

PL230: PUBLIC/PRIVATE EMPLOYMENT SECTOR

Topic and detailed topic: Labour market participation / Characteristics of the workplace

Variable type: Every 3 years

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) or registers

In use (period): Yes, 2020, 2023 (tested in 2017)

Series' differences: Flags

VALUES AND FORMAT

- 1 Public
- 2 Private
- 3 Mixed
- 99 Don't know

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≠1) or (PL040A ≠3)
- 3 Not selected respondent
- 7 Not applicable (not collected according to the implementation of the “multiannual rolling planning”)

DESCRIPTION

The public employment sector comprises the general government sector plus all public corporations, including the central bank. The private sector comprises private corporations, households and non-profit institutions serving households (NPISHs). For the mixed public-private sector, the category chosen should be '3 Mixed'.

Persons engaged by an employment agency or business and hired out to a third party to carry out a work trip (unless there is a work contract of unlimited duration with the employment agency or business) are to be considered as private sector. This follows the OECD criterion, which defines the sector according to the employer's identity.

For more information, see the OECD glossary⁶⁷.

Suggested question:

FILTER: If PL032 = 1, go to PL230_Q1;

If PL032 not in (2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8) >> go to the next question.

PL230_Q1: Do you work in the public or private sector?

- 1. Public sector
- 2. Private sector
- 3. Mixed
- 99. Don't know

⁶⁷<http://stats.oecd.org/glossary/detail.asp?ID=2130> & <http://stats.oecd.org/glossary/detail.asp?ID=2199>

PW100: JOB SATISFACTION

Topic and detailed topic: Labour market participation / Characteristics of the workplace

Variable type: Every 3 years

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, 2013, 2018, 2023

Series' differences: No changes

VALUES AND FORMAT

0 – 10 Not at all satisfied to completely satisfied
99 Don't know

FLAGS

- 1 Filled
- 1 Missing
- 2 Not applicable (PL032≠1)
- 3 Not selected respondent
- 7 Not applicable (not collected according to the implementation of the “multiannual rolling planning”)

DESCRIPTION

The variable refers to the respondent's opinion and feelings about the degree of satisfaction with their job. The respondent should make a broad, reflective appraisal of all areas of their job at a particular point in time (their current situation). While making this evaluation, the respondent should take into consideration the tasks performed, workplace atmosphere, pay and hours, etc.

The activity status is based on the person's own perception of their main activity. This is, in principle, determined on the basis of the greatest amount of time spent, but no criteria have been specified.

If the respondent has several jobs, they should refer to the main job.

If the respondent works and studies at the same time, they should refer to the current job if they declared the job as their current economic activity in variable PL032. Otherwise, flag ‘-2’ should be used.

Suggested question:

FILTER: If PL032 = 1, go to PW100_Q1;

If PL032 not in (2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8) >> go to the next question.

PW100_Q1: Overall, how satisfied are you with your job? [Consider your main job only]

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

From 0 (Not at all satisfied) to 10 (Completely satisfied)	Not applicable	Don't know	Not selected respondent
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PW100 Your present job	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	-2 (PL032 ≠ 1)	99	flag = -3
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PL260: USUAL HOURS WORKED PER WEEK

Topic and detailed topic: Labour market participation / Characteristics of the workplace

Variable type: Every 3 years

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

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): New, 2023 (tested in 2017)

Series' differences: Flags

VALUES AND FORMAT

0 – 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 (PL211≠1-4)
- 3 Not selected respondent
- 7 Not applicable (not collected the implementation of the “multiannual rolling planning”)

DESCRIPTION

This variable indicates the number of hours usually worked per week in the main, second, third (and subsequent) job during the income reference period. It covers all hours including overtime, whether paid or unpaid, which the person usually worked, but excludes the travel time between home and the place of work as well as the main meal breaks (usually taken at midday).

This variable is similar to PL060 and PL100 as regards its coverage, however a different reference period is used. While PL060 and PL100 refer to ‘current period’, PL260 refers to ‘income reference period’.

Persons who were not working, but had a job or business from which they were **absent during part of the reference period**, should report the amount of hours per week usually worked in reference to the period that they were working. Persons who changed job during the reference period should consider the job that describes best the number of hours usually worked per week during the entire reference period. This means that if a person has worked for 8 months as a part-time employee and 4 months as a full-time employee (within the reference period), the amount of hours usually worked per week as a part-time employee should be the one reported.

Persons who were not working, but had a job or business from which they were **absent during the entire reference period**, should report ‘0’ for the number of hours.

Persons who were **unemployed during part of the reference period**, should report the amount of hours per week usually worked in reference to the period that they were employed. This means that if a person was employed for 6 months and unemployed for 6 months (within the reference period), the amount of hours usually worked per week as an employee should be the one reported.

Persons who usually worked at home (within the definitions given below) are asked to include the number of hours they usually worked at home. Hours spent on work-related training for professionals should be considered. Apprentices, trainees and other persons in vocational training are asked to exclude the time spent in school or other special training centres.

Some persons, particularly the self-employed and family workers, may not have regular or ‘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 a figure for usual hours for this reason, the average of the hours actually worked per week over the income reference period (or months with any work) is used as a measure of usual hours. Usual hours may also include work done at home, such as planning, record-keeping and so on.

Persons who usually work at home

This concept applies to those who work wholly or partly at home, often in a part of their living accommodation set aside for the purpose. However, if the place of work comprises a separate unit (for example, a doctor’s surgery or tax consultant’s practice) which is adjacent to the person’s home but contains a separate entrance, then work performed there should not be considered to be conducted ‘at home’. Similarly, a farmer is not to be regarded as working ‘at home’ when they are working in fields or buildings adjacent to their house. For employees, ‘working at home’ should be interpreted strictly in terms of formal working arrangements, where it is mutually understood by the employee and the employer that a certain part of the work is to be conducted at home. Such an arrangement may be included in the terms of employment, or may be recognised in other ways (for example, if the employee explicitly notifies the employer of this work by completing a timesheet, or by requesting additional payment or other form of compensation). This arrangement is also recognised if an employee is equipped with a computer in their home in order to perform their work. Other typical examples of ‘working at home’ include travelling salespeople who prepare at home for appointments with clients which are then held at the clients’ offices or homes, or persons who do typing or knitting work which on completion is sent to a central location.

