the level of skill required. A job is defined as the set of tasks and duties to be performed. Skills are the abilities to carry out the tasks and duties of a job. Skills consist of two dimensions: skill level and domain specialisation. The skill level is linked to the level of educational attainment. The questions needed for the classification by occupation are the job title associated with the main job and a further description of the tasks and duties. For a few occupations, information on the size of workplace (the local unit of activity) is needed). This should be coded according to the ISCO-08 (COM) classification provided in [Eurostat website](#).

Suggested question:

'What is your main occupation in your last job?'

Please write as full a description as possible: Occupation:_____

PL060: NUMBER OF HOURS USUALLY WORKED PER WEEK IN THE MAIN JOB

Topic and detailed topic: Working conditions including working hours and working time arrangements/
Working hours

Variable type: Annual

Unit: All current household members aged 16 years and over

Reference period: Current

Mode of collection: Personal interview (proxy as an exception for persons temporarily away or in incapacity) or registers

In use (period): Yes, since the first year of the EU-SILC data collection

Series' differences: Yes, 2009

VALUES AND FORMAT

1–99 Number of hours

FLAGS

- 1 Collected via survey/interview
- 2 Collected from administrative data
- 3 Imputed
- 4 Not possible to establish a main source
- 1 Missing
- 2 Not applicable (PL032 not equal to 1)
- 6 Hours varying (when an average of over four weeks is not possible)

DESCRIPTION

If the respondent has multiple jobs, the main job is the one in which the most hours are usually worked. Persons who changed job during the reference week should regard the job at the end of the reference week as their main job.

The number of hours corresponds to the number of hours the person normally works in their main job. This covers all hours including extra hours, either paid or unpaid, which the person normally works, but excludes the travel time between the home and the place of work as well as the main meal break (normally taken at midday).

Persons who usually also work at home are asked to include the number of hours they usually work at home. Some persons, particularly self-employed and family workers, may not have usual hours, in the sense that their hours vary considerably from week to week or month to month. When the respondent is unable to provide the number of usual hours for this reason, the average of the hours actually worked per week over the past four weeks is used as a measure of usual hours. Code '-6' is applied to those cases where neither the number of usual hours, nor an average number of hours worked over the past four weeks, can be established. For self-employed people, , usual hours may also include work done at home, such as planning, record-keeping and so on.

In the case of teachers, hours worked should be considered as the hours of teaching, those dedicated to preparation of classes, study, research as well as hours of compulsory attendance in the centre of studies. Apprentices, trainees and other persons in vocational training should exclude the time spent in school or other special training centres.

Suggested question:

'How many hours do you usually work per week in your main job?'

Please note that this question does not include hours worked in your second or third jobs.

Please write the number of hours: _____

PL073: NUMBER OF MONTHS SPENT IN FULL-TIME WORK AS EMPLOYEE

Topic and detailed topic: Labour market participation / Detailed labour market situation

Variable type: Annual

Unit: All current household members aged 16 years and over

Reference period: Income reference period

Mode of collection: Derived

In use (period): Yes, since 2009

Series' differences: No changes

VALUES AND FORMAT

0 -12 Number of months

FLAGS

- | | |
|----|------------------------------------|
| 1 | Collected via survey/interview |
| 2 | Collected from administrative data |
| 3 | Imputed |
| 4 | Not possible to establish a source |
| -1 | Missing |

DESCRIPTION

This variable is derived from calendar activity status. The condition is full-time job (see PL145). Nevertheless, for the selected respondent countries, or when this is not possible, part of the information can be derived (selected respondent 16+) and part of it can be asked through interview (the remain individuals 16+).

The status is self-defined, and the same definitions apply as for the variable 'self-defined current economic status'. If the person combines different part-time jobs as an employee that result in the equivalent hours of a full-time job, the person should consider themselves as an employee working full-time (modality 1). The same holds if the person has a main job as an employee and an additional "small" (in terms of hours) second job as a self-employed person, both jobs being remunerated in what would be considered, together, as the remuneration for a full-time equivalent role.

If more than one type of activity occurs in the same month, priority should be given to economic activity ("main activity: work") over non-economic activity or inactivity.

If the respondent worked, at least two weeks of the month, then the variables PL073 '*Number of months spent at full-time work as employee*'; should be filled.

If more than one activity status applies in the same month, the respondent will select one on the basis of self-assessment. The criteria of most time spent may be useful where applicable.

The self-declared 'main activity status' is self-assessed by the respondent and the chosen category should appropriately describe how a person mainly perceives themselves.

The self-declared main activity status is determined on the basis of how most time is spent, but no criteria have been specified explicitly.

Full-time/part-time: the distinction between full-time and part-time work should be made on the basis of a spontaneous answer provided by the respondent in the calendar activity reported. It is impossible to establish a more exact distinction between part-time and full-time work, due to variations in working hours between countries and also between industry sectors. By checking the answer with the number of hours usually worked, it should be possible to detect and even to correct implausible answers, since part-time work will rarely exceed 35 hours, while full-time work will usually start at about 30 hours.

Work means any work for pay or profit. Pay includes cash payments or 'payment in kind'.

Self-employed persons with a business, farm or professional practice are also considered to be working if one of the following applies:

- A person works in his own business, professional practice or farm for the purpose of earning a profit, even if the enterprise is failing to make a profit.
- A person spends time on the operation of a business, professional practice or farm even if no sales were made, no professional services were rendered, or nothing was actually produced (for example, a farmer who engages in farm maintenance activities; an architect who spends time waiting for clients in their office; a fisherman who repairs his boat or nets for future operations; a person who attends a convention or seminar).
- A person is in the process of setting up a business, farm or professional practice. This includes the buying or installing of equipment and ordering of supplies in preparation for opening a new business.
- An unpaid family worker is said to be working if the work contributes directly to a business, farm or professional practice owned or operated by a related member of the same household.

Seasonal workers: During the off-season, seasonal workers cannot be considered as having a formal attachment to their high-season job because they do not continue to receive a wage from their employer even though they may have an assurance of return to work.

Maternity and paternity leave: maternity leave is first given to the mother (but may include the leave of the father in the case of a transfer of the entitlements) and corresponds to the compulsory period of the leave stipulated by national legislation to ensure that mothers have sufficient rest, before and after childbirth, or for a period that is specified according to national circumstances.

People on maternity and paternity leave should always be considered as working.

The idea of having an additional category in the national questionnaire is seen as good practice.

Parental leave: Parental leave can be taken either by the mother or the father and is the interruption of work in the case of childbirth or bringing up a child of a young age. It corresponds to the period when parents receive "parental leave benefit". People on full-time parental leave should be treated as not working.

Layoffs: A person who is laid off is one whose written or unwritten contract of employment, or activity, has been suspended by the employer for a specified or unspecified period at the end of which the person concerned has a recognised right or recognised expectation to return to work with that employer.

Layoffs are classified as working if they receive ≥50% of their wage or salary from their employer or have an assurance of return to work within a period of three months.

Employee means persons who work for a public or private employer and who receive compensation in the form of wages, salaries, fees, gratuities, payment by results or payment in kind. Non-conscripted members of the armed forces are also included.

An employee is usually working for an outside employer, but a son or daughter, for example, who is working in a parent's firm and receives a regular wage is classified here as an employee.

A woman looking after children in her own home is classified as an employee if she is paid to do this by the local authority (or any other public administration) and if she does not take any decision affecting the enterprise (e.g. schedules or number of children). She is classified as self-employed if she undertakes such work privately.

Apprentices or trainees receiving enumeration should be considered as employees.

Priests (of any kind of religion) are considered as employees.

Persons who are simultaneously working in their own professional practice and for a public or private employer (e.g., doctors with their own practice and working in a hospital) should be classified according to the where they work the greater number of hours.

Are not included months spend as self-employed (full or part time).

Are not included:

- Persons who work in their own business, professional practice or farm to earn a profit.
- Members of producer co-operatives.
- Sales and/or other work of the establishment, the investments and the distribution of the proceeds of the establishment among their members. Persons who help another member of the family run an agricultural holding or other business, provided they are not considered as employees.
- Unpaid voluntary work undertaken for a charity. **A son or daughter working in the parents' business or on the parents' farm without pay.** A wife who assists her husband in his business, e.g., a haulage contractor, without receiving any pay.
- Retirement.
- Pupil, student, further training, unpaid work experience.
- Permanently disabled and/or unfit to work.
- Compulsory military community or service.

- Fulfilling domestic tasks and care responsibilities.
- Other inactive persons.

Note: The total number of months recorded for the respondent in PL073+ PL074+ PL075+ PL076+ PL080+ PL085+ PL086+ PL087+ PL087+PL089+ PL090 cannot exceed 12.

PL074: NUMBER OF MONTHS SPENT IN PART-TIME WORK AS EMPLOYEE

Topic and detailed topic: Labour market participation / Detailed labour market situation

Variable type: Annual

Unit: All current household members aged 16 years and over

Reference period: Income reference period

Mode of collection: Derived

In use (period): Yes, since 2009

Series' differences: No changes

VALUES AND FORMAT

0 -12 Number of months

FLAGS

- 1 Collected via survey/interview
- 2 Collected from administrative data
- 3 Imputed
- 4 Not possible to establish a source
- 1 Missing

DESCRIPTION

This variable can be derived from the calendar of activity.

For the selected respondent countries, or when this is not possible, part of the information can be derived (selected respondent 16+) and part of it can be asked through interview (other household members aged 16+).

The status is self-defined, and the same definitions apply as for the variable 'self-defined current economic status' (PL032). In particular, if the person combines different part-time jobs as an employee leading to an equivalent full-time work, the person should consider themselves as an employee working full-time. The same holds if the person has a main job as an employee and an additional "small" (in terms of hours) second job as a self-employed person, both jobs being remunerated in what would be considered, together, as the remuneration for a full-time equivalent role.

If more than one type of activity occurs in the same month, priority should be given to economic activity ("main activity: work") over non-economic activity and over inactivity. On the basis of this principle, the following rules may be used:

If the respondent worked part-time, at least two weeks of the month, then variables; PL074 'Number of months spent in part-time work as employee' should be filled.

If more than one activity status applies in the same month, the respondent will select one on the basis of self-assessment. The criterion of most time spent may be useful where applicable.

The self-declared 'main activity status': the variable refers to a person's own perception of their current main activity status. The different statuses refer to socially relevant categories including labour market participation, but also consider several categories of social status for persons where employment is not the main activity. It does not apply criteria of a specific concept e.g. of labour market participation as defined by the International Labour Organisation (ILO). The main activity status is self-assessed by the respondent and the chosen category should appropriately describe how a person mainly perceives themselves.

The self-declared main activity status is determined on the basis of how most time is spent, but no criteria have been specified explicitly.

Full-time/part-time: the distinction between full-time and part-time work should be made on the basis of a spontaneous answer provided by the respondent in the calendar activity reported. It is impossible to establish a more exact distinction between part-time and full-time work, due to variations in working hours between countries and also between industry sectors. By checking the answer with the number of hours usually

worked, it should be possible to detect and even to correct implausible answers, since part-time work will rarely exceed 35 hours, while full-time work will usually start at about 30 hours.

Employee: Employees are defined as persons who work for a public or private employer and who receive compensation in the form of wages, salaries, fees, gratuities, payment by results or payment in kind. Non-conscripted members of the armed forces are also included.

An employee is usually working for an outside employer, but a son or daughter, for example, who is working in a parent's firm and receives a regular wage is classified as an employee.

A woman looking after children in her own home is classified as an employee if she is paid to do this by the local authority (or any other public administration) and if she does not take any decision affecting the enterprise (e.g., schedules or number of children). She is classified as self-employed if she undertakes such work privately.

Apprentices or trainees receiving remuneration should be considered as employees.

Priests (of any kind of religion) are considered as employees.

Persons who are simultaneously working in their own professional practice and for a public or private employer (e.g., doctors with their own practice and working in a hospital) should be classified according to the where they work the greater number of hours.

It does not include:

- **Self-employed** means persons who work in their own business, professional practice or farm to earn a profit.
- **Family worker** means persons who help another member of the family run an agricultural holding or other business, provided they are not considered as employees.
- **Retirement, early retirement** means persons who have left their work for reasons of age. Early retirement due to enough seniority is also to be included.
- Pupil, student, further training, unpaid work experience.
- Permanently disabled and/or unfit to work.
- Compulsory military community or service.
- Fulfilling domestic tasks and care responsibilities.
- Other inactive persons.

Note: The total number of months recorded for the respondent in PL073+ PL074+ PL075+ PL076+ PL080+ PL085+ PL086+ PL087+ PL087+PL089+ PL090 cannot exceed 12.

PL075: NUMBER OF MONTHS SPENT IN FULL-TIME WORK AS SELF-EMPLOYED [INCLUDING FAMILY WORKER]

Topic and detailed topic: Labour market participation / Detailed labour market situation

Variable type: Annual

Unit: All current household members aged 16 years and over

Reference period: Income reference period

Mode of collection: Derived

In use (period): Yes, since 2009

Series' differences: No changes

VALUES AND FORMAT

0 -12 Number of months

FLAGS

- 1 Collected via survey/interview
- 2 Collected from administrative data
- 3 Imputed
- 4 Not possible to establish a source
- 1 Missing

DESCRIPTION

This variable can be derived from the calendar of activity.

For the selected respondent countries, or when this is not possible, part of the information can be derived (selected respondent 16+) and part of it can be asked through interview (other household members aged 16+).

The status is self-defined, and the same definitions apply as for the variable 'self-defined current economic status'. In particular, if the person combines different part-time jobs as an employee leading to an equivalent full-time work, the person should consider themselves as an employee working full-time.

If more than one type of activity occurs in the same month, priority should be given to economic activity ("main activity: work") over non-economic activity and over inactivity. On the basis of this principle, the following rules may be used:

If the respondent worked as self-employed, at least two weeks of the month, then PL075 '*Number of months spent in full-time work as self-employed (including family worker)*' and/or PL076 '*Number of months spent in part-time work as self-employed (including family worker)*' should be filled in.

If more than one of the other situations applies in the same month, the respondent should select one on the basis of self-assessment. The criterion of most time spent may be useful where applicable.

The self-declared 'main activity status': this variable refers to a person's own perception of their current main activity status. The different statuses refer to socially relevant categories including labour market participation, but also consider several categories of social status for persons where employment is not the main activity. It does not apply specific criteria e.g., of labour market participation as defined by the International Labour Organisation (ILO). The main activity status is self-assessed by the respondent and the chosen category should appropriately describe how a person mainly perceives themselves.

The self-declared main activity status is determined on the basis of how most time is spent, but no criteria have been specified explicitly.

If the person combines different part-time jobs as an employee that result in the equivalent hours of a full-time job, the person should consider themselves as an employee working full-time (Modality 1). The same holds if the person has a main job as an employee and an additional "small" (in terms of hours) second job as a self-employed person, both jobs being remunerated in what would be considered as the remuneration for a full-time equivalent role.

Work means any work for pay or profit. Pay includes cash payments or 'payment in kind' (payment in goods or services rather than money).

Self-employed persons with a business, farm or professional practice are also considered to be working if one of the following applies:

- A person works in his own business, professional practice or farm to earn a profit, even if the enterprise is failing to make a profit.
- A person spends time on the operation of a business, professional practice or farm even if no sales were made, no professional services were rendered, or nothing was actually produced (for example, a farmer who engages in farm maintenance activities, an architect who spends time waiting for clients in their office, a fisherman who repairs his boat or nets for future operations, a person who attends a convention or seminar).
- A person is in the process of setting up a business, farm or professional practice. This includes the buying or installing of equipment and ordering of supplies in preparation for opening a new business.
- An unpaid family worker is said to be working if the work contributes directly to a business, farm or professional practice owned or operated by a family member of the same household.

Seasonal workers: During the off-season, seasonal workers cannot be considered as having a formal attachment to their high-season job—because they do not continue to receive a wage or salary from their employer even though they may have an assurance of return to work.

Self-employed: Self-employed persons are defined as persons who work in their own business, professional practice or farm to earn a profit.

Members of producer co-operatives should be considered as self-employed if in the co-operative, each member takes part on an equal footing with other members in determining the organisation of production, sales and/or other work of the establishment, the investments and the distribution of the proceeds of the establishment among their members.

Family worker means persons who help another member of the family run an agricultural holding or other business, provided they are not considered as employees.

Helping family members do not have to live in the same household or on the same site. Also included are relatives living elsewhere but coming to help with the business, e.g., during the harvesting season, without pay in money or kind if the reference period lies within that season.

This category includes:

- A son or daughter working in the parents' business or on the parents' farm without pay.
- A wife who assists her husband in his business, e.g., a haulage contractor, without receiving any formal pay.

This category does not include:

- Retired persons.
- Pupil, student.
- Permanently disabled or/and unfit to work.
- Compulsory military community or service.
- Fulfilling domestic tasks.
- Other inactive persons.
- Unemployed

Full-time/part-time: the distinction between full-time and part-time work should be made on the basis of a spontaneous answer provided by the respondent. It is impossible to establish a more exact distinction between part-time and full-time work, due to variations in working hours between countries and also between industry sectors. By checking the answer against the number of hours usually worked, it should be possible to detect and even to correct implausible answers, since part-time work will rarely exceed 35 hours, while full-time work will usually start at about 30 hours.

As mentioned above, if the person combines different part-time jobs as an employee that amount together to the equivalent of full-time work, the person should consider themselves as employee working full-time.

Note: The total number of months recorded for the respondent in PL073+ PL074+ PL075+ PL076+ PL080+ PL085+ PL086+ PL087+ PL087+PL089+ PL090 cannot exceed 12.

PL076: NUMBER OF MONTHS SPENT IN PART-TIME WORK AS SELF-EMPLOYED [INCLUDING FAMILY WORKER]

Topic and detailed topic: Labour market participation / Detailed labour market situation

Variable type: Annual

Unit: All current household members aged 16 years and over

Reference period: Income reference period

Mode of collection: Derived

In use (period): Yes, since 2009

Series' differences: No changes

VALUES AND FORMAT

0 -12 Number of months

FLAGS

- 1 Collected via survey/interview
- 2 Collected from administrative data
- 3 Imputed
- 4 Not possible to establish a source
- 1 Missing

DESCRIPTION

This variable can be derived from the calendar of activity.

For the selected respondent countries, or when this is not possible, part of the information can be derived (selected respondent 16+) and part of it can be asked through interview (other household members aged 16+).

The status is self-defined, and the same definitions apply as for the variable 'self-defined current economic status'. In particular, if the person combines different part-time jobs as an employee leading to an equivalent full-time work, the person should consider themselves as an employee working full-time.

If more than one type of activity occurs in the same month, priority should be given to economic activity ("main activity: work") over non-economic activity and over inactivity. On the basis of this principle, the following rules may be used:

If the respondent worked as self-employed, at least two weeks of the month, PL075 'Number of months spent in full-time work as self-employed (including family worker)' and/or PL076 'Number of months spent in part-time work as self-employed (including family worker)' should be filled in.

If more than one of the other situations applies in the same month, the respondent will select one on the basis of self-assessment. The criterion of most time spent may be useful where applicable.

The target variable captures the person's own perception of their main activity.

Full-time/part-time: the distinction between full-time and part-time work should be made on the basis of a spontaneous answer provided by the respondent. It is impossible to establish a more exact distinction between part-time and full-time work, due to variations in working hours between countries and also between industry sectors. By checking the answer against the number of hours usually worked, it should be possible to detect and even to correct implausible answers, since part-time work will rarely exceed 35 hours, while full-time work will usually start at about 30 hours.

Only part-time and self-employed persons should be considered as PL076.

Self-employed means persons who work for their own business, professional practice or farm to earn a profit.

Members of producer co-operatives should be considered as self-employed if in the co-operative, each member takes part on an equal footing with other members in determining the organisation of production, sales and/or other work of the establishment, the investments and the distribution of the proceeds of the establishment among their members.

Family worker means persons who help another member of the family run an agricultural holding or other

business, provided they are not considered as employees.

Helping family members do not have to live in the same household or on the same site. Also included are relatives living elsewhere but coming to help with the business, e.g. during the harvesting season, without pay in money or kind if the reference period lies within that season.

This category includes:

- A son or daughter working in the parents' business or on the parents' farm without pay.
- A wife who assists her husband in his business, e.g. a haulage contractor, without receiving any formal pay.

This category does not include:

- Retired persons.
- Pupil, student.
- Permanently disabled or/and unfit to work.
- Compulsory military community or service.
- Fulfilling domestic tasks.
- Other inactive persons.
- Unemployed

Note: The total number of months recorded for the respondent in PL073+ PL074+ PL075+ PL076+ PL080+ PL085+ PL086+ PL087+ PL087+PL089+ PL090 cannot exceed 12.

PL080: NUMBER OF MONTHS SPENT IN UNEMPLOYMENT

Topic and detailed topic: Labour market participation / Detailed labour market situation

Variable type: Annual

Unit: All current household members aged 16 years and over

Reference period: Income reference period

Mode of collection: Derived

In use (period): Yes, since the first year of the EU-SILC data collection

Series' differences: Yes, 2009

VALUES AND FORMAT

0 -12 Number of months

FLAGS

1	Collected via survey/interview
2	Collected from administrative data
3	Imputed
4	Not possible to establish a source
-1	Missing

DESCRIPTION

This variable can be derived from the calendar of activity.

For the selected respondent countries, or when this is not possible, part of the information can be derived (selected respondent 16+) and part of it can be asked through interview (other household members aged 16+).

The status is self-defined, and the same definitions apply as for the variable 'self-defined current economic status'

The target variable captures the person's own perception of their main activity. It differs from the ILO concept to the extent that people's own perception of their main status differs from the strict definitions used in the ILO definitions.

Respondents can see themselves as being unemployed irrespective of an official status or a registration with the public employment agency. Unemployed can also have "small" jobs while seeking for a main job.

Early retirement for economic reasons can be included as unemployed according to the respondent's perception i.e., a person in early retirement for economic reasons will be included as unemployed if they classify themselves as being unemployed.

Note: The total number of months recorded for the respondent in PL073+ PL074+ PL075+ PL076+ PL080+ PL085+ PL086+ PL087+ PL087+PL089+ PL090 cannot exceed 12.

PL085: NUMBER OF MONTHS SPENT IN RETIREMENT

Topic and detailed topic: Labour market participation / Detailed labour market situation

Variable type: Annual

Unit: All current household members aged 16 years and over

Reference period: Income reference period

Mode of collection: Derived

In use (period): Yes, since the first year of the EU-SILC data collection

Series' differences: Yes, 2009

VALUES AND FORMAT

0 -12 Number of months

FLAGS

- 1 Collected via survey/interview
- 2 Collected from administrative data
- 3 Imputed
- 4 Not possible to establish a source
- 1 Missing

DESCRIPTION

This variable can be derived from the calendar of activity.

For the selected respondent countries, or when this is not possible, part of the information can be derived (selected respondent 16+) and part of it can be asked through interview (other household members aged 16+).

The status is self-defined, and the same definitions apply as for the variable 'self-defined current economic status'. The target variable captures the person's own perception of their main activity.

Respondents can consider themselves as retired if they receive a pension or if they have finally stopped working or given up their business because of their age or age related health condition. Still, they could work e.g., in a "small" job. Persons in early retirement that is not connected to health issues can also choose this category.

However, early retirement due to economic reasons is classified according to the respondent's feeling, i.e., a person in early retirement for economic reasons will be included here only if they classify themselves as being retired.

If early retirement for economic reasons and according to the respondent's perception, they include themselves as unemployed then the early retirement for economic reasons should be included as unemployed if they classify themselves as being unemployed.

If more than one of the other situations applies in the same month, the respondent should select one on the basis of self-assessment. The criterion of most time spent may be useful where applicable.

The self-declared main activity status is determined on the basis of how most time is spent, but no criteria have been specified explicitly.

If more than one type of activity occurs in the same month, priority should be given to economic activity ("main activity: work") over non-economic activity and over inactivity.

