1081 2022

SOEP Survey Papers
Series D - Variable Descriptions and Coding

SOEP-Core v36: Codebook for the EU-SILC-like panel for Germany based on the SOEP

Charlotte Bartels, Heike Nachtigall, Johanna Schwinn

DIW SOEP

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Charlotte Bartels, Heike Nachtigall, Johanna Schwinn. 2022. SOEP-Core v36: Codebook for the EU-SILC-like panel for Germany based on the SOEP. SOEP Survey Papers 1081: Series D. Berlin: DIW/SOEP

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ISSN: 2193-5580 (online)

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SOEP-Core v36: Codebook for the EU-SILC-like panel for Germany based on the SOEP

Charlotte Bartels, Heike Nachtigall, Johanna Schwinn

European Union Statistics on Income and Living Conditions (EU-SILC)-like panel for Germany based on the Socio-Economic Panel (SOEP)

DESCRIPTION OF TARGET VARIABLES:
Longitudinal

Version February 2022

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1. Introduction

Currently, the official German EU-SILC is provided only as a cross-sectional dataset by the German Federal Statistical Office. As a consequence, Germany is excluded from cross-country studies exploiting the longitudinal dimension of EU-SILC. Even though an official German EU-SILC panel dataset started in the survey year 2020, this panel dataset will only include panel information since 2020 and will not go back to the EU-SILC starting year.

The aim of the EU-SILC-like panel is to provide an EU-SILC-like panel dataset for Germany from the year 2005 onwards so that Germany can be included in cross-country studies using EU-SILC panel data. The EU-SILC-like panel is built on the Socio-Economic Panel (SOEP) and, therefore, includes all EU-SILC panel variables, for which the required information is recorded in the SOEP. As opposed to the official EU-SILC panel requirement, the EU-SILC-like panel does not take the form of a 4-year rotating panel, but survey participants are kept in the dataset for as long as they participate. In order to adjust the EU-SILC-like panel to a 4-year rotating panel, users may drop respondents accordingly. It is worth noting that several EU countries deviate from the 4-year rotating panel requirement, e.g. France (INSEE, 2016). While the original EU-SILC survey population as stated by the official guidelines must include all household members aged 16 and above, the EU-SILC-like panel includes all household members aged 18 and above (and those members who turn 18 in the survey year). In the SOEP, individual questionnaires are asked only after the respondents reached age 18.

All individuals in the EU-SILC-like panel keep their personal ID for the entire time span of their participation. The EU-SILC-like panel includes all of the four EU-SILC sub-datasets: The household register (D-File), the personal register (R-File), personal data (P-File) and household data (H-File). The clone datasets can be combined using the R-File which includes both, the current household ID and the personal ID. ID numbers in the EU-SILC-like panel are unique and do not vary between the four datasets.

For each dataset (D-, R-, P- and H-File), all variables are listed individually in this codebook with information outlined in the form of tables.

First, the description of each EU-SILC variable as in the official EU-SILC guidelines is provided. Then, technicalities and contents of each equivalent clone variable are explained. For most variables, a comparison between the original EU-SILC variable and the respective EU-SILC-like panel variable is provided in order to illustrate any sort of deviation of the EU-SILC-like panel variable from the official EU-SILC requirement. Lastly, in the cases of the P- and the H-File variables, the codebook includes a graphical comparison between the EU-SILC-like panel data and the official German EU-SILC cross-sectional data. For the graphical comparison, the original EU-SILC data was adjusted to the EU-SILC-like panel population by only including respondents aged 18 and above.

Some EU-SILC variables cannot be replicated by the SOEP data due to a lack of information. The codebook does include these variables with their respective official EU-SILC description. The fact that they are missing in the EU-SILC-like panel is pointed out in the headline and is additionally highlighted by description texts as well as titles in the bibliography in grey.

1.1 Aim of EU-SILC

The following section is taken from the official EU-SILC codebook for the 2012 operation (Version May 2013).

EU-SILC is the EU reference source for comparative statistics on income distribution and social exclusion at European level, particularly in the context of the 'Programme of Community action to encourage cooperation between Member States to combat social exclusion' and for producing structural indicators on social cohesion for the annual spring report to the European Council.

It provides two types of annual data:

- Cross-sectional data pertaining to a given time or a certain time period with variables on income, poverty, social exclusion and other living conditions, and
- **Longitudinal data pertaining to individual-level changes over time, observed periodically over a four year period.**

The first priority is to be given to the delivery of comparable, timely and high quality cross-sectional data. Longitudinal data is limited to income information and a limited set of critical qualitative, non-monetary variables of deprivation, aimed at identifying the incidence and dynamic processes of persistence of poverty and social exclusion among subgroups in the population. The longitudinal component is also more limited in sample size compared to the primary, cross-sectional component. Furthermore, for any given set of individuals, micro-level changes are followed up only for a limited duration, such as a period of four years.

The EU-SILC-like panel based on the SOEP is limited to longitudinal data.

1.2 About SOEP

The following section is taken from the official SOEP documentation, release v31 (version from August 29, 2016).

The SOEP started in 1984 as a longitudinal survey of private households in the Federal Republic of Germany. The central aim then and now is to collect representative micro-data to measure stability and change in living conditions by following a micro-economic approach enriched with variables from sociology and political science (influenced by the “Social Indicator” movement). Therefore the central survey instruments are a household questionnaire, which is responded by the head of a household and an individual questionnaire, which each household member is intended to answer. Furthermore beginning with 1997, there are wave-specific files (“Lebenslauf” - engl. life course) containing the biography information as collected in the respective year. A rather stable set of core questions is asked every year covering the most essential areas of interest of the SOEP:

- population and demography
- education, training, and qualification
- labor market and occupational dynamics

- earnings, income and social security
- housing
- health
- household production
- preferences and values
- satisfaction with life in general and certain aspects of life.

Additionally, yearly topical modules enhance the basic information in (at least) one of these areas by asking detailed questions. These modules for the main part appear in the personal questionnaires; only some of them are additions to the household questionnaire. Starting in the year 2001, the data have become even richer by including several different health measures and well-known psychological concepts as well as age specific questionnaires.
Since the year 2000, youths (turning 17 during the survey year) form a new group of respondents with a specific questionnaire suited to their situation. The questions cover their situation at home, including the relationship to their parents and friends. School and job aspirations are a major part, while some of the psychological measures available for the adults (e.g. Big Five, risk aversion) are also taken. Overall, the youth questionnaire provides a broad overview of the individual's situation at a very interesting and potentially influential point in their life. Since 2003 SOEP also asks parents about their young children, by implementing age specific questionnaires. In 2003, a first questionnaire was added for infants and very young children born during the current or previous survey year. Since then, four additional questionnaires have been added for children in different age groups. In 2012, parents were asked about their children turning 10 during the current survey year for the first time.

1.3 Reference Population (SOEP)

The following section is taken from the official SOEP documentation, release v31 (version from August 29, 2016).

The target population covered in the SOEP is defined as the residential population living in private households within the current boundaries of the Federal Republic of Germany (FRG). Because of changes in these boundaries (in 1990) and changes in the residential population due to migration, various adaptations have been applied to the initial sampling structure to keep the sample's representativity. In addition, certain groups have been oversampled to increase the statistical power.

In 1984, the survey started with a sample covering the entire population in then West Germany (FRG), where the five biggest groups of foreigners (the so-called "guestworkers") were oversampled. The institutionalized population, in the true sense of the word (hospitals, nursing homes, military installations) is generally not representatively included in new samples. E.g. in 1984 only 57 institutionalized households are included. Later, however, persons from the initial households who have taken up residence temporarily or permanently in institutions of this kind are followed. The SOEP was expanded to the territory of the German Democratic Republic in June 1990, only six months after the fall of the Berlin Wall. A further addition in 1994/95 was a sample of migrants who came to Germany after 1984, to take the influx of ethnic Germans from former Soviet countries into account. Two samples representative of the entire population in Germany were added in 1998 and 2000, to counter effects of panel attrition and to increase the overall sample size. In 2002, a high income sample was added, while in 2006 and 2009, additional refreshment samples were drawn. To increase the overall sample size SOEP has started adding

refreshment samples in 2011. While the first (in 2011) and second (2012) extensions are representative of the whole population, the third (2013) is supposed to explicitly cover migrants. For the fourth extension in 2014, the related study “Families in Germany”, covering mainly families, will be integrated into the SOEP. The different samples in the SOEP are identified by letters: sample “A” refers to the German sample drawn in 1984, “C” to the East Germans from 1990, and so on. Even though these samples are kept separate, the respondents received identical questionnaires for the most part and distinctions by sample are usually not be necessary in an analysis. However, one of the ideas of SOEP is, that the users have full information available about survey methodological issues and survey design. Which means in this case that you can of course identify the corresponding sample for each observation. In the following section, we present details on each of the samples, which - unless stated otherwise - are multi-stage random samples with regional clusters. The respondent’s households are selected by random-walk routines.

As mentioned, the SOEP’s goal is to be representative of the residential population of Germany. All household members 16 and older are eligible for a personal interview, starting with the youth questionnaire at that age, followed by “regular” person questionnaires thereafter. As years go by, the children of the first wave reach age-eligibility and become panel members. If they move out and form their own families, they and their new families are still part of the survey. “New” persons become part of the SOEP population due to birth or residential mobility. In case a person enters a SOEP household after the initial wave, this person is asked to fill out the regular person questionnaire if age-eligible, or will be asked to participate once old enough. Thus in the absence of panel attrition the SOEP would be a self-sustaining survey. The concept of how to follow the respondents and sample members over time is important for the representativeness of the study. The basic principle for follow-up in the SOEP is that all persons participating in a wave of any subsample are to be surveyed in the following years as long as they stay within the boundaries of Germany. This rule also extends to respondents who entered a SOEP-household after the first wave due to residential mobility or birth. If there is a “split-off”, i.e. people move out of the household they were last interviewed in, the members of the new household receive a new household identifier. As a result of the follow-up concept, up to, several thousand “new” households became part of the SOEP population. The weighting scheme takes into account this complete “follow-up”. Persons or households who could not be interviewed in a given year are termed “temporary drop-outs”. These are followed until there are two consecutive waves of missing interviews for all household members or a final refusal of the complete household. In the case of a cooperation after a temporary drop-out, the respondent is asked to fill out an additional short questionnaire on central information on employment and demographics during the year of absence.

With the year 2006 the compilation of data on the survey population has changed fundamentally. Previously, an individual interview was carried out with all household members above the age of 16. As of 2006, the regular individual interviews based on the standard adult questionnaire are introduced one year later when household members reach the age of 18. Seventeen-year-olds instead receive an expanded youth questionnaire in their first year as SOEP respondents.

1.4 Sample Size

1.4.1 EU-SILC regulations

The following section is taken from the official EU-SILC codebook for the 2012 operation (Version May 2013).

On the basis of various statistical and practical considerations and the precision requirements for the most critical variables, the minimum effective sample sizes to be achieved were defined. These are presented in the Annex II of the Framework Regulation (and its subsequent revisions) and in table I hereafter.

Sample size for the longitudinal component refers, for any pair of consecutive years, to the number of households successfully interviewed in the first year in which all or at least a majority of the household members aged 16 or over are successfully interviewed in both the years.

For the cross-sectional component, the plans are to achieve the minimum effective sample size of around 131.000 households in the EU as a whole (137.000 including Iceland and Norway). The allocation of the EU sample among countries represents a compromise between two objectives: the production of results at the level of individual countries, and production for the EU as a whole. Requirements for the longitudinal data will be less important. For this component, an effective sample size of around 98.000 households (103.000 including Iceland and Norway) is planned.

Member States using registers for income and other data may use a sample of persons (selected respondents) rather than a sample of complete households in the interview survey. The minimum effective sample size in terms of the number of persons aged 16 or over to be interviewed in detail is in this case taken as 75 % of the figures shown in columns 3 and 4 of the table I, for the cross-sectional and longitudinal components respectively.

The reference is to the effective sample size, which is the size required if the survey were based on simple random sampling (design effect in relation to the 'risk of poverty rate' variable = 1.0). The actual sample sizes will have to be larger to the extent that the design effects exceed 1.0 and to compensate for all kinds of non-response. Furthermore, the sample size refers to the number of valid households which are households for which, and for all members of which, all or nearly all the required information has been obtained.

For countries with a sample of persons design, information on income and other data shall be collected for the household of each selected respondent and for all its members.

1.4.2 SOEP

The following section is taken from the official SOEP documentation, release v31 (version from August 29, 2016).

The Socio-economic Panel currently comprises approximately 30,000 individual respondents in almost 11,000 households. It consists of both a household and a personal questionnaire. While the household variables are based on the household as a whole, the personal variables only include household members aged 18 and older.

Individuals who refuse participation or are not available for an interview are kept in the so-called "gross" sample of the study as long as they continue to live in households with at least one participating person. Once the entire household declines to respond in two consecutive waves of data collection, all individuals from the household are removed from the SOEP. The reduction in the population size for all individual samples is mainly the result of person-level drop-outs, refusals, moving abroad, etc. However, due to new persons moving into already existing households, and children reaching the minimum respondent's age of 16, and thereby increasing the sample size, this negative development is offset somewhat.

1.5 Integrated Design (SOEP)

The following section is taken from the official SOEP documentation, release v31 (version from August 29, 2016).

The interview methodology of the SOEP is based on a set of pre-tested questionnaires for households and individuals. Interviewers try to obtain face-to-face interviews with all members aged 18 years and over of a given survey household. Thus, there are no proxy interviews for adult household members. Additionally, one person (the so called "head of household") is asked to answer a household related questionnaire covering information on housing, housing costs, and different sources of income (e.g. social transfers like social assistance or housing allowances). This questionnaire also covers some questions on children in the household up to the age of 18, mainly concerning their attendance in day care, kindergarten and school. The questions in the SOEP are in principle identical for all participants of the survey to ensure comparability across the participants within any given year (of course, there are differences across years. Since 1996, all questionnaires are uniform and completely integrated for all main SOEP samples. The related studies use SOEP related content, but also have specific questions, so the contents may differ to various degrees in every year. Another type of difference in questionnaires is implemented because first time respondents are not treated identically to those with a repeated interview, since some information does not have to be asked every year unless a change occurred. Additionally, each respondent is asked to fill out a biography questionnaire covering information on the life course up to the first SOEP interview (e.g. marital history, social background, and employment biography).

Measuring stability and detecting changes means to repeat (almost) identical measures over time. Furthermore, the SOEP-questions capture stability and change by varying with regard to the time dimension, asking about events in the past, the present, and the future. Conceptually, different measurements of time are used:

- Questions about a point in time (present) e.g. current employment status or current levels of satisfaction
- Single retrospective questions on certain events in the past e.g. how often did you change your job during the last ten years?
- Retrospective life event history since the age of 15 (in the past) e.g. employment or marital history
- Monthly calendar information on income and labor market participation (in the past) e.g. employment status
- January through December last year

- Questions concerning a period of time (in the past) e.g. demographic changes since the last interview like marriage or death of spouse
- Questions concerning future prospects (future) e.g. satisfaction with life five years from now, or job expectations

1.6 Integrated Design (EU-SILC clone)

The integrated design of the SOEP does not stick to the 4-year rotational panel scheme as required by the official EU-SILC codebook. Several other EU-countries (e.g. France[1]) deviate from this official format using their own rotational design. The EU-SILC-like panel includes all respondents in every available year. Users may create their own integrational design or adapt it to official EU-SILC requirements by dropping observations accordingly.

1.7 Weighting (SOEP)

The EU-SILC-like panel includes the regular SOEP weights. For detailed information on the generation of the SOEP weights and other technicalities see Wagner, G. et al (2008).

In case the panel design is adapted to the official EU-SILC guidelines, the weights must be altered accordingly.

[1] INSEE (2016): Statistics on income and living conditions / EU-SILC. URL: https://www.insee.fr/en/metadonnees/source/s1058#caracteristique-technique (last access: August 2nd, 2017)

2. General Definitions (EU-SILC)

The following chapter, including its two sub-sections 2.1 and 2.2 is taken from the official EU-SILC codebook for the 2012 operation (Version May 2013).

2.1 Definitions

For the cross-sectional and longitudinal components of EU-SILC, the following definitions will be applied:

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

Fieldwork period
Means the period of time in which the survey component is collected.

Reference period
Means the period of time to which a particular item of information relates.

Cross-sectional data
Means the data pertaining to a given time or a certain time period. The cross-sectional data may be extracted either from a cross-sectional sample survey with or without a rotational sample or from a pure panel sample survey (on condition that cross-sectional representativeness is guaranteed); such data may be combined with register data (data on persons, households or dwellings compiled from a unit-level administrative or statistical register).

Target primary areas
Means the subject areas to be collected on an annual basis.

Target secondary areas
Means the subject areas to be collected every four years or less.

Gross income
Means the total monetary and non-monetary income received by the household over a specified 'income reference period', before deduction of income tax, regular taxes on wealth, employees', self-employed and unemployed (if applicable) compulsory social insurance contributions and employers' social insurance contributions, but after including inter-household transfers received.

Disposable income
Means gross income less income tax, regular taxes on wealth, employees', self-employed and unemployed (if applicable) compulsory social insurance contributions, employers' social insurance contributions and inter- household transfers paid.

Collective household
Refers to a non-institutional collective dwelling such as a boarding house, dormitory in an educational establishment or other living quarters shared by more than five persons without

sharing household expenses. Also included are persons living as lodgers in households with more than five lodgers.

Institution
Refers to old persons' home, health care institutions, religious institutions (convents, monasteries), correctional and penal institutions. Basically, institutions are distinguished from collective households, in that in the former, the resident persons have no individual responsibility for their housekeeping. In some cases, old persons' home can be considered as collective households on the basis of this last rule.

Age
Refers to the age at the end of the income reference period except for the childcare variables where the age refers to the age at the time of interview.

The following definitions will be applied for the longitudinal component of EU-SILC:

Longitudinal data
Means the data pertaining to individual-level changes over time, observed periodically over a certain duration. The longitudinal data may come either from a cross-sectional survey with a rotational sample where individuals once selected are followed-up or from a pure panel survey; it may be combined with register data.

Initial sample
Refers to the sample of households or persons at the time it is selected for inclusion in EU-SILC.

Sample persons
Means all or a subset of the members of the households in the initial sample who are over a certain age.

Age limit used to define sample persons
In case of a four-year panel, this age limit shall not be higher than 14 years. In countries with a four-year panel using a sample of addresses or of households, all household members aged 14 and over in the initial sample shall be sample persons. In countries with a four-year panel using a sample of persons, this shall involve the selection of at least one such person per household. The above mentioned minimum age limit shall be lower in case of a longer panel duration. For a panel duration exceeding eight years, members of all ages in the initial sample shall be sample persons, and children born to sample women during the time the mother is in the panel shall be included as sample persons.

Panel duration
Means the number of years over which sample persons, once selected into the sample, belong to the panel to obtain or compile longitudinal information.

Rotational design
Refers to the sample selection based on a number of sub-samples or replications, each of them similar in size and design and representative of the whole population. From one year to the next, some replications are retained, while others are dropped and replaced by new replications.

In the case of a rotational design based on 4 replications with a rotation of one replication per year, one of the replications shall be dropped immediately after the first year, the second shall

be retained for two years, the third for 3 years, and the fourth shall be retained for 4 years. From the second year onwards, one new replication shall be introduced each year and retained for 4 years.

Sample household
Means a household containing at least one sample person. A sample household shall be included in EU-SILC for the collection or compilation of detailed information if it contains at least one sample person aged 18 or more.

Co-residents or non-sample persons
Co-residents are all current residents of a sample household other than those defined above as sample persons.

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

Initial/Split-off household
Sample household from wave x is said to have been 'split' if its sample persons from wave x reside at the time of wave x+1 in more than one private household within the national territories included in the target population. When a split has occurred, one (and only one) of the resulting households shall be defined as the "initial" household, while one or more of the others are termed "split-off" households. The following approach shall be followed in order to distinguish between "initial" and "splitoff" households:

- If any sample person of the wave x still lives at the same address as the last wave, then his/her household shall be defined as the "initial" household. All sample persons who have moved shall form one or more "split-off" households;
- If no sample person lives at the address of the last wave, then the household of the sample person who had the lowest person number in the register for the last wave shall be the initial household. In the case in which this person is no longer alive or in a private household within the national territory of the target population, the initial household shall be the household of the sample person with the lowest person number.

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

2.2 Income Data

One of the main EU-SILC objectives is to produce comparable and timely cross-sectional and longitudinal data on **income** and on the **level and composition of poverty** and social exclusion. The measure of poverty in the EU is based on the disposable income while to study income distribution and compare income between European Countries the total gross and the gross income at component level are required. The first step to be resolved in setting up a conceptual framework for income distribution analysis is the choice of reference period over which income should be measured. It is useful to start from first principles and recall that one of the concepts which we are trying to capture is current economic well-being, for which disposable income - what households have available to spend or save - is a proxy. The question then arises as to what is the best choice of reference period over which to measure household income such that it most closely represents 'current economic well-being'. A further consideration is that the income variable may be required for two distinct purposes: (i) in its own right, to measure the distribution of income across households, and (ii) as a classificatory and/or substantive variable to be used in conjunction with other social indicators, in particular the indicators of social exclusion. The ideal reference period for the first purpose may not be the same as for the second and compromise may be needed.

Annual income

An annual accounting framework is most commonly adopted for income distribution analysis. It represents a compromise between the two extremes just discussed: it is not subject to the same level of fluctuation as income in the immediate past, but it does not raise the measurement problems of lifetime income. Most direct taxes use an annual accounting framework, as do many of the more intermittent income components such as property income. A twelve month reference period is also the common period for which owners of small enterprises derive a measure of profit or loss for their business, and it also enables income from seasonal activities to be captured. However, the term 'annual' is open to a variety of interpretations and for comparable data to be compiled across the EU, we have to be very clear about how it is to be defined. The main choices are between:

- a fixed twelve month period preceding the survey period, for which data are most readily available; or
- a moving twelve month period immediately preceding the time of data collection/compilation for each respondent or unit in the survey

In the above, the 'survey period' refers to the time during which the information is collected/compiled for sample as a whole. The concept applies whether the income data are obtained through interview surveys or registers. In practice it may vary from a short duration of a few weeks or months, to a whole year as in continuous annual surveys.
The reference period is the time to which the information relates. The reference period may be fixed, i.e. defined in terms of specified calendar dates, same for all respondents/units in the sample; or it may be a moving reference period, defined as a specified duration immediately preceding the particular time of data collection for each sample unit. In the latter case, the exact calendar period to which the data relate would generally vary from one sample unit to another. Furthermore, the information aggregated over the sample units will be unevenly distributed over a period longer than the length of the moving reference period (equaling in fact to the sum of the survey and reference period lengths).

Fixed twelve month reference period

The major advantage of using a fixed reference period is that it provides information related to a defined time period which is the same for all respondents. The most appropriate choice will be the period for which income records are most readily available overall (i.e. for most survey units) – meaning in most circumstances the tax year. The fact that respondents are able to consult records which provide complete data over the twelve month period will greatly aid data quality.

This is the preferred option: for most EU Member States, respondents will have records most readily available for the tax year, which normally is the calendar year. Thus the option equates, for the majority of countries, to the calendar year preceding interview. In all countries, greater flexibility is required in the case of the self-employed.

There are also disadvantages in using a fixed reference period, whether it refers to the tax year or the preceding calendar year. How serious these disadvantages are depends on the timing and duration of the data collection period. With a long gap between the income reference period and the time of data collection, a major disadvantage is that other variables, for example those measuring household composition, economic activity status and social exclusion, are measured at the time of interview and might not relate well to income measured over a period considerably in the past. Such variables can only sensibly be related to current income, which cannot be constructed if data are only collected for a fixed period in the past. The disadvantages become most clear when we consider a continuous survey where the fieldwork is spread over all 12 months. In this case some respondents would be interviewed up to 12 months after the end and as much as 24 months from the beginning of the reference period, seriously magnifying recall problems. Furthermore, in order to capture work-related transitions and for income checking purposes, an activity log of up to 24 months will be needed if current income is to be collected as well as calendar year totals. Hence at least in continuous surveys, the use of a fixed reference period would not be appropriate.

3. General Description

3.1 Domains and Areas (EU-SILC)

The contents of sections 3.1 to 3.3 are taken from the official EU-SILC codebook for the 2012 operation (Version May 2013).

Households

BASIC DATA (B)	Basic household data including degree of urbanization
INCOME (Y)	Total household income (gross and disposable)
	Gross income components at household level
SOCIAL EXCLUSION (S)	Housing and non-housing related arrears
	Non-monetary household deprivation indicators, including problems in making ends meet, extent of debt and enforced lack of basic necessities
	Physical and social environment
LABOUR INFORMATION (L)	Child care
HOUSING (H)	Dwelling type, tenure status and housing conditions
	Amenities in dwelling
	Housing costs

Persons

BASIC DATA (B)	Basic personal data
	Demographic data
EDUCATION (E)	Education, including highest ISCED level attained
	Basic labour information on current activity status and on current main job, including information on last main job for unemployed
	Basic information on activity status during income

LABOUR INFORMATION (L)	reference period
	Total number of hours worked on current second/third Jobs
	Detailed labour information
	Activity history
	Calendar of activities
HEALTH (H)	Health, including health status and chronic illness or Condition
	Access to health care
INCOME (Y)	Gross personal income, total and components at personal level

3.2 Reference Periods (EU-SILC)

Reference period: period of time to which a particular item of information relates.

EU-SILC uses following reference periods for different items:

- At selection: this term is usually used with variables related with the sample design and it refers at time that the sample is selected
- Constant
- Current
- Income reference period: the income reference period in the SOEP is a twelve-month period, more specifically the previous calendar or tax year.
- Last twelve months: this refers to the twelve months period preceding the interview.
- Since last year: since last interview.
- Working life: period of time between the time that person started his/her labour activity and now.
- Childcare reference period: the childcare reference period shall be a typical (usual) week around the interview. If the date of the survey is before or during the school summer holidays, the childcare reference period shall be a typical week in the period from

January to the date of the survey, so close as possible to the date of interview. A "typical week" should be understood as one which is representative of the period as a whole. If it is difficult to identify a typical week because weeks differ too much between each other, then the information should be given for the first week before the end of the reference period which is not affected by holidays or other special circumstances (e.g. illness).

Other periods of time as reference week (refers the period 'from Monday to Sunday' of the week before the interview date), 4 previous weeks (refers to the previous 4 weeks ending with the reference week), etc are used in the data collection and they are defined in each item.

3.3 Units (EU-SILC)

Household

Private Household is defined as a person living alone or a group of people who live together in the same private dwelling and share expenditures, including the joint provision of the essentials of living.

Household member

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

- persons usually resident, related to other members
- persons usually resident, not related to other members resident boarders, lodgers, tenants, visitors, live-in domestic servants, au-pairs
- persons usually resident, but temporarily absent from dwelling (for reasons of holiday travel, work, education or similar)
- children of household being educated away from home
- persons absent for long periods, but having household ties: persons working away from home
- persons temporarily absent but having household ties: persons in hospital, nursing home, boarding school or other institution

Further conditions for inclusion as household members are as follows:

for categories (3) (4) (5)

- currently has no private address elsewhere or their actual or intended duration of stay is 6 months or more

for category (6)

- currently has no private address elsewhere and their actual or intended duration of stay is less than 6 months

for categories (7) and (8), irrespective of the actual or intended duration of absence, the person

- currently has no private address elsewhere, is the partner or child of a household member, and continues to retain close ties with the household and considers this address to be his/her main residence

and for category (9)

- the person has clear financial ties to the household and the actual or expected duration of absence from the household is less than 6 months

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

A person will be considered a usually resident member of the household if he/she spends most of his/her daily night-rest there, evaluated over the past six-months. Persons forming new households or joining existing households will normally be considered members at their new location; similarly, those leaving to live elsewhere will no longer be considered members of the original household. The above mentioned 'past six-month' criteria will be replaced by the intention to stay for a period of 6 months or more at the new place of residence.

Account has to be taken of what may be considered as 'permanent' movements in or out of households. Thus a person who has moved into a household for an indefinite period or with the intention to stay for a period of 6 months or more will be considered a household member, even though the person has not yet stayed in the household for 6 months, and has in fact spent a majority of that time at some other place of residence. Similarly, a persons who has moved out of the household to some other place of residence with the intention to stay away for 6 months or more, will no longer be considered a member of the previous household.

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

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

Former household member

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

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

Selected respondent

If income information is available from population registers, and a sample of persons (rather than households or addresses) is selected, then one household member aged 16 or over (the person selected into the sample) may be the selected respondent. In this situation, detailed individual-level information on labour situation, health and access to health would be collected on one adult, rather than all adults in the household.

Household member 16 and over

In countries where a sample of households or addresses is selected, all persons aged 16 and over at the end of the income reference period will be selected for personal interview.

In the SOEP, all persons who reach or have reached the age of 18 in the survey year respond to the personal questionnaire, 16-year-old household members are therefore not included.

3.4 Modes of Collection (SOEP)

The following section is taken from the official SOEP documentation, release v31 (version from August 29, 2016).

The SOEP uses several different modes to collect the data. Originally, the respondent's answers were recorded by an interviewer who filled in a paper questionnaire, the so called pen-and-paper interview or PAPI. The personal contact between interviewer and respondent is important for the success of the survey; however, before losing a respondent because of a scheduling conflict between interviewer and respondent, the SOEP allows mailing in the questionnaire starting from the second wave of subsamples A-I. This concept does not resemble the concept of a regular mail survey, because the interviewer still keeps the personal contact with the household and schedules appointments with its respondents if possible. Starting with subsample J, only the computer assisted mode (CAPI) is allowed, and thus mailing in the questionnaires is no longer possible. While the interviewer is in the household she/he directly conducts an interview with any household member, but can also hand out a questionnaire to other household members, who fill it in with or without her/his help (self-administered questionnaires, SAQ). This is much more time efficient for the interviewer, because household members can work in parallel on their questionnaires. In 1998, interviews were conducted with computers for the first time, in computer-assisted personal interviews, or in CAPI mode. Compared to PAPI, CAPI is much more efficient in transferring the data into an electronic format, which was an important asset especially with the extensions of the panel starting in the year 2000. The CAPI mode was first conducted in parallel to the PAPI mode, meaning that interviewers and respondents were free to choose how they wanted to do the interview. This was important for the "older" sample members (respondents as well as interviewers), who were used to the PAPI concept. Only in the most recent samples (starting in subsample J), CAPI is the only mode. Figure 3.4 depicts the development of modes up to 2011, showing that the CAPI mode has gained importance since its implementation. Since the questionnaires have to be identical in both modes, the CAPI implementation is relatively simple compared to what would be technically feasible. For example, the SOEP basically does not use any form of dependent interviewing (i.e. referring to respondent data from previous waves), because this cannot be easily implemented in the PAPI-mode. Also, the filtering structure is very simple in the SOEP, because any respondent must be able to follow the interview path on her/his own on paper. Still, some technical features like the control of value ranges (e.g. month of birth, year of first marriage) or the randomization of scale items are implemented in the CAPI version of the questionnaire. In the future, new modes will be introduced into the SOEP as they develop. The computer-assisted web interview (CAWI) is close to implementation, it will, however, not be

used as a replacement of the current CAPI and PAPI modes, but rather as an extension the respondents may use similar to the mail-in or self-administered questionnaires. The core interview concept of the SOEP survey, the personal contact between respondent and interviewer, will not change.

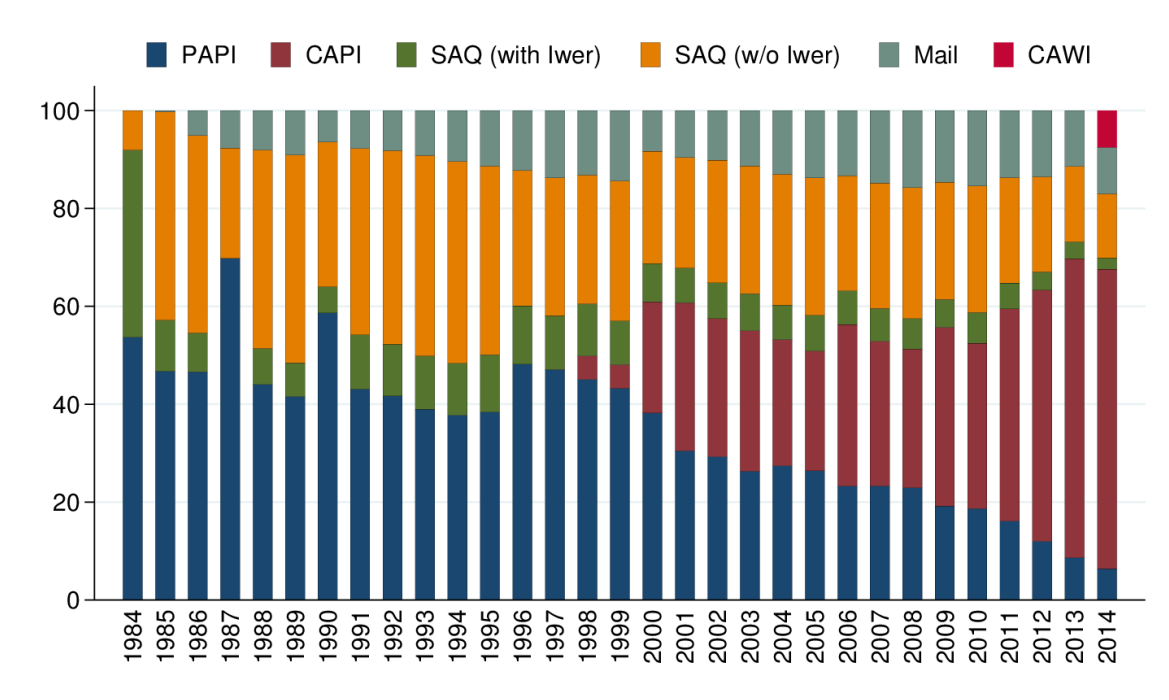


Fig. 3.4: Use of Different Interview Modes since 1984

Abbreviations:

PAPI: Paper and pencil interview

CAPI: Computer assisted personal interview

SAQ: Self-administered questionnaires

CAWI: Computer Assisted Web Interviewing

3.5 D-, R-, H- and P-Files (EU-SILC)

The contents of this section are taken from the official EU-SILC codebook for the 2012 operation (Version May 2013).

The target variables are assigned to 4 different files:

- **Household Register (D)**
- **Personal Register (R)**
- **Household Data (H)**
- **Personal Data (P)**

The household register file (D) must contain every household (selected + substituted + split off (longitudinal only)), also those where the address could not be contacted or which could not be interviewed. Cross-sectional D-files are intended to contain information on the households which are eligible at the current year of the survey. In particular, over-coverage and non-response occurring the year before and making households not eligible are not to be recorded in there.

In the other files records related to a household will only exist if the household has been contacted (DB120 = 11 (or DB110 = 1)) AND has a completed household interview in the household data file (H) (DB130 = 11) AND at least one member has complete data in the personal data file (P) (RB250 = 11, 12, 13 or 14 => DB135 = 1). This member must be the selected respondent (RB245 = 2) if this mode of selection is used.

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

The personal data file (P) must contain a record for every eligible person (RB245 = 1, 2 or 3) for whom the information could be completed from interview and/or registers (RB250 = 11, 12, 13 or 14).

The variable names are composed of 3 parts:

1st character: file

2nd character: domain

3 digits: sequential number

If there is character at end, the same variable has been split for some reason.

4. Flags (EU-SILC)

The contents of chapter 4 are taken from the official EU-SILC codebook for the 2012 operation (Version May 2013).

Variables and flags must be filled in a coherent way. The flag value '-2' is in most (but not all) cases dependent on the value of one or more other variables. The flag value '-3' (non-selected respondent) is only valid in those countries which use these feature.

Rules

In order not to create two sorts of variables (and to have the possibility to add further flags if necessary), all variables except the key variables will be completed by a flag-variable. The flag-variable is always filled with a value.

All variables will be completed by a flag variable (the flag-variable name is the variable name with the suffix "_F").

Exemption: the key variables (year of survey [xB010], country [xB020] and IDs [xB030, RB040] will NOT have a flag-variable.

All the flag-variables are filled with a value.

There are 2 types of flags:

negative numbers (special codes)

- the variable is blank (no value)
- the flag variable specifies the reason why the main variable is blank (codes are the same for all variables)

positive numbers (including zero)

- the variable is filled with a correct value
- the flag-variable gives supplementary information to the value of the main variable (codes may be different by variable or group of variables)

Number of digits:

Most variables (except income variables) have a one digit flag

- Variable is filled: positive flag (= 1) and no supplementary information is necessary/possible
- Variable is NOT filled: negative flag (= reason why variable is not filled)

Income variables (see next section)

4.1 Income Flags

Income flags: Total household income variables

INCOME FLAG (Total household income variables: HY010, HY020, HY022, HY023)
Cross-sectional and longitudinal
Reference period: -
Unit: household
Mode of collection: constructed

Values

0 – 99999 : Integer, usually 5 positions

Construction

Specific values:

0: No income
-1: Missing (not allowed for most income component)
-5: not filled: variable of net series is filled

Income flags: Gross income variables

INCOME FLAG (Gross income components: HY040G, HY050G, HY060G, HY070G, HY080G, HY081G, HY090G, HY100G, HY110G, HY0120G, HY130G, HY131G, HY145G, HY170G, PY010G, PY020G, PY021G, PY050G, PY080G, PY090G, PY100G, PY110G, PY120G, PY130G, PY140G, PY200G)
Cross-sectional and longitudinal
Reference period: -
Unit: -
Mode of collection: constructed

Values

0 – 99999 : Integer, usually 5 positions

Construction

Specific values:

0: No income
-1: Missing (not allowed for most income component)
-5: not filled: variable of net series is filled

Income flags: Net income variables

INCOME FLAG (Net income components: HY040N, HY050N, HY060N, HY070N, HY080N, HY081N, HY090N, HY100N, HY110N, HY0120N, HY130N, HY131N, HY145N, HY170N, PY010N, PY020N, PY021N, PY050N, PY080N, PY090N, PY100N, PY110N, PY120N, PY130N, PY140N)
Cross-sectional and longitudinal
Reference period: -
Unit: -
Mode of collection: constructed

Values

0 – 99999 : Integer, usually 5 positions

Construction

Specific values:
0: No income
-1: Missing (not allowed for most income component)
-5: not filled: variable of gross series is filled

4.2 Explanations

Collected net or gross digit

If the amount is the same in gross and net value because the concerned income component is not taxed at all, then the 'collected net or gross' digit should be put to '4', ie 'gross', for the flag of both the net and gross income component variables.

Imputation digit

Deductive method: one or a few subcomponents of the income variables is/are obtained by modelling the component using individual/household characteristics, for instance children allowances can be computed on the basis of the age of the child.

Statistical imputation : the recorded value is obtained by a statistical/probabilistic model which parameters are estimated from the data. It includes random hot deck, random model/regression, predictive regression, mean/median imputation, last observation carried forward, distance matching (including sequential hot deck) methods.

Gross/Net conversion: the component is obtained directly from corresponding net/gross component using a taxation model, possibility using iterative algorithm. In this particular case, it is expected that both Gross and Net variables exist in the data base.

The new imputation digit aims to allow distinguishing between uncontrolled item non response and controlled data collection strategies. The former is used for quality assessment of the survey.

Imputation factor

Imputation factor is non negative. It is expressed in percent without decimal. It is not bounded.

5. Household Register (D-File)

DB010: Year of the survey

BASIC DATA (Basic household data including degree of urbanization)
Reference period: current
Unit: household

Values

EU-SILC (original)	EU-SILC-like panel based on SOEP)
[year] (4 digits)	[year] (4 digits)

DB020: Country

BASIC DATA (Basic personal data)
Reference period: constant
Unit: household

Values

EU-SILC (original)	EU-SILC-like panel based on SOEP
DE Deutschland	DE Deutschland

DB030: Household ID

BASIC DATA (Basic personal data)
Reference period: current
Unit: household

Values

EU-SILC (original)	EU-SILC-like panel based on SOEP
[ID number]	[ID number]

DB040: Region

BASIC DATA (Basic personal data)
Reference period: current
Unit: household

Values

EU-SILC (original)	EU-SILC-like panel based on SOEP
Until 2011: NUTS-03, *From 2012 onwards: NUTS-13*	*SOEP only includes classification NUTS-01*

Flags

EU-SILC (original)	EU-SILC-like panel based on SOEP
1 filled according to NUTS-03 / NUTS-13 *-1 missing*	*1 filled according to NUTS-01* *-1 missing*

EU-SILC Codebook Description

This variable refers to the region of the residence of the household at the date of interview.

Difference with EU-SILC Regulation:

The Regulation refers to the classification NUTS-03. However, COMMISSION REGULATION (EU) No 2015/2381 of 17 December 2015 amending annexes to Regulation (EC) No 1059/2003 of the European Parliament and of the Council on the establishment of a common classification of territorial units for statistics (NUTS)1 states that all data transmission as of 1/1/2012 should be made according to NUTS-13.

Comparability of clone variable to EU-SILC original

In contrast to the original EU-SILC variable DB040 which is filled according to NUTS-03/NUTS-13, the EU-SILC-like panel variable DB040 is based on the classification NUTS-01.

DB050: Primary strata [primary strata as used in the selection of the sample]

BASIC DATA (Basic personal data)
Reference period: at selection
Unit: household

Values

EU-SILC (original)	EU-SILC-like panel based on SOEP
1 - 99999	1 -99999

Flags

EU-SILC (original)	EU-SILC-like panel based on SOEP
1 filled -2 not applicable (no stratification)	1 filled -2 not applicable (no stratification)

EU-SILC Codebook Description

DB050 provides an identification code for the strata in case the target population (or a part thereof) is stratified. Stratifying a population means dividing it into non-overlapping subpopulations, called strata. Independent samples are then selected within each stratum. In order to facilitate the computation of the standard errors for the common EU indicators, for the equivalised disposable income, for the unadjusted gender pay gap and for a list of income components, countries should1 fill in this variable (in the case of stratification) for ALL waves in the file, and not only the first one of the sub-sample (being the year of the selection of the concerned household). The recorded information, however, always refers to the situation at the time of the selection of the concerned household.
The above definition applies also to the new-entries from the second wave onwards.

DB060: Primary sampling units (PSU) [PSU as used in the selection of the sample]
DB062: Secondary sampling units (SSU) [SSU as used in the selection of the sample]

BASIC DATA (Basic household data including degree of urbanization)
Reference period: at selection
Unit: household

Values

EU-SILC (original)	EU-SILC-like panel based on SOEP
1 - 999999.99	*1 - 999999.99*

Flags

EU-SILC (original)	EU-SILC-like panel based on SOEP
1 filled *-2 not applicable (no first or second sampling stage)*	*1 filled* *-2 not applicable (no first or second sampling stage)*

EU-SILC Codebook Description

If direct-element sampling is either impossible (lack of sampling frame) or its implementation too expensive (the population is widely distributed geographically), multi-stage selections can be done. Firstly, the population is divided into disjoint sub-populations, called primary sampling units (PSUs). A sample of PSUs is then selected (first–stage sampling). Secondly each sampled PSU is divided itself into disjoint sub-populations, called secondary sampling units (SSUs). SSUs are then independently drawn from each PSU (second-stage sampling) and so on. DB060 (DB062) provides identification codes for the selected PSUs (SSUs). Every selected PSU should receive a value that is unique across all PSUs that have ever been selected in EUSILC, and which remains the same for the entire duration of EU-SILC. In the case that the same PSU (SSU) is selected several times ('multiple hits'), the PSU (SSU) receives a unique value for every hit. The flag variable indicates whether rotation is implemented at the PSU level such that PSUs rotate in and out of the sample (flag value 1), or whether rotation is implemented within PSUs while the PSUs themselves remain in the sample for the entire duration of EU-SILC (flag value 2). If the first stage of the sample design consists of a selection of households, households receive a unique code for variable DB060 that remains the same for the entire duration of EU-SILC. In the latter case split-off households keep their original value at the moment of selection for variable DB060.
In case there is at least a third stage of selection, additional variables DB06i (i3) shall be transmitted as identification numbers for the units sampled at stage i.(except for households, which are identified by the variable DB030, and for strata, identified by DB050). In the particular situation where more than one household can share the same dwelling, dwellings must be regarded as clusters of households and then coded accordingly, as the units that are selected at the ultimate stage.

In order to facilitate the computation of the standard errors for the common EU indicators, for the equivalized disposable income, for the unadjusted gender pay gap and for a list of income components, countries should1 fill in this (these) variable(s) (in the case of clustering) for ALL waves in the file, and not only the first one of the sub-sample (being the year of the selection of the concerned household). The recorded information, however, always refers to the situation at the time of the selection of the concerned household. The above definition applies also to the new-entries from the second wave onwards. In the case of self-representing PSUs (for a definition see variable DB050), secondary sampling units should be treated as if they were primary sampling units and receive a unique code for variable DB060. If households are selected at the second stage, they receive a unique value for variable DB060 that remains the same for the entire duration of EU-SILC. In the latter case split-off households keep their original value at the moment of selection for variable DB060. The identification of the self-representing units themselves is implemented in variable DB050.

Comparability of clone variable to EU-SILC original

The EU-SILC-like panel only includes variable DB060. Thus, DB062 is set to missing.

DB070: Order selection of PSU [Order of selection of PSU as used in the selection of the sample]

BASIC DATA (Basic household data including degree of urbanization)
Reference period: at selection
Unit: household

Values

EU-SILC (original)	EU-SILC-like panel based on SOEP
1 - 999999.99	*Missing*

Flags

EU-SILC (original)	EU-SILC-like panel based on SOEP
-2 Not applicable (no systematic selection) *Or a combination of two digits:* *First digit: fixed or changing order of selection* *1 …order on sampling frame is fixed for all EU-SILC survey years* *2 order on sampling frame may change over time* *Second digit: probability of selection of PSUs* *3 PSUs have an equal probability of selection (within explicit strata)* *4 PSUs have an unequal probability of selection (within explicit strata)* *e.g. the order of PSUs on the sampling frame remains fixed for the entire duration of EU-SILC and PSUs are selected with a probability equal to their size: the flag is equal to 12*	*-1 not filled*

EU-SILC Codebook Description

If primary sampling units (or households in case of direct-element sampling) are selected systematically, DB070 contains the rank of selection of those units. If PSUs rotate in and out of the sample, this rank should correspond to the rank on the sampling frame, such that PSUs newly selected in the sample could be grouped together on the basis of the order of all PSUs on the sampling frame. The value for DB070 of every selected PSU remains the same for the entire duration of EU-SILC. This information is important for variance estimation purposes because a systematic drawing from a judiciously ordered sampling frame may substantially reduce sampling errors.

If systematic selections have been performed at other sampling stages, additional variables DB070 (i-1), that is the order of the selection of the units of stage i (i>1), shall be transmitted too.

In order to facilitate the computation of the standard errors for the common EU indicators, for the equivalized disposable income, for the unadjusted gender pay gap and for a list of income components, countries should1 fill in this (these) variable(s) (in the case of systematic selection) for ALL panels and waves in the file, and not only the first one of the sub-sample (being the year of the selection of the concerned household). The recorded information, however, always refers to the situation at the time of the selection of the concerned household. The above definition also applies to the new entries from the second wave onwards.

DB075: Rotation group

BASIC DATA (Basic household data including degree of urbanization)
Reference period: current
Unit: household

Values

EU-SILC (original)	EU-SILC-like panel based on SOEP
1 - 9	*missing*

Flags

EU-SILC (original)	EU-SILC-like panel based on SOEP
1 filled *-2 not applicable (no rotational design used)*	*-2 not applicable (no rotational design used)*

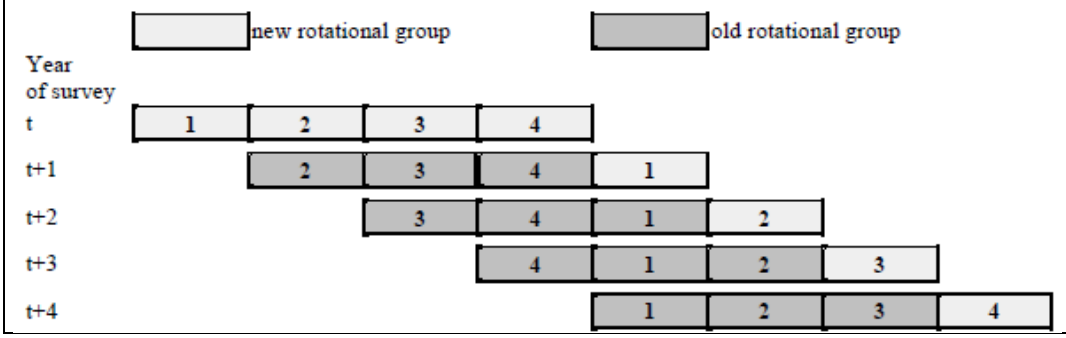
EU-SILC Codebook Description

This variable shall be filled only for the countries using a rotational design.

Rotational design
Refers to any sample selection which is based on a fixed number of sub-samples, called replications, each representative of the target population at the time of their selection. Each year, one sub-sample rotates out and a new one is drawn as a substitute. In the case of a rotational design based on four replications with a rotation of one replication per year, one of the replications shall be dropped immediately after the first year, the second shall be retained for two years, the third for three years, and the fourth shall be retained for four years. From the second year onwards: each new year one replication shall be introduced and retained for four years.

Rotation group
Each replication is called a rotational group and the information on the group to which the household belongs is especially useful for controlling the implementation of the sample over time. Regarding the numbering of the rotation groups over time, it is recommended that each rotation group keeps the same number across years (see figure hereafter):

PATTERN FOR ENUMERATION OF ROTATIONAL GROUPS



DB080: Household design weight

BASIC DATA (Basic household data including degree of urbanization)
Reference period: current
Unit: household

Values

EU-SILC (original)	EU-SILC-like panel based on SOEP
[0 (format 2.5) weight (see below for required format)]	

Flags

EU-SILC (original)	EU-SILC-like panel based on SOEP
1 Filled -2 Not applicable (not first year in the survey or split off)	

EU-SILC Codebook Description

See construction of weights in chapter 'WEIGHTING'.

First year of each sub-sample

Household design weights are defined for all sampled households, and not only for the responding units. They allow inference from the initial sample to the household population. In general, they are calculated as the inverses of the inclusion probabilities.

From second year onwards (case of a rotational panel)

The above definition applies only to the new entries. For the households which are not surveyed for the first time, no values are to be given for the design weight and these are to be flagged -2 (not applicable).

Required format

In principle, according to the regulation, these weights had to be coded with two integers and five decimals. But, that cause problems if the weights have at least three integers. That's why, in practice, household design weights will be coded with at least one integer and five decimals.

DB090: Household cross-sectional weight

BASIC DATA (Basic household data including degree of urbanization)
Reference period: current
Unit: household

Values

EU-SILC (original)	EU-SILC-like panel based on SOEP
[weight]	[weight]

Flags

EU-SILC (original)	EU-SILC-like panel based on SOEP
1 Filled -7 Not applicable: DB010 ≠ last year	1 Filled

DB095: Household longitudinal weight

BASIC DATA (Basic household data including degree of urbanization)
Reference period: current
Unit: household

Values

EU-SILC (original)	EU-SILC-like panel based on SOEP
[0 (format 2.5) weight (see below for required format)]	

Flags

EU-SILC (original)	EU-SILC-like panel based on SOEP
1 Filled -2 Not applicable (DB110 equal 9) and DB010 = last year	

EU-SILC Codebook Description

See construction of weights in chapter 'WEIGHTING'.

The household longitudinal weights are the final estimation weights. Only the households that are accepted to the database (DB135 = 1) have a longitudinal weight, the others are assigned a weight of 0. The calibration is done taking all rotational groups separately

Required format

In principle, according to the regulation, these weights had to be coded with two integers and five decimals. But, that cause problems if the weights have at least three integers. That is why, in practice, household longitudinal weights will be coded with at least one integer and five decimals.

DB100: Degree of urbanization

BASIC DATA (Basic household data including degree of urbanization)
Reference period: current
Unit: household

Values

EU-SILC (original)	EU-SILC-like panel based on SOEP
1 Densely-populated area	1 Densely-populated area
2 Intermediate area	*2 missing*
3 Thinly-populated area	3 Thinly-populated area

Flags

EU-SILC (original)	EU-SILC-like panel based on SOEP
-1 Missing (allowed only from wave 2 onwards)	-1 Missing
1 Filled	1 Filled

EU-SILC Codebook Description

To fill in this variable, the new DEGURBA classification has to be used starting from 2012 operation. The new classification is based on grid cells and a complete overview of the methodology1 can be found on CircaBC under the classifications section. The complete list of municipalities with their corresponding code (A : Densely-populated area, code B : Intermediate area, code C : Thinly-populated area, see below) can also be found into the EUSILC group of CircaBC.

This variable must be filled in for every household in wave 1. From wave 2 onwards, a missing value (flag -1) is allowed for extreme cases (like moving house).

Densely populated area:

Contiguous grid cells of 1km2 with a density of at least 1500 inhabitants per km2 and a minimum population of 50000

Intermediate area:

Clusters of contiguous grid cells of 1km2 with a density of at least 300 inhabitants per km2 and a minimum population of 5000

Thinly-populated area:

Grid cells outside urban clusters.

Comparability of clone variable to EU-SILC original

The SOEP only includes the categories “urban area” and “rural area”. Thus, the SOEP category “urban area” is used as an approximation for the EU-SILC-like panel DB100 category “densely populated area" while the SOEP category “rural area” is used to approximate the EU-SILC-like panel category “thinly populated area. The EU-SILC category “intermediate area” cannot be filled and is therfore set to missing in the EU-SILC-like panel variable.