‘Working at home’ does not cover cases where employees carry out tasks at home (because of personal interests or time constraints), which under their working arrangements might equally have been performed at their place of work.

Suggested question:

FILTER: If PL211A to PL211L≠1-4 >> Go to the next question

If at least one of PL211A-L=1,2,3,4 >> then go to PL260_Q1

PL260_Q1: How many hours did you usually work per week last year?

[This question includes hours of work in your main, second, third (and subsequent) jobs that you have held during the income reference period. This covers all hours including overtime, either paid or unpaid, which you usually work, but excludes the travel time between your home and place of work as well as the main meal break (usually taken at midday)].

Please write the number of hours: _____

PL130: SIZE OF THE LOCAL UNIT FOR MAIN JOB

Topic and detailed topic: Labour market participation / Characteristics of the workplace

Variable type: Standardised variable / every 3 years

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) or registers

In use (period): Yes, nucleus until 2020, 2023

Series' differences: Variable wording, minor changes in modalities and flags

VALUES AND FORMAT

- 1-9 Exact number of persons, if between 1 and 9
- 10 10 to 19 persons
- 11 20 to 49 persons
- 12 50 to 249 persons
- 13 250 persons or more
- 14 Do not know but less than 10 persons
- 15 Do not know but 10 persons or more

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≠1)
- 3 Not selected respondent
- 7 Not applicable (not collected according to the implementation of the “multiannual rolling planning” and year > 2020)

DESCRIPTION

This variable refers to the main job. If multiple jobs are held or were held, the main job should be considered as the one in which the greatest number of hours are usually worked.

The person themselves should be included in the total number, as should the employer.

For the definition of ‘local unit’ see PL100: Total number of hours usually worked in second, third jobs etc., and Annex 5: The enterprise and local unit.

Suggested question:

FILTER: If PL032 = 1, go to PL130_Q1; If PL032 not in (2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8) >> go to the next question.

PL130_Q1: How many employees are working in the local unit where you are working (including yourself)?

- _____ (1-9) Exact number of persons, if between 1 and 9
- 10 10 to 19 persons
 - 11 20 to 49 persons
 - 12 50 to 249 persons
 - 13 250 persons or more
 - 14 Do not know but less than 10 persons
 - 15 Do not know, but 10 persons or more

PL035: WORKED AT LEAST ONE HOUR DURING THE PREVIOUS WEEK

Topic and detailed topic: Labour market participation / Employment status

Variable type: Every 3 years

Unit: All current household members or selected respondent (where applies) aged 16-74

Reference period: Previous week

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

In use (period): Yes, nucleus until 2020, 2023

Series' differences: Yes, 2023 filter added for the age group respondent, flags

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 (RB081 ≠ 16-74)
- 3 Not selected respondent
- 7 Not applicable (not collected according to the implementation of the “multiannual rolling planning” and year > 2020)

DESCRIPTION

A person is considered as **working** if they did any work for pay or profit during the reference week or if they **were not working but had a job or business** from which they were absent during the reference week.

For persons who were not working but had a job or business, those who fit into the cases listed below should be considered as ‘working’:

- employees (including those on holidays, sick leave, maternity/paternity leave)
- long-term absent from work
- seasonal workers
- maternity and paternity leave
- unpaid family workers (including those on holidays, sick leave, maternity/paternity leave)
- self-employed persons (including those on holidays, sick leave, maternity/paternity leave)
- not working because of lay-off
- slack work for technical or economic reasons.

A detailed description of each case to be considered as ‘working’ is provided below.

Did any work for pay or profit during the reference week (LFS definition)

‘Work’ means any work for pay or profit during the reference week, even for as little as 1 hour. Pay includes cash payments or payment in kind (payment in goods or services rather than money), whether payment was received in the week the work was done or not. Anyone who receives wages for on-the-job training that involves the production of goods or services is also counted as working. Self-employed persons with a business, farm or professional practice are also considered to be working if one of the following applies:

- A person working in their 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 spending 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 fisher who repairs their boat or nets for future operations; a person who attends a convention or seminar).
- A person 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. Unpaid family work is any task that directly contributes to the operation of the family farm or business.

Conscripts performing some work for pay or profit during the reference week or not should always be encoded 2.

Persons who work on their own small agriculture farm, who do not sell their products, but produce only for their own consumption should be encoded 2.

The classification of employment, as regards whether code 1 should be ticked, depends on whether it falls within the production boundaries. When this production is included in the Member State's national accounts, the underlying employment must be identified. This depends on the relative quantitative importance of the production of agricultural products for the Member State's own consumption in relation to the total supply of these products in the country (ESA 3.08).

Was not working but had a job or business from which they were absent during the reference week (LFS definition)

(all the cases below are considered as 'working')

Employees

A job exists if there is a definite and pre-scheduled arrangement between an employer and employee for regular work (that is, every week or every month), regardless of whether the work is full-time or part-time. The number of hours of work done each week or each month may vary considerably, but as long as some work is done on a regular and scheduled basis, a job is considered to exist.

Self-employed persons

If self-employed persons are classified as being absent from work, then they are regarded as being in employment (code 1 in PL035) only if they can be said to have a business, farm or professional practice. This is the case if one or more of the following conditions are met:

- machinery or equipment of significant value, in which the person has invested money, is used by them or their employees in conducting their business;
- an office, store, farm or other place of business is maintained;
- there has been some advertisement of the business or profession by listing the business online or in the telephone book, displaying a sign, distributing cards or leaflets, etc.

