Eurostat-Luxembourg

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**Description of the data transmission
for HBS (Reference Year) 2010
Version: Final**

Version History

Version 2011-10-17 Page 26 Logic for 'AGRICULTURE' fixed.
Version 2011-11-24 Section 2.3 Top of page. Fixed error noticed by Latvia.
Version 2011-12-05 NUTS1 & NUTS2 Table Totals fixed at bottom of page 5.
Version 2011-12-07 Corrected new logic for AGRICULTURE/ACTIVITY page 25/26/27
Version 2012-03-12 Replaced ' **MBO**1.1' with ' **MB0**1.1' page 28 and
added a comment re HF Variables on page 39.
Version 2012-05-14 Fixed Header, replaced Several occurrences of NewCronos, with EuroBase.
        Removed comment referring to HF14.1-HF14.3 in section 4.1.2. Corrected Lowest level Postal
        Services HE code HE08.1.1.1 . Colour-coded the different Format specifications for all the
        variables. Region to be specified using NUTS **2010** Classification 1-digit & 2-Digit level.
Version 2012-05-16 Fixed some spelling errors and made cosmetic changes to document.
Version 2012-05-30 Slight amendments to clarify the logic for the variables HB07.4, HD20 and HC23

This document, once approved by the income and living condition working group, will become the reference document for the transmission of household budget survey data for the wave 2010.

After the working group of May 2010, there was a need to revise the original document, (HBS_153_2009_REV entitled "Data transmission for the HBS round of the reference year 2010"). In this working group, it has been agreed that not only data about households (and the reference person) will be sent to Eurostat, but also data about some characteristics of the individual belonging to the household, in particular the core social variables.

1. INTRODUCTION

Consumption is the focus of the Household Budget Survey (HBS) and the majority of the variables that the countries collect are at household level. However, the advantage that the HBS has over other sources of consumption is, that by being a survey at household level, it can get information about the characteristics of the household and its members. The collection of these additional characteristics at EU level allows further consumption analysis according to these characteristics.

Background

In the Statistics on Living Conditions Working Group that took place in May 2010, there was a general agreement that those countries that will send their Household Budget Survey (HBS) micro-data files to EUROSTAT for the 2010 reference year would include variables relating to individual household members. In the Working Group that took place in May 2011, some countries showed their concerns about the possibility that the number of households that can answer certain variables (especially some new ones, which were introduced as part of the Core Variables exercise) would be too small. In view of this, EUROSTAT sent a structured questionnaire to the countries to check whether the majority of participants would be able to answer all the variables. The feedback that was sent by the majority of the countries shows that many of the variables can be transmitted. However there were a small number of variables that only 4 or 5 countries could transmit and these variables were not part of the core social variables. Therefore it was decided that these could be dropped. Taking all the above into consideration, EUROSTAT decided to revise the document HBS_153_2009_REV entitled "Data transmission for the HBS round of the reference year 2010" and draw up a new set of variables that should be sent for the 2010 reference year.

Micro-data versus aggregated data

Contrary to the 2005 collection, countries are being encouraged to send the micro-data files instead of the aggregated tables (Tabular Data). This reflects the higher demand for information on consumption expenditure from Policy Makers and many researchers. In view of the fact that this survey is so rich in information, one cannot foresee all the potential tables which can be deduced. Moreover to ask for all the possible tables to be sent to EUROSTAT would be impractical. Even though this has been clearly explained, there are a small number of countries which still find it difficult to send the micro-data files for various reasons. EUROSTAT took note and kept the possibility of transmitting aggregated tables.

Structure of the document

This document will keep the same layout as its predecessor and is split into three parts:

- Chapters 1, 2 and 3 describe the format and content of the micro-data files to be transmitted to Eurostat.

- Chapter 4 describes the aggregated tables (Tabular Data) to be transmitted to Eurostat. It does not apply if micro-data files are transmitted. Some comments included in Chapter 2, may also be useful for the correct interpretation of the contents of the aggregated tables.

- Chapters 5 and 6 are common.