DB110: Household status

BASIC DATA (Basic household data including degree of urbanization)
Reference period: current
Unit: household

Values

EU-SILC (original)	EU-SILC-like panel based on SOEP
Household from previous wave 1 At the same address as last interview 2 Entire household moved to a private household within the country Household no longer in-scope 3 Entire household moved to a collective household or institution within the country 4 Household moved outside the country 5 Entire household died 6 Household does not contain sample Person Address non-contacted 7 Household unable to access (due to for example climatic conditions) 11 Lost household (no information on record on what happened to the household) New household for this wave 8 Split-off household 9 New address added to the sample this wave or first wave Fusion 10 Fusion	*missing*

Flags

EU-SILC (original)	EU-SILC-like panel based on SOEP
1 Filled	-1 Missing

EU-SILC Codebook Description

The household is at the same address as last interview: This situation appears when at least one of the sample persons lives at the same address as in the previous wave.

Entire household moved to a private household within the country: This situation appears when no sample persons lives at the same address as in the previous wave, but when the household moved to a private household within the country.

Entire household moved to a collective household or institution within the country: This situation appears when all the sample persons moved to a collective household or institution within the country.

Household moved outside the country or to territories not covered by the survey: This situation appears when all the sample persons moved outside the country or to territories not covered by the survey.

Entire household deceased: This situation occurs when all the sample persons have died.

Household does not contain sample person: This situation appears when sample persons are no longer in scope for a variety of reasons.

Address non-contacted while distinguishing between unable to access and lost/no information on record as to what happened to the household

Split-off households: New household split off from the household since previous wave and not considered as the initial household.

New address added to the sample in this wave or first wave: This is were it is the first time this household is recorded in the survey and is not a split off household (first wave, new household introduced into the sample in order to maintain the sample size because of loss due to non-response).

Fusion: This situation appears when sample persons from different sample households from the previous wave join together to form a new household. The household that disappears will be coded as 'fusion'. The household that keeps the identification number will be coded as: '1' (if it stays at the same address as in the last interview), as 2 (if the entire household moved to a private household within the country), etc.

Initial contact with the address

It is recommended that a letter is sent prior to visiting the household to inform them that they have been selected to participate in the survey, the main characteristics of the survey and to request a visit to undertake an interview. Where possible, it is recommended to make an appointment by phone in order to reduce noncontact due to absence of the person from the home, illness etc. If the interviewer has any difficulty in finding an address there are several sources which may be helpful such as the local post office, the City Hall, the police, etc. Where known, the telephone number of the household should be included in the interviewer instructions.

Second, third and so on contacts

A major risk of attrition in a longitudinal survey is linked to either individuals or the entire household moving between waves. Special procedures need to be established to trace all moving/split-off households. These procedures can relate to the interviewers organisation or to the central organisation:

1) In order to be able to trace people or households who move between waves, several measures can be taken by the interviewer, e.g. (a) asking at each interview about any intention or expectation of a move before the next interview; (b) contacting them by mail or phone in the intervening period between waves; (c) requesting that the household inform the interviewer if a move takes place with appropriate financial incentives; (d) where a move is likely to occur, asking for the name and address of a friend or relative who could inform the interviewer about the new location.

2) For those countries using a sample of addresses or households, the first task at each interview is to get all the information for the identification of the household members and on any changes in the household composition. It is important to obtain the date of move, the reason for the move and the new address of any movers.

3) If the interviewer is unable to obtain the new address, then their supervisor and/or the central team must make an attempt to do so. It is recommended that within each NDU, at least one person is concerned only with finding the new addresses of these households in the population, using the postal system/other sources if feasible.

4) In relation to household moves, one proposal is to use specialised or more experienced interviewers who will have a closer relationship with the supervisor.

5) The interviewer shall try to contact neighbours, population registers or whatever other source of information in order to discover the situation of the sample persons who lived there.

Once the new address has been obtained, the interviewer shall try to locate the household at the new address if within the interviewer's area. Where the address is outside of the interviewer's area, the interviewer should advise their supervisor of the change of address.

DB120: Contact at address

BASIC DATA (Basic household data including degree of urbanization)
Reference period: current
Unit: household

Values

EU-SILC (original)	EU-SILC-like panel based on SOEP
11 Address contacted Address non-contacted: 21 Address cannot be located 22 Address unable to access 23 Address does not exist or is non residential address or is unoccupied or not principal residence	11 Address contacted Address non-contacted: 21 Address cannot be located

Flags

EU-SILC (original)	EU-SILC-like panel based on SOEP
1 Filled -1 Missing -2 Not applicable (DB110 not equal to 2, 8 or 9)	1 Filled *-1 Missing*

EU-SILC Codebook Description

This variable need only be filled in when DB110 = 2, 8, 9. Otherwise, no values are to be given for this variable and it must be flagged -2 (not applicable).

Address contacted: When a household has its main residence at the sampled address which can be located, the status is recorded as 'address contacted' where it is possible to gain access to the address. When an entire, or a part of, the household (split-off household) has moved to a private household within the country, the status is recorded as 'address contacted' where it is possible to gain access to the new address.

Address cannot be located: This occurs when, with the information available, it is not possible to locate the address despite special efforts being made to do so. Address unable to access: This occurs when it is not possible to access the address due to weather factors (like flooding etc.) or geographic factors, for example, there may be no access roads. The cause of the lack of access should not be only temporary.

Address does not exist, is non-residential, is unoccupied or is not a principal residence:An address is non-residential if it is used for different purposes than those of a principal residence (business, shop, vacation home, etc).

An address does not exist if the building has been demolished.

For those countries selecting a sample of persons, for example from a population register, the goal is to contact the persons wherever they live. The status 'address does not exist, is nonresidential, is unoccupied or is not principal residence' should not be relevant. In case of the death of the selected respondent, the household can be classified as 'address is unoccupied'.

Comparability of clone variable to EU-SILC original

The EU-SILC-like panel flag variable DB120_F cannot become "-2" as DB110 is missing.

DB130: Household questionnaire result

BASIC DATA (Basic household data including degree of urbanization)
Reference period: current
Unit: household

Values

EU-SILC (original)	EU-SILC-like panel based on SOEP
11 Household questionnaire completed	11 Household questionnaire completed
Interview not completed:	Interview not completed:
21 Refusal to co-operate	21 Refusal to co-operate
22 Entire household temporarily away for duration of fieldwork	22 Entire household temporarily away for duration of fieldwork
23 Household unable to respond (illness, incapacity…)	23 Household unable to respond (illness, incapacity…)
24 Other reasons	24 Other reasons

Flags

EU-SILC (original)	EU-SILC-like panel based on SOEP
1 Filled	1 Filled
-1 Missing	-1 Missing
-2 Not applicable (DB120 not equal to 11 and DB110 not equal to 1)	*-2 Not applicable (DB120 not equal to 11)*

EU-SILC Codebook Description

This variable need only be filled in when DB120 = 11 or when DB110 = 1. Otherwise, no values are to be given for this variable and it must be flagged -2 (not applicable).

Household questionnaire completed: A household questionnaire is considered as completed if most of its variables have been filled in.

Interview not completed: As mentioned in the Commission Regulation on Fieldwork aspects and Imputation procedures, in the case of an interview survey, at least three call-backs shall be made before a household is accepted as non-responding (interview not completed), unless there are clear and strong reasons (such as a definite refusal to co-operate, circumstances endangering the safety of the interviewer, etc.) why this cannot be done.

The interview has not been completed for some of the following reasons:

- *Refusal to co-operate*

The household refuses to give information either from the beginning of the interview or having initially agreed to provide the information, refuses to do so at a later date (for any reason). The interviewers should do their best to obtain co-operation not only by explaining the survey, but also by calling back again when an appointment is broken.

- *Entire household temporarily away for duration of fieldwork*

An entire household is temporarily away when all its household members are temporarily away and will not return during the fieldwork period in the area.

Before declaring a household as being temporarily away, the interviewer shall ensure that all necessary attempts to contact the household have been made (visiting the household at different hours, different days, calling by phone, etc).

- *Household unable to respond (illness, incapacity, etc.)*

This situation appears when either all household members are unable to respond to the interview or are unable to self-administer the questionnaires due to incapacity, illness etc.

In the case where a one-person household is unable to respond to or to self-administer the questionnaire due to incapacity or illness, the interviewer should, if feasible, try to contact someone outside the household who is able to help or provide the information of the incapacitated person.

The interviewer shall only assign the code 'household unable to respond' when the illness or incapacity is not temporary; where the illness or incapacity is temporary, the interviewer should return to the household during the fieldwork period in the area.

- *Other reasons*

This item refers to any situation that is not referred to above, either because all the household members do not know the language or all of them are illiterate and so on, and nobody outside the household can provide the information.

Comparability of clone variable to EU-SILC original

As the EU-SILC-like panel variable DB110 is missing, the 2nd EU-SILC condition for the flag variable being set to -2 (DB110_F=-2 if DB110≠1) does not apply in the clone.

DB135: Household interview acceptance

BASIC DATA (Basic household data including degree of urbanization)
Reference period: current
Unit: household

Values

EU-SILC (original)	EU-SILC-like panel based on SOEP
1 Interview accepted for database 2 Interview rejected	1 Interview accepted for database

Flags

EU-SILC (original)	EU-SILC-like panel based on SOEP
1 Filled -1 Missing -2 Not applicable (DB130 not equal to 11)	

EU-SILC Codebook Description

The interview shall be accepted for the database if at least one of the personal interviews is completed.

In those countries for which a selected respondent is chosen for the personal interview, the interview of the selected respondent must be completed.

The household interview shall be rejected for the database if no personal interview is completed.

Comparability of clone variable to EU-SILC original

The EU-SILC-like panel only includes respondents with a personal interview. Thus, category 2 “Interview rejected” is not filled.

6. Personal Register (R-File)

RB010: Year of the survey

BASIC DATA (Basic personal data)
Reference period: current
Unit: All current household members and former household members

Values

EU-SILC (original)	EU-SILC-like panel based on SOEP
[year] (4 digits)	[year] (4 digits)

RB020: Country

BASIC DATA (Basic personal data)
Reference period: constant
Unit: All current household members and former household members

Values

EU-SILC (original)	EU-SILC-like panel based on SOEP
DE Deutschland	DE Deutschland

RB030: Personal ID

BASIC DATA (Basic personal data)
Reference period: constant
Unit: All current household members and former household members

Values

EU-SILC (original)	EU-SILC-like panel based on SOEP
[ID number]	[ID number]

RB031: Year of immigration

BASIC DATA (Basic personal data)
Reference period: constant
Unit: All current household members and former household members

Values

EU-SILC (original)	EU-SILC-like panel based on SOEP
1890-year of the survey	1890-year of the survey

Flags

EU-SILC (original)	EU-SILC-like panel based on SOEP
1 Filled -1 Missing -2 Not applicable (no immigration for the person)	1 Filled -1 Missing -2 Not applicable (no immigration for the person)

EU-SILC Codebook Description

Note: If the person immigrated before 1890 the variable will be filled in with the value 1890. The purpose of this variable is two-fold:

1) To identify the people who entered the country in the last years (maximum duration = length of the rotational panel) to know if these people were in the sample frame at the time of the sample selection (for longitudinal weighting purposes);
2) To study the population of migrants in a broad sense, i.e. to evaluate the size and major characteristics of the people who entered the country when recording the last entry in the country.

The considered period of immigration should be the period since the person was born. If there are major problems encountered in obtaining the information, the considered period can be limited to the panel duration of EU-SILC survey (i.e. the [revious four years).

In the case of an altered boundary where the person lives at the same address, this is not considered as immigration and the flag -2 should be used.

Reintegration into the country of origin or into the country of birth is considered as immigration for this variable.

Only immigration between countries should be considered, immigration between regions within a country should not be taken into account.

RB040: Current household ID

BASIC DATA (Basic personal data)
Reference period: current
Unit: All current household members and former household members

Values

EU-SILC (original)	EU-SILC-like panel based on SOEP
[ID number] see DB030	[ID number] see DB030

RB050: Personal cross-sectional weight

BASIC DATA (Basic personal data)
Reference period: constant
Unit: All current household members and former household members

Values

EU-SILC (original)	EU-SILC-like panel based on SOEP
0+ (format 2.5) weight (see below the required format)	*missing*

Flags

EU-SILC (original)	EU-SILC-like panel based on SOEP
1 filled -2 Not applicable (RB110 not equal to 1, 2, 3 or 4) -7 Not applicable RB010 ≠ last year	*-1 not filled*

EU-SILC Codebook Description

See construction of weights in chapter 'WEIGHTING'.

Required format
In principle, according to the regulation, these weights had to be coded with 2 integers and 5 decimals. But, that cause problems if the weights have at least 3 integers. That's why, in practice, personal cross-sectional weights will be coded with at least one integer and 5 decimals.

In the regular transmission (reconciled file format) this variables should be filled in only for the records related to the last year of operation.

RB060: Personal base weight

BASIC DATA (Basic personal data)
Reference period: constant
Unit: All current household members and former household members

Values

EU-SILC (original)	EU-SILC-like panel based on SOEP
[weight]	[weight]

Flags

EU-SILC (original)	EU-SILC-like panel based on SOEP
1 filled	1 filled

RB062: Longitudinal weight (two-year duration)

BASIC DATA (Basic personal data)
Reference period: constant
Unit: All current household members and former household members

Values

EU-SILC (original)	EU-SILC-like panel based on SOEP
[weight]	[weight]

Flags

EU-SILC (original)	EU-SILC-like panel based on SOEP
1 Filled -1 Missing -2 Not applicable (only 1 year trajectory for the individual, i.e. individual in first wave)	1 Filled -1 Missing -2 Not applicable (only 1 year trajectory for the individual, i.e. individual in first wave)

RB063: Longitudinal weight (three-year duration)

BASIC DATA (Basic personal data)
Reference period: constant
Unit: All current household members and former household members

Values

EU-SILC (original)	EU-SILC-like panel based on SOEP
[weight]	[weight]

Flags

EU-SILC (original)	EU-SILC-like panel based on SOEP
1 Filled -1 Missing -2 Not applicable (less than three-year trajectory for the individual, i.e. individual in first or second wave)	1 Filled -1 Missing -2 Not applicable (less than three-year trajectory for the individual, i.e. individual in first or second wave)

RB064: Longitudinal weight (four-year duration)

BASIC DATA (Basic personal data)
Reference period: constant
Unit: All current household members and former household members

Values

EU-SILC (original)	EU-SILC-like panel based on SOEP
[weight]	[weight]

Flags

EU-SILC (original)	EU-SILC-like panel based on SOEP
1 Filled -1 Missing -2 Not applicable (less than 4-year trajectory for the individual, i.e. individual in first, second or third wave)	1 Filled -1 Missing -2 Not applicable (less than 4-year trajectory for the individual, i.e. individual in first, second or third wave)

RB070: Month of birth

BASIC DATA (Demographic data)
Reference period: constant
Unit: All current household members and former household members

Values

EU-SILC (original)	EU-SILC-like panel based on SOEP
1 -12 month	1 – 12 month

Flags

EU-SILC (original)	EU-SILC-like panel based on SOEP
1 filled -1 missing	1 filled -1 missing

RB080: Year of birth

BASIC DATA (Demographic data)
Reference period: constant
Unit: All current household members and former household members

Values

EU-SILC (original)	EU-SILC-like panel based on SOEP
1890 – year of the survey	1890 – year of the survey

Flags

EU-SILC (original)	EU-SILC-like panel based on SOEP
1 filled -1 missing	1 filled -1 missing

RB090: Sex

BASIC DATA (Demographic data)
Reference period: constant
Unit: All current household members and former household members

Values

EU-SILC (original)	EU-SILC-like panel based on SOEP
1 Male	1 Male
2 Female	2 Female

Flags

EU-SILC (original)	EU-SILC-like panel based on SOEP
1 filled	1 filled
-1 missing	-1 missing

RB100: Sample person or co-resident

BASIC DATA (Demographic data)
Reference period: current
Unit: All current household members and former household members

Values

EU-SILC (original)	EU-SILC-like panel based on SOEP
1 Sample person 2 Co-resident	*missing*

Flags

EU-SILC (original)	EU-SILC-like panel based on SOEP
1 filled -1 missing	-1 missing

EU-SILC Codebook Description

Sample persons: This refers to all, or a subset of, the members of the households in the initial sample who are over a certain age.

Initial sample: Refers to the sample of households or persons at the time it is selected for inclusion in EU-SILC.

Age limit used to define sample persons: In the case of a four-year panel, this age limit shall not be higher than 14 years. In countries with a four-year panel using a sample of addresses or of households, all household members aged 14 and over in the initial sample shall be sample persons. In countries with a four-year panel using a sample of persons, this shall involve the selection of at least one such person per household. For an initial sample of persons, the term applies only to the individuals selected (normally one per sample household). The above-mentioned minimum age limit shall be lower in the case of a longer panel duration. For a panel duration that exceeds eight years, members of all ages in the initial sample shall be sample persons, and children born to sample women during the time the mother is in the panel shall be included as sample persons.

Co-residents or non-sample persons are all current residents of a sample household other than those defined above as sample persons.

Sample household means a household containing at least one sample person.

Implementation
For countries selecting a sample of households (addresses) and using the Eurostat integrated design, each sub-sample will be a panel and it will be followed over the course of four years. In the first wave of each four-year panel, all household members aged 14 and over will be a sample person. Household members aged less than 14 will be co-residents. In the second wave and so forth, the co-residents will be those household members that are aged less than 14 (at the moment of the sample selection) plus household members who joined a sample household after the first wave.

RB110: Membership status

BASIC DATA (Demographic data)
Reference period: current
Unit: All current household members and former household members

Values

EU-SILC (original)	EU-SILC-like panel based on SOEP
<u>For current household members:</u> 1 Was in this household in previous waves or current household member 2 Moved into this household from another sample household since previous wave 3 Moved into this household from outside sample since previous wave 4 Newly born into this household since last Wave <u>Not current household members:</u> (Only for regular transmission. In the Early transmission, cases when RB110>4 have to be removed) 5 Moved out since previous wave or last interview if not contacted in previous wave 6 Died 7 Lived in the household at least three months during the income reference period and was not recorded in the register of this household	<u>For current household members:</u> 1 Was in this household in previous waves or current household member 2 Moved into this household from another sample household since previous wave 3 Moved into this household from outside sample since previous wave *4 missing* <u>Not current household members:</u> (Only for regular transmission. In the Early transmission, cases when RB110>4 have to be removed) *5 missing* *6 Died (category not filled prior to 2009)* *7 Lived in the household at least three months during the income reference period and was not recorded in the register of this household*

Flags

EU-SILC (original)	EU-SILC-like panel based on SOEP
1 filled	1…..filled
-1 missing	-1 missing

EU-SILC Codebook Description

<u>First year that the initial household is included in the survey</u>
1 For current household members

<u>Following years</u>
<u>Initial household</u>
1 For current household members that were household members in previous waves.
2 For current household members that were not household members of this household in previous waves but who moved into this household from another sample household since the previous wave.

3 For current household members that were not household members of this household in previous waves but who havemoved into this household from outside the sample since the previous wave.
4 For those newly born into this household since previous wave.
5 Not current household members that were household members of this household in previous waves but have moved out since previous wave or last interview if not contacted in previous wave.
6 Those who were household members in previous waves and who have died since previous wave or last interview if not contacted in previous wave
7 For former household members that have never been recorded as current household members in previous waves.

Split-off households
2 For current household members that moved into this household from another sample household since previous wave.
3 For current household members that moved into this household from outside sample since previous wave.

The code 7 is not to be used for former household members in the case of split-off households because it is too difficult to handle in this case.

Note:
Why introduce the former household members? In order to assess the impact of changes in household composition on social exclusion, it is important to have basic information on changes in composition. This would allow the classification of changes due to death, marital breakdown, young adults leaving home, birth of children, etc. However, the code 7 must be only used from wave 2 onwards (it is not for use in wave 1) and only for the initial household (not split-off households). The term 'former household member' refers to a person who is not a current member of the household and was not recorded as a household member in that household in previous wave, but who lived in the household for at least three months during the income reference period. Persons who have not registered by mistake at the moment of data collection will be coded as 3.

Comparability of clone variable to EU-SILC original

Category 4 ("Newly born into this household since last wave") of the EU-SILC-like panel variable RB110 is missing as the EU-SILC-like panel only includes respondents aged 18 or older (or turing 18 in the respective survey year). Category 5 ("Moved out since previous wave or last interview if not contacted in previous wave") is not filled in the EU-SILC-like panel variable due to a lack of information in the SOEP. Category 6 ("died") is filled in the EU-SILC-like panel only from 2009 onwards. Further, category 7 ("Lived in the household at least three months during the income reference period and was not recorded in the register of this household of the EU-SILC-like panel variable ") of the EU-SILC-like panel variable is approximated by the SOEP category "lived in household prior to the previous interview but was not recorded".

RB120: Moved to [Location where the person moved]

BASIC DATA (Demographic data)
Reference period: current
Unit: All current household members and former household members

Values

EU-SILC (original)	EU-SILC-like panel based on SOEP
1 To a private household in the country 2 To a collective household or institution in the country 3 Abroad 4 Lost	*missing*

Flags

EU-SILC (original)	EU-SILC-like panel based on SOEP
1 filled -2 Not applicable (RB110 not equal to 5)	*-1 missing*

RB140: Month moved out or died [Month when the person moved out or died]

BASIC DATA (Demographic data)
Reference period: current
Unit: All current household members and former household members

Values

EU-SILC (original)	EU-SILC-like panel based on SOEP
1 – 12 month	*missing*

Flags

EU-SILC (original)	EU-SILC-like panel based on SOEP
1 filled -1 missing -2 Not applicable (RB110 not equal to 5 or6)	*-1 missing*

RB150: Year moved out or died [Year when the person moved out or died]

BASIC DATA (Demographic data)
Reference period: current
Unit: All current household members and former household members

Values

EU-SILC (original)	EU-SILC-like panel based on SOEP
year (4 digits)	*year (4 digits)*

Flags

EU-SILC (original)	EU-SILC-like panel based on SOEP
1 filled -1 missing -2 Not applicable (RB110 not equal to 5 or6)	*1 filled* *-2 Not applicable (RB110 not equal to 6)*

Comparability of clone variable to EU-SILC original

In contrast to the EU-SILC definition, the EU-SILC-like panel variable RB150 only refers to the year when a person died. The information on the year a person moved out (and not into another sample household) is not provided by the SOEP (see RB110). Since the information on the year of death of a respondent is only available in the SOEP since 2009, the EU-SILC-like panel variable RB150 is not filled prior to this year.

As a consequence, the EU-SILC-like panel flag variable RB150_F equals "-2" in case RB110 ≠ 6 (respondent died) *and s*urvey year ≥ 2009.

RB160: Number of months in household during the income reference period

BASIC DATA (Demographic data)
Reference period: Income reference period
Unit: All current household members and former household members

Values

EU-SILC (original)	EU-SILC-like panel based on SOEP
0 – 12 number of month	*missing*

Flags

EU-SILC (original)	EU-SILC-like panel based on SOEP
1 Filled -1 Missing -2 Not applicable (RB110 not equal to 5 or 6 or 7)	*-1 Missing*

RB170: Main activity status during the income reference period

BASIC DATA (Demographic data)
Reference period: Income reference period
Unit: All current household members and former household members

Values

EU-SILC (original)	EU-SILC-like panel based on SOEP
1 At work	1 At work
2 Unemployed	2 Unemployed
3 In retirement or early retirement or has given up business	3 In retirement or early retirement or has given up business
4 Other inactive person	4 Other inactive person

Flags

EU-SILC (original)	EU-SILC-like panel based on SOEP
1 filled	1 filled
-1 missing	-1 missing
-2 Not applicable (RB110 ≠ 5 or 6 or 7)	*-2 Not applicable (RB110 ≠ 6 or 7)*

EU-SILC Codebook Description

The status should be self-defined (see explanations given for variable PL031).

Work: See explanations provided for variable PL031.

Unemployed: Early retirement for economic reasons can be included here according to the respondent's feeling, i.e. a person in early retirement for economic reasons will be included here if he/she classifies him/herself as being unemployed.

Retirement, early retirement: A person is in retirement or early retirement if he/she left his/her work for age. Early retirement due to enough seniority is also to be included. 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 he/she classifies him/herself as being retired.

Other inactive:
This category includes the corresponding categories from variables PL031:

- Pupil, student, further training, unpaid work experience
- Permanently disabled or/and unfit to work
- In compulsory military or community service
- Fulfilling domestic tasks and care responsibilities
- Other inactive person

Comparability of clone variable to EU-SILC original

For more detailed information on definitions used for the EU-SILC-like panel variable, see PL031.

The EU-SILC-like panel variable RB170_F is set to "-2" if RB110 does not equal 6 or 7. Thus, in contrast to the EU-SILC definition, it is independent from the case RB110=5 as this category is not provided by the EU-SILC-like panel variable RB110.

RB180: Month moved in [Month when the person moved in]

BASIC DATA (Demographic data)
Reference period: Current
Unit: All current household members

Values

EU-SILC (original)	EU-SILC-like panel based on SOEP
1 – 12 month	1 – 12 month

Flags

EU-SILC (original)	EU-SILC-like panel based on SOEP
1 Filled -1 Missing -2 Not applicable (RB110 not equal to 3)	1 Filled -1 Missing -2 Not applicable (RB110 not equal to 3)

RB190: Year moved in [Year when the person moved in]

BASIC DATA (Demographic data)
Reference period: Current
Unit: All current household members

Values

EU-SILC (original)	EU-SILC-like panel based on SOEP
Year (4 digits)	Year (4 digits)

Flags

EU-SILC (original)	EU-SILC-like panel based on SOEP
1 Filled -1 Missing -2 Not applicable (RB110 not equal to 3)	1 Filled -1 Missing -2 Not applicable (RB110 not equal to 3)

RB200: Residential status

BASIC DATA (Demographic data)
Reference period: Current
Unit: All current household members

Values

EU-SILC (original)	EU-SILC-like panel based on SOEP
1 Currently living in the household	1 Currently living in the household
2 Temporarily absent	2 Temporarily absent

Flags

EU-SILC (original)	EU-SILC-like panel based on SOEP
1 filled	1 filled
-1 missing	-1 missing
-2 Not applicable (RB110 ≠ 1 or 2 or 3)	-2 Not applicable (RB110 ≠ 1 or 2 or 3)

EU-SILC Codebook Description

Currently living in the household: A household member is currently living in the household if he/she spends at least a night-rest in the household during the interview duration.

Temporarily absent: A household member is temporarily absent if he/she does not spend at least a night-rest in the household during the interview duration because he/she is:

- In hospital/nursing home
- In full-time educational institute
- Military service or equivalent
- Other institution (prison etc.)
- Working out of town
- On travel
- Other reasons

RB210: Basic activity status

BASIC DATA (Demographic data)
Reference period: Current
Unit: All current household members

Values

EU-SILC (original)	EU-SILC-like panel based on SOEP
1 At work	1 At work
2 Unemployed	2 Unemployed
3 In retirement or early retirement or has given up business	3 In retirement or early retirement or has given up business
4 Other inactive person	4 Other inactive person

Flags

EU-SILC (original)	EU-SILC-like panel based on SOEP
1 filled	1 filled
-1 missing	-1 missing
-2 Not applicable (RB110 ≠ 1, 2, 3 or 4)	*-2 Not applicable (RB110 ≠ 1, 2, 3)*

EU-SILC Codebook Description

The status should be self-defined (see explanations given for variable PL031).

For explanations of categories, see RB170.

Comparability of clone variable to EU-SILC original

For more detailed information on definitions used for the EU-SILC-like panel variable, see PL031.

The EU-SILC-like panel variable RB210_F is set to "-2" if RB110 does not equal 1, 2 or 3. Thus, in contrast to the EU-SILC definition, it is independent from the case RB110=4 because this category is not provided by the EU-SILC-like panel variable RB110 as the EU-SILC-like panel only includes respondents of 18 years or older.

RB220: Father ID

BASIC DATA (Demographic data)
Reference period: Current
Unit: All current household members

Values

EU-SILC (original)	EU-SILC-like panel based on SOEP
[Personal ID of father]	*[Personal ID of father]*

Flags

EU-SILC (original)	EU-SILC-like panel based on SOEP
1 filled -1 missing -2 Not applicable ((father is not a household member) OR (RB110 ≠ 1 or 2, 3 or 4))	1 filled -1 missing *-2 Not applicable (RB110 ≠ 1 or 2, 3 or 4)*

EU-SILC Codebook Description

The variables RB220 and RB220 have been included in EU-SILC in order to calculate the household composition. RB220 includes step/adoptive/foster fathers.

If a person is living in the household with his/her step-father, the personal ID of his/her stepfather will be provided as the personal ID of the father.

In the case of same-sex couples, the notion of father and mother can be replaced by parent 1 and parent 2 (ignore then the error on the sex in the error lists). Nevertheless the children in these couples must be treated the same way as for heterosexual couples and therefore the law plays a major role in terms of determining when a partner can be considered as a parent.

Comparability of clone variable to EU-SILC original

In contrast to the EU-SILC definition, the EU-SILC-like panel variable RB220 as well as its flag RB220_F are filled independent from the current living situation of parent and child. EU-SILC states that RB220 is only filled in cases where parent and child are living in the same household. This does not apply for the EU-SILC clone. If needed, this adaptation to the data can be conducted by the user based on the current household ID (RB040) of the family members.

RB230: Mother ID

BASIC DATA (Demographic data)
Reference period: Current
Unit: All current household members

Values

EU-SILC (original)	EU-SILC-like panel based on SOEP
[Personal ID of mother]	[Personal ID of mother]

Flags

EU-SILC (original)	EU-SILC-like panel based on SOEP
1 filled -1 missing -2 Not applicable ((mother is not a household member) OR (RB110 ≠ 1 or 2, 3 or 4))	1 filled -1 missing *-2 Not applicable (RB110 ≠ 1 or 2, 3 or 4)*

EU-SILC Codebook Description

The variables RB230 and RB230 have been included in EU-SILC in order to calculate the household composition. RB230 includes step/adoptive/foster mothers.

If a person is living in the household with his/her step-mother, the personal ID of his/her stepmother will be provided as the personal ID of the mother.

In the case of same-sex couples, the notion of father and mother can be replaced by parent 1 and parent 2 (ignore then the error on the sex in the error lists). Nevertheless the children in these couples must be treated the same way as for heterosexual couples and therefore the law plays a major role in terms of determining when a partner can be considered as a parent.

Comparability of clone variable to EU-SILC original

In contrast to the EU-SILC definition, the EU-SILC-like panel variable RB230 as well as its flag RB230_F are filled independent from the current living situation of parent and child. EU-SILC states that RB230 is only filled in cases where parent and child are living in the same household. This does not apply for the EU-SILC clone. If needed, this adaptation to the data can be conducted by the user based on the current household ID (RB040) of the family members.

RB240: Spouse/partner ID

BASIC DATA (Demographic data)
Reference period: Current
Unit: All current household members

Values

EU-SILC (original)	EU-SILC-like panel based on SOEP
[Personal ID of spouse/partner]	[Personal ID of spouse/partner]

Flags

EU-SILC (original)	EU-SILC-like panel based on SOEP
1 filled -1 missing -2 Not applicable ((spouse/partner is not a household member) OR (RB110 ≠ 1 or 2, 3 or 4))	1 filled -1 missing *-2 Not applicable (RB110 ≠ 1 or 2, 3 or 4)*

EU-SILC Codebook Description

Includes married people and partners in a consensual union (with or without a legal basis).

Comparability of clone variable to EU-SILC original

In contrast to the EU-SILC definition, the EU-SILC-like panel variable RB240 as well as its flag RB240_F are filled independent from the current living situation of the spouses/partners. EU-SILC states that RB240 is only filled in cases where spouses/partners are living in the same household. This does not apply for the EU-SILC clone. If needed, this adaptation to the data can be conducted by the user based on the current household ID's (RB040).

RB245: Respondent status

BASIC DATA (Basic personal data)
Reference period: Current
Unit: All current household members

Values

EU-SILC (original)	EU-SILC-like panel based on SOEP
<u>All household members aged 16 and over are interviewed</u> 1 Current household member aged 16 and over <u>Only selected household member aged 16 and over is interviewed</u> 2 Selected respondent 3 Non-selected respondent <u>Households members aged less than 16 at the end of the income reference period</u> 4 Ineligible person	*1 Current household member aged 18 and over and current household members who turn 18 in the year of the interview*

Flags

EU-SILC (original)	EU-SILC-like panel based on SOEP
1 Filled -2 Not applicable (RB110 ≠ 1, 2, 3 or 4)	1 Filled -2 Not applicable (RB110 ≠ 1, 2, 3 or 4)

EU-SILC Codebook Description

For countries using a sample of households or addresses, only values 1 and 4 are applicable.
For countries using a sample of persons (selected respondent), only the values 2, 3 and 4 are applicable.
The age refers to the age at the end on the income reference period.
The newborn will be coded as 4

Comparability of clone variable to EU-SILC original

In the SOEP, all Current household member aged 18 and over (and current household members who turn 18 in the year of the interview) are interviewed.

RB250: Data status

BASIC DATA (Basic personal data)
Reference period: Current
Unit: All current household members

Values

EU-SILC (original)	EU-SILC-like panel based on SOEP
Information or interview completed: 11 Information completed only from interview 12 Information completed only from registers 13 Information completed from both: interview and registers 14 Information completed from full-record Imputation	Information or interview completed: *11 Information completed only from interview*
Interview not completed, though contact made: 21 Individual unable to respond (illness, incapacity,…) and no proxy possible 22 Failed to return self-completed questionnaire 23 Refusal to co-operate	Interview not completed, though contact made: 21 Individual unable to respond (illness, incapacity,…) and no proxy possible 23 Refusal to co-operate
Individual not contacted because: 31 Person temporarily away and no proxy possible 32 No contact for other reasons	Individual not contacted because: 31 Person temporarily away and no proxy possible 32 No contact for other reasons
Information or interview not completed: 33 Information not completed: reason unknown	

Flags

EU-SILC (original)	EU-SILC-like panel based on SOEP
1 Filled	1 Filled
-2 Not applicable (RB245 ≠ 1, 2 or 3)	*-2 Not applicable RB245 ≠ 1*

Comparability of clone variable to EU-SILC original

The EU-SILC-like panel variable RB245 is limited to the categories 11, 21, 23 and 32; the remaining categories are not filled. Its category 11 includes two cases: (1) Both, the personal interview as well as the household interview was conducted, and (2) Only the personal interview exists, the household interview is missing. The EU-SILC definition does not differentiate between these cases. The flag variable of the EU-SILC-like panel RB245_F is set to "-2" dependent on only

category 1 of variable RB245 due to the limitations of the EU-SILC-like panel variable RB245 (see RB245).

RB260: Type of interview

BASIC DATA (Basic personal data)
Reference period: Current
Unit: All current household members

Values

EU-SILC (original)	EU-SILC-like panel based on SOEP
Before 2014 (RB010<2014) 1 face to face interview-PAPI 2 face to face interview-CAPI 3 CATI, telephone interview 4 self-administered by respondent 5 proxy interview From 2014 onwards (RB010>2013) 1 Face to face interview-PAPI 2 Face to face interview-CAPI 3 CATI, telephone interview 4 Self-administered by respondent 5 Computer assisted web interviewing-CAWI 6 Face to face interview-PAPI with proxy 7 Face to face interview-CAPI with proxy 8 CATI, telephone interview with proxy 9 Self-administered by respondent with proxy 10 Computer assisted web interviewing-CAWI with proxy	Before 2014 (RB010<2014) 1 face to face interview-PAPI 2 face to face interview-CAPI 3 CATI, telephone interview 4 self-administered by respondent *5 Computer assisted web interviewing-CAWI* From 2014 onwards (RB010>2013) 1 Face to face interview-PAPI 2 Face to face interview-CAPI 3 CATI, telephone interview 4 Self-administered by respondent 5 Computer assisted web interviewing-CAWI

Flags

EU-SILC (original)	EU-SILC-like panel based on SOEP
1 Filled -1 Missing -2 Not applicable (RB250 not equal to 11 or 13) or RB245=3	1 Filled -1 Missing *-2 Not applicable (RB250 not equal to 11)*

EU-SILC Codebook Description

Proxy interview refers to personal interview with another member of the household.

Comparability of clone variable to EU-SILC original

The EU-SILC-like panel variable is limited to categories 1-5. Prior to 2014, category 5 is defined differently in the EU-SILC-like panel than in the original EU-SILC. From 2014 onwards, categories 6-10 are missing in the EU-SILC-like panel as proxies are not used in the SOEP.

RB270: Personal ID of proxy [Personal ID of person who filled in the individual questionnaire]

BASIC DATA (Basic personal data)
Reference period: Current
Unit: All current household members

Values

EU-SILC (original)	EU-SILC-like panel based on SOEP
Personal ID of proxy	*missing*

Flags

EU-SILC (original)	EU-SILC-like panel based on SOEP
1 Filled -1 Missing -2 Not applicable ((RB260 not equal to 6, 7, 8, 9, 10) AND RB010 > 2013) OR (RB260 not 5 AND RB010 < 2014))	*-1 Missing*

RX010: Age at the date of the interview

BASIC DATA (Demographic data)
Reference period: constant
Unit: all current household members with interview

Values

EU-SILC (original)	EU-SILC-like panel based on SOEP
0 - 80	*18-80*

EU-SILC Codebook Description

A household member coded "80" has 80 or over RX010 is calculated by subtracting date of birth (in year and month) from date of interview (in year and month). RX010 may vary from one digit compared to real age at the exact day of interview, as the day of birth isn't known.

Comparability of clone variable to EU-SILC original

The clone variable RX010 varies from one digit compared to real age at the exact day of interview, as the day of birth isn't known. The EU-SILC-like panel comprises only household members who trun 18 years in the year of the interview, and older.

RX020: Age at the end of the income reference period

BASIC DATA (Demographic data)
Reference period: constant
Unit: all current household members with interview

Values

EU-SILC (original)	EU-SILC-like panel based on SOEP
-1 - 80	*16 - 80*

EU-SILC Codebook Description

A household member coded "80" has 80 or over.
A household member coded "-1" is born between the end of income reference period and the data collection

the end of income reference period may be:

[1]: end of previous calendar year
[2]: another fixed date (YY= year of the survey)
[3]: moving date; date of interview

Comparability of clone variable to EU-SILC original

The clone variable RX020 only includes household members with a personal interview.

In the clone data, the end of income reference period is:

[1]: end of previous calendar year

7. Personal Data (P-File)

PB010: Year of the survey

BASIC DATA (Basic personal data)
Reference period: current
Unit: all current household members

Values

EU-SILC (original)	EU-SILC-like panel based on SOEP
[year] (4 digits)	[year] (4 digits)

PB020: Country

BASIC DATA (Basic personal data)
Reference period: constant
Unit: all current household members

Values

EU-SILC (original)	EU-SILC-like panel based on SOEP
DE Deutschland	DE Deutschland

PB030: Personal ID

BASIC DATA (Basic personal data)
Reference period: constant
Unit: all current household members

Values

EU-SILC (original)	EU-SILC-like panel based on SOEP
ID number	*ID number*

PB050: Personal base weight

[Personal base weight (all household members aged 18 and over)]
BASIC DATA (Basic personal data)
Reference period: constant
Unit: all current household members
Mode of collection: constructed

Values

EU-SILC (original)	EU-SILC-like panel based on SOEP
[weight]	[weight]

Flags

EU-SILC (original)	EU-SILC-like panel based on SOEP
1 filled	1 filled

PB090: Day of the personal interview

BASIC DATA (Basic personal data)
Reference period: current
Unit: all current household members

Values

EU-SILC (original)	EU-SILC-like panel based on SOEP
1 - 31 day	1 - 31 day

Flags

EU-SILC (original)	EU-SILC-like panel based on SOEP
1 filled	1 filled
-1 missing	-1 missing

PB100: Month of the personal interview

BASIC DATA (Basic personal data)
Reference period: current
Unit: all current household members

Values

EU-SILC (original)	EU-SILC-like panel based on SOEP
1 - 12 month	1 - 12 month

Flags

EU-SILC (original)	EU-SILC-like panel based on SOEP
1 filled	1 filled
-1 missing	-1 missing

PB110: Year of the personal interview

BASIC DATA (Basic personal data)
Reference period: current
Unit: all current household members

Values

EU-SILC (original)	EU-SILC-like panel based on SOEP
Year (4 digits)	Year (4 digits)

Flags

EU-SILC (original)	EU-SILC-like panel based on SOEP
1 filled	1 filled
-1 missing	-1 missing

PB120: Minutes to complete the personal questionnaire (missing)

BASIC DATA (Basic personal data)
Reference period: current
Unit: All current household members

Values

EU-SILC (original)	EU-SILC-like panel based on SOEP
1 - 90 minutes	missing

Flags

EU-SILC (original)	EU-SILC-like panel based on SOEP
1 filled -1 missing -2 not applicable (information only extracted from registers)	-1 missing

PB130: Month of Birth

BASIC DATA (basic personal data)
Reference period: constant
Unit: all current household members

Values

EU-SILC (original)	EU-SILC-like panel based on SOEP
1 January - March	1 January - March
2 April - June	2 April - June
3 July - September	3 July - September
4 October - December	4 October - December

Flags

EU-SILC (original)	EU-SILC-like panel based on SOEP
1 filled	1 filled
-1 missing	-1 missing

PB140: Year of Birth

BASIC DATA (demographic data)
Reference period: constant
Unit: all current household members

Values

EU-SILC (original)	EU-SILC-like panel based on SOEP
Year (4 digits)	Year (4 digits)

Flags

EU-SILC (original)	EU-SILC-like panel based on SOEP
1 filled -1 missing	1 filled -1 missing

PB150: Gender

BASIC DATA (demographic data)
Reference period: constant
Unit: all current household members

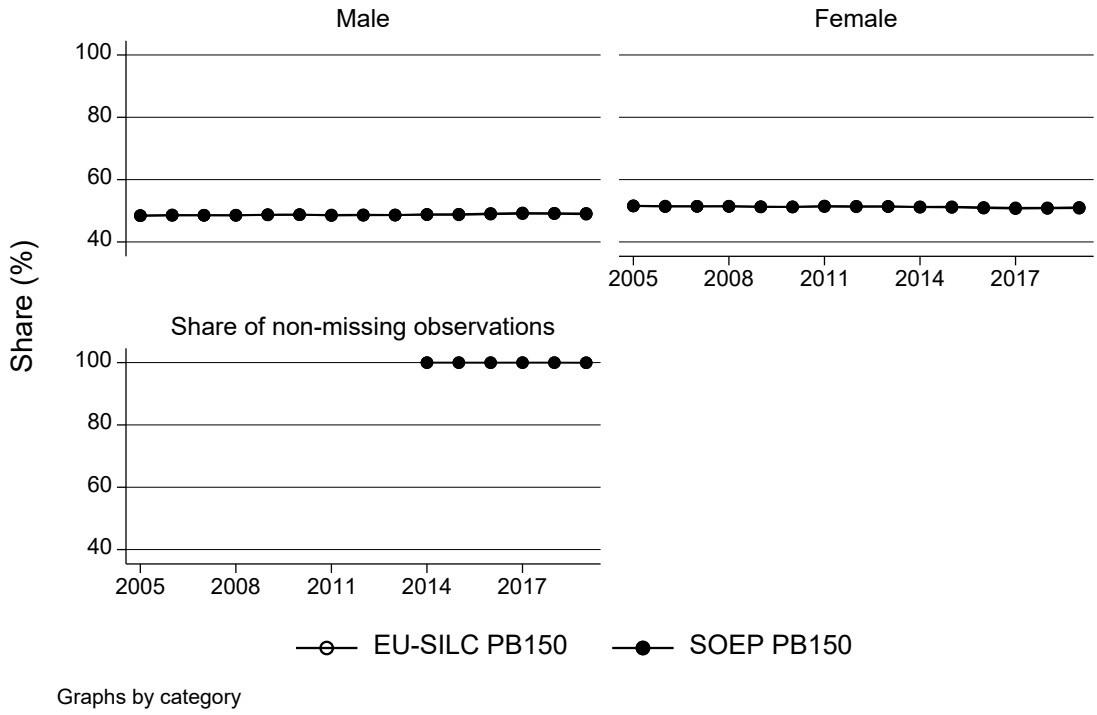
Values

EU-SILC (original)	EU-SILC-like panel based on SOEP
1 male	1 male
2 female	2 female

Flags

EU-SILC (original)	EU-SILC-like panel based on SOEP
1 filled	1 filled
-1 missing	-1 missing

Graphic Comparison EU-SILC - SOEP



Note: If there is no data point for the share of non-missing observations, the share in the respective year is 100%.

PB160: Father ID

BASIC DATA (demographic data)
Reference period: current
Unit: all current household members

Values

EU-SILC (original)	EU-SILC-like panel based on SOEP
Personal ID of father	*Personal ID of father*

Flags

EU-SILC (original)	EU-SILC-like panel based on SOEP
1 filled -1 missing -2 not applicable (father is not a household member)	1 filled -1 missing -2 not applicable (father is not a household member)

PB170: Mother ID

BASIC DATA (demographic data)
Reference period: current
Unit: all current household members

Values

EU-SILC (original)	EU-SILC-like panel based on SOEP
Personal ID of mother	*Personal ID of mother*

Flags

EU-SILC (original)	EU-SILC-like panel based on SOEP
1 filled -1 missing -2 not applicable (father is not a household member)	1 filled -1 missing -2 not applicable (father is not a household member)

PB180: Spouse/partner ID

BASIC DATA (demographic data)
Reference period: current
Unit: all current household members

Values

EU-SILC (original)	EU-SILC-like panel based on SOEP
Personal ID of spouse/partner	*Personal ID of spouse/partner*

Flags

EU-SILC (original)	EU-SILC-like panel based on SOEP
1 filled -1 missing -2 not applicable (person has no spouse/ partner or spouse/partner is not a household member)	1 filled -1 missing -2 not applicable (person has no spouse/ partner or spouse/partner is not a household member)

PB190: Marital status

BASIC DATA (demographic data)
Reference period: current
Unit: all current household members

Values

EU-SILC (original)	EU-SILC-like panel based on SOEP
1 Single	1 Single
2 Married	2 Married
3 Separated	3 Separated
4 Widowed	4 Widowed
5 Divorced	5 Divorced

Flags

EU-SILC (original)	EU-SILC-like panel based on SOEP
1 filled	1 filled
-1 missing	-1 missing

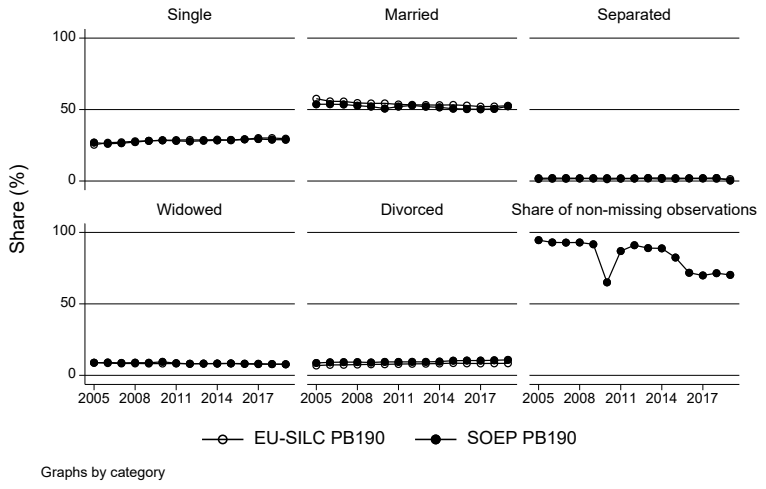
EU-SILC Codebook Description

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.

Comparability of clone variable to EU-SILC original

Country-specific information: Germany has a legal framework for registered same-sex partnerships. These are treated as married and classified under code 2 when the relation still exists, or else as 3-5 as appropriated (legal separation or death of one of partners).

Graphic Comparison EU-SILC - SOEP



The share of non-missing observations in EU-SILC is not displayed because it is equal to 100%.

PB200: Consensual Union

BASIC DATA (demographic data)
Reference period: current
Unit: all current household members

Values

EU-SILC (original)	EU-SILC-like panel based on SOEP
1 yes, on a legal basis	1 yes, on a legal basis
2 yes, without a legal basis	2 yes, without a legal basis
3 no	3 no

Flags

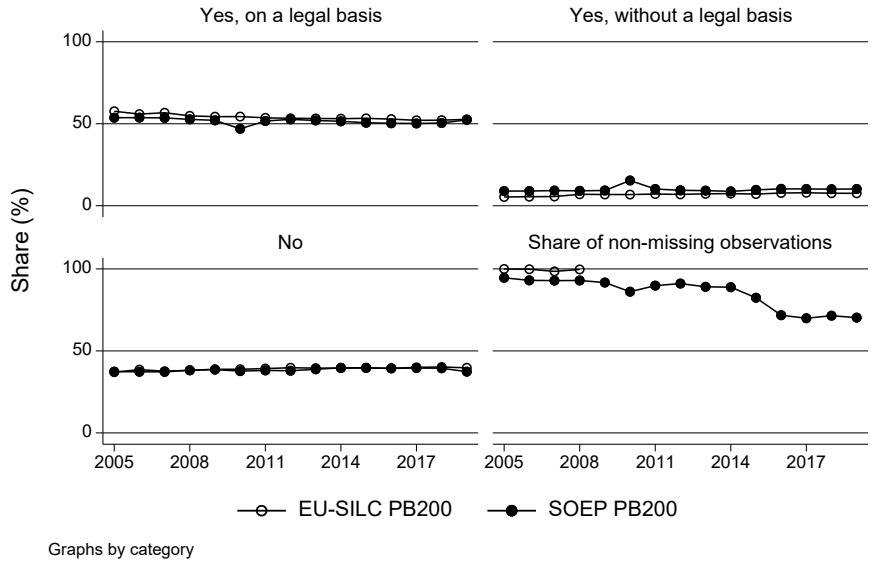
EU-SILC (original)	EU-SILC-like panel based on SOEP
1 filled	1 filled
-1 missing	-1 missing

EU-SILC Codebook Description

This variable takes into account the consensual unions with or without a legal basis, where the consensual union with a legal basis includes both the married couples and the registered partners.

For answer modalities 1 "yes, on a legal basis" and 2 "yes, without a legal basis", both partners have to live in the same household. Modality 1 corresponds to married, legal spouse or registered partner, while modality 2 corresponds to "de facto" partner.

Graphic Comparison EU-SILC - SOEP



The share of non-missing observations in EU-SILC is not displayed if equal to 100%.

PE040: Highest ISCED level attained

EDUCATION (Current education and highest ISCED level attained)
Reference period: current
Unit: all current household members

Values

EU-SILC (original)	EU-SILC-like panel based on SOEP
0 pre-primary education	*0 category not filled*
1 primary education	1 primary education
2 lower secondary education	2 lower secondary education
3 (upper) secondary education	3 (upper) secondary education
4 post-secondary non tertiary education	4 post-secondary non tertiary education
5 first stage of tertiary education (not leading directly to an advanced research qualification) or second stage of tertiary education (leading to an advanced research qualification)	5 first stage of tertiary education (not leading directly to an advanced research qualification) or second stage of tertiary education (leading to an advanced research qualification)

Flags

EU-SILC (original)	EU-SILC-like panel based on SOEP
1 filled	1 filled
-1 missing	-1 missing
-2 no information (the person has never been in education)	-2 no information (the person has never been in education)

EU-SILC Codebook Description

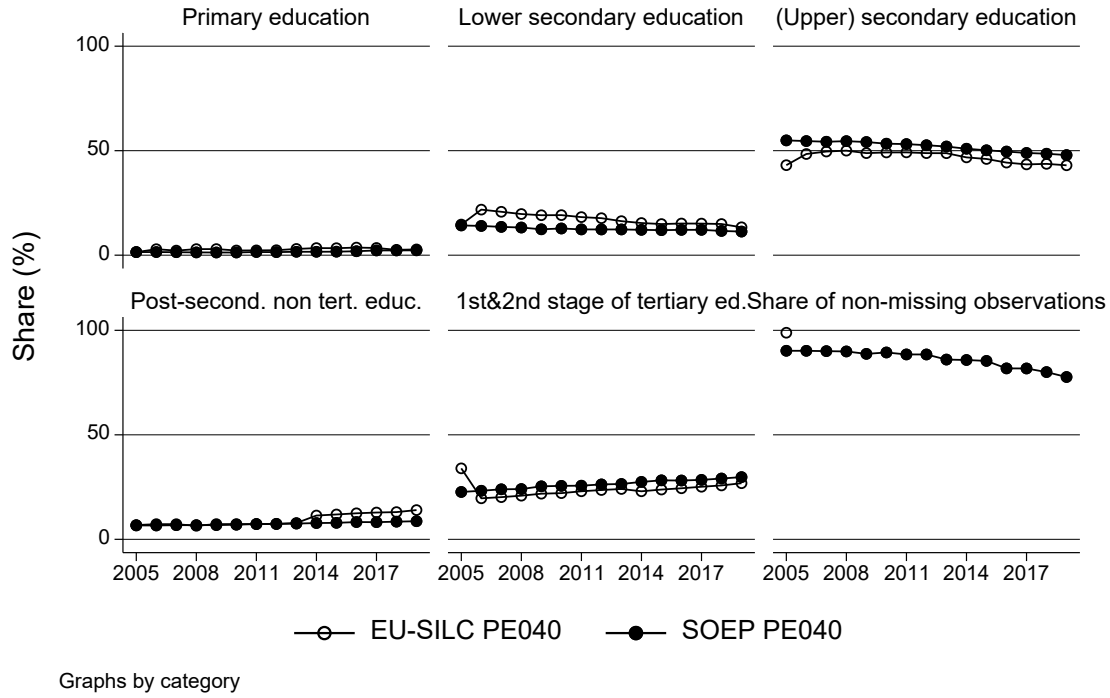
Educational attainment of a person is the highest level of an educational program the person has successfully completed and the study field of this program. The educational classification to be used for the years until 2013 is the International Standard Classification of Education (ISCED 1997) coded according to the ISCED-97 categories. However, for the 2014 operation onwards the classification ISCED 2011 should be used. While the basic unit of classification in ISCED is the educational program.
Educational programs are defined “on the basis of their educational content as an array or sequence of educational activities, which are organized to accomplish a pre-determined objective or a specified set of educational tasks”.
The expression 'level successfully completed' must be associated with obtaining a certificate or a diploma when there is a certification. In cases where there is no certification, successful completion must be associated with full attendance or acquired competences to access the upper level.