If none of these conditions are met, then the person is regarded as not being in employment and should be encoded 2 in PL035.

Unpaid family workers

The unpaid family worker can be said to have a job (code 1 in PL035) even if they are not at work if there is a definite commitment by the employer (a related member of the household) to accept their return to work and the total absence does not exceed a period of 3 months. On this point, Eurostat diverges from the ILO recommendation. If the period of absence exceeds 3 months, persons should be encoded 2 in PL035.

Absence from work because of holidays, sick leave, or maternity/paternity/parental leave

Employees, self-employed persons and unpaid family workers absent from work during the reference week because of holidays, sick leave, or maternity/paternity/parental leave are regarded as being in employment (code 1 in PL035).

Maternity and paternity leave

Maternity leave is first given to the mother (but may include the leave of the father if the entitlement is transferred) and corresponds to the compulsory period of leave stipulated by national legislation to ensure that mothers have sufficient rest before and after childbirth, or for a period to be specified according to national rules.

Parental leave can be taken either by the mother or the father and is the interruption of work because of childbirth or to bring up a young child. It should correspond to the period when parents receive parental leave benefits.

People on maternity leave should always be encoded 1 in PL035.

People on full-time parental leave should be treated as a case of long-term absence from work.

Long-term absence from work

If the total absence from work (measured from the last day of work to the day on which the paid worker will return) has exceeded 3 months, then a person is considered to have a job only if they continue to receive 50% of their wage or salary from their employer. If this is not the case, they should be encoded 2 in PL035.

Seasonal workers

During the off-season, seasonal workers cannot be considered to have a formal attachment to their high-season job – because they do not continue to receive a wage or salary from their employer although they may have an assurance that they can return to work when high season returns. If they are not at work during the off-season, they should be encoded 2 in PL035.

Was not working because of a layoff

A person on lay-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 resume employment with that employer.

A lay-off is classified as employment (code 1 in PL035) if the person receives 50% of their wage or salary from their employer or has an assurance of return to work within a period of 3 months.

A lay-off is classified as unemployment (code 2 in PL035) if (i) the person receives less than 50% of their wage or salary from their employer; (ii) doesn't have an assurance of return to work or has an agreed date of return for which the date of return falls after a period of 3 months; and (iii) if the person is 'available to start work in 2 weeks' and has 'searched for a job in the last 4 weeks'.

Persons who find a job that will start in the future should always be encoded '2' in PL035.

Slack work for technical or economic reasons

A person in slack work for technical or economic reasons should have a formal attachment to their job and should be encoded 1 in PL035.

Suggested question:

FILTER: IF Age < 16 or Age > 74, then >> go to the next question

IF 16 ≤ Age ≤ 74 and If PL032=1 >> go to PL035_Q1

IF 16 ≤ Age ≤ 74 and If PL032A=1 >> go to PL035_Q2

PL035_Q1: Did you work last week? We are interested in all work, even if it was just 1 hour. Please consider work for which you received a salary or compensation or from which you made a profit (including family businesses)

[‘Last week’ means Monday to Sunday of the previous week]

1. Yes

2. No

IF PL035_Q1=1 >> go to the next question

PL035_Q2: Did you have a job or business from which you were absent last week, because of holidays, sick leave, maternity/paternity leave?

1. Yes
2. No

PL025: AVAILABLE FOR WORK

Topic and detailed topic: Labour market participation / Employment status

Variable type: Every 3 years

Unit: All current household members or selected respondent (where applies) aged 16-74

Reference period: Current

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

In use (period): Yes, nucleus until 2020, 2023

Series' differences: Yes, 2023 using PL035 as filter variable

VALUES AND FORMAT

- 1 Yes
- 2 No

FLAGS

- 1 Filled
- 1 Missing
- 2 Not applicable (PL035=1 or RB081 ≠ 16-74)
- 3 Not selected respondent
- 7 Not applicable (not collected according to the implementation of the “multiannual rolling planning” and year > 2020)

DESCRIPTION

This covers a person who is currently available for work, i.e. was available for paid employment or self-employment before the end of the 2 weeks following the reference week.

'Currently available' means that if a job were found at the time of the interview, the person would be able to start working within 2 weeks. Testing for availability in the 2 weeks after the interview is considered more appropriate than testing during the reference week, because some persons may be unavailable for work during the reference week due to obstacles that might have been overcome had they known that a job was available to them.

Persons who found a job to start later, i.e. within 3 months, should be encoded 'Yes'.

Suggested question:

FILTER: If PL035=1 >> go to the next question

PL025_Q1: If a job became available, would you be able to start within the next 2 weeks?

- 1. Yes
- 2. No

PL020: ACTIVELY LOOKING FOR JOB

Topic and detailed topic: Labour market participation / Employment status

Variable type: Every 3 years

Unit: All current household members or selected respondent (where applies) aged 16-74

Reference period: Past four weeks

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

In use (period): Yes, nucleus until 2020, 2023

Series' differences: Yes, 2023 using PL035 as filter variable

VALUES AND FORMAT

- 1 Yes
- 2 No

FLAGS

- | | |
|----|--|
| 1 | Filled |
| -1 | Missing |
| -2 | Not applicable (PL035=1 or RB081 ≠ 16-74) |
| -3 | Not selected respondent |
| -7 | Not applicable (not collected according to the implementation of the “multiannual rolling planning” and year > 2020) |

DESCRIPTION

This variable only applies to persons aged 16-74 who are not currently working, where ‘working’ refers to the self-defined status as recorded in PL035: worked at least 1 hour during the previous week.

However, people above the standard retirement age are not covered by this variable. In these cases, the filter is applied to skip over the question that asks for information in this variable.

The period of reference for this variable is the past 4 weeks, ending with the reference week.

The answer will be ‘Yes’ if the person has been actively looking for a job over the past 4 weeks.

The answer ‘Yes’ should be recorded only if the person has used an active method of looking for a job.