Note: The total number of months recorded for the respondent in PL073+ PL074+ PL075+ PL076+ PL080+ PL085+ PL086+ PL087+ PL087+PL089+ PL090 cannot exceed 12.

PL086: NUMBER OF MONTHS UNABLE TO WORK DUE TO LONG-STANDING HEALTH PROBLEMS

Topic and detailed topic: Labour market participation / Detailed labour market situation

Variable type: Annual

Unit: All current household members aged 16 years and over

Reference period: Income reference period

Mode of collection: Derived

In use (period): Yes, since 2009

Series' differences: No changes

VALUES AND FORMAT

0 -12 Number of months

FLAGS

- 1 Collected via survey/interview
- 2 Collected from administrative data
- 3 Imputed
- 4 Not possible to establish a source
- 1 Missing

DESCRIPTION

This variable can be derived from the calendar of activity.

For the selected respondent countries, or when this is not possible, part of the information can be derived (selected respondent 16+) and part of it can be asked through interview (other household members aged 16+).

The status is self-defined, and the same definitions apply as for the variable 'self-defined current economic status'.

Persons can consider themselves unable to work due to long-standing health problems if they are unable to work due to health reasons or disabilities for a longer, undetermined or permanent time and/or are unfit to work. The response is given based on self-assessment and is independent from the benefit they receive. Persons who have not reached retirement age but are unable to work due to health reasons or disabilities for a longer or undetermined time can choose based on self-assessment, the category unable to work due to long-standing health problems. Persons who are in early retirement due to health reasons can choose this category based on self-assessment if they would not rather consider themselves as retired.

If more than one of the other situations applies in the same month, the respondent should select one on the basis of self-assessment. The criterion of most time spent may be useful where applicable.

If more than one type of activity occurs in the same month, priority should be given to economic activity ("main activity: work") over non-economic activity and over inactivity.

Note: The total number of months recorded for the respondent in PL073+ PL074+ PL075+ PL076+ PL080+ PL085+ PL086+ PL087+ PL087+PL089+ PL090 cannot exceed 12.

PL087: NUMBER OF MONTHS SPENT STUDYING

Topic and detailed topic: Labour market participation / Detailed labour market situation

Variable type: Annual

Unit: All current household members aged 16 years and over

Reference period: Income reference period

Mode of collection: Derived

In use (period): Yes, since the first year of the EU-SILC data collection

Series' differences: Yes, 2009

VALUES AND FORMAT

0 -12 Number of months

FLAGS

- 1 Collected via survey/interview
- 2 Collected from administrative data
- 3 Imputed
- 4 Not possible to establish a source
- 1 Missing

DESCRIPTION

This variable can be derived from the calendar of activity.

For the selected respondent countries, or when this is not possible, part of the information can be derived (selected respondent 16+) and part of it can be asked through interview (other household members aged 16+).

The status is self-defined, and the same definitions apply as for the variable 'self-defined current economic status'.

Respondents who are in various forms of vocational education or training that (partly) takes place at the work site can consider themselves as being in employment. This also applies to apprentices, as well as paid trainees or interns, who can consider themselves as being in employment, while persons having an unpaid work-based training may assign themselves to the category "student/pupil".

If more than one of the other situations applies in the same month, the respondent should select one on the basis of self-assessment. The criterion of most time spent may be useful where applicable.

If more than one type of activity occurs in the same month, priority should be given to economic activity ("main activity: work") over non-economic activity and over inactivity.

Note: The total number of months recorded for the respondent in PL073+ PL074+ PL075+ PL076+ PL080+ PL085+ PL086+ PL087+ PL087+PL089+ PL090 cannot exceed 12.

PL088: NUMBER OF MONTHS SPENT IN COMPULSORY MILITARY SERVICE

Topic and detailed topic: Labour market participation / Detailed labour market situation

Variable type: Annual

Unit: All current household members aged 16 years and over

Reference period: Income reference period

Mode of collection: Derived

In use (period): Yes, since 2009

Series' differences: No changes

VALUES AND FORMAT

0 -12 Number of months

FLAGS

1	Collected via survey/interview
2	Collected from administrative data
3	Imputed
4	Not possible to establish a source
-1	Missing
-5	Not applicable (this concept is not used in the country)

DESCRIPTION

This variable can be derived from the activity calendar.

For the selected respondent countries, or when this is not possible, part of the information can be derived (selected respondent 16+) and part of it can be asked through interview (other household members aged 16+).

The status is self-defined, and the same definitions apply as for the variable 'self-defined current economic status'.

Persons being part of military service during the income reference period should record the number of months.

If a person has not reached the age of being involved in the military service, the value is '0' and likewise if a person has reached the age when the military service is no longer applicable.

If more than one of the other situations applies in the same month, the respondent should select one on the basis of self-assessment. The criterion of most time spent may be useful where applicable.

If more than one type of activity occurs in the same month, priority should be given to economic activity ("main activity: work") over non-economic activity and over inactivity.

Note: The total number of months recorded for the respondent in PL073+ PL074+ PL075+ PL076+ PL080+ PL085+ PL086+ PL087+ PL087+PL089+ PL090 cannot exceed 12.

PL089: NUMBER OF MONTHS SPENT FULFILLING DOMESTIC TASKS

Topic and detailed topic: Labour market participation / Detailed labour market situation

Variable type: Annual

Unit: All current household members aged 16 years and over

Reference period: Income reference period

Mode of collection: Derived

In use (period): Yes, since 2009

Series' differences: No changes

VALUES AND FORMAT

0 -12 Number of months

FLAGS

- | | |
|----|------------------------------------|
| 1 | Collected via survey/interview |
| 2 | Collected from administrative data |
| 3 | Imputed |
| 4 | Not possible to establish a source |
| -1 | Missing |

DESCRIPTION

This variable can be derived from the calendar of activity.

For the selected respondent countries, or when this is not possible, part of the information can be derived (selected respondent 16+) and part of it can be asked through interview (other household members aged 16+).

The status is self-defined, and the same definitions apply as for the variable 'self-defined current economic status' (PL032).

The target variable captures the person's own perception of their main activity. It differs from the ILO concept to the extent that people's own perception of their main status differs from the strict definitions used in the ILO definitions. If more than one of the other situations applies in the same month, the respondent should select one on the basis of self-assessment. The criterion of most time spent may be useful where applicable.

If more than one type of activity occurs in the same month, priority should be given to economic activity ("main activity: work") over non-economic activity and over inactivity.

If more than one of the other situations apply in the same month, the respondent should select one on the basis of self-assessment. The criterion of most time spent may be useful where applicable.

The category 'fulfilling domestic tasks' includes all activities needed to run a private household including the raising of children.

Note: The total number of months recorded for the respondent in PL073+ PL074+ PL075+ PL076+ PL080+ PL085+ PL086+ PL087+ PL089+ PL090 cannot exceed 12.

PL090: NUMBER OF MONTHS SPENT IN OTHER INACTIVITY

Topic and detailed topic: Labour market participation / Detailed labour market situation

Variable type: Annual

Unit: All current household members aged 16 years and over

Reference period: Income reference period

Mode of collection: Derived

In use (period): Yes, since the first year of the EU-SILC data collection

Series' differences: Yes, 2009

VALUES AND FORMAT

0 -12 Number of months

FLAGS

- | | |
|----|------------------------------------|
| 1 | Collected via survey/interview |
| 2 | Collected from administrative data |
| 3 | Imputed |
| 4 | Not possible to establish a source |
| -1 | Missing |

DESCRIPTION

This variable can be derived from the calendar of activity.

For the selected respondent countries, or when this is not possible, part of the information can be derived (selected respondent 16+) and part of it can be asked through interview (other household members aged 16+).

The status is self-defined, and the same definitions apply as for the variable '*self-defined current economic status*' (PL032).

Persons who cannot choose one of the activity status categories can select the category 'other'. These can be volunteers or mainly inactive persons. Also, these persons could have a job or fulfil domestic tasks.

If more than one of the other situations applies in the same month, the respondent should select one on the basis of self-assessment. The criterion of most time spent may be useful where applicable.

If more than one type of activity occurs in the same month, priority should be given to economic activity ("main activity: work") over non-economic activity and over inactivity.

Note: The total number of months recorded for the respondent in PL073+ PL074+ PL075+ PL076+ PL080+ PL085+ PL086+ PL087+ PL087+PL089+ PL090 cannot exceed 12.

PL100: TOTAL NUMBER OF HOURS PER WEEK USUALLY WORKED IN THE SECOND, THIRD,...JOBS

Topic and detailed topic: Working conditions including working hours and working time arrangements/
Working hours

Variable type: Annual

Unit: All current household members aged 16 years and over

Reference period: Current

Mode of collection: Personal interview (proxy as an exception for persons temporarily away or in incapacity) or registers

In use (period): Yes, since the first year of the EU-SILC data collection

Series' differences: Yes, 2009

VALUES AND FORMAT

1–99 Number of hours

FLAGS

- 1 Collected via survey/interview
- 2 Collected from administrative data
- 3 Imputed
- 4 Not possible to establish a source
- 1 Missing
- 2 Not applicable (PL032 not equal to 1)
- 4 Not applicable (Not second, third...job)
- 6 Hours varying (when an average for over four weeks is not possible)

DESCRIPTION

If multiple jobs are held, the number of hours usually worked in the second, third (and more) jobs should be recorded.

For the number of hours usually worked per week in the main job, see PL060.

Suggested question:

'How many hours do you usually work per week in your second and third (and subsequent) jobs?'

Please note that this question includes hours of work in your second, third jobs if you have one beside your main one. This covers all hours including extra hours, either paid or unpaid, which you normally work, but it excludes the travel time between the home and the place of work as well as the main meal break (normally taken at midday).

PL111A: ECONOMIC ACTIVITY OF THE LOCAL UNIT FOR THE MAIN JOB

Topic and detailed topic: Labour market participation / Elementary job characteristics

Variable type: Core variable/Annual

Unit: All current household members aged 16 years and over or selected respondent (where applicable)

Reference period: Current

Mode of collection: Personal interview (proxy as an exception for persons temporarily away or in incapacity) or registers

In use (period): Yes, since 2008 (split as A and B from 2021)

Series' differences: Yes, 2009 (with the changes of PL030 to PL031) and 2021 with the change of PL031 to PL032

VALUES AND FORMAT

NACE Rev.2 Code (2 digits / See Annex: NACE – Statistical Classification of Economic Activities)⁵⁶

FLAGS

- | | |
|----|-------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1 | Collected via survey/interview |
| 2 | Collected from administrative data |
| 3 | Imputed |
| 4 | Not possible to establish a source |
| -1 | Missing |
| -2 | Not applicable (PL032 not equal to 1) |
| -3 | Not applicable (Non-selected respondent (RB245 equal to 3)) |
| -7 | Not applicable (PB010 < 2021) |

DESCRIPTION

This variable is part of the standardised variable list of social variables. From the 2008 operation onwards, the classification NACE Rev.2 should be used⁵⁷.

The variable is defined according to the Statistical Classification of Economic Activities (Nomenclature statistique des activités économiques dans la Communauté européenne, NACE) Rev. 2. It determines the economic sector or kind of economic activity of the local unit in which the person's job is located.

The local unit is an enterprise or part thereof (e. g. a workshop, factory, warehouse, office, mine or depot) situated in a geographically identified place. At or from this place economic activity is carried out for which one or more persons work (even if only part-time) for one and the same enterprise (Council Regulation n°696/93).

The variable refers to the main job of a person in employment.

The term job is used in reference to employment. One job is a set of tasks and duties performed for a single economic unit. Persons may have one or several jobs. For employees, each contract can be considered as a separate set of tasks and duties, and consequently as a separate job. Those in self-employment will have as many jobs as the economic units they own or co-own, irrespective of the number of clients served. In cases of multiple job-holding, the main job is that with the longest hours usually worked, as defined in the international statistical standards on working time.

The category 'not applicable' covers persons not in employment included in Flag '-2'.

⁵⁶ <https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/nace>

⁵⁷ Agreement during the Living Conditions Working Group meeting in June 2008 and Commission Regulation (EC) N° 973/2007 of 20 August 2007 amending certain EC Regulations on specific statistical domains implementing the statistical classification of economic activities NACE Revision 2.

There are mainly two possible approaches (questions) to identify the economic activity of the local unit. First, the respondent is asked for the name and address of the firm where they hold their main job, if this can be linked to a database of all firms in a country like a Statistical Business Register (SBR). Second, the respondent is asked to describe the economic activity and the kind of products or services supplied by the firm where they work.

If the local unit has more than one economic activity, the dominant one should be recorded. The ideal measure for determining the dominant activity would be the number of employees for the different activities, rather than more economic concepts like added value or turnover.

If a person works in more than one place (transport, construction, maintenance, surveillance, itinerant work, etc.) or at home, or in the customer's place (e.g., for surveillance, security, cleaning), the local unit is taken to be the place from where instructions emanate or from where the work is organised.

The economic activity of the local unit for persons with a contract with a temporary employment agency should be coded as the activity of the local unit where they actually work and not in the industry of the agency which employs them.

Suggested question:

'What is the main activity of the business/organisation where you work your main job?'

PL111B: ECONOMIC ACTIVITY OF THE LOCAL UNIT (LAST JOB)

Topic and detailed topic: Labour market participation / Elementary job characteristics

Variable type: Annual

Unit: All current household members aged 16 years and over or selected respondent (where applicable) in working age who have previous work experience

Reference period: Last situation

Mode of collection: Personal interview (proxy as an exception for persons temporarily away or in incapacity) or registers

In use (period): From 2021 (split as A and B from 2021)

Series' differences: No changes

VALUES AND FORMAT

NACE Rev.2 Code (2 digits / See Annex: NACE - Statistical Classification of Economic Activities)⁵⁸¹

FLAGS

- | | |
|----|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1 | Collected via survey/interview |
| 2 | Collected from administrative data |
| 3 | Imputed |
| 4 | Not possible to establish a source |
| -1 | Missing |
| -2 | Not applicable ((PL016 not equal to 3) or (PL032 = 1) or respondent not in working age) |
| -3 | Not applicable (Non-selected respondent (RB245 equal to 3)) |
| -7 | Not applicable (PB010 < 2021) |

DESCRIPTION

The variable is defined according to the Statistical Classification of Economic Activities (Nomenclature statistique des activités économiques dans la Communauté européenne, NACE) Rev. 2. It determines the economic sector or kind of economic activity of the local unit in which the person's job is located.

The local unit is an enterprise or part thereof (e. g. a workshop, factory, warehouse, office, mine or depot) situated in a geographically identified place. At or from this place economic activity is carried out for which one or more persons work (even if only part-time) for one and the same enterprise (Council Regulation n°696/93).

The term job is used in reference to employment. One job is a set of tasks and duties performed for a single economic unit. Persons may have one or several jobs. For employees, each contract can be considered as a separate set of tasks and duties, and consequently as a separate job. Those in self-employment will have as many jobs as the economic units they own or co-own, irrespective of the number of clients served. In cases of multiple job-holding, the main job is that with the longest hours usually worked, as defined in the international statistical standards on working time.

The economic activity of the local unit of the last job for respondents who are currently not working: this variable refers to the last main job. If multiple jobs are held, the main job should be the one with the greatest number of hours usually worked in the last working experience for persons currently not working.

Two types of questions can be used to obtain data on economic activity. The first type of question consists of the name and the address of the firm where a person was working. The second type of question asks the respondent to describe the economic activity and the kind of products or services supplied by the firm where

⁵⁸ <https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/nace>

they worked.

In the first type of question, the name and address of the firm allows the survey responses to be linked with a database of all firms in a country, the statistical Business Register.

The variable refers to all current household members aged 16 and over or selected respondent (where applies) of working age who have self-defined current activity status other than employed but have work experience (PL032 not = 1 and PL016 = 3). For the purpose of this variable working age population will include persons aged 16-74.

It should be collected only from persons within that working age in order to limit the burden.

PL141: PERMANENCY OF MAIN JOB

Topic and detailed topic: Labour market participation / Duration of contract

Variable type: Core Variables/Annual

Unit: All current household members aged 16 years and over or selected respondent (where applicable)

Reference period: Current

Mode of collection: Personal interview (proxy as an exception for persons temporarily away or in incapacity) or registers

In use (period): Yes, since the first year of the EU-SILC data collection (new identifier from 2021)

Series' differences: Yes, 2021 (PL140 replaced by PL141)

VALUES AND FORMAT

From 2021 onwards

- 11 Fixed-term written contract
- 12 Fixed-term verbal contract
- 21 Permanent written contract
- 22 Permanent verbal contract

Before 2021

- 1 Permanent job/work contract of unlimited duration
- 2 Temporary job/work contract of limited duration

FLAGS

- 1 Collected via survey/interview
- 2 Collected from administrative data
- 3 Imputed
- 4 Not possible to establish a source
- 1 Missing
- 2 Not applicable (PL040A not equal to 3)
- 3 Not applicable (Non-selected respondent (RB245 equal to 3))
- 7 Not applicable (PB010 < 2021)

DESCRIPTION

The variable is part of the standardised variables.

The variable refers to the current job if PL040A=3 "Employee".

This question is addressed only to employees.

The variable distinguishes whether the contract of the main job has a limited duration (i.e., the job will terminate after a predefined period), or is a permanent contract without a fixed end. The variable refers to the main job. What counts is the contractual (or the informal or verbal arrangement) arrangement of the employment relationship, and not the expectation that the respondent might have to lose the job, their plan to leave it, their wish to stay or the probability to stay there permanently.

Persons may have one or several jobs. For employees, each contract can be considered as a separate set of tasks and duties, and consequently as a separate job. In cases of holding multiple jobs, the main job is the one with the longest hours usually worked, as defined in the international statistical standards on working time.

A job with a fixed-term contract or agreement that will terminate either after a period of time determined in advance (by a known date), or after a period not known in advance, but nevertheless defined by objective criteria, such as the completion of an assignment or the period of absence of an employee temporarily replaced.

A job with a contract or agreement that has no such predefined end is counted as permanent.

The category 'not applicable' covers persons not in employment and persons in employment who are not employees should be marked as Flag '-2'.

The operational criteria for defining informal (without written agreement/contract) jobs of employees should be determined according to national circumstances and data availability.

Seasonal workers are counted as having a fixed-term contract, as well as persons having a contract for a probationary period.

For temporary employment agency workers, the categorisation depends on the type of contract with the employment agency. They are counted as having a permanent job only if there is a work contract of unlimited duration with the employment agency.

If the respondent has several jobs, the main job is the one where the respondent usually works the most hours.

Suggested question:

'What type of contract do you have for your main job?'

PL145: FULL OR PART-TIME MAIN JOB (SELF-DEFINED)

Topic and detailed topic: Labour market participation / Elementary job characteristics

Variable type: Core Variable/Annual

Unit: All current household members aged 16 and over

Reference period: Current

Mode of collection: Personal interview (proxy as an exception for persons temporarily away or in incapacity) or registers

In use (period): From 2021

Series' differences: No changes

VALUES AND FORMAT

- | | |
|---|---------------|
| 1 | Full-time job |
| 2 | Part-time job |

FLAGS

- | | |
|----|---------------------------------------|
| 1 | Collected via survey/interview |
| 2 | Collected from administrative data |
| 3 | Imputed |
| 4 | Not possible to establish a source |
| -1 | Missing |
| -2 | Not applicable (PL032 not equal to 1) |
| -7 | Not applicable (PB010 < 2021) |

DESCRIPTION

The variable is one of the standardised variables.

The variable describes the usual time-involvement in the main job of a person in employment, based on the person's own perception (i.e., self-defined) of the usual hours worked in the main job.

If the respondent has several jobs, the main job is the one where the respondent usually works the most hours.

The variable refers to the main job of a person in employment. This main job can be a full-time job or a part-time job. The distinction should be based on the respondent's own perception referring to the usual hours worked in the main job. The distinction between a full-time and part-time job should be made on the basis of the self-assessment given by the respondent. If this answer does not come spontaneously from the respondent, the following guidance can be given:

A person in a part-time job works less than a comparable full-time worker having a job in the same occupation and in the same local unit. For persons who cannot compare working hours because they are working alone, the benchmark is the group of people who work in the same occupation and the same industry sector.

A long reference period means at least four weeks and ideally three months. Weeks with absences due to holidays, leaves or strikes should not be taken into account. In case of very irregular working hours or a job that has just been started, an average regarding the last four weeks or contractual hours can be used as a proxy.

Working hours include (1) the time spent at the workplace, meaning the place where work tasks and duties are normally carried out, and (2) the time used for carrying out work tasks outside the workplace even if they are not directly paid. This includes the work of teachers outside the classroom. Only the hours of the main job are counted.

On-call time is only counted if it is spent at the workplace or implies high restrictions on the person in employment. The main meal break is not counted as working time even if spent at the workplace. Travelling time for business trips is counted but not commuting time. Training time is counted as working time if it is

within working hours, required by the employer or directly connected to the main job. Absences during working time for personal reasons are not to be counted as working time. Farmer's working time for own use production is not counted as working time.

PL150: SUPERVISORY RESPONSIBILITY IN THE MAIN JOB

Topic and detailed topic: Labour market participation / Supervisory responsibilities

Variable type: Annual

Unit: All current household members aged 16 years and over or selected respondent (where applicable)

Reference period: Current

Mode of collection: Personal interview (proxy as an exception for persons temporarily away or in incapacity) or registers

In use (period): Yes, since the first year of the EU-SILC data collection

Series' differences: No changes

VALUES AND FORMAT

- 1 Yes
- 2 No

FLAGS

- 1 Collected via survey/interview
- 2 Collected from administrative data
- 3 Imputed
- 4 Not possible to establish a source
- 1 Missing
- 2 Not applicable (PL040A not equal to 3)
- 3 Not applicable (Non-selected respondent (RB245 equal to 3))

DESCRIPTION

The variable is one of the standardised variables.

Supervisory responsibility includes the formal responsibility for supervising a group of other employees (other than apprentices and trainees), whom the respondent supervises directly, sometimes when doing some of the work that he or she supervises. It implies that the supervisor or foreman takes charge of the work, directs the work and sees that it is properly conducted. A person is considered to have supervisory responsibilities when they formally supervise the work of at least one (other) person. Corresponding responsibilities toward apprentices and trainees do not count as supervision. Neither does mere quality control (check output of services but not the work produced by other persons) or consultancy.

The variable refers to the main job of a person in employment who is an employee.

The usual situation should be considered (and not the situation during the reference period only). Persons having supervisory responsibilities only because they are temporarily replacing an absent superior should not be considered as having supervisory responsibilities. The definition 'temporarily' here is left to the respondent.

In some cases, the person is combining supervising responsibilities with other functions. Even if the supervising responsibilities only constitute a part of their job, they should be considered as employees with supervisory responsibilities (answering category 'yes').

Members of groups with collective responsibility (groups where there is a rotating leadership in a continuous way taking charge of the work of other employees, directing their work and seeing that is satisfactorily carried out) should be considered as having supervisory responsibilities.

Suggested question:

'Do you supervise the work of other employees in your main job?' Yes, No

PL200: NUMBER OF YEARS SPENT IN PAID WORK [AS EMPLOYEE OR SELF-EMPLOYED]

Topic and detailed topic: Job tenure, work biography and previous work experience / Previous work experience

Variable type: Annual

Unit: All current household members aged 16 years and over or selected respondent (where applicable)

Reference period: Working life

Mode of collection: Personal interview (proxy as an exception for persons temporarily away or in incapacity) or registers

In use (period): Yes, since the first year of the EU-SILC data collection

Series' differences: No changes

VALUES AND FORMAT

0-65 Number of years

FLAGS

- 1 Collected via survey/interview
- 2 Collected from administrative data
- 3 Imputed
- 4 Not possible to establish a source
- 1 Missing
- 2 Not applicable (PL016 not equal to 3 and PL032 not equal to 1)
- 3 Not applicable (Non-selected respondent (RB245 equal to 3))

DESCRIPTION

The variable provides a summary measure of the labour force experience of the person.