Finally, the importance of publishing information about the data (i.e. Metadata), together with the data, has been emphasised. Therefore, a list of additional information to be transmitted, together with the data in chapter 6, was added. In this way a final EU aggregate quality report reflecting the six dimensions representing quality, namely:

- Relevance

- Accuracy

- Timeliness and punctuality

- Accessibility and Clarity

- Comparability

- Coherence

could be published, as close as possible to the publication of data.

Variance estimation

During the last Working Group some concerns were concerned about Table 5: Estimated standard errors, confidence intervals and design effects (Page 51), which should be sent together with the micro-data files. It is worth remembering that for the Quality Report for the 2005 wave, Variance and Confidence Limits were computed without all the information that is needed to build an accurate model, thus reducing the accuracy of the estimates (see the Quality Report for the 2005 wave, Appendix 2 for the formulae). It is proposed to improve the situation for this round. During the Working Group, it was agreed that the methodology Unit in Eurostat could be asked to give advice regarding the calculation of these estimates. So far, the task force dealing with Variance Estimation has not published its recommendations, but the draft findings and recommendations have been circulated internally for discussion. There are three main approaches (options), which make possible the computation and dissemination of standard errors for National and European estimates. These include the

1) The *decentralized approach*.

2) An *integrated approach*

3) And a *fully centralised approach*,

After an internal discussion it was decided that the third option is feasible for the HBS. For this, Member-States are being asked to provide

- the stratum to which the ultimate sampling unit belongs

- the cluster to which the ultimate sampling unit belongs

- the final sampling weight of the units used in the estimation, adjusted for non-response and calibration

EUROSTAT will be using the SAS Surveymeans and Surveyfreq procedures to produce these estimations and Member-States would be asked to validate them. In view of this, those countries which send micro-data files, can drop table 5 of section 6.

2. PROPOSED LIST OF VARIABLES FOR MICRO-DATA FILES

The following lists contain the variables proposed by Eurostat for the micro-data files of the HBS round 2010. These lists have been proposed after an analysis of the variables actually used to satisfy the information needs of the users of the HBS information at a European level during the last few years, the expected uses during the next years and to align this survey with the Core Variables (CV) as agreed between the Directors of Social Statistics. In this edition the distinction between "household" and "members" files is retained and two separate files with a common Household Reference Number Variable in both, for relationship building purposes. Moreover, in the past, another additional distinction was made, namely:

- "Basic" variables are provided directly by the country concerned.

- "Derived" variables however, are calculated from these.

Eurostat proposes that only the derived variables, which will be used to produce tables for Eurostat's website, will be calculated by each country. The others will be calculated accordingly on an ad hoc basis.

The definitions and explanations about the possible values are kept in this release too.
All the tables given in this chapter will have the following structure:

Variable Name	Variable Label	Possible Values and/or Comments	Format

2.1. Basic variables at the household level

These variables give information about single households and come taken from the information collected in the surveys.

2.1.1. Identification, weighting, demographic characteristics

HA02	Survey year(s)		**CHA 4**

The last two <u>digits</u> of the survey year have to be specified. **A range of years are to be indicated if the survey extends over more than 1 calendar year: e.g. for 2009 – 2010 specify [0910].**

HA04	Identification number of the household		INT 13

HA06	Stratum	1 – n -1 if not applicable	INT 13

HA07	Primary sampling unit	1 – n -1 if not applicable	INT 13

HA08	Region	use NUTS 2010 2-Digit level 00 For the countries with no sub-divisions for this Classification. 99 Not specified	**CHA 4**

This variable has been updated to reflect the agreement between the Directors of Social Statistics on <u>Core Variables</u>.

Since the NUTS 2010 Classification is in effect from January 1st, 2012, Eurostat asks for this Classification at 1-Digit and 2-Digit level, to be used. The changes at 1-Digit and 2-Digit level between NUTS 2006 and NUTS 2010 are very few and only affect a small number of Countries.

HA09	Population **density-level**	1 Densely populated (at least 500 inhabitants/km^2) 2 Intermediate (between 100 and 499 inhabitants/km^2) 3 Sparsely populated (less than 100 inhabitants/km^2) 9 Not specified	INT 1

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

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

HA10	Sample weight		**DEC 6.2**

The weighting of the sample applied by Eurostat is identical to that calculated by the Member States for the national publications of the survey results. **No scaling** should be done to the weights.