Education and training are considered as ways of improving employability but not as active method of looking for a job.

Persons who found a job that began later, i.e. within a period of at least 3 months, should be encoded ‘Yes’.

Active methods of looking for a job:

- having been in contact with a public employment office to find work, whoever took the initiative (renewing registration for administrative reasons only is not an active method);
- having been in contact with a private agency (temporary employment agency, firm specialising in recruitment, etc.) to find work;
- applying to employers directly;
- asking friends, relatives, trade unions, etc. to help find work;
- placing or answering job advertisements;
- studying job advertisements;
- taking a recruitment test or examination or sitting an interview;
- looking for land, premises or equipment;

- applying for permits, licences or financing;
- looking for business partners to start one's own business.

Suggested question:

FILTER: If PL035=1 or RB081 ≠ 16-74 >> go to the next question

PL020_Q1: Did you look for a job (actively) during the last 4 weeks? [Including the possibilities to create your own business or to be self-employed]

1. Yes
2. No

PL120: REASON FOR WORKING LESS THAN 30 HOURS

Topic and detailed topic: Labour market participation / Employment status

Variable type: Every 3 years

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, nucleus until 2020, 2023

Series' differences: No changes

VALUES AND FORMAT

- 1 Undergoing education or training
- 2 Personal illness or disability
- 3 Wants to work more hours but cannot find a job(s) or work of more hours
- 4 Does not want to work more hours
- 5 Number of hours in all job(s) are considered as a full-time job
- 6 Housework, looking after children or other persons
- 7 Other reasons

FLAGS

- | | |
|----|--|
| 1 | Filled |
| -1 | Missing |
| -2 | Not applicable (PL032≠1 or (PL032=1 and PL060 + PL100 >=30)) |
| -3 | Not selected respondent |
| -7 | Not applicable (not collected according to the implementation of the “multiannual rolling planning” and year > 2020) |

DESCRIPTION

This variable is intended to capture the idea of underemployment (working fewer hours than the person would prefer because they cannot find a job working more hours; see for example the Working Group on Employment Statistics, 2001b). The target variable in EU-SILC will not capture a fully harmonised definition of underemployment, however: to do so would require a larger number of items than the space constraints permit. The cut-off filter for the EU-SILC item is set relatively high (at 30 hours for all of the jobs) so as to capture as many as possible of those people who wish to work a greater number of hours.

This variable refers to the main reason for working less than 30 hours. Only one response, therefore, must be selected. In cases where more than one reason applies and the main reason is not clear, the list should be treated in order of priority, with code 1 indicating the highest priority and code 7 the lowest.

For a description of what should be counted as the number of hours worked, please refer to the description included in PL060 (Number of hours usually worked per week in the main job).

Suggested question:

FILTER: IF PL032≠1 or (PL032=1 and PL060 + PL100 >=30) >> go to the next question

Person is working (PL032=1) and PL060 + PL100<30 >> go to PL120_Q1

PL120_Q1: What is the main reason why you are working [NUMBER OF HOURS] (less than 30) hours per week?

- 1 Undergoing education or training
- 2 Personal illness or disability
- 3 Wants to work more hours but cannot find a job(s) or work of more hours
- 4 Does not want to work more hours
- 5 Number of hours in all job(s) are considered as a full-time job
- 6 Housework, looking after children or other persons

7 Other reasons

PL280: LENGTH OF REGISTRATION OF UNEMPLOYMENT

Topic and detailed topic: Labour market participation / Employment status

Variable type: Every 3 years

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

Reference period: Period of unemployment during the 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, 2020, 2023

Series' differences: Modality wording, flags, age filter

VALUES AND FORMAT

- 1 The whole period
- 2 Part of the period
- 3 Not registered at all

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 (PL211 A-L≠5 or RB081≠16-74)
- 3 Not selected respondent
- 7 Not applicable (not collected according to the implementation of the “multiannual rolling planning”)

DESCRIPTION

This variable should be collected only among persons who in PL211A to PL211L gave the answer '5'. It collects information on the period of unemployment during the income reference period.

'Registered' should be understood as a person who was registered with the local unemployment office as unemployed.

Suggested question:

FILTER: If PL211A to PL211L ≠ 5 or RB081≠16-74 >> go to the next question

PL280_Q1: You said that you have been unemployed during the last calendar year. During this period of unemployment, have you been registered as such for:

1. The whole period
2. Part of the period
3. Not registered at all

PE030: YEAR WHEN HIGHEST LEVEL OF EDUCATION WAS ATTAINED

Topic and detailed topic: Educational attainment and background / Educational attainment details, including education interrupted or abandoned

Variable type: Standardised variable / every 3 years

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) or registers

In use (period): Yes, nucleus until 2020, 2023

Series' differences: Yes, 2023 flags

VALUES AND FORMAT

YYYY Four digits

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 (PE041 = 000) |
| -3 | Not selected respondent |
| -7 | Not applicable (not collected according to the implementation of the "multiannual rolling planning" and year > 2020) |

DESCRIPTION

The 'year when the highest level of education was successfully completed' refers to the educational attainment as reported in variable 'educational attainment level' (PE041), and its implementation guidelines apply accordingly. If the respondent does not know the exact date (e.g. when there is a proxy respondent), an estimation should be provided.

Auxiliary questions on the age of the respondent when completing the highest level of education or how many years ago the highest level of education was completed should be asked to allow an estimation if the respondent does not remember the year.

One possible way to estimate 'year when the highest level of education was attained' is based on the year of birth and the age at completion of the highest level of education or, if unknown, the usual duration (without interruption) for a particular level of educational attainment.

Where two vocational qualifications are obtained from programmes at the same ISCED level, the most recent qualification should be used for completing the variable 'year of the successful completion of the highest educational level' and for giving the field of this education programme.