This covers the number of years since the respondent started their first regular job, that they have spent at work, whether as an employee or self-employed.

When a person had a job, but was temporarily absent because of maternity leave, injury or temporary disability, slack work for technical or economic reasons, the related period is to be taken into account when computing the number of years spent in paid work.

At work: is self-defined. In cases where there is doubt, such as when the person spent a number of years working on a part-time basis, the person's own perception of whether their main activity was 'at work' or something else should be taken. If a person retires and continues to have a paid work at the same time, this time period should only be taken into account if the person declares themselves as working. If this person considers themselves as retired, then the number of years spent in paid work stops with the retirement of the person.

Vacation jobs taken by students, from which they return to studies or to other non-work situations are not taken into account, as well as any other casual job undertaken from time to time. Part-time jobs that the person may have engaged in while still in school or university are not included. However, if the person works or worked in formal regular work, during their studies, this work should be considered.

Suggested question:

'How many years did you spend in a regular paid job excluding periods of inactivity (unemployment, training....)?'

(When temporarily absent from a job because of maternity leave, injury or temporary disability, slack work for technical or economic reasons, ... the related period is to be taken into account when computing the number of years spent in paid work).

Please write the number of years: _____

PL211A: MAIN ACTIVITY IN JANUARY

Topic and detailed topic: Working conditions including working hours and working time arrangements / Calendar of activities

Variable type: Annual

Unit: All current household members aged 16 years and over or selected respondent (where applicable)

Reference period: Income reference period

Mode of collection: Personal interview (proxy as an exception for persons temporarily away or in incapacity) or registers

In use (period): Yes, since 2009

Series' differences: No changes

VALUES AND FORMAT

- 1 Employee working full-time
- 2 Employee working part-time
- 3 Self-employed working full-time (including family worker)
- 4 Self-employed working part-time (including family worker)
- 5 Unemployed
- 6 Student, pupil
- 7 Retired
- 8 Unable to work due to long-standing health problems
- 9 Compulsory military or civilian service
- 10 Fulfilling domestic tasks
- 11 Other

FLAGS

- 1 Collected via survey/interview
- 2 Collected from administrative data
- 3 Imputed
- 4 Not possible to establish a source
- 1 Missing
- 3 Not applicable (Non-selected respondent (RB245 equal to 3))

DESCRIPTION

The variable replaces, from the 2009 operation onwards the variable PL210⁵⁹.

The self-declared current 'main activity status': the concept of 'current' implies that any definitive changes in the activity situation are taken into account. For instance, if a person has lost a job or has retired recently, or the activity status has otherwise changed in a definitive manner, then the situation as of the time of the interview should be reported. In this sense, 'current' overrides any concept of averaging over any specific reference period.

The target variable captures the person's own perception of their main activity at present. It differs from the ILO concept to the extent that people's own perception of their main status differs from the strict definitions used in the ILO definitions. For instance, many people who would regard themselves as full-time students or homemakers may be classified as ILO-employed if they have a part-time job. Similarly, some people who consider themselves 'unemployed' may not meet the strict ILO criteria of taking active steps to find work and being immediately available.

The self-declared main activity status is determined on the basis of how most time is spent, but no criteria

⁵⁹ An agreement was made during the Living Conditions Working Group (WG) meeting in June 2008 that the variables PL210 will be replaced by the variable PL211 with slightly different labelling in order to harmonise labour variables. In 2010, the LC WG agreed to suppress PL210 and to keep only PL211 from the 2011 operation onwards.

have been specified explicitly.

If the person combines different part-time jobs as an employee that result in the equivalent hours of a full-time job, the person should consider themselves as an employee working full-time (code 1 should be ticked for the month).

If more than one type of activity occurs in the same month, priority should be given to economic activity ("main activity: work") over non-economic activity and over inactivity. On the basis of this principle, the following rules may be used:

If the respondent worked, at least during two weeks of the month, then code 1, 2, 3 or 4 should be ticked for the month.

If more than one of the other codes apply in the same month, the respondent should select one on the basis of self-assessment. The criterion of most time spent may be useful where applicable.

- Respondents can consider themselves being employed irrespective of their official labour market status, working time or kind of income from employment. They can also be looking for another job in parallel. Also, other categories can apply to them as long as they consider employment to be their main activity. That said, persons who would choose another main activity status can also be in employment. For instance, many people who would regard themselves as full-time students or mainly fulfilling domestic tasks can have a job. In that case they can assign themselves to the corresponding category. Respondents helping in the family business, even if it is unpaid, can consider themselves as employed.
- Respondents can see themselves as being unemployed irrespective of an official status or a registration with the public employment agency. Unemployed can also have minor jobs while seeking for a main job.
- Respondents who are in various forms of vocational education or training that (partly) takes place at the work site can consider themselves as being in employment. This also applies to apprentices, as well as paid trainees or interns, who can consider themselves as being in employment, while persons having an unpaid work-based training may assign themselves to the category student/pupil.
- The category 'fulfilling domestic tasks' includes all activities needed to run a private household including the raising of children.
- Respondents can consider themselves as retired if they receive a pension or if they have finally stopped working or given up their business because of their age or age related health condition. Still, they could work in a minor job. Persons in early retirement that is not connected to health issues can also choose this category.
- Persons can consider themselves unable to work due to long-standing health problems if they are unable to work due to health reasons or disabilities for a longer, undetermined or permanent time or/and unfit to work. The response is given based on self-assessment and is independent from the benefit they receive.
- Persons who cannot choose one of the presented activity status categories can select the category 'other'. These can be volunteers or mainly inactive persons. Also, these persons could have a job or fulfil domestic tasks.
- Respondents on maternity or parental leave can consider themselves either as employed or as fulfilling domestic tasks.

PL211B: MAIN ACTIVITY IN FEBRUARY

Topic and detailed topic: Working conditions including working hours and working time arrangements / Calendar of activities

Variable type: Annual

Unit: All current household members aged 16 years and over or selected respondent (where applicable)

Reference period: Income reference period

Mode of collection: Personal interview (proxy as an exception for persons temporarily away or in incapacity) or registers

In use (period): Yes, since 2009

Series' differences: No changes

VALUES AND FORMAT

- 1 Employee working full-time
- 2 Employee working part-time
- 3 Self-employed working full-time (including family worker)
- 4 Self-employed working part-time (including family worker)
- 5 Unemployed
- 6 Student, pupil
- 7 Retired
- 8 Unable to work due to long-standing health problems
- 9 Compulsory military or civilian service
- 10 Fulfilling domestic tasks
- 11 Other

FLAGS

- 1 Collected via survey/interview
- 2 Collected from administrative data
- 3 Imputed
- 4 Not possible to establish a source
- 1 Missing
- 3 Not applicable (Non-selected respondent (RB245 equal to 3))

DESCRIPTION

The variable replaces, from the 2009 operation onwards the variable PL210.

The self-declared current 'main activity status': the concept of 'current' implies that any definitive changes in the activity situation are taken into account. For instance, if a person has lost a job or has retired recently, or the activity status has otherwise changed in a definitive manner, then the situation as of the time of the interview should be reported. In this sense, 'current' overrides any concept of averaging over any specific reference period.

The target variable captures the person's own perception of their main activity at present. It differs from the ILO concept to the extent that people's own perception of their main status differs from the strict definitions used in the ILO definitions.

The self-declared main activity status is determined on the basis of how most time is spent, but no criteria have been specified explicitly.

If the person combines different part-time jobs as an employee that result in the equivalent hours of a full-time job, the person should consider themselves as an employee working full-time (code 1 should be ticked for the month).

If more than one type of activity occur in the same month, priority should be given to economic activity ("main activity: work") over non-economic activity and over inactivity. On the basis of this principle, the following rules may be used:

If the respondent worked, at least during two weeks of the month, then code 1, 2, 3 or 4 should be ticked for

the month.

If more than one of the other codes apply in the same month, the respondent should select one on the basis of self-assessment. The criterion of most time spent may be useful where applicable.

- Respondents can consider themselves being employed irrespective of their official labour market status, working time or kind of income from employment. They can also be looking for another job in parallel. Also, other categories can apply to them as long as they consider employment to be their main activity. That said, persons who would choose another main activity status can also be in employment. For instance, many people who would regard themselves as full-time students or mainly fulfilling domestic tasks can have a job. In that case they can assign themselves to the corresponding category. Respondents helping in the family business, even if it is unpaid, can consider themselves as employed.
- Respondents can see themselves as being unemployed irrespective of an official status or a registration with the public employment agency. Unemployed can also have minor jobs while seeking for a main job.
- Respondents who are in various forms of vocational education or training that (partly) takes place at the work site can consider themselves as being in employment. This also applies to apprentices, as well as paid trainees or interns, who can consider themselves as being in employment, while persons having an unpaid work-based training may assign themselves to the category student/pupil.
- The category 'fulfilling domestic tasks' includes all activities needed to run a private household including the raising of children.
- Respondents can consider themselves as retired if they receive a pension or if they have finally stopped working or given up their business because of their age or age related health condition. Still, they could work in a minor job. Persons in early retirement that is not connected to health issues can also choose this category.
- Persons can consider themselves unable to work due to long-standing health problems if they are unable to work due to health reasons or disabilities for a longer, undetermined or permanent time or/and unfit to work. The response is given based on self-assessment and is independent from the benefit they receive.
- Persons who cannot choose one of the presented activity status categories can select the category 'other'. These can be volunteers or mainly inactive persons. Also, these persons could have a job or fulfil domestic tasks.
- Respondents on maternity or parental leave can consider themselves either as employed or as fulfilling domestic tasks.

PL211C: MAIN ACTIVITY IN MARCH

Topic and detailed topic: Working conditions including working hours and working time arrangements / Calendar of activities

Variable type: Annual

Unit: All current household members aged 16 years and over or selected respondent (where applicable)

Reference period: Income reference period

Mode of collection: Personal interview (proxy as an exception for persons temporarily away or in incapacity) or registers

In use (period): Yes, since 2009

Series' differences: No changes

VALUES AND FORMAT

- 1 Employee working full-time
- 2 Employee working part-time
- 3 Self-employed working full-time (including family worker)
- 4 Self-employed working part-time (including family worker)
- 5 Unemployed
- 6 Student, pupil
- 7 Retired
- 8 Unable to work due to long-standing health problems
- 9 Compulsory military or civilian service
- 10 Fulfilling domestic tasks
- 11 Other

FLAGS

- 1 Collected via survey/interview
- 2 Collected from administrative data
- 3 Imputed
- 4 Not possible to establish a source
- 1 Missing
- 3 Not applicable (Non-selected respondent (RB245 equal to 3))

DESCRIPTION

The variable replaces, from the 2009 operation onwards, the variable PL210.

The self-declared current 'main activity status': the concept of 'current' implies that any definitive changes in the activity situation are taken into account. For instance, if a person has lost a job or has retired recently, or the activity status has otherwise changed in a definitive manner, then the situation as of the time of the interview should be reported. In this sense, 'current' overrides any concept of averaging over any specific reference period.

The target variable captures the person's own perception of their main activity at present. It differs from the ILO concept to the extent that people's own perception of their main status differs from the strict definitions used in the ILO definitions. The self-declared main activity status is determined on the basis of how most time is spent, but no criteria have been specified explicitly. If the person combines different part-time jobs as an employee that result in the equivalent hours of a full-time job, the person should consider themselves as an employee working full-time (code 1 should be ticked for the month).

If more than one type of activity occur in the same month, priority should be given to economic activity ("main activity: work") over non-economic activity and over inactivity. On the basis of this principle, the following rules may be used:

If the respondent worked, at least during two weeks of the month, then code 1, 2, 3 or 4 should be ticked for the month.

If more than one of the other codes apply in the same month, the respondent should select one on the basis of self-assessment. The criterion of most time spent may be useful where applicable. See the description

given for [PL211A](#) and [PL211B](#).

PL211D: MAIN ACTIVITY IN APRIL

Topic and detailed topic: Working conditions including working hours and working time arrangements / Calendar of activities

Variable type: Annual

Unit: All current household members aged 16 years and over or selected respondent (where applicable)

Reference period: Income reference period

Mode of collection: Personal interview (proxy as an exception for persons temporarily away or in incapacity) or registers

In use (period): Yes, since 2009

Series' differences: No changes

VALUES AND FORMAT

- 1 Employee working full-time
- 2 Employee working part-time
- 3 Self-employed working full-time (including family worker)
- 4 Self-employed working part-time (including family worker)
- 5 Unemployed
- 6 Student, pupil
- 7 Retired
- 8 Unable to work due to long-standing health problems
- 9 Compulsory military or civilian service
- 10 Fulfilling domestic tasks
- 11 Other

FLAGS

- 1 Collected via survey/interview
- 2 Collected from administrative data
- 3 Imputed
- 4 Not possible to establish a source
- 1 Missing
- 3 Not applicable (Non-selected respondent (RB245 equal to 3))

DESCRIPTION

The variable replaces, from the 2009 operation onwards, the variable PL210.

The self-declared current 'main activity status': the concept of 'current' implies that any definitive changes in the activity situation are taken into account. For instance, if a person has lost a job or has retired recently, or the activity status has otherwise changed in a definitive manner, then the situation as of the time of the interview should be reported. In this sense, 'current' overrides any concept of averaging over any specific reference period.

The target variable captures the person's own perception of their main activity at present. It differs from the ILO concept to the extent that people's own perception of their main status differs from the strict definitions used in the ILO definitions. The self-declared main activity status is determined on the basis of how most time is spent, but no criteria have been specified explicitly.

If the person combines different part-time jobs as an employee that result in the equivalent hours of a full-time job, the person should consider themselves as an employee working full-time (code 1 should be ticked for the month).

If more than one type of activity occurs in the same month, priority should be given to economic activity ("main activity: work") over non-economic activity and over inactivity. On the basis of this principle, the following rules may be used:

If the respondent worked, at least during two weeks of the month, then code 1, 2, 3 or 4 should be ticked for the month.

If more than one of the other codes apply in the same month, the respondent should select one on the basis

of self-assessment. The criterion of most time spent may be useful where applicable. See the description given for [PL211A](#) and [PL211B](#).

PL211E: MAIN ACTIVITY IN MAY

Topic and detailed topic: Working conditions including working hours and working time arrangements / Calendar of activities

Variable type: Annual

Unit: All current household members aged 16 years and over or selected respondent (where applicable)

Reference period: Income reference period

Mode of collection: Personal interview (proxy as an exception for persons temporarily away or in incapacity) or registers

In use (period): Yes, since 2009

Series' differences: No changes

VALUES AND FORMAT

- 1 Employee working full-time
- 2 Employee working part-time
- 3 Self-employed working full-time (including family worker)
- 4 Self-employed working part-time (including family worker)
- 5 Unemployed
- 6 Student, pupil
- 7 Retired
- 8 Unable to work due to long-standing health problems
- 9 Compulsory military or civilian service
- 10 Fulfilling domestic tasks
- 11 Other

FLAGS

- 1 Collected via survey/interview
- 2 Collected from administrative data
- 3 Imputed
- 4 Not possible to establish a source
- 1 Missing
- 3 Not applicable (Non-selected respondent (RB245 equal to 3))

DESCRIPTION

The variable replaces, from the 2009 operation onwards, the variable PL210.

The self-declared current 'main activity status': the concept of 'current' implies that any definitive changes in the activity situation are taken into account. For instance, if a person has lost a job or has retired recently, or the activity status has otherwise changed in a definitive manner, then the situation as of the time of the interview should be reported. In this sense, 'current' overrides any concept of averaging over any specific reference period.

The target variable captures the person's own perception of their main activity at present. It differs from the ILO concept to the extent that people's own perception of their main status differs from the strict definitions used in the ILO definitions. The self-declared main activity status is determined on the basis of how most time is spent, but no criteria have been specified explicitly.

If the person combines different part-time jobs as an employee that result in the equivalent hours of a full-time job, the person should consider themselves as an employee working full-time (code 1 should be ticked for the month).

If more than one type of activity occur in the same month, priority should be given to economic activity ("main activity: work") over non-economic activity and over inactivity. On the basis of this principle, the following rules may be used:

If the respondent worked, at least during two weeks of the month, then code 1, 2, 3 or 4 should be ticked for the month.

If more than one of the other codes apply in the same month, the respondent should select one on the basis

of self-assessment. The criterion of most time spent may be useful where applicable.

See the description given for [PL211A](#) and [PL211B](#).

PL211F: MAIN ACTIVITY IN JUNE

Topic and detailed topic: Working conditions including working hours and working time arrangements / Calendar of activities

Variable type: Annual

Unit: All current household members aged 16 years and over or selected respondent (where applicable)

Reference period: Income reference period

Mode of collection: Personal interview (proxy as an exception for persons temporarily away or in incapacity) or registers

In use (period): Yes, since 2009

Series' differences: No changes

VALUES AND FORMAT

- 1 Employee working full-time
- 2 Employee working part-time
- 3 Self-employed working full-time (including family worker)
- 4 Self-employed working part-time (including family worker)
- 5 Unemployed
- 6 Student, pupil
- 7 Retired
- 8 Unable to work due to long-standing health problems
- 9 Compulsory military or civilian service
- 10 Fulfilling domestic tasks
- 11 Other

FLAGS

- 1 Collected via survey/interview
- 2 Collected from administrative data
- 3 Imputed
- 4 Not possible to establish a source
- 1 Missing
- 3 Not applicable (Non-selected respondent (RB245 equal to 3))

DESCRIPTION

The variable replaces, from the 2009 operation onwards, the variable PL210.

The self-declared current 'main activity status': the concept of 'current' implies that any definitive changes in the activity situation are taken into account. For instance, if a person has lost a job or has retired recently, or the activity status has otherwise changed in a definitive manner, then the situation as of the time of the interview should be reported. In this sense, 'current' overrides any concept of averaging over any specific reference period.

The target variable captures the person's own perception of their main activity at present. It differs from the ILO concept to the extent that people's own perception of their main status differs from the strict definitions used in the ILO definitions. The self-declared main activity status is determined on the basis of how most time is spent, but no criteria have been specified explicitly.

If the person combines different part-time jobs as an employee that result in the equivalent hours of a full-time job, the person should consider themselves as an employee working full-time (code 1 should be ticked for the month).

If more than one type of activity occur in the same month, priority should be given to economic activity ("main activity: work") over non-economic activity and over inactivity. On the basis of this principle, the following rules may be used:

If the respondent worked, at least during two weeks of the month, then code 1, 2, 3 or 4 should be ticked for the month.

If more than one of the other codes apply in the same month, the respondent should select one on the basis

of self-assessment. The criterion of most time spent may be useful where applicable.

See the description given for [PL211A](#) and [PL211B](#).

PL211G: MAIN ACTIVITY IN JULY

Topic and detailed topic: Working conditions including working hours and working time arrangements / Calendar of activities

Variable type: Annual

Unit: All current household members aged 16 years and over or selected respondent (where applicable)

Reference period: Income reference period

Mode of collection: Personal interview (proxy as an exception for persons temporarily away or in incapacity) or registers

In use (period): Yes, since 2009

Series' differences: No changes

VALUES AND FORMAT

- 1 Employee working full-time
- 2 Employee working part-time
- 3 Self-employed working full-time (including family worker)
- 4 Self-employed working part-time (including family worker)
- 5 Unemployed
- 6 Student, pupil
- 7 Retired
- 8 Unable to work due to long-standing health problems
- 9 Compulsory military or civilian service
- 10 Fulfilling domestic tasks
- 11 Other

FLAGS

- 1 Collected via survey/interview
- 2 Collected from administrative data
- 3 Imputed
- 4 Not possible to establish a source
- 1 Missing
- 3 Not applicable (Non-selected respondent (RB245 equal to 3))

DESCRIPTION

The variable replaces, from the 2009 operation onwards, the variable PL210.

The self-declared current 'main activity status': the concept of 'current' implies that any definitive changes in the activity situation are taken into account. For instance, if a person has lost a job or has retired recently, or the activity status has otherwise changed in a definitive manner, then the situation as of the time of the interview should be reported. In this sense, 'current' overrides any concept of averaging over any specific reference period.

The target variable captures the person's own perception of their main activity at present. It differs from the ILO concept to the extent that people's own perception of their main status differs from the strict definitions used in the ILO definitions. The self-declared main activity status is determined on the basis of how most time is spent, but no criteria have been specified explicitly.

If the person combines different part-time jobs as an employee that result in the equivalent hours of a full-time job, the person should consider themselves as an employee working full-time (code 1 should be ticked for the month).

If more than one type of activity occur in the same month, priority should be given to economic activity ("main activity: work") over non-economic activity and over inactivity. On the basis of this principle, the following rules may be used:

If the respondent worked, at least during two weeks of the month, then code 1, 2, 3 or 4 should be ticked for the month.

If more than one of the other codes apply in the same month, the respondent should select one on the basis

of self-assessment. The criterion of most time spent may be useful where applicable.

See the description given for [PL211A](#) and [PL211B](#).

PL211H: MAIN ACTIVITY IN AUGUST

Topic and detailed topic: Working conditions including working hours and working time arrangements / Calendar of activities

Variable type: Annual

Unit: All current household members aged 16 years and over or selected respondent (where applicable)

Reference period: Income reference period

Mode of collection: Personal interview (proxy as an exception for persons temporarily away or in incapacity) or registers

In use (period): Yes, since 2009

Series' differences: No changes

VALUES AND FORMAT

- 1 Employee working full-time
- 2 Employee working part-time
- 3 Self-employed working full-time (including family worker)
- 4 Self-employed working part-time (including family worker)
- 5 Unemployed
- 6 Student, pupil
- 7 Retired
- 8 Unable to work due to long-standing health problems
- 9 Compulsory military or civilian service
- 10 Fulfilling domestic tasks
- 11 Other

FLAGS

- 1 Collected via survey/interview
- 2 Collected from administrative data
- 3 Imputed
- 4 Not possible to establish a source
- 1 Missing
- 3 Not applicable (Non-selected respondent (RB245 equal to 3))

DESCRIPTION

The variable replaces, from the 2009 operation onwards, the variable PL210.

The self-declared current 'main activity status': the concept of 'current' implies that any definitive changes in the activity situation are taken into account. For instance, if a person has lost a job or has retired recently, or the activity status has otherwise changed in a definitive manner, then the situation as of the time of the interview should be reported. In this sense, 'current' overrides any concept of averaging over any specific reference period.

The target variable captures the person's own perception of their main activity at present. It differs from the ILO concept to the extent that people's own perception of their main status differs from the strict definitions used in the ILO definitions. The self-declared main activity status is determined on the basis of how most time is spent, but no criteria have been specified explicitly.

If the person combines different part-time jobs as an employee that result in the equivalent hours of a full-time job, the person should consider themselves as an employee working full-time (code 1 should be ticked for the month).

If more than one type of activity occur in the same month, priority should be given to economic activity ("main activity: work") over non-economic activity and over inactivity. On the basis of this principle, the following rules may be used:

If the respondent worked, at least during two weeks of the month, then code 1, 2, 3 or 4 should be ticked for the month.

If more than one of the other codes apply in the same month, the respondent should select one on the basis

of self-assessment. The criterion of most time spent may be useful where applicable.

See the description given for [PL211A](#) and [PL211B](#).

PL211I: MAIN ACTIVITY IN SEPTEMBER

Topic and detailed topic: Working conditions including working hours and working time arrangements / Calendar of activities

Variable type: Annual

Unit: All current household members aged 16 years and over or selected respondent (where applicable)

Reference period: Income reference period

Mode of collection: Personal interview (proxy as an exception for persons temporarily away or in incapacity) or registers

In use (period): Yes, since 2009

Series' differences: No changes

VALUES AND FORMAT

- 1 Employee working full-time
- 2 Employee working part-time
- 3 Self-employed working full-time (including family worker)
- 4 Self-employed working part-time (including family worker)
- 5 Unemployed
- 6 Student, pupil
- 7 Retired
- 8 Unable to work due to long-standing health problems
- 9 Compulsory military or civilian service
- 10 Fulfilling domestic tasks
- 11 Other

FLAGS

- 1 Collected via survey/interview
- 2 Collected from administrative data
- 3 Imputed
- 4 Not possible to establish a source
- 1 Missing
- 3 Not applicable (Non-selected respondent (RB245 equal to 3))

DESCRIPTION

The variable replaces, from the 2009 operation onwards, the variable PL210.