2.1.2. *Income*

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

In countries where it is not possible to obtain very detailed information, the minimum objective is to provide Eurostat with the net disposable income of the household (HH09.5 and HH09.9). Contrary to the previous HBS rounds, where very detailed information about income was requested, in this Wave only non-monetary components of income and total net disposable income have been included in the variable list.
When source of income does not concern any individual, but the household as a whole, it is allocated to the household's record. Consequently, the sum of the individual incomes does not necessarily equal to the household's income.

The amounts reported to Eurostat should be annualised (temporal weighting); the weighting of the sample is provided separately (HA10) and applied by Eurostat.

Primary income and income from housing

HH01.2	Income in kind from employment (wages and salaries in kind)	Benefits provided within the framework of paid employment (except imputed rent: HH03.2)	INT 14

HH02.3	Income in kind from non-salaried activities	Including withdrawals from own garden, farm or enterprise for the household's private consumption Excluding imputed rent (HH03.2)	INT 14

HH03.2*	Imputed rent	The owners' imputed rent and that of tenants living free of charge	INT 14

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

Total income

HH09.5	Monetary net income (total monetary income from all sources minus income taxes)		INT 14
HH09.9	Net income (total income from all sources including non-monetary components minus income taxes)	HH09.9 = HH09.5 + HH01.2 + HH02.3 + HH03.2	INT 14

2.1.3. *Main source of the household's income*

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

HI12	Main source of income (primary / secondary)	1 primary (HI11 = 1, 2, 3) 2 secondary (HI11 = 4, 5, 6)	INT 1

2.1.4. Household's consumption expenditure

Household's consumption expenditure will be supplied broken down by the COICOP-HBS classification (4 levels with 5-digit codes).

Note: All identifiers have the same Format of : INT 14

HE00	Total consumption expenditure
HE01	Food and non-alcoholic beverages
HE01.1	Food
HE01.1.1	Bread and cereals (ND)
HE01.1.1.1	Rice
HE01.1.1.2	Bread
HE01.1.1.3	Pasta products
HE01.1.1.4	Pastry-cook products
HE01.1.1.5	Sandwiches
HE01.1.1.6	Other products
HE01.1.2	Meat (ND)
HE01.1.2.1	Fresh, chilled or frozen meat of bovine animals
HE01.1.2.2	Fresh, chilled or frozen meat of swine
HE01.1.2.3	Fresh, chilled or frozen meat of sheep and goat
HE01.1.2.4	Fresh, chilled or frozen meat of poultry
HE01.1.2.5	Dried, salted or smoked meat and edible meat offal
HE01.1.2.6	Other preserved or processed meat and meat preparations
HE01.1.2.7	Other fresh, chilled or frozen edible meat
HE01.1.3	Fish (ND)
HE01.1.3.1	Fresh, chilled or frozen fish
HE01.1.3.2	Fresh, chilled or frozen seafood
HE01.1.3.3	Dried, smoked or salted fish and seafood
HE01.1.3.4	Other preserved or processed fish and seafood and fish and seafood preparations
HE01.1.4	Milk, cheese and eggs (ND)
HE01.1.4.1	Whole milk
HE01.1.4.2	Low fat milk
HE01.1.4.3	Preserved milk
HE01.1.4.4	Yoghurt
HE01.1.4.5	Cheese and curd
HE01.1.4.6	Other milk products
HE01.1.4.7	Eggs
HE01.1.5	Oils and fats (ND)
HE01.1.5.1	Butter
HE01.1.5.2	Margarine and other vegetable fats
HE01.1.5.3	Olive oil
HE01.1.5.4	Edible oils
HE01.1.5.5	Other edible animal fats
HE01.1.6	Fruit (ND)
HE01.1.6.1	Citrus fruits (fresh, chilled or frozen)
HE01.1.6.2	Bananas (fresh, chilled or frozen)
HE01.1.6.3	Apples (fresh, chilled or frozen)
HE01.1.6.4	Pears (fresh, chilled or frozen)
HE01.1.6.5	Stone fruits (fresh, chilled or frozen)
HE01.1.6.6	Berries (fresh, chilled or frozen)
HE01.1.6.7	Other fresh, chilled or frozen fruits
HE01.1.6.8	Dried fruit
HE01.1.6.9	Preserved fruit and fruit based products