Successful completion of programmes at ISCED levels 2 or 3, which gives access to programmes at a higher ISCED level (which for ISCED level 3 is ISCED levels 5, 6 or 7), is considered as level completion.

The flag '-2 not applicable' covers individuals with no formal education or an educational attainment level below ISCED 1.

The variable refers to the year when the highest level of education was successfully completed and is expressed in four digits.

Suggested question:

FILTER: IF PE041=000 >> go to the next question

PE030_Q1: In which year did you attain the highest level of education?

[Education level successfully completed for which you received a diploma, certificate or proof of completion. The ISCED definition of education attainment should be distinguished from other concepts related to an individual's educational achievements.]

_____ (YYYY)

Implementation:

PE030 should be asked after the variable 'educational attainment level' (PE041).

PE050: EDUCATION INTERRUPTED OR ABANDONED

Topic and detailed topic: Educational attainment and background / Educational attainment details, including education interrupted or abandoned

Variable type: Every 3 years

Unit: All current household members or selected respondent (where applies) aged 16-34

Reference period: Lifetime

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

In use (period): New, 2023

Series' differences: --

VALUES AND FORMAT

- 1 Yes, one
- 2 Yes, several
- 3 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 (RB081≠16-34 or never attended school)
- 3 Not selected respondent
- 7 Not applicable (not collected according to the implementation of the “multiannual rolling planning”)

DESCRIPTION

Formal education or training 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>

'Formal education and training interrupted or abandoned' means that a person has started a formal education programme, but has not successfully completed this programme. According to ISCED 2011, 'a common characteristic of an education programme is that, upon fulfilment of learning objectives or educational tasks, successful completion is certified.' Accordingly, abandoning formal education is defined as leaving formal education without certification or a diploma, and without obtaining the final credential associated with this formal education.

This variable aims to find out if respondents ever started but did not successfully complete a formal education programme. In addition to the information provided in PE041 Educational attainment level, this variable provides a general picture of people who have ever started but then not completed some other formal education ('dropouts'). It also makes possible some further analyses of people with a low level of education (i.e. whether a person with at most lower secondary education ever started upper secondary education but then left without attaining a qualification at this level).

There is no specific reference period, i.e. the variable covers all formal education activities abandoned during the life of the person. There is a limitation in the age group; this variable needs to be asked only for persons aged 16-34 years old.

If a person changes their field of studies, then this is considered as abandoning formal education. For example, a person who started a bachelor programme in social sciences, then stopped without successfully completing it (i.e. without receiving the certification) and then started a bachelor programme in economics is

considered to have abandoned formal education at ISCED level 6. The same logic applies to vocational programmes at ISCED levels 3 to 5. The possibility to transfer learning credits to the new programme that a person started after the change of field has no impact on the fact that changing the field is considered as abandoning formal education.

If a person changes school, training organisation or university but continues the same programme without changing the field of studies, this is not considered as abandoning the formal programme.

The variable refers to the programme, i.e. if a person abandons the same programme several times, this is to be counted as abandoning one programme only.

For combined/interdisciplinary programmes (i.e. with subjects from different fields), a person might start their studies with several subjects and narrow this down to one or a few subjects during the programme. If the person further pursued this narrowed-down programme, this is not to be considered as abandoning formal education.

Current formal education: if the person is currently participating in a formal programme, then this programme is not to be considered for this variable as it is ongoing. Current participation covers short interruptions like the regular school or university holidays. However, a person currently in formal education might have started and not completed formal programmes in the past.

Current interruption longer than school holidays: if at the time of the interview a person has interrupted their formal education for a 'long' period, then this interruption is to be counted as abandoning formal education, even if the respondent might have some plans to resume this formal education programme. 'Long period' means any period longer than the regular school or university holidays, i.e. the person is not in formal education. For example, a person who had started a bachelor programme but interrupted this programme for a gap year and is interviewed during the gap year is considered to have abandoned formal education.

Past interruptions: past interruptions of formal education are not considered as abandoned formal education if the programme was successfully completed after the interruption (the situation at the time of the interview). For example, a person who had started a bachelor programme, then interrupted this for a gap year (such as to do voluntary work or travel), then had resumed the same programme and successfully completed this programme at the time of the interview, is not considered as having abandoned formal education.

In some countries, some formal programmes exist which do not lead to a formal qualification (e.g. 'Enseignement des classes préparatoires aux grandes écoles' in France). In such cases, the criterion of full attendance during the programme is to be used, i.e. as long as a person fully attended the programme this is to be considered as completing the programme.

Answer cards that list categories of all relevant formal education programmes can be used. This programme category approach could be developed in a way that would make it possible to collect information on the level and orientation of education. For instance the approach with answer cards could help identify specific programme categories or even specific programmes, in a way that makes it possible to derive information about their level and orientation.

Suggested question:

FILTER: IF [Age < 16 or Age > 34] or never attended school >> go to the next question

IF 16 ≤ Age ≤ 34 >> and attended school >> go to PE050_Q1

PE050_Q1: Is there any formal education programme that you have started, but then stopped without completing it?

[Please consider all formal education programmes that you ever started but then did not successfully complete. Please also include changes in the field of studies. If you are currently participating in a formal programme, this programme should not be taken into account].

1. Yes, one
2. Yes, several
3. No

Implementation:

The question(s) for this variable should be phrased by countries in a way that the concept of formal education and training – formal education programmes are recognised as such by the relevant national education or equivalent authorities – is described as fully as possible. This can be achieved by listing the formal education programmes or qualifications (or the relevant categories of these).

PE050 should be asked together with the education variables.