The self-declared current 'main activity status': the concept of 'current' implies that any definitive changes in the activity situation are taken into account. For instance, if a person has lost a job or has retired recently, or the activity status has otherwise changed in a definitive manner, then the situation as of the time of the interview should be reported. In this sense, 'current' overrides any concept of averaging over any specific reference period.

The target variable captures the person's own perception of their main activity at present. It differs from the ILO concept to the extent that people's own perception of their main status differs from the strict definitions used in the ILO definitions. The self-declared main activity status is determined on the basis of how most time is spent, but no criteria have been specified explicitly.

If the person combines different part-time jobs as an employee that result in the equivalent hours of a full-time job, the person should consider themselves as an employee working full-time (code 1 should be ticked for the month).

If more than one type of activity occur in the same month, priority should be given to economic activity ("main activity: work") over non-economic activity and over inactivity. On the basis of this principle, the following rules may be used:

If the respondent worked, at least during two weeks of the month, then code 1, 2, 3 or 4 should be ticked for the month.

If more than one of the other codes apply in the same month, the respondent should select one on the basis

of self-assessment. The criterion of most time spent may be useful where applicable.

See the description given for [PL211A](#) and [PL211B](#).

PL211J: MAIN ACTIVITY IN OCTOBER

Topic and detailed topic: Working conditions including working hours and working time arrangements / Calendar of activities

Variable type: Annual

Unit: All current household members aged 16 years and over or selected respondent (where applicable)

Reference period: Income reference period

Mode of collection: Personal interview (proxy as an exception for persons temporarily away or in incapacity) or registers

In use (period): Yes, since 2009

Series' differences: No changes

VALUES AND FORMAT

- 1 Employee working full-time
- 2 Employee working part-time
- 3 Self-employed working full-time (including family worker)
- 4 Self-employed working part-time (including family worker)
- 5 Unemployed
- 6 Student, pupil
- 7 Retired
- 8 Unable to work due to long-standing health problems
- 9 Compulsory military or civilian service
- 10 Fulfilling domestic tasks
- 11 Other

FLAGS

- 1 Collected via survey/interview
- 2 Collected from administrative data
- 3 Imputed
- 4 Not possible to establish a source
- 1 Missing
- 3 Not applicable (Non-selected respondent (RB245 equal to 3))

DESCRIPTION

The variable replaces, from the 2009 operation onwards, the variable PL210.

The self-declared current 'main activity status': the concept of 'current' implies that any definitive changes in the activity situation are taken into account. For instance, if a person has lost a job or has retired recently, or the activity status has otherwise changed in a definitive manner, then the situation as of the time of the interview should be reported. In this sense, 'current' overrides any concept of averaging over any specific reference period.

The target variable captures the person's own perception of their main activity at present. It differs from the ILO concept to the extent that people's own perception of their main status differs from the strict definitions used in the ILO definitions. The self-declared main activity status is determined on the basis of how most time is spent, but no criteria have been specified explicitly.

If the person combines different part-time jobs as an employee that result in the equivalent hours of a full-time job, the person should consider themselves as an employee working full-time (code 1 should be ticked for the month).

If more than one type of activity occur in the same month, priority should be given to economic activity ("main activity: work") over non-economic activity and over inactivity. On the basis of this principle, the following rules may be used:

If the respondent worked, at least during two weeks of the month, then code 1, 2, 3 or 4 should be ticked for the month.

If more than one of the other codes apply in the same month, the respondent should select one on the basis

of self-assessment. The criterion of most time spent may be useful where applicable.

See the description given for [PL211A](#) and [PL211B](#).

PL211K: MAIN ACTIVITY IN NOVEMBER

Topic and detailed topic: Working conditions including working hours and working time arrangements / Calendar of activities

Variable type: Annual

Unit: All current household members aged 16 years and over or selected respondent (where applicable)

Reference period: Income reference period

Mode of collection: Personal interview (proxy as an exception for persons temporarily away or in incapacity) or registers

In use (period): Yes, since 2009

Series' differences: No changes

VALUES AND FORMAT

- 1 Employee working full-time
- 2 Employee working part-time
- 3 Self-employed working full-time (including family worker)
- 4 Self-employed working part-time (including family worker)
- 5 Unemployed
- 6 Student, pupil
- 7 Retired
- 8 Unable to work due to long-standing health problems
- 9 Compulsory military or civilian service
- 10 Fulfilling domestic tasks
- 11 Other

FLAGS

- 1 Collected via survey/interview
- 2 Collected from administrative data
- 3 Imputed
- 4 Not possible to establish a source
- 1 Missing
- 3 Not applicable (Non-selected respondent (RB245 equal to 3))

DESCRIPTION

The variable replaces, from the 2009 operation onwards, the variable PL210.

The self-declared current 'main activity status': the concept of 'current' implies that any definitive changes in the activity situation are taken into account. For instance, if a person has lost a job or has retired recently, or the activity status has otherwise changed in a definitive manner, then the situation as of the time of the interview should be reported. In this sense, 'current' overrides any concept of averaging over any specific reference period.

The target variable captures the person's own perception of their main activity at present. It differs from the ILO concept to the extent that people's own perception of their main status differs from the strict definitions used in the ILO definitions. The self-declared main activity status is determined on the basis of how most time is spent, but no criteria have been specified explicitly.

If the person combines different part-time jobs as an employee that result in the equivalent hours of a full-time job, the person should consider themselves as an employee working full-time (code 1 should be ticked for the month).

If more than one type of activity occur in the same month, priority should be given to economic activity ("main activity: work") over non-economic activity and over inactivity. On the basis of this principle, the following rules may be used:

If the respondent worked, at least during two weeks of the month, then code 1, 2, 3 or 4 should be ticked for the month.

If more than one of the other codes apply in the same month, the respondent should select one on the basis

of self-assessment. The criterion of most time spent may be useful where applicable.

See the description given for [PL211A](#) and [PL211B](#).

PL211L: MAIN ACTIVITY IN DECEMBER

Topic and detailed topic: Working conditions including working hours and working time arrangements / Calendar of activities

Variable type: Annual

Unit: All current household members aged 16 years and over or selected respondent (where applicable)

Reference period: Income reference period

Mode of collection: Personal interview (proxy as an exception for persons temporarily away or in incapacity) or registers

In use (period): Yes, since 2009

Series' differences: No changes

VALUES AND FORMAT

- 1 Employee working full-time
- 2 Employee working part-time
- 3 Self-employed working full-time (including family worker)
- 4 Self-employed working part-time (including family worker)
- 5 Unemployed
- 6 Student, pupil
- 7 Retired
- 8 Unable to work due to long-standing health problems
- 9 Compulsory military or civilian service
- 10 Fulfilling domestic tasks
- 11 Other

FLAGS

- 1 Collected via survey/interview
- 2 Collected from administrative data
- 3 Imputed
- 4 Not possible to establish a source
- 1 Missing
- 3 Not applicable (Non-selected respondent (RB245 equal to 3))

DESCRIPTION

The variable replaces, from the 2009 operation onwards, the variable PL210.

The self-declared current 'main activity status': the concept of 'current' implies that any definitive changes in the activity situation are taken into account. For instance, if a person has lost a job or has retired recently, or the activity status has otherwise changed in a definitive manner, then the situation as of the time of the interview should be reported. In this sense, 'current' overrides any concept of averaging over any specific reference period.

The target variable captures the person's own perception of their main activity at present. It differs from the ILO concept to the extent that people's own perception of their main status differs from the strict definitions used in the ILO definitions. The self-declared main activity status is determined on the basis of how most time is spent, but no criteria have been specified explicitly.

If the person combines different part-time jobs as an employee that result in the equivalent hours of a full-time job, the person should consider themselves as an employee working full-time (code 1 should be ticked for the month).

If more than one type of activity occur in the same month, priority should be given to economic activity ("main activity: work") over non-economic activity and over inactivity. On the basis of this principle, the following rules may be used:

If the respondent worked, at least during two weeks of the month, then code 1, 2, 3 or 4 should be ticked for the month.

If more than one of the other codes apply in the same month, the respondent should select one on the basis

of self-assessment. The criterion of most time spent may be useful where applicable.

See the description given for [PL211A](#) and [PL211B](#).

PL271: DURATION OF THE MOST RECENT UNEMPLOYMENT SPELL

Topic and detailed topic: Labour market participation / Detailed labour market situation

Variable type: First wave/Annual

Unit: Individual level - each current household member aged 16-74 and over or selected respondent aged 16-74 (where applicable)

Reference period: Last 5 years

Mode of collection: Personal interview (proxy as an exception for persons temporarily away or in incapacity) or registers

In use (period): New, from 2021

Series' differences: No changes

VALUES AND FORMAT

0-99 Number of months

FLAGS

- 1 Collected via survey/interview
- 2 Collected from administrative data
- 3 Imputed
- 4 Not possible to establish a source
- 1 Missing
- 2 Not applicable (Respondent not in working age 16-74)
- 3 Not applicable (Non-selected respondent (RB245 equal to 3))
- 7 Not applicable (PB010 < 2021)

DESCRIPTION

The variable should capture the duration of respondent's most recent unemployment spell during the last 5 years from the date of the interview.

This variable should be collected during the first interview with the respondent but should be transmitted to Eurostat annually. The information for the next years can be obtained from registers or imputed based on other variables, however when not possible the variable should be collected from respondents directly also in following years.

The Unit to whom this information should be collected from refers to all current household members aged 16 years and over or selected respondent (where applicable) of working age. For the purpose of this variable the working age population includes persons aged 16-74. **The age of the person refers to the age at the end of income reference period. Age should be defined as RB081.**

This variable is helpful for Euromod as it is crucial for the correct modelling of unemployment benefit eligibility and entitlement conditions by identifying the duration of the most recent unemployment spell.

The status is self-defined, and the same definitions apply as for the variable 'self-defined current economic status'. Respondents can see themselves as being unemployed irrespective of an official status or a registration with the public employment agency. It differs from the ILO concept to the extent that people's own perception of their main status differs from the strict definitions used in the ILO definitions.

If the person is currently unemployed, then the most recent unemployment spell refers to the current one.

The Flag '**8**' is used when the variable is not collected in the respective year **and the flag '-7' if year <2021.**

Suggested question:

PL271_Q1: 'Have you been unemployed during last 60 months?'

1. Yes => go to PL271_Q2
2. No => go to next variable

PL271_Q2: 'Considering the most recent unemployment spell, how many consecutive months have you been unemployed in the 60 months preceding the date of the interview?'

Note to the interviewer: the most recent unemployment spell during the last 5 years from the date of the interview should be considered to answer the question.

_____ Number of months

PY010G/PY010N: EMPLOYEE CASH OR NEAR CASH INCOME

Topic and detailed topic: Income, consumption and elements of wealth, including debts / Income from work

Variable type: Annual

Unit: All current household members aged 16 years and over

Reference period: Income reference period

Mode of collection: Personal interview (proxy as an exception for persons temporarily away or in incapacity) or registers

In use (period): Yes, since the first year of the EU-SILC data collection

Series' differences: No changes

VALUES AND FORMAT

1 - 999999.99	Income (national currency)
0	No income

FLAGS

Type of variable	Flag name	Flag comp.	Type of information	Values	Modality label
Income variable	_F	<i>Two-digit flag: first digit</i>	Most common source or method	1 2 3 4 5 6 7	Collected via survey/interview Collected from administrative data Deductive/logical imputation (also including top- and bottom-coding) Gross/net conversion Model-based imputation Donor imputation Not possible to establish the most common source or method
		<i>Two-digit flag: second digit</i>	Type of collected value	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	Net of tax on income at source and social contributions Net of tax on income at source Net of social contributions Mix of different nets Gross Income component(s) not taxed Mix of net and gross Unknown Not applicable (the value was not collected)
	_IF	Imputation factor = collected value / recorded value *100		- 999999.99- 999999.99	Collected value / Recorded value *100
				.	If problem of dividing by 0 appears

DESCRIPTION

Gross means that neither taxes nor social contributions have been deducted at source. The net income component corresponds to the gross income component but the tax at source, the social insurance contributions, or both, are deducted.

If the gross value is a conversion from the net, the corresponding net variables should also be filled. If both net and gross values are collected, both should be recorded.

Employee income refers to 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:

- Gross employee cash or near cash income (PY010G).
- Gross non-cash employee income (PY020G); including Company car (PY021G).
- Employers' social insurance contributions (PY030G).

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

- Wages and salaries paid in cash for time worked in the 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. This refers to the amount of money that the government or non-profit institutions serving households (NPISHs) give to families for taking care of children. These children live in a family instead of living in an institution. The family is not the real family. The children do not have the legal status of 'children of the family'.
- 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 job conditions).
- 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 survivor's pay entitlement from social insurance schemes, where such payments cannot be separately and clearly identified as social benefits (in case these payment can be identified they should be included in appropriate benefits variables instead).
- 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.
- Cash subsidies received from the employer for dwelling costs.

It excludes:

- Reimbursements made by an employer for work-related expenses (e.g. business travel).
- Severance and termination pay to compensate employees for the termination of employment 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.
- Employers' social insurance contributions.
- Fringe benefits in kind (a company car; subsidised meals etc.).

PY020G/PY020N: NON-CASH EMPLOYEE INCOME

Topic and detailed topic: Income, consumption and elements of wealth, including debts / Income from work

Variable type: Annual

Unit: All current household members aged 16 years and over

Reference period: Income reference period

Mode of collection: Personal interview (proxy as an exception for persons temporarily away or in incapacity) or registers

In use (period): Yes, since the first year of the EU-SILC data collection

Series' differences: No changes

VALUES AND FORMAT

1 - 999999.99	Income (national currency)
0	No income

FLAGS

Type of variable	Flag name	Flag comp.	Type of information	Values	Modality label
Income variable	_F	Two-digit flag: first digit	Most common source or method	1	Collected via survey/interview
				2	Collected from administrative data
				3	Deductive/logical imputation (also including top- and bottom-coding)
				4	Gross/net conversion
				5	Model-based imputation
				6	Donor imputation
				7	Not possible to establish the most common source or method
	_IF	Two-digit flag: second digit	Type of collected value	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	Mix of different nets
				5	Gross
				6	Income component(s) not taxed
				7	Mix of net and gross
				8	Unknown
				9	Not applicable (the value was not collected)
		Alternative: One digit		-4	Amount included in another income component
		Imputation factor = collected value / recorded value *100		-999999.99-999999.99	Collected value / Recorded value *100
				.	If problem of dividing by 0 appears, if '_F' =-4

DESCRIPTION

Gross non-cash employee income (PY020G): This variable 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 (if any goods or services are provided for both private and work use, then private use, as a proportion of total use, must be estimated and applied to the total value).

Gross non-cash employee income includes:

- Company car and associated costs (PY021G) (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).
- Accommodation provided free or at reduced rent to an employee as main or the secondary residence of the household.
- 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 must be calculated according to the market value of these goods and services. The value of the goods and services provided at a reduced price must be calculated as the difference between the market value and the amount paid by the employee.

In order not to overestimate the benefit received from goods provided by the employer, such as a laptop and phone, it can be envisaged that the market price to buy the product be divided by three or four (assuming that three or four years is the 'life duration' of the phone or laptop). For more expensive goods, such as a tractor or lawn mower, a division by a greater number, for example 10, can be envisaged, corresponding to a 'life duration' of 10 years. Different 'life duration periods' for different categories of goods can be consequently envisaged.

It does not include:

- The cost to the employer of providing any of the abovementioned goods and services if they are necessary to enable employees to do their work.
- Accommodation services at a place of work that cannot be used by the households to which the employees belong.
- 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).

Net non-cash employee income (PY020N):

The net income component corresponds to the gross income components but the tax at source, the social insurance contributions, or both, are deducted.

See [PY021: Company car](#)

Accommodation provided free or at reduced rent by the employer to the employees as the main residence of the household should be included in the non-cash employee income.

Suggested question:

'During last year (during 2022, income reference period,...), did you receive fringe benefits (free meals, restaurant vouchers, payment for the costs of heating, electricity, telephone or transportation, preferential interest rates, etc.)?'

If the answer is 'Yes' then the amount during income reference period should be recorded in national currency. The questions on income should be split up into relevant components where, for each component, it should be first explored what are the national taxation rules and then decide how to ask about net and gross values.

PY021G/PY021N: COMPANY CAR

Topic and detailed topic: Income, consumption and elements of wealth, including debts / Income from work

Variable type: Annual

Unit All current household members aged 16 years and over

Reference period: Income reference period

Mode of collection: Personal interview (proxy as an exception for persons temporarily away or in incapacity) or registers

In use (period): Yes, since 2007

Series' differences: No changes

VALUES AND FORMAT

1 - 999999.99	Income (national currency)
0	No income

FLAGS

Type of variable	Flag name	Flag comp.	Type of information	Values	Modality label
Income variable	_F	<i>Two-digit flag: first digit</i>	Most common source or method	1	Collected via survey/interview
				2	Collected from administrative data
				3	Deductive/logical imputation (also including top- and bottom-coding)
				4	Gross/net conversion
				5	Model-based imputation
				6	Donor imputation
				7	Not possible to establish the most common source or method
	_IF	<i>Two-digit flag: second digit</i>	Type of collected value	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	Mix of different nets
				5	Gross
				6	Income component(s) not taxed
				7	Mix of net and gross
				8	Unknown
				9	Not applicable (the value was not collected)
		Alternative: One digit		-4	Amount included in another income component
	Imputation factor = collected value / recorded value *100		999999.99- 999999.99	Collected value / Recorded value *100	
			.	If problem of dividing by 0 appears, if '_F' =-4	

DESCRIPTION

Different approaches on how to impute a value for the use of a company car

1. Direct approach

1.1. Individual tax assessment of the benefit

Apparently the simplest and most direct approach is to ask directly for the amount of benefit for which the recipient is assessed for tax purposes. Company car is collected from 2007 onwards. Till 2006, the variable collects only company car contribution. In 2007 only, in order to monitor time break in the series, it is proposed to create a separate variable collecting the company car contribution only: PY021G/PY021N.

Advantages

- Very simple approach. Only two questions are needed:
 - Do you use a company car for private purposes, and if so,
 - What is the corresponding amount assessed for tax (this amount should take into account the associated cost)?

No modelling or collection of secondary information is required. (In any case, in the presence of item non-response to the question, the alternative series of questions described below can (and should) be followed for the respondents concerned in the same survey).

Disadvantages

- It may be subjected to high levels of non-response and/or response errors; and possibly under-coverage (benefits not being reported, especially if not taxed).
- Secondly, the approach depends entirely on national taxation rules.

1.2. Car allowance

While the purchase and provision by the employer of an actual vehicle at least partly for private use is the normal form in which the benefit is provided, sometimes the benefit is simply in the form of a regular (such as monthly) cash allowance alongside the normal salary. It is even possible that there is no reference to any specific "company car". In this situation, the direct approach in terms of the additional income as assessed for income tax purposes is the only possible approach.

Another important point to note is that in a survey, a benefit in this form may already have been included in the reported income from work, and care must be taken to avoid double counting.

Sometimes, the employee has to forgo reimbursement of certain travel expenses as a consequence of receiving a car allowance, where the expenses would normally be claimed in the absence of such an allowance. In principle, such expenses should be deducted from the allowance to obtain the *net* level of benefits received. The amount of benefit assessed for tax purposes is again likely to be the most direct and convenient source of this information.

2. Indirect or modelling approaches

The second approach is to begin with obtaining information on characteristics of the company car. These characteristics are then used to determine the "utility" that the recipient derives from the benefit per unit of time (such as over a year). Exactly which characteristics are collected very much depends on the model or the approach used for this conversion. Basically, there are two types of "indirect" approaches:

2.1. Conversion using tax rules

One method is to use national tax rules to make this conversion. This differs from the direct approach in that here, *tax-related information is not sought from individual respondents but is compiled at the macro-level outside the survey* – hence it does not involve increasing the response burden.

Advantages

- This approach is less likely to be prone to response, non-response and coverage errors than the direct approach.
- It is still relatively simple: either the characteristics of interest such as make, model and registration year of the car or the associated cost are easily reported⁶⁰.

⁶⁰ The specific characteristics that need to be collected depend on what is required for the application of the tax assessment rules in the country concerned. Normally, it may be simpler to collect information from the respondent on physical

Disadvantages

- Comparability problems (using the value of the benefit as assessed by the tax authorities, since this value is likely to vary by country).
- The approach does depend on national tax rules, and it is not quite in line with the stated preference for EU-SILC.

2.2. Valuation on the basis of accrued saving

An alternative approach would be to evaluate the benefit of private use of a company car in terms of *the amount that the recipient would have to pay over the reference period to enjoy the same benefit from the use of their own vehicle*.

Seen in the abovementioned terms, the benefit equals the sum of:

- (i) Depreciation over the reference period in the capital value of the car, *plus*
- (ii) Coverage by the employer of other costs which would normally fall on the user of his/her own car. The latter may cover car insurance and possibly maintenance and major repair costs, but would normally exclude fuel and other running costs.

The idea is not to collect (i) and (ii) from individual respondents, but to use external sources to construct suitable average schedules for these factors.

Advantages

- The approach is independent of national tax rules.
- Its comparability is affected by national differences in prices for identical vehicles, both as a result of differences in sales taxes and in market conditions (these differences can be considered legitimate, as they reflect actual differences in prices, and hence differences in the value of the derived benefit).

Disadvantages

- The difficulty in constructing a depreciation schedule, i.e. a model of the decline in the market value of the car over time.
- It requires a manual codification of the car's model, make, etc. to compare with external sources.

The depreciation method - how to calculate depreciation schedule

The main requirement is to construct a "depreciation model". The idea is to impute the *amount that the recipient would have to pay over the reference period to enjoy the same benefit from the use of their own vehicle*.

$$\text{Depreciation} = \frac{\text{Purchase price} - \text{Selling price at } X}{X}$$

Where X = 'the average age of a company car'

Note: the selling price could be replaced by the 'residual leasing value at X'.

To calculate the 'purchase price' and the 'selling price', the make, the model, the registration year and other characteristics of the car can be used. As was already mentioned, such characteristics may be more readily collected in the surveys. List prices or manufacturer's recommended retail prices (RRP) are readily available for a wide range of new cars. For instance, DG Competition produces a list of manufacturers' recommended retail prices by the manufacturer, make and model, in all EU countries. If a type of car is not included in the list, the RRP should be available from the manufacturer's website. If an RRP is not available for a particular country, then it could be estimated based on the price of a similar car or the price relative to other cars in a country with a similar pricing structure. The list price should include VAT and vehicle registration tax.

For calculating 'the average age of a company car', external information from enterprises can be used. If this information is not available, an average of 5 should be taken into consideration.

An alternative method

An alternative method for valuing the benefit of private use of company car in terms of *the amount the recipient would have to pay over the reference period to enjoy the same benefit from the use of own vehicle*, could be the amount paid per year of renting a similar car for X years. This amount could be obtained from external sources (renting companies).

In the estimation of the value to be imputed, it is necessary to take into account whether some of the

characteristics (make, model, year, etc.) of the company car, than on the current prices. If information on prices is needed for the purpose of tax assessment, then it may be compiled externally as a function of the physical characteristics.

associated cost (reparations, insurance, etc.) are included.

The extent of use

Valuation of the benefit derived from the private use of company car also depends on the extent to which the provision is used during the period concerned. In principle, this extent of use is determined by (i) the *duration of use* during the reference period, and (ii) the *intensity of use* during that period.

Duration of use

This is easily measured in terms of the number of months during the reference year for which the company car was available for private use. This information may not be required in the following two situations:

1. When the current income concept (rather than the concept of income during the reference year) is used, information on the private use of a company car is also obtained on a current basis, and its value is annualised in the same way as other income components.
2. When the "direct method" (method A described above) is used, it records the total amount of benefit for which the recipient is assessed for tax purposes during the reference period. That itself is the target variable, and hence no further information is required on the duration (or intensity) of private use⁶¹.