When determining the highest level, both general and vocational education/training should be taken into consideration. Persons who have not completed their studies should be coded according to the highest level they have completed. A person who attended primary school but has never finished it (and did not acquire the competences to access the upper level) should be coded 0 with the flag 1. For a person who has never been in education (and/or is illiterate), the variable should remain empty with the flag -2.

Comparability of clone variable to EU-SILC original

Categories 1 – 5 are available and comparable. Category 0 “pre-primary education” does not exist in the SOEP and is therefore not filled.

Graphic Comparison EU-SILC - SOEP



The share of non-missing observations in EU-SILC is not displayed if equal to 100%.

PH010: General health

HEALTH (Health, including health status and chronic illness or condition)
Reference period: current
Unit: all current household members

Values

EU-SILC (original)	EU-SILC-like panel based on SOEP
1 very good	1 very good
2 good	2 good
3 fair	*3 satisfactory*
4 bad	*4 poor*
5 very bad	*5 bad*

Flags

EU-SILC (original)	EU-SILC-like panel based on SOEP
1 filled	1 filled
-1 missing	-1 missing
-3 not selected respondent	-3 not selected respondent

EU-SILC Codebook Description

The measurement of self-perceived health (SPH) is, by its very nature, subjective. The notion is restricted to an assessment coming from the individual and not from anyone outside that individual, whether an interviewer, health care worker or relative. SPH is influenced by impressions or opinions from others, but is the result after these impressions have been processed by the individual relative to their own beliefs and attitudes.

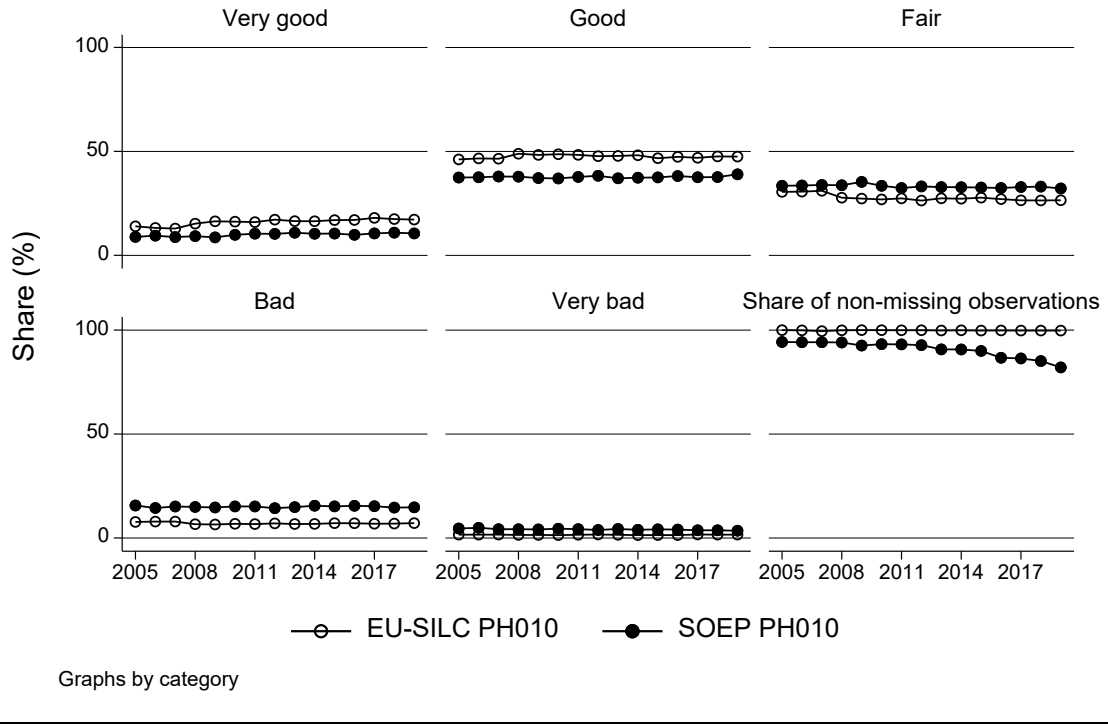
The reference is to health in general rather than the present state of health, as the question is not intended to measure temporary health problems. It is expected to include the different dimensions of health, i.e. physical, social and emotional function and biomedical signs and symptoms. It omits any reference to an age as respondents are not specifically asked to compare their health with others of the same age or with their own previous or future health state. It is not time limited.

Five answers categories 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 (nor good, nor bad), as far as possible keeping in mind cultural interpretations, in the various languages.

Comparability of clone variable to EU-SILC original

EU-SILC specifies that the reference is to health in general rather than the current state of health, as the question is not intended to measure temporary health problems. However, the SOEP survey question asks: “How would you describe your current state of health?” Furthermore, the SOEP categories 3-5 differ from EU-SILC. As EU-SILC includes the category “very bad” while the SOEP scale ends with “bad”, the distribution over the categories might differ.

Graphic Comparison EU-SILC - SOEP



PH020: Suffer from any chronic (long-standing) illness or condition

HEALTH (Health, including health status and chronic illness or condition)
Reference period: current
Unit: all current household members

Values

EU-SILC (original)	EU-SILC-like panel based on SOEP
1 yes	1 yes
2 no	2 no

Flags

EU-SILC (original)	EU-SILC-like panel based on SOEP
1 filled	1 filled
-1 missing	-1 missing
-3 not selected respondent	-3 not selected respondent

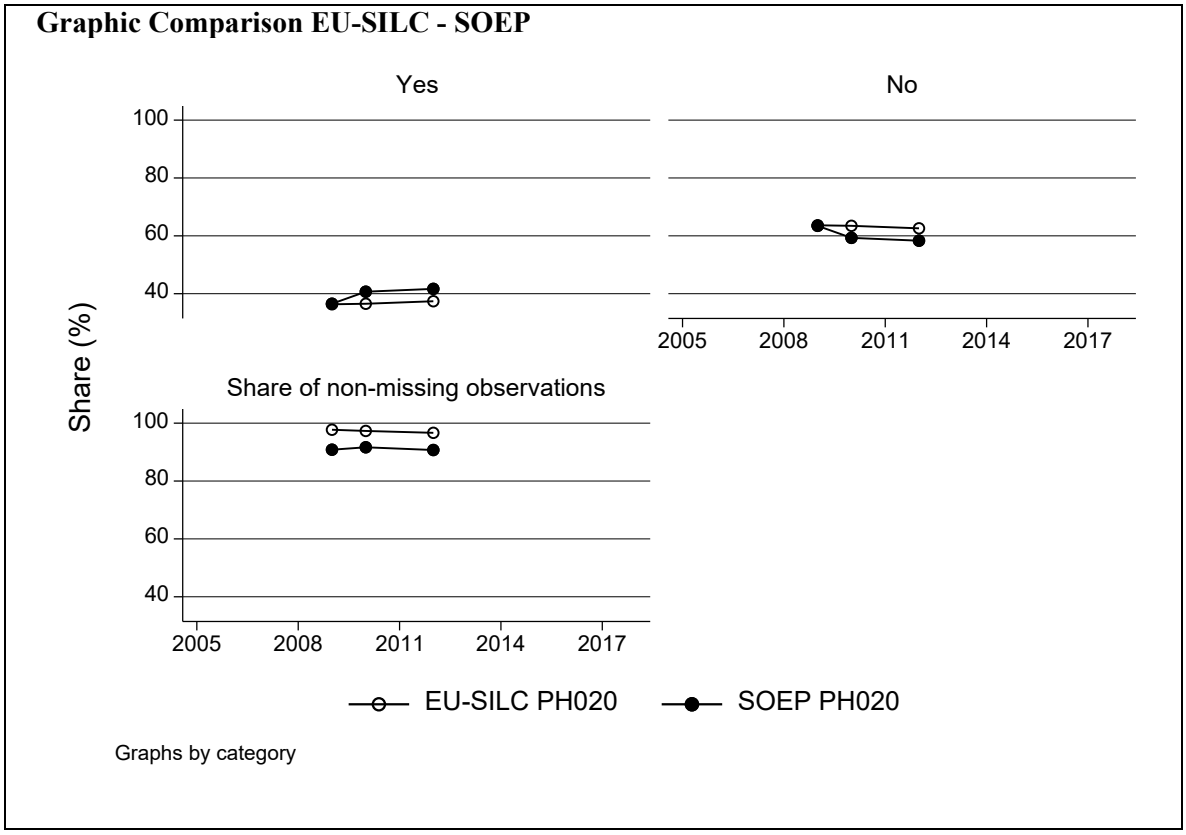
EU-SILC Codebook Description

The main characteristics of a chronic condition are that it is permanent and may be expected to require a long period of supervision, observation or care; temporary problems are not of interest. The words “disability, handicap, impairment” should not be included in the question as that it is being asked about in PH030 (as "limitations") and it might on the opposite result in catching in PH020 already only these persons with disability and handicap (people with only "light" chronic diseases would then not report their illness).

Comparability of clone variable to EU-SILC original

The SOEP variable only exists for the years 2009, 2010, 2012.

The SOEP questionnaire asks: “Do you suffer either chronically or *for at least one year* from any specific health problem?” In comparison, EU-SILC asks: “Do you have any longstanding illness or [longstanding] health problem?” [Longstanding means illnesses or health problems which have lasted, or are expected to last, *for 6 months or more*.]


Graphic Comparison EU-SILC - SOEP
Yes
No
Share (%)
100
80
60
40
2005
2008
2011
2014
2017
Share of non-missing observations
EU-SILC PH020
SOEP PH020
Graphs by category

PH030: Limitation in activities because of health problems (missing)

HEALTH
Reference period: current
Unit: All current household members

Values

EU-SILC (original)	EU-SILC-like panel based on SOEP
1 yes, strongly limited 2 yes, limited 3 no, not limited	*missing*

Flags

EU-SILC (original)	EU-SILC-like panel based on SOEP
1 filled -1 missing -3 not selected respondent	*-1 missing*

PL020: Actively looking for a job

[Actively looking for a job in previous 4 weeks]
LABOUR INFORMATION (Basic labor information on current activity status)
Reference period: previous 4 weeks
Unit: all current household members aged between 18 and the standard retirement age

Values

EU-SILC (original)	EU-SILC-like panel based on SOEP
1 yes 2 no	1 yes 2 no

Flags

EU-SILC (original)	EU-SILC-like panel based on SOEP
1 filled -1 missing -2 not applicable (PL031 = 1, 2, 3 or 4 or older than the standard retirement age)	1 filled -1 missing -2 not applicable (PL031 = 1, 2, 3 or 4 or older than the standard retirement age)

EU-SILC Codebook Description

This variable only applies to persons not currently working, where "working" refers to the self-defined status as recorded in PL031. However, people aged more than the standard retirement age are not concerned by this variable. In this case, the variable is coded as -2.

The period of reference for this variable is the last four weeks ending with the reference week. The answer will be 'yes' if the person is actively looking for a job in previous four weeks. The answer 'yes' should be recorded only if the person has used an active method for looking for a job. Passive methods should be coded 'no'. Education and training are considered as ways of improving employability but not as methods of seeking work. Persons who found a job to start later, i.e. within a period of at least 3 months should be coded 'yes'.

Active methods for 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 step)
- having been in contact with a private agency (temporary work agency, firm specializing in recruitment, etc.) to find work
- applying to employers directly
- asking among friends, relatives, unions, etc., to find work
- placing or answering job advertisements
- studying job advertisements

- taking a recruitment test or examination or being interviewed
- looking for land, premises or equipment
- applying for permits, licences or financial resources

Comparability of clone variable to EU-SILC original

EU-SILC

The EU-SILC variable PL020 is based on the question "Have you actively been looking for work or have you been taking active steps towards self-employment within the last four weeks?"

In the EU-SILC survey, the question for variable(s) PL030/PL031 "Self-defined current economic status" serves as a filter question. Only respondents who selected themselves into the PL030/31 categories

- Unemployed
- Pupil, student, further training, unpaid work experience
- In retirement or in early retirement or as given up business
- Permanently disabled or/and unfit to work
- In compulsory military or community service
- Fulfilling domestic tasks and care responsibilities
- Other inactive person

subsequently respond to this question.

Further, the EU-SILC variables PL30/PL031 only capture *peoples' own perception*. Thus, it is unclear how people, who would regard themselves as full-time students or homemakers but may be classified as ILO employed if they have a part-time job, respond in EU-SILC.

SOEP

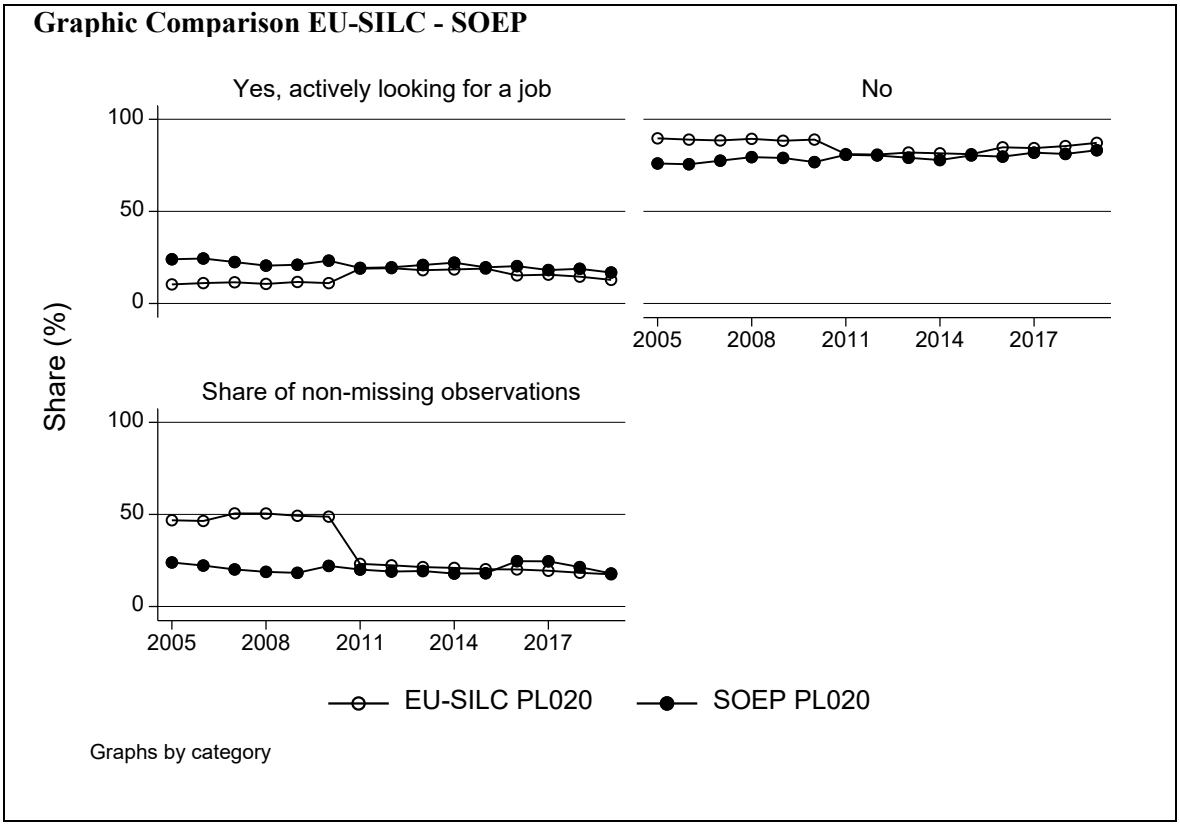
The EU-SILC-like panel variable PL020 is based on the question "Have you actively been looking for work within the last four weeks?"

The following SOEP participants do not respond to this question while they *might have done so* in the EU-SILC survey:

- Respondents who selected themselves into the category "In partial retirement, phase with zero working hours" in a precedent SOEP question (retirees with a job however *do* answer this question)
- Respondents with a student status who also have a job (including marginal or irregular employment)
- Respondents who reported not to intend to obtain (or resume) employment in the future in a preceding SOEP question. (In this case, the respondent's status is set to PL020=2)

SOEP respondents who surpassed the standard retirement age (65) but have still answered the SOEP question which was used to generate PL020 were recoded to -2 as defined for EU-SILC.

As a consequence, due to the differences between the survey design and specifically the filter questions of the SOEP and EU-SILC, the composition of the sub-populations who respond to the question "Actively looking for a job" might vary.


Graphic Comparison EU-SILC - SOEP
Yes, actively looking for a job
No
Share (%)
100
50
0
2005
2008
2011
2014
2017
Share of non-missing observations
EU-SILC PL020
SOEP PL020
Graphs by category

PL025: Available for work

[Are you available for work in the next 2 weeks]
LABOUR INFORMATION (Basic labor information on current activity status)
Reference period: current
Unit: all current household members

Values

EU-SILC (original)	EU-SILC-like panel based on SOEP
1 yes	1 yes
2 no	2 no

Flags

EU-SILC (original)	EU-SILC-like panel based on SOEP
1 filled	1 filled
-1 missing	-1 missing
-2 not applicable (PL020 not equal 1)	-2 not applicable (PL020 not equal 1)

EU-SILC Codebook Description

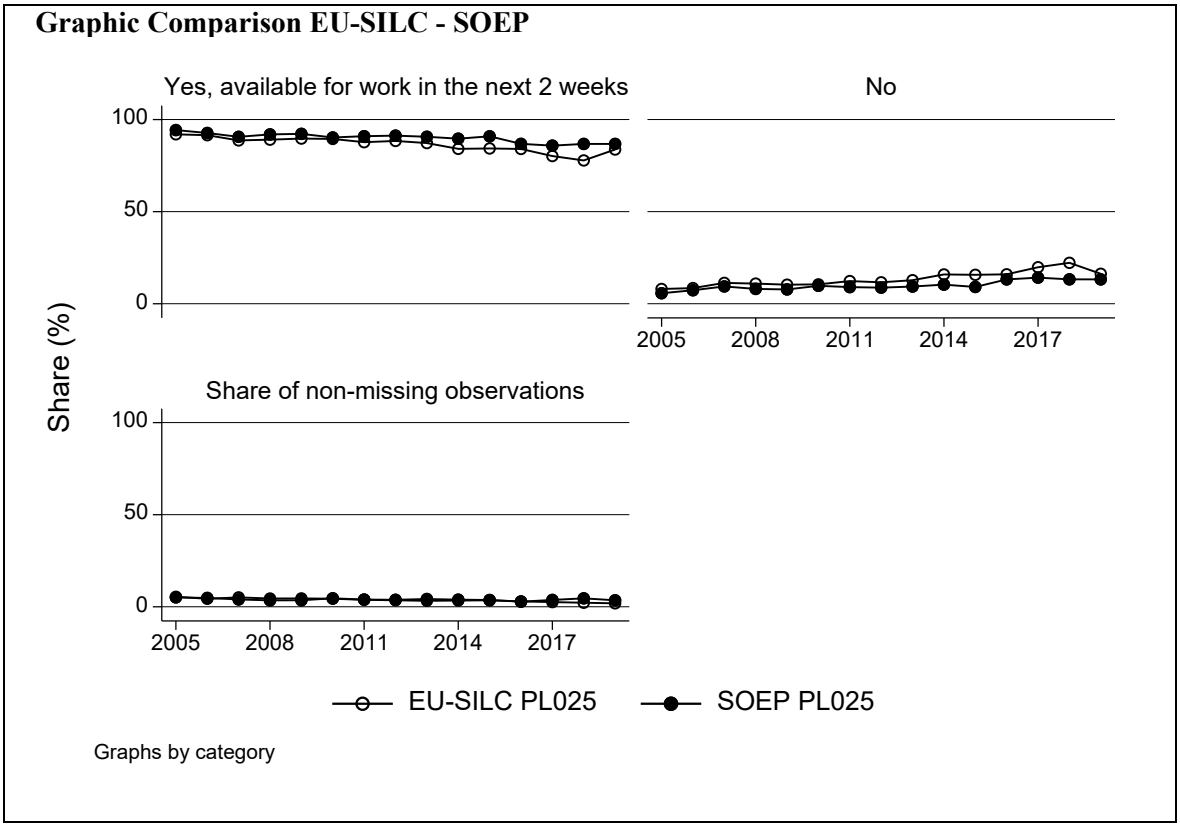
If the person is currently available for work, i.e. were available for paid employment or self-employment before the end of the two weeks following the reference week. 'Currently available' means that if a job were found at the time of the interview, the person would be able to start working within two weeks. Testing for availability in the two 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 a period of at least 3 months should be coded 'yes'.

Comparability of clone variable to EU-SILC original

PL025 is based on the SOEP survey question: „If someone offered you an appropriate position right now, could you start working within the next two weeks?"

With regard to the subpopulations responding to the relevant question for PL025 in the SOEP and EU-SILC, respectively, the exact same information as given for PL020 applies.

As a consequence, due to the differences between the survey design and specifically the filter questions of the SOEP and EU-SILC, the composition of the sub-populations who respond to the question "Available for work" might vary.


Graphic Comparison EU-SILC - SOEP
Yes, available for work in the next 2 weeks
No
Share (%)
100
50
0
2005
2008
2011
2014
2017
Share of non-missing observations
EU-SILC PL025
SOEP PL025
Graphs by category

PL030: Self-defined current economic status

Values

EU-SILC (original)	EU-SILC-like panel based on SOEP
1 Working full-time	1 Working full-time
2 Working part-time	2 Working part-time
3 Unemployed	3 Unemployed
4 Pupil, student, further training, unpaid work experience	4 Pupil, student, further training, unpaid work experience
5 In retirement or in early retirement or has given up business	5 In retirement or in early retirement or has given up business
6 Permanently disabled or/and unfit to work	6 Permanently disabled or/and unfit to work
7 In compulsory military or community service	7 In compulsory military or community service
8 Fulfilling domestic tasks and care responsibilities	8 Fulfilling domestic tasks and care responsibilities
9 Other inactive person	9 Other inactive person

Flags for both, PL030 and PL031

EU-SILC (original)	EU-SILC-like panel based on SOEP
1 filled	1 filled
-1 missing	-1 missing

EU-SILC Codebook Description

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 changed otherwise 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, in principle, determined on the basis of the most time spent, but no criteria have been specified explicitly. If the person combines different part-time jobs as employee leading to an equivalent full-time work, the person should consider his/herself as employee working full time (modality 1). The same holds if the person has a main job as employee and an additional "small" (in terms of hours) second job as self-employed, both jobs being remunerated and leading together to a full-time equivalent.

Work

"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 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 his/her 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 or salary from their employer although 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 before and after childbirth have sufficient rest, or for a period to be specified according to national circumstances.
People in maternity leave should always be considered as working. The idea of having an additional category in the national questionnaire is seen as a good practice.

Parental leave

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

Layoffs
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 recognized right or recognized expectation to recover employment 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 3 months.

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 monetary 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 doesn't take any decision affecting the enterprise (e.g. schedules or number of children) but as an self-employed if she does it privately.
- Apprentices or trainees receiving remuneration should be considered as employees.
- Priests (of any kind of religion) are considered 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 classified according to the status where they work a more important number of hours.

Self-employed
Self-employed persons are defined as persons who work in their own business, professional practice or farm for the purpose of earning a profit.

Members of producers' 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 organization of production, sales and /or other work of the establishment, the investments and the distribution of the proceeds of the establishment amongst their members.

Family worker
Family workers are persons who help another member of the family to run an agricultural holding or other business, provided they are not considered as employees. Persons working in a family business or on a family farm without pay should be living in the same household as the owner of the business or farm, or in a slightly broader interpretation, in a house located on the same plot of land and with common household interests. Such people frequently receive remuneration in the form of fringe benefits and payments in kind. However, this applies only when the business is owned or operated by the individual themselves or by a relative. Thus, unpaid voluntary work done for charity should not be included.

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.

Full-time/part-time

The distinction between full-time and part-time work should be made on the basis of a spontaneous answer given 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 Member States and also between branches of industry. 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 hardly ever exceed 35 hours, while full-time work will usually start at about 30 hours.

As mentioned here above, if the person combines different part-time jobs as employee leading to an equivalent full-time work, the person should consider his/herself as employee working full-time.

Retirement, early retirement

A person is in retirement or early retirement if he/she left his/her work for age. Early retirement due to enough seniority is also to be included. Early retirement for economic reasons is on the other hand to be classified according to the respondent's feeling, i.e. a person in early retirement for economic reasons will be included here only if he/she classifies him/herself as retired.

Unemployed

Early retirement for economic reasons can be included here according to the respondent's feeling, i.e. a person in early retirement for economic reasons will be included here if he/she classifies him/herself as unemployed.

PL031: Self-defined current economic status

LABOUR INFORMATION (Basic labor information on current activity status and on current job)
Reference period: current
Unit: all current household members

Values

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

This variable replaces, from the 2009 operation onwards, the variable PL030 defined in the EU-SILC Regulation. PL030 differs slightly w.r.t. categories 1 to 4.

Comparability of clone variable to EU-SILC original

Employee working full-time
EU-SILC specifies the following: “If the person combines different part-time jobs as employee leading to an equivalent full-time work, the person should consider his/herself as employee working full time (modality 1). The same holds if the person has a main job as employee and an additional "small" (in terms of hours) second job as self-employed, both jobs being remunerated and leading together to a full-time equivalent.” In comparison, SOEP respondents with multiple part-time jobs are considered as working part-time.

Employee working part-time
In contrast to EU-SILC, SOEP respondents with multiple part-time jobs are considered as working part-time.

Self-employed working full-time
As defined in EU-SILC.

Pupil, student, further training, unpaid work experience
As defined in EU-SILC.

In retirement or in early retirement or has given up business
In the EU-SILC clone, a respondent is considered retired/in early retirement if this status was reported and the respective respondent has reached the early retirement age of 63 years. This stands in contrast with the EU-SILC definition in which the retirement status can be classified according to the respondent's subjective feeling. The reason for this difference in coding with regard to the EU-SILC-like panel is a technical one and stems from the necessity to distinguish between inactive, disabled respondents and those who are retired due to their age.

Permanently disabled or/and unfit to work
EU-SILC does not specify in which category handicapped respondents who work in a sheltered workshop should select themselves. However, as labor income from sheltered workshops are included in the EU-SILC variable PY130 “Disability Benefits”, handicapped respondents employed in a sheltered workshop are selected into category 6.

In compulsory military or community service
As defined in EU-SILC. It is worth noting that since 2011 military or community service is no longer compulsory in Germany. Ever since, the related question refers to being in military or community service on a voluntary basis.

Fulfilling domestic tasks and care responsibilities
The SOEP questionnaire includes questions regarding parental leave and caregiver leave. However, these questions do not specify whether the leave is full- or part-time. Thus, all SOEP respondents who report to be on either parental- or caregiver leave are selected into this EU-SILC category. In accordance with the EU-SILC definition, respondents who are on maternity leave[2] are considered to be working.

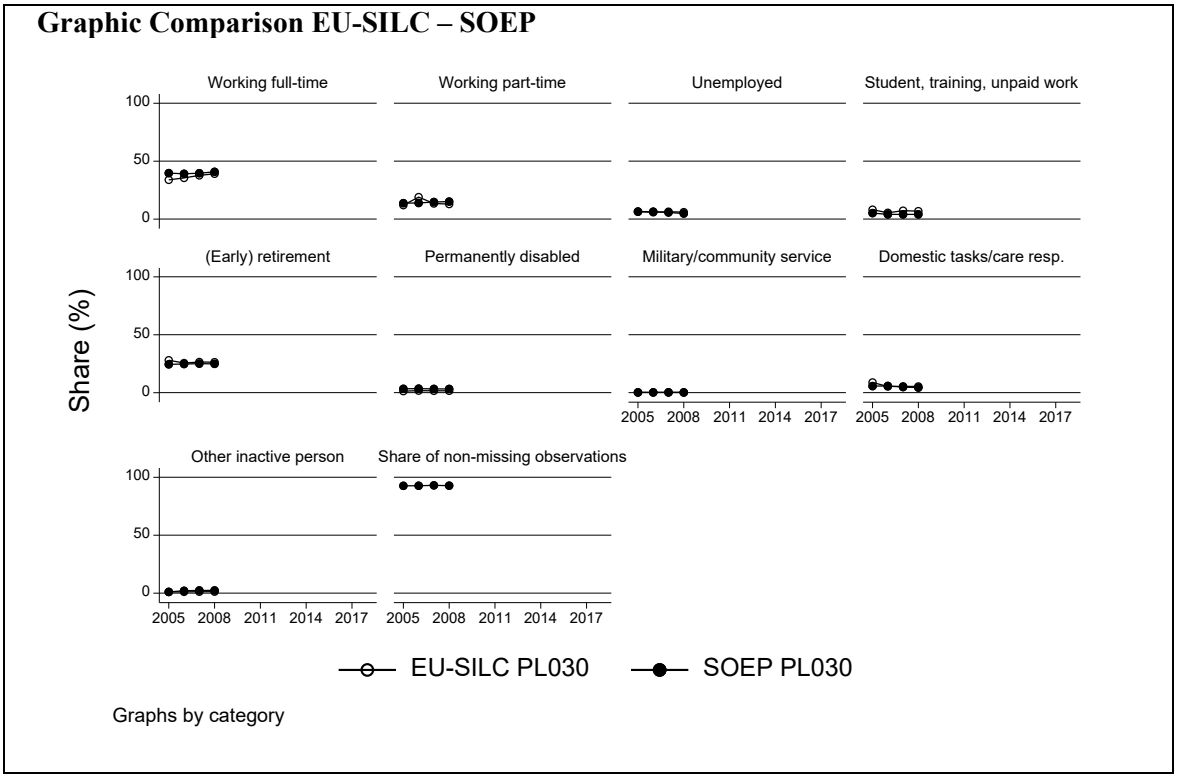
[2] Maternity leave corresponds to the compulsory period of the leave stipulated by national legislation to ensure that mothers before and after childbirth have sufficient rest.

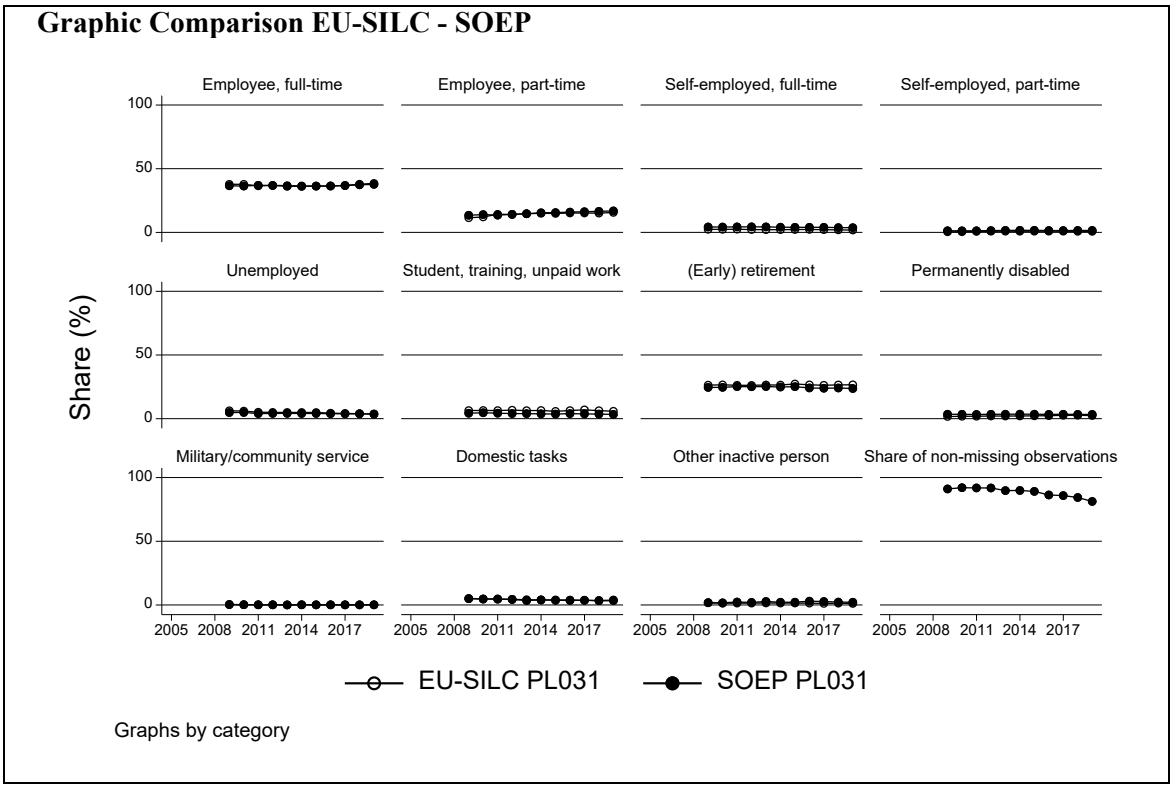
The SOEP does not inquire doing "full-time housework" as a separate, current economic status. Therefore, this category is approximated for the EU-SILC clone:

If a SOEP respondent is not currently employed and reportedly was a full-time house worker during the last 3 months of the previous year, as an approximation it will be assumed that the respondent continues to do so at the time of the interview.

Unemployed
As defined in EU-SILC.

Other inactive person
Respondents who were not selected into any of the previous categories and report not to be employed.


Graphic Comparison EU-SILC – SOEP
Working full-time
Working part-time
Unemployed
Student, training, unpaid work
(Early) retirement
Permanently disabled
Military/community service
Domestic tasks/care resp.
Other inactive person
Share of non-missing observations
Share (%)
100
50
0
2005 2008 2011 2014 2017
EU-SILC PL030
SOEP PL030
Graphs by category


Graphic Comparison EU-SILC - SOEP
Employee, full-time
Employee, part-time
Self-employed, full-time
Self-employed, part-time
Unemployed
Student, training, unpaid work
(Early) retirement
Permanently disabled
Military/community service
Domestic tasks
Other inactive person
Share of non-missing observations
Share (%)
100
50
0
2005 2008 2011 2014 2017
EU-SILC PL031
SOEP PL031
Graphs by category

PL040: Status in employment

LABOUR INFORMATION (Basic labor information on current activity status and on current main job, including information on last main job for previously active people)
Reference period: current/last situation
Unit: all current household members

Values

EU-SILC (original)	EU-SILC-like panel based on SOEP
1 Self-employed with employees	1 Self-employed with employees
2 Self-employed without employees	2 Self-employed without employees
3 Employee	3 Employee
4 Family worker	4 Family worker

Flags

EU-SILC (original)	EU-SILC-like panel based on SOEP
1 filled	1 filled
-1 missing	-1 missing
-2 not applicable	-2 not applicable

EU-SILC Codebook Description

This variable refers to the main job, namely the current main job for people at work (PL031 = 1, 2, 3 or 4) or the last main job for people who do not have a job (PL031 not = 1, 2, 3 or 4).
If multiple jobs are held or were held, the main job should be the one with the greatest number of hours usually worked.

Self-employed with employees
Self-employed persons with employees are defined as persons who work in their own business, professional practice or farm for the purpose of earning a profit, and who employ at least one other person.
If people working in the business, professional practice or farm, are not paid then he/she should be considered as self-employed without staff.

Self-employed without employees
Self-employed persons without employees are defined as persons who work in their own business, professional practice or farm for the purpose of earning a profit, and who do not employ any other person.
Nevertheless he may engage members of his/her own family or apprenticed without payment. In this category one can find farmers working alone or using the assistance of members of family.

In particular:

- A woman who looks after one or more children that are not her own on a private basis and receiving a payment for this service is a 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

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 monetary 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 doesn't take any decision affecting the enterprise (e.g. schedules or number of children) but as an self-employed if she does it privately.
- Apprentices or trainees receiving remuneration should be considered as employees.
- Priests (of any kind of religion) are considered 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 classified according to the status where they work a more important number of hours.

Family worker

Family workers are persons who help another member of the family to run an agricultural holding or other business, provided they are not considered as employees. Persons working in a family business or on a family farm without pay should be living in the same household as the owner of the business or farm, or in a slightly broader interpretation, in a house located on the same plot of land and with common household interests. Such people frequently receive remuneration in the form of fringe benefits and payments in kind. However, this applies only when the business is owned or operated by the individual themselves or by a relative. Thus, unpaid voluntary work done for charity should not be included.

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.

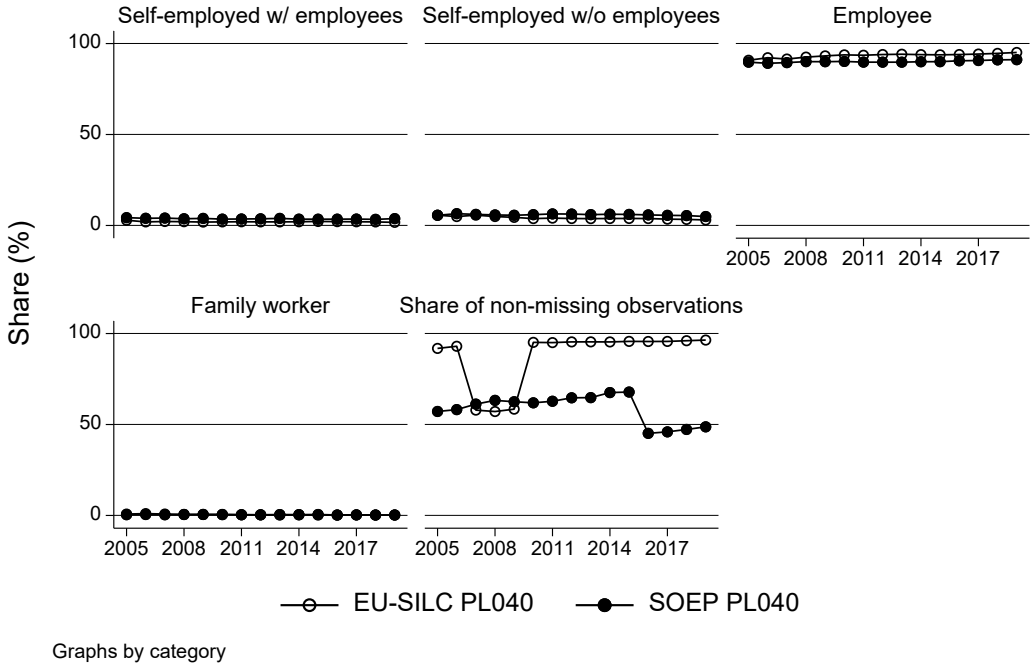
Members of producers' co-operatives

Members of producers' 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 organization of production, sales and /or other work of the establishment, the investments and the distribution of the proceeds of the establishment amongst their members.

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

Graphic Comparison EU-SILC - SOEP



PL050: Occupation (ISCO-88 (COM))

LABOUR INFORMATION (Basic labor information on current activity status and on current main job, including information on last main job for unemployed previously active people)
Reference period: current/last situation
Unit: all current household members

Values

EU-SILC (original)	EU-SILC-like panel based on SOEP
ISCO Code 88 (2 digits / see annex)	*ISCO Code 88 (2 digits / see annex)*

Flags

EU-SILC (original)	EU-SILC-like panel based on SOEP
1 filled -1 missing -2 not applicable (PL031 not = 1, 2, 3 or 4 and PL015 not = 1) -5 missing value of PL050 because PL051 is used	1 filled -1 missing -2 not applicable (PL031 not = 1, 2, 3 or 4 and PL015 not = 1) -5 missing value of PL050 because PL051 is used

PL051: Occupation (ISCO-08 (COM))

Values

EU-SILC (original)	EU-SILC-like panel based on SOEP
ISCO Code 08 (2 digits / see annex)	*ISCO Code 08 (2 digits / see annex)*

Flags

EU-SILC (original)	EU-SILC-like panel based on SOEP
1 filled -1 missing -2 not applicable (PL031 not = 1, 2, 3 or 4) -5 missing value of PL051 because PL050 is used	1 filled -1 missing -2 not applicable (PL031 not = 1, 2, 3 or 4) -5 missing value of PL051 because PL050 is used

EU-SILC Codebook Description

The EU-SILC Regulation refers to the classification ISCO-88. However, from the 2011 operation onwards the classification ISCO-08 should be used. For the 2011 operation, coding according to both classifications ISCO-88 and ISCO-08 was done but no back-casting was required. The double reporting should only be performed for 2011. From the 2012 operation onwards only the new classification ISCO-08 should be used.

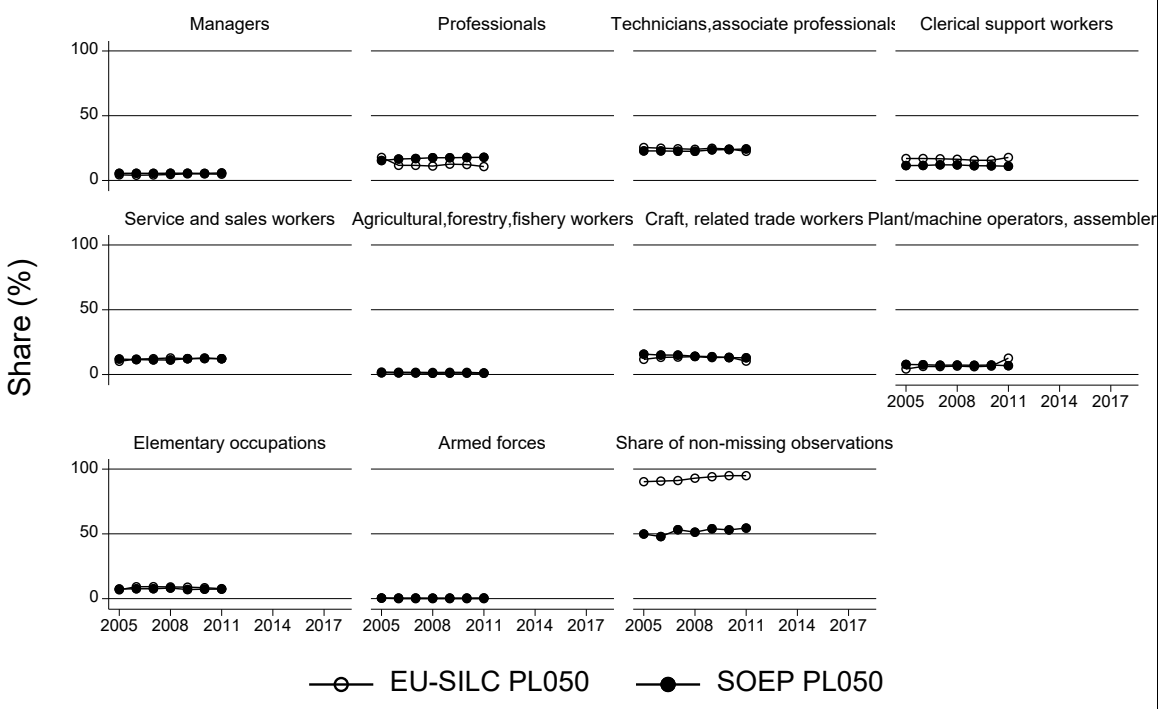
This variable refers to the main job, namely the current main job for people at work (PL031 = 1, 2, 3 or 4) or the last main job for people who do not currently have a job (PL031 not = 1, 2, 3 or 4 and PL015 = 1). If multiple jobs are held or were held, the main job should be the one with the greatest number of hours usually worked.

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 the other.

The basis for the classification in the ISCO-88 scheme 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 specialization. The skill level is related to the level of educational attainment.

The questions needed for the classification by occupation are the job title associated with the main job and a further description of the tasks and duties.
For a few occupations, information on size group of workplace (the local unit of activity) is needed to code ISCO 88(COM). This should be coded according to the ISCO-88 (COM) classification provided in annex, which is based upon ISCO-88, International Standard Classification of Occupations, published by the International Labor Office (Geneva, 1990).

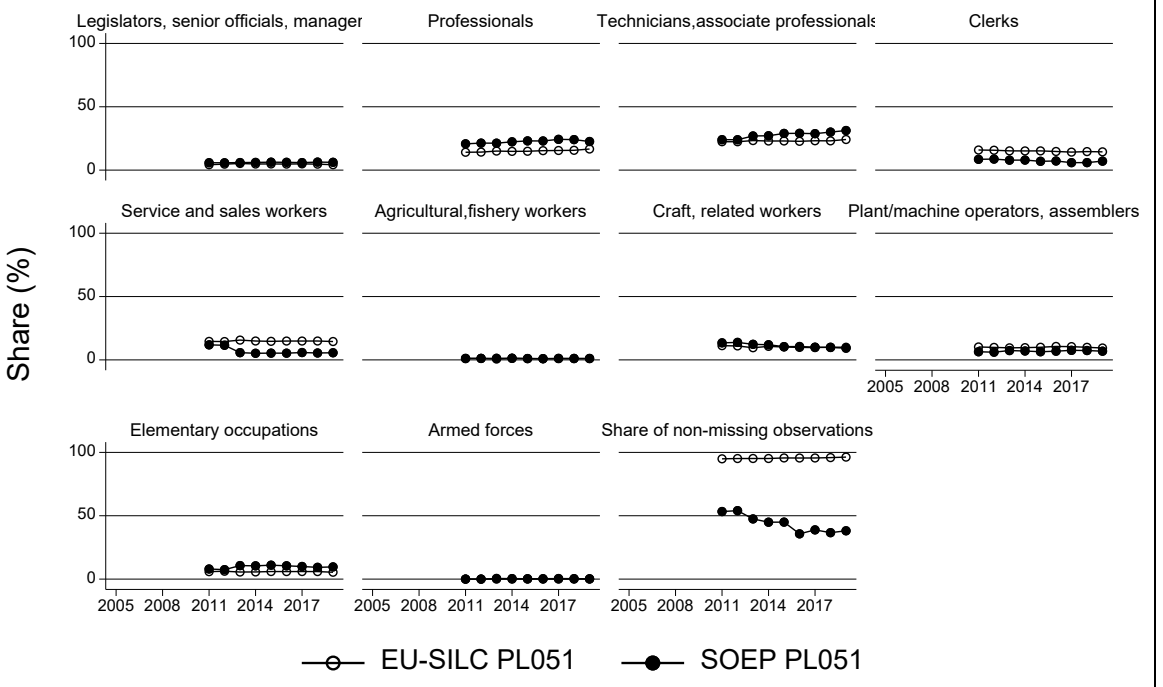
Graphic Comparison EU-SILC - SOEP



Graphs by category

Note: The slight deviations in some of the categories might stem from the different methods used in the collection of this information

Graphic Comparison EU-SILC - SOEP



Graphs by category

Note: The slight deviations in some of the categories might stem from the different methods used in the collection of this information.

PL060: Number of hours usually worked per week in main job

LABOUR INFORMATION (Basic information on current activity status and on current main job)
Reference period: current
Unit: all current household members

Values

EU-SILC (original)	EU-SILC-like panel based on SOEP
1 – 99 number of hours	1 – 80 number of hours

Flags

EU-SILC (original)	EU-SILC-like panel based on SOEP
1 filled	1 filled
-1 missing	-1 missing
-2 not applicable (PL031 not = 1, 2, 3 or 4)	-2 not applicable (PL031 not = 1, 2, 3 or 4)
-6 hours varying (even an average over 4 weeks is not possible)	

EU-SILC Codebook Description

If multiple jobs are held, the main job should be the one with the greatest number of hours usually worked. Persons having 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 his/her 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 breaks (normally taken at midday).

Persons who usually also work at home (within the definitions given below) are asked to include the number of hours they usually work at home. Apprentices, trainees and other persons in vocational training are asked to exclude the time spent in school or other special training centers. Some persons, particularly the 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 a figure for 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.

Some persons, particularly the 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 a figure for 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, in particular, normal hours may also include work done at home, such as planning, record-keeping and so on.

Apprentices, trainees and other persons in vocational training should exclude the time spent in school or other special training centers.

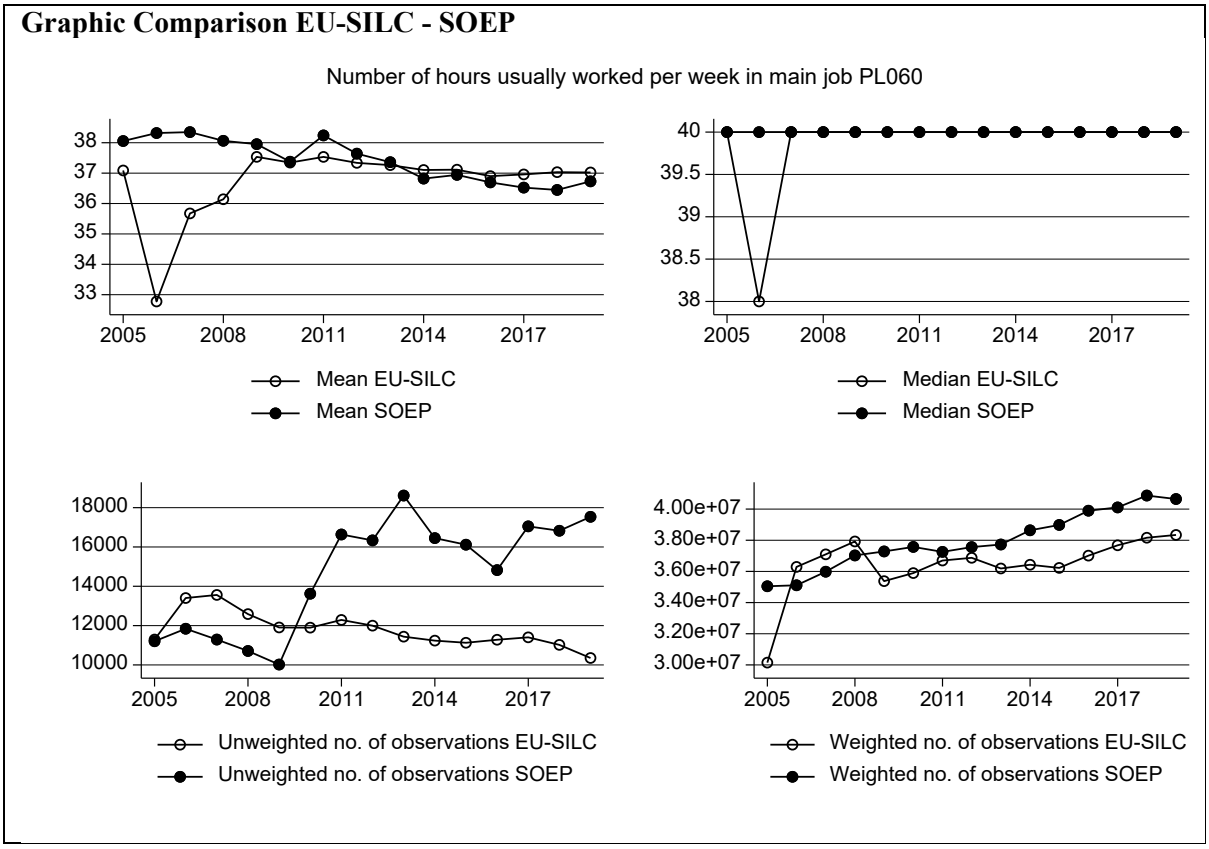
Persons who usually also work at home

This concept applies to many self-employed people, for example in artistic or professional activities, 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 done "at home". Similarly, a farmer is not to be regarded as working "at home" when he is occupied in fields or buildings adjacent to his house. In the case of 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 done at home. Such an arrangement may be explicitly included in the terms of employment, or may be recognized 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 recognized if an employee is equipped with a computer in his home in order to perform his work. Other typical examples of "working at home" include travelling salesmen 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 interest or pressure of time), which under their working arrangements might equally have been performed at their place of work.

Comparability of clone variable to EU-SILC original

The SOEP has different guidelines with regard to the range of the data. The maximum value of the SOEP data is fixed at 80 hours as compared to 99 hours in EU-SILC.


Graphic Comparison EU-SILC - SOEP
Number of hours usually worked per week in main job PL060
38
37
36
35
34
33
2005
2008
2011
2014
2017
Mean EU-SILC
Mean SOEP
40
39.5
39
38.5
38
Median EU-SILC
Median SOEP
18000
16000
14000
12000
10000
Unweighted no. of observations EU-SILC
Unweighted no. of observations SOEP
4.00e+07
3.80e+07
3.60e+07
3.40e+07
3.20e+07
3.00e+07
Weighted no. of observations EU-SILC
Weighted no. of observations SOEP

PL140: Type of contract

LABOUR INFORMATION (Basic information)
Reference period: current/last situation
Unit: all current household members

EU-SILC (original)	EU-SILC-like panel based on SOEP
1 permanent job/work contract of unlimited duration	1 permanent job/work contract of unlimited duration
2 temporary job/work contract of limited duration	2 temporary job/work contract of limited duration

Flags

EU-SILC (original)	EU-SILC-like panel based on SOEP
1 filled	1 filled
-1 missing	-1 missing
-2 not applicable (PL040 not = 3)	-2 not applicable (PL040 not = 3)
-3 not selected respondent	-3 not selected respondent
-4 not applicable because the person is employee (PL040=3) but has no contract	-4 not applicable because the person is employee (PL040=3) but has no contract

EU-SILC Codebook Description

This variable refers to the main job (current if PL031=1, 2, 3 or 4 and last otherwise). If multiple jobs are held or were held, the main job should be the one with the greatest number of hours usually worked.