HS160: PROBLEMS WITH THE DWELLING: TOO DARK, NOT ENOUGH LIGHT

Topic and detailed topic: Living conditions, including material deprivation, housing, living environment, access to services / Housing conditions details, including deprivation and imputed rent

Variable type: Every 3 years

Unit: Household

Reference period: Current

Mode of collection: Household respondent

In use (period): Yes, nucleus until 2020, 2023

Series' differences: No changes

VALUES AND FORMAT

- 1 Yes
- 2 No

FLAGS

- 1 Filled
- 1 Missing
- 7 Not applicable (not collected according to the implementation of the “multiannual rolling planning” and year > 2020)

DESCRIPTION

The objective is to assess whether the respondent feels that ‘the dwelling is too dark, without enough daylight’ is a problem for the household. No common objective standards as to what a ‘problem’ means are implied. The question asks whether the household feels that there is a problem with most of the rooms being too dark (not necessarily all of the rooms).

It is recommended to consider whether the dwelling is ‘too dark, without enough daylight’ on a sunny day, which means that artificial lighting should not be taken into account.

Suggested question:

HS160_Q1: Is your dwelling too dark, meaning is there not enough daylight coming through the windows?

- 1. Yes
- 2. No

HS170: NOISE FROM NEIGHBOURS OR FROM THE STREET

Topic and detailed topic: Living conditions, including material deprivation, housing, living environment, access to services / Housing conditions details, including deprivation and imputed rent

Variable type: Every 3 years

Unit: Household

Reference period: Current

Mode of collection: Household respondent

In use (period): Yes, nucleus until 2020, 2023

Series' differences: No changes

VALUES AND FORMAT

- 1 Yes
- 2 No

FLAGS

- | | |
|----|--|
| 1 | Filled |
| -1 | Missing |
| -7 | Not applicable (not collected according to the implementation of the “multiannual rolling planning” and year > 2020) |

DESCRIPTION

The objective is to assess whether the respondent feels that ‘noise from neighbours or from outside’ is a problem for the household (not whether they are bothered by the problem). No common standards as to what constitutes a problem are defined.

A reference to the dwelling should be clearly indicated both in the national questionnaires and in the national interviewers’ guidelines.

Both aspects of noise from neighbours and outside are to be covered and specified in the question as well as in the interviewers’ guidelines.

In relation to ‘noise from neighbours’, no details are to be included in the question itself. In the interviewers’ guidelines, noise from neighbours could be described as noise from a neighbouring apartment, staircase or water pipe, for example.

Reference is to be made to ‘noise from outside’ and not to ‘noise from the street’.

‘Noise from outside’ should be made explicit in the question.

In the national questionnaires, traffic, businesses, factories, etc. should be specified in brackets.

In the interviewers’ guidelines, ‘noise from outside’ should be described as noise linked to traffic (street or road, plane, railway), linked to businesses, factories, agricultural activities, clubs and yard.

This information should be included as an item under a single question.

Suggested question:

HS170_Q1: Do you have any of the following problems related to the place where you live: too much noise in your dwelling from neighbours or from outside (traffic, a business, a factory, etc.)?

- 1. Yes
- 2. No

HC020: SIZE OF THE DWELLING IN SQUARE METRES

Topic and detailed topic: Living conditions, including material deprivation, housing, living environment, access to services / Housing conditions details, including deprivation and imputed rent

Variable type: Every 3 years

Unit: Household

Reference period: Current

Mode of collection: Household respondent or registers

In use (period): Yes, 2009 (optional), 2012, 2023

Series' differences: Yes, 2012 identifier and 2023 flags

VALUES AND FORMAT

0-999 Square metres

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 (not collected according to the implementation of the “multiannual rolling planning”)

DESCRIPTION

The dwelling size refers to the useful floor space using the same definition as for the population and housing census and as recommended in the Programme of Current Housing and Building Statistics for Countries in the UNECE Region (Statistical Standards and Studies No. 43).

Useful floor space is defined as the floor space measured inside the outer walls, excluding non-habitable cellars and attics and, in multi-dwelling buildings, all common spaces.

Households should declare the area of dwelling that can be used exclusively. If part of the dwelling area is shared with other households (within the same dwelling), the procedure is as follows:

- if the number of persons living in all households occupying the same dwelling is known, the shared area should be divided by the number of persons living there and that part of the shared area should be added to each household according to the number of members;
- if only the number of households occupying the same dwelling is known, the shared area should be divided by the number of households and an equal share should be added to each household;
- in all other cases, the shared space should be added to each household.

The square metres divided by the number of occupants in a dwelling is needed to measure the dwelling density.

Suggested question:

HC020_Q1: What is the size of your dwelling, in square metres? If you don't know, please give an estimate.

[It refers to the floor space measured inside the outer walls, excluding non-habitable cellars and attics. In multi-dwelling buildings it excludes all common spaces]

_____ square metres (number, 0-999)

HC080: OVERALL SATISFACTION WITH THE DWELLING

Topic and detailed topic: Living conditions, including material deprivation, housing, living environment, access to services / Housing conditions details, including deprivation and imputed rent

Variable type: Every 3 years

Unit: Household

Reference period: Current

Mode of collection: Household respondent

In use (period): Yes, 2012, 2023

Series' differences: Yes, 2023: wording, modalities (~~identifier changed from PW040 to HC080~~)

VALUES AND FORMAT

- 1 Very dissatisfied
- 2 Dissatisfied
- 3 Satisfied
- 4 Very satisfied

FLAGS

- 1 Filled
- 1 Missing
- 7 Not applicable (not collected according to the implementation of the “multiannual rolling planning”)

DESCRIPTION

The variable refers to the respondent's degree of satisfaction with the dwelling in terms of meeting the household's needs, and their opinion of the price (the financial burden related to the main dwelling). This also takes into account the space, neighbourhood, and distance to work, quality of the dwelling and other aspects. The assessment is based on the respondent's own perception of their dwelling.

If the respondent has several dwellings, they should refer to the main dwelling only.