In all other cases, the models described in the preceding section give the "utility per unit of time (year)", which has to be multiplied by the duration of use to obtain the amount of benefit actually received during the income reference period.

Intensity of use

It may appear that the abovementioned calculation should also take into account the intensity of private use during the period that the vehicle is available for the purpose. The intensity may for instance be measured by the proportion of private use out of the total use of the company car, and/or mileage of private use.

However, even without reference to practical difficulties in obtaining such information in a survey, it can be argued that *it is not necessary or logical to introduce this factor*. The percentage of private use out of total use may, for instance, be determined mainly by the extent to which the employee is required to use the vehicle for work-related purposes, rather than by the extent of private use. Similarly, the mileage of private use may be determined largely by the person's private needs and preferences: restriction on the form or extent of private use is not common for company vehicles provided for the purpose of work. Therefore, it cannot be assumed that the level of private use of a company car – whatever that level is in the particular circumstances of the person concerned – generally differs in any systematic way from what it would be with a person's own car. The amount of benefit is the money saved from not using one's own car for the purpose⁶².

Conclusions

- It is not possible to have a single approach in all countries.
- Although a method based on the assessment for tax purposes implies relaxing the earlier-stated intention that the approach should not depend on particularities of the national taxation systems, this approach is essentially the one applicable in situations where the information is obtained from registers, or where a regular allowance rather than an actual car is provided; and the approach is well-established in some other countries.

⁶¹ The intention is not to exclude fuel if it is provided free for the PRIVATE use of a company car – certainly not in principle or as a matter of definition. But in practice, probably this provision is not common or at least not significant. In view of the need for simplicity ("Recommendation 1" above), we have indicated that it may be left out. In any case, component (ii) is to be estimated from external data (normally as a function of physical characteristics of the car), and hence if in a country free fuel is a significant part, then an average allowance may include it in the estimation of that component.

⁶² The case is not all that dissimilar from the common case of personal computers. The cost of a PC and the rate of its depreciation - and hence in our hedonistic world its "value" to the individual - is the same regardless of whether the person uses it for intensive SAS computations all hours of the day or merely for video games at the weekend.

PY030G: EMPLOYER'S SOCIAL INSURANCE CONTRIBUTION

Topic and detailed topic: Income, consumption and elements of wealth, including debts / Income from work

Variable type: Annual

Unit: All current household members aged 16 years and over

Reference period: Income reference period

Mode of collection: Personal interview (proxy as an exception for persons temporarily away or in incapacity) or registers

In use (period): Yes, since 2007

Series' differences: No changes

VALUES AND FORMAT

1 - 999999.99	Income (national currency)
0	No income

FLAGS

Type of variable	Flag name	Flag comp.	Type of information	Values	Modality label
Income variable	_F	<i>Two-digit flag: first digit</i>	Most common source or method	1	Collected via survey/interview
				2	Collected from administrative data
				3	Deductive/logical imputation (also including top- and bottom-coding)
				4	Gross/net conversion
				5	Model-based imputation
				6	Donor imputation
				7	Not possible to establish the most common source or method
	_IF	<i>Two-digit flag: second digit</i>	Type of collected value	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	Mix of different nets
				5	Gross
				6	Income component(s) not taxed
				7	Mix of net and gross
				8	Unknown
				9	Not applicable (the value was not collected)
		Alternative: One digit		-1	Missing
		Imputation factor = collected value / recorded value *100		999999.99-999999.99	Collected value / Recorded value *100
		.		If problem of dividing by 0 appears, if '_F' = 1	

DESCRIPTION

Employers' social insurance contributions (PY030G) part of employee income, they 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. They cover traditionally legal old age pension schemes, legal health insurance, and unemployment. These contributions are common to most employed

persons and can be deduced from wages received according to published rules.

This variable includes:

- Employers' contributions to government insurance (social security) schemes (including payroll taxes levied for social insurance purposes).
- Employers' contributions to private retirement (pension) plans that are element of defined insurance system in a country (e.g. II pension insurance pillar).
- Statutory employers' contributions to other private retirement (pension) plans.
- Statutory or conventional employers' contributions to private health insurance.
- Statutory or conventional employers' contributions to life insurance.
- Statutory or conventional employers' contributions to other employer insurance schemes (e.g. disability).

The variable does not include contributions that are voluntary to the employer.

There is a distinction between two types of employers' social insurance contribution:

- Legal/mandatory contributions covering traditionally legal old age pension schemes, legal health insurance, unemployment, etc. These contributions are common to most employed persons and can be deduced from wages received according to published rules;
- Optional contributions made by employers on the basis of contractual or specific sectoral arrangements. These are more heterogeneous, limited to some employees and depending on the sector and the size of businesses. Typical examples are contributions to private pension plans, additional health insurance and term life insurance. This type of contribution seems to remain limited in importance in most countries, sometimes non-existent, but this type of contribution is likely to grow rapidly in the future with the reform of social protection systems.

PY035G/PY035N: CONTRIBUTIONS TO INDIVIDUAL PRIVATE PENSION PLANS

Topic and detailed topic: Income, consumption and elements of wealth, including debts / Taxes and contributions actually paid after reductions

Variable type: Annual

Unit: All current household members aged 16 years and over

Reference period: Income reference period

Mode of collection: Personal interview (proxy as an exception for persons temporarily away or in incapacity) or registers

In use (period): Yes, since the first year of the EU-SILC data collection

Series' differences: No changes

VALUES AND FORMAT

1 - 999999.99	Income (national currency)
0	No contribution

FLAGS

Type of variable	Flag name	Flag comp.	Type of information	Values	Modality label
Income variable	_F	<i>Two-digit flag: first digit</i>	Most common source or method	1	Collected via survey/interview
				2	Collected from administrative data
				3	Deductive/logical imputation (also including top- and bottom-coding)
				4	Gross/net conversion
				5	Model-based imputation
				6	Donor imputation
				7	Not possible to establish the most common source or method
	_IF	<i>Two-digit flag: second digit</i>	Type of collected value	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	Mix of different nets
				5	Gross
				6	Income component(s) not taxed
				7	Mix of net and gross
				8	Unknown
				9	Not applicable (the value was not collected)
		Alternative: One digit		-1	Missing
		Imputation factor = collected value / recorded value *100		999999.99-999999.99	Collected value / Recorded value *100
		.		If problem of dividing by 0 appears, if '_F' = -1	

DESCRIPTION

Contributions 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.

The schemes that need to be taken into account in variable PY035 are 'other insurance' (with the exception of life insurance schemes). Other insurance provides individual institutional units exposed to certain risks with financial protection against the consequences of the occurrence of specified events. It is also a form of financial intermediation in which funds are collected from policyholders and invested in financial and other assets which are held as technical reserves to meet future claims arising from the occurrence of the events specified in the insurance policies.

Pensions received from individual private plans (other than those covered under ESSPROS) (PY080G)/(PY080N) are treated as a component of property income and should be included in the total household gross income (HY010) and in the total disposable household income (HY020)⁶³.

⁽⁶³⁾ This follows a recommendation from the TF on methodological issues. The Indicator Sub Group (ISG) agreed in 2010 to include PY080 in the income definition and consequently in the computation of OMC indicators.

PY050G/PY050N: CASH BENEFITS OR LOSSES FROM SELF-EMPLOYMENT

Topic and detailed topic: Income, consumption and elements of wealth, including debts/ Income from work

Variable type: Annual

Unit: All current household members aged 16 years and over

Reference period: Income reference period

Mode of collection: Personal interview (proxy as an exception for persons temporarily away or in incapacity) or registers

In use (period): Yes, since the first year of the EU-SILC data collection

Series' differences: No changes

VALUES AND FORMAT

1 - 999999.99	Benefits
- 999999.99 - -1	Losses
0	No income

FLAGS

Type of variable	Flag name	Flag comp.	Type of information	Values	Modality label
Income variable	_F	<i>Two-digit flag: first digit</i>	Most common source or method	1	Collected via survey/interview
				2	Collected from administrative data
				3	Deductive/logical imputation (also including top- and bottom-coding)
				4	Gross/net conversion
				5	Model-based imputation
				6	Donor imputation
				7	Not possible to establish the most common source or method
	_IF	Imputation factor = collected value / recorded value *100	Type of collected value	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	Mix of different nets
				5	Gross
				6	Income component(s) not taxed
				7	Mix of net and gross
				8	Unknown
				9	Not applicable (the value was not collected)

DESCRIPTION

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 must be regarded as self-employment.

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

The self-employment income is broken down into:

- Gross cash profits or losses from self-employment (including royalties) (PY050G).
- Value of goods produced for own consumption (HY170G).

Gross cash benefits 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 must 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 must be calculated as net operating benefits (profits) /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 must 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).

Net cash benefits or losses from self-employment (including royalties) (PY050N)

The net income component corresponds to the gross income components but the tax at source, the social insurance contributions or both (if applicable) are deducted.

Comments

Royalties: Royalties are regarded as income from self-employment because they are a return to the royalty-holder for effort expended.

Difficulties in detecting the self-employed: Who are the self-employed? The guidelines for interpretation for

the EU-SILC, based on ILO recommendations⁽⁶⁴⁾, provided an overview of the central distinction between self-employment and employee status. The difference is determined by:

- The nature of the economic risk undertaken by the person concerned.
- The mode of remuneration.
- The type of authority enjoyed, and the authority to which the respondent is subject.

For instance, employees responsible for paying their own social insurance and tax contributions, but who are employees in other respects, should be considered as employees. Outworkers should be considered as employees if (a) there exists an explicit or implicit contract or agreement of employment and (b) the remuneration depends basically on the time worked or the amount produced. However, an outworker should be considered as being self-employed if (a) there is no such contract or agreement and the decision as to the markets, scale of operation and finance is in the hands of the outworker or (b) the person's remuneration is a function of receipts or profits from the sale of his/her products or services.

Summary of distinction between employee and self-employed status

	Employee	Self-employed
Economic Risk	No (or very little) capital investment	Has capital investment (not a necessary condition, e.g. Professional practice)
Mode of remuneration	Wage or salary based on hours worked or amount produced	Profit, amount depending on sales of produce or service
Type of authority 1 (autonomy)	Existence of implicit or explicit contract/agreement of employment	No such contract or agreement
Type of authority 2 (control)	No (or very little) say in decisions on markets, scale of operation and finances	Final decision on markets, scale of operation and finances

Among the self-employed, those who employ paid employees are defined as 'employers', while those without paid employees are defined as 'own-account workers'. Often a distinction is made between 'own-account workers' and 'unpaid family workers'. However, in an enterprise in which members of a household are engaged jointly, this distinction can be culturally (especially gender) biased, and in any case arbitrary. Furthermore, the income may not be strictly 'individual', as for example in the case of a household enterprise in which several members of the household are engaged jointly. For the purpose of the EU-SILC, both of these groups are to be considered as being 'self-employed', i.e. as sharing self-employment income from the enterprise.

On the other hand, there are growing numbers of self-employed who do not consider themselves to be "running a business" and for whom therefore concepts such as gross revenue or even annual profit or loss have very little meaning. For this reason, some experimentation has been carried out, for example in the UK, to distinguish different groups of self-employed people and to try to tailor questions more closely to their circumstances (see Martin et al, 1996). For some people, such as casual workers and sub-contractors, their remuneration is more akin to employment income than to gross revenue – they have very few, if any, of the outgoings listed above (such as operating costs). They may even be uncertain about their employment status – whether they are in fact self-employed or employees. In the UK, it was found that the best way to distinguish this type of self-employed person from one who is in fact running a business was whether they prepared annual accounts for the tax authority.

If they do not prepare such accounts, it is more appropriate to use a concept akin to that of earnings from employment to capture their income.

Measurement of income from self-employment

It is universally acknowledged that self-employment income is one of the most problematic elements of household income to define and to measure accurately. These difficulties result not only in inaccurate income data but also in lack of comparability both across time and across countries. While it is unrealistic to suppose that all the difficulties can be solved in the context of the EU-SILC, the aim should be to draw on current best practice and 'state of the art', so that accuracy and comparability of the information on income from self-employment is improved.

There is also evidence that self-employment is becoming *more prevalent* in the EU and that it is becoming more *heterogeneous* in its nature. The types of occupation in which the self-employed are engaged have diversified. More women are becoming self-employed and more employees are taking on subsidiary work on a self-employed basis. Many of the new self-employed are engaged in the service sector, but the skill level of these jobs varies widely from low paid jobs on temporary contracts to high paid and specialised jobs in the

⁽⁶⁴⁾ R. Hussmanns and F. Mehran and V. Verma: Surveys of Economically Active Population, Employment, Unemployment and Underemployment: An ILO Manual on Concepts and Methods. Geneva: International Labour Office, 1990.

banking and financial services and in information technology. The terms under which people work are also becoming more diverse. The traditional self-employed person running a business, perhaps with a few employees, is joined by people in casual work or involved with sub-contracting. The measurement framework adopted needs to factor in all these possibilities.

Given the conceptual difficulties in defining self-employment income, it is perhaps not surprising that the collection of accurate income information from the self-employed is one of the most problematic areas for surveys:

- The self-employed often have accounting practices which make it difficult for them to provide accurate responses to survey questions (e.g. they may not separate their business and personal finances).
- Their financial and accounting framework does not relate well to that used by statisticians in constructing national accounts or household income analysis.
- The self-employed are less likely than the employed to respond to income surveys, and self-employment income variables are subject to higher levels of item non-response.
- Not only are the self-employed less likely than employees to respond to surveys, those that do respond are more likely to under-report their income.
- The growth in self-employment as a secondary activity for employees creates additional problems. Unless such secondary activities are properly covered in an income survey with questions that are just as detailed as those for the primary employment, this too will be a source of under-reporting.

Conclusion

The following strategies are recommended to improve estimates:

- The categorisation of the self-employed according to (i) whether they consider that they are running a business or (ii) that they have "work" (a job), and the use of a concept akin to that of earnings for the latter group.
- The collection of data on drawings (in the absence of annual accounts, either for tax purposes or as a business account).
- Updating profit/loss data which are for a time period earlier than the reference period to using an appropriate index.
- Development of procedures for estimating self-employment income net of income tax and social security contributions, procedures which may differ from those used for other income components.

Suggested question:

'During last year (during 2022, income reference period,...), did you receive any income from self-employment (agricultural income, industrial or commercial income, non - commercial income from the practise of a liberal profession, royalties)?'

If the answer is 'Yes' then the amount during income reference period should be recorded. The questions on income should be split up into relevant components where, for each component, it should be first explored what are the national taxation rules and then decide how to ask about net and gross values.

PY080G/PY080N: PENSION FROM INDIVIDUAL PRIVATE PLANS

Topic and detailed topic: Income, consumption and elements of wealth, including debts/ Income from pensions

Variable type: Annual

Unit: All current household members aged 16 years and over

Reference period: Income reference period

Mode of collection: Personal interview (proxy as an exception for persons temporarily away or in incapacity) or registers

In use (period): Yes, since the first year of the EU-SILC data collection

Series' differences: No changes

VALUES AND FORMAT

1 - 999999.99	Income (national currency)
0	No income

FLAGS

Type of variable	Flag name	Flag comp.	Type of information	Values	Modality label
Income variable	_F	<i>Two-digit flag: first digit</i>	Most common source or method	1	Collected via survey/interview
				2	Collected from administrative data
				3	Deductive/logical imputation (also including top- and bottom-coding)
				4	Gross/net conversion
				5	Model-based imputation
				6	Donor imputation
				7	Not possible to establish the most common source or method
	_IF	<i>Two-digit flag: second digit</i>	Type of collected value	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	Mix of different nets
				5	Gross
				6	Income component(s) not taxed
				7	Mix of net and gross
				8	Unknown
				9	Not applicable (the value was not collected)

DESCRIPTION

Regular pensions from individual private plans (other than those covered under ESSPROS) (PY080G/PY080N): 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. The income component collected as net corresponds to the gross income components but the tax at source, the social insurance contributions or both (if applicable) are deducted.

It includes:

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

It excludes:

- Pensions from mandatory government schemes.
- Pensions from mandatory employer-based schemes.

Pensions received from individual private plans (other than those covered under ESSPROS) (PY080G)/(PY080N) are treated as a component of property income⁶⁵, and should be included in total gross household income (HY010) and in the total disposable household income (HY020).

Inclusion of PY080 in total disposable income variables (HY020, HY022 and HY023) should be implemented by countries from the 2011 operation onwards.

Suggested question:

'During last year (during 2022, income reference period,...), did you receive a regular pension from individual private (insurance) plan?' Yes, No

If the answer is 'Yes' the respondent should be asked the amount during income reference period.

⁶⁵ Property income refers to all income received, less expenses, occurring 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. In EUSILC, it is broken down into: Income from rental of a property or land (HY040G); Interest, dividends, profits from capital investment in an unincorporated business (HY090G); and Pensions received from individual private plans (other than those covered under ESSPROS) (PY080).

PY090G/PY090N: UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS

Topic and detailed topic: Income, consumption and elements of wealth, including debts/Income from social transfer

Variable type: Annual

Unit: All current household members aged 16 years and over

Reference period: Income reference period

Mode of collection: Personal interview (proxy as an exception for persons temporarily away or in incapacity) or registers

In use (period): Yes, since the first year of the EU-SILC data collection

Series' differences: No changes

VALUES AND FORMAT

1 - 999999.99	Income (national currency)
0	No income

FLAGS

Type of variable	Flag name	Flag comp.	Type of information	Values	Modality label
Income variable	_F	<i>Two-digit flag: first digit</i>	Most common source or method	1	Collected via survey/interview
				2	Collected from administrative data
				3	Deductive/logical imputation (also including top- and bottom-coding)
				4	Gross/net conversion
				5	Model-based imputation
				6	Donor imputation
				7	Not possible to establish the most common source or method
	_IF	Imputation factor = collected value / recorded value *100	Type of collected value	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	Mix of different nets
				5	Gross
				6	Income component(s) not taxed
				7	Mix of net and gross
				8	Unknown
				9	Not applicable (the value was not collected)

DESCRIPTION

Social benefits are defined as current transfers received by households during the income reference period, which are 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 non-profit institutions serving households (NPISHs) (See the box in [section 5 of PART I for more detailed information](#)).

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 cuts made by their employer 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)).
- 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 (which are included under 'Disability benefits' (PY130)).

Net unemployment benefits (PY090N): the net income component corresponds to the gross unemployment benefits but the tax at source, the social insurance contributions, or both, (if applicable) are deducted.

Comments about unemployment benefits: There are two concepts related to vocational training allowance under the unemployment benefit function:

1. The vocational training allowance, i.e. payment 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. This is considered as benefit in cash and thus included in PY090.
2. A benefit (in kind) related to vocational training, i.e. payments by social security funds or public agencies to institutions that provide training courses to unemployed people. These benefits are excluded from the EU-SILC.

Suggested question:

'During last year (income reference period, during 2022,...), did you receive unemployment benefits from the government (central or local)?' Yes, No

If the answer is 'Yes' then the amount during income reference period should be recorded. The questions on income should be split up into relevant components where, for each component, it should be first explored what are the national taxation rules and then decide how to ask about net and gross values.

PY091G: UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS [CONTRIBUTORY AND MEANS TESTED]

Topic and detailed topic: Income, consumption and elements of wealth, including debts/Income from social transfers

Variable type: Annual

Unit: All current household members aged 16 years and over

Reference period: Income reference period

Mode of collection: Personal interview (proxy as an exception for persons temporarily away or in incapacity) or registers– known to the countries

In use (period): Yes, since 2014

Series' differences: No changes

VALUES AND FORMAT

1 - 999999.99	Income (national currency)
0	No income

FLAGS

Type of variable	Flag name	Type and content	Type of information	Values	Modality label	
Income variable	_F	<i>Three-digit flag: first digit</i>	Most common source or method	1	Collected via survey/interview	
				2	Collected from administrative data	
				3	Deductive/logical imputation (also including top- and bottom-coding)	
				4	Gross/net conversion	
				5	Model-based imputation	
				6	Donor imputation	
				7	Not possible to establish the most common source or method	
		<i>Three-digit flag: second digit</i>	Type of collected value	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	Mix of different nets	
				5	Gross	
				6	Income component(s) not taxed	
				7	Mix of net and gross	
				8	Unknown	
				9	Not applicable (the value was not collected)	
		<i>Three-digit flag: third digit</i>	Variable's content	1	Filled with only contributory and means-tested components	
				2	Filled with mixed components	
		<i>Alternative: One-digit flag</i>		-5	This scheme does not exist at national level	
	_IF	Imputation factor = collected value / recorded value *100		-	Collected value / Recorded value *100	
				.	If problem of dividing by 0 appears, if_F=-5	

DESCRIPTION

Social benefits are defined as current transfers received by households during the income reference period, which are 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 non-profit institutions serving households (NPISHs) (See the box in [section 5 of PART I](#) for more detailed information).

Unemployment benefits

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 cuts made by their employer 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)).
- 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 (which are included under 'Disability benefits' (PY130)).

Unemployment benefits (PY090N): the net income component corresponds to the gross income component but the tax at source, the social insurance contributions, or both, (if applicable) are deducted.

Comments about unemployment benefits: there are two concepts related to vocational training allowance under the unemployment benefit function:

1. The vocational training allowance, i.e. payment 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. This is considered as benefit in cash and thus included in PY090.
2. A benefit (in kind) related to vocational training, i.e. payments by social security funds or public agencies to institutions that provide training courses to unemployed people. These benefits are excluded from the EU-SILC.

The "contributory" and "means-tested" definitions are the same as applied in ESSPROS.

Contributory schemes are social protection schemes that require the payment of contributions, by the protected persons or by other parties on their behalf, in order to secure individual entitlement to benefits.

Contributory schemes are sometimes referred to as social insurance schemes. By convention, all non-autonomous schemes that employers run in favour of their employees, former employees and their dependants are classified as contributory schemes.

Means-tested social benefits are social benefits which are explicitly or implicitly conditional on the beneficiary's income and/or wealth falling below a specified level.

PY092G: UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS [CONTRIBUTORY AND NON MEANS-TESTED]

Topic and detailed topic: Income, consumption and elements of wealth, including debts/Income from social transfers

Variable type: Annual

Unit: All current household members aged 16 years and over

Reference period: Income reference period

Mode of collection: Personal interview (proxy as an exception for persons temporarily away or in incapacity) or registers– known to the countries

In use (period): Yes, since 2014

Series' differences: No changes

VALUES AND FORMAT

1 - 999999.99	Income (national currency)
0	No income

FLAGS

Type of variable	Flag name	Type and content	Type of information	Values	Modality label	
Income variable	_F	<i>Three-digit flag: first digit</i>	Most common source or method	1	Collected via survey/interview	
				2	Collected from administrative data	
				3	Deductive/logical imputation (also including top- and bottom-coding)	
				4	Gross/net conversion	
				5	Model-based imputation	
				6	Donor imputation	
				7	Not possible to establish the most common source or method	
		<i>Three-digit flag: second digit</i>	Type of collected value	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	Mix of different nets	
				5	Gross	
				6	Income component(s) not taxed	
				7	Mix of net and gross	
				8	Unknown	
				9	Not applicable (the value was not collected)	
		<i>Three-digit flag: third digit</i>	Variable's content	1	Filled with only contributory and non means-tested components	
				2	Filled with mixed components	
		<i>Alternative: One-digit flag</i>		-5	This scheme does not exist at national level	
	_IF	Imputation factor = collected value / recorded value *100		-	Collected value / Recorded value *100	
				.	If problem of dividing by 0 appears, if_F=-5	

DESCRIPTION

Social benefits are defined as current transfers received by households during the income reference period, which are 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 non-profit institutions serving households (NPISHs) (See the box in [section 5 of PART I](#) for more detailed information).