This question is addressed only to employees. In the majority of Member States most jobs are based on written work contracts. However, in some countries such contracts exist only for specific cases (for example in the public sector, for apprentices, or for other persons undergoing some formal training within an enterprise). Taking into account these different institutional arrangements the notions of "temporary job" and "work contract of limited duration" (likewise "permanent job" and "work contract of unlimited duration") describe situations which under different institutional frameworks can be regarded as similar. A job may be regarded as temporary if it is understood by both employer and the employee that the termination of the job is determined by objective conditions such as reaching a certain date, completion of an assignment or return of another employee who has been temporarily replaced. In the case of a work contract of limited duration the condition for its termination is generally mentioned in the contract.

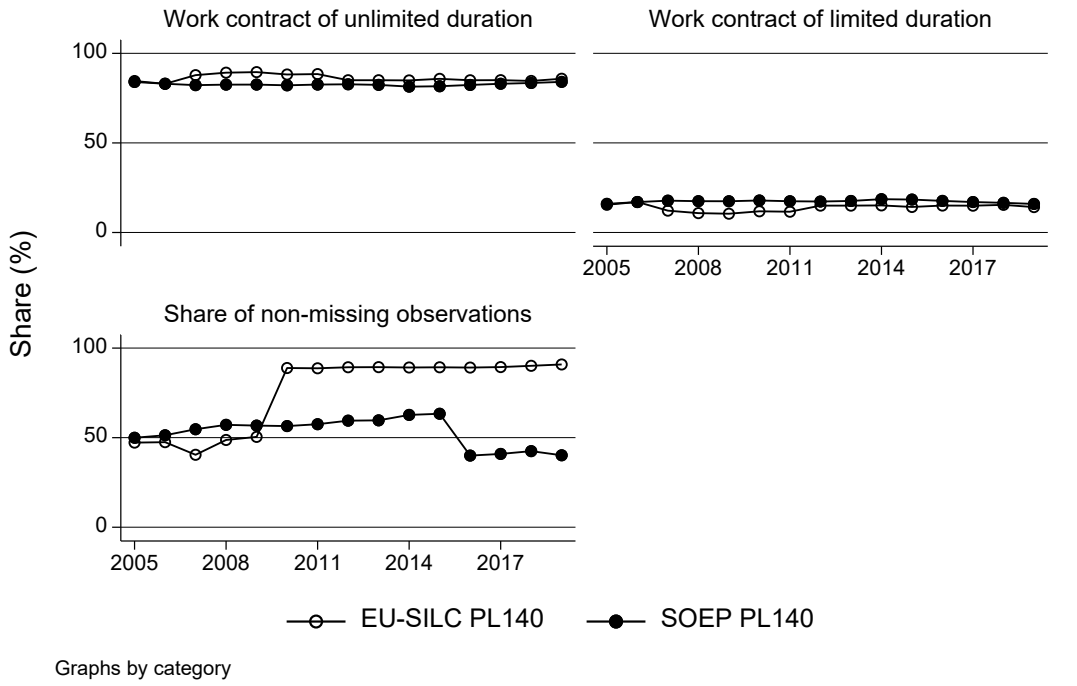
To be included in these groups are:

- persons with a seasonal job
- persons engaged by an employment agency or business and hired out to a third party for the carrying out of a "work mission" (unless there is a work contract of unlimited duration with the employment agency or business)

- persons with specific training contracts. If there exists no objective criterion for the termination of a job or work contract these should be regarded as permanent or of unlimited duration.

What is involved is the actual employment being time-limited under an agreement - not that he/she has, for example, considered stopping work in order to travel or attend college. Students with jobs which they only reckon to have for as long as they are studying are thus not in a time-limited job. Respondents who have a contract to do their job, which may be renewed, for example, once a year, should be coded according to whether or not the respondents themselves consider their job to be of an unlimited duration.
Contract for a probationary period when the contract finishes automatically at the end of the probationary period, necessitating a new contract if the person continues to be employed by the same employer, is considered as 'temporary job'.

Graphic Comparison EU-SILC - SOEP



PL160: Change of job since last year

LABOUR INFORMATION (Detailed labor information)
Reference period: since last year (since last interview, if applicable)
Unit: all current household members

Values

EU-SILC (original)	EU-SILC-like panel based on SOEP
1 yes	1 yes
2 no	2 no

Flags

EU-SILC (original)	EU-SILC-like panel based on SOEP
1 filled	1 filled
-1 missing	-1 missing
-2 not applicable (PL031 not = 1,2,3 or 4)	-2 not applicable (PL031 not = 1,2,3 or 4)
-3 not selected respondent	-3 not selected respondent

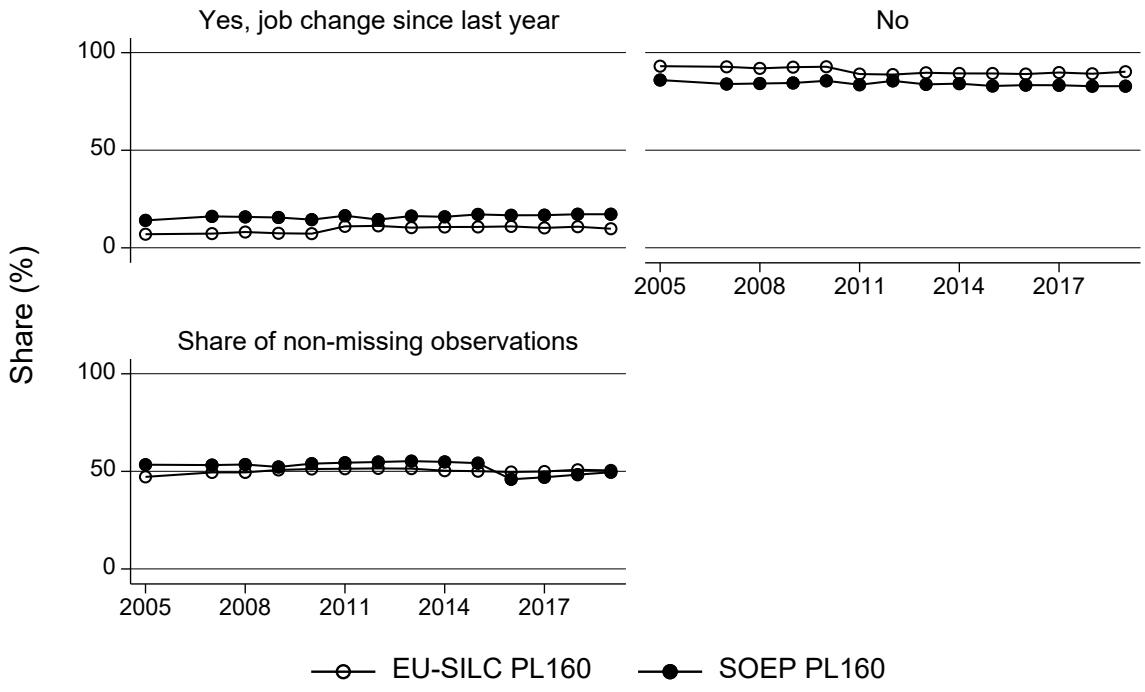
EU-SILC Codebook Description

Whether the individual left a job or changed from one job to another since the last interview (or last 12 months for the first year of data collection).
For employees, a change of job means a change of employer, not moving from one set of duties to another with the same employer. Nevertheless, a change of contract with the same employer is considered as a change of job.
For the self-employed, a change of job means a change in the nature of the activity performed (or moving between employee and self-employed status). Completing one contract and beginning another does not constitute a change of job for the self-employed.

Comparability of clone variable to EU-SILC original

The SOEP data provides information on a change of job *since last year* as opposed to *last interview* in EU-SILC.

Graphic Comparison EU-SILC - SOEP



PL170: Reason for change (original)

LABOUR INFORMATION (Detailed labor information)
Reference period: since last year
Unit: all current household members

Values

EU-SILC (original)	EU-SILC-like panel based on SOEP
1 To take up or seek better job	*1 Category not filled*
2 End of temporary contract	2 End of temporary contract
3 Obliged to stop by employer (business closure, redundancy, early retirement, dismissal etc.)	3 Obliged to stop by employer (business closure, redundancy, early retirement, dismissal etc.)
4 Sale or closure of own/family business	4 Sale or closure of own/family business
5 Child care and care for other dependent	*5 Child care and care for other dependent*
6 Partner's job required us to move to another area or marriage	*6 Category not filled*
7 Other reasons	*7 Category not filled*

Flags

EU-SILC (original)	EU-SILC-like panel based on SOEP
1 filled	1 filled
-1 missing	-1 missing
-2 not applicable (PL160 = not 1)	-2 not applicable (PL160 = not 1)
-3 not selected respondent	-3 not selected respondent

EU-SILC Codebook Description

The main reason the person left a job since last year.

<u>*To take up or seek better job*</u>
Better job should be understood in a broad sense; it covers better wage, better work conditions, less commuting, etc.

<u>*End of temporary contract*</u>
This code is used for employees who declare that their last job was temporary and came to an end, or that they had a formal work contract which was completed. This also applies to seasonal and casual jobs.

<u>*Obliged to stop by employer*</u>
It covers a number of situations, such as dismissed or made redundant, closures of the employer's business, or early retirement due to economic factors (labour market problems, difficulties in specific sectors of the economy, etc.). Termination for other reasons - such as due to end of contract (and refusal by employer to renew it), retirement at normal age, or retirement 'by own

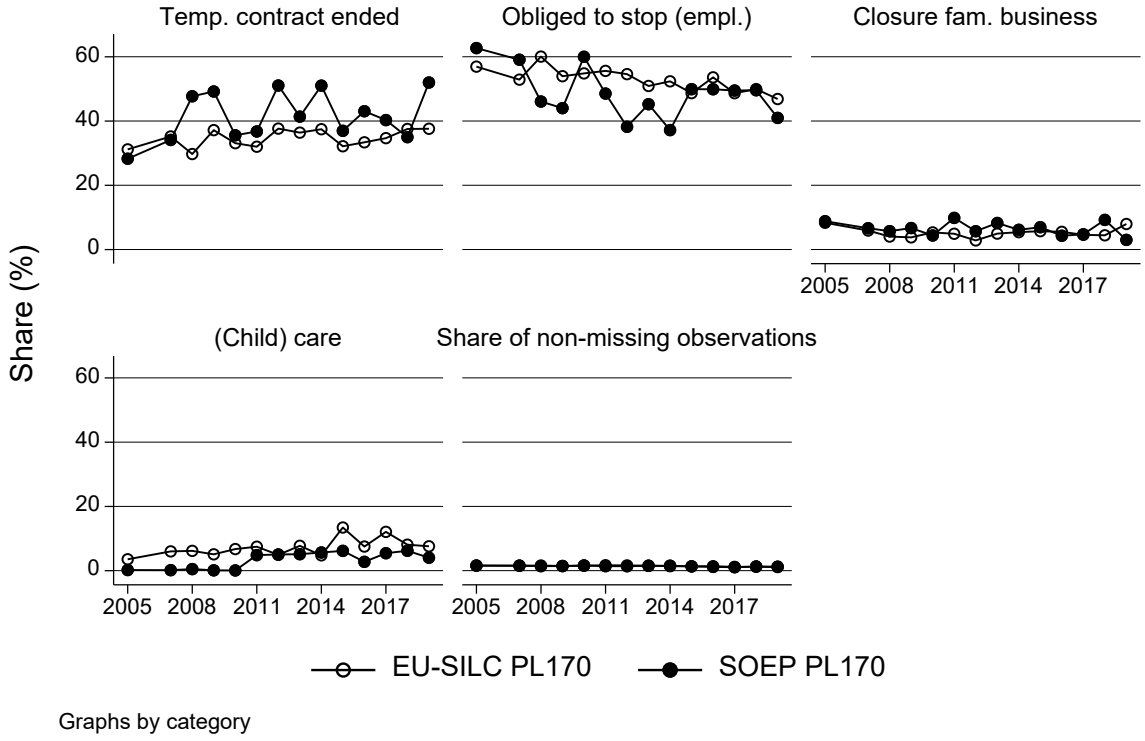
choice' i.e. not as a result of economic factors such as market problems, or due to closure of own business in the case of the self-employed - are included in other response categories.

Other reasons
This code is used where none of the codes 1-6 applies, including cases where the person has resigned from his job for reasons (such as personal dissatisfaction, retired from his/her job at the normal retirement age, respondent left his/her job because of personal health) not covered by any of the other codes.

Comparability of clone variable to EU-SILC original

The SOEP only provides information on the categories 2-4. Categories 1, 5, 6, 7 are therefore not filled. In the SOEP, category 2 "*End of temporary contract*" also includes the end of apprenticeships. Category 3"*Obliged to stop by employer"* only includes dismissal by the employer as well as the closure of the employer's business.

Graphic Comparison EU-SILC - SOEP



Note: Category "(Child) care" only exists in the SOEP since 2011 which leads to zero observations in the years before.

PL180: Most recent change in the individual's activity status

LABOUR INFORMATION (Detailed labor information)
Reference period: since last year (since last interview, if applicable)
Unit: all current household members

Values

EU-SILC (original)	EU-SILC-like panel based on SOEP
1 employed - unemployed	1 employed - unemployed
2 employed - retired	2 employed - retired
3 employed - other inactive	3 employed - other inactive
4 unemployed - employed	4 unemployed - employed
5 unemployed - retired	5 unemployed - retired
6 unemployed - other inactive	6 unemployed - other inactive
7 retired - employed	7 retired - employed
8 retired - unemployed	8 retired - unemployed
9 retired - other inactive	9 retired - other inactive
10 other inactive - employed	10 other inactive - employed
11 other inactive - unemployed	11 other inactive - unemployed
12 other inactive - retired	12 other inactive - retired

Flags

EU-SILC (original)	EU-SILC-like panel based on SOEP
1 filled	1 filled
-1 missing	-1 missing
-2 not applicable (no change since last year)	-2 not applicable (no change since last year)
-3 not selected respondent	

EU-SILC Codebook Description

This variable collects whether there is a change in the individual activity status since the last interview (or last 12 months for the first year of data collection).
If more than one change in the individual activity status the most recent change should be recorded. The status is self-defined and the same definitions as for variable PL031 apply (see PL031 for definitions and explanations).

Employed
This category includes the corresponding categories from variables PL031:

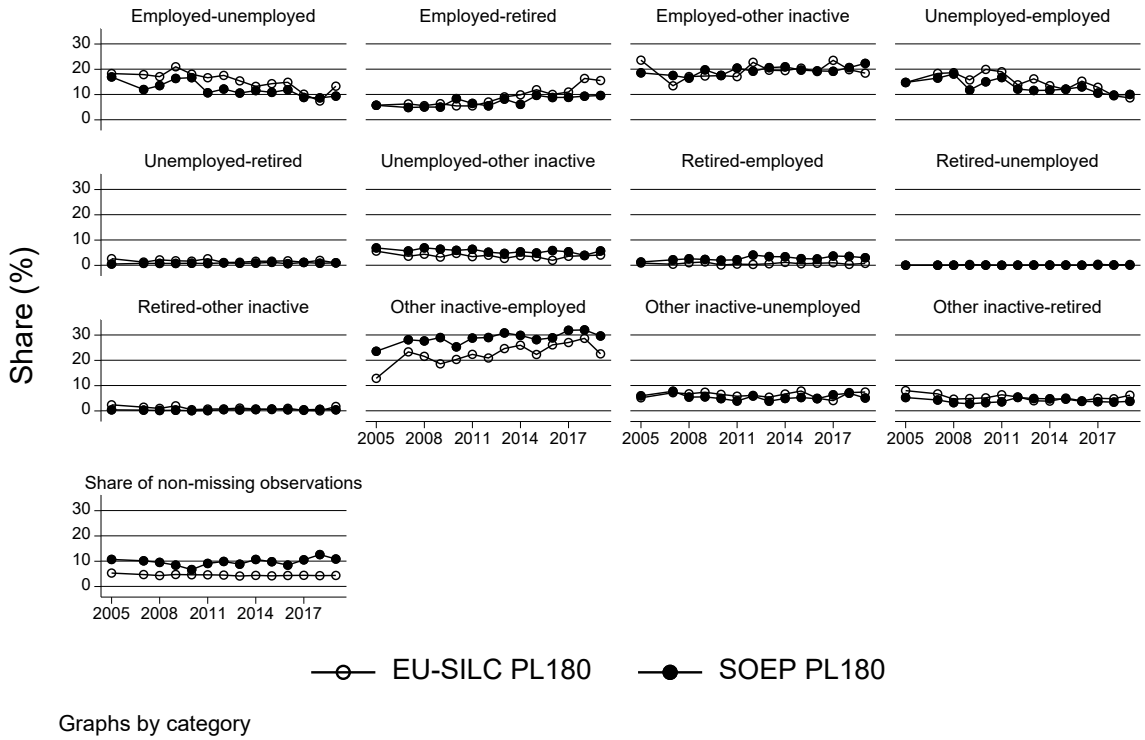
- Employee working full-time
- Employee working part-time
- Self-employed working full-time (including family worker)
- Self-employed working part-time (including family worker)

Other inactive

This category includes the corresponding categories from variables PL031:

- Pupil, student, further training, unpaid work experience
- Permanently disabled or/and unfit to work
- In compulsory military community or service
- Fulfilling domestic tasks and care responsibilities
- Other inactive person

Graphic Comparison EU-SILC - SOEP



Note: In 2006 the EU-SILC original data is missing, therefore the graph does not display a data point for neither the SOEP nor for the EU-SILC original data. However, the EU-SILC-like panel variable PL180 is filled for 2006.

PL190: When began first regular job

LABOUR INFORMATION (Activity history)
Reference period: working life
Unit: all current household members

Values

EU-SILC (original)	EU-SILC-like panel based on SOEP
8 – 65 age	8 – 65 age

Flags

EU-SILC (original)		EU-SILC-like panel based on SOEP	
1	filled	1	filled
-1	missing	-1	missing
-2	not applicable (person never worked)	-2	not applicable (person never worked)
-3	not selected respondent	-3	not selected respondent

EU-SILC Codebook Description

Overview
Dynamic analysis of the employment situation requires measures extending over time. This requires measures that are more stable and more directly enumerated than the conventional labor force survey measures defined with reference to a short reference period, such as one week. EU-SILC follows the concept of self-declared or main activity status. A selected subset of items is to be included in EU-SILC which would allow to obtain an overview of the person's total (lifetime) work experience and of their recent unemployment experience.
The activity history items are confined to the longitudinal component of EU-SILC. Some of the items of information will need to be collected only once of each person in the longitudinal component: such as the item on when the person started their first regular job, and the number of years since that time spent at work.

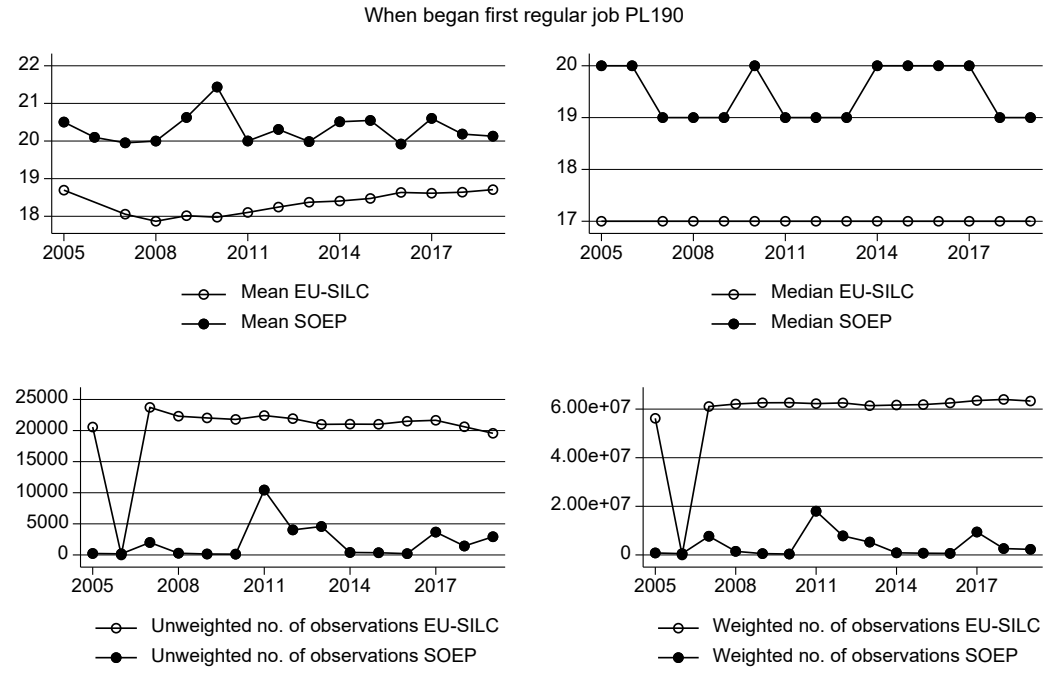
Age Started First Regular Job
It is designed to permit the calculation of the total potential time the person could have spent in the labor force. It is the age at which the person began their first regular job.
Vacation jobs taken by students, from which they return to studies or to other non-work situations are disregarded, as well as any other casual job undertaken from time to time. Part-time jobs the person may have engaged in while still in school or university are not included. But if the person works or worked in a formal regular work, during his/her studies, this work should be considered.

Normally, the job considered should be the first one which lasted for at least 6 months, unless it was terminated by a period of unemployment or by another job.

Comparability of clone variable to EU-SILC original

The SOEP has no guidelines with regard to the range of the data. In order to make the SOEP variable comparable, values > 65 were set to 65 and values < 8 were set to 8.

Graphic Comparison EU-SILC - SOEP



PL200: Number of years spent in paid work

LABOUR INFORMATION (Activity history)
Reference period: working life
Unit: selected respondent (where applies) or all current household members

Values

EU-SILC (original)	EU-SILC-like panel based on SOEP
0 – 65 number of years	0 – 65 number of years

Flags

EU-SILC (original)		EU-SILC-like panel based on SOEP	
1	filled	1	filled
-1	missing	-1	missing
-2	not applicable (person never worked)	-2	not applicable (person never worked)
-3	not selected respondent		

EU-SILC Codebook Description

This indicator provides a summary measure of the labor force experience of the individual. The number of years (since starting the first regular job) that the person has spent at work whether as an employee or as 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 economical reasons, the related period is to be taken into account in the computation of 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 him/herself as working. If this person considers him/herself as retired, then the computed number of years spent in paid work stops with the retirement of the person.

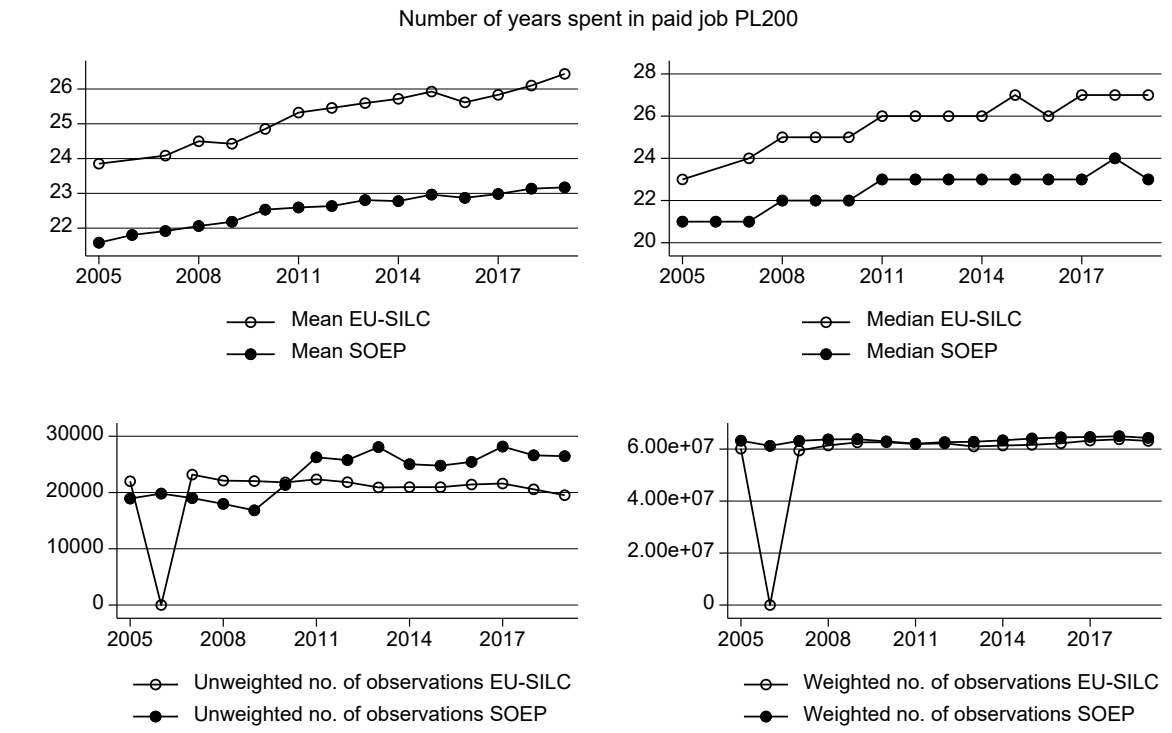
Comparability of clone variable to EU-SILC original

The EU-SILC-like panel variable reflects the sum of

1) The total length of full-time employment in the respondent's career up to the point of the interview in a given year.
2) The total length of part-time employment in the respondent's career up to the point of the interview in a given year.

The SOEP has no guidelines with regard to the range of the data. In order to make the SOEP variable comparable, values > 65 were set to 65.

Graphic Comparison EU-SILC - SOEP



Note: EU-SILC does not provide any data for the year 2006.

PL210 [A – L]: Main activity on [January – December]

LABOUR INFORMATION (Calendar of activities)
Reference period: income reference period
Unit: all current household members

Values

EU-SILC (original)	EU-SILC-like panel based on SOEP
1 Employee (full-time)	1 Employee (full-time)
2 Employee (part-time)	2 Employee (part-time)
3 Self-employed (full-time)	*3 Category not filled*
4 Self-employed (part-time)	*4 Category not filled*
5 Unemployed	5 Unemployed
6 Retired	6 Retired
7 Student	7 Student
8 Other inactive	8 Other inactive
9 Compulsory military or community service	9 In compulsory military or community service

Flags

EU-SILC (original)	EU-SILC-like panel based on SOEP
1 filled	1 filled
-1 missing	-1 missing
-3 not selected respondent	

EU-SILC Codebook Description

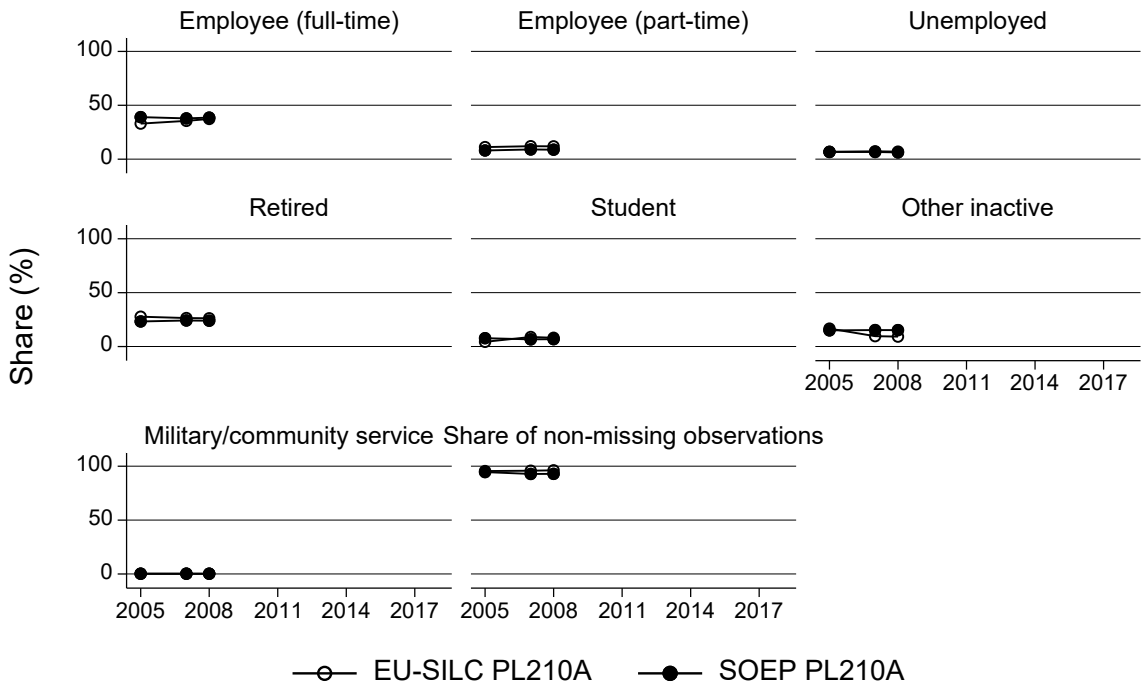
The status is self-defined and the same definitions as for variable PL030/PL031 apply (see PL030/PL031 for definitions and explanations). In particular, if the person combines different part-time jobs as employee leading to an equivalent full-time work, the person should consider his/herself as employee working full-time (code 1 should be ticked for the month).

If more than one type of activities 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 2 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 will select one on the basis of self-assessment. The criterion of most time spent may be useful where applicable.

See also PL040

Graphic Comparison EU-SILC - SOEP



Note: Graphical example for PL210A (January).

PL211 [A – L]: Main activity on [January – December]

LABOUR INFORMATION (Calendar of activities)
Reference period: income reference period
Unit: all current household members

Values

EU-SILC (original)	EU-SILC-like panel based on SOEP
1 Employee working full-time	1 Employee working full-time
2 Employee working part-time	2 Employee working part-time
3 Self-employed working full-time (including family worker)	*3 Category not filled*
4 Self-employed working part-time (including family worker)	*4 Category not filled*
5 Unemployed	5 Unemployed
6 Pupil, student, further training, unpaid work experience	6 Pupil, student, further training, unpaid work experience
7 In retirement or in early retirement or has given up business	7 In retirement or in early retirement or has given up business
8 Permanently disabled or/and unfit to Work	8 Permanently disabled or/and unfit to Work
9 In compulsory military community or service	9 In compulsory military community or service
10 Fulfilling domestic tasks and care responsibilities	10 Fulfilling domestic tasks and care responsibilities
11 Other inactive person	11 Other inactive person

EU-SILC Codebook Description

This variable replaces, from the 2009 operation onwards, the variables PL210 defined in the EU-SILC Regulation. The status is self-defined and the same definitions as for variable PL031 apply (see PL031 for definitions and explanations). In particular, if the person combines different part-time jobs as employee leading to an equivalent full-time work, the person should consider his/herself as employee working full-time (code 1 should be ticked for the month).

Comparability of clone variable to EU-SILC original

Employee working full-time

In accordance with the EU-SILC-like panel variable PL031, SOEP respondents with multiple part-time jobs are not considered as working full-time. Included are full-time working employees as well as individuals doing an apprenticeship or else an on-the-job training (or retraining).

The SOEP does not inquire information on maternity leave on a monthly basis. Therefore, it is left to the respondent to select themselves into a category that he or she considers as appropriate.

Employee working part-time

Comprises part-time working employees. Further included into this category are so-called "Mini-Jobs", “short-time work” as well as "1-Euro-Jobs".

Self-employed working full-time

Information not provided by SOEP.

Self-employed working part-time

Information not provided by SOEP.

Unemployed

Respondents who report to be officially unemployed. This stands in contrast with the EU-SILC definition which allows respondents to select themselves into this status based on their subjective views.

Pupil, student, further training, unpaid work experience

Unlike in variable PL030/31, this category only comprises individuals in school or in college. Respondents who are undertaking further training or an unpaid work experience are not included.

In retirement or in early retirement or has given up business

Unlike the EU-SILC-like panel definition for PL030/PL031, a person is considered to be retired in case he or she reports this status. Therefore, the retirement status of variable PL210 is independent from whether or not the respondent has reached any minimum standard retirement age.

Permanently disabled or/and unfit to Work

Respondents who work in a sheltered workshop as well as people who are dependent on care and are therefore unable to work.

In compulsory military community or service

As defined in EU-SILC. It is worth noting that since 2011 military or community service is no longer compulsory in Germany.

Fulfilling domestic tasks and care responsibilities

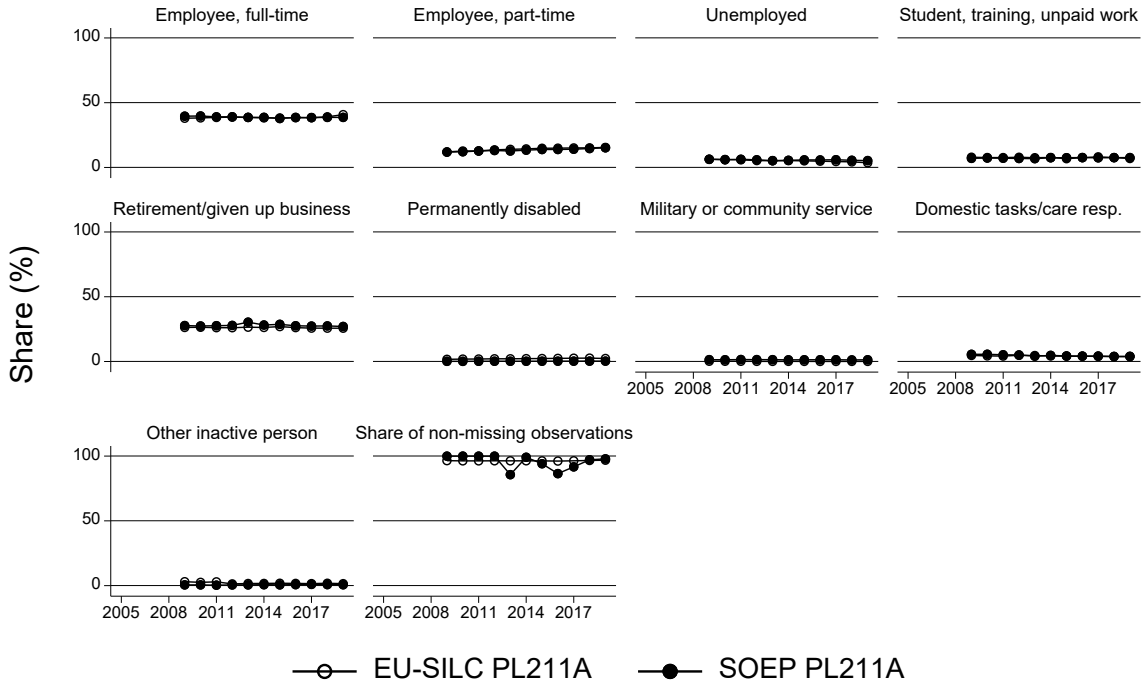
Respondents fulfilling full-time housework as well as individuals on paternal leave. EU-SILC requires people on full-time parental leave on the other hand should be treated as not

working. However, the SOEP does not distinguish between full-time and part-time paternal leave. Thus, all individuals on paternal leave are selected into this category.

Other inactive

This category includes respondents for whom none of the previous categories applies and who report not to be employed.

Graphic Comparison EU-SILC - SOEP



Note: Graphical example for PL211A (January)

PY010G/PY010N: Employee cash or near cash income

INCOME (Gross personal income, total and components at personal level)
Reference period: income reference period
Unit: all current household members

Values

EU-SILC (original)		EU-SILC-like panel based on SOEP	
1 - 999999.99	benefits	*1 – […]*	*benefits*
-999999.99 - -1	losses		*no losses available*
0	no income	0	no income

Flags

EU-SILC (original)	EU-SILC-like panel based on SOEP
See chapter 'Income flags'	*See chapter 'Income flags'*

EU-SILC Codebook Description

Gross means that neither taxes nor social contributions have been deducted at source. If the gross value is a conversion from the net, the corresponding net variables should be filled also. If both - net and gross – values are collected, both should be recorded.

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

- Gross employee cash or near cash income (PY010G)
- Gross non-cash employee income (PY020G)
- Employers' social insurance contributions (PY030G)

Gross employee cash or near cash income (PY010G)
It 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 or work done in main and any secondary or casual job(s);
- Remuneration for time not worked (e.g. holiday payments);
- Enhanced rates of pay for overtime;
- Fees paid to directors of incorporated enterprises
- Piece rate payments
- Payments for fostering children
- Commissions, tips and gratuities
- Supplementary payments (e.g. thirteenth month payment)
- Profit sharing and bonuses paid in cash
- Additional payments based on productivity
- Allowances paid for working in remote locations (regarded as part of the conditions of the job)
- Allowances for transport to or from work
- Additional payments made by employers to their employees or former employees and other eligible persons to supplement the sick, disability, maternity leave or survivor's pay entitlement from social insurance schemes, where such payments cannot be separately and clearly identified as social benefits.
- Payments made by employers to an employee in lieu of wages and salaries through a social insurance scheme when unable to work through sickness, disability or maternity leave where such payment cannot be separately and clearly identified as social benefits.

It excludes:

- Reimbursements made by an employer for work-related expenses (e.g. business travel)
- Severance and termination pay to compensate employees for employment ending before the employee has reached the normal retirement age for that job and redundancy payments (they are included under 'unemployment benefits' (PY090G))
- Allowances for purely work-related expenses such as those for travel and subsistence or for protective clothes
- Lump sum payments at the normal retirement date (included under 'old age benefits' (PY100G))
- Union strike pay.

Note

Family allowance for marriage should be included in PY010. The employers social insurance contributions are excluded

Payments for fostering children: It refers to the amount of money that the government or 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'.

Cash housing allowances paid by employer should be included in PY010.

Net employee cash or near cash income (PY010N)

The net income component corresponds to the gross income components but the tax at source, the social insurance contributions or both are deducted.

Comparability of clone variable to EU-SILC original

The EU-SILC-like panel variable PY010G has no upper income limit. As the EU-SILC household income variables (see H-File) are based on the EU-SILC individual income variables (P-File), no deductive imputation in order to adjust the EU-SILC-like panel variable PY010G to EU-SILC guidelines with regard to the data range was conducted. Thus, the EU-SILC-like panel household income variables (H-File) are aggregate values with no limitations due to top-coding in their P-File components. If necessary, the user may undertake the deductive imputation on the P-File clone income variables herself.

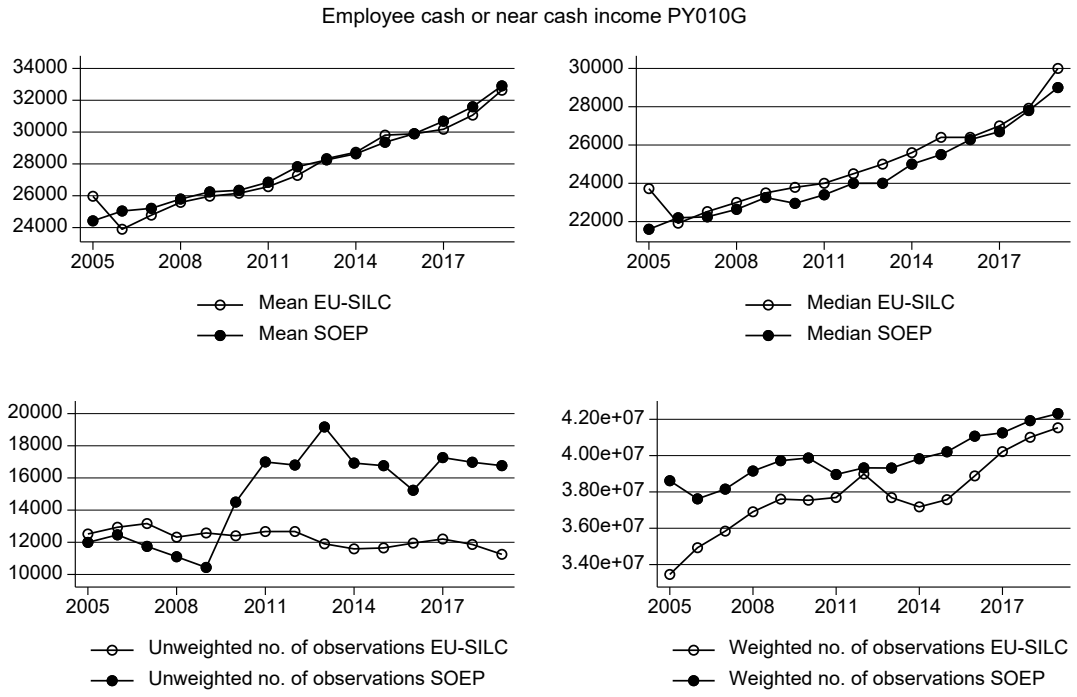
The EU-SILC-like panel variable is the sum of income from primary job, secondary job, 13th month pay, 14th month pay, Christmas bonus pay, holiday bonus pay, miscellaneous bonus pay, profit-sharing income. Since 2006 commuting expenses or travel grants are also considered. As the SOEP questionnaire does not distinguish between travel expenses and allowances to cover use of local public transit, travel grants are included in the PY010G clone variable. This stands in contrast to the EU-SILC definition, which excludes travel grants which are not dedicated to the use of local public transportation.

In accordance with EU-SILC, the EU-SILC-like panel variable excludes allowances paid to handicapped people who work in a sheltered workshop. These incomes are included in PY130G "Disability benefits".

Consequently, the EU-SILC-like panel variable differs to EU-SILC to the extent that travel grants not dedicated to the use of local public transportation are included.

The Net employee cash or near cash income (PY010N) cannot be provided by the SOEP due to a lack of information.

Graphic Comparison EU-SILC - SOEP



PY021G/PY021N: Company Car (missing)

INCOME (Gross personal income, total and components at personal level)
Reference period: income reference period
Unit: all current household members

Values

EU-SILC (original)		EU-SILC-like panel based on SOEP
1 - 999999.99	income (national currency)	*missing*
0	no income	

Flags

EU-SILC (original)	EU-SILC-like panel based on SOEP
See chapter 'Income flags' additional value allowed for both cross-sectional and longitudinal component: -4 amount included in another component additional value allowed only for longitudinal component: -2 missing because the variable was not mandatory at that time	*missing*

PY020G/PY020N: Non-Cash employee income (missing)

INCOME (Gross personal income, total and components at personal level)
Reference period: income reference period
Unit: all current household members

Values

INCOME (Gross personal income, total and components at personal level)
Reference period: income reference period
Unit: all current household members

Values

EU-SILC (original)	EU-SILC-like panel based on SOEP
1 - 999999.99 income (national currency) 0 no income	*missing*

Flags

EU-SILC (original)	EU-SILC-like panel based on SOEP
See chapter 'Income flags' additional value allowed for both cross-sectional and longitudinal component: -4 amount included in another component	*missing*

PY030G: Employer's social insurance contribution (missing)
PY031G: Optional employer's social insurance contributions (missing)

INCOME (Gross income component at household level)
Reference period: income reference period
Unit: all current household members

Values

EU-SILC (original)		EU-SILC-like panel based on SOEP
1 - 999999.99	amount (national currency)	*missing*
0	no contribution	

Flags

EU-SILC (original)		EU-SILC-like panel based on SOEP
1	no income	*missing*
1	income (variable is filled)	
-1	missing	
-5	not filled: variable of net (.....G) / gross (.....N) series is filled	

PY035G: Contributions to Individual Private Pension Plans (missing)

INCOME (Gross income component at household level)
Reference period: income reference period
Unit: all current household members

Values

EU-SILC (original)		EU-SILC-like panel based on SOEP
1 - 999999.99	amount (national currency)	*missing*
0	no contribution	

Flags

EU-SILC (original)		EU-SILC-like panel based on SOEP
0	no contribution	*missing*
1+	if variable is filled *to value **1** must be concatenated the Imputation factor (if)*	
-1	missing (As missing values are Imputed this code is only acceptable If no imputation is possible)	
-5	not filled: variable of the net/gross series is filled	

PY050G: Cash benefits or losses from self-employment

INCOME (Gross personal income, total and components at personal level)
Reference period: income reference period
Unit: all current household members

Values

EU-SILC (original)		EU-SILC-like panel based on SOEP	
1 - 999999.99	benefits	*1 – […]*	*benefits*
-999999.99 - -1	losses		*no losses available*
0	no income	0	no income

Flags

EU-SILC (original)	EU-SILC-like panel based on SOEP
See chapter 'Income flags'	*See chapter 'Income flags'*

EU-SILC Codebook 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 make the operational decisions affecting the enterprise, or delegate such decisions while retaining responsibility for the welfare of the enterprise. (In this context "enterprise" includes one-person operations). The remuneration of hobbies shall be regarded as self-employment.
If the income collected or compiled correspond to a time period earlier than the reference period, basic adjustments shall be applied to update the data to the income reference period.

The self-employment income is broken down into:

- Gross cash benefits or losses from self-employment (including royalties) (PY050G)
- Value of goods produced for own consumption (HY170G)

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 excludes:

- Directors fees earned by owners of incorporated enterprises (which are included under 'Gross employee cash or near cash 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') (it is included under 'Interest, dividends, profits from capital investment in an unincorporated business' (HY090G));
- Rent from land and receipts from boarders or lodgers (which are included under 'Income from rental of a property or land' (HY040G)).
- Rentals from dwellings not included in the profit/loss of unincorporated enterprises (which are included under 'Income from rental of a property or land' (HY040G)).

Income from self-employment shall be calculated as

- Market output (gross revenue to turnover, including the value of goods produced by the enterprise but consumed by the self-employed person or his/her household)
- Plus market value of goods and services bought for the unincorporated enterprise but consumed by the entrepreneur and his/her household members
- Plus property income received in connection with financial and other assets belonging to the enterprise
- Minus intermediate consumption (raw material costs, costs of sales, distribution costs, maintenance costs, administrative expenses etc.)
- Minus compensation of employees (wages, salaries and social security contributions for employees)
- Minus taxes on production and import taxes
- Minus interest paid on business loans
- Minus rents paid on land and other non-produced tangible assets rented by the enterprise
- Minus consumption of fixed capital
- Plus subsidies

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

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

Net cash benefits or losses from self-employment (including royalties) (PY050N)
The net income component correspond to the gross income components but the tax at source, the social insurance contributions or both (if applicable) are deducted.

It has to be accepted that measurement of income from self-employment is one of the most difficult areas for income distribution analysis. However, the following strategies are recommended which may result in improved estimates:

- the categorization of 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.

Comparability of clone variable to EU-SILC original

In the SOEP questionnaire respondents are asked to provide the following information:

- the number of month that income from self-employment/freelance work was received
- the average gross amount per month

The SOEP calculates income from self-employment as the product of the number of months that income was received in the previous year and the average amount per month. If the information about the number of months is missing, the sample mean of that variable has been assigned. Further, this variable does not include any losses, only cash income is considered.

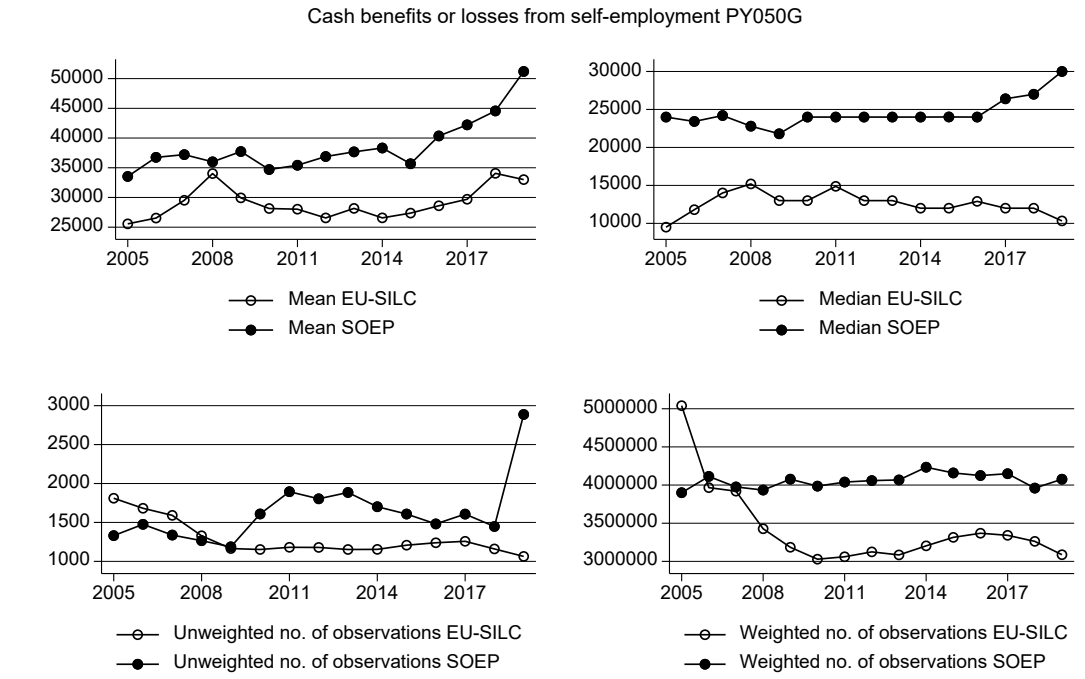
The EU-SILC-like panel variable PY050G has no upper income limit. As the EU-SILC household income variables (see H-File) are based on the EU-SILC individual income variables (P-File), no deductive imputation in order to adjust the EU-SILC-like panel variable PY050G to EU-SILC guidelines with regard to the data range was conducted. Thus, the EU-SILC-like panel household income variables (H-File) are aggregate values with no limitations due to top-coding in their P-File components. If necessary, the user may undertake the deductive imputation on the P-File clone income variables herself.

The SOEP provides no definition w.r.t the nature of the self-employment nor does its questionnaire further define what types of income from self-employment should be included in the gross amounts. Therefore, there are several potential sources of deviations from the EU-SILC definition which might limit comparability. The following examples indicate the potential bias:

- in case monthly income from self-employment varies over time, errors from the respondent's estimation of the average monthly income might occur
- as information on the *value of goods produced for own consumption* (which would need to be included in variable HY170G) is not inquired separately by SOEP, these amounts might be included in the amount of income from self-employment and thereby cause an upward bias in the EU-SILC-like panel variable PY050G
- losses from self-employment are excluded which may lead to an upward bias

The German EU-SILC questionnaire provides respondents with the following definition on self-employment: “Self-employment includes freelancing activities, conducting trade and activities as a farmer.” In order to inquire the amount of income individuals are asked to provide gross amounts of income and/or losses by using their tax balance sheets or company balance sheets. It is further specified that in case of multiple companies, losses should be set off with gains.

Graphic Comparison EU-SILC - SOEP



PY080G/PY080N: Pension from individual private plans

INCOME (Gross personal income, total and components at personal level)
Reference period: income reference period
Unit: all current household members

Values

EU-SILC (original)		EU-SILC-like panel based on SOEP	
1 - 999999.99	income (national currency)	1 - 999999.99	income (national currency)
0	no income	0	no income

Flags

EU-SILC (original)	EU-SILC-like panel based on SOEP
See chapter 'Income flags'	*See chapter 'Income flags'*

EU-SILC Codebook Description

Gross Regular pensions from individual private plans (other than those covered under ESSPROS) (PY080G)

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

It includes:

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

It excludes:

- Pensions from mandatory government schemes.
- Pensions from mandatory employer-based schemes

Net Regular pensions from individual private plans (other than those covered under ESSPROS) (PY080N)

The net income component correspond to the gross income components but the tax at source, the social insurance contributions or both (if applicable) are deducted.

Contributions to individual pension plans (PY035G)/ (PY035N) should not be deducted from the total household disposable income.

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). Inclusion of PY080 in HY020, HY022 and HY023 should be implemented by countries from the 2011 operation onwards.

Comparability of clone variable to EU-SILC original

The EU-SILC-like panel variable includes the following components:

1) Private pensions

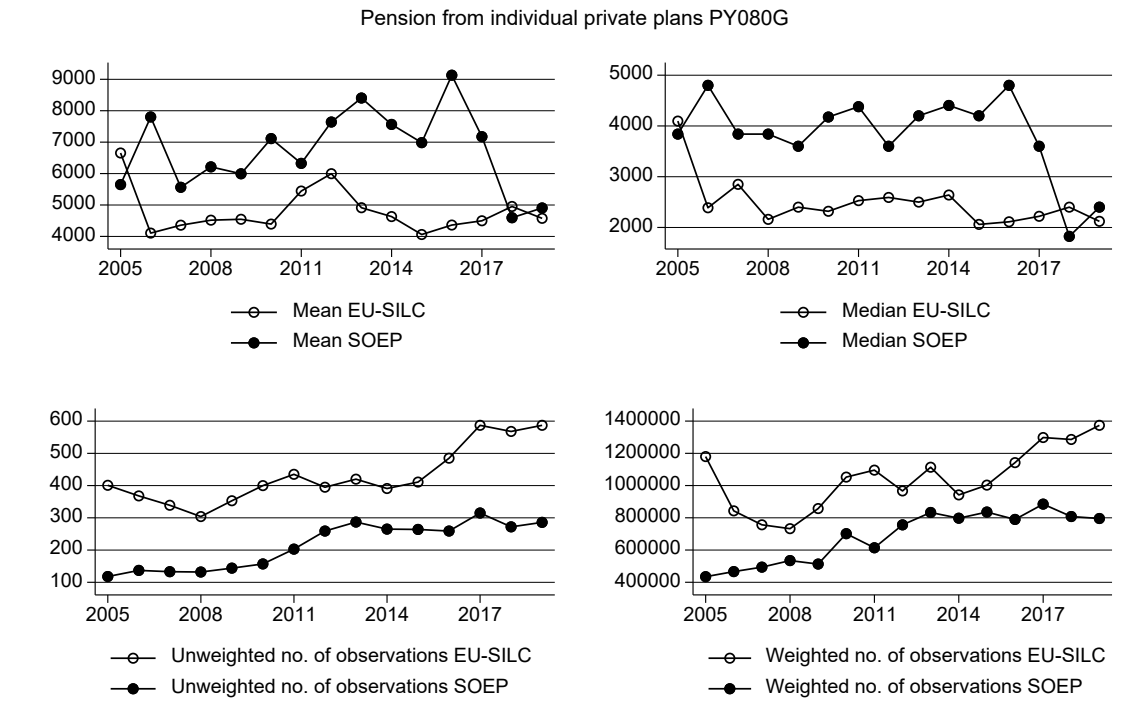
This variable represents income from private pension of individuals in the household 18 years of age and older. Income from private pension is the product of the number of months that income was received in the previous year and the average amount per month as stated in the questionnaire. If the information about the number of months is missing, the sample mean of that variable has been assigned.
Until 2017, pensions from professional organizations (*berufsständische Versorgungswerke*) could not be separated from other pension types and is included in the EU-SILC-like panel variable. Since 2018, it is listed as a separate item and therefore included in old-age benefits PY100G.