HE01.1.7	Vegetables (ND)
HE01.1.7.1	Leaf and stem vegetables (fresh, chilled or frozen)
HE01.1.7.2	Cabbages (fresh, chilled or frozen)
HE01.1.7.3	Vegetables cultivated for their fruit (fresh, chilled or frozen)
HE01.1.7.4	Root crops, non-starchy bulbs and mushrooms (fresh, chilled or frozen)
HE01.1.7.5	Dried vegetables
HE01.1.7.6	Other preserved or processed vegetables
HE01.1.7.7	Potatoes
HE01.1.7.8	Other tubers and products of tuber vegetables
HE01.1.8	Sugar, jam, honey, chocolate and confectionery (ND)
HE01.1.8.1	Sugar
HE01.1.8.2	Jams, marmalades
HE01.1.8.3	Chocolate
HE01.1.8.4	Confectionery products
HE01.1.8.5	Edible ices and ice cream
HE01.1.8.6	Other sugar products
HE01.1.9	Food products n.e.c. (ND)
HE01.1.9.1	Sauces, condiments
HE01.1.9.2	Salt, spices and culinary herbs
HE01.1.9.3	Baby food, dietary preparations, baker's yeast and other food preparations
HE01.1.9.4	Other food products n.e.c.
HE01.2	Non alcoholic beverages
HE01.2.1	Coffee, tea and cocoa (ND)
HE01.2.1.1	Coffee
HE01.2.1.2	Tea
HE01.2.1.3	Cocoa and powdered chocolate
HE01.2.2	Mineral waters, soft drinks, fruit and vegetable juices (ND)
HE01.2.2.1	Mineral or spring waters
HE01.2.2.2	Soft drinks
HE01.2.2.3	Fruit juices
HE01.2.2.4	Vegetable juices
HE02	Alcoholic beverages, tobacco and narcotics
HE02.1	Alcoholic beverages
HE02.1.1	Spirits (ND)
HE02.1.1.1	Spirits and liqueurs
HE02.1.2	Wine (ND)
HE02.1.2.1	Wine from grapes or other fruit
HE02.1.2.2	Other
HE02.1.3	Beer (ND)
HE02.1.3.1	Beer
HE02.2	Tobacco
HE02.2.1	Tobacco (ND)
HE02.2.1.1	Cigarettes
HE02.2.1.2	Cigars
HE02.2.1.3	Other tobacco
HE02.3	Narcotics
HE02.3.1	Narcotics (ND)
HE03	Clothing and footwear
HE03.1	Clothing
HE03.1.1	Clothing materials (SD)
HE03.1.1.1	Clothing materials
HE03.1.2	Garments (SD)
HE03.1.2.1	Garments for men
HE03.1.2.2	Garments for women
HE03.1.2.3	Garments for children (3 to 13 years) and infants (0 to 2 years)
HE03.1.3	Other articles of clothing and clothing accessories (SD)
HE03.1.3.1	Other articles of clothing and clothing accessories