Unemployment benefits

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 cuts made by their employer 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)).
- 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 (which are included under 'Disability benefits' (PY130)).

Net unemployment benefits (PY090N): the net income component corresponds to the gross unemployment benefits but the tax at source, the social insurance contributions, or both, (if applicable) are deducted.

Comments about unemployment benefits: There are two concepts related to vocational training allowance under the unemployment benefit function:

1. The vocational training allowance, i.e. payment 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. This is considered as benefit in cash and thus included in PY090.
2. A benefit (in kind) related to vocational training, i.e. payments by social security funds or public agencies to institutions that provide training courses to unemployed people. These benefits are excluded from the EU-SILC.

The "contributory" and "non-means-tested" definitions are the same as applied in ESSPROS.

Contributory schemes are social protection schemes that require the payment of contributions, by the

protected persons or by other parties on their behalf, in order to secure individual entitlement to benefits. Contributory schemes are sometimes referred to as social insurance schemes. By convention, all non-autonomous schemes that employers run in favour of their employees, former employees and their dependants are classified as contributory schemes.

Non Means-tested social benefits are social benefits which are NOT explicitly or implicitly conditional on the beneficiary's income and/or wealth falling below a specified level.

PY093G: UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS [NON-CONTRIBUTORY AND MEANS TESTED]

Topic and detailed topic: Income, consumption and elements of wealth, including debts/Income from social transfers

Variable type: Annual

Unit: All current household members aged 16 years and over

Reference period: Income reference period

Mode of collection: Personal interview (proxy as an exception for persons temporarily away or in incapacity) or registers– known to the countries

In use (period): Yes, since 2014

Series' differences: No changes

VALUES AND FORMAT

1 - 999999.99	Income (national currency)
0	No income

FLAGS

Type of variable	Flag name	Type and content	Type of information	Values	Modality label	
Income variable	_F	<i>Three-digit flag: first digit</i>	Most common source or method	1	Collected via survey/interview	
				2	Collected from administrative data	
				3	Deductive/logical imputation (also including top- and bottom-coding)	
				4	Gross/net conversion	
				5	Model-based imputation	
				6	Donor imputation	
				7	Not possible to establish the most common source or method	
		<i>Three-digit flag: second digit</i>	Type of collected value	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	Mix of different nets	
				5	Gross	
				6	Income component(s) not taxed	
				7	Mix of net and gross	
				8	Unknown	
				9	Not applicable (the value was not collected)	
		<i>Three-digit flag: third digit</i>	Variable's content	1	Filled with only non-contributory and means-tested components	
				2	Filled with mixed components	
		<i>Alternative: One-digit flag</i>		-5	This scheme does not exist at national level	
	_IF	Imputation factor = collected value / recorded value *100		-	Collected value / Recorded value *100	
				.	If problem of dividing by 0 appears, if_F=-5	

DESCRIPTION

Social benefits are defined as current transfers received by households during the income reference period, which are 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 NPISHs (See the box in

(section 5 of PART I for more detailed information).

Unemployment benefits

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 cuts made by their employer 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)).
- 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 (which are included under 'Disability benefits' (PY130)).

Net unemployment benefits (PY090N): the net income component corresponds to the gross unemployment benefits but the tax at source, the social insurance contributions, or both, (if applicable) are deducted.

Comments about unemployment benefits: there are two concepts related to vocational training allowance under the unemployment benefit function:

1. The vocational training allowance, i.e. payment 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. This is considered as benefit in cash and thus included in PY090.
2. A benefit (in kind) related to vocational training, i.e. payments by social security funds or public agencies to institutions that provide training courses to unemployed people. These benefits are excluded from the EU-SILC.

The "non-contributory" and "means-tested" definitions are the same as applied in ESSPROS.

Non-contributory schemes are social protection schemes in which eligibility to benefits is not conditional on the payment of contributions by the protected persons or by other parties on their behalf.

Means-tested social benefits are social benefits which are explicitly or implicitly conditional on the

beneficiary's income and/or wealth falling below a specified level.

PY094G: UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS [NON-CONTRIBUTORY AND NON MEANS-TESTED]

Topic and detailed topic: Income, consumption and elements of wealth, including debts/Income from social transfers

Variable type: Annual

Unit: All current household members aged 16 years and over

Reference period: Income reference period

Mode of collection: Personal interview (proxy as an exception for persons temporarily away or in incapacity) or registers– known to the countries

In use (period): Yes, since 2014

Series' differences: No changes

VALUES AND FORMAT

1 - 999999.99	Income (national currency)
0	No income

FLAGS

Type of variable	Flag name	Type and content	Type of information	Values	Modality label	
Income variable	_F	<i>Three-digit flag: first digit</i>	Most common source or method	1	Collected via survey/interview	
				2	Collected from administrative data	
				3	Deductive/logical imputation (also including top- and bottom-coding)	
				4	Gross/net conversion	
				5	Model-based imputation	
				6	Donor imputation	
				7	Not possible to establish the most common source or method	
		<i>Three-digit flag: second digit</i>	Type of collected value	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	Mix of different nets	
				5	Gross	
				6	Income component(s) not taxed	
				7	Mix of net and gross	
				8	Unknown	
				9	Not applicable (the value was not collected)	
		<i>Three-digit flag: third digit</i>	Variable's content	1	Filled with only non-contributory and non means-tested components	
				2	Filled with mixed components	
		<i>Alternative: One-digit flag</i>		-5	This scheme does not exist at national level	
	_IF	Imputation factor = collected value / recorded value *100		-	999999.99-999999.99 Collected value / Recorded value *100	
				.	If problem of dividing by 0 appears, if_F=-5	

DESCRIPTION

Social benefits are defined as current transfers received by households during the income reference period, which are 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 non-profit institutions serving households (NPISHs) (See the box in [section 5 of PART I](#) for more detailed information).

Unemployment benefits

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 cuts made by their employer 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.

Net unemployment benefits (PY090N): the net income component corresponds to the gross unemployment benefits but the tax at source, the social insurance contributions, or both, (if applicable) are deducted.

Comments about unemployment benefits: there are two concepts related to vocational training allowance under the unemployment benefit function:

1. The vocational training allowance, i.e. payment 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. This is considered as benefit in cash and thus included in PY090.
2. A benefit (in kind) related to vocational training, i.e. payments by social security funds or public agencies to institutions that provide training courses to unemployed people. These benefits are excluded from the EU-SILC.

The "non-contributory" and "means-tested" definitions are the same as applied in ESSPROS.

Non-contributory schemes are social protection schemes in which eligibility to benefits is not conditional on the payment of contributions by the protected persons or by other parties on their behalf.

Means-tested social benefits are social benefits which are explicitly or implicitly conditional on the beneficiary's income and/or wealth falling below a specified level.

PY100G/PY100N: OLD-AGE BENEFITS

Topic and detailed topic: Income, consumption and elements of wealth, including debts/ Income from pensions

Variable type: Annual

Unit: All current household members aged 16 years and over

Reference period: Income reference period

Mode of collection: Personal interview (proxy as an exception for persons temporarily away or in incapacity) or registers

In use (period): Yes, since the first year of the EU-SILC data collection

Series' differences: No changes

VALUES AND FORMAT

1 - 999999.99	Income (national currency)
0	No income

FLAGS

Type of variable	Flag name	Flag comp.	Type of information	Values	Modality label
Income variable	_F	<i>Two-digit flag: first digit</i>	Most common source or method	1	Collected via survey/interview
				2	Collected from administrative data
				3	Deductive/logical imputation (also including top- and bottom-coding)
				4	Gross/net conversion
				5	Model-based imputation
				6	Donor imputation
				7	Not possible to establish the most common source or method
	_IF	<i>Two-digit flag: second digit</i>	Type of collected value	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	Mix of different nets
				5	Gross
				6	Income component(s) not taxed
				7	Mix of net and gross
				8	Unknown
				9	Not applicable (the value was not collected)
		Alternative: One digit		-4	Amount included in another income component
		Imputation factor = collected value / recorded value *100		999999.99-999999.99	Collected value / Recorded value *100
		.		If problem of dividing by 0 appears, if '_F' =-4	

DESCRIPTION

Old age benefits: periodic payments intended to maintain the income of the beneficiary after retirement from gainful employment at the standard age, or to supplement the income of old persons received to the person during income reference period (See the box in section 5 of PART I for more detailed information).

The old-age function refers to 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.
- Early retirement schemes, that has age as the primary criteria for retirement, that are not directly based on incapacity to work or unemployment.
- Care allowances: benefit paid to old people who need frequent or constant assistance to help them meet the additional costs of obtaining care that is required to assist them in old age (other than medical care) when the benefit is not a reimbursement of certified expenditure.
- 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:

- 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)).
- Income from individual private insurance plans, which should be considered under PY080 (pension from individual private plans).
- 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.

National system of pensions: ESSPROS points out that in most Member States, the old-age disability and survivors' functions take part of consistent group of benefits organised like a own system. This group is often known as the 'National System of Pensions'.

According to ESSPROS recommendations, all these benefits should be recorded as old-age benefits for people above retirement age as established in the reference national scheme.

For people below the retirement age, a question should be asked in order to separate the different types of benefits.

Survivors function: the survivors' function should include not only the survivors' pension from the National insurance scheme, but also survivors' pensions from occupational pensions.

PY101G: OLD-AGE BENEFITS (CONTRIBUTORY AND MEANS-TESTED)

Topic and detailed topic: Income, consumption and elements of wealth, including debts/ Income from pensions

Variable type: Annual

Unit: All current household members aged 16 years and over

Reference period: Income reference period

Mode of collection: Personal interview (proxy as an exception for persons temporarily away or in incapacity) or registers – known to the countries

In use (period): Yes, since 2014

Series' differences: No changes

VALUES AND FORMAT

1 - 999999.99 Income (national currency)
0 No income

FLAGS

Type of variable	Flag name	Type and content	Type of information	Values	Modality label
Income variable	_F	<i>Three-digit flag: first digit</i>	Most common source or method	1	Collected via survey/interview
				2	Collected from administrative data
				3	Deductive/logical imputation (also including top- and bottom-coding)
				4	Gross/net conversion
				5	Model-based imputation
				6	Donor imputation
				7	Not possible to establish the most common source or method
		<i>Three-digit flag: second digit</i>	Type of collected value	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	Mix of different nets
				5	Gross
				6	Income component(s) not taxed
				7	Mix of net and gross
				8	Unknown
				9	Not applicable (the value was not collected)
		<i>Three-digit flag: third digit</i>	Variable's content	1	Filled with only contributory and means-tested components
				2	Filled with mixed components
		<i>Alternative: One-digit flag</i>		-4	Amount included in another income component
				-5	This scheme does not exist at national level
_IF		Imputation factor = collected value / recorded value *100		-	Collected value / Recorded value *100
				.	If problem of dividing by 0 appears/if '_F'=-4/if '_F'=-5

DESCRIPTION

Old age pensions: periodic payments intended to maintain the income of the beneficiary after retirement from gainful employment at the standard age, or to supplement the income of old persons received to the person during income reference period (See the box in [section 5 of PART I](#) for more detailed information).

The old-age function refers to 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 payments of a portion of the full retirement pension to older workers who continue to work but who reduce their working hours or for whom the income from a professional activity is below a defined ceiling.
- Early retirement schemes, that has age as the primary criteria for retirement, that are not directly based on incapacity to work or unemployment.
- Care allowances: benefits paid to old people who need frequent or constant assistance to help them meet the additional costs of obtaining care that is required to assist them in old age (other than medical care) when the benefit is not a reimbursement of certified expenditure.
- 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:

- 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)).
- Income from individual private insurance plans, which should be considered under PY080 (pension from individual private plans).
- 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.

The "contributory" and "means-tested" definitions are the same as applied in ESSPROS.

Contributory schemes are social protection schemes that require the payment of contributions, by the protected persons or by other parties on their behalf, in order to secure individual entitlement to benefits.

Contributory schemes are sometimes referred to as social insurance schemes. By convention, all non-autonomous schemes that employers run in favour of their employees, former employees and their dependants are classified as contributory schemes.

Means-tested social benefits are social benefits which are explicitly or implicitly conditional on the beneficiary's income and/or wealth falling below a specified level.

PY102G: OLD-AGE BENEFITS (CONTRIBUTORY AND NON MEANS-TESTED)

Topic and detailed topic: Income, consumption and elements of wealth, including debts/ Income from pensions

Variable type: Annual

Unit: All current household members aged 16 years and over

Reference period: Income reference period

Mode of collection: Personal interview (proxy as an exception for persons temporarily away or in incapacity) or registers – known to the countries

In use (period): Yes, since 2021

Series' differences: No changes

VALUES AND FORMAT

1 - 999999.99	Income (national currency)
0	No income

FLAGS

Type of variable	Flag name	Type and content	Type of information	Values	Modality label
Income variable	_F	<i>Three-digit flag: first digit</i>	Most common source or method	1	Collected via survey/interview
				2	Collected from administrative data
				3	Deductive/logical imputation (also including top- and bottom-coding)
				4	Gross/net conversion
				5	Model-based imputation
				6	Donor imputation
				7	Not possible to establish the most common source or method
		<i>Three-digit flag: second digit</i>	Type of collected value	1	Net of tax on income at source and social contributions
				2	Net of tax on income at source
				3	Net of social contributions
		<i>Three-digit flag: third digit</i>	Variable's content	4	Mix of different nets
				5	Gross
				6	Income component(s) not taxed
		<i>Alternative: One-digit flag</i>		7	Mix of net and gross
				8	Unknown
				9	Not applicable (the value was not collected)
		Imputation factor = collected value / recorded value *100		1	Filled with only contributory and non means-tested components
				2	Filled with mixed components
		-		-4	Amount included in another income component
				-5	This scheme does not exist at national level
	_IF			-	Collected value / Recorded value *100
	.			If problem of dividing by 0 appears/if '_F=-4/if '_F=-5	

DESCRIPTION

Old age pensions: periodic payments intended to maintain the income of the beneficiary after retirement

from gainful employment at the standard age, or to supplement the income of old persons received to the person during income reference period (*See the box in section 5 of PART I for more detailed information*).

The old-age function refers to 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.
- Early retirement schemes, that has age as the primary criteria for retirement, that are not directly based on incapacity to work or unemployment.
- Care allowances: benefit paid to old people who need frequent or constant assistance to help them meet the additional costs of obtaining care that is required to assist them in old age (other than medical care) when the benefit is not a reimbursement of certified expenditure.
- 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:

- 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)).
- Income from individual private insurance plans, which should be considered under PY080 (pension from individual private plans).
- 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.

The "contributory" and "non-means-tested" definitions are the same as applied in ESSPROS.

Contributory schemes are social protection schemes that require the payment of contributions, by the protected persons or by other parties on their behalf, in order to secure individual entitlement to benefits.

Contributory schemes are sometimes referred to as social insurance schemes. By convention, all non-autonomous schemes that employers run in favour of their employees, former employees and their dependants are classified as contributory schemes.

Non Means-tested social benefits are social benefits which are NOT explicitly or implicitly conditional on the beneficiary's income and/or wealth falling below a specified level.

PY103G: OLD-AGE BENEFITS (NON-CONTRIBUTORY AND MEANS-TESTED)

Topic and detailed topic: Income, consumption and elements of wealth, including debts/ Income from pensions

Variable type: Annual

Unit: All current household members aged 16 years and over

Reference period: Income reference period

Mode of collection: Personal interview (proxy as an exception for persons temporarily away or in incapacity) or registers – known to the countries

In use (period): Yes, since 2021

Series' differences: No changes

VALUES AND FORMAT

1 - 999999.99	Income (national currency)
0	No income

FLAGS

Type of variable	Flag name	Type and content	Type of information	Values	Modality label
Income variable	_F	<i>Three-digit flag: first digit</i>	Most common source or method	1	Collected via survey/interview
				2	Collected from administrative data
				3	Deductive/logical imputation (also including top- and bottom-coding)
				4	Gross/net conversion
				5	Model-based imputation
				6	Donor imputation
				7	Not possible to establish the most common source or method
		<i>Three-digit flag: second digit</i>	Type of collected value	1	Net of tax on income at source and social contributions
				2	Net of tax on income at source
				3	Net of social contributions
	_IF	<i>Three-digit flag: third digit</i>	Variable's content	4	Mix of different nets
				5	Gross
		<i>Alternative: One-digit flag</i>		6	Income component(s) not taxed
				7	Mix of net and gross
				8	Unknown
				9	Not applicable (the value was not collected)
				1	Filled with only non-contributory and means-tested components
				2	Filled with mixed components
				-4	Amount included in another income component
				-5	This scheme does not exist at national level
		Imputation factor = collected value / recorded value *100		-	Collected value / Recorded value *100
				.	If problem of dividing by 0 appears/if '_F=-4/if '_F=-5

DESCRIPTION

Old age pensions: periodic payments intended to maintain the income of the beneficiary after retirement from gainful employment at the standard age, or to supplement the income of old persons received to the person during income reference period (See the box in [section 5 of PART I](#) for more detailed information).

The old-age function refers to 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.
- Early retirement schemes, that has age as the primary criteria for retirement that are not directly based on incapacity to work or unemployment.
- Care allowances: benefit paid to old people who need frequent or constant assistance to help them meet the additional costs of obtaining care that is required to assist them in old age (other than medical care) when the benefit is not a reimbursement of certified expenditure.
- 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:

- 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)).
- Income from individual private insurance plans, which should be considered under PY080 (pension from individual private plans).
- 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.

The "non-contributory" and "means-tested" definitions are the same as applied in ESSPROS.

Non-contributory schemes are social protection schemes in which eligibility to benefits is not conditional on the payment of contributions by the protected persons or by other parties on their behalf.

Means-tested social benefits are social benefits which are explicitly or implicitly conditional on the beneficiary's income and/or wealth falling below a specified level.

PY104G: OLD-AGE BENEFITS (NON-CONTRIBUTORY AND NON MEANS-TESTED)

Topic and detailed topic: Income, consumption and elements of wealth, including debts/ Income from pensions

Variable type: Annual

Unit: All current household members aged 16 years and over

Reference period: Income reference period

Mode of collection: Personal interview (proxy as an exception for persons temporarily away or in incapacity) or registers – known to the countries

In use (period): Yes, since 2021

Series' differences: No changes

VALUES AND FORMAT

1 - 999999.99	Income (national currency)
0	No income

FLAGS

Type of variable	Flag name	Type and content	Type of information	Values	Modality label
Income variable	_F	<i>Three-digit flag: first digit</i>	Most common source or method	1	Collected via survey/interview
				2	Collected from administrative data
				3	Deductive/logical imputation (also including top- and bottom-coding)
				4	Gross/net conversion
				5	Model-based imputation
				6	Donor imputation
				7	Not possible to establish the most common source or method
		<i>Three-digit flag: second digit</i>	Type of collected value	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	Mix of different nets
				5	Gross
				6	Income component(s) not taxed
				7	Mix of net and gross
				8	Unknown
				9	Not applicable (the value was not collected)
		<i>Three-digit flag: third digit</i>	Variable's content	1	Filled with only non-contributory and non means-tested components
				2	Filled with mixed components
		<i>Alternative: One-digit flag</i>		-4	Amount included in another income component
				-5	This scheme does not exist at national level
				-	Collected value / Recorded value *100
	_IF	Imputation factor = collected value / recorded value *100		.	If problem of dividing by 0 appears/if '_F=-4/if '_F=-5

DESCRIPTION

Old age pensions: periodic payments intended to maintain the income of the beneficiary after retirement from

gainful employment at the standard age, or to supplement the income of old persons received to the person during income reference period (See the box in *section 5 of PART I* for more detailed information).

The old-age function refers to 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.
- Early retirement schemes, that has age as the primary criteria for retirement, that are not directly based on incapacity to work or unemployment.
- Care allowances: benefit paid to old people who need frequent or constant assistance to help them meet the additional costs of obtaining care that is required to assist them in old age (other than medical care) when the benefit is not a reimbursement of certified expenditure.
- 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:

- 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)).
- Income from individual private insurance plans, which should be considered under PY080 (pension from individual private plans).
- 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.

The "non-contributory" and "non means-tested" definitions are the same as applied in ESSPROS.
 Non-contributory schemes are social protection schemes in which eligibility to benefits is not conditional on the payment of contributions by the protected persons or by other parties on their behalf.
 Non Means-tested social benefits are social benefits which are NOT explicitly or implicitly conditional on the beneficiary's income and/or wealth falling below a specified level.

PY110G/PY110N: SURVIVOR'S BENEFITS

Topic and detailed topic: Income, consumption and elements of wealth, including debts/Income from social transfer

Variable type: Annual

Unit: All current household members aged 16 years and over

Reference period: Income reference period

Mode of collection: Personal interview (proxy as an exception for persons temporarily away or in incapacity) or registers

In use (period): Yes, since the first year of the EU-SILC data collection

Series' differences: No changes

VALUES AND FORMAT

1 - 999999.99	Income (national currency)
0	No income

FLAGS

Type of variable	Flag name	Flag comp.	Type of information	Values	Modality label
Income variable	_F	Two-digit flag: first digit	Most common source or method	1	Collected via survey/interview
				2	Collected from administrative data
				3	Deductive/logical imputation (also including top- and bottom-coding)
				4	Gross/net conversion
				5	Model-based imputation
				6	Donor imputation
				7	Not possible to establish the most common source or method
	_IF	Two-digit flag: second digit	Type of collected value	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	Mix of different nets
				5	Gross
				6	Income component(s) not taxed
				7	Mix of net and gross
				8	Unknown
				9	Not applicable (the value was not collected)
		Alternative: One digit		-4	Amount included in another income component
		Imputation factor = collected value / recorded value *100		999999.99- 999999.99	Collected value / Recorded value *100
		.		If problem of dividing by 0 appears, if '_F' =-4	

DESCRIPTION

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 received during income reference period (See the box in [section 5 of PART I](#) for more detailed information).

Survivors eligible for benefit may be the spouse or ex-spouse of the deceased person, their 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) (even after the standard retirement age).
- 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:

- Funeral grants.
- 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)).

Note: periodic payments to people whose entitlement derives from their relationship with a deceased person during a war are included in PY110.

PY111G: SURVIVOR'S BENEFITS [CONTRIBUTORY AND MEANS-TESTED]

Topic and detailed topic: Income, consumption and elements of wealth, including debts/Income from social transfers

Variable type: Annual

Unit: All current household members aged 16 years and over

Reference period: Income reference period

Mode of collection: Personal interview (proxy as an exception for persons temporarily away or in incapacity) or registers – known to the countries

In use (period): Yes, since 2014

Series' differences: No changes

VALUES AND FORMAT

1 - 999999.99	Income (national currency)
0	No income

FLAGS

Type of variable	Flag name	Type and content	Type of information	Values	Modality label
Income variable	_F	<i>Three-digit flag: first digit</i>	Most common source or method	1	Collected via survey/interview
				2	Collected from administrative data
				3	Deductive/logical imputation (also including top- and bottom-coding)
				4	Gross/net conversion
				5	Model-based imputation
				6	Donor imputation
				7	Not possible to establish the most common source or method
		<i>Three-digit flag: second digit</i>	Type of collected value	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	Mix of different nets
				5	Gross
				6	Income component(s) not taxed
				7	Mix of net and gross
				8	Unknown
				9	Not applicable (the value was not collected)
		<i>Three-digit flag: third digit</i>	Variable's content	1	Filled with only contributory and means-tested components
				2	Filled with mixed components
		<i>Alternative: One-digit flag</i>		-4	Amount included in another income component
				-5	This scheme does not exist at national level
				-	Collected value / Recorded value *100
	_IF	Imputation factor = collected value / recorded value *100		.	If problem of dividing by 0 appears/if '_F'=-4/if '_F'=-5

DESCRIPTION

Survivor's benefits refer to benefits that provide a temporary or permanent income to people below the retirement age who have suffered from the loss of their spouse, partner or next-of-kin, usually when the latter

represented the main breadwinner for the beneficiary received during income reference period (See the box in section 5 of PART I for more detailed information).