2) Widows and orphans private pension

This variable represents income from widows and orphans private pension of individuals in the household 18 years of age and older. Income from widows and orphans private pension is the product of the number of months that income was received in the previous year and the average amount per month. If the information about the number of months is missing, the sample mean of that variable has been assigned.

The drop of the EU-SILC-like panel variable since 2017 is explained by the introduction of a new question asking specifically for liberal profession pensions. Most likely, respondent categorized liberal professions as private pensions until 2017 so that mean and median private pensions of the EU-SILC-like panel variable are higher than the cross-sectional EU-SILC variable. The new possibility to list liberal profession pensions separately closed the gap between EU-SILC-like panel variable and original, cross-sectional EU-SILC.

Graphic Comparison EU-SILC - SOEP



PY090G/PY090N: Unemployment benefits
PY100G/PY100N: Old-age benefits
PY110G/PY110N: Survivor' benefits
PY120G/PY120N: Sickness benefits
PY130G/PY130N: Disability benefits
PY140G/PY140N: Education-related allowances

INCOME (Gross personal income, total and components at personal level)
Reference period: income reference period
Unit: all current household members

Values

EU-SILC (original)		EU-SILC-like panel based on SOEP	
1 - 999999.99	income (national currency)	1 - 999999.99	income (national currency)
0	no income	0	no income

Flags

EU-SILC (original)	EU-SILC-like panel based on SOEP
See chapter 'Income flags'	*See chapter 'Income flags'*

EU-SILC Codebook Description

Social benefits

Social benefits are defined as current transfers received during the income reference period by households intended to relieve them from the financial burden of a number of risk or needs, made through collectively organized schemes, or outside such schemes by government units and NPISHs.

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

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

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

The Social benefits collected at individual level are the following:

- Unemployment benefits (PY090G)/ (PY090N)
- Old-age benefits (PY100G)/ (PY100N)

- Survivor' benefits (PY110G)/ (PY110N)
- Sickness benefits (PY120G/PY120N)
- Disability benefits (PY130G/PY130N)
- Education related allowances (PY140G/PY140N)

Social benefits exclude:

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

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 labor market; compensate for the loss of earnings due to partial unemployment; replace in whole or in part income lost by an older worker who retires from gainful employment before the legal retirement age because of job reductions for economic reasons; contribute to the cost of training or re-training people looking for employment; or help unemployed persons meet the cost of travelling or relocating to obtain employment;

It includes:

- Full unemployment benefits: benefits compensating for loss of earnings where a person is capable of working and available for work but is unable to find suitable employment, including persons who had not previously been employed.
- Partial unemployment benefits: benefits compensating for the loss of wages or salary due to formal short-time working arrangements, and/or intermittent work schedules, irrespective of their cause (business recession or slow-down, breakdown of equipment, climatic conditions, accidents and so on), and where the employer/employee relationship continues.
- Early retirement for labor 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 labor 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 excludes:

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

Comparability of clone variable to EU-SILC original

The SOEP has no guidelines with regard to the range of the data. In order to make the SOEP variable comparable, values > 999999.99 were set to 999999.99 (deductive imputation). *(For details on components see: Grabka, 2014).)*

PY090G is the sum of the following components:

- unemployment benefit ("Arbeitslosengeld")

Income from unemployment benefit is the product of the number of months that income was received in the previous year and the average amount per month. If the information about the number of months is missing, the sample mean of that variable has been assigned. In case of partial unit-non responding households this information has been imputed.

- unemployment assistance ("Arbeitslosenhilfe")

Income from unemployment assistance is the product of the number of months that income was received in the previous year and the average amount per month. If the information about the number of months is missing, the sample mean of that variable has been assigned. Since 2006 this information is no longer relevant, given that unemployment assistance has been replaced by unemployment benefit II.

- subsistence allowance ("Unterhaltsgeld bei Fortbildung/Umschulung; Übergangsgeld")

Income from subsistence allowance is the product of the number of months that income was received in the previous year and the average amount per month. If the information about the number of months is missing, the sample mean of that variable has been assigned.

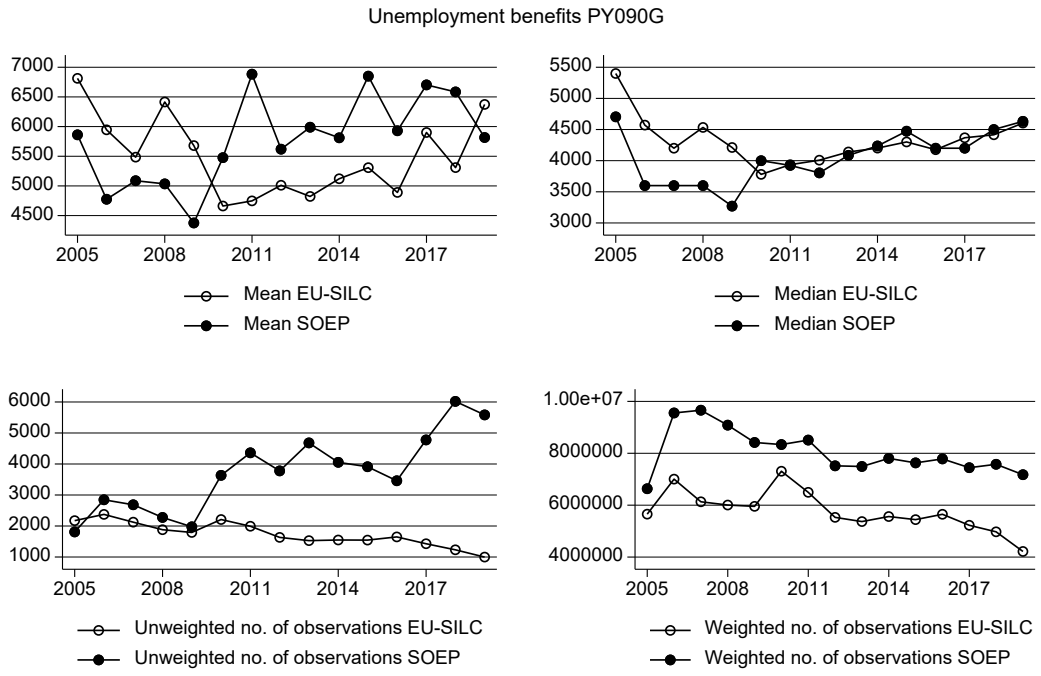
- unemployment benefit II ("Arbeitslosengeld II")

Unemployment benefit II is the product of the number of months that benefit was claimed in the previous year and the average amount per month. It was asked the first time in 2006. In the SOEP, this is a variable on household level. Therefore, the amount of the SOEP variable "unemployment benefit II has been divided by the number of adult household members in order to break it down on the personal level.

- Indemnity payments

This variable represents income from indemnity payments of individuals in the household 18 years of age and older. This component is based on a SOEP variable which by construction includes values from 0 to 999.999. It is worth noting that this component specifically leads to considerable variation of the mean of the EU-SILC-like panel variable for PY090G. In 2013, indemnity payments were not collected for the SOEP sub-sample M (Migration).

Graphic Comparison EU-SILC - SOEP



EU-SILC Codebook Description

Old-age benefits (PY100G)

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

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

It includes:

- Old age pensions: periodic payments intended to maintain the income of the beneficiary after retirement from gainful employment at the standard age or support the income of old persons
- Anticipated old age pensions: periodic payments intended to maintain the income of beneficiaries who retire before the standard age as defined in the relevant scheme or in the scheme of reference. This may occur with or without a reduction of the normal pension.
- Partial retirement pensions: periodic payment of a portion of the full retirement pension to older workers who continue to work but reduce their working hours or whose income from a professional activity is below a defined ceiling.
- Care allowances: benefit paid to old people who need frequent or constant assistance to help them meet the extra costs of attendance (other than medical care) when the benefit is not a reimbursement of certified expenditure.
- 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 excludes:

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

Comparability of clone variable to EU-SILC original

PY100G is the sum of the following components:

1) Statutory pension insurance

Income from statutory pension insurance is the product of the number of months that income was received in the previous year and the average amount per month. If the information about the number of months is missing, the sample mean of that variable has been assigned. In case of partial unit-non responding households this information has been imputed. For details see: Grabka (2014). This component is included in PY100G for respondents aged 60 or over. For respondents below this age, the amount of statutory pension insurance is included in PY130G ("Disability Benefits").

2) Civil servant pension

Income from civil servant pension is the product of the number of months that income was received in the previous year and the average amount per month. If the information about the number of months is missing, the sample mean of that variable has been assigned.

3) Company pension

Income from company pension is the product of the number of months that income was received in the previous year and the average amount per month. If the information about the number of months is missing, the sample mean of that variable has been assigned. This component is included in PY100G for respondents aged 60 or over. For respondents below this age, the amount of statutory pension insurance is included in PY130G ("Disability Benefits").

4) Supplementary benefits for civil servants

Income from supplementary benefits for civil servants is the product of the number of months, as stated in the questionnaire, that income was received in the previous year and the average amount per month. If the information about the number of months is missing, the sample mean of that variable has been assigned.

5) Other pension

This variable represents income from other pension of individuals in the household 18 years of age and older. Income from other pension is the product of the number of months that income was received in the previous year and the average amount per month. If the information about the number of months is missing, the sample mean of that variable has been assigned.

6) Statutory accident insurance

Income from statutory accident insurance pension is the product of the number of months that income was received in the previous year and the average amount per month. If the information about the number of months is missing, the sample mean of that variable has been assigned. This component is only included for respondents aged 65 or over. For respondents below this age, this component is included in PY130G ("Disability Benefits").

7) War victim pension

Income from war victim pension is the product of the number of months that income was received in the previous year and the average amount per month. If the information about the number of months is missing, the sample mean of that variable has been assigned. This component is only included for respondents aged 65 or over. For respondents below this age, this component is I included in PY130G ("Disability Benefits").

8) Nursing allowances

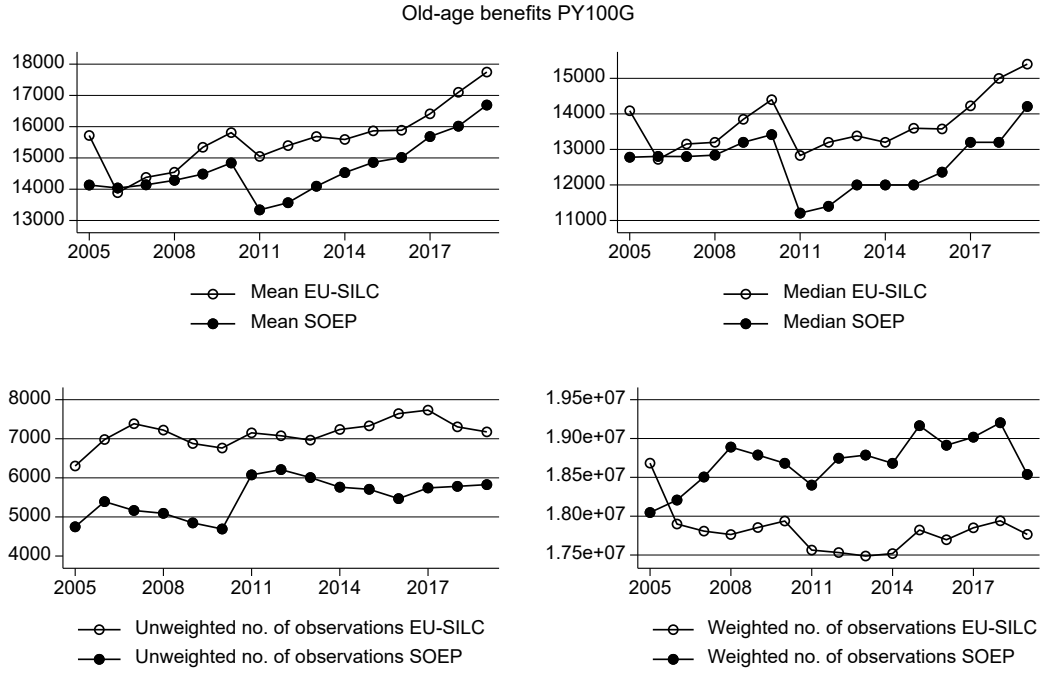
Nursing allowances is the product of the number of months that benefit was claimed in the previous year and the average amount per month. This component is only included for respondents aged 65 or over. For respondents below this age, this component is I included in PY130G ("Disability Benefits").

9) Social assistance for elderly

Social assistance for elderly is the product of the number of months that benefit was claimed in the previous year and the average amount per month.

Until 2010, survivors' benefits (PY110G) for individuals aged 65 or over are included in Old-age benefits (PY100G) such that there is a drop in the data in 2011.

Graphic Comparison EU-SILC - SOEP



EU-SILC Codebook Description

Survivor's benefits (PY110G)

Survivors' benefits refer to benefits that provide a temporary or permanent income to people below 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. 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:

- Survivor's 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 excludes:

- Family allowances for dependent children (These benefits are included under Family/children related allowance (HY050G)).
- Funeral expenses
- Additional payments made by employers to other eligible persons to supplement the survivors' benefits pay entitlement from a social insurance scheme, where such payments cannot be separately and clearly identified as social benefits (those payments are included under 'gross employee cash or near cash income' (PY010G)).

Note: periodic payments to people whose entitlement derives from their relationship with a deceased person during a war are included in PY110. Survivor's benefits paid after the standard retirement age are included under 'Old age benefits'

Comparability of clone variable to EU-SILC original

Until 2010, survivors' benefits for individuals aged 65 or over were included in PY100G “Old-age benefits”. Since 2011 the following components are included in PY110G regardless of age.

- Widows’ statutory pension insurance

Income from widows’ and orphans’ statutory pension insurance is the product of the number of months that income was received in the previous year and the average amount per month. If the information about the number of months is missing, the sample mean of that variable has been assigned.

- Widow’s war victim pension

Income from widows and orphans war victim pension is the product of the number of months that income was received in the previous year and the average amount per month. If the information about the number of months is missing, the sample mean of that variable has been assigned.

- Widow’s civil servant pension

Income from widows and orphans civil servant pension is the product of the number of months that income was received in the previous year and the average amount per month. If the information about the number of months is missing, the sample mean of that variable has been assigned.

- Widow’s statutory accident insurance

Income from widows and orphans statutory accident insurance pension is the product of the number of months that income was received in the previous year and the average amount per month. If the information about the number of months is missing, the sample mean of that variable has been assigned.

- Widow’s supplementary benefits for civil servants

Income from widows and orphans supplementary benefits for civil servants is the product of the number of months that income was received in the previous year and the average amount per month. If the information about the number of months is missing, the sample mean of that variable has been assigned.

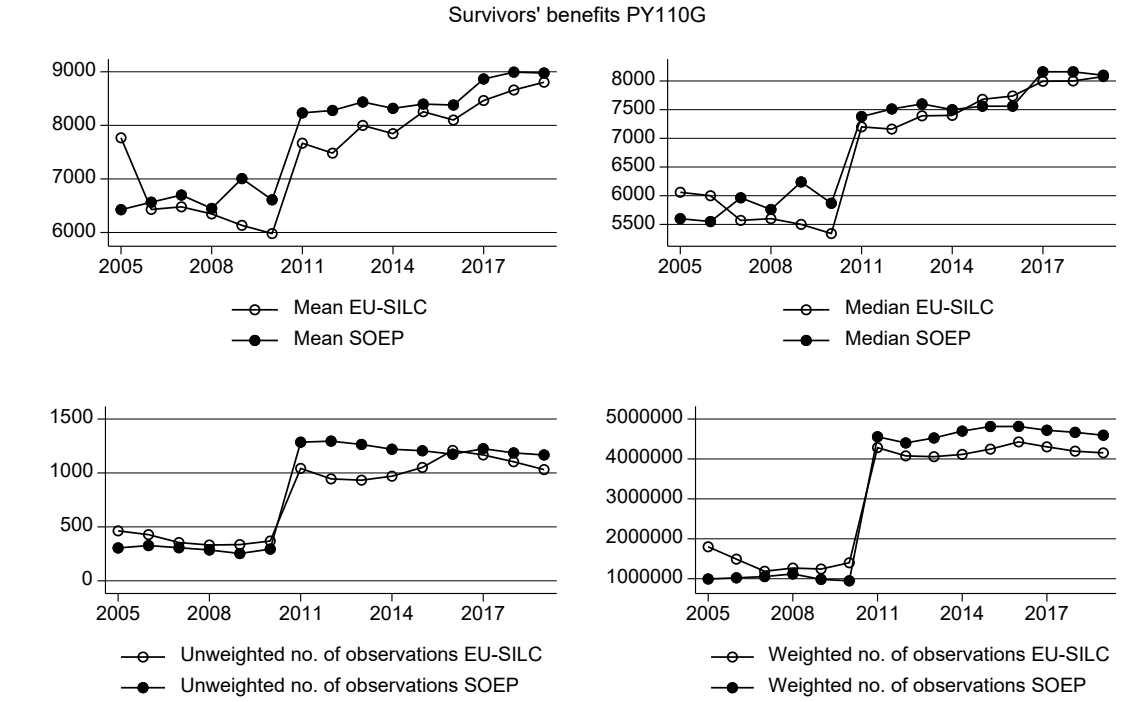
- Widow’s company pension

Income from widows and orphans company pension is the product of the number of months that income was received in the previous year and the average amount per month. If the information about the number of months is missing, the sample mean of that variable has been assigned.

- Other widows or orphans pension

This variable represents income from other widows or orphans pension of individuals in the household 18 years of age and older. Income from other widows or orphans pension is the product of the number of months that income was received in the previous year and the average amount per month. If the information about the number of months is missing, the sample mean of that variable has been assigned.

Graphic Comparison EU-SILC - SOEP



EU-SILC Codebook Description

Sickness benefits (PY120G) (missing)

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

Sickness benefits include:

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

- Paid leave in case of sickness or injury of a dependent child.

- Other cash benefits: miscellaneous payments made to protected people in connection with sickness or injury.
- It excludes:

- Cash benefits that replace loss of earnings during temporary inability to work in 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 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 through 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 for 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' (PY 010G)).

EU-SILC Codebook Description

Disability benefits (PY130G)

Disability benefits refer to benefits that provide an income to persons below standard retirement age whose ability to work and earn is impaired beyond a minimum level laid down by legislation by a physical or mental disability. Disability is the full or partial inability to engage in economic activity or to lead a normal life due to a physical or mental impairment that is likely to be either permanent or to persist beyond a minimum prescribed period.

It includes:

- Disability Pension: periodic payment intended to maintain or support the income of someone below standard retirement age who suffers from a disability which impairs his or her ability to work or earn beyond a minimum level laid down by legislation
- Early retirement in case 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 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)).
- Family allowances paid to recipients of disability benefits (these benefits are included under 'Family/children related allowances' (HY050G)).
- Benefits paid to the surviving dependents of disabled people, such as pensions (these benefits are included under 'Survivors benefits' (P Y110G)).
- Benefits that are a reimbursement of certified expenditure.
- Disability cash benefits paid after the standard retirement age (these benefits are included under 'Old age benefits' (PY100G)).
- Payments made by employers to an employee or former employee in lieu of wages and salaries through a social insurance scheme when unable to work through disability where such payment cannot be separately and clearly identified as social benefits (these payments are included under 'gross employee cash or near cash 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 employee cash or near cash income' (PY010G)).

Note: periodic payment intended to maintain or support the income of someone below standard retirement age who suffers from a disability got during a 'war' are included under PY130. Disability cash benefits paid after the standard retirement age are included in PY100G.

Comparability of clone variable to EU-SILC original

- 1) Statutory pension insurance

Income from statutory pension insurance is the product of the number of months that income was received in the previous year and the average amount per month. If the information about the number of months is missing, the sample mean of that variable has been assigned. In case of partial unit-non responding households this information has been imputed. This component is only included for respondents below the age of 60. For respondents aged 60 and over, this component is included in PY100G ("Old-age benefits"). It is assumed that respondents aged 60 and over are retired due to their age whereas people below the age of 60 retired for reasons related to health issues and therefore qualify as disabled.

- 2) Company pension

Income from company pension is the product of the number of months that income was received in the previous year and the average amount per month. If the information about the number of months is missing, the sample mean of that variable has been assigned. This component is only included for respondents below the age of 60. For respondents aged 60 and over, this component is included in PY100G ("Old-age benefits"). It is assumed that respondents aged 60 and over are retired due to their age whereas people below the age of 60 retired for reasons related to health issues and therefore qualify as disabled.

- 3) War victim pension

Income from war victim pension is the product of the number of months that income was received in the previous year and the average amount per month. If the information about the number of months is missing, the sample mean of that variable has been assigned. This component is only included for respondents below the age of 65. For respondents aged 65 and over, this component is I included in PY100G ("Old-age benefits"). This is consistent with EU-SILC regulation which states that "periodic payment intended to maintain or support the income of someone below standard retirement age who suffers from a disability got during a 'war' are included under PY130. Disability cash benefits paid after the standard retirement age are included inPY100G."

- 4) Statutory accident insurance

Income from statutory accident insurance pension is the product of the number of months that income was received in the previous year and the average amount per month. If the information about the number of months is missing, the sample mean of that variable has been assigned. This component is only included for respondents below the age of 65. For respondents aged 65 and over, this component is I included in PY100G ("Old-age benefits"). This component is only included for respondents below the age of 65. For respondents aged 65 and over, this component is included in PY100G ("Old-age benefits"). The German standard retirement age of 65 serves as guideline for this differentiation between disability benefit and old-age benefit.

- 5) Nursing allowances

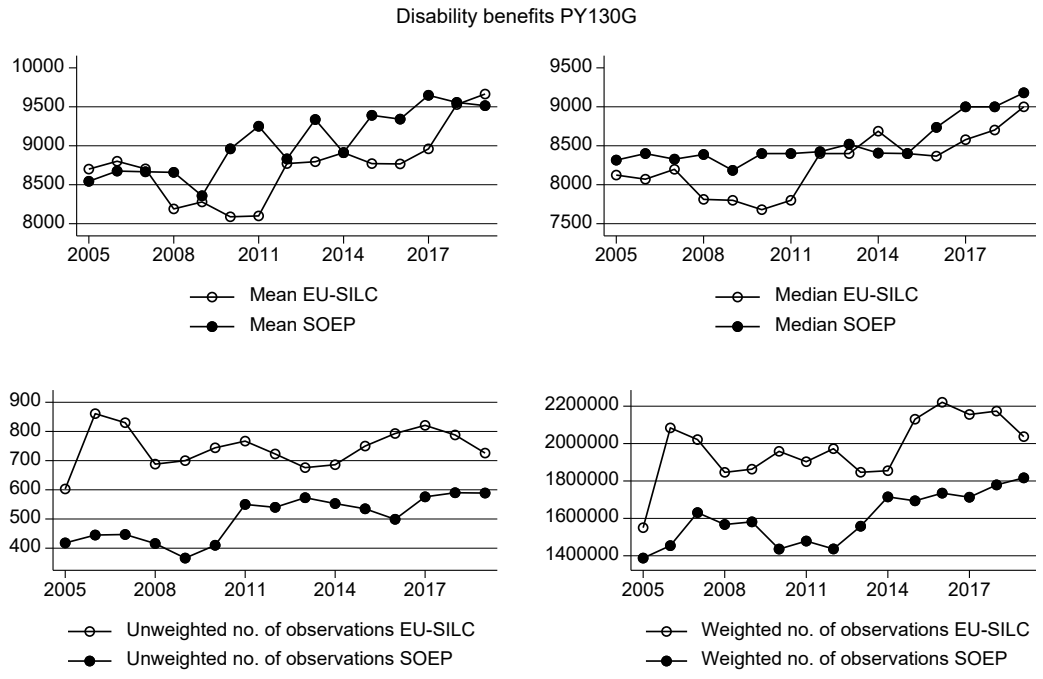
Nursing allowances is the product of the number of months that benefit was claimed in the previous year and the average amount per month. This component is only included for respondents below the age of 65. For respondents aged 65 and over, this component is I included in PY100G ("Old-age benefits"). This is consistent with EU-regulation which states that care allowances for disabled people below standard retirement age must be included.

- 5) Individual labor earnings if work in sheltered workshop

Employee cash or near cash income (gross) in case a respondent with a disability status reported working in a sheltered workshop in the respective income reference period.

Note that in contrast to the original German EU-SILC variable PY130G, the EU-SILC variable PY130G does not include benefits for the blind ("Blindengeld").

Graphic Comparison EU-SILC - SOEP



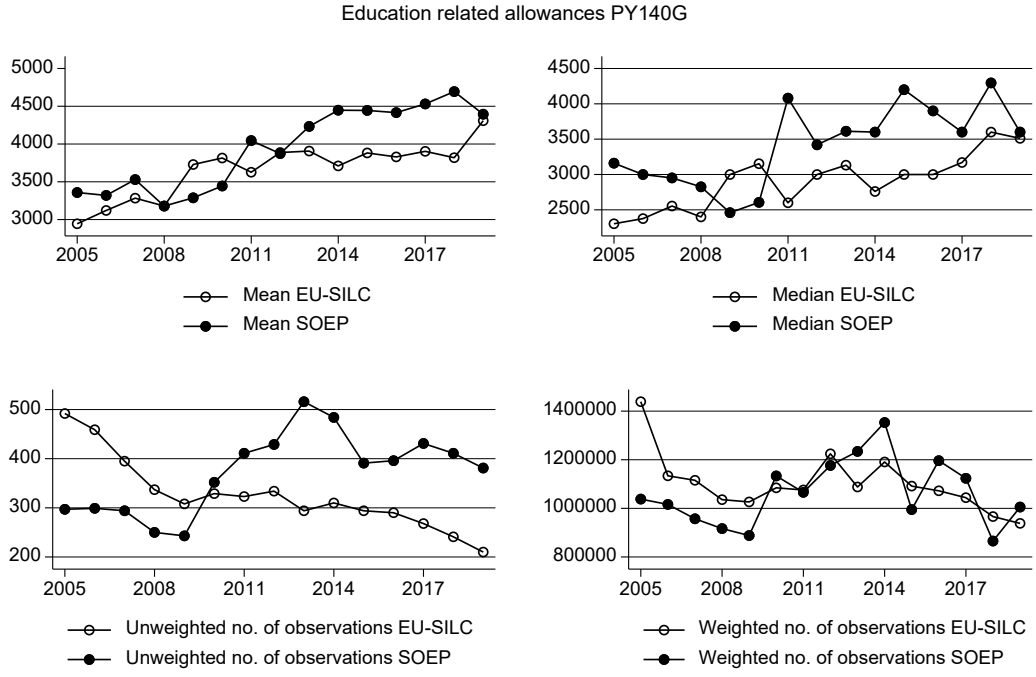
EU-SILC Codebook Description

Education-related allowances (PY140G)
Education related allowances refer to grants, scholarships and other education help received by students.

Comparability of clone variable to EU-SILC original

Income from student grants is the product of the number of months that income was received in the previous year and the average amount per month. If the information about the number of months is missing, the sample mean of that variable has been assigned.

Graphic Comparison EU-SILC - SOEP



PX020: Age ate the end of the income reference period

BASIC DATA (Demographic data)
Reference period: constant
Unit: all current household members with an interview

Values

EU-SILC (original)	EU-SILC-like panel based on SOEP
-1 - 80	*16 - 80*

EU-SILC Codebook Description

A household member coded "80" has 80 or over
A household member coded "-1" is born between the end of income reference period and the data collection

The end of income reference period may be:
[1]: end of previous calendar year
[2]: another fixed date (YY= year of the survey)
[3]: moving date; date of interview

Comparability of clone variable to EU-SILC original

The clone variable RX020 only includes household members with a personal interview.

In the clone data, the end of income reference period is:

[1]: end of previous calendar year

PX030: Household ID

BASIC DATA (Basic household data including degree of urbanisation)
Reference period: constant
Unit: household

Values

EU-SILC (original)	EU-SILC-like panel based on SOEP
PX030 = DB030	PX030 = DB030

8. Household Register (H-File)

HB010: Year of the survey

BASIC DATA (Basic household data)
Reference period: current
Unit: household

Values

EU-SILC (original)	EU-SILC-like panel based on SOEP
[Year] (4 digits)	[Year] (4 digits)

HB020: Country

BASIC DATA (Basic household data)
Reference period: constant
Unit: household

Values

EU-SILC (original)		EU-SILC-like panel based on SOEP	
BE	Belgique/Belgïe	DE	Deutschland
BG	Bulgaria		
CZ	Czech Republic		
DK	Denmark		
DE	Deutschland		
EE	Estonia		
IE	Ireland		
GR	Elláda		
ES	España		
FR	France		
IT	Italia		
CY	Cyprus		
LV	Latvia		
LT	Lithuania		
LU	Luxembourg		
HU	Hungary		
MT	Malta		
NL	Nederland		
AT	Österreich		
PL	Poland		
PT	Portugal		
RO	Romania		
SI	Slovenia		
SK	Slovak republic		
FI	Suomi		
SE	Sverige		
UK	United Kingdom		
CH	Switzerland		
HR	Croatia		
IS	Iceland		
NO	Norway		
TR	Turkey		

HB030: Household ID

BASIC DATA (Basic household data)
Cross-sectional and longitudinal
Reference period: constant
Unit: household
Mode of collection: frame or register or interviewer

Values

EU-SILC (original)	EU-SILC-like panel based on SOEP
ID number	*ID number*

HB040: Day of the household interview

BASIC DATA (Basic household data)
Reference period: current
Unit: household

Values

EU-SILC (original)	EU-SILC-like panel based on SOEP
1-31	1-31

Flags

EU-SILC (original)	EU-SILC-like panel based on SOEP
1 filled	1 filled
-1 missing	-1 missing

HB050: Month of the household interview

BASIC DATA (Basic household data)
Reference period: current
Unit: household

Values

EU-SILC (original)	EU-SILC-like panel based on SOEP
1-12 month	1-12 month

Flags

EU-SILC (original)	EU-SILC-like panel based on SOEP
1 filled	1 filled
-1 missing	-1 missing

HB060: Year of the household interview

BASIC DATA (Basic household data)
Reference period: current
Unit: household

Values

EU-SILC (original)	EU-SILC-like panel based on SOEP
Year (4 digits)	Year (4 digits)

Flags

EU-SILC (original)	EU-SILC-like panel based on SOEP
1 filled	1 filled

HB070: Person responding to household questionnaire

BASIC DATA (Basic household data)
Reference period: current
Unit: household

Values

EU-SILC (original)	EU-SILC-like panel based on SOEP
Personal ID	Personal ID

Flags

EU-SILC (original)	EU-SILC-like panel based on SOEP
1 filled	1 filled
-1 missing	-1 missing

EU-SILC Codebook Description

The household respondent is the person from whom household level information is obtained. Given that the household-level response is going to be attributed to all household members, it is essential that the information be collected from someone who can, in some sense, 'speak for' the household.

For instance, if the 'selected respondent' is the 1 6-year old son or daughter, this person is highly unlikely to be able to provide good quality information on such issues as the mortgage or rent payments, housing costs, income from family and other benefits.

The household respondent will be chosen according to the following priorities:

Priority (1): the person responsible for the accommodation

Priority (2): a household member aged 16 and over who is the best placed to give the information.

For the second and following waves of the longitudinal component of EU-SILC, the household respondent will be chosen according to the following list of priority:

Priority (1): the household respondent in the last wave

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

Priority (3): a 'non-sample person' aged 16 and over.

HB080: Person 1 responsible for the accommodation (missing)
HB090: Person 2 responsible for the accommodation (missing)

BASIC DATA (Basic household data)
Reference period: current
Unit: household

Values

EU-SILC (original)	EU-SILC-like panel based on SOEP
Personal ID	*missing*

Flags

EU-SILC (original)	EU-SILC-like panel based on SOEP
1 filled -1 missing -2 only HB090: not applicable (no second responsible)	*-1 missing*

EU-SILC Codebook Description

The person responsible for the accommodation is the person owning or renting the accommodation. If the accommodation is provided free, the person to whom the accommodation is provided is the responsible person.

If two persons share responsibility for the accommodation, the ID of the oldest is registered in HB080 and the other in HB090. If more than two persons share the responsibility, only the IDs of the two oldest persons are registered.

If the person owning the accommodation is a child or if the person owning or renting the accommodation does not belong to the household, then take in these cases the person "financially responsible" for the accommodation.

HB100: Number of minutes to complete the household questionnaire (missing)

BASIC DATA (Basic household data)
Reference period: current
Unit: household

Values

EU-SILC (original)	EU-SILC-like panel based on SOEP
1 – 90 minutes	*missing*

Flags

EU-SILC (original)	EU-SILC-like panel based on SOEP
1 filled -1 missing	*-1 missing*

HH010: Dwelling type

HOUSING (Dwelling type, tenure status and housing conditions)
Reference period: current
Unit: household

Values

EU-SILC (original)	EU-SILC-like panel based on SOEP
1 detached house	1 detached house
2 semi-detached or terraced house	2 semi-detached or terraced house
3 apartment or flat in a building with less than 10 dwellings	*3 apartment or flat in a building with less than 9 dwellings*
4 apartment or flat in a building with 10 or more dwellings	*4 apartment or flat in a building with 9 or more dwellings*
5 some other kind of accommodation	5 *missing*

Flags

EU-SILC (original)	EU-SILC-like panel based on SOEP
1 filled	1 filled
-1 missing	-1 missing

EU-SILC Codebook Description

Building

A building is defined as any independent structure containing one or more dwellings, rooms or other spaces, covered by a roof and enclosed within external walls or dividing walls which extend from the foundations to the roof. Thus, a building may be a detached dwelling, apartment building, etc. National practices differ with respect to the treatment of row houses, in that some countries count each row house in the unit as an individual building whereas other countries count all the row houses in the unit as collectively constituting one building. It is recommended that countries follow the former practice by counting each house in the row house unit as an individual building.

This is generally defined as a room or suite of rooms and its accessories (e.g. lobbies, corridors) in a permanent building or structurally separated part thereof which by the way it has been built, rebuilt or converted is designed for habitation by one private household. It should have separate access to the street, direct or via a garden or grounds, or to a common space within the building (staircase, passage, gallery, etc.), but it need not necessarily have a bathroom or toilet available for the exclusive use of its occupants. Accommodations that are situated in buildings that are for use other than housing (schools,…) and fixed habitation like a hat or a cave are included.

A building with two entrances will be considered as one single building if one can access all apartments from both entrances; otherwise, it will be two separate buildings.

House

House means that no internal space or maintenance and other services are normally shared with other dwellings. Sharing of a garden or other exterior areas is not precluded.

Detached

Detached means the dwelling has no common walls with another.

Semi-detached

Semi-detached refers to two dwellings sharing at least one wall, and 'terraced' refers to a row of (more than two) joined-up dwellings.

Apartments or flats

Apartments or flats in a building normally share some internal space or maintenance and other services with other units in the building.

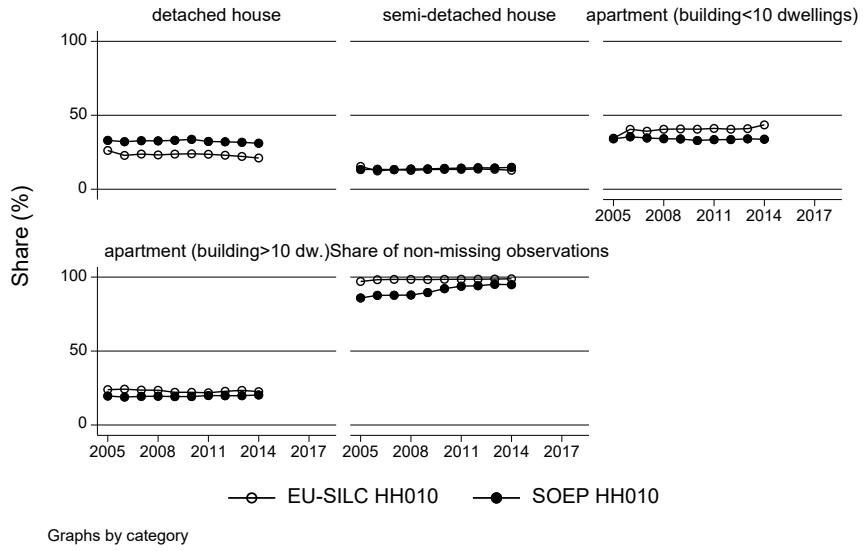
Other kind of accommodation

Other kinds of accommodation include accommodations that are situated in buildings that are for use other than housing (schools, …) and fix ed habitations like a hut or a cave.

Comparability of clone variable to EU-SILC original

Category 3 of the SOEP variable includes apartments or flats in buildings with less than 9 dwellings while category 4 comprises apartments or flats in buildings with 9 or more dwellings. There is no category 5 "some other kind of accommodation".

Graphic Comparison EU-SILC - SOEP



Note: The EU-SILC original data does not contain observations for HH010 in 2015 and 2016. The EU-SILC-like panel variable HH010 includes all years up to 2016. The last two years are not displayed in the graph as there is no data for comparison but its trend remains stable. **NEW note:** For 2016 and 2017 data does not exist in the SOEP since the SOEP variable underlying the HH010 does not exist for the years 2016 and 2017. Therefore, the graphs do not display a comparison of the number for these two years.

HH020/HH021: Tenure Status

HOUSING (Dwelling type, tenure status and housing conditions)
Reference period: current
Unit: household

Values HH020 (operations 2005-2009)

EU-SILC (original)	EU-SILC-like panel based on SOEP
1 Owner	1 Owner
2 Tenant or subtenant paying rent at prevailing or market rate	2 Tenant or subtenant paying rent at prevailing or market rate
3 Accommodation is rented at a reduced rate (lower than the market price)	3 Accommodation is rented at a reduced rate (lower than the market price)
4 Accommodation is provided free	4 Accommodation is provided free

Values HH021 (operations since 2010)

EU-SILC (original)	EU-SILC-like panel based on SOEP
1 Outright owner	1 Outright owner
2 Owner paying mortgage	2 Owner paying mortgage
3 Tenant or subtenant paying rent at prevailing or market rate	3 Tenant or subtenant paying rent at prevailing or market rate
4 Accommodation is rented at a reduced Rate (lower than the market price)	4 Accommodation is rented at a reduced Rate (lower than the market price)
5 Accommodation is provided free	5 Accommodation is provided free

Flags

EU-SILC (original)	EU-SILC-like panel based on SOEP
1 filled	1 filled
-1 missing	-1 missing

EU-SILC Codebook Description

From the 2010 operation onwards, the variable HH021 replaces HH020 as defined in the EU-SILC Regulation.

Ownership

The owner of the accommodation should be a member of the household. If for instance the accommodation is provided by a relative (such as by parents to their children) who is not a member of the household, then one of the other categories should be ticked, depending on whether or not rent is paid by this household. A person is owner if he/she possesses a title deed independently if the house is fully paid or not. Reversionary owner should be considered as owner.

Outright owner

The owner is considered as 'outright owner' when he/she has no more mortgage to pay for buying his/her main dwelling.

An owner who has to pay mortgage only for the second dwelling and/or for repairs, renovation, maintenance, etc. should be treated as 'outright owner'.

Owner paying mortgage

An owner is considered as 'owner paying mortgage' when he/she has to pay mortgage for buying the main dwelling.

Mortgage for buying a second dwelling should not be considered here, as well as mortgage to obtain money for housing purposes like repairs, renovations and maintenance, or for non-housing purposes.

Difference between outright owner and owner paying mortgage

The selection of the mortgages to take into account in order to make the distinction between 'outright owner' and 'owner paying mortgage' fits the rules for the selection of the mortgages to take into account for the variable HH070 (Housing costs), that is "*included only in case of mortgage taken for the purpose of buying the main dwelling*".

In first priority reference to the current situation for the mortgage should be taken. Only if this information is not available, it can be referred to the situation during the income reference period, using for instance the variable "Interest paid on mortgage" (HY100).

If the owner already fully paid the principal of the mortgage and only the interests remained to be paid, the risk of eviction most probably remains, and consequently in this case the owner cannot be treated as outright owner and should be considered as a owner paying mortgage.

Tenant or subtenant paying rent at prevailing or market rate

Tenant/subtenant, paying rent at prevailing or market rent covers the case even when the rent is wholly recovered from housing benefits or other sources, including public, charitable, or private sources. Also, no distinction is made here when the accommodation is directly rented from a ‘landlord’, or as a subtenant renting from someone who himself is a tenant.

Accommodation is rented at a reduced rate (lower price than the market price)

The key issue is the distinctiveness of the ‘prevailing’ and ‘reduced-rent’ sectors.

In some countries, there is a fairly clear distinction between the market or private sector renters and subsidized or public sector renters. Reduced-rate renters would include those (a) renting social housing, (b) renting at a reduced rate from an employer and (c) those in accommodation where the actual rent is fixed by law. All tenants in this situation would be included in category 4 (Accommodation rented at below market price).

If there is a clear, nationally meaningful distinction between the market or prevailing rent and ‘reduced-rent’ sectors, along these lines, it should be used to distinguish between categories 3 and 4.

At other extreme, there is no clear distinction between a 'prevailing rent' and 'reduced-rent' sector in rental accommodation: there is no (or almost no) market sector in rents, either because virtually every household owns their home, because all tenants live in social housing, all (or most tenancies) are long-term with restrictions on rent increases, or all rents are fixed. If this is the case, the concept of market rent does not have a real empirical meaning in the country: at least in terms of trying to usefully distinguish a group paying market rents from a group paying rents below that value.

In a situation where there is no clear distinction between a 'prevailing rent' rent sector and a 'reduced rent' sector, all renters would be classified as 'Tenant or subtenant paying rent at prevailing or market rate'.

Empirical importance of length of tenure is a separate issue

At one extreme, duration of tenure is empirically ignorable: either all tenancies are short or there is no/little association between length of tenancy and rent paid beyond what might be expected from market forces (i.e. reduced turnover costs to the landlord). At the other end of the spectrum is the Belgian situation where there is a strong (and legally binding) association between duration of tenancy and level of rent.

In effect, there may be a continuum between categories 3 and 4 on the tenure variable, rather than a clear cut distinction, based on the length of time the household has rented the accommodation.

Length of tenure is a separate dimension from the nature of the tenancy, and should be handled by adding a separate item. The proposed handling of the housing tenure item in this context is as follows:

If the national situation is one where *all* tenants benefit from lower rents based on length of tenancy (or there is no readily distinguishable group who benefits more than another), all renting households (other than those belonging to a clearly distinct 'reduced-rent' sector) should be coded in category 3 (prevailing rent) on the tenure variable, and length of tenure collected as a separate item. If there is a clearly distinct 'reduced-rent' sector, of course, these should be coded as category 4 on the tenure variable.

If the national situation is one where only some tenants (in fixed-rent accommodation, for instance) benefit from lower rents based on length of tenancy, these tenants should be coded as category 4 on the tenure variable (reduced rent).

Length of tenancy refers to the length of time the household has been renting the accommodation. It is different from the length of the lease.

Accommodation provided rent free

Accommodation is provided rent-free applies only when there is no rent to be paid, such as when the accommodation comes with the job[1], or is provided rent-free from a private source.

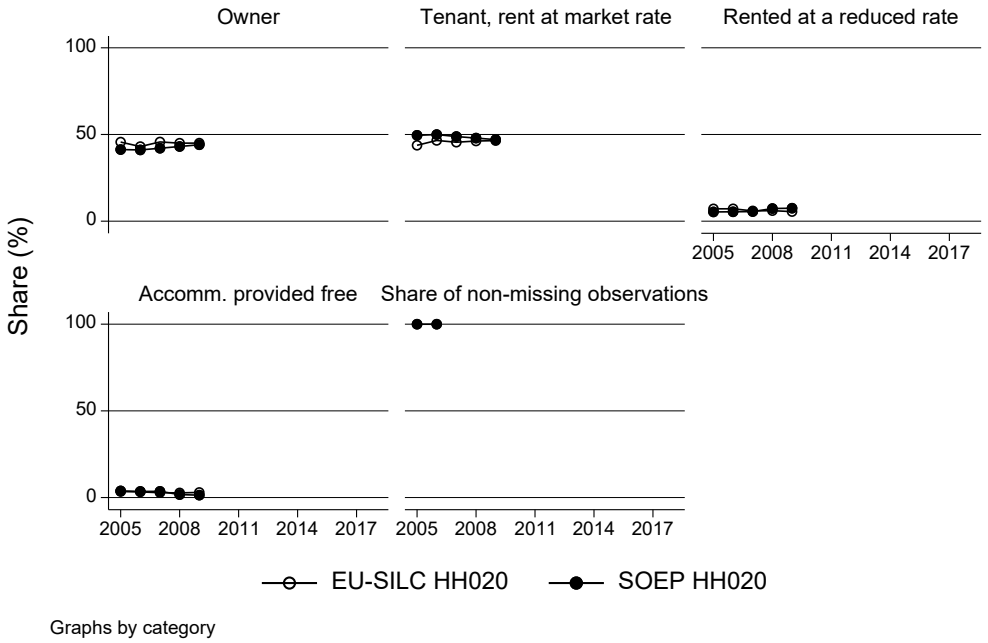
The situation when rent is recovered from housing benefit or other sources is covered in the previous category.

Note: Households who pay part rent and part mortgage for their accommodation should be classified as 'owners' if they possess a title deed.

Comparability of clone variable to EU-SILC original

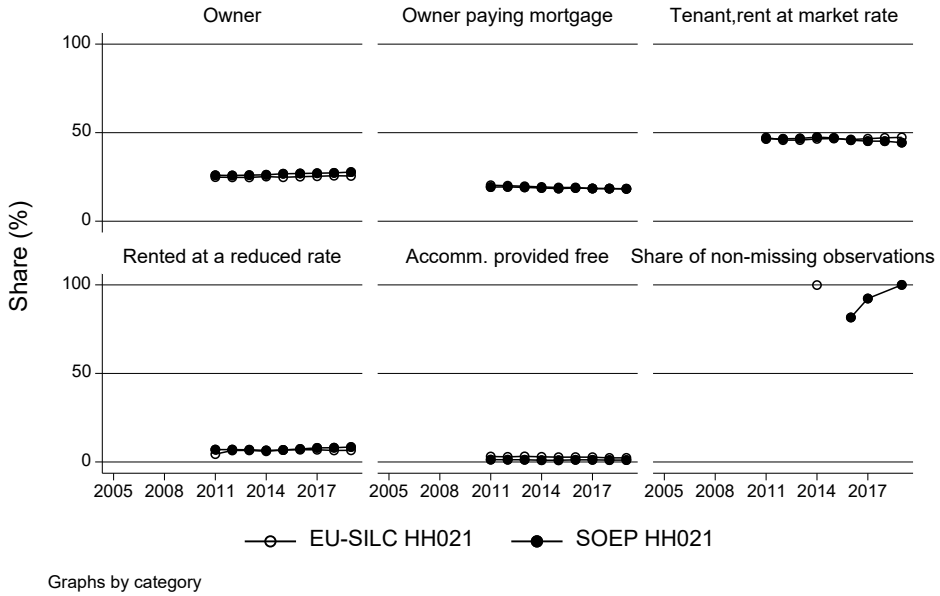
The EU-SILC-like panel variable's category "Accommodation is rented at a reduced rate (lower price that the market price)" comprise tenants or sub-tenants who either live in government subsidized housing with due diligence and/or report to pay reduced rent.

Graphic Comparison EU-SILC - SOEP



Note: In the graphs above, variable HH020 is substituted by HH021 in the year 2011, so one year later than stated by EU-SILC regulation. Only the graphs reflect this difference. The EU-SILC-like panel is consistent with EU-SILC regulations.

Graphic Comparison EU-SILC - SOEP



Note: If there is no data point for the share of non-missing observations, the share in the respective year is 100%. In 2016 the new subsamples of refugees (M3, M4) from that year are not included in HH021.

HH030: Number of rooms available to the household

HOUSING (Dwelling type, tenure status and housing conditions)
Reference period: current
Unit: household

Values

EU-SILC (original)	EU-SILC-like panel based on SOEP
1 – 9 number of rooms	1 – 9 number of rooms
10 10 or more rooms	10 10 or more rooms

Flags

EU-SILC (original)	EU-SILC-like panel based on SOEP
1 filled	1 filled
-1 missing	-1 missing

EU-SILC Codebook Description

Room

A room is defined as a space of a housing unit of at least 4 square meters such as normal bedrooms, dining rooms, living rooms and habitable cellars, attics, kitchens and other separated spaces used or intended for dwelling purposes with a high over 2 meters and accessible from inside the unit.

Kitchens are not counted unless the cooking facilities are in a room used for other purposes; Kitchens are only excluded if the space is used only for cooking. A single room used as kitchen-cum-dining room is included as one room in the count of rooms.

The following space of a housing unit does not count as rooms: bathrooms, toilets, corridors, utility rooms, lobbies and verandas. Lounges and conservatories do count only if they are used all year round.

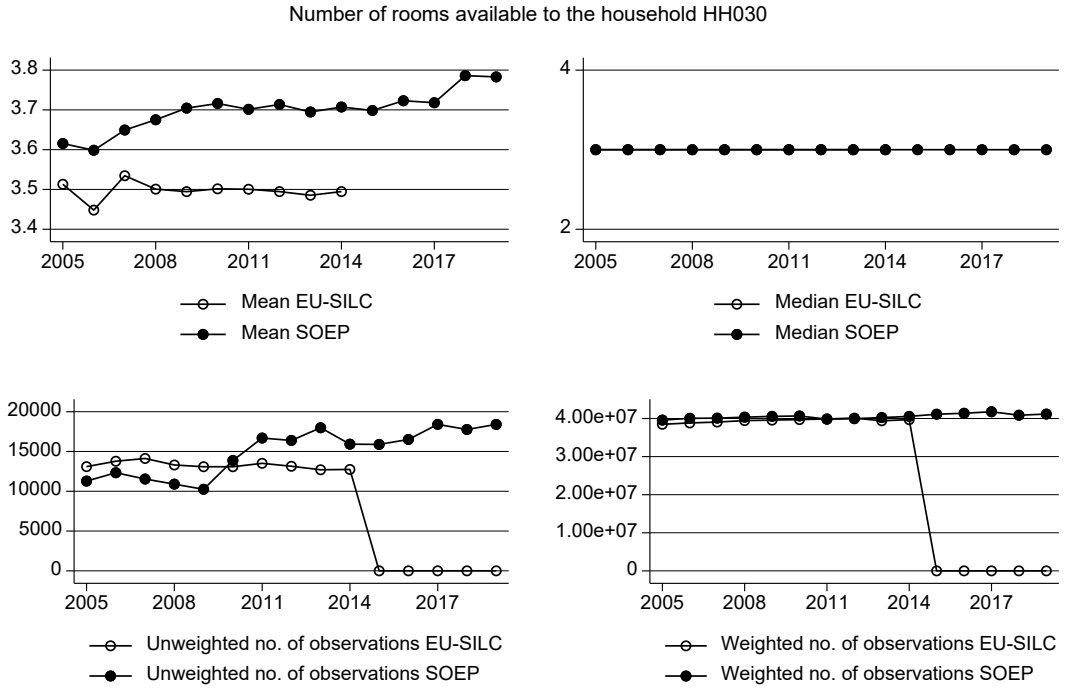
A room used solely for business use is excluded, but is included if shared between private and business use.

If the dwelling is shared by more than 1 household and some rooms are shared with other households (within the same dwelling), the number of shared rooms should be divided by the number of households and the equal share should be added to each household. all rooms are counted for the owner/tenant except those exclusively used by the other households. This variable can consequently be coded with one decimal. In case of several households sharing a unique room, the variable is coded to 1 (zero is difficulty interpretable and fractional numbers are not allowed by the format).

Comparability of clone variable to EU-SILC original

Unlike the EU-SILC definition, which defines a room as a space of a housing unit of at least 4 square meters, the SOEP defines a room as a space of a housing unit of at least *6 square meters*.

Graphic Comparison EU-SILC - SOEP



The original EU-SILC data does not contain any observations for HH030 from 2015 onwards.