Suggested question:

HC080_Q1: Overall, how satisfied is your household with your dwelling? [Consider the main dwelling only]

- 1. Very dissatisfied
- 2. Dissatisfied
- 3. Satisfied
- 4. Very satisfied

HY030: IMPUTED RENT

Topic and detailed topic: Living conditions, including material deprivation, housing, living environment, access to services / Housing conditions details, including deprivation and imputed rent

Variable type: Every 3 years

Unit: Household

Reference period: Income reference period

Mode of collection: Estimated

In use (period): Yes, nucleus until 2020, 2023

Series' differences: Yes, 2023, flags

VALUES AND FORMAT

0-99999999.99 Amount (national currency)

FLAGS

1	Filled
-1	Missing
-7	Not applicable (not collected according to the implementation of the “multiannual rolling planning” and year > 2020)

DESCRIPTION

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

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

The value to impute is the equivalent rent that must be paid for a similar dwelling as that occupied, less: (i) any rent actually paid (if the accommodation is rented at a lower price than the market price), (ii) expenditure on minor repairs or refurbishment. Costs for heating, water electricity, etc. are excluded. Repairs leading to improvements or fixing major problems in the dwelling are also excluded. If the respondent is identified as a ‘Tenant or subtenant paying rent at the prevailing or market rate’ (HH021 =3), the value recorded for this variable should be 0.

Depreciation (consumption of fixed capital) must not be taken into account because it is likely to be offset or superseded by variation in the market value of the dwelling. These are not covered in EU-SILC.

The market rent is the rent due for the right to use an unfurnished dwelling on the private market, excluding charges for heating, water, electricity, etc. By extension, the private market also includes the market that is regulated by government regulations.

Several methods for estimating ‘gross’⁶⁸ imputed rent are available:

- the regression/stratification method based on actual rents;
- the user cost method based on the estimation of cost incurred for homeownership by foregoing the opportunity to invest in financial assets from which real income flows are created by interest and dividends;
- the self-assessment method;
- the administrative assessment method, generally for fiscal purposes;

For the sake of comparability between countries, a regression/stratification method should be applied, except for duly justified cases, in particular when the private rental market represents less than 10% of the market

⁶⁸ i.e. before deduction of owner cost for maintenance and minor repairs.

or when the regression method is statistically unreliable. The self-assessed value used as a direct estimate of the market price of the dwelling is not acceptable. The method used for fiscal purposes is usually not used. The use of the regression method should be developed to ensure a minimum comparability with the EU-SILC recommended method, in particular determining the capital to be taken into account when the owner has a mortgage.

The regression/stratification method is based on the estimation of market rent using appropriate econometric models/stratification criteria, which makes use of the available data on the private rental market. The source can be the EU-SILC subsample of full rent tenants or any other reliable external source.

Variables to be taken into account are likely to be country-specific, although some variables like localisation and urbanisation, size of the dwelling (in square metres and number of rooms), amenities (bathroom, balcony, garden, etc.) are likely to be common to all models.

Accommodation provided for free or at a reduced rent by an employer to employees as the main residence of the household should be included in non-cash employee income (PY020), and should therefore not be included under variable imputed rent (HY030).

Cash subsidies received from the employer for the costs of accommodation (dwelling) should be counted as employment income (PY010).

The housing subsidies received from the government or from a non-profit organisation should not be deducted from the imputed rent. These subsidies should be accounted for in housing allowances (HY070).

Housing subsidies and reduced rent based on an employment contract should not interfere with the computation of imputed rent.

HH040: LEAKING ROOF, DAMP WALLS/FLOORS/FOUNDATION, OR ROT IN WINDOW FRAMES OR FLOOR

Topic and detailed topic: Living conditions, including material deprivation, housing, living environment, access to services / Housing conditions details, including deprivation and imputed rent

Variable type: Every 3 years

Unit: Household

Reference period: Current

Mode of collection: Household respondent

In use (period): Yes, nucleus until 2020, 2023

Series' differences: No changes

VALUES AND FORMAT

- 1 Yes
- 2 No

FLAGS

- 1 Filled
- 1 Missing
- 7 Not applicable (not collected according to the implementation of the “multiannual rolling planning” and year > 2020)

DESCRIPTION

The aim of this variable is to obtain an objective measure of the condition of the dwelling; whether the dwelling has a problem with a leaking roof and/or damp ceilings, dampness in the walls, floors or foundations and/or rot in window frames and doors.

Suggested question:

HH040_Q1: Do you have any of the following problems with your dwelling/accommodation?

- A leaking roof
- Damp walls/floors/foundations
- Rot in window frames or floor

- 1. Yes
- 2. No

HS140: FINANCIAL BURDEN OF THE TOTAL HOUSING COST

Topic and detailed topic: Living conditions, including material deprivation, housing, living environment, access to services / Housing conditions details, including deprivation and imputed rent

Variable type: Every 3 years

Unit: Household

Reference period: Current

Mode of collection: Household respondent

In use (period): Yes, nucleus until 2020, 2023

Series' differences: No changes

VALUES AND FORMAT

- 1 A heavy burden
- 2 A slight burden
- 3 Not a burden at all

FLAGS

- 1 Filled
- 1 Missing
- 2 Not applicable (no housing cost)
- 7 Not applicable (not collected according to the implementation of the “multiannual rolling planning” and year > 2020)

DESCRIPTION

The objective is to assess the respondent's feelings about the extent to which housing costs are a financial burden on the household. That should be clearly indicated/specified both in the national questionnaires and in the related interviewers' guidelines.

Total mortgage repayments, including instalments and interest, are to be taken into account for owners. For renters, actual rent is to be taken into account. In addition, service charges (sewage removal, rubbish collection, regular maintenance, repairs and other charges) are to be taken into account.

Only those housing costs that are actually paid have to be taken into account, i.e. the variable should cover what the household should actually pay and should not take into account the accumulation of arrears over past periods.

For the definition of housing costs, please refer to explanations given for variable HH070.

Suggested question:

HS140_Q1: Please consider your total housing costs including mortgage repayments (instalments and interest) or rent, insurance and service charges (sewage removal, rubbish collection, regular maintenance, repairs and other charges). To what extent are these costs a financial burden on you?