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 survivor's 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) (even after the standard retirement age).
- 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 grants.
- 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)).

Note: periodic payments to people whose entitlement derives from their relationship with a deceased person during a war are included in PY110.

The "contributory" and "means-tested" definitions are the same as applied in ESSPROS.

Contributory schemes are social protection schemes that require the payment of contributions, by the protected persons or by other parties on their behalf, in order to secure individual entitlement to benefits.

Contributory schemes are sometimes referred to as social insurance schemes. By convention, all non-autonomous schemes that employers run in favour of their employees, former employees and their dependants are classified as contributory schemes.

Means-tested social benefits are social benefits which are explicitly or implicitly conditional on the beneficiary's income and/or wealth falling below a specified level.

PY112G: SURVIVOR'S BENEFITS [CONTRIBUTORY AND NON-MEANS-TESTED]

Topic and detailed topic: Income, consumption and elements of wealth, including debts/Income from social transfers

Variable type: Annual

Unit: All current household members aged 16 years and over

Reference period: Income reference period

Mode of collection: Personal interview (proxy as an exception for persons temporarily away or in incapacity) or registers – known to the countries

In use (period): Yes, since 2014

Series' differences: No changes

VALUES AND FORMAT

1 - 999999.99	Income (national currency)
0	No income

FLAGS

Type of variable	Flag name	Type and content	Type of information	Values	Modality label
Income variable	_F	<i>Three-digit flag: first digit</i>	Most common source or method	1	Collected via survey/interview
				2	Collected from administrative data
				3	Deductive/logical imputation (also including top- and bottom-coding)
				4	Gross/net conversion
				5	Model-based imputation
				6	Donor imputation
				7	Not possible to establish the most common source or method
		<i>Three-digit flag: second digit</i>	Type of collected value	1	Net of tax on income at source and social contributions
				2	Net of tax on income at source
				3	Net of social contributions
		<i>Three-digit flag: third digit</i>	Variable's content	4	Mix of different nets
				5	Gross
				6	Income component(s) not taxed
		<i>Alternative: One-digit flag</i>		7	Mix of net and gross
				8	Unknown
				9	Not applicable (the value was not collected)
		Imputation factor = collected value / recorded value *100		1	Filled with only contributory and non means-tested components
				2	Filled with mixed components
				-4	Amount included in another income component
				-5	This scheme does not exist at national level
	_IF			-	Collected value / Recorded value *100
	-			If problem of dividing by 0 appears/if '_F'=-4/if '_F'=-5	

DESCRIPTION

Survivors' benefits refer to benefits that provide a temporary or permanent income to people below the retirement age who have suffered from the loss of their spouse, partner or next-of-kin, usually when the latter

represented the main breadwinner for the beneficiary received during income reference period (See the box in section 5 of PART I for more detailed information).

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 survivor's 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) (even after the standard retirement age).
- 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 grants.
- 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)).

Note: periodic payments to people whose entitlement derives from their relationship with a deceased person during a war are included in PY110.

The "contributory" and "non-means-tested" definitions are the same as applied in ESSPROS.

Contributory schemes are social protection schemes that require the payment of contributions, by the protected persons or by other parties on their behalf, in order to secure individual entitlement to benefits.

Contributory schemes are sometimes referred to as social insurance schemes. By convention, all non-autonomous schemes that employers run in favour of their employees, former employees and their dependants are classified as contributory schemes.

Non Means-tested social benefits are social benefits which are NOT explicitly or implicitly conditional on the beneficiary's income and/or wealth falling below a specified level.

PY113G: SURVIVOR'S BENEFITS [NON-CONTRIBUTORY AND MEANS-TESTED]

Topic and detailed topic: Income, consumption and elements of wealth, including debts/Income from social transfers

Variable type: Annual

Unit: All current household members aged 16 years and over

Reference period: Income reference period

Mode of collection: Personal interview (proxy as an exception for persons temporarily away or in incapacity) or registers – known to the countries

In use (period): Yes, since 2014

Series' differences: No changes

VALUES AND FORMAT

1 - 999999.99	Income (national currency)
0	No income

FLAGS

Type of variable	Flag name	Type and content	Type of information	Values	Modality label	
Income variable	_F	<i>Three-digit flag: first digit</i>	Most common source or method	1	Collected via survey/interview	
				2	Collected from administrative data	
				3	Deductive/logical imputation (also including top- and bottom-coding)	
				4	Gross/net conversion	
				5	Model-based imputation	
				6	Donor imputation	
				7	Not possible to establish the most common source or method	
		<i>Three-digit flag: second digit</i>	Type of collected value	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	Mix of different nets	
				5	Gross	
				6	Income component(s) not taxed	
				7	Mix of net and gross	
				8	Unknown	
				9	Not applicable (the value was not collected)	
		<i>Three-digit flag: third digit</i>	Variable's content	1	Filled with only non-contributory and means-tested components	
				2	Filled with mixed components	
		<i>Alternative: One-digit flag</i>		-4	Amount included in another income component	
				-5	This scheme does not exist at national level	
	_IF	Imputation factor = collected value / recorded value *100		999999.99-999999.99	Collected value / Recorded value *100	
				.	If problem of dividing by 0 appears/if '_F'=-4/if '_F'=-5	

DESCRIPTION

Survivor's benefits refer to benefits that provide a temporary or permanent income to people below the retirement age who have suffered from the loss of their spouse, partner or next-of-kin, usually when the latter

represented the main breadwinner for the beneficiary received during income reference period (See the box in section 5 of PART I for more detailed information).

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 survivor's 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) (even after the standard retirement age).
- 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 grants.
- 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)).

Note: periodic payments to people whose entitlement derives from their relationship with a deceased person during a war are included in PY110.

The "non-contributory" and "means-tested" definitions are the same as applied in ESSPROS.

Non-contributory schemes are social protection schemes in which eligibility to benefits is not conditional on the payment of contributions by the protected persons or by other parties on their behalf.

Means-tested social benefits are social benefits which are explicitly or implicitly conditional on the beneficiary's income and/or wealth falling below a specified level.

PY114G: SURVIVOR'S BENEFITS [NON-CONTRIBUTORY AND NON MEANS-TESTED]

Topic and detailed topic: Income, consumption and elements of wealth, including debts/Income from social transfers

Variable type: Annual

Unit: All current household members aged 16 years and over

Reference period: Income reference period

Mode of collection: Personal interview (proxy as an exception for persons temporarily away or in incapacity) or registers – known to the countries

In use (period): Yes, since 2014

Series' differences: No changes

VALUES AND FORMAT

1 - 999999.99	Income (national currency)
0	No income

FLAGS

Type of variable	Flag name	Type and content	Type of information	Values	Modality label
Income variable	_F	<i>Three-digit flag: first digit</i>	Most common source or method	1	Collected via survey/interview
				2	Collected from administrative data
				3	Deductive/logical imputation (also including top- and bottom-coding)
				4	Gross/net conversion
				5	Model-based imputation
				6	Donor imputation
				7	Not possible to establish the most common source or method
		<i>Three-digit flag: second digit</i>	Type of collected value	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	Mix of different nets
				5	Gross
				6	Income component(s) not taxed
				7	Mix of net and gross
				8	Unknown
				9	Not applicable (the value was not collected)
		<i>Three-digit flag: third digit</i>	Variable's content	1	Filled with only non-contributory and non means-tested components
				2	Filled with mixed components
		<i>Alternative: One-digit flag</i>		-4	Amount included in another income component
				-5	This scheme does not exist at national level
				.	If problem of dividing by 0 appears/if '_F=-4/if '_F=-5
	_IF	Imputation factor = collected value / recorded value *100		999999.99-999999.99	Collected value / Recorded value *100
			.		

DESCRIPTION

Survivor's benefits refer to benefits that provide a temporary or permanent income to people below the retirement age who have suffered from the loss of their spouse, partner or next-of-kin, usually when the latter represented the main breadwinner for the beneficiary received during income reference period (See the box

in section 5 of PART I for more detailed information).

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 survivor's 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) (even after the standard retirement age).
- 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 grants.
- 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)).

Note: periodic payments to people whose entitlement derives from their relationship with a deceased person during a war are included in PY110.

The "non-contributory" and "non-means-tested" definitions are the same as applied in ESSPROS.
Non-contributory schemes are social protection schemes in which eligibility to benefits is not conditional on the payment of contributions by the protected persons or by other parties on their behalf.
Non-means-tested social benefits are social benefits which are NOT explicitly or implicitly conditional on the beneficiary's income and/or wealth falling below a specified level.

PY120G/PY120N: SICKNESS BENEFITS

Topic and detailed topic: Income, consumption and elements of wealth, including debts/Income from social transfer

Variable type: Annual

Unit: All current household members aged 16 years and over

Reference period: Income reference period

Mode of collection: Personal interview (proxy as an exception for persons temporarily away or in incapacity) or registers

In use (period): Yes, since the first year of the EU-SILC data collection

Series' differences: No changes

VALUES AND FORMAT

1 - 999999.99	Income (national currency)
0	No income

FLAGS

Type of variable	Flag name	Type and content of flag	Type of information	Values	
Income variable	_F	<i>Two-digit flag: first digit</i>	Most common source or method	1	Collected via survey/interview
				2	Collected from administrative data
				3	Deductive/logical imputation (also including top- and bottom-coding)
				4	Gross/net conversion
				5	Model-based imputation
				6	Donor imputation
				7	Not possible to establish the most common source or method
		<i>Two-digit flag: second digit</i>	Type of collected value	1	Net of tax on income at source and social contributions ⁶⁶
				2	Net of tax on income at source
				3	Net of social contributions
				4	Mix of different nets
				5	Gross
				6	Income component(s) not taxed
				7	Mix of net and gross
				8	Unknown
				9	Not applicable (the value was not collected)
		<i>Alternative: one-digit flag</i>		-4	Amount included in another income component
	_IF	Imputation factor = collected value / recorded value *100		999999.99-999999.99	Collected value / Recorded value *100
			.	If problem of dividing by 0 appears, if '_F'=-4	

DESCRIPTION

Sickness benefits refer to cash benefits that replace in whole or in part loss of earnings during temporary

⁶⁶ For following variables: HY100G, HY100N, HY120G, HY120N and HY145N, the only acceptable modality for the type of collected value is "1 – net of tax on income at source and social contributions" (or "9 – Not applicable (the value was not collected)" if that is the case).

inability to work due to sickness or injury received during income reference period (See the box in [section 5 of PART I](#) for more detailed information).

It includes:

- 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 cannot 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 cannot be separately and clearly identified as social benefits (those payments are included under 'gross cash or near-cash employee income' (PY010G)).

PY121G: SICKNESS BENEFITS [CONTRIBUTORY AND MEANS-TESTED]

Topic and detailed topic: Income, consumption and elements of wealth, including debts/Income from social transfers

Variable type: Annual

Unit: All current household members aged 16 years and over

Reference period: Income reference period

Mode of collection: Personal interview (proxy as an exception for persons temporarily away or in incapacity) or registers – known to the countries

In use (period): Yes, since 2014

Series' differences: No changes

VALUES AND FORMAT

1 - 999999.99	Income (national currency)
0	No income

FLAGS

Type of variable	Flag name	Type and content	Type of information	Values	Modality label
Income variable	_F	<i>Three-digit flag: first digit</i>	Most common source or method	1	Collected via survey/interview
				2	Collected from administrative data
				3	Deductive/logical imputation (also including top- and bottom-coding)
				4	Gross/net conversion
				5	Model-based imputation
				6	Donor imputation
				7	Not possible to establish the most common source or method
		<i>Three-digit flag: second digit</i>	Type of collected value	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	Mix of different nets
				5	Gross
				6	Income component(s) not taxed
				7	Mix of net and gross
				8	Unknown
				9	Not applicable (the value was not collected)
		<i>Three-digit flag: third digit</i>	Variable's content	1	Filled with only contributory and means-tested components
				2	Filled with mixed components
		<i>Alternative: One-digit flag</i>		-4	Amount included in another income component
				-5	This scheme does not exist at national level
	_IF	Imputation factor = collected value / recorded value *100		999999.99- 999999.99	Collected value / Recorded value *100
				.	If problem of dividing by 0 appears/if '_F=-4/if '_F=-5

DESCRIPTION

Sickness benefits refer to cash benefits that replace, in whole or in part, the loss of earnings during a temporary inability to work due to sickness or injury received during income reference period (See the box in section 5 of PART I for more detailed information).

It includes:

- 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 excludes:

- Cash benefits that replace the loss of earnings during a temporary inability to work in the case of pregnancy (these benefits are included under 'family/children related allowance (HY050G)').
- Cash benefits that replace loss of earnings during temporary inability to work in the case of disability (these benefits are included under 'disability benefits' (PY130G)).
- Payments made for employers to an employee in lieu of wages and salaries through a social insurance scheme when unable to work due to sickness, where such payment cannot be separately and clearly identified as social benefits (these payments are included under 'gross employee cash or near cash 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 cannot be separately and clearly identified as social benefits (those payments are included under 'gross employee cash or near cash income' (PY010G)).

The "contributory" and "means-tested" definitions are the same as applied in ESSPROS.

Contributory schemes are social protection schemes that require the payment of contributions, by the protected persons or by other parties on their behalf, in order to secure individual entitlement to benefits.

Contributory schemes are sometimes referred to as social insurance schemes. By convention, all non-autonomous schemes that employers run in favour of their employees, former employees and their dependants are classified as contributory schemes.

Means-tested social benefits are social benefits which are explicitly or implicitly conditional on the beneficiary's income and/or wealth falling below a specified level.

PY122G: SICKNESS BENEFITS [CONTRIBUTORY AND NON MEANS-TESTED]

Topic and detailed topic: Income, consumption and elements of wealth, including debts/Income from social transfers

Variable type: Annual

Unit: All current household members aged 16 years and over

Reference period: Income reference period

Mode of collection: Personal interview (proxy as an exception for persons temporarily away or in incapacity) or registers – known to the countries

In use (period): Yes, since 2014

Series' differences: No changes

VALUES AND FORMAT

1 - 999999.99	Income (national currency)
0	No income

FLAGS

Type of variable	Flag name	Type and content	Type of information	Values	Modality label	
Income variable	_F	<i>Three-digit flag: first digit</i>	Most common source or method	1	Collected via survey/interview	
				2	Collected from administrative data	
				3	Deductive/logical imputation (also including top- and bottom-coding)	
				4	Gross/net conversion	
				5	Model-based imputation	
				6	Donor imputation	
				7	Not possible to establish the most common source or method	
		<i>Three-digit flag: second digit</i>	Type of collected value	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	Mix of different nets	
				5	Gross	
				6	Income component(s) not taxed	
				7	Mix of net and gross	
				8	Unknown	
				9	Not applicable (the value was not collected)	
		<i>Three-digit flag: third digit</i>	Variable's content	1	Filled with only contributory and non means-tested components	
				2	Filled with mixed components	
		<i>Alternative: One-digit flag</i>		-4	Amount included in another income component	
				-5	This scheme does not exist at national level	
	_IF	Imputation factor = collected value / recorded value *100		-999999.99-999999.99	Collected value / Recorded value *100	
				-	If problem of dividing by 0 appears/if '_F=-4/if '_F=-5	

DESCRIPTION

Sickness benefits refer to cash benefits that replace, in whole or in part, the loss of earnings during a temporary inability to work due to sickness or injury received during income reference period (See the box in section 5 of PART I for more detailed information).

It includes:

- 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 excludes:

- Cash benefits that replace the loss of earnings during a temporary inability to work in the case of pregnancy (these benefits are included under 'family/children related allowance (HY050G)').
- Cash benefits that replace loss of earnings during temporary inability to work in the case of disability (these benefits are included under 'disability benefits' (PY130G)).
- Payments made for employers to an employee in lieu of wages and salaries through a social insurance scheme when unable to work due to sickness, where such payment cannot be separately and clearly identified as social benefits (these payments are included under 'gross employee cash or near cash 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 cannot be separately and clearly identified as social benefits (those payments are included under 'gross employee cash or near cash income' (PY010G)).

The "contributory" and "non-means-tested" definitions are the same as applied in ESSPROS.

Contributory schemes are social protection schemes that require the payment of contributions, by the protected persons or by other parties on their behalf, in order to secure individual entitlement to benefits.

Contributory schemes are sometimes referred to as social insurance schemes. By convention, all non-autonomous schemes that employers run in favour of their employees, former employees and their dependants are classified as contributory schemes.

Non-means-tested social benefits are social benefits which are NOT explicitly or implicitly conditional on the beneficiary's income and/or wealth falling below a specified level.

PY123G: SICKNESS BENEFITS [NON-CONTRIBUTORY AND MEANS-TESTED]

Topic and detailed topic: Income, consumption and elements of wealth, including debts/Income from social transfers

Variable type: Annual

Unit: All current household members aged 16 years and over

Reference period: Income reference period

Mode of collection: Personal interview (proxy as an exception for persons temporarily away or in incapacity) or registers – known to the countries

In use (period): Yes, since 2014

Series' differences: No changes

VALUES AND FORMAT

1 - 999999.99	Income (national currency)
0	No income

FLAGS

Type of variable	Flag name	Type and content	Type of information	Values	Modality label
Income variable	_F	<i>Three-digit flag: first digit</i>	Most common source or method	1	Collected via survey/interview
				2	Collected from administrative data
				3	Deductive/logical imputation (also including top- and bottom-coding)
				4	Gross/net conversion
				5	Model-based imputation
				6	Donor imputation
				7	Not possible to establish the most common source or method
		<i>Three-digit flag: second digit</i>	Type of collected value	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	Mix of different nets
				5	Gross
				6	Income component(s) not taxed
				7	Mix of net and gross
				8	Unknown
				9	Not applicable (the value was not collected)
		<i>Three-digit flag: third digit</i>	Variable's content	1	Filled with only non-contributory and means-tested components
				2	Filled with mixed components
		<i>Alternative: One-digit flag</i>		-4	Amount included in another income component
				-5	This scheme does not exist at national level
				-	
	_IF	Imputation factor = collected value / recorded value *100		-999999.99-999999.99	Collected value / Recorded value *100
	-			If problem of dividing by 0 appears/if '_F=-4/if '_F=-5	

DESCRIPTION

Sickness benefits refer to cash benefits that replace, in whole or in part, the loss of earnings during a temporary inability to work due to sickness or injury received during income reference period (See the box in

section 5 of PART I for more detailed information).

It includes:

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 excludes:

- Cash benefits that replace the loss of earnings during a temporary inability to work in the case of pregnancy (these benefits are included under 'family/children related allowance (HY050G)').
- Cash benefits that replace loss of earnings during temporary inability to work in the case of disability (these benefits are included under 'disability benefits' (PY130G)).
- Payments made for employers to an employee in lieu of wages and salaries through a social insurance scheme when unable to work due to sickness, where such payment cannot be separately and clearly identified as social benefits (these payments are included under 'gross employee cash or near cash 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 cannot be separately and clearly identified as social benefits (those payments are included under 'gross employee cash or near cash income' (PY010G)).

The "non-contributory" and "means-tested" definitions are the same as applied in ESSPROS.

Non-contributory schemes are social protection schemes in which eligibility to benefits is not conditional on the payment of contributions by the protected persons or by other parties on their behalf.

Means-tested social benefits are social benefits which are explicitly or implicitly conditional on the beneficiary's income and/or wealth falling below a specified level.

PY124G: SICKNESS BENEFITS [NON-CONTRIBUTORY AND NON MEANS-TESTED]

Topic and detailed topic: Income, consumption and elements of wealth, including debts/Income from social transfers

Variable type: Annual

Unit: All current household members aged 16 years and over

Reference period: Income reference period

Mode of collection: Personal interview (proxy as an exception for persons temporarily away or in incapacity) or registers – known to the countries

In use (period): Yes, since 2014

Series' differences: No changes

VALUES AND FORMAT

1 - 999999.99	Income (national currency)
0	No income

FLAGS

Type of variable	Flag name	Type and content	Type of information	Values	Modality label
Income variable	_F	<i>Three-digit flag: first digit</i>	Most common source or method	1	Collected via survey/interview
				2	Collected from administrative data
				3	Deductive/logical imputation (also including top- and bottom-coding)
				4	Gross/net conversion
				5	Model-based imputation
				6	Donor imputation
				7	Not possible to establish the most common source or method
		<i>Three-digit flag: second digit</i>	Type of collected value	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	Mix of different nets
				5	Gross
				6	Income component(s) not taxed
				7	Mix of net and gross
				8	Unknown
				9	Not applicable (the value was not collected)
		<i>Three-digit flag: third digit</i>	Variable's content	1	Filled with only non-contributory and non means-tested components
				2	Filled with mixed components
		<i>Alternative: One-digit flag</i>		-4	Amount included in another income component
				-5	This scheme does not exist at national level
				-	
	_IF	Imputation factor = collected value / recorded value *100		-999999.99-999999.99	Collected value / Recorded value *100
	-			If problem of dividing by 0 appears/if '_F=-4/if '_F=-5	

DESCRIPTION

Sickness benefits refer to cash benefits that replace, in whole or in part, the loss of earnings during a temporary inability to work due to sickness or injury received during income reference period (See the box in

(section 5 of PART I for more detailed information).

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 excludes:

- Cash benefits that replace the loss of earnings during a temporary inability to work in the case of pregnancy (these benefits are included under 'family/children related allowance (HY050G)').
- Cash benefits that replace loss of earnings during temporary inability to work in the case of disability (these benefits are included under 'disability benefits' (PY130G)).
- Payments made for employers to an employee in lieu of wages and salaries through a social insurance scheme when unable to work due to sickness, where such payment cannot be separately and clearly identified as social benefits (these payments are included under 'gross employee cash or near cash 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 cannot be separately and clearly identified as social benefits (those payments are included under 'gross employee cash or near cash income' (PY010G)).

The "non-contributory" and "non-means-tested" definitions are the same as applied in ESSPROS.

Non-contributory schemes are social protection schemes in which eligibility to benefits is not conditional on the payment of contributions by the protected persons or by other parties on their behalf.

Non-means-tested social benefits are social benefits which are NOT explicitly or implicitly conditional on the beneficiary's income and/or wealth falling below a specified level.

PY130G/PY130N: DISABILITY BENEFITS

Topic and detailed topic: Income, consumption and elements of wealth, including debts/Income from social transfer

Variable type: Annual

Unit: All current household members aged 16 years and over

Reference period: Income reference period

Mode of collection: Personal interview (proxy as an exception for persons temporarily away or in incapacity) or registers

In use (period): Yes, since the first year of the EU-SILC data collection

Series' differences: No changes

VALUES AND FORMAT

1 - 999999.99	Income (national currency)
0	No income

FLAGS

Type of variable	Flag name	Flag comp.	Type of information	Values	Modality label
Income variable	_F	Two-digit flag: first digit	Most common source or method	1	Collected via survey/interview
				2	Collected from administrative data
				3	Deductive/logical imputation (also including top- and bottom-coding)
				4	Gross/net conversion
				5	Model-based imputation
				6	Donor imputation
				7	Not possible to establish the most common source or method
	_IF	Two-digit flag: second digit	Type of collected value	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	Mix of different nets
				5	Gross
				6	Income component(s) not taxed
				7	Mix of net and gross
				8	Unknown
				9	Not applicable (the value was not collected)
				-4	Amount included in another income component
		Alternative: One digit		-	Collected value / Recorded value *100
		Imputation factor = collected value / recorded value *100		999999.99- 999999.99	If problem of dividing by 0 appears, if '_F' =-4
				.	

DESCRIPTION

Disability benefits: disability benefits refer to benefits received during income reference period (See the box in section 5 of PART I for more detailed information) that provide an income to persons below the 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.

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), (PY120G, PY121G, PY122G, PY123G, PY124G)).
- 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)), (PY110G, PY111G, PY112G, PY113G, PY114G)).
- 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)), (PY100G, PY101G, PY102G, PY103G, PY104G).
- 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 cannot be separately and clearly identified as social benefits (those payments are included under 'gross cash or near-cash employee income' (PY010G)).