HH031: Year of contract or purchasing or installation

HOUSING (Dwelling type, tenure status and housing conditions)
Reference period: current
Unit: household

Values

EU-SILC (original)	EU-SILC-like panel based on SOEP
Year (4 digits)	Year (4 digits)

Flags

EU-SILC (original)	EU-SILC-like panel based on SOEP
1 filled	1 filled
-1 missing	-1 missing
-2 not applicable	-2 not applicable

EU-SILC Codebook Description

The idea is to collect through variable HH031 the "seniority" i.e. the number of years of occupation of the dwelling. As an approximate measure of the seniority the variable 'year of contract or purchase or installation' is proposed. This variable is defined as follows:

- The year of signing the contract for tenants or subtenants paying rent at market price or at lower price than the market price. If the tenant/subtenant renews the contract under new conditions, the variable refers to the renewal date.
- The year of purchasing for the owners. If a person bought the house after living there as tenant the year of purchasing will be considered. If the person inherits the accommodation the question refers to the year of inheritance.
- The year of installation is required if the accommodation is provided rent-free or no year of contract or purchasing can be given. If accommodation is provided free, the information required refers to the year of installation of the person who has been living longer than the others have, this person is the person who has the right of enjoying the accommodation free.

Comparability of clone variable to EU-SILC original

The SOEP variable considers the following cases:

- HH031 equals the year in which the respondent moved into their current dwelling if the rent has not changed since. Otherwise, HH031 equals the year of the change.
- HH031 equals the year in which a respondent reports an ownership transfer of their dwelling which is characterized by either becoming the new owner or losing the ownership's status.

HH040: Leaking roof, damp walls/floors/foundation, or rot in window frames or door (missing)

HOUSING (Dwelling type, tenure status and housing conditions)
Reference period: current
Unit: household

Values

EU-SILC (original)	EU-SILC-like panel based on SOEP
1 yes 2 no	*missing*

Flags

EU-SILC (original)	EU-SILC-like panel based on SOEP
1 filled -1 missing	-1 missing

EU-SILC Codebook Description

Format of the question:

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

- a leaking roof
- damp walls/floors/foundation
- rot in window frames or floor

The aim of the question is to get 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 foundation and/or rot in window frames and doors.

HH050: Ability to keep home adequately warm (missing)

HOUSING (Dwelling type, tenure status and housing conditions)
Reference period: current
Unit: household

Values

EU-SILC (original)	EU-SILC-like panel based on SOEP
1 yes 2 no	*missing*

Flags

EU-SILC (original)	EU-SILC-like panel based on SOEP
1 filled -1 missing	-1 missing

EU-SILC Codebook Description

Format of the question:

Can your household afford to keep its home adequately warm?

This question is about affordability (ability to pay) to keep the home adequately warm, regardless of whether the household actually needs to keep it adequately warm.

HH060: Current rent related to occupied dwelling

HOUSING (Housing costs)
Reference period: current
Unit: household

Values

EU-SILC (original)	EU-SILC-like panel based on SOEP
1 – 999999.99 rent	1 – 999999.99 rent

Flags

EU-SILC (original)	EU-SILC-like panel based on SOEP
1 filled	1 filled
-1 missing	-1 missing
-2 not applicable (HH021 not =3 or 4)	-2 not applicable

EU-SILC Codebook Description

The variable refers to the total monthly current rent paid on the main residence of the household.

The rent refers to the monthly amount paid for the use of an unfurnished dwelling. Rentals also include payments for the use of a garage to provide parking in connection with the dwelling.

Other payments which are made at the same time as the rent (such as for electricity, heating etc.), should be excluded. Also, the regular repairs and maintenance and other services related to the dwelling should be excluded.

Only rent related to the principal residence is taken into account

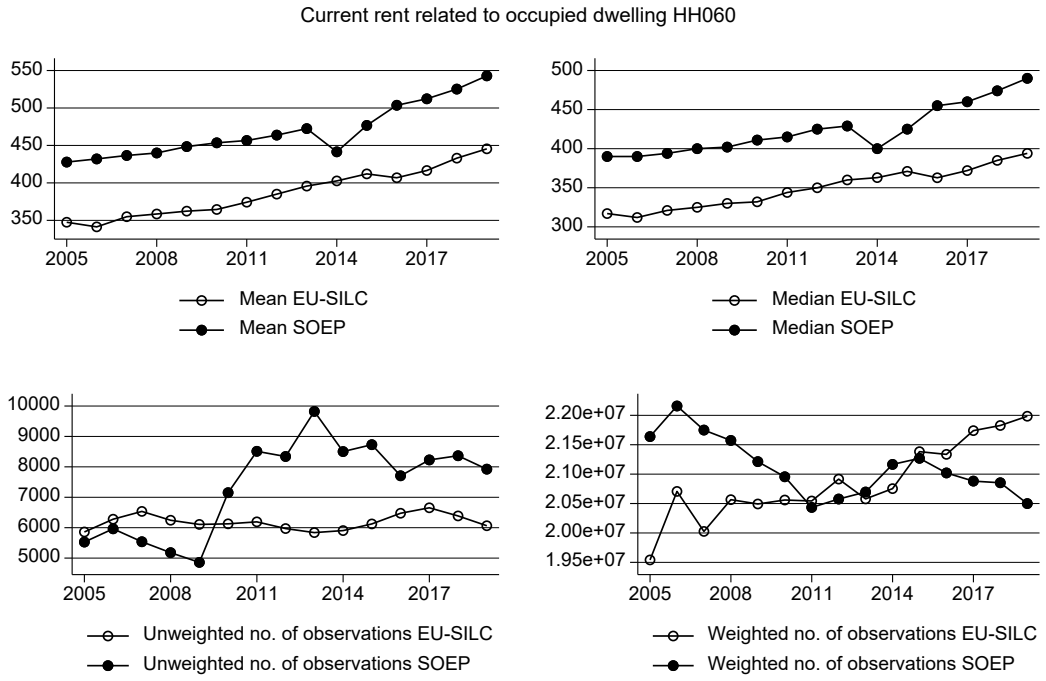
In cases where part of the rent may be paid through a housing benefit (either paid to the tenant or paid directly to the landlord), the rent paid refers to the total rent payable: that is to the amount paid by the tenant from his or her own income plus the amount paid by housing benefit.

For example, if:

- the owner wants a rent for the dwelling: 700 €
- the household pays to the owner (from their own resources): 500 €
- the housing allowances (paid directly to the owner or through the household): 200 € then: HH060 = 700 € (= 500 € + 200€)

The amount provided should be in national currency.

Graphic Comparison EU-SILC - SOEP



HH061: Subjective rent (missing)

[Subjective rent related to non-tenant paying rent at market price]
Reference period: current
Unit: household

Values

EU-SILC (original)	EU-SILC-like panel based on SOEP
1 – 999999.99 rent	missing

Flags

EU-SILC (original)	EU-SILC-like panel based on SOEP
1 filled -1 missing -2 not applicable (HH021 not =3)	missing

EU-SILC Codebook Description

Information is collected from owner-occupiers (accommodation is provided rent free or accommodation is rented at a reduced rate) on what the estimate the potential monthly market rent of their dwelling. The amount refers to the value of the rental of unfurnished dwelling, it also includes payments for the use of a garage to provide parking in connection with the dwelling.

Payments such as for electricity, heating etc., should be excluded. Also the regular repairs and maintenance and other services related to the dwelling should be excluded.

The amount provided will be in national currency.

HH080/HH081: Bath or shower in dwelling

HOUSING (Amenities in dwelling)
Reference period: current
Unit: household

Values HH080 (operations 2005-2007)

EU-SILC (original)		EU-SILC-like panel based on SOEP	
1	yes	1	yes
2	no	2	no

Values HH081 (operations since 2008)

EU-SILC (original)		EU-SILC-like panel based on SOEP	
1	yes, for sole use in the household	*1*	*yes*
2	yes, shared	*3*	*no*
3	no		

Flags

EU-SILC (original)		EU-SILC-like panel based on SOEP	
1	filled	1	filled (HH080)
-1	missing	1	filled (HH081)
		-1	missing

EU-SILC Codebook Description

Format of the question:

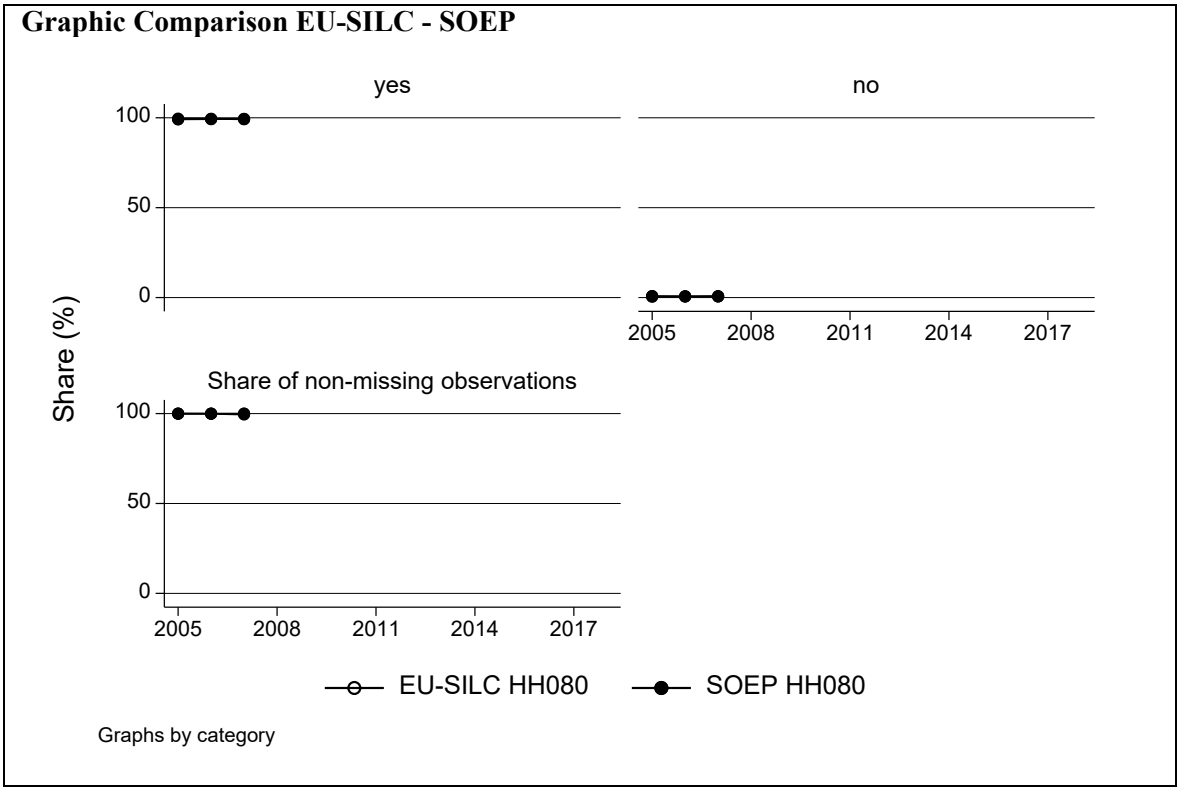
Is there a shower unit or a bathtub in your dwelling?

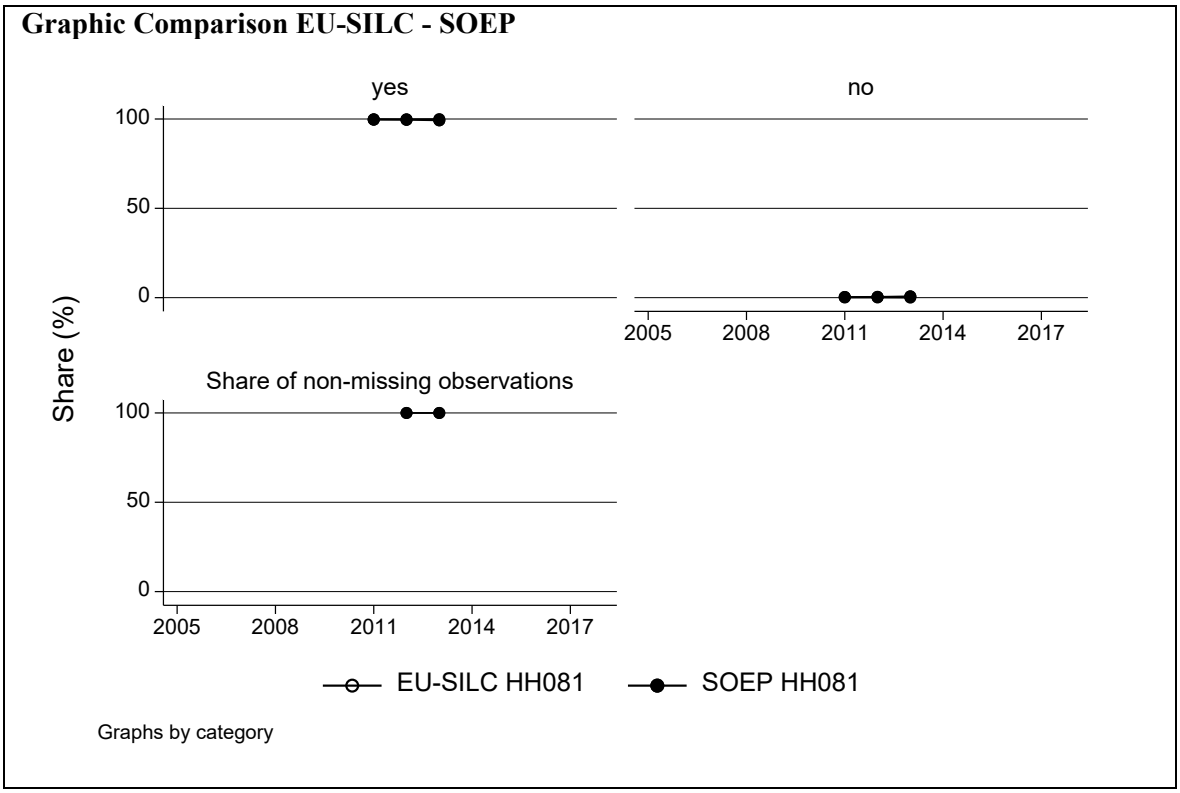
This variable replaces, from the 2008 operation onwards, the variable HH080 defined in the EU-SILC Regulation.

A shower unit, or bathtub outside the dwelling are not to be considered in this item. On the other hand, it is not required that the shower unit or the bath occupy a separate room.

Comparability of clone variable to EU-SILC original

The EU-SILC-like panel variable for HH081 does not differentiate between category 1 “yes, for sole use in the household” and category 2 “yes, shared”. Further, it only exists until the year 2013.


Graphic Comparison EU-SILC - SOEP
yes
no
100
50
0
Share (%)
2005
2008
2011
2014
2017
Share of non-missing observations
EU-SILC HH080
SOEP HH080
Graphs by category


Graphic Comparison EU-SILC - SOEP
yes
no
100
50
0
Share (%)
2005
2008
2011
2014
2017
Share of non-missing observations
EU-SILC HH081
SOEP HH081
Graphs by category

HH090/HH091: Indoor flushing toilet for sole use of household

HOUSING (Amenities in dwelling)
Reference period: current
Unit: household

Values HH090 (operations 2005-2007)

EU-SILC (original)		EU-SILC-like panel based on SOEP	
1	yes	1	yes
2	no	2	no

Values HH091 (operations since 2008)

EU-SILC (original)		EU-SILC-like panel based on SOEP	
1	yes, for sole use in the household	*1*	*yes*
2	yes, shared	*3*	*no*
3	no		

Flags

EU-SILC (original)		EU-SILC-like panel based on SOEP	
1	filled	1	filled (HH090)
-1	missing	1	filled (HH091)
		-1	missing

EU-SILC Codebook Description

Format of the question:

Is there an indoor flushing toilet in your dwelling?

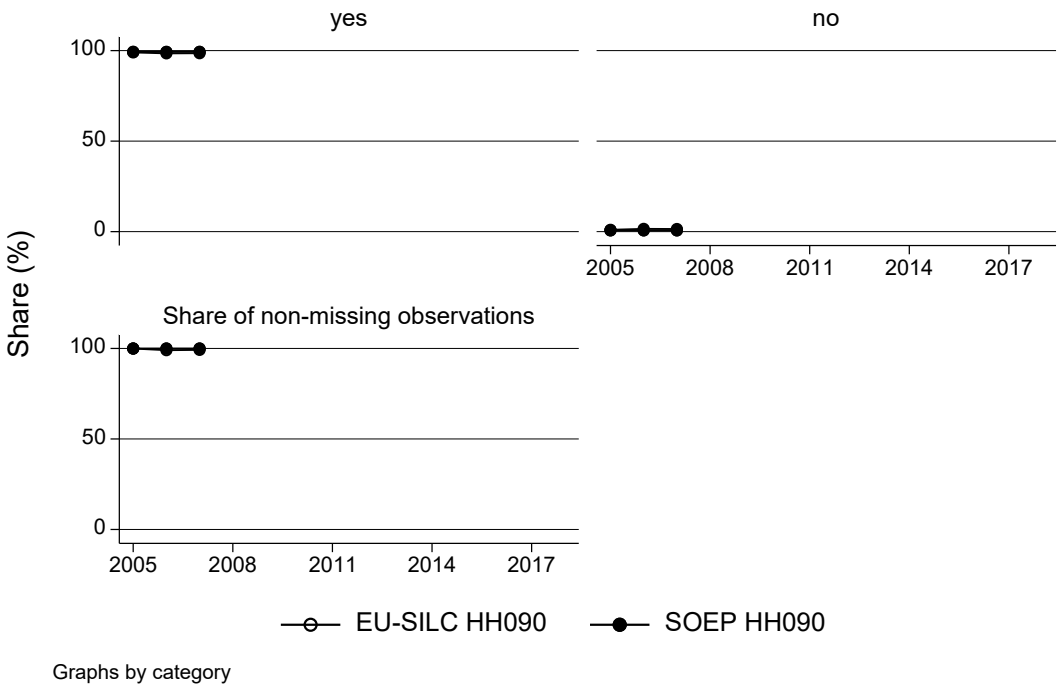
This variable replaces, from the 2008 operation onwards, the variable HH090 defined in the EU-SILC Regulation.

Flushing toilets outside the dwelling are not to be considered in this item. On the other hand, flushing toilets in a room where is also a shower unit or a bath should be counted.

Comparability of clone variable to EU-SILC original

The EU-SILC-like panel variable for HH091 does not differentiate between category 1 “yes, for sole use in the household” and category 2 “yes, shared”. Further, it only exists for the year 2008. Therefore, the graph for HH091 is not displayed.

Graphic Comparison EU-SILC - SOEP



HS010/HS011: Arrears on mortgage or rent payments

[Whether the household has been in arrears on mortgage or rent payments in last 12 month]
SOCIAL EXCLUSION (Housing and non-housing related arrears)
Reference period: last 12 months
Unit: household

Values HS010 (operations 2005-2007)

EU-SILC (original)		EU-SILC-like panel based on SOEP	
1	yes	1	yes
2	no	2	no

Values HS011 (operations since 2008)

EU-SILC (original)		EU-SILC-like panel based on SOEP	
1	yes, once	*1*	*yes*
2	yes, twice or more	*3*	*no*
3	no		

Flags

EU-SILC (original)		EU-SILC-like panel based on SOEP	
1	filled	1	filled (HS010)
-1	missing	1	filled (HS011)
-2	not applicable (outright owner or rent free during the last 12 months)	-1	missing
		-2	not applicable (outright owner or rent free during the last 12 months)

EU-SILC Codebook Description

This variable replaces, from the 2008 operation onwards, the variable HS010 defined in the EU-SILC Regulation.

Format of the question:

In the last twelve months, has the household been in arrears, i.e. has been unable to pay on time due to financial difficulties for:

- rent
- mortgage repayment for the main dwelling?

Whether the household has been in arrears in the last 12 months that is, unable to pay on time (as scheduled) the rent and/or the mortgage payment for the main dwelling.

If the household was unable to pay on time once/twice or more as result of lack of money, HS010 = 1/2, otherwise (illness, etc.) HS010 = 3.

If the household manages to pay through borrowing (from bank, relatives or friends) it is considered in the same way as if the household manages to pay through own resources.

Loans for decoration, maintenance, refurbishment, etc. are excluded.

However, cases of loans concerning major repairs or other expenses in relation to the main dwelling which cannot be separated from the loan that was used to purchase or to build the main dwelling could be included in variable HS010. In these particular cases the focus is put on the risk for the household of losing its main dwelling (being evicted).

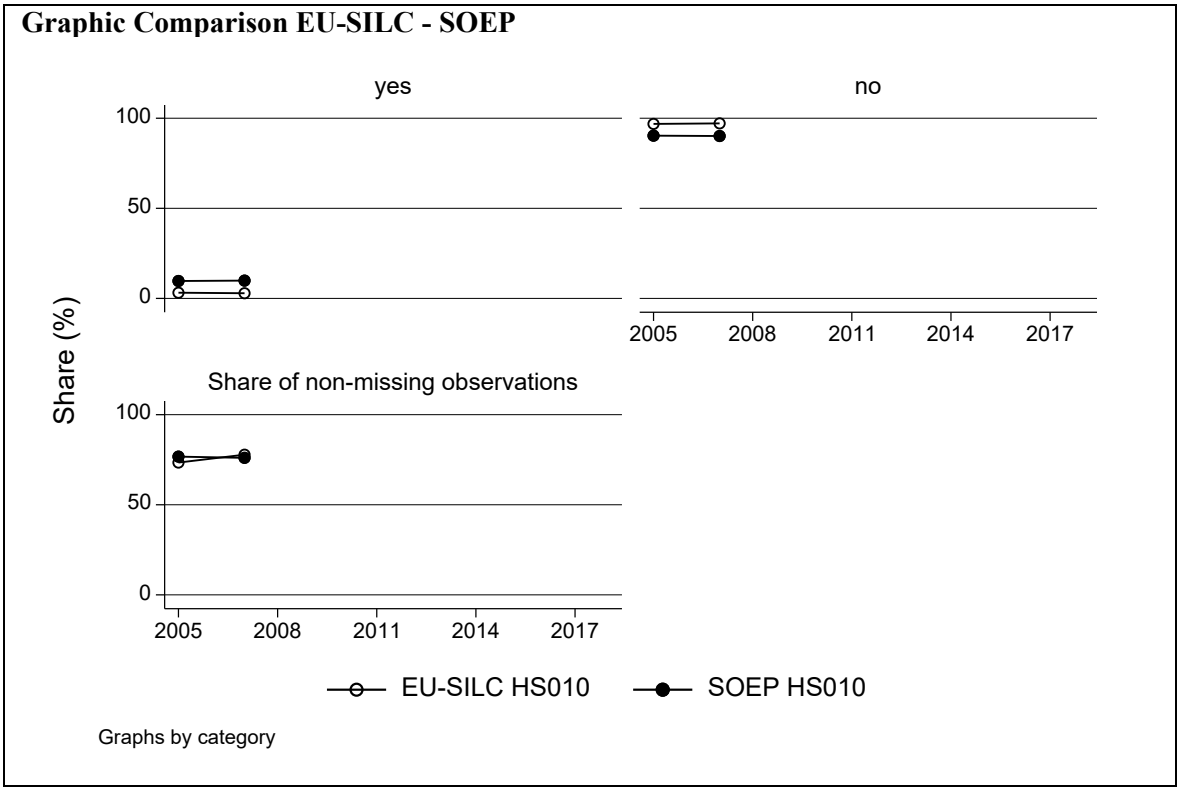
Any other type of housing loan (e.g. related to the second dwelling), which is not included in the variable HS010, will be included in variable HS030.

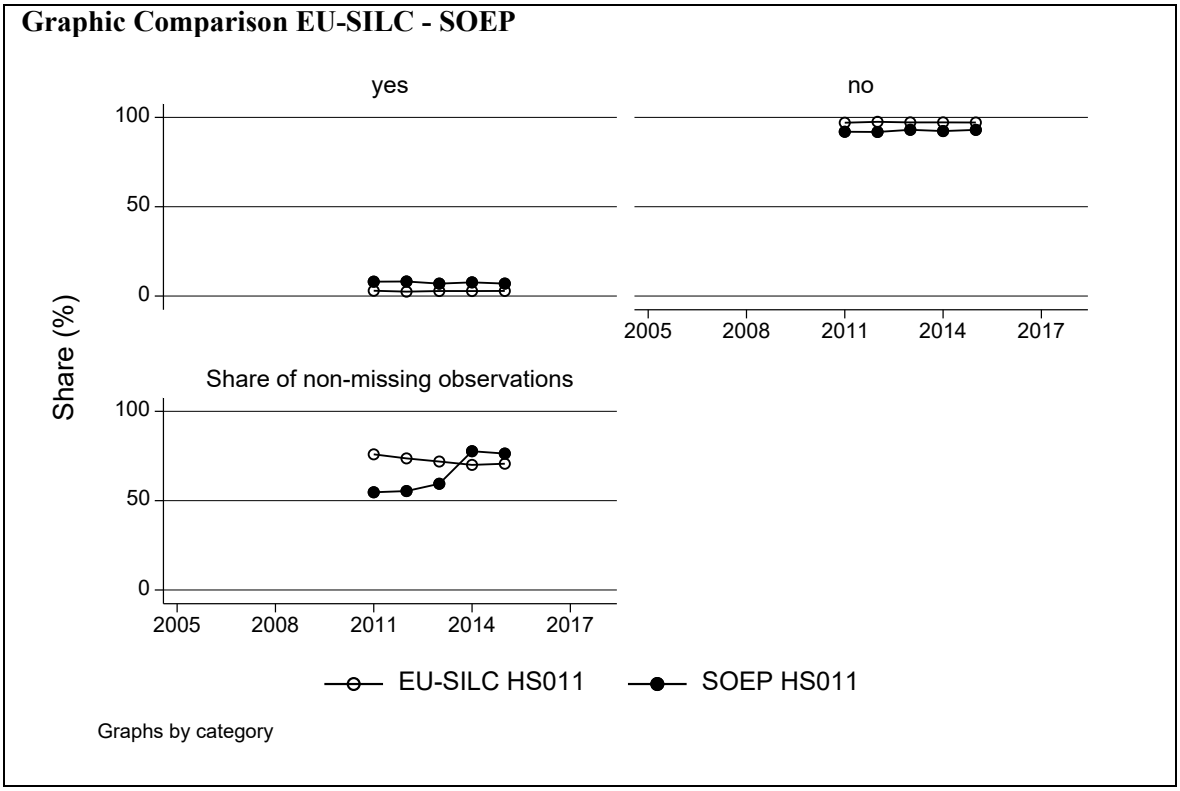
Comparability of clone variable to EU-SILC original

The EU-SILC-like panel only provides information on HS010 and HS011 for the years 2005, 2007, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014 and 2015. The respective SOEP question is as follows: *"Are you able to pay your rent or mortgage / interest payments without any difficulty?"* Thus, the underlying definition of HS010/HS011 differ between the SOEP and EU-SILC.

Further, the EU-SILC-like panel for HS011 does not differentiate between category 1 "yes, once" and category 2 "yes, twice or more".

(The graph does not display data for 2017 because there is no data on it in the EU-SILC cross section. But the data the EU-SILC-like panel variable contains observations for 2017.)


Graphic Comparison EU-SILC - SOEP
yes
no
100
50
0
Share (%)
2005
2008
2011
2014
2017
Share of non-missing observations
EU-SILC HS010
SOEP HS010
Graphs by category


Graphic Comparison EU-SILC - SOEP
yes
no
100
50
0
Share (%)
2005
2008
2011
2014
2017
Share of non-missing observations
EU-SILC HS011
SOEP HS011
Graphs by category

HS021: Arrears on utility bills (missing)

[Whether the household has been in arrears on utility bills in last 12 month]
SOCIAL EXCLUSION (Housing and non-housing related arrears)
Reference period: last 12 months
Unit: household

Values

EU-SILC (original)	EU-SILC-like panel based on SOEP
1 yes, once 2 yes, twice or twice 3 no	*missing*

Flags

EU-SILC (original)	EU-SILC-like panel based on SOEP
1 filled -1 missing -2 not applicable (no utility bills)	*missing*

EU-SILC Codebook Description

This variable replaces, from the 2008 operation onwards, the variable HS020 defined in the EU-SILC Regulation.

Format of the question:

In the last twelve months, has the household been in arrears, i.e. has been unable to pay on time due to financial difficulties for utility bills (heating, electricity, gas, water, etc.) for the main dwelling?

Whether the household has been in arrears in the last 12 months that is, unable to pay on time (as scheduled) utility bills (heating, electricity, gas, water, etc.) for the main dwelling.

Telephone bills should not be considered as utility bills in this item. However, sewage and rubbish bills are taken into account in this item.

If the household was unable to pay on time once/twice or more as result of lack of money, HS020 = 1/2, otherwise (illness,…) HS020 = 3.

If the household manages to pay through borrowing (from bank, relatives or friends), it is considered in the same way as if the household manages to pay through own resources.

HS031: Arrears on hire purchase instalments or other loan payments (missing)

[Whether the household has been in arrears on hire purchase instalments or other loan Payments (non-housing related debts) in last 12 months]
SOCIAL EXCLUSION (Housing and non-housing related arrears)
Reference period: last 12 months
Unit: household

Values

EU-SILC (original)	EU-SILC-like panel based on SOEP
1 yes, once 2 yes, twice or twice 3 no	*missing*

Flags

EU-SILC (original)	EU-SILC-like panel based on SOEP
1 filled -1 missing -2 not applicable (no hire purchase instalments and no other loan payments)	*missing*

EU-SILC Codebook Description

This variable replaces, from the 2008 operation onwards, the variable HS030 defined in the EU-SILC Regulation.

Format of the question:

In the last twelve months, has the household been in arrears on hire purchase instalments or other loan payments, i.e. has been unable to pay on time due to financial difficulties?
** Please note that mortgage instalments for main dwelling are excluded.*

Whether the household has been in arrears in the last 12 months that is, unable to pay on time (as scheduled) repayments for hire purchase or other non-housing loans.

"Other loans" include all type of commercial credits, for instance for decoration, maintenance, refurbishment, credit cards/ store cards, catalogue mail order, loans of any kind of for technical equipment (i.e. cars, motorcycles), housing equipment, education loans, holidays (holiday packages plus time sharing holidays).

If the household was unable to pay on time once/twice or more as result of lack of money, HS030 = 1/2, otherwise(illness,…) HS030 = 3.

If the household manages to pay through borrowing (from bank, relatives or friends) it is considered in the same way as if the household manages to pay through own resources.

For further information or required technical details, bank overdraft and negative balance at the "end of the month statement" should not, normally, enter in consideration when estimating the arrears status of the household except if not paying has direct consequence for the household situation (fine, disruption of service in case the household does not ensure minimum/full repayment). Mortgage instalments for main dwelling are excluded.

HS040: Capacity to afford paying for one week annual holiday away from home

SOCIAL EXCLUSION (Non-monetary household deprivation indicators)
Reference period: current
Unit: household

Values

EU-SILC (original)		EU-SILC-like panel based on SOEP	
1	yes	1	yes
2	no	2	no

Flags

EU-SILC (original)		EU-SILC-like panel based on SOEP	
1	filled	1	filled
-1	missing	-1	missing

EU-SILC Codebook Description

Format of the question

Can your whole household afford to go for a week's annual holiday, away from home, including stays in second dwelling or with friends/relatives?

This question focuses mainly on affordability of some aspects of living standards. The wording of the question refers to the affordability and to the actual meaning "ability to pay" i.e. "the household has the resources to afford…" regardless if the household wants it. The answer is 'YES' if, according to the household respondent, the whole household can afford to go for a week's annual holiday away from home. If the household can (only) afford holidays by using its "social network" (friends, etc.) or can afford subsidized holidays (government schemes), or its second dwelling the answer should be 'YES'. These cases are included in this particular variable as it is not possible to specify the amount that is needed for a household to have a week's holiday per year, in many cases, where the household makes use of its 2nd dwelling for holidays or staying with friends, it could still generate cost and also, the case of subsidized holidays is in fact considered as an "invisible" part of the household's income. The cases where the household cannot go e.g. because of "shortage of time" are not included (answer should be 'YES').

If at least one household member cannot afford to go for holidays the answer should be 'NO' (e.g. in cases where parents can afford to send children to a summer camp but cannot afford to go for a holiday for themselves, or where a grown-up son or daughter can afford a holiday but other household members cannot).

Please note that in cases where in the household there are elderly members or members with health problems who have the resources to afford a week's annual holiday but for other reasons they cannot go or follow the other members of the household the answer should be 'YES'.

"Whole household" does not mean that the members of the household have to go all together and at the same time for holidays.

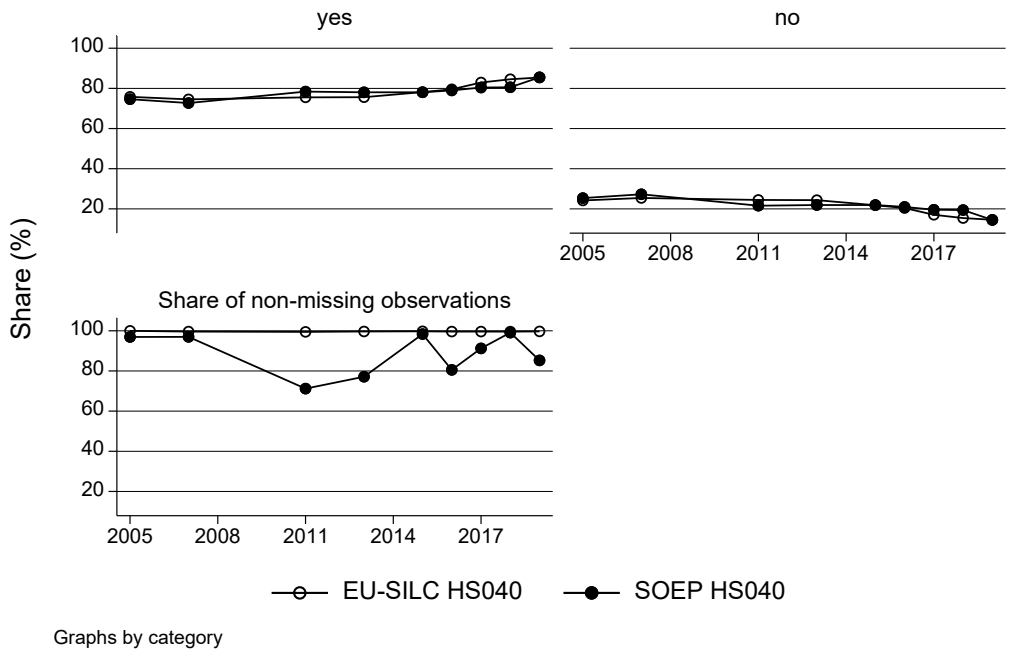
If the household finances its holidays through borrowing (from bank, relatives or friends) it is considered in the same way as if the household manages to pay through own resources.

"One week" means 7 days.

Comparability of clone variable to EU-SILC original

The EU-SILC-like panel only provides information on HS040 for the years 2005, 2007, 2011, 2013, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018 and 2019.

Graphic Comparison EU-SILC - SOEP



HS050: Capacity to afford a meal with meat, chicken, fish (or vegetarian equivalent) every second day

SOCIAL EXCLUSION (Non-monetary household deprivation indicators)
Reference period: current
Unit: household

Values

EU-SILC (original)		EU-SILC-like panel based on SOEP	
1	yes	1	yes
2	no	2	no

Flags

EU-SILC (original)		EU-SILC-like panel based on SOEP	
1	filled	1	filled
-1	missing	-1	missing

EU-SILC Codebook Description

Format of the question

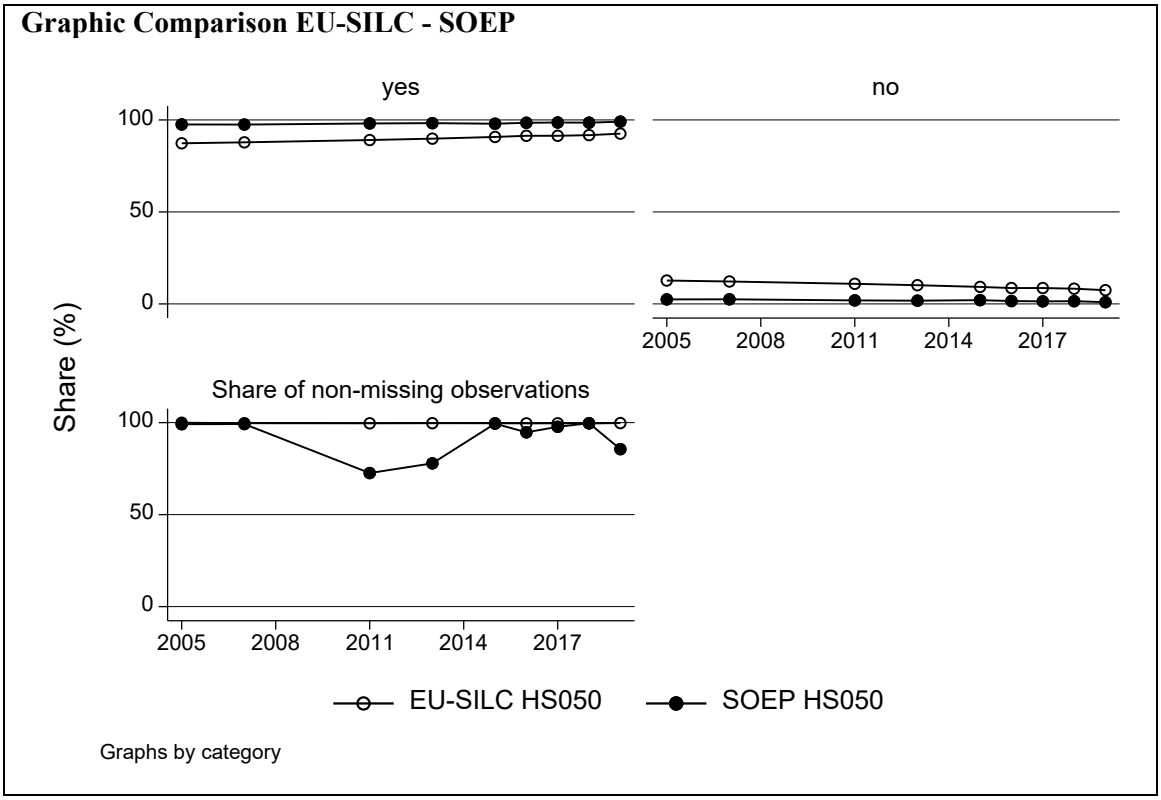
Can your household afford a meal with meat, chicken, fish (or vegetarian equivalent) every second day?

Whether, according to the household respondent, the household can afford a meal with meat, chicken or fish (or equivalent vegetarian) every second day, regardless if the household wants it.

If the household manages to pay through borrowing (from bank, relatives or friends) it is considered in the same way as if the household manages to pay through own resources.

Comparability of clone variable to EU-SILC original

The EU-SILC-like panel only provides information on HS050 for the years 2005, 2007, 2011, 2013, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018 and 2019.


Graphic Comparison EU-SILC - SOEP
yes
no
Share (%)
100
50
0
2005
2008
2011
2014
2017
Share of non-missing observations
EU-SILC HS050
SOEP HS050
Graphs by category

HS060: Capacity to face unexpected financial expenses

SOCIAL EXCLUSION (Non-monetary household deprivation indicators)
Reference period: current
Unit: household

Values

EU-SILC (original)		EU-SILC-like panel based on SOEP	
1	yes	1	yes
2	no	2	no

Flags

EU-SILC (original)		EU-SILC-like panel based on SOEP	
1	filled	1	filled
-1	missing	-1	missing

EU-SILC Codebook Description

Format of the question:

Can your household afford an unexpected required expense (Germany: 952 Euros) **and pay through its own resources?**

The variable records whether, according to the household respondent, the household can face itself unexpected financial expenses. "Own resources" means:

- Your household does not ask for financial help from anybody
- Your account has to be debited within the required period
- Your situation regarding potential debts is not deteriorated.

You do not pay through own resources if you pay in instalments (or by taking a loan) expenses that you previously used to pay in cash.

Required expenses:

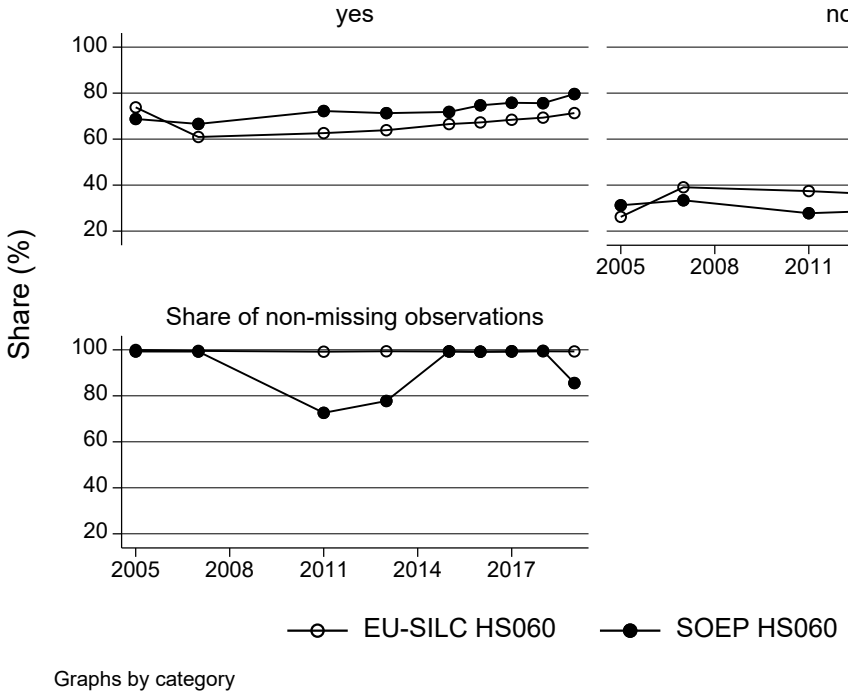
A required expense could be different across countries but examples are surgery, funeral, major repair in the house, replacement of durables like washing machine, car.

For the calculation of the amount that should be filled in the questionnaire the national at-risk-of-poverty threshold has to be used per one consumption unit; that means it has to be used independently of the size and structure of the household. A ratio of 1/12 of the above value is used in the questionnaire. This value can be rounded but the difference between calculated value and rounded value cannot exceed 5% (for example; a calculated value of 136 can be rounded to 140 but not to 150). The calculation for year “n” comes from year “n-2” EU-SILC data. For year 1 and 2, appropriate national data has to be used. A general guideline for interviewers on overdraft and credit cards should be added.

Comparability of clone variable to EU-SILC original

The underlying definition of the EU-SILC-like panel variable HS060 differs from EU-SILC requirements. The SOEP variable which is used to generate HS060 provides the information whether or not the household has money put aside for emergencies. However, no specific amount or threshold is predefined; the SOEP variable captures the person's own perception regarding the sufficiency of their savings for emergencies. Further, the EU-SILC-like panel HS060 only provides information for the years 2005, 2007, 2011, 2013, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018 and 2019.

Graphic Comparison EU-SILC - SOEP



HS070: Do you have a telephone (including mobile phone)?

SOCIAL EXCLUSION (Non-monetary household deprivation indicators)
Reference period: current
Unit: household

Values

EU-SILC (original)		EU-SILC-like panel based on SOEP	
1	yes	1	yes
2	no – cannot afford	2	no – cannot afford
3	no – other reason	3	no – other reason
		4	*no - no reason provided this year*

Flags

EU-SILC (original)		EU-SILC-like panel based on SOEP	
1	filled	1	filled
-1	missing	-1	missing

EU-SILC Codebook Description

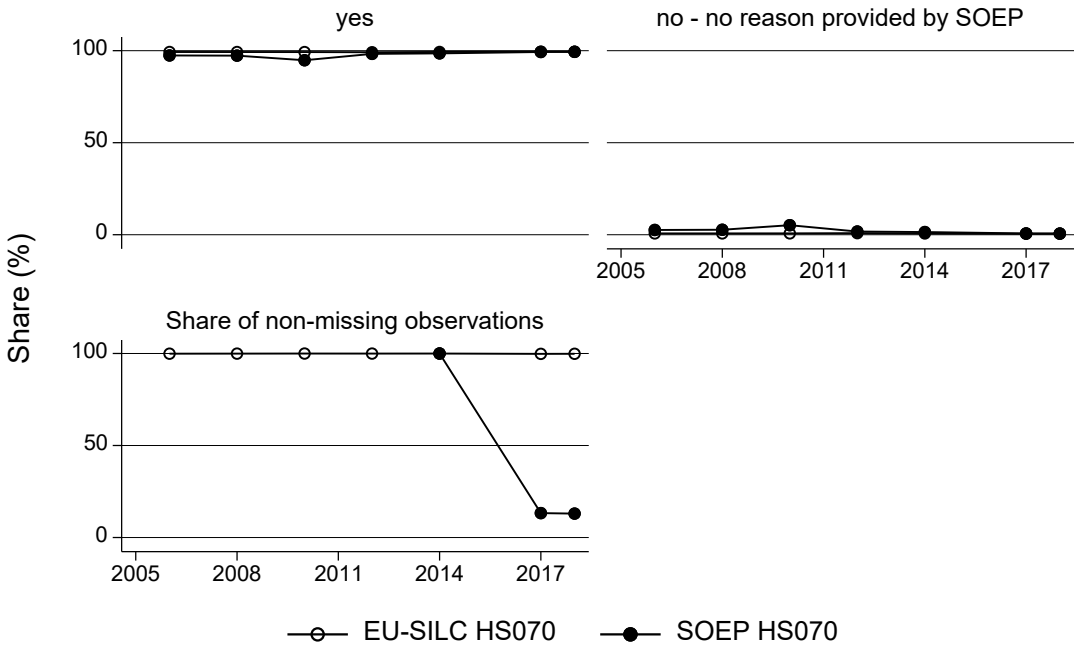
Whether the household have a telephone (including mobile phone) or whether the household does not have a telephone because it cannot afford it (enforced lack) or for other reasons. 'Enforced lack' implies that the item is something that the household would like to have, but cannot afford.

Possession of the item does not necessarily imply ownership: the item may be rented, leased or provided on loan. In the case of mobile telephones, the household should be considered to possess the item if any member possesses it.

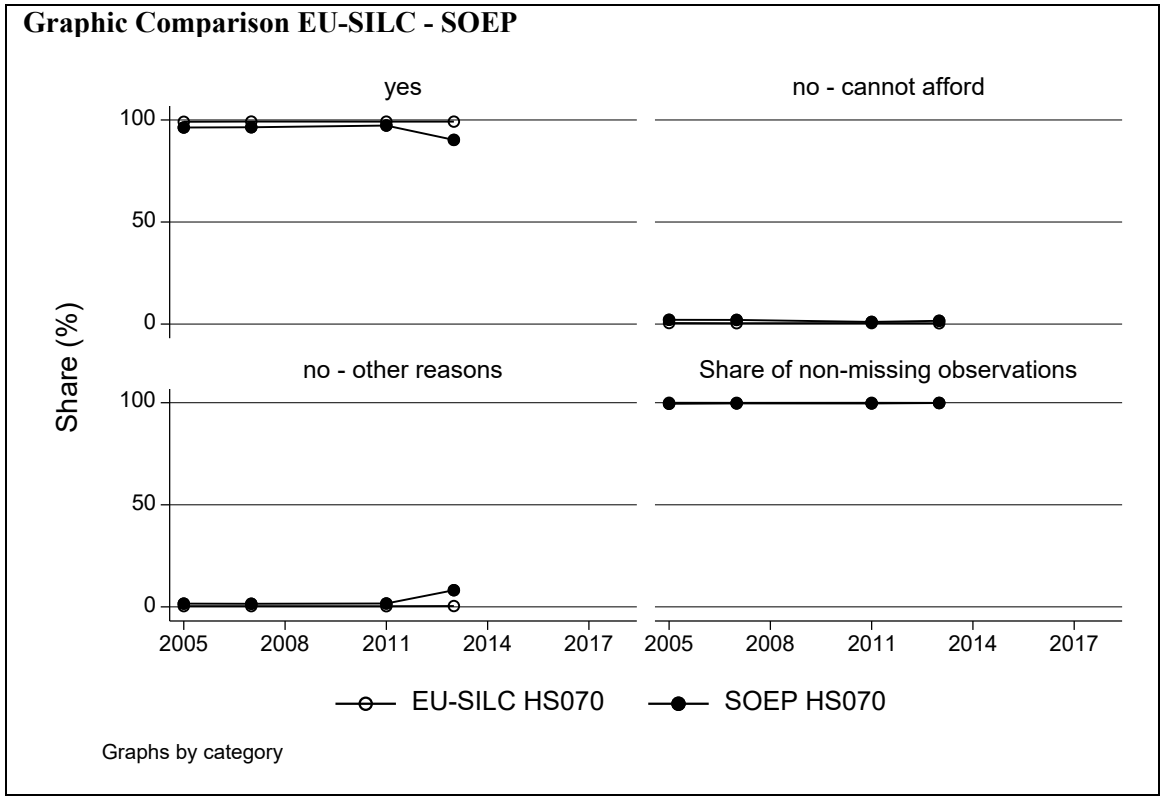
Comparability of clone variable to EU-SILC original

The EU-SILC-like panel variable for HS070 differs over the years w.r.t its categories. For the years 2005, 2007, 2011,2013 and 2015, HS070 provides all EU-SILC categories 1-3. However, for the years 2006, 2008, 2010, 2012, 2014, 2017 and 2018 the SOEP does not provide further information on the reasons of not possessing a telephone. Therefore, in these years, the EU-SILC-like panel variable contains category 1 as defined by EU-SILC – as well as an additional category 4 "no – no reason provided that year". In order to create a graphical comparison (see second graph below), the EU-SILC categories 2 and 3 of the official EU-SILC data have both been included in category 4. In 2015, 2016 and 2019 the EU-SILC does not contain any observations on this variable. In 2017 and 2018 the EU-SILC as well as the SOEP provide information on this variable. Thus, the data file of EU-SILC-like panel provides information for 2017 and 2018 again.

Graphic Comparison EU-SILC - SOEP



Note: In 2015, 2016 and 2019, the original EU-SILC data does not include any observations for HS070. Therefore, no graphical comparison can be provided for that year.



HS080: Do you have a colour TV?

SOCIAL EXCLUSION (Non-monetary household deprivation indicators)
Reference period: current
Unit: household

Values

EU-SILC (original)		EU-SILC-like panel based on SOEP	
1	yes	1	yes
2	no – cannot afford	2	no – cannot afford
3	no – other reason	3	no – other reason

Flags

EU-SILC (original)		EU-SILC-like panel based on SOEP	
1	filled	1	filled
-1	missing	-1	missing

EU-SILC Codebook Description

Format of the question

Does your household have a colour TV?

If you do not have a colour TV, you:

- would you like to have it but cannot afford it, or
- do you not have one for other reasons e.g. you do not want or need it.

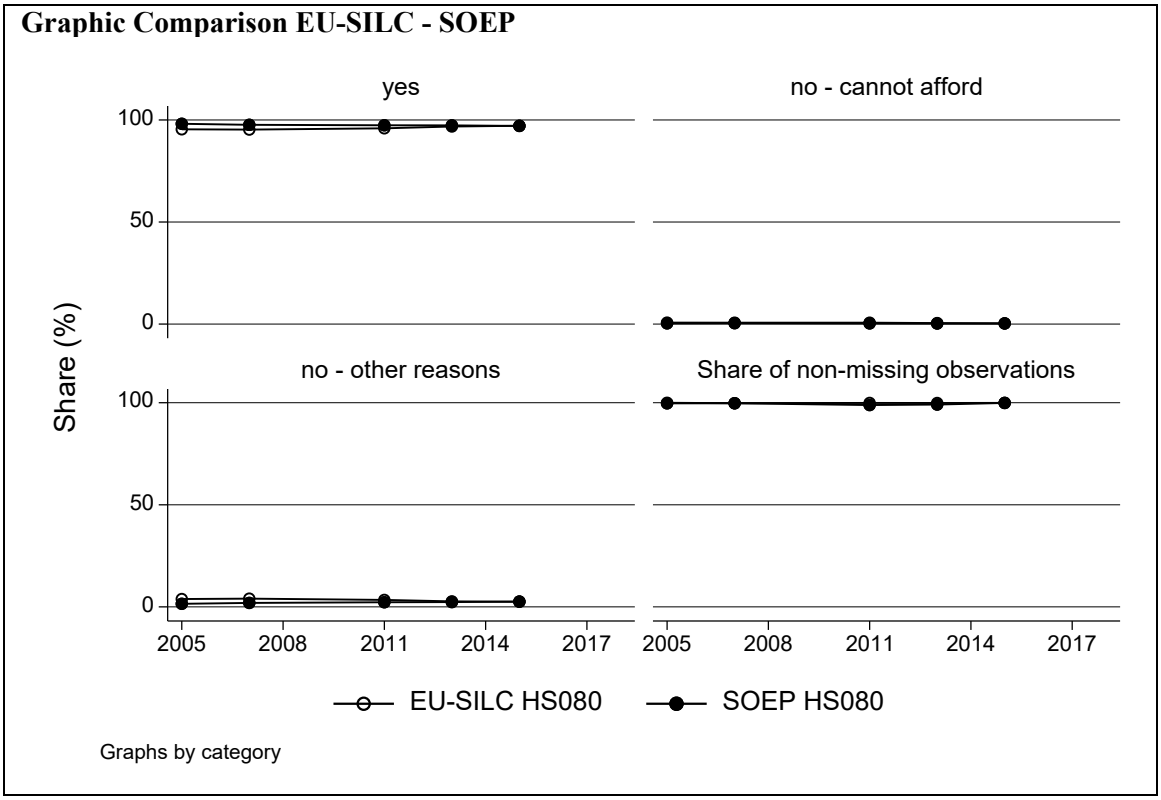
Whether the household have a colour TV or whether the household does not have a colour TV because it cannot afford it (enforced lack) or for other reasons. 'Enforced lack' implies that the item is something that the household would like to have, but cannot afford.