[Please note: only actual paid housing costs have to be taken into account]

Would you say they are:

1. A heavy burden;
2. A slight burden;
3. No burden at all.

HS180: POLLUTION, GRIME OR OTHER ENVIRONMENTAL PROBLEMS

Topic and detailed topic: Living conditions, including material deprivation, housing, living environment, access to services / Housing conditions details, including deprivation and imputed rent

Variable type: Every 3 years

Unit: Household

Reference period: Current

Mode of collection: Household respondent

In use (period): Yes, nucleus until 2020, 2023

Series' differences: No changes

VALUES AND FORMAT

- 1 Yes
- 2 No

FLAGS

- 1 Filled
- 1 Missing
- 7 Not applicable (not collected according to the implementation of the “multiannual rolling planning” and year > 2020)

DESCRIPTION

The objective is to assess whether the respondent feels ‘pollution, grime, etc....’ to be a problem for the household (not whether they are bothered by the problem). No common standards as to what constitutes a problem are defined.

A reference to the local area (situated close to where the respondent lives) should be clearly indicated both in the national questionnaires and in the national interviewers’ guidelines.

A detailed list of examples (road dust, exhaust gases from vehicles; smoke, dust or unpleasant smells from factories; unpleasant smells from waste or sewage; polluted water from water pipes as well as polluted rivers) is proposed for inclusion only in the interviewers’ guidelines, not in national questionnaires.

An explicit reference to the specific problem caused by traffic or industry is not to be included in the national questionnaires, but is to be included in the interviewers’ guidelines.

This question should be included as an item under a single question.

Suggested question:

HS180_Q1: Do you have any of the following problems related to the place where you live: pollution, grime or other environmental problems such as smoke, dust, unpleasant smells or polluted water?

1. Yes
2. No

HS190: CRIME, VIOLENCE OR VANDALISM IN THE AREA

Topic and detailed topic: Living conditions, including material deprivation, housing, living environment, access to services / Housing conditions details, including deprivation and imputed rent

Variable type: Every 3 years

Unit: Household

Reference period: Current

Mode of collection: Household respondent

In use (period): Yes, nucleus until 2020, 2023

Series' differences: No changes

VALUES AND FORMAT

- 1 Yes
- 2 No

FLAGS

- 1 Filled
- 1 Missing
- 7 Not applicable (not collected according to the implementation of the “multiannual rolling planning” and year > 2020)

DESCRIPTION

The objective is to assess whether the respondent feels ‘crime, violence or vandalism’ to be a problem for the household (not whether they are bothered by the problem). No common standards as to what constitutes a problem are defined.

A reference to the area (situated close to the place where you live) should be clearly indicated both in the national questionnaires and in the national interviewers’ guidelines.

A clear definition is to be provided for ‘crime’: the translation of the word ‘crime’ is to be carefully checked as it has a different meaning in different languages.

Crime is to be defined as a deviant behaviour that violates prevailing norms, specifically, cultural standards prescribing how humans ought to behave normally. A legalistic approach is not to be used (this is not defined as any blameworthy act or omission prohibited by law and penalised by the state).

Examples are only to be given in the interviewers’ guidelines and can include thefts or illegal activities.

This question should be included as an item under a single question.

Suggested question:

HS190_Q1: Do you have any of the following problems related to the place where you live: crime, violence and vandalism in the local area?

1. Yes
2. No

HH081: BATH OR SHOWER IN DWELLING (OPTIONAL)

Topic and detailed topic: Living conditions, including material deprivation, housing, living environment, access to services / Housing conditions details, including deprivation and imputed rent

Variable type: Every 3 years

Unit: Household

Reference period: Current

Mode of collection: Household respondent

In use (period): Yes, nucleus until 2020, 2023

Series' differences: No changes

VALUES AND FORMAT

- 1 Yes, for sole use of the household
- 2 Yes, shared
- 3 No

FLAGS

- 1 Filled
- 1 Missing
- 7 Not applicable (not collected according to implementation of the “multiannual rolling planning” and year > 2020)
- 8 Not applicable (variable not collected)

DESCRIPTION

This variable replaces, from the 2008 operation onwards, the HH080 variable defined in the [EU-SILC Regulation](#).

A shower unit or bathtub outside the dwelling are not to be considered in this item. However, the shower unit or the bath do not have to occupy a separate room.

Suggested question:

HH081_Q1: Is there a shower unit or bathtub in your dwelling?

- 1. Yes, for the sole use of the household
- 2. Yes, shared
- 3. No

HH091: INDOOR FLUSHING TOILET FOR SOLE USE OF THE HOUSEHOLD (OPTIONAL)

Topic and detailed topic: Living conditions, including material deprivation, housing, living environment, access to services / Housing conditions details, including deprivation and imputed rent

Variable type: Every 3 years

Unit: Household

Reference period: Current

Mode of collection: Household respondent

In use (period): Yes, nucleus until 2020, 2023

Series' differences: No changes

VALUES AND FORMAT

- 1 Yes, for sole use of the household
- 2 Yes, shared
- 3 No

FLAGS

- 1 Filled
- 1 Missing
- 7 Not applicable (not collected according to implementation of the “multiannual rolling planning” and year > 2020)
- 8 Not applicable (variable not collected)

DESCRIPTION

This variable replaces, from the 2008 operation onwards, the HH090 variable defined in the [EU-SILC Regulation](#)⁶⁹.

Flushing toilets outside the dwelling are not to be considered in this item. However, a flushing toilet in a room with a shower unit or a bath should be counted.

Suggested question:

HH091_Q1: Is there an indoor flushing toilet in your dwelling?

- 1. Yes, for the sole use of the household
- 2. Yes, shared
- 3. No

⁶⁹ The Living Conditions Working Group agreed during its meeting in 2010 to delete HH090 and to keep only HH091 from the 2011 operation onwards.