Note: periodic payment intended to maintain or support the income of someone below the standard retirement age who suffers from a disability obtained during a 'war' are included under PY130. Disability cash benefits paid after the standard retirement age are included under 'old age benefits' (PY100G, PY101G, PY102G, PY103G, and PY104G).

Suggested question:

'During last year (income reference period, during 2022 ...) did you receive any kind of disability benefit?'

If the answer is 'Yes', you should ask for the amount in national currency during income reference period.

PY131G: DISABILITY BENEFITS [CONTRIBUTORY AND MEANS-TESTED]

Topic and detailed topic: Income, consumption and elements of wealth, including debts/Income from social transfers

Variable type: Annual

Unit: All current household members aged 16 years and over

Reference period: Income reference period

Mode of collection: Personal interview (proxy as an exception for persons temporarily away or in incapacity) or registers – known to the countries

In use (period): Yes, since 2014

Series' differences: No changes

VALUES AND FORMAT

1 - 999999.99	Income (national currency)
0	No income

FLAGS

Type of variable	Flag name	Type and content	Type of information	Values	Modality label	
Income variable	_F	<i>Three-digit flag: first digit</i>	Most common source or method	1	Collected via survey/interview	
				2	Collected from administrative data	
				3	Deductive/logical imputation (also including top- and bottom-coding)	
				4	Gross/net conversion	
				5	Model-based imputation	
				6	Donor imputation	
				7	Not possible to establish the most common source or method	
		<i>Three-digit flag: second digit</i>	Type of collected value	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	Mix of different nets	
				5	Gross	
				6	Income component(s) not taxed	
				7	Mix of net and gross	
				8	Unknown	
				9	Not applicable (the value was not collected)	
		<i>Three-digit flag: third digit</i>	Variable's content	1	Filled with only contributory and means-tested components	
				2	Filled with mixed components	
				-4	Amount included in another income component	
	_IF	Alternative: One-digit flag		-5	This scheme does not exist at national level	
				-	Collected value / Recorded value *100	
				.	If problem of dividing by 0 appears/if '_F'=-4/if '_F'=-5	

DESCRIPTION

Disability benefits: disability benefits refer to benefits received during income reference period (See the box in section 5 of PART I for more detailed information) that provide an income to persons below the 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.

It includes:

- Disability pension: periodic payments intended to maintain or support the income of someone below the standard retirement age who suffers from a disability which impairs their ability to work or earn beyond a minimum level laid down by legislation.
- Early retirement in the case of a 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 who are below the standard retirement age who need frequent or constant assistance to help them meet the additional costs of care related to their disability (other than medical care). The benefit must not be a reimbursement of certified expenditure.
- Economic integration of disabled persons: 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 excludes:

- 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, PY121G, PY122G, PY123G, PY124G)).
- 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 'survivor's benefits' (PY110G, PY111G, PY112G, PY113G, PY114G)).
- 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, PY101G, PY102G, PY103G, PY104G)).
- 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 employee cash or near cash income' (PY010G)).
- Additional payments made by employers to an employee or former employee to supplement the disability leave 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 employee cash or near cash income' (PY010G)).

Note: periodic payment intended to maintain or support the income of someone below the standard retirement age who suffers from a disability obtained during a 'war' are included under PY130. Disability cash benefits paid after the standard retirement age are included under 'old age benefits' (PY100G, PY101G, PY102G, PY103G, and PY104G).

The "contributory" and "means-tested" definitions are the same as applied in ESSPROS.

Contributory schemes are social protection schemes that require the payment of contributions, by the protected persons or by other parties on their behalf, in order to secure individual entitlement to benefits.

Contributory schemes are sometimes referred to as social insurance schemes. By convention, all non-autonomous schemes that employers run in favour of their employees, former employees and their dependants are classified as contributory schemes.

Means-tested social benefits are social benefits which are explicitly or implicitly conditional on the beneficiary's income and/or wealth falling below a specified level.

PY132G: DISABILITY BENEFITS [CONTRIBUTORY AND NON MEANS-TESTED]

Topic and detailed topic: Income, consumption and elements of wealth, including debts/Income from social transfers

Variable type: Annual

Unit: All current household members aged 16 years and over

Reference period: Income reference period

Mode of collection: Personal interview (proxy as an exception for persons temporarily away or in incapacity) or registers – known to the countries

In use (period): Yes, since 2014

Series' differences: No changes

VALUES AND FORMAT

1 - 999999.99	Income (national currency)
0	No income

FLAGS

Type of variable	Flag name	Type and content	Type of information	Values	Modality label
Income variable	_F	<i>Three-digit flag: first digit</i>	Most common source or method	1	Collected via survey/interview
				2	Collected from administrative data
				3	Deductive/logical imputation (also including top- and bottom-coding)
				4	Gross/net conversion
				5	Model-based imputation
				6	Donor imputation
				7	Not possible to establish the most common source or method
		<i>Three-digit flag: second digit</i>	Type of collected value	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	Mix of different nets
				5	Gross
	_IF	<i>Three-digit flag: third digit</i>	Variable's content	6	Income component(s) not taxed
				7	Mix of net and gross
		<i>Alternative: One-digit flag</i>		8	Unknown
				9	Not applicable (the value was not collected)
				1	Filled with only contributory and non means-tested components
				2	Filled with mixed components
				-4	Amount included in another income component
				-5	This scheme does not exist at national level
		Imputation factor = collected value / recorded value *100		-	Collected value / Recorded value *100
				-	If problem of dividing by 0 appears/if '_F'=-4/if '_F'=-5

DESCRIPTION

Disability benefits: disability benefits refer to benefits received during income reference period (See the box in section 5 of PART I for more detailed information) that provide an income to persons below the 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.

It includes:

- Disability pension: periodic payments intended to maintain or support the income of someone below the standard retirement age who suffers from a disability which impairs their ability to work or earn beyond a minimum level laid down by legislation.
- Early retirement in the case of a 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 who are below the standard retirement age who need frequent or constant assistance to help them meet the additional costs of care related to their disability (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 excludes:

- 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, PY121G, PY122G, PY123G, PY124G)).
- 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, PY111G, PY112G, PY113G, PY114G)).
- 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, PY101G, PY102G, PY103G, and PY104G)).
- 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 employee cash or near cash income' (PY010G)).
- Additional payments made by employers to an employee or former employee to supplement the disability leave 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 employee cash or near cash income' (PY010G)).

Note: periodic payment intended to maintain or support the income of someone below the standard retirement age who suffers from a disability obtained during a 'war' are included under PY130. Disability cash benefits paid after the standard retirement age are included under 'old age benefits' (PY100G, PY101G, PY102G, PY103G, and PY104G).

The "contributory" and "non-means-tested" definitions are the same as applied in ESSPROS.

Contributory schemes are social protection schemes that require the payment of contributions, by the protected persons or by other parties on their behalf, in order to secure individual entitlement to benefits.

Contributory schemes are sometimes referred to as social insurance schemes. By convention, all non-autonomous schemes that employers run in favour of their employees, former employees and their dependants are classified as contributory scheme.

Non-means-tested social benefits are social benefits which are NOT explicitly or implicitly conditional on the beneficiary's income and/or wealth falling below a specified level.

PY133G: DISABILITY BENEFITS [NON-CONTRIBUTORY AND MEANS-TESTED]

Topic and detailed topic: Income, consumption and elements of wealth, including debts/Income from social transfers

Variable type: Annual

Unit: All current household members aged 16 years and over

Reference period: Income reference period

Mode of collection: Personal interview (proxy as an exception for persons temporarily away or in incapacity) or registers – known to the countries

In use (period): Yes, since 2014

Series' differences: No changes

VALUES AND FORMAT

1 - 999999.99	Income (national currency)
0	No income

FLAGS

Type of variable	Flag name	Type and content	Type of information	Values	Modality label
Income variable	_F	<i>Three-digit flag: first digit</i>	Most common source or method	1	Collected via survey/interview
				2	Collected from administrative data
				3	Deductive/logical imputation (also including top- and bottom-coding)
				4	Gross/net conversion
				5	Model-based imputation
				6	Donor imputation
				7	Not possible to establish the most common source or method
		<i>Three-digit flag: second digit</i>	Type of collected value	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	Mix of different nets
				5	Gross
				6	Income component(s) not taxed
				7	Mix of net and gross
				8	Unknown
				9	Not applicable (the value was not collected)
		<i>Three-digit flag: third digit</i>	Variable's content	1	Filled with only non-contributory and means-tested components
				2	Filled with mixed components
		<i>Alternative: One-digit flag</i>		-4	Amount included in another income component
				-5	This scheme does not exist at national level
				-	Collected value / Recorded value *100
	_IF	Imputation factor = collected value / recorded value *100		-	If problem of dividing by 0 appears/if '_F'=-4/if '_F'=-5
	-				

DESCRIPTION

Disability benefits: disability benefits refer to benefits received during income reference period (See the box in section 5 of PART I for more detailed information) that provide an income to persons below the 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.

It includes:

- Disability pension: periodic payments intended to maintain or support the income of someone below the 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 case of a 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 who are below the standard retirement age who need frequent or constant assistance to help them meet the additional costs of care related to their disability (other than medical care). The benefit must not be a reimbursement of certified expenditure.
- Economic integration of disabled persons: 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 excludes:

- 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, PY121G, PY122G, PY123G, PY124G)).
- 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, PY111G, PY112G, PY113G, PY114G)).
- 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, PY101G, PY102G, PY103G, and PY104G)).
- 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 employee cash or near cash income' (PY010G)).
- Additional payments made by employers to an employee or former employee to supplement the disability leave 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 employee cash or near cash income' (PY010G)).

Note: periodic payment intended to maintain or support the income of someone below the standard retirement age who suffers from a disability obtained during a 'war' are included under PY130. Disability cash benefits paid after the standard retirement age are included under 'old age benefits' (PY100G, PY101G, PY102G, PY103G, and PY104G).

The "non-contributory" and "means-tested" definitions are the same as applied in ESSPROS.

Non-contributory schemes are social protection schemes in which eligibility to benefits is not conditional on the payment of contributions by the protected persons or by other parties on their behalf.

Means-tested social benefits are social benefits which are explicitly or implicitly conditional on the beneficiary's income and/or wealth falling below a specified level.

PY134G: DISABILITY BENEFITS [NON-CONTRIBUTORY AND NON MEANS-TESTED]

Topic and detailed topic: Income, consumption and elements of wealth, including debts/Income from social transfers

Variable type: Annual

Unit: All current household members aged 16 years and over

Reference period: Income reference period

Mode of collection: Personal interview (proxy as an exception for persons temporarily away or in incapacity) or registers – known to the countries

In use (period): Yes, since 2014

Series' differences: No changes

VALUES AND FORMAT

1 - 999999.99	Income (national currency)
0	No income

FLAGS

Type of variable	Flag name	Type and content	Type of information	Values	Modality label
Income variable	_F	<i>Three-digit flag: first digit</i>	Most common source or method	1	Collected via survey/interview
				2	Collected from administrative data
				3	Deductive/logical imputation (also including top- and bottom-coding)
				4	Gross/net conversion
				5	Model-based imputation
				6	Donor imputation
				7	Not possible to establish the most common source or method
		<i>Three-digit flag: second digit</i>	Type of collected value	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	Mix of different nets
				5	Gross
				6	Income component(s) not taxed
				7	Mix of net and gross
				8	Unknown
				9	Not applicable (the value was not collected)
		<i>Three-digit flag: third digit</i>	Variable's content	1	Filled with only non-contributory and non means-tested components
				2	Filled with mixed components
				-4	Amount included in another income component
	_IF	Alternative: One-digit flag		-5	This scheme does not exist at national level
				-	Collected value / Recorded value *100
				.	If problem of dividing by 0 appears/if '_F'=-4/if '_F'=-5

DESCRIPTION

Disability benefits: Disability benefits refer to benefits received during income reference period (See the box in section 5 of PART I for more detailed information) that provide an income to persons below the

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.

It includes:

- Disability pension: periodic payments intended to maintain or support the income of someone below the 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 case of a 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 who are below the standard retirement age who need frequent or constant assistance to help them meet the additional costs of care related to their disability (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 excludes:

- 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, PY121G, PY122G, PY123G, PY124G).
- 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, PY111G, PY112G, PY113G, PY114G)).
- 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, PY101G, PY102G, PY103G, and PY104G).
- 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 employee cash or near cash income' (PY010G).
- Additional payments made by employers to an employee or former employee to supplement the disability leave 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 employee cash or near cash income' (PY010G)).

Note: periodic payment intended to maintain or support the income of someone below the standard retirement age who suffers from a disability obtained during a 'war' are included under PY130. Disability cash benefits paid after the standard retirement age are included under 'old age benefits' (PY100G, PY101G, PY102G, PY103G, and PY104G).

The "non-contributory" and "non-means-tested" definitions are the same as applied in ESSPROS.

Non-contributory schemes are social protection schemes in which eligibility to benefits is not conditional on the payment of contributions by the protected persons or by other parties on their behalf.

Non-means-tested social benefits are social benefits which are NOT explicitly or implicitly conditional on the beneficiary's income and/or wealth falling below a specified level.

PY140G/PY140N: EDUCATION RELATED ALLOWANCES

Topic and detailed topic: Income, consumption and elements of wealth, including debts/Income from social transfer

Variable type: Annual

Unit: All current household members aged 16 years and over

Reference period: Income reference period

Mode of collection: Personal interview (proxy as an exception for persons temporarily away or in incapacity) or registers

In use (period): Yes, since the first year of the EU-SILC data collection

Series' differences: No changes

VALUES AND FORMAT

1 - 999999.99	Income (national currency)
0	No income

FLAGS

Type of variable	Flag name	Flag comp.	Type of information	Values	Modality label
Income variable	_F	<i>Two-digit flag: first digit</i>	Most common source or method	1	Collected via survey/interview
				2	Collected from administrative data
				3	Deductive/logical imputation (also including top- and bottom-coding)
				4	Gross/net conversion
				5	Model-based imputation
				6	Donor imputation
				7	Not possible to establish the most common source or method
	_IF	Imputation factor = collected value / recorded value *100	Type of collected value	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	Mix of different nets
				5	Gross
				6	Income component(s) not taxed
				7	Mix of net and gross
				8	Unknown
				9	Not applicable (the value was not collected)

DESCRIPTION

Education-related allowances: education allowances refer to grants, scholarships and other education help received by students during the income reference period, which are 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 non-profit institutions serving households (NPISHs) (See the box in section 5 of PART I for more detailed information).

Suggested question:

'During last year (income reference period, during 2022...), did you receive any education-related allowances such as a scholarship or a grant?'

If the answer is 'Yes' then the amount in national currency during income reference period should be

recorded. The questions on income should be split into relevant components where, for each component, it should be first explored what are the national taxation rules and then decide how to ask about net and gross values.

PY141G: EDUCATION-RELATED ALLOWANCES [CONTRIBUTORY AND MEANS-TESTED]

Topic and detailed topic: Income, consumption and elements of wealth, including debts/Income from social transfers

Variable type: Annual

Unit: All current household members aged 16 years and over

Reference period: Income reference period

Mode of collection: Personal interview (proxy as an exception for persons temporarily away or in incapacity) or registers – known to the countries

In use (period): Yes, since 2014

Series' differences: No changes

VALUES AND FORMAT

1 - 999999.99	Income (national currency)
0	No income

FLAGS

Type of variable	Flag name	Type and content	Type of information	Values	Modality label	
Income variable	_F	<i>Three-digit flag: first digit</i>	Most common source or method	1	Collected via survey/interview	
				2	Collected from administrative data	
				3	Deductive/logical imputation (also including top- and bottom-coding)	
				4	Gross/net conversion	
				5	Model-based imputation	
				6	Donor imputation	
				7	Not possible to establish the most common source or method	
	_IF	<i>Three-digit flag: second digit</i>	Type of collected value	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	Mix of different nets	
				5	Gross	
				6	Income component(s) not taxed	
				7	Mix of net and gross	
				8	Unknown	
				9	Not applicable (the value was not collected)	
		<i>Three-digit flag: third digit</i>	Variable's content	1	Filled with only contributory and means-tested components	
				2	Filled with mixed components	
		<i>Alternative: One-digit flag</i>		-5	This scheme does not exist at national level	
		Imputation factor = collected value / recorded value *100		-	Collected value / Recorded value *100	
		999999.99-999999.99		.	If problem of dividing by 0 appears/if '_F'=-5	

DESCRIPTION

Education-related allowances education allowances refer to grants, scholarships and other assistance for education that is received by students during the income reference period, which are 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 non-profit institutions serving households (NPISHs) (See the box in [section 5 of PART I](#) for more detailed information).

The "contributory" and "means-tested" definitions are the same as applied in ESSPROS.

Contributory schemes are social protection schemes that require the payment of contributions, by the protected persons or by other parties on their behalf, in order to secure individual entitlement to benefits.

Contributory schemes are sometimes referred to as social insurance schemes. By convention, all non-autonomous schemes that employers run in favour of their employees, former employees and their dependants are classified as contributory schemes.

Means-tested social benefits are social benefits which are explicitly or implicitly conditional on the beneficiary's income and/or wealth falling below a specified level.

PY142G: EDUCATION-RELATED ALLOWANCES [CONTRIBUTORY AND NON MEANS-TESTED]

Topic and detailed topic: Income, consumption and elements of wealth, including debts/Income from social transfers

Variable type: Annual

Unit: All current household members aged 16 years and over

Reference period: Income reference period

Mode of collection: Personal interview (proxy as an exception for persons temporarily away or in incapacity) or registers – known to the countries

In use (period): Yes, since 2014

Series' differences: No changes

VALUES AND FORMAT

1 - 999999.99	Income (national currency)
0	No income

FLAGS

Type of variable	Flag name	Type and content	Type of information	Values	Modality label	
Income variable	_F	<i>Three-digit flag: first digit</i>	Most common source or method	1	Collected via survey/interview	
				2	Collected from administrative data	
				3	Deductive/logical imputation (also including top- and bottom-coding)	
				4	Gross/net conversion	
				5	Model-based imputation	
				6	Donor imputation	
				7	Not possible to establish the most common source or method	
	_IF	<i>Three-digit flag: second digit</i>	Type of collected value	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	Mix of different nets	
				5	Gross	
				6	Income component(s) not taxed	
				7	Mix of net and gross	
				8	Unknown	
				9	Not applicable (the value was not collected)	
		<i>Three-digit flag: third digit</i>	Variable's content	1	Filled with only contributory and non means-tested components	
				2	Filled with mixed components	
		<i>Alternative: One-digit flag</i>		-5	This scheme does not exist at national level	
		Imputation factor = collected value / recorded value *100		- 999999.99- 999999.99	Collected value / Recorded value *100	
				.	If problem of dividing by 0 appears/if '_F'=-5	

DESCRIPTION

Education-related allowances: education allowances refer to grants, scholarships and other assistance for education that is received by students during the income reference period, which are 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 non-profit institutions serving households (NPISHs) (See the box in [section 5 of PART I](#) for more detailed information).

The "contributory" and "non-means-tested" definitions are the same as applied in ESSPROS.

Contributory schemes are social protection schemes that require the payment of contributions, by the protected persons or by other parties on their behalf, in order to secure individual entitlement to benefits.

Contributory schemes are sometimes referred to as social insurance schemes. By convention, all non-autonomous schemes that employers run in favour of their employees, former employees and their dependants are classified as contributory schemes.

Non-means-tested social benefits are social benefits which are NOT explicitly or implicitly conditional on the beneficiary's income and/or wealth falling below a specified level.

PY143G: EDUCATION-RELATED ALLOWANCES [NON-CONTRIBUTORY AND MEANS-TESTED]

Topic and detailed topic: Income, consumption and elements of wealth, including debts/Income from social transfers

Variable type: Annual

Unit: All current household members aged 16 years and over

Reference period: Income reference period

Mode of collection: Personal interview (proxy as an exception for persons temporarily away or in incapacity) or registers – known to the countries

In use (period): Yes, since 2014

Series' differences: No changes

VALUES AND FORMAT

1 - 999999.99	Income (national currency)
0	No income

FLAGS

Type of variable	Flag name	Type and content	Type of information	Values	Modality label	
Income variable	_F	<i>Three-digit flag: first digit</i>	Most common source or method	1	Collected via survey/interview	
				2	Collected from administrative data	
				3	Deductive/logical imputation (also including top- and bottom-coding)	
				4	Gross/net conversion	
				5	Model-based imputation	
				6	Donor imputation	
				7	Not possible to establish the most common source or method	
	_IF	<i>Three-digit flag: second digit</i>	Type of collected value	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	Mix of different nets	
				5	Gross	
				6	Income component(s) not taxed	
				7	Mix of net and gross	
				8	Unknown	
				9	Not applicable (the value was not collected)	
		<i>Three-digit flag: third digit</i>	Variable's content	1	Filled with only non-contributory and means-tested components	
				2	Filled with mixed components	
		<i>Alternative: One-digit flag</i>		-5	This scheme does not exist at national level	
		Imputation factor = collected value / recorded value *100		-	Collected value / Recorded value *100	
		999999.99-999999.99		.	If problem of dividing by 0 appears/if '_F'=-5	

DESCRIPTION

Education-related allowances: education allowances refer to grants, scholarships and other assistance for education that is received by students during the income reference period, which are 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 non-profit institutions serving households (NPISHs) (See the box in [section 5 of PART I](#) for more detailed information).

The "non-contributory" and "means-tested" definitions are the same as applied in ESSPROS.

Non-contributory schemes are social protection schemes in which eligibility to benefits is not conditional on the payment of contributions by the protected persons or by other parties on their behalf.

Means-tested social benefits are social benefits which are explicitly or implicitly conditional on the beneficiary's income and/or wealth falling below a specified level.

PY144G: EDUCATION-RELATED ALLOWANCES [NON-CONTRIBUTORY AND NON MEANS-TESTED]

Topic and detailed topic: Income, consumption and elements of wealth, including debts/Income from social transfers

Variable type: Annual

Unit: All current household members aged 16 years and over

Reference period: Income reference period

Mode of collection: Personal interview (proxy as an exception for persons temporarily away or in incapacity) or registers – known to the countries

In use (period): Yes, since 2014

Series' differences: No changes

VALUES AND FORMAT

1 - 999999.99	Income (national currency)
0	No income

FLAGS

Type of variable	Flag name	Type and content	Type of information	Values	Modality label	
Income variable	_F	<i>Three-digit flag: first digit</i>	Most common source or method	1	Collected via survey/interview	
				2	Collected from administrative data	
				3	Deductive/logical imputation (also including top- and bottom-coding)	
				4	Gross/net conversion	
				5	Model-based imputation	
				6	Donor imputation	
				7	Not possible to establish the most common source or method	
	_IF	<i>Three-digit flag: second digit</i>	Type of collected value	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	Mix of different nets	
				5	Gross	
				6	Income component(s) not taxed	
				7	Mix of net and gross	
				8	Unknown	
				9	Not applicable (the value was not collected)	
		<i>Three-digit flag: third digit</i>	Variable's content	1	Filled with only non-contributory and non means-tested components	
				2	Filled with mixed components	
		<i>Alternative: One-digit flag</i>		-5	This scheme does not exist at national level	
		Imputation factor = collected value / recorded value *100		-	Collected value / Recorded value *100	
		999999.99-999999.99		.	If problem of dividing by 0 appears/if '_F'=-5	

DESCRIPTION

Education-related allowances: education allowances refer to grants, scholarships and other assistance for education that is received by students during the income reference period, which are 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 non-profit institutions serving households (NPISHs) (See the box in [section 5 of PART I](#) for more detailed information).

The "non-contributory" and "non-means-tested" definitions are the same as applied in ESSPROS.

Non-contributory schemes are social protection schemes in which eligibility to benefits is not conditional on the payment of contributions by the protected persons or by other parties on their behalf.

Non-means-tested social benefits are social benefits which are NOT explicitly or implicitly conditional on the beneficiary's income and/or wealth falling below a specified level.