Possessing the item does not necessarily imply ownership: the item may be rented, leased, provided on loan or shared with other households in (e.g.) a complex apartment and not necessarily owned. If the item is shared between households, the answer is "Yes" if there is adequate/easy access (i.e. household can use the durable whenever it wants) and "No" otherwise.

In the case of a colour television, the household is considered to possess it if any member possesses it.

Comparability of clone variable to EU-SILC original

The EU-SILC-like panel HS080 only provides information for the years 2005, 2007, 2011, 2013 and 2015.


Graphic Comparison EU-SILC - SOEP
yes
no - cannot afford
no - other reasons
Share of non-missing observations
Share (%)
100
50
0
2005
2008
2011
2014
2017
EU-SILC HS080
SOEP HS080
Graphs by category

HS090: Do you have a computer?

SOCIAL EXCLUSION (Non-monetary household deprivation indicators)
Reference period: current
Unit: household

Values

EU-SILC (original)		EU-SILC-like panel based on SOEP	
1	yes	1	yes
2	no – cannot afford	2	no
3	no – other reason		

Flags

EU-SILC (original)		EU-SILC-like panel based on SOEP	
1	filled	1	filled
-1	missing	-1	missing

EU-SILC Codebook Description

Format of the question:

Does your household have a computer (including laptops, notebooks, netbooks etc.)?

If you do not have a computer, you:

- would you like to have it but cannot afford it, or
- do you not have one for other reasons e.g. you do not want or need it.

Whether the household have a computer or whether the household does not have a computer because it cannot afford it (enforced lack) or for other reasons. 'Enforced lack' implies that the item is something that the household would like to have, but cannot afford.

Possessing the item does not necessarily imply ownership: the item may be rented, leased, provided on loan or shared with other households in (e.g.) a complex apartment and not necessarily owned. If the item is shared between households, the answer is "Yes" if there is adequate/easy access (i.e. household can use the durable whenever it wants) and "No" otherwise.

In the case of a computer, the household is considered to possess it if any member possesses it.

A computer includes a portable computer or a desktop computer, but does not include machines dedicated to video games but without any broader functionality.

If a computer is provided ONLY for work purpose, this does not count as possessing the item.

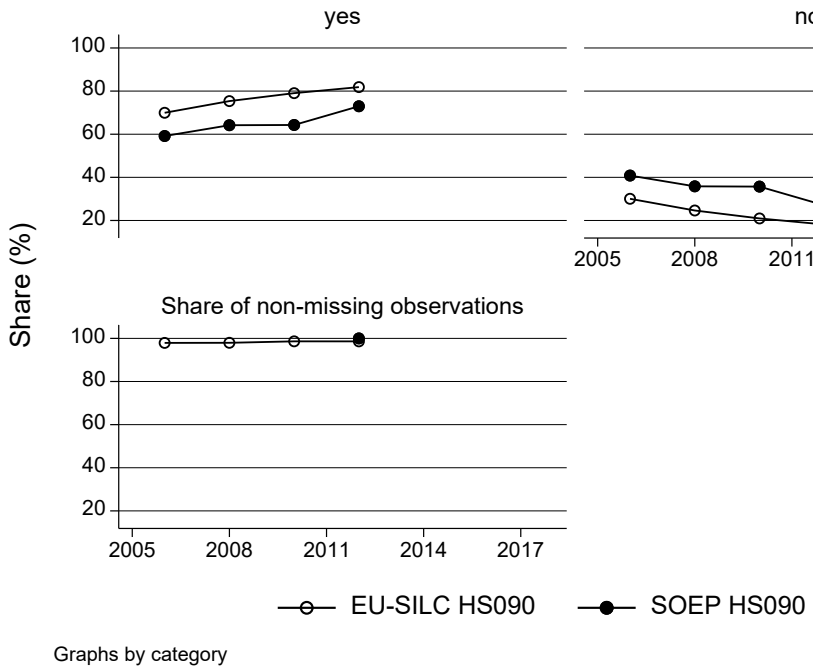
Comparability of clone variable to EU-SILC original

The EU-SILC-like panel variable for HS090 is based on the question whether or not the household possesses a personal computer (PC). Unlike in the EU-SILC questionnaire, it is not further specifically specified that laptops, notebooks, netbooks etc. are included. The downward bias in the EU-SILC-like panel might stem from the fact that some respondents are not aware that these items should fall under the broad definition of a personal computer (PC).

Further, the EU-SILC-like panel variable for HS090 only exists for the years 2006, 2008, 2010 and 2012. In the year 2012, the sub-samples for families in Germany (FiD) are not included which explains the drop in the share of non-missing observations in that year.

(Graph does not display data for 2013 but data files of EU-SILC-like panel contain observations for 2013).

Graphic Comparison EU-SILC - SOEP



HS100: Do you have a washing machine?

SOCIAL EXCLUSION (Non-monetary household deprivation indicators)
Reference period: current
Unit: household

Values

EU-SILC (original)		EU-SILC-like panel based on SOEP	
1	yes	1	yes
2	no – cannot afford	2	no
3	no – other reason		

Flags

EU-SILC (original)		EU-SILC-like panel based on SOEP	
1	filled	1	filled
-1	missing	-1	missing

EU-SILC Codebook Description

Format of the question:

Does the household have a washing machine?

If you do not have a washing machine, you:

- would you like to have it but cannot afford it, or
- do you not have one for other reasons e.g. you do not want or need it.

Whether the household have a washing machine or whether the household does not have a washing machine because it cannot afford it (enforced lack) or for other reasons. 'Enforced lack' implies that the item is something that the household would like to have, but cannot afford.

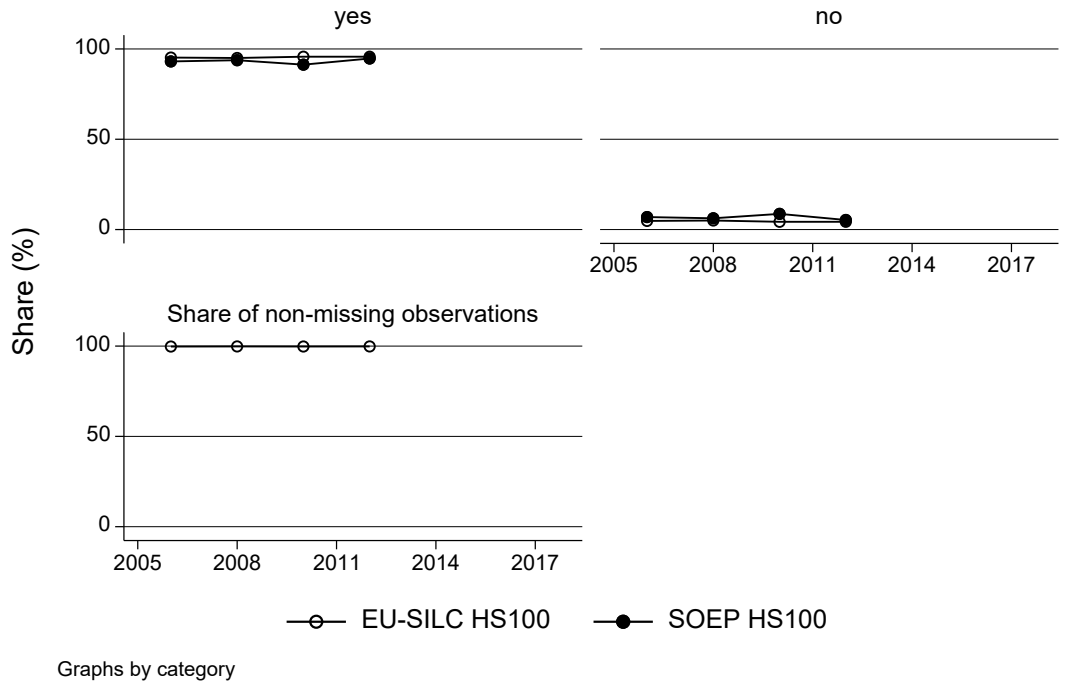
Possessing the item does not necessarily imply ownership: the item may be rented, leased, provided on loan, or shared with other households in (e.g.) a complex apartment. If the item is shared between households, the answer is "Yes" if there is adequate/easy access (i.e. household can use the durable whenever it wants) and "No" otherwise. In the case of a washing machine, the household is considered to possess it if any member possesses it.

(Graph does not display data for 2013 but data files of the EU-SILC-like panel contain observations for 2013).

Comparability of clone variable to EU-SILC original

The SOEP only provides information on whether or not a household possesses a washing machine. Information on the reasons for the lack of a washing machine in the respective household cannot be provided. Therefore, the EU-SILC-like panel variable for HS100 only contains the categories 1 “yes” and 2 “no”. Further, HS100 is only filled for the years 2006, 2008, 2010 and 2012.

Graphic Comparison EU-SILC - SOEP



HS110: Do you have a car?

SOCIAL EXCLUSION (Non-monetary household deprivation indicators)
Reference period: current
Unit: household

Values

EU-SILC (original)		EU-SILC-like panel based on SOEP	
1	yes	1	yes
2	no – cannot afford	2	no – cannot afford
3	no – other reason	3	no – other reason

Flags

EU-SILC (original)		EU-SILC-like panel based on SOEP	
1	filled	1	filled
-1	missing	-1	missing

EU-SILC Codebook Description

Format of the question:

Does your household have a car/van for private use?

If you do not have a car/van, you:

- would you like to have it but cannot afford it, or
- do you not have one for other reasons e.g. you do not want or need it.

Whether the household have a car or whether the household does not have a car because it cannot afford it (enforced lack) or for other reasons. 'Enforced lack' implies that the item is something that the household would like to have, but cannot afford.

Possessing the item does not necessarily imply ownership: the item may be rented, leased, provided on loan, or shared with other households. If the item is shared between households, the answer is "Yes" if there is adequate/easy access (i.e. household can use the durable whenever it wants) and "No" otherwise.

In the case of a car, the household is considered to possess it if any member possesses it.

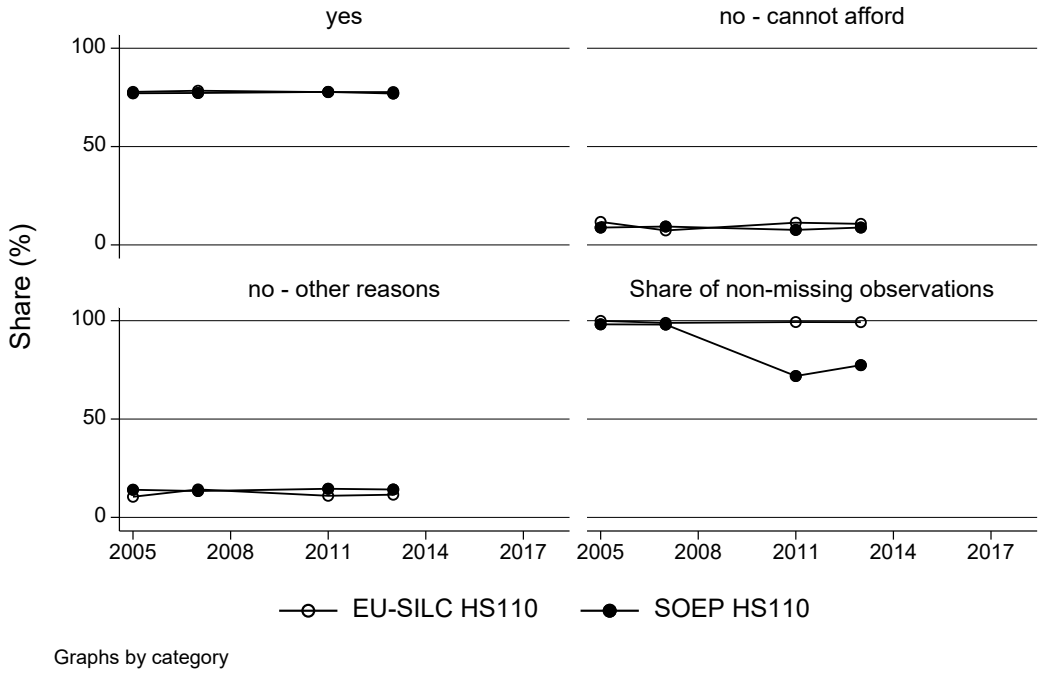
A company car or van which is available to the household for private use counts as possessing the item. A car or van provided ONLY for professional purpose, should not be considered as possessing the item.

Motorcycles are excluded.

Comparability of clone variable to EU-SILC original

The EU-SILC-like panel variable HS110 is only filled for the years 2005, 2007, 2011 and 2013. In the years 2011 and 2013, the sub-samples for families in Germany (FiD) are not included which explains the drop in the share of non-missing observations in those years.

Graphic Comparison EU-SILC - SOEP



HS120: Ability to make ends meet (missing)

SOCIAL EXCLUSION (Non-monetary household deprivation indicators)
Reference period: current
Unit: household

Values

EU-SILC (original)	EU-SILC-like panel based on SOEP
1 with great difficulty 2 with difficulty 3 with some difficulty 4 fairly easily 5 easily 6 very easily	*missing*

Flags

EU-SILC (original)	EU-SILC-like panel based on SOEP
1 filled -1 missing	-1 missing

EU-SILC Codebook Description

Format of the question:

A household may have different sources of income and more than one household member may contribute to it. Thinking of your household's total income, is your household able to make ends meet, namely, to pay for its usual necessary expenses?

The objective is to assess the respondent feeling about the level of difficulty experienced by the household in making ends meet. The respondent's assessment should be based on the household's total income. There should be a reference in the national questionnaires as well as in the interviewers' guidelines that all income sources are to be taken into account (possibly irregular) and that "more than one household member may contribute to it". It is however acceptable that this reference is dropped if this question follows other questions on the household total income and the concept is clear to respondents. Additionally, in the guidelines for interviewers, it can be specified that income refers to 'net' income i.e. to income after the deduction of tax and social insurance.

As making ends meet does not exist in some languages, it is to be defined as paying usual necessary expenses and should be included both in the national questionnaires and in the guidelines for interviewers. The usual necessary expenses of the household should include housing related costs but exclude business and farm work costs. This clarification is to be given in the interviewers' guidelines. Ideally Member States will use the same scale proposed in the given order in order to guarantee the maximum comparability.

HS130: Lowest monthly income to make ends meet

SOCIAL EXCLUSION (Non-monetary household deprivation indicators)
Reference period: current
Unit: household

Values

EU-SILC (original)	EU-SILC-like panel based on SOEP
1- 999999.99 lowest income	missing

Flags

EU-SILC (original)	EU-SILC-like panel based on SOEP
1 filled -1 missing	-1 missing

EU-SILC Codebook Description

Format of the question:

In your opinion, what is the very lowest net monthly income that your household would have to have in order to make ends meet, that is to pay its usual necessary expenses? Please answer in relation to the present circumstances of your household, and what you consider as usual necessary expenses (to make ends meet).

The objective is that the respondent provides its own assessed indication of the lowest net monthly income (in national currency) the household would need to 'make ends meet' and that should be clearly indicated/specified both in the national questionnaires and in the related interviewers' guidelines. This question is to be included in the questionnaire after questions corresponding to variables HS140, HS150 and HS120.

Both aspects of present composition and usual necessary expenses of the household should be clearly indicated/specified in the national questionnaires and in the interviewer guidelines. The answer of the respondent to this question should refer to the household's total net monthly income. In the guidelines for interviewers a definition of net income should be given, 'net' income referring to income after the deduction of tax and social insurance.

The usual necessary expenses of the household should include housing related costs but exclude business and farm work costs. This clarification is to be given in the interviewer guidelines.

HS140: Financial burden of the total housing cost (missing)

SOCIAL EXCLUSION (Non-monetary household deprivation indicators)
Reference period: current
Unit: household

Values

EU-SILC (original)	EU-SILC-like panel based on SOEP
1 a heavy burden 2 a slight burden 3 not burden at all	*missing*

Flags

EU-SILC (original)	EU-SILC-like panel based on SOEP
1 filled -1 missing	-1 missing

HS150: Financial burden of the total housing cost

SOCIAL EXCLUSION (Non-monetary household deprivation indicators)
Reference period: current
Unit: household

Values

EU-SILC (original)	EU-SILC-like panel based on SOEP
1 Repayment is a heavy burden	*1 Repayment is a major burden*
2 Repayment is a slight burden	*2 Repayment is a minor burden*
3 Repayment is no burden at all	*3 Repayment is no burden*

Flags

EU-SILC (original)	EU-SILC-like panel based on SOEP
1 filled	1 filled
-1 missing	-1 missing

EU-SILC Codebook Description

Format of the question:

Do you or anyone in your household have to repay debts from any credit card, hire purchase or other loans (that is, excluding mortgage repayments or other loans connected with the purchase of main dwelling)? Codes 1/2 (Yes/No)

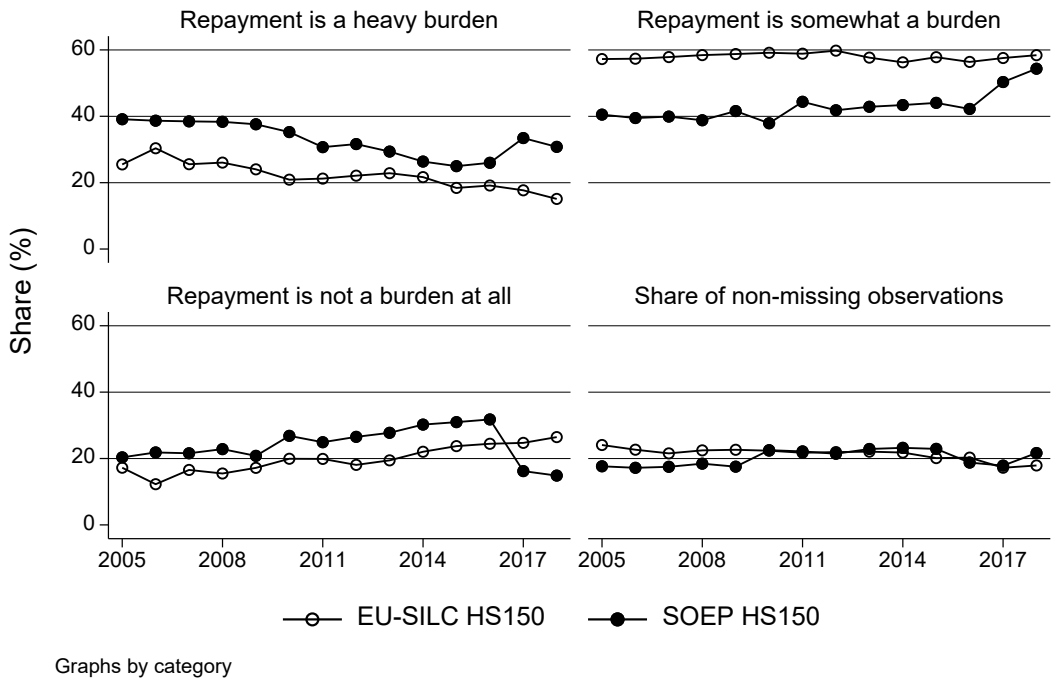
If Yes: To what extent is the repayment of such loans a financial burden for your household?

The objective is to assess the respondent feeling about the extent to which the repayment of non-housing related debts is a financial burden to the household. That should be clearly indicated/specified both in the national questionnaires and in the related interviewers' guidelines. 'Non-housing related debts' include any loans for consumer items or services (car, holiday, furniture, durable etc.) and credit card debt. Mortgage repayments or loans connected with the purchase of main dwelling are excluded. 'Do you or anyone in your household' should be explicitly mentioned in the questionnaire and the interviewers' explanatory notes.

Comparability of clone variable to EU-SILC original

The EU-SILC-like panel variable HS150 differs in its underlying question. More specifically, the SOEP question asks the following: *"Does repaying these loans place a major burden on your household, a minor burden, or no burden at all?"* The SOEP question was not asked in 2019. Further, the EU-SILC-like panel categories differ slightly from EU-SILC requirements as it can be seen above.

Graphic Comparison EU-SILC - SOEP



HY010: Total household gross income

INCOME (Total household income (gross and disposable))
Reference period: income reference period
Unit: household

Values

EU-SILC (original)	EU-SILC-like panel based on SOEP
-999999.99 - 999999.99 income (national currency) without inflation factor	*0 - 999999.99 income (national currency) without inflation factor*

Flags

EU-SILC (original)	EU-SILC-like panel based on SOEP
See chapter „income flags“	*See chapter „income flags“*

EU-SILC Codebook Description

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).

Inclusion of PY080 in HY010 should be implemented by countries from the 2011 operation onwards.

Total gross household income (HY010) is computed as:

the sum for all household members of gross personal income components

- gross employee cash or near cash income (PY010G),
- company car (PY021G),
- gross cash benefits or losses from self-employment (including royalties) (PY050G),
- pensions received from individual private plans (other than those covered under ESSPROS) (PY080G),
- unemployment benefits (PY090G),
- old-age benefits (PY100G),
- survivor' benefits (PY110G),
- sickness benefits (PY120G),
- disability benefits (PY130G),
- education-related allowances (PY140G);

plus gross income components at household level

- income from rental of a property or land (HY040G)

- family/children related allowances (HY050G),
- social exclusion not elsewhere classified (HY060G), housing allowances (HY070G),
- regular inter-household cash transfers received (HY080G),
- interests, dividends, profit from capital investments in unincorporated business (HY090G),
- income received by people aged under 16 (HY110G));

That means:

HY010 = HY040G + HY050G + HY060G + HY070G + HY080G + HY090G + HY110G + [for all household members] (PY010G + PY021G + PY050G + PY080G + PY090G + PY100G + PY110G + PY120G + PY130G + PY140G).

Note: The new income components mandatory from 2007 operation onwards, i.e. the non-monetary income components, as well as interest paid on mortgage and employers social insurance contributions, with the exception of the company car and the pensions received from individual private plans (other than those covered under ESSPROS), are not included in the computation of the aggregate income variables and in the computation of the common cross-sectional EU indicators (OMC indicators) until a final decision of the ISG concerning the inclusion of these components has been taken. However, these components have to be recorded at component level in their respective codes, i.e. PY020G, PY030G, HY170G, HY030G, HY100G.

Comparability of clone variable to EU-SILC original

The EU-SILC-like panel variable For HY010 does not include the components PY021G (Company car), PY120G (Sickness benefits), and HY110G (Income received by people aged under 16) as these variables do not exist in the SOEP. Inclusion of PY080 (Pension from individual private plans) in HY010 is implemented according to the EU-SILC codebook from the 2011 operation onwards.

That means:

<u>From 2005 to 2010:</u>

HY010 = HY040G + HY050G + HY060G + HY070G + HY080G + HY090G + [for all household members] (PY010G + PY050G + PY090G + PY100G + PY110G + PY130G + PY140G).

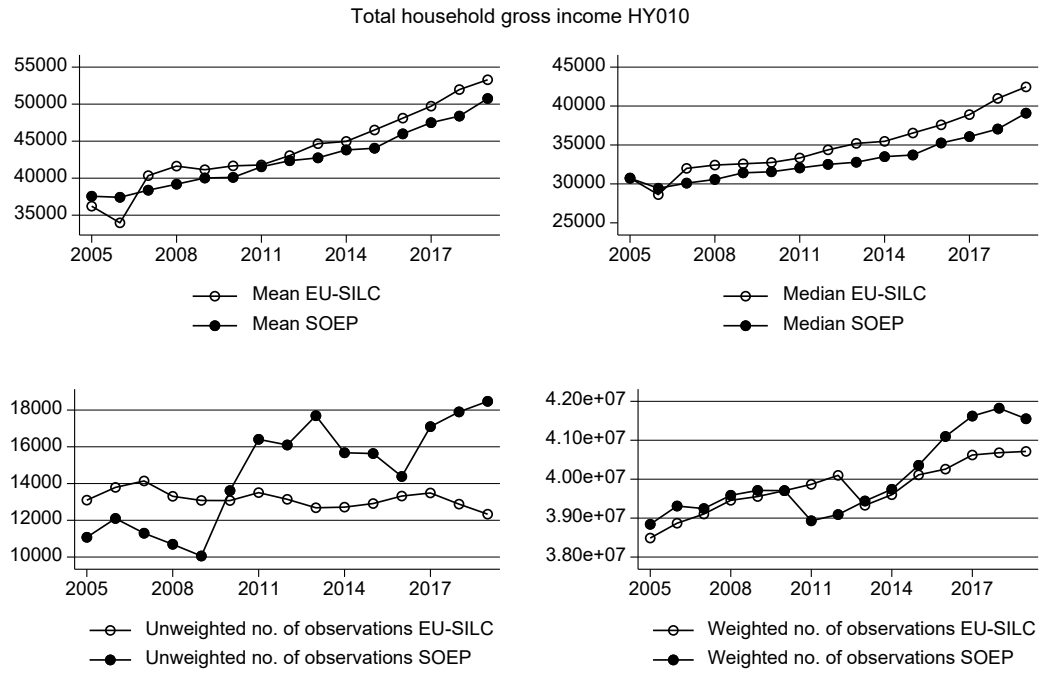
<u>From 2011 onwards:</u>

HY010 = HY040G + HY050G + HY060G + HY070G + HY080G + HY090G + [for all household members] (PY010G + PY050G + <u>PY080G</u> + PY090G + PY100G + PY110G + PY130G + PY140G).

It is worth noting that the component variable PY050G "Benefits from self-employment" does not take into account any losses from self-employment (see also the variable description for PY050G). PY050G is the only component variable of HY010 which can become negative. As a consequence, and in contrast to the EU-SILC original variable HY010, the EU-SILC-like panel variable, by its definition, cannot contain any negative values.

In contrast to the EU-SILC-like panel individual income variables (see P-File), the EU-SILC-like panel household income variables included in the H-File are top-coded in order to adjust the values to the official EU-SILC requirement with regard to the data range's upper limit (999999.99).

Graphic Comparison EU-SILC – SOEP



HY020: Total disposable household income

INCOME (Total household income (gross and disposable))
Reference period: income reference period
Unit: household
Mode of collection: constructed

Values

EU-SILC (original)	EU-SILC-like panel based on SOEP
-999999.99 - 999999.99 income (national currency) without inflation factor	-999999.99 - 999999.99 income (national currency) without inflation factor

Flags

EU-SILC (original)	EU-SILC-like panel based on SOEP
See chapter „income flags“	*See chapter „income flags“*

EU-SILC Codebook Description

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 disposable household income (HY020). Inclusion of PY080 in HY020, HY022 and HY023 should be implemented by countries from the 2011 operation onwards. Total disposable household income (HY020) can be computed as:

The sum for all household members of gross personal income components:

- gross employee cash or near cash income (PY010G)
- company car (PY021G),
- gross cash benefits or losses from self-employment (including royalties) (PY050G),
- pensions received from individual private plans (other than those covered under ESSPROS) (PY080G),
- unemployment benefits (PY090G),
- old-age benefits (PY100G),
- survivor' benefits (PY110G),
- sickness benefits (PY120G),
- disability benefits (PY130G),
- sickness benefits (PY120G),
- disability benefits (PY130G),
- education-related allowances (PY140G);

Plus gross income components at household level:

- income from rental of a property or land (HY040G)
- family/children related allowances (HY050G),
- social exclusion not elsewhere classified (HY060G)
- housing allowances (HY070G),
- regular inter-household cash transfers received (HY080G),
- interests, dividends, profit from capital investments in unincorporated business (HY090G),
- income received by people aged under 16 (HY110G));

Minus:

- regular taxes on wealth (HY120G),
- regular inter-household cash transfer paid (HY130G),
- tax on income and social insurance contributions (HY140G).

The variable HY140G includes the income taxes paid during the income reference period, the tax adjustments-repayment/receipt received or paid during the income reference period and the social insurance contributions paid during the income reference period.

That means: HY020 = HY010 – HY120G – HY130G – HY140G.

Comparability of clone variable to EU-SILC original

The EU-SILC-like panel variable For HY020 does not include the components HY110G (Income received by people aged under 16), PY021G (Company car) and PY120G (Sickness benefits) as these variables do not exist in the SOEP. Inclusion of PY080 (Pension from individual private plans) in HY010 is implemented according to the EU-SILC codebook from the 2011 operation onwards.

That means:

<u>From 2005 to 2010:</u>

HY020 = HY040G+HY050G+HY060G+HY070G+HY080G+HY090G-HY140G+[for all household members] (PY010G+PY050G+PY090G+PY100G+PY110G+PY130G+PY140G)

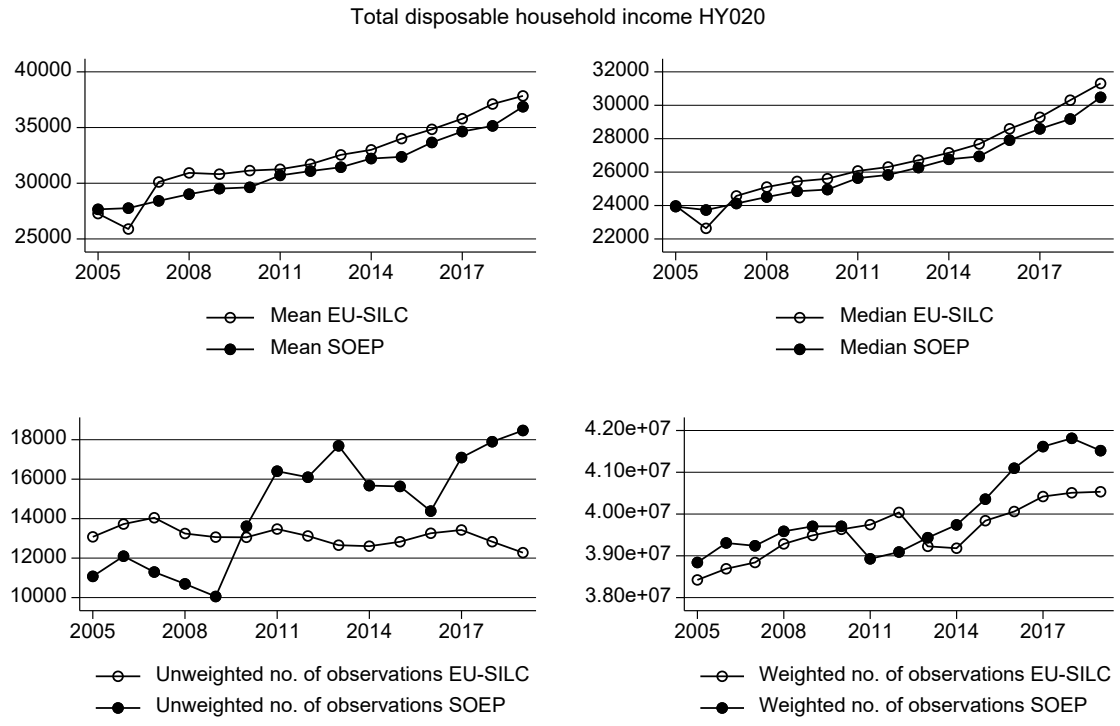
<u>From 2011 onwards:</u>

HY020 = HY040G+HY050G+HY060G+HY070G+HY080G+HY090G-HY140G+[for all household members] (PY010G+PY050G+<u>PY080G</u>+PY090G+PY100G+PY110G+PY130G+PY140G)

It is worth noting that the component variable PY050G (Benefits from self-employment) does not take into account any losses from self-employment (see also the variable description for PY050G).

household income variables included in the H-File are top-coded in order to adjust the values to the official EU-SILC requirement with regard to the data range's upper limit (999999.99).

Graphic Comparison EU-SILC - SOEP



Note: Graphs only take into account positive values of HY020.

HY022: Total disposable household income before social transfers other than old-age and survivor's benefits

INCOME (Total household income (gross and disposable))
Reference period: income reference period
Unit: household
Mode of collection: constructed

Values

EU-SILC (original)	EU-SILC-like panel based on SOEP
-999999.99 - 999999.99 income (national currency) without inflation factor	-999999.99 - 999999.99 income (national currency) without inflation factor

Flags

EU-SILC (original)	EU-SILC-like panel based on SOEP
See chapter „income flags"	*See chapter „income flags"*

EU-SILC Codebook Description

Inclusion of PY080 (Pension from individual private plans) in HY020, HY022 and HY023 should be implemented by countries from the 2011 operation onwards. Total disposable household income before social transfers except old-age and survivor' benefits (HY022) is defined as:

The total disposable income (HY020);

- minus total transfers
- plus old age benefits (PY100G) and survivor' benefits (PY110G).

Or as:

- the total disposable income (HY020);

minus:

- unemployment benefits (PY090G),
- sickness benefits (PY120G),
- disability benefits (PY130G),
- education-related allowances (PY140G);
- family/children related allowances (HY050G),
- social exclusion not elsewhere classified (HY060G),
- housing allowances (HY070G).

That means:

HY022 = HY040G + HY080G + HY090G + HY110G – HY120G – HY130G – HY140G + [for all household members](PY010G + PY021G + PY050G + PY080G + PY100G + PY110G)

Comparability of clone variable to EU-SILC original

The EU-SILC-like panel variable For HY022 does not include the components HY110G (Income received by people aged under 16) and PY021G (Company car) as these variables do not exist in the SOEP. This leads to a downward bias in the EU-SILC-like panel data.

That means:

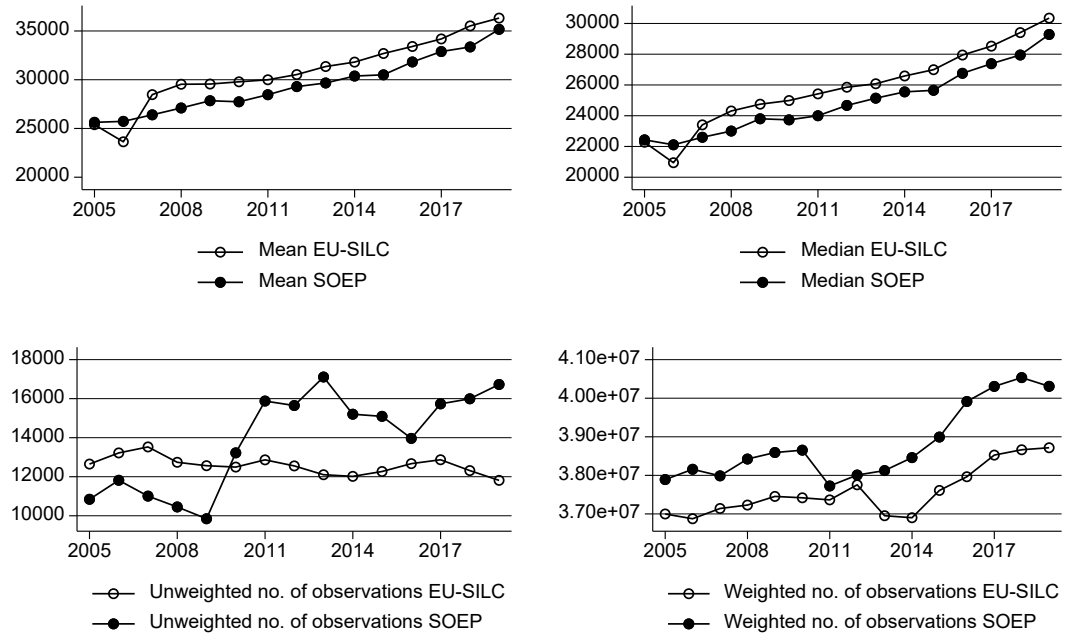
HY022 = HY020-(HY050G+HY060G+HY070G)- [for all household members] (PY090G+PY130G+ PY140G)

It is worth noting that the component variable PY050G "Benefits from self-employment" does not take into account any losses from self-employment (see also the variable description for PY050G). In contrast to the EU-SILC-like panel individual income variables (see P-File), the EU-SILC-like panel household income variables included in the H-File are top-coded in order to adjust the values to the official EU-SILC requirement with regard to the data range's upper limit (999999.99).

Note that payroll taxes included in disability benefits (PY130G), income taxes included in disability benefits (PY130G) (in the cases where disabled individuals receive a salary for work in a sheltered workshop) as well as income taxes included in unemployment benefits (PY090G) (specifically in its component "indemnity payments") are all subtracted twice in the clone variable HY022. This problem occurs due to the fact that HY022 is obtained by subtracting gross income values from the net income variable HY020. In HY020 both, payroll- and income taxes (which are included in HY140G) are already subtracted.

Graphic Comparison EU-SILC - SOEP

Total disposable household income before social transfers other than old-age and survivor's benefits HY022



Note: Graphs only take into account positive values of HY022.

HY023: Total disposable household income before social transfers including old-age and survivor's benefits

INCOME (Total household income (gross and disposable))
Reference period: income reference period
Unit: household
Mode of collection: constructed

Values

EU-SILC (original)	EU-SILC-like panel based on SOEP
-999999.99 - 999999.99 income (national currency) without inflation factor	-999999.99 - 999999.99 income (national currency) without inflation factor

Flags

EU-SILC (original)	EU-SILC-like panel based on SOEP
See chapter „income flags"	*See chapter „income flags"*

EU-SILC Codebook Description

Inclusion of PY080 in HY020, HY022 and HY023 should be implemented by countries from the 2011 operation onwards. Total disposable household income before social transfers including old-age and survivor' benefits (HY023) is defined as:

The total disposable income (HY020) minus total transfers:

- unemployment benefits (PY090G),
- old-age benefits (PY100G),
- survivor' benefits (PY110G),
- sickness benefits (PY120G),
- disability benefits (PY130G),
- education-related allowances (PY140G);
- family/children related allowances (HY050G),
- social exclusion not elsewhere classified (HY060G),
- housing allowances (HY070G).

That means:

HY023 = HY040G + HY080G + HY090G + HY110G – HY120G – HY130G – HY140G + [for all household members](PY010G + PY021G + PY050G + PY080G)

Note: The new income components mandatory from 2007 operation onwards, i.e. the non-monetary income components, as well as interest paid on mortgage and employers social insurance contributions, with the exception of the company car and the pensions received from individual

private plans (other than those covered under ESSPROS), are not included in the computation of the aggregate income variables and in the computation of the common cross-sectional EU indicators (OMC indicators) until a final decision of the ISG concerning the inclusion of these components has been taken. However, these components have to be recorded at component level in their respective codes, i.e. PY020G, PY030G, HY170G, HY030G, HY100G.

Comparability of clone variable to EU-SILC original

The EU-SILC-like panel variable For HY023 does not include the components HY110G (Income received by people aged under 16) and PY021G (Company car) as these variables do not exist in the SOEP.

That means:

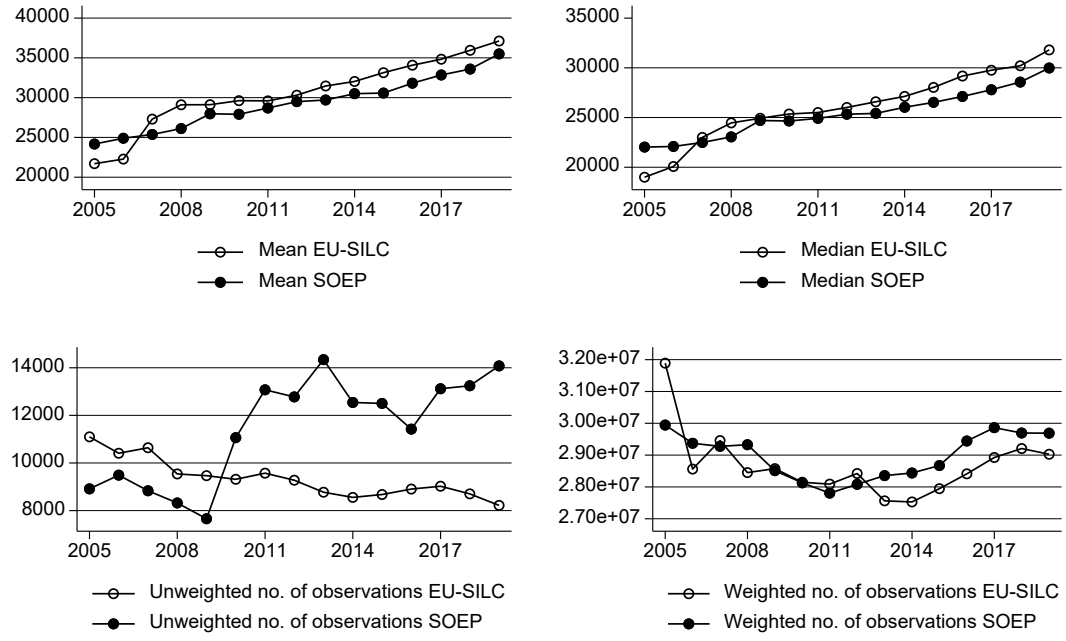
HY023 = HY020-(HY050G+HY060G+HY070G)- [for all household members] (PY090G+PY100G + PY110G + PY130G+ PY140G)

It is worth noting that the component variable PY050G “Benefits from self-employment” does not take into account any losses from self-employment (see also the variable description for PY050G). In contrast to the EU-SILC-like panel individual income variables (see P-File), the EU-SILC-like panel household income variables included in the H-File are top-coded in order to adjust the values to the official EU-SILC requirement with regard to the data range’s upper limit (999999.99).

Note that payroll taxes included in old-age benefits (PY100G), disability benefits (PY130G) and in survivors’ benefits (PY110G) as well as income taxes included in unemployment benefits (PY090G) (specifically in its component “indemnity payments”) and income taxes included in disability benefits (PY130G) (in the cases where disabled individuals receive a salary for work in a sheltered workshop) are all subtracted twice in the clone variable HY023. This problem occurs due to the fact that HY023 is obtained by subtracting gross income values from the net income variable HY020. In HY020 both, payroll- and income taxes (which are included in HY140G) are already subtracted.

Graphic Comparison EU-SILC - SOEP

Total disposable household income before social transfers including old-age and survivor's benefits HY023



Note: Graphs only take into account positive values of HY023.

HY025: Within-household non-response inflation factor

INCOME (Total household income (gross and disposable))
Reference period: income reference period
Unit: household
Mode of collection: constructed

Values

EU-SILC (original)	EU-SILC-like panel based on SOEP
-100 - 100	*1*

Flags

EU-SILC (original)	EU-SILC-like panel based on SOEP
1 filled -1 missing	1 filled -1 missing

EU-SILC Codebook Description

Factor by which it is necessary to multiply the total gross income, the total disposable income or the total disposable income before social transfers to compensate the non-response in individual questionnaires. It is necessary to correct the effect of non-responding individuals within a household otherwise, income of individuals not interviewed is not added up into the total household income. Eurostat recommends that the inflation factor method approach is not used to compensate for individual non response. Rather, it is recommended to have missing individuals record completely imputed (as regard income components) (see discussion below). The inflation factor should be used only when no other imputation is performed. In all other cases it should be equal to 1

HY030G/HY030N: Imputed rent

INCOME (Gross income components at household level)
Reference period: income reference period
Unit: household
Mode of collection: estimated

Values

EU-SILC (original)		EU-SILC-like panel based on SOEP	
1 - 999999.99	income (national currency)	1 - 999999.99	income (national currency)
0	no income	0	no income

Flags

EU-SILC (original)	EU-SILC-like panel based on SOEP
0 no income	0 no income
1 income (variable is filled)	1 income (variable is filled)
-1 missing (As missing values are imputed this code is only acceptable if imputation is not possible)	-1 missing (As missing values are imputed this code is only acceptable if imputation is not possible)
-5 not filled: variable of net (…..G) / gross (…..N) series is filled	-5 not filled: variable of net (…..G) / gross (…..N) series is filled

EU-SILC Codebook Description

Mandatory only from 2007 on.

The imputed rent refers to the value that shall be imputed for all households that do not report paying full rent, either because they are owner-occupiers or they live in accommodation rented at a lower price than the market price, or because the accommodation is provided rent free. The imputed rent shall be estimated only for those dwellings (and any associated buildings such a garage) used as a main residence by the households.

The value to impute shall be the equivalent market rent that shall be paid for a similar dwelling as that occupied, less any rent actually paid (in the case where the accommodation is rented at a lower price than the market price), less any minor repair or refurbishment expenditure which the owner-occupier households make on the property of the type that would normally be carried out by landlords. Costs for heating, water electricity, etc. are excluded. Repair leading to improvements or fixing major problems of the dwelling are also excluded.

Depreciation (consumption of fixed capital) shall neither be taken into account because they are likely to be offset or superseded by variation of market value of the dwelling. These latter 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, private market also includes market which is regulated by government regulations.

Several methods for estimating "gross" imputed rent are available:

1. the regression/stratification method based on actual rents
2. 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 in the form of income from interest and dividends.
3. the self-assessment method
4. the administrative assessment method, generally for fiscal purposes

For the sake of comparability among 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 or when regression method is statistically unreliable. The self-assessed value used as direct estimate of the market price value of the dwelling is not acceptable. Method used for fiscal purpose is usually not adapted.

The use of the regression method requires furthermore development in order to ensure minimum comparability with EU-SILC recommended method, in particular the determination 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 a appropriate econometric model / stratification criteria using the available data on the private market rent. The source can be the EU-SILC sub-sample of full rent tenants or any other reliable external source.

Variables to be taken into account are likely to be country specific however some variables like localization and urbanization, size of dwelling (in square meter and in number of rooms), amenities (bathroom, balcony, garden, etc.) are likely to be common to all models.

The estimated model should seek to predict the average market rent taking into account the physical characteristics of the dwelling but not the market of new contract for such a dwelling. Therefore, the age of the contract does not seem to be an interesting predictor for such a model. The quality of the model will be evaluated at the light of its ability to fit the actual distribution of the market rent of similar dwelling. The use of the subjective rent as a latent of hidden variable is not excluded a priori. In this case, the model would appear as a model for correcting subjective rent.

If there is strong deviation between the rental market sample and the owner-occupied sample, it is likely that Heckmann correction should be tested for reducing selection bias.

Different models used by countries will be made available on circa for information.

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 (PY020), and consequently not included under the variable imputed rent (HY030). When employee occupies an employer owned dwelling free or at reduced cost, the corresponding part of the imputed rent not paid by the employee should be recorded in employment income in kind (PY020) and not taken into account in imputed rent (HY030). On the other hand, cash subsidies received from the employer for dwelling cost should be accounted as employment income (PY010). The housing subsidies received from the government or from a non-profit institution 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 employment contract should not interfere with computation of imputed rent.

Comparability of clone variable to EU-SILC original

The SOEP only provides HY030N. The underlying SOEP variable represents the imputed rental value of owner-occupied housing and for renters with below markets rent.

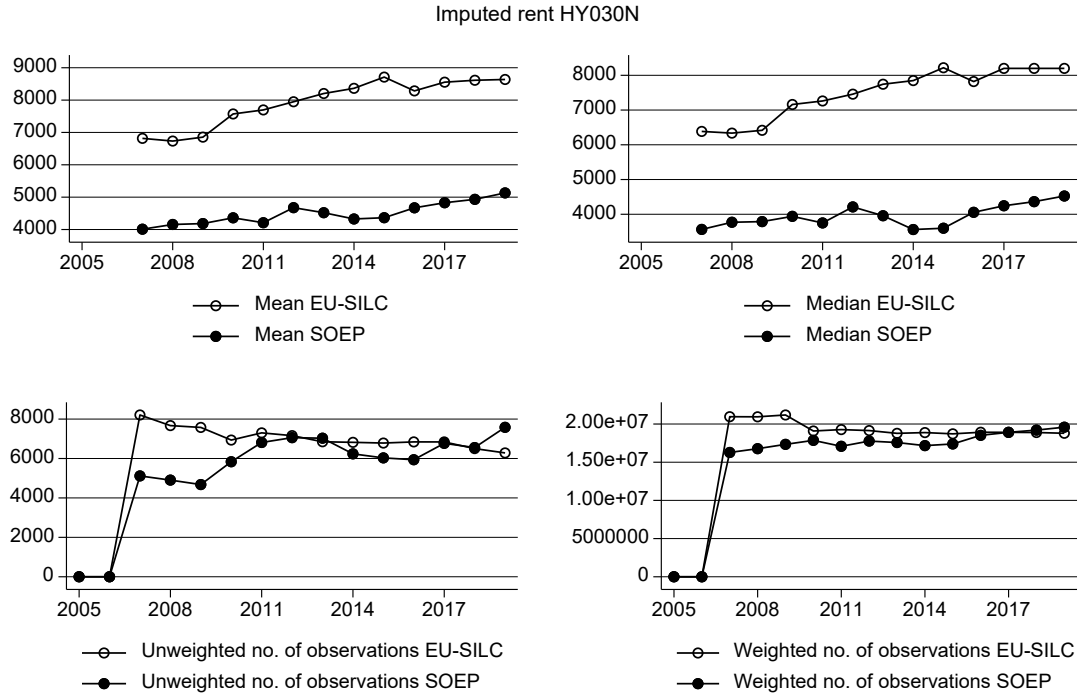
The Imputed Rent (IR) information calculated for the German SOEP data is based on the so called Opportunity Cost Approach. This approach at the micro level yields information equivalent to that given by the Market Value Approach used in National account statistics for determining IR. After generating a fictitious market rent for owner-occupiers, all owner related costs are deducted including operating and maintenance costs, interest payments on mortgages, as well as property taxes (see Yates 1994 / United Nations 1977). In more detail, the implementation of the opportunity cost approach is used here in the following way. Along the lines of Oaxaca (1973), we estimate an OLS (semilog) regression model of gross rent in terms of square meters (not including heating) actually paid by main tenants in privately financed housing (without social housing and households with reduced rent). Independent variables include indicators describing the condition of the house, the year of construction, size of dwelling, length of occupancy, community size and disposable income. Applying these regression coefficients to the population of owner occupiers and individuals living in households with reduced rent such as employer provided flats, social housing or rent-free households. The resulting estimate represents a gross value at market prices (without costs for heating and warm water). For owner-occupiers owner-specific costs for taxation, maintenance and operating costs as well as interest on mortgages were deducted yielding a net value which can be interpreted as the appropriate income advantage of owner-occupied housing. For rent-free households and persons living in households with below market rents no further deductions have to be made. Information on interest and mortgage payments for the previous year from homeowners in SOEP serves as the basis for determining the level of interest payments. We assume an annuity with constant payments based on 7% annual interest and a 1% principal over the course of an average period of 30 years. In addition, we assume that mortgage payments begin at the same

time in which the household moves into its new home. Thus, in the beginning of the repayment period interest payments clearly exceed the mortgage repayment. As times goes by, the share of the mortgage paid off increases, leaving an increasing income advantage from IR. For example, an average interest burden of 3.29 DM/m2 per month is used for West Germany in 1988 and rises to 5.52 DM/m2 per month in 1998. The average interest burden in East Germany was slightly lower, at 4.14 DM/m2 per month in 1998. In case of owner related costs exceeding the income advantage (especially at the beginning of the mortgage repayment period), IR is assigned a value of zero. For further details see: Grabka, 2014; Frick and Grabka (2001) and Frick and Grabka (2003).

Please note that the imputation method used in the SOEP deviates from the one used by the German Federal Statistical Office for EU-SILC (e.g. maintenance lump sum).

The EU-SILC-like panel only provides HY030N; HY030G therefore carries the flag value "-5".

Graphic Comparison EU-SILC - SOEP



Note: Differences in imputation methods used by SOEP and EU-SILC explain deviations as displayed in the graphs.

HY040G/HY040N: Income from rental of a property or land

INCOME (Gross income components at household level)
Reference period: income reference period
Unit: household

Values

EU-SILC (original)		EU-SILC-like panel based on SOEP	
1 - 999999.99	income (national currency)	1 - 999999.99	income (national currency)
0	no income	0	no income

Flags

EU-SILC (original)	EU-SILC-like panel based on SOEP
See chapter 'Income flags'	*See chapter 'Income flags'*

EU-SILC Codebook Description

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

Property income

Property income is defined as the 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. The property income is broken down into:

- Interest, dividends, profits from capital investment in an unincorporated business (HY090);
- Income from rental of a property or land (HY040);
- Pensions received from individual private plans (other than those covered under ESSPROS) (PY080).
- Income from rental of a property or land (HY040G)

Income from rental of a property or land refers to the income received, during the income reference period, from renting a property (for example renting a dwelling - not included in the profit/loss of unincorporated enterprises-, receipts from boarders or lodgers, or rent from land) after deducting costs such as mortgage interest repayments, minor repairs, maintenance, insurance and other charges. The net income series correspond to the gross income components but the tax at source or the social insurance contributions or both are deducted.

Contributions to individual pension plans (PY035G)/ (PY035N) should not be deducted from the total household disposable income. Pensions received from individual private plans (other

than those covered under ESSPROS) (PY080G) are treated as a component of property income, and should be included in the total household gross income (HY010) and in the total disposal household income (HY020). 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).2 Inclusion of PY080 in HY020, HY022 and HY023 should be implemented by countries from the 2011 operation onwards.

Recommendations:

The respondents should not be given only the possibility to give the exact amount but also to choose among ranges of values.

Comparability of clone variable to EU-SILC original

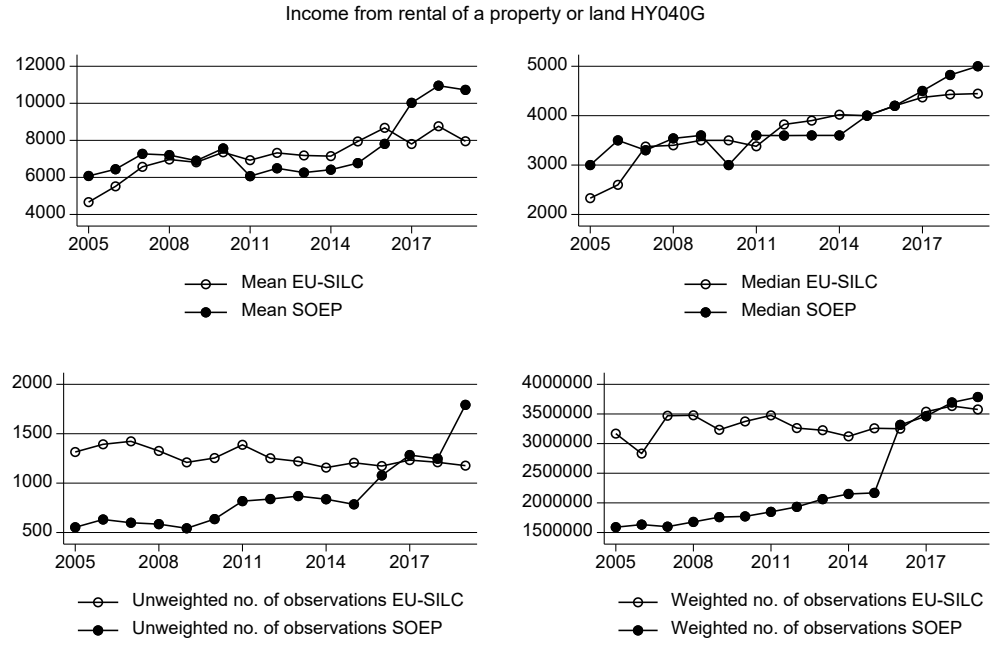
The EU-SILC-like panel variable HY040G is generated as follows:
HY040G = household income from renting and leasing

minus

- losses from renting and leasing
- household operation and maintenance costs
- interest and mortgage payment

The EU-SILC-like panel only provides HY040G; HY040N therefore carries the flag value "-5".

Graphic Comparison EU-SILC - SOEP



HY090G/HY090N: Interest, dividends, profit from capital investments in unincorporated business

INCOME (Gross income components at household level)
Reference period: income reference period
Unit: household

Values

EU-SILC (original)		EU-SILC-like panel based on SOEP	
1 - 999999.99	income (national currency)	1 - 999999.99	income (national currency)
0	no income	0	no income

Flags

EU-SILC (original)	EU-SILC-like panel based on SOEP
See chapter 'Income flags'	*See chapter 'Income flags'*

EU-SILC Codebook Description

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

Property income

Property income is defined as the 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.

The property income is broken down into:

- Interest, dividends, profits from capital investment in an unincorporated business (HY090);
- Income from rental of a property or land (HY040);
- Pensions received from individual private plans (other than those covered under ESSPROS) (PY080).

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

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

Contributions to individual pension plans (PY035G)/ (PY035N) should not be deducted from the total household disposable income. Pensions received from individual private plans (other than those covered under ESSPROS) (PY080G) are treated as a component of property income, and should be included in the total household gross income (HY010) and in the total disposal household income (HY020).

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).2 Inclusion of PY080 in HY020, HY022 and HY023 should be implemented by countries from the 2011 operation onwards.

Recommendations:

The respondents should not be given only the possibility to give the exact amount but also to choose among ranges of values.

Comparability of clone variable to EU-SILC original

The EU-SILC-like panel variable HY090 is generated as follows:

HY090G = Interest, dividend income

minus

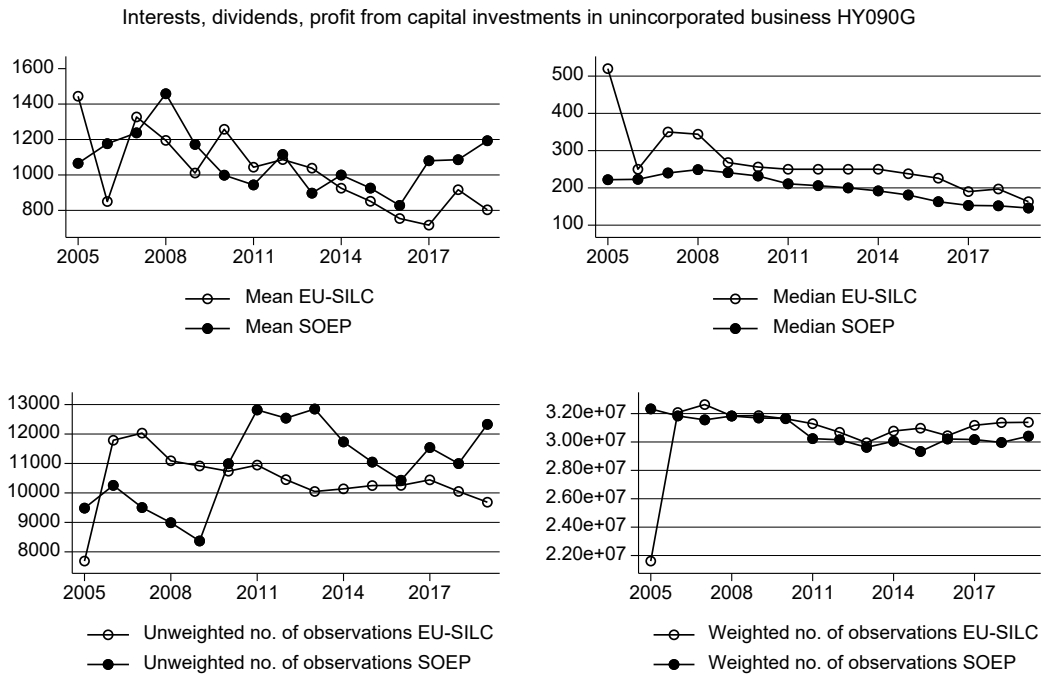
- losses from capital investments

While the EU-SILC variable HY090 only refers to interest, dividends and profits from capital investment in an unincorporated business in which the person does not work, the SOEP does not specify conditions on the sources of income from interest and dividends. Therefore, in contrast to EU-SILC, the EU-SILC-like panel variable HY090 might also include interest and dividends from investments in an unincorporated business in which the person works.

In contrast to the EU-SILC-like panel individual income variables (see P-File), the EU-SILC-like panel household income variables included in the H-File are top-coded in order to adjust the values to the official EU-SILC requirement with regard to the data range's upper limit (999999.99).

The EU-SILC-like panel only provides HY090G; HY090N therefore carries the flag value "-5".

Graphic Comparison EU-SILC - SOEP



HY050G/HY050N: Family/children related allowances
HY060G/HY060N: Social exclusion not elsewhere classified
HY070G/HY070N: Housing allowances

INCOME (Gross income components at household level)
Reference period: income reference period
Unit: household

Values

EU-SILC (original)		EU-SILC-like panel based on SOEP	
1 - 999999.99	income (national currency)	1 - 999999.99	income (national currency)
0	no income	0	no income

Flags

EU-SILC (original)	EU-SILC-like panel based on SOEP
See chapter 'Income flags'	*See chapter 'Income flags'*

EU-SILC Codebook Description

Social benefits

Social benefits are defined as current transfers received during the income reference period by households intended to relieve them from the financial burden of a number of risk or needs, made through collectively organized schemes, or outside such schemes by government units and NPISHs. It includes the value of any social contributions and income tax payable on the benefits by the beneficiary to social insurance schemes or to tax authorities. In order to be included as a social benefit, the transfer must meet one of two criteria:

1. Coverage is compulsory (under law, regulation or a collective bargaining agreement) for the group in question;

2. It is based on the principle of social solidarity (i.e. if it is an insurance-based pension, the premium and entitlements are not proportional to the individual exposure to risk of the people protected).

The Social benefits collected at the household level are the following:

- Family/children related allowance (HY050G)/ (HY050N)
- Housing allowances (HY070G)/ (HY070N)
- Social exclusion not elsewhere classified (HY060G)/ (HY060N)

Social benefits exclude:

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

Family/children related allowance (HY050)

The Family/children Function refers to benefits that:

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

It includes:

- Income maintenance benefit in the event of childbirth: flat-rate or earnings-related payments intended to compensate the parent for loss of earnings due to absence from work in connection with childbirth for the period before and/or after confinement or in connection with adoption;
- Birth grant: benefits normally paid as a lump sum or by instalments in case of childbirth or adoption;
- Parental leave benefit: benefit paid to either mother or father in case of interruption of work or reduction of working time in order to bring up a child, normally of a young age;
- Family or child allowance: periodical payments to a member of a household with dependent
- Alimonies or supports paid by government (central or local) if the spouse for some reason does not pay the alimony/child support. The amount paid by the government should not be recorded in variables HY080 and HY081;
- Other cash benefits: benefits paid independently of family allowances to support households and help them meet specific costs, such as costs arising from the specific needs of lone parent families or families with handicapped children. These benefits may be paid periodically or as a lump-sum.

It excludes:

- Payments made by employers to an employee in lieu of wages and salaries through a social insurance scheme when unable to work through maternity leave where such payment cannot be separately and clearly identified as social benefits (These payments are included under 'gross employee cash or near cash income' (PY010G)).

- Additional payments made by employers to an employee to supplement the maternity leave pay entitlement from a social insurance scheme, where such payments cannot be separately and clearly identified as social benefits (These payments are included under 'gross employee cash or near cash income' (PY010G)).

Comparability of clone variable to EU-SILC original

The EU-SILC-like panel variable HY050G is the sum of the following SOEP components:

1. Child allowance ("Kindergeld")

Child allowances is the product of the number of months the children allowance was claimed in the previous year and the average amount per month. This algorithm omits individuals with survey non-responses.

2. Additional child benefit ("Kinderzuschlag für Geringverdiener")

This variable represents the household income from additional child benefit in the last year.

3. Maternity benefit ("Elterngeld, Mutterschaftsgeld während des Mutterschutzes")

This variable represents income from maternity benefit of individuals in the household 18 years of age and older. Income from maternity benefit is the product of the number of months that income was received in the previous year and the average amount per month. If the information about the number of months is missing, the sample mean of that variable has been assigned. In case of partial unit-non responding households this information has been imputed. For details on imputation method, see: Frick, Grabka & Groh-Samberg (2010). This algorithm omits individuals with survey non-responses.

4. Advance child maintenance payment („Unterhaltszahlung aus Unterhaltsvorschusskassen")

This variable represents income from advance child maintenance payments of individuals in the household 18 years of age and older. In 2005-2009 specific questions related to this topic were not asked. Advance child maintenance payments are included in "alimonies received" in those years. Therefore, in this time period the joint amounts of "advance child maintenance" and "alimonies received" is included in HY080G and HY081G. From 2010 onwards both components are separate SOEP variables. Thus, to be consistent with EU-SILC, "advance child maintenance payments" are included in HY050G, while "alimonies received" are included in HY080G and HY081G. Income from advance child maintenance payments is the product of the number of months that income was received in the previous year and the average amount per month. If the information about the number of months is missing, the sample mean of that variable has been assigned. For details on imputation method, see: Frick, Grabka & Groh-Samberg (2010). This algorithm omits individuals with survey non-responses.

5. Child care subsidy ("Betreuungsgeld")

This variable represents income from child care subsidy payments of individuals in the household 18 years of age and older. It exists only in 2014 and 2015.

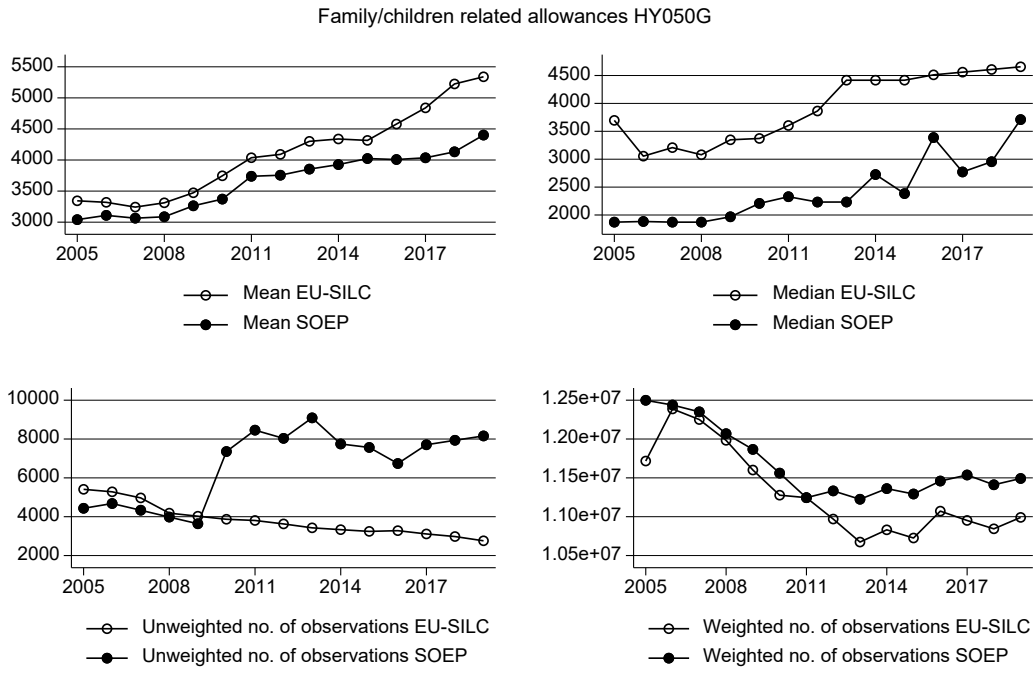
In addition to the components mentioned above, the original EU-SILC variable HY050G for Germany also includes the following:

1. Additional child support from the state (“Landeserziehungsgeld”)
2. Care allowance for foster children (“Pflegegeld für Pflegekinder”)
3. Care allowance for care-dependent children (“Pflegebedürftige Kinder”)

Note that additional child support from the state only exist in the states of Bavaria and Saxony.

The EU-SILC-like panel only provides HY050G; HY050N therefore carries the flag value “-5”.

Graphic Comparison EU-SILC - SOEP



EU-SILC Codebook Description

Social exclusion not elsewhere classified (HY060G)

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

It includes:

- Income support: periodic payments to people with insufficient resources. Conditions for entitlement may be related not only to the personal resources but also to nationality, residence, age, availability for work and family status. The benefits may have a limited or an unlimited duration; they may be paid to the individual or to the family, and provided by central or local government;

- Other cash benefits: support for destitute and vulnerable persons to help alleviate poverty or assist in difficult situations. These benefits may be paid by private non-profit organizations.

It excludes:

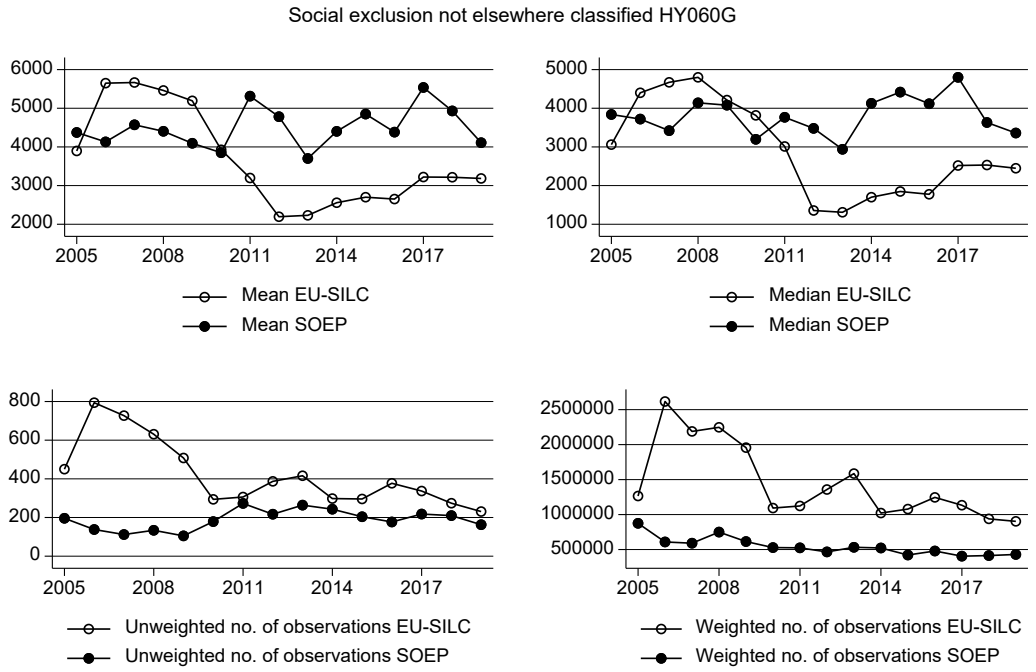
- Pensions for persons who participated in National Resistance. These pensions should be classified under 'old age function'. Anyone who is old enough to have been in the resistance must be over 70.

Comparability of clone variable to EU-SILC original

The EU-SILC-like panel variable HY060G is the sum of the following SOEP components:

1. Subsistence allowance
2. Assistance in special circumstances

Graphic Comparison EU-SILC - SOEP



EU-SILC Codebook Description

Housing allowances (HY070G)

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

It includes:

- Rent benefit: a current means-tested transfer granted by a public authority to tenants, temporarily or on a long-term basis, to help with rent costs.

- Benefit to owner-occupiers: a means-tested transfer by a public authority to owner-occupiers to alleviate their current housing costs: in practice often help with paying mortgages and/or interest.

It excludes:

- Social housing policy organized through the fiscal system (that is, tax benefits).

- All capital transfers (in particular investment grants).

The net income series correspond to the gross income components but the tax at source or the social insurance contributions or both are deducted.

Comparability of clone variable to EU-SILC original

The EU-SILC-like panel variable HY070G is the sum of the following SOEP components:

1. Housing allowance

Housing allowance is the product of the number of months that benefit was claimed in the previous year and the average amount per month. This algorithm omits individuals with survey non-responses.

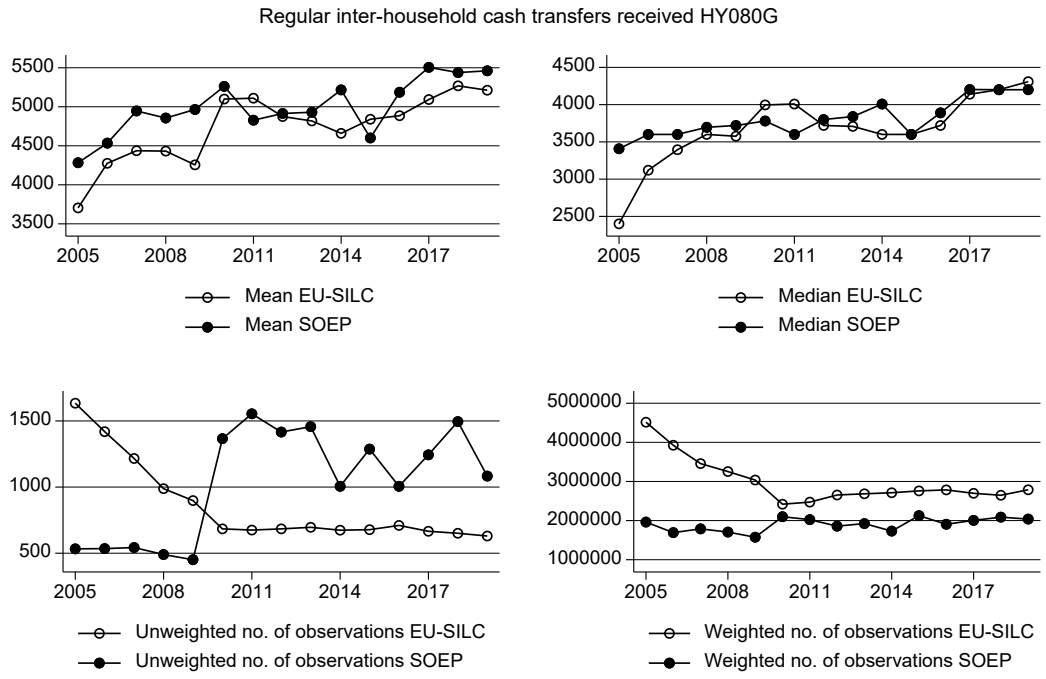
2. Housing support for owner-occupiers

In 1996 German law established direct housing subsidy payments for owner-occupiers. Starting in the 2000 survey a separate question was asked about income from this source. Direct housing subsidy payments for respondents who bought homes between 1996 and 1999 were imputed using information about the year of construction, acquisition of ownership and number of children in the household. Since 2014 this transfer will no longer be paid.

Note that housing allowance paid through a subsistence allowance- or unemployment benefit scheme[3] are not included in the HY070G clone variable. As in these cases, the housing allowance component is not reported separately, it is assigned to either PY090G or HY060G.

In the original German EU-SILC data, housing allowance paid through a subsistence allowance- or unemployment benefit scheme is included in HY070G from 2010 onwards. Before 2010, these payments are included in either PY090G or HY060G.

Graphic Comparison EU-SILC - SOEP



[3] „Anspruch auf Übernahme der Kosten für Unterkunft und Heizkosten (KdU) nach § 22 SGB II“

HY080G/HY080N: Regular inter-household cash transfer received

INCOME (Gross income components at household level)
Reference period: income reference period
Unit: household

Values

EU-SILC (original)		EU-SILC-like panel based on SOEP	
1 - 999999.99	income (national currency)	1 - 999999.99	income (national currency)
0	no income	0	no income

Flags

EU-SILC (original)	EU-SILC-like panel based on SOEP
See chapter 'Income flags'	*See chapter 'Income flags'*

EU-SILC Codebook Description

Regular inter-household cash transfers received (HY080G)

This item is classified under current transfer received.

Regular inter-household cash transfers received refer to regular monetary amounts received, during the income reference period, from other households or persons. They should refer to regular payment received, even if once a year, available to finance (regular) consumption expenditure.

Inter-household transfers should be:

– Regular, i.e. transfer receipts must be to some extent be anticipated or relied on;

– Current, i.e. available for consumption during the income reference period.

Regular can correspond to two different time scales:

1) it could be an annual amount received every year (longitudinal dimension) or over several years;

2) it could be periodic receipts (e.g. monthly) over a short period embedded in the income reference period (e.g. a semester).

The definition of regular does not refer to precise timing and do not require strong periodicity.

It excludes:

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

- Inheritances and other capital transfers, i.e. transfers received from other households which the household does not consider as being wholly available for consumption within the income reference period;

- Gifts and other large, one-time and unexpected cash flows, like "lump sums" to buy a car, a house, … or to be saved for long term consumption (more than one year ahead);

- Alimonies or supports paid by government (central or local) if the spouse for some reason does not pay the alimony/child support. The amount paid by the government should be recorded in the family allowances (variable HY050).

Editing should be used to limit measurement error (for both alimonies and others) and avoid capital transfer. If meaningful, it can be based on a maximal threshold expressed as a fraction of disposable income. A good practice could be to collect capital transfer in parallel so as to avoid to collect them in regular transfers.

The net income series correspond to the gross income components but the tax at source or the social insurance contributions or both are deducted.

The inter-household transfers should be measured using the following standard approach: to separate data collection of alimonies from other transfers (cash support from relatives, cash support from the rest of the world).

In line with the Regulation, the variable HY080G/HY080N collects the sum of both components. For analysis purpose, a new variable is created collecting only alimonies.

Comparability of clone variable to EU-SILC original

The EU-SILC-like panel variable HY080G is the sum of the following SOEP components:

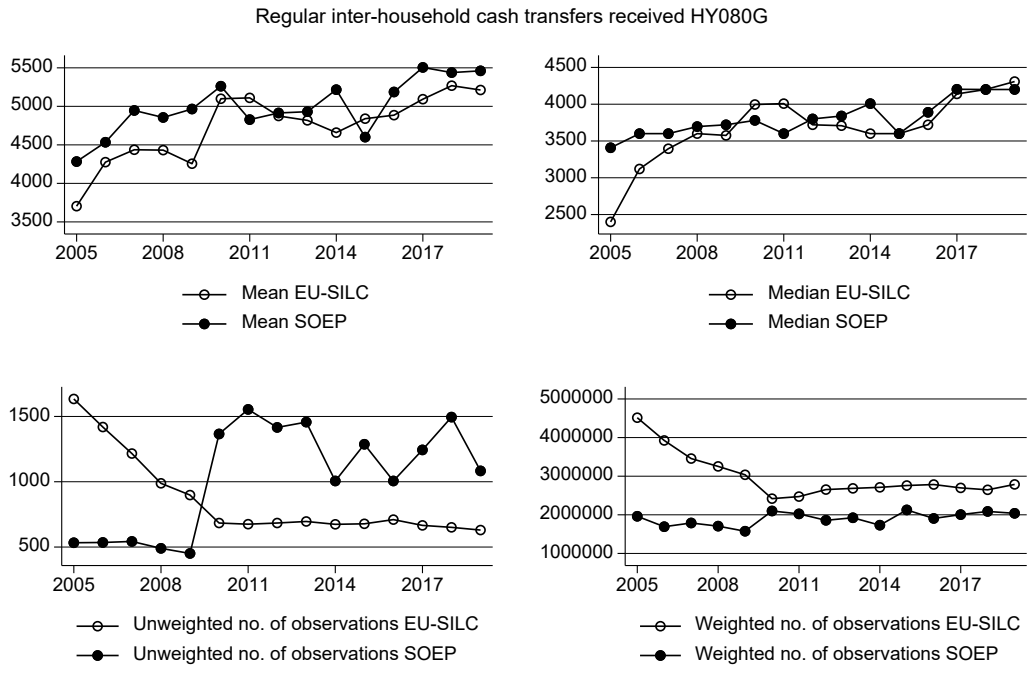
1. Alimony

This variable represents income from alimony of individuals in the household 18 years of age and older. From 2005 to 2009, alimony also includes advance child maintenance payments. From 2010 onwards, advance child maintenance payments is a component on its own and included in HY050G to be consistent with EU-SILC. Income from alimony is the product of the number of months that income was received in the previous year and the average amount per month. If the information about the number of months is missing, the sample mean of that variable has been assigned. In 2015 this variable is split into divorce alimony and child support/caregiver alimony.

2. Private transfers received

This variable represents income from private transfers of individuals in the household 18 years of age and older. Income from private transfers is the product of the number of months that income was received in the previous year and the average amount per month. If the information about the number of months is missing, the sample mean of that variable has been assigned. In case of partial unit-non responding households this information has been imputed. For details see: Frick, Grabka & Groh-Samberg (2010).

Graphic Comparison EU-SILC - SOEP



HY081G/HY081N: Alimonies received (compulsory + voluntary)

INCOME (Gross income components at household level)
Reference period: income reference period
Unit: household

Values

EU-SILC (original)		EU-SILC-like panel based on SOEP	
1 - 999999.99	income (national currency)	1 - 999999.99	income (national currency)
0	no income	0	no income

Flags

EU-SILC (original)	EU-SILC-like panel based on SOEP
See chapter 'Income flags'	*See chapter 'Income flags'*

EU-SILC Codebook Description

Alimonies received (HY081G)

As inter-household transfers, alimonies should be regular and current (see explanations for HY080).

Alimonies include:

- Compulsory alimony and child support;
- Voluntary alimony and child support received on a regular basis.

Alimonies concern receipts for children and former spouse/husband which can be national or come from abroad.

Alimonies exclude:

- Regular cash support (other than alimonies) from persons other than household members;
- Regular cash support (other than alimonies) from households in other countries;
- Free or subsidized housing provided by another household (which is included under 'Imputed rent' (HY030G));
- Inheritances and other capital transfers, i.e. transfers received from other households which the household does not consider as being wholly available for consumption within the income reference period;

- Gifts and other large, one-time and unexpected cash flows, like “lump sums” to buy a car, a house, … or to be saved for long term consumption (more than one year ahead);

- Alimonies or supports paid by government (central or local) if the spouse for some reason does not pay the alimony/child support. The amount paid by the government should be recorded in the family allowances (variable HY050).

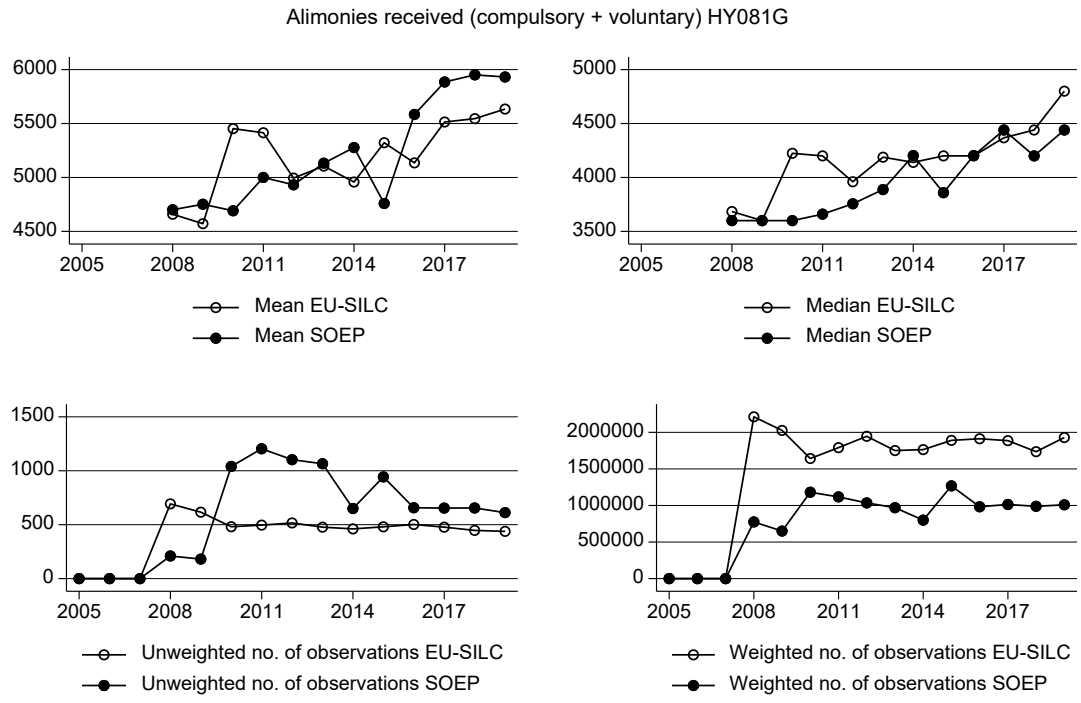
By construction HY080G >= HY081G

Comparability of clone variable to EU-SILC original

This variable represents income from alimony of individuals in the household 18 years of age and older.

From 2005 to 2009 alimony and advance child maintenance payments are not surveyed separately. Thus, in contrast to EU-SILC, advance child maintenance payments are included in HY081G and not in HY050G in these years. The SOEP does not differentiate between compulsory and voluntary alimony payments. Income from alimony is the product of the number of months that income was received in the previous year and the average amount per month. If the information about the number of months is missing, the sample mean of that variable has been assigned. This algorithm omits individuals with survey non-responses.

Graphic Comparison EU-SILC - SOEP



Note: The German EU-SILC only includes this variable from 2008 onwards. Therefore, the graph displays zero observations prior to 2008. However, the EU-SILC-like panel includes HY081G from 2005 onwards.

HY100G/HY100N: Interest repayments on mortgage (missing)

INCOME (Gross income components at household level)
Reference period: income reference period
Unit: household

Values

EU-SILC (original)		EU-SILC-like panel based on SOEP
1 - 999999.99	income (national currency)	missing
0	no income	

Flags

EU-SILC (original)	EU-SILC-like panel based on SOEP
See chapter 'Income flags'	*missing*

EU-SILC Codebook Description

Interest paid on mortgage (HY100G)

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

It excludes:

– Any other mortgage payments, either interest or principal, made at the same time, such as mortgage protection insurance or home and contents insurance;

– Payments on mortgages to obtain money for housing purposes (e.g. repairs, renovations, maintenance etc.) or for non-housing purposes.

– Repayments of the principal or capital sum.

The net income series correspond to the gross income components but the tax at source or the social insurance contributions or both are deducted.

See EU-SILC Doc 105 (How to separate interest from principal)

HY110G/HY110N: Income received by people aged under 16 (missing)

INCOME (Gross income components at household level)
Reference period: income reference period
Unit: household

Values

EU-SILC (original)	EU-SILC-like panel based on SOEP
1 - 999999.99 income (national currency) 0 no income	*missing*

Flags

EU-SILC (original)	EU-SILC-like panel based on SOEP
See chapter 'Income flags'	*missing*

EU-SILC Codebook Description

Income received by people aged under 16 (HY110G)

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

It excludes:

– Transfers between household members;

– Income collected at household level (i.e. variables HY040G, HY050G, HY060G, HY070G, HY080G, and HY090G).

The net income series correspond to the gross income components but the tax at source or the social insurance contributions or both are deducted.

HY120G/HY120N: Regular taxes on wealth (missing)

INCOME (Gross income components at household level)
Reference period: income reference period
Unit: household

Values

EU-SILC (original)	EU-SILC-like panel based on SOEP
1 - 999999.99 income (national currency) 0 no income	*missing*

Flags

EU-SILC (original)	EU-SILC-like panel based on SOEP
See chapter 'Income flags'	*missing*

EU-SILC Codebook Description

Regular taxes on wealth (HY120G)/ (HY120N)

Regular taxes on wealth refers to taxes that are payable periodically on the ownership or use of land or buildings by owners, and current taxes on net wealth and on other assets (jewelry, other external signs of wealth) The regular taxes on wealth provided will be those paid during the income reference period. It includes any interest charged on arrears of taxes due and any fines imposed by taxation authorities, paid during the income reference period and property taxes paid directly to the taxation authority by tenants during the income reference period.

It excludes:

– Intermittent taxes such as inheritance taxes, death duties or taxes on gifts inter vivo.

– Taxes assessed on holdings of property, land or real estate when these holdings are used as a basis for estimating the income of their owners (these taxes are included under 'Tax on income and social insurance contributions' (HY140G)).

– Taxes on land, buildings or other assets owned or rented by enterprises and used by them for production (these taxes are considered as taxes on production and they are deducted from the market output of self-employment income to build the component 'Gross cash benefits or losses from self-employment' (including royalties) (PY050G).

HY130G/HY130N: Regular inter-household cash transfer paid (missing)

INCOME (Gross income components at household level)
Reference period: income reference period
Unit: household

Values

EU-SILC (original)		EU-SILC-like panel based on SOEP
1 - 999999.99	income (national currency)	*missing*
0	no income	

Flags

EU-SILC (original)	EU-SILC-like panel based on SOEP
See chapter 'Income flags'	*missing*

EU-SILC Codebook Description

Regular inter-household cash transfers paid (HY130G)

Regular inter-household transfers paid refer to regular monetary amount paid, during the income reference period, to other households. They should refer to regular payments, even once a year, out of income.

Inter-household transfers should be:

– Regular, i.e. transfer payments must be to some extent be anticipated or relied on;

– Current, i.e. out of the income from the income reference period.

Regular can correspond to two different time scales:

1) it could be an annual amount paid every year (longitudinal dimension) or over several years;

2) it could be periodic payments (e.g. monthly) over a short period embedded in the income reference period (e.g. a semester).

The definition of regular does not refer to precise timing and do not require strong periodicity. Regular inter-household transfers paid include:

– Compulsory alimony and child support

– Voluntary alimony and child support paid on a regular basis

– Regular cash support to persons other than household members

– Regular cash support to households in other countries.

Regular inter-household transfers paid exclude:

– Capital transfers and money drawn from saving.

Editing should be used to limit measurement error (for both alimonies and others) and avoid capital transfer. If meaningful, it can be based on a maximal threshold expressed as a fraction of disposable income. A good practice could be to collect capital transfer in parallel so as to avoid to collect them in regular transfers.

The net income series correspond to the gross income components but the tax at source or the social insurance contributions or both are deducted.

In case of tax deductions, the paid amount of the regular cash transfer should be recorded in HY130G while HY130N should take into account the tax deductions and repayments.

The inter-household transfers should be measured using the following standard approach: to separate data collection of alimonies from other transfers (cash support from relatives, cash support from the rest of the world). In line with the Regulation, the variable HY130G/HY130N collects the sum of both components. For analysis purpose, a new variable is created collecting only alimonies:

HY131G/HY131N: Alimonies paid (compulsory + voluntary) (missing)

INCOME (Gross income components at household level)
Reference period: income reference period
Unit: household

Values

EU-SILC (original)		EU-SILC-like panel based on SOEP
1 - 999999.99	income (national currency)	*missing*
0	no income	

Flags

EU-SILC (original)	EU-SILC-like panel based on SOEP
See chapter 'Income flags'	*missing*

EU-SILC Codebook Description

Alimonies paid (HY131G)

As inter-household transfers, alimonies should be regular and current (see explanations for HY130).

Alimonies include:

- Compulsory alimony and child support;
- Voluntary alimony and child support paid on a regular basis.
- Alimonies concern payments for children and former spouse/husband which can be national or abroad.

Alimonies exclude:

- Regular cash support (other than alimonies) to persons other than household members;
- Regular cash support (other than alimonies) to households in other countries;
- Capital transfers and money drawn from saving.

By construction HY130G >= HY131G

As for HY130, in case of tax deductions, the paid amount of the regular cash transfer should be recorded in HY131G while HY131N should take into account the tax deductions and repayments.

HY140G/HY140N: Tax on income and social contributions

INCOME (Gross income components at household level)
Reference period: income reference period
Unit: household

Values

EU-SILC (original)	EU-SILC-like panel based on SOEP
-999999.99 - 999999.99 tax (national currency)	0 - 999999.99 tax (national currency)
0 no income	0 no income

Flags

EU-SILC (original)	EU-SILC-like panel based on SOEP
0 no income 1+ if variable is filled To value 1 must be concatenated the imputation factor (if) if = collected value / recorded value -1 missing (As missing values are imputed this code is only acceptable if not imputation is possible) -5 Not filled: variable of the net/gross series is filled	0 no income 1 if variable is filled -1 missing -5 Not filled: variable of the net/gross series is filled

EU-SILC Codebook Description

Tax on income and social contributions (HY140G)

Tax on income refers to taxes on income, profits and capital gains. They are assessed on the actual or presumed income of individuals, households or tax-unit. They include taxes assessed on holdings of property, land or real estate when these holdings are used as a basis for estimating the income of their owners. Taxes related to pensions received from individual private plans (other than those covered under ESSPROS) should also be taken into account.

Taxes on income include:

- Taxes on individual, household or tax-unit income (income from employment, property, entrepreneurship, pensions, etc.), including taxes deducted by employers (pay-as-you earn taxes), other taxes at source and taxes on the income of owners of unincorporated enterprise paid during the income reference period.

- By way of exception, Member States using data from registers and other Member States, for which this is the most suitable way, can report taxes on 'income received' in the income reference year, if it only marginally affects comparability.

- Tax reimbursement received during the income reference period related to tax paid for the income received during the income reference period or for income received in previous years. This value will be taken into account as a reduction of taxes paid.

- Any interest charged on arrears of taxes due and any fines imposed by taxation authorities

Taxes on income exclude:

- Fees paid for hunting, shooting and fishing

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

Comparability of clone variable to EU-SILC original

The EU-SILC-like panel variable HY140G includes income taxes and payroll taxes (e.g. health, unemployment, nursing home and retirement insurance taxes) of all individuals in the household 18 years of age and older. The tax estimates come from Schwarze (1995), the taxes are assigned on a household basis. The estimated tax burdens include income taxes and payroll taxes (health, unemployment, care and retirement insurance taxes). Since 1995 the solidarity surplus tax is also considered in the tax estimates. No algorithms are provided for the tax estimates.

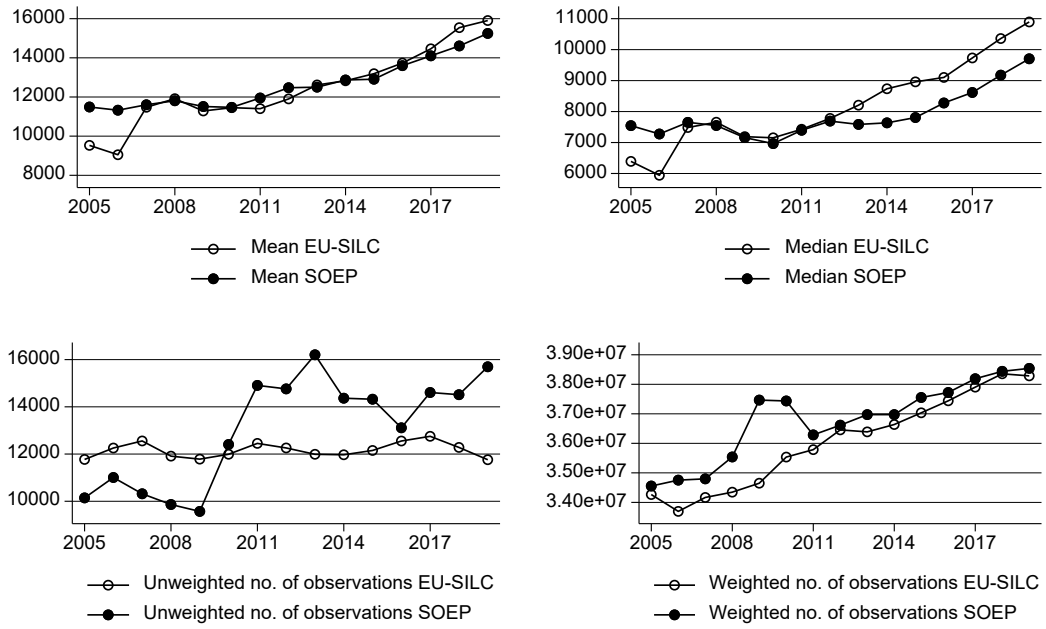
In contrast to EU-SILC, the EU-SILC-like panel variable does not include negative values, as tax reimbursements are not taken into account in the SOEP estimation.

In contrast to the EU-SILC-like panel individual income variables (see P-File), the EU-SILC-like panel household income variables included in the H-File are top-coded in order to adjust the values to the official EU-SILC requirement with regard to the data range's upper limit (999999.99).

The EU-SILC-like panel only provides HY140G; HY140N therefore carries the flag value "-5".

Graphic Comparison EU-SILC - SOEP

Tax on income and social contributions HY140G



HY145N: Repayments/receipts for tax adjustment (missing)

INCOME (Gross income components at household level)
Reference period: income reference period
Unit: household

Values

EU-SILC (original)	EU-SILC-like panel based on SOEP
1 - 999999.99 income (national currency) 0 no income	*missing*

Flags

EU-SILC (original)	EU-SILC-like panel based on SOEP
See chapter 'Income flags'	*missing*

EU-SILC Codebook Description

Repayments/receipts for tax adjustments refer to the money paid to/received from Taxes Authorities related to the income received. This applies only in the cases when taxes at source were deducted from income received and the Tax Authorities compare the amount of taxes of income paid at source with the taxes which corresponded be paid over the total income received for the 'tax unit'. If the 'tax unit' has paid in advance more taxes than those that correspond to the income received, the Tax Authorities reimburse money to the tax unit. These reimbursements can refer to tax paid for the income received during the income reference period or for income received in previous years. If the 'tax unit' has paid in advance less taxes than those that correspond to the income received, in this case the 'tax unit' will have to paid more taxes (tax adjustments) to the Tax Authorities. This variable will be filling when the country has recorded only net income at component level. If the income at component level is reported gross or some of the components are gross and some nets the tax adjustments will be included, in general, under the variable HY140G.

HY170G/HY171N: Value of goods produced for own consumption (missing)

INCOME (Gross income components at household level)
Reference period: income reference period
Unit: household

Values

EU-SILC (original)	EU-SILC-like panel based on SOEP
1 - 999999.99 income (national currency) 0 no income	*missing*

Flags

EU-SILC (original)	EU-SILC-like panel based on SOEP
See chapter 'Income flags'	*missing*

EU-SILC Codebook Description

This variable was introduced from the 2010 operation onwards. It replaces the variable PY070 (with the same guidelines). In the longitudinal file, the new variable name "HY170" should be used for all waves, even those preceding 2010. This variable is mandatory only from 2007 on.

Gross value of goods produced for own consumption (HY170G)

The value of goods produced for own consumption refers to the value of food and beverages produced and also consumed within the same household. The value of goods produced for own consumption shall be calculated as the market value of goods produced deducting any expenses incurred in the production. The value of food and beverages shall be included when they are a significant component of the income at national level or they constitute a significant component of the income of particular groups of households.

It excludes:

- Value of household services,

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

This variable "value of goods produced for own consumption (HY170)" only refers to alimentation products (food and beverages). Other products which can be used for own consumption, like wood, should be according to the EU-SILC Regulations excluded from this variable.

Net value of goods produced for own consumption (HY170N)

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

This income component includes the value of all goods produced and also consumed within the same household. Any households may engage in such production without being categorized as an unincorporated enterprise but any production for sale (and any withdrawals from a business by a self-employed person) have already been included in PY050(G)/(PY050N). Thus, this item should include, e.g. the value of potatoes produced in the family garden and then consumed by the household, but not the value of any potatoes which are sold (or given) to a neighbor. The value of any sales should be classified as (monetary) self-employment income (any gifts are inter-household transfers in kind and therefore excluded from the EUSILC). In fact, any remunerative hobbies – for example, pigeon keeping, water-colour painting – should be regarded as a form of casual self-employment and any profits should be recorded as such. There are very few goods other than fruit and vegetables which EU households produce and consume themselves. Some hobbies, for example weaving cloth, painting pictures, may result in additional goods for the household to consume which otherwise they might have bought, but the income element is likely to be very small once all costs have been deducted. Indeed, there is a fine line between regarding such activities purely as leisure or as productive. This may also be true of fruit and vegetable growing. Although for some households in some countries, the ability to produce and consume their own garden produce may appear to make a real contribution to their economic well-being even then it is debatable whether the level of profit is significant once the cost of all inputs has been deducted. Note that if the household is in fact running a farm or small-holding then the value of any of their own produce which they consume themselves will already have been taken into account in the measurement of their (monetary) income from self-employment. In principle the valuation of goods produced for own consumption is relatively straightforward. Respondents are usually asked to provide information on the quantities of each type of good consumed and a market price is then applied. However, this involves additional data collection and office editing. For some EU Member States and for some categories of households, the value of goods produced for own consumption doesn't constitute a significant component of the income. In this case, related information does not need to be collected for this category of households and reported in EU-SILC variable. The importance of this component should be assessed on objective and empirical basis using for instance HBS results or National Accounts. This should be documented in the Quality Report.

HY131G/HY131N: Alimonies paid (compulsory + voluntary) (missing)

INCOME (Gross income components at household level)
Reference period: income reference period
Unit: household

Values

EU-SILC (original)		EU-SILC-like panel based on SOEP
1 - 999999.99	income (national currency)	*missing*
0	no income	

Flags

EU-SILC (original)	EU-SILC-like panel based on SOEP
See chapter 'Income flags'	*missing*

EU-SILC Codebook Description

Alimonies paid (HY131G)

As inter-household transfers, alimonies should be regular and current (see explanations for HY130).

Alimonies include:

- Compulsory alimony and child support;
- Voluntary alimony and child support paid on a regular basis.
- Alimonies concern payments for children and former spouse/husband which can be national or abroad.

Alimonies exclude:

- Regular cash support (other than alimonies) to persons other than household members;
- Regular cash support (other than alimonies) to households in other countries;
- Capital transfers and money drawn from saving.

By construction HY130G >= HY131G

As for HY130, in case of tax deductions, the paid amount of the regular cash transfer should be recorded in HY131G while HY131N should take into account the tax deductions and repayments.

HX040: Household size

BASIC PERSONAL DATA (Basic household data)
Reference period: end of income ref. period
Unit: household

Values

EU-SILC (original)	EU-SILC-like panel based on SOEP
1- 99	1- 99

HX050: Equivalized household size

BASIC PERSONAL DATA (Basic household data)
Reference period: end of income ref. period
Unit: household

Values

EU-SILC (original)	EU-SILC-like panel based on SOEP
1- 99.99	1- 99.99

EU-SILC Codebook Description

Calculation of equivalized household size

Let

HM_{14+} number of household members aged 14 and over (at the end of income reference period)

HM_{13-} number of household members aged 13 or less(at the end of income reference period)

The equivalised household size is defined as: HX050=1+0.5*(HM_{14+}-1)+0.3* HM_{13-}

Comparability of clone variable to EU-SILC original

Calculation of equivalized household size

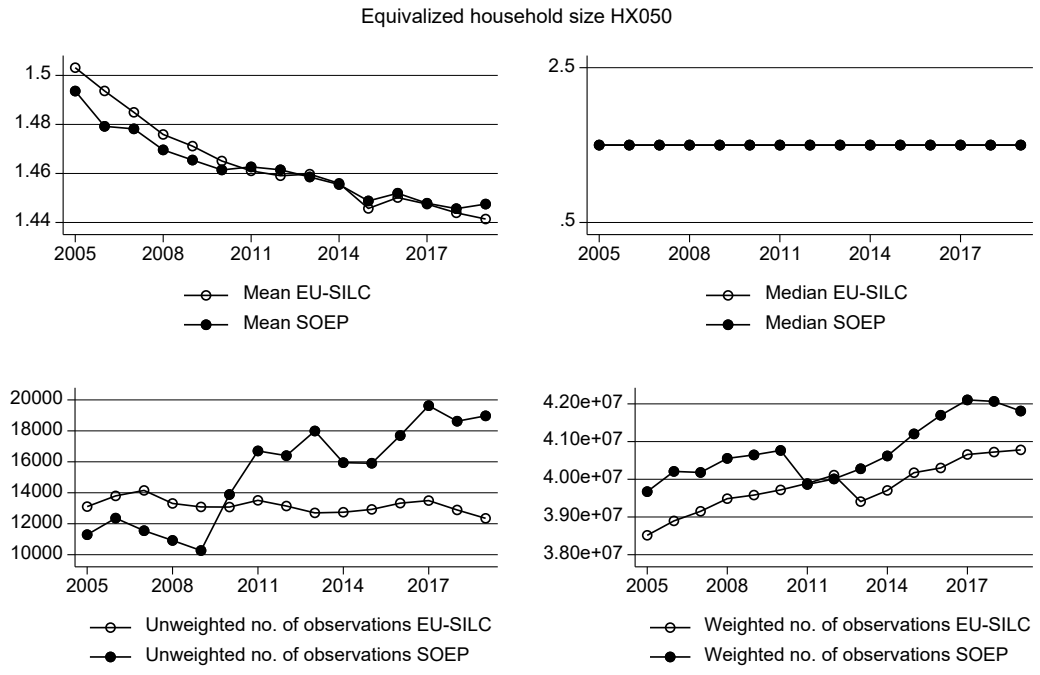
Let

HM_{15+} number of household members aged 15 and over (at the end of income reference period)

HM_{14-} number of household members aged 14 or less(at the end of income reference period)

The equivalised household size is defined as: HX050=1+0.5(HM_{15+}-1)+0.3* HM_{14-}*

Graphic Comparison EU-SILC - SOEP



HX090: Equivalized disposable income

INCOME (Total household income (gross and disposable))
Reference period: end of income ref. period
Unit: household

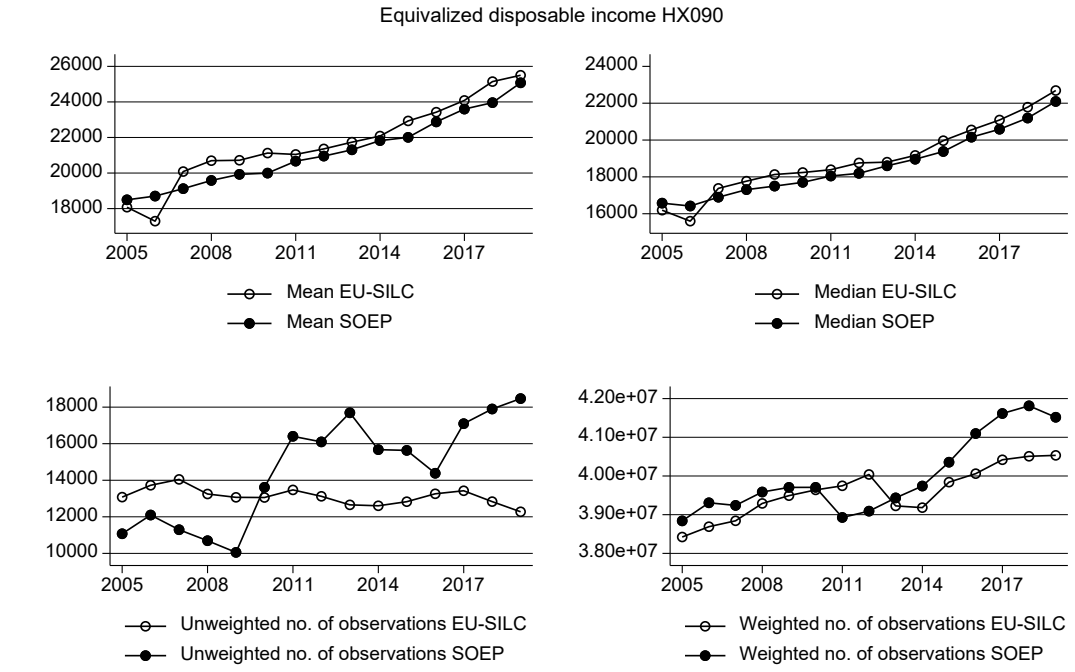
Values

EU-SILC (original)	EU-SILC-like panel based on SOEP
-999999.99 - 999999.99 income (in euros) without inflation factor	-999999.99 - 999999.99 income (in euros) without inflation factor

EU-SILC Codebook Description

HX090=(HY020*HY025[4])/HX050

Graphic Comparison EU-SILC - SOEP



[4] Note that the EU-SILC-like panel variable HY025=1 for all households with a non-missing value HY020.

HX100: Equivalized disposable income quintiles

INCOME (Total household income (gross and disposable))
Reference period: end of income ref. period
Unit: household

Values

EU-SILC (original)	EU-SILC-like panel based on SOEP
1- 5	1- 5

EU-SILC Codebook Description

HX100= 1: household pertains to the lower (1st) quintile
HX100= 2: household pertains to the 2nd quintile
HX100= 3: household pertains to the 3rd quintile
HX100= 4: household pertains to the 4th quintile
HX100= 5: household pertains to the upper (5th) quintile

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