HE03.1.4	Cleaning, repair and hire of clothing (S)
HE03.1.4.1	Cleaning, repair and hire of clothing
HE03.2	Footwear
HE03.2.1	Shoes and other footwear (SD)
HE03.2.1.1	Footwear for men
HE03.2.1.2	Footwear for women
HE03.2.1.3	Footwear for children (3 to 13 years) and infants (0 to 2 years)
HE03.2.2	Repair and hire of footwear (S)
HE03.2.2.1	Repair and hire of footwear
HE04	Housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels
HE04.1	Actual rentals for housing
HE04.1.1	Actual rentals paid by tenants (S)
HE04.1.1.1	Actual rentals paid by tenants
HE04.1.2	Other actual rentals (S)
HE04.1.2.1	Other actual rentals
HE04.2	Imputed rentals for housing
HE04.2.1	Imputed rentals of owner occupiers (S)
HE04.2.1.1	Imputed rentals of owner occupiers
HE04.2.2	Other imputed rentals (S)
HE04.2.2.1	Imputed rentals of households housed free.
HE04.2.2.2	(Imputed rentals for secondary residences
HE04.3	Maintenance and repair of the dwelling
HE04.3.1	Materials for the maintenance and repair of the dwelling (ND)
HE04.3.1.1	Materials for the maintenance and repair of the dwelling
HE04.3.2	Services for the maintenance and repair of the dwelling (S)
HE04.3.2.1	Services for the maintenance and repair of the dwelling
HE04.4	Water supply and miscellaneous services relating to the dwelling
HE04.4.1	Water supply (S)
HE04.4.1.1	Water supply
HE04.4.2	Refuse collection (S)
HE04.4.2.1	Refuse collection
HE04.4.3	Sewerage collection (S)
HE04.4.3.1	Sewerage collection
HE04.4.4	Other services relating to the dwelling n.e.c. (S)
HE04.4.4.1	Other services relating to the dwelling n.e.c.
HE04.5	Electricity, gas and other fuels
HE04.5.1	Electricity (ND)
HE04.5.1.1	Electricity
HE04.5.2	Gas (ND)
HE04.5.2.1	Town gas and natural gas
HE04.5.2.2	Liquefied hydrocarbons (butane, propane, etc.).
HE04.5.3	Liquid fuels (ND)
HE04.5.3.1	Liquid fuels
HE04.5.4	Solid fuels (ND)
HE04.5.4.1	Solid fuels
HE04.5.5	Heat energy (ND)
HE04.5.5.1	Hot water, steam and ice
HE05	Furnishings, household equipment and routine maintenance of the house
HE05.1	Furniture and furnishings, carpets and other floor coverings
HE05.1.1	Furniture and furnishings (D)
HE05.1.1.1	Furniture and furnishings
HE05.1.2.	Carpets and other floor coverings (D)
HE05.1.2.1	Carpets and other floor coverings
HE05.1.3.	Repair of furniture, furnishings and floor coverings (S)
HE05.1.3.1	Repair of furniture, furnishings and floor coverings
HE05.2	Household textiles
HE05.2.1	Household textiles (SD)

HE05.2.1.1	Household textiles
HE05.3	Household appliances
HE05.3.1	Major household appliances whether or not electrical (D)
HE05.3.1.1	Refrigerators, freezers and fridge freezers
HE05.3.1.2	Clothes washing machines, clothes drying machines and dish washing machines
HE05.3.1.3	Cookers
HE05.3.1.4	Heaters, air conditioners
HE05.3.1.5	Cleaning equipment
HE05.3.1.6	Sewing and knitting machines
HE05.3.1.7	Other major household appliances
HE05.3.2	Small electrical household appliances (SD)
HE05.3.2.1	Small electrical household appliances
HE05.3.3	Repair of household appliances (S)
HE05.3.3.1	Repair of household appliances
HE05.4	Glassware, tableware and household utensils
HE05.4.1	Glassware, tableware and household utensils (SD)
HE05.4.1.1	Glass and crystal ware, tableware
HE05.4.1.2	Cutlery, flatware and silverware
HE05.4.1.3	Kitchen and domestic utensils
HE05.4.1.4	Repair of glassware, tableware and household utensils
HE05.5	Tools and equipment for house and garden
HE05.5.1	Major tools and equipment (D)
HE05.5.1.1	Major tools and equipment
HE05.5.2	Small tools and miscellaneous accessories (SD)
HE05.5.2.1	Small tools and miscellaneous accessories
HE05.6	Goods and services for routine household maintenance
HE05.6.1	Non durable household goods (ND)
HE05.6.1.1	Cleaning and maintenance products
HE05.6.1.2	Other non durable household articles
HE05.62	Domestic services and household services (S)
HE05.6.2.1	Domestic services
HE05.6.2.2	Household services
HE06	Health
HE06.1	Medical products, appliances and equipment
HE06.1.1	Pharmaceutical products (ND)
HE06.1.1.1	Pharmaceutical products
HE06.1.2	Other medical products (ND)
HE06.1.2.1	Other medical products
HE06.1.3	Therapeutic appliances and equipment (D)
HE06.1.3.1	Therapeutic appliances and equipment
HE06.2	Out-patient services
HE06.2.1	Medical Services (S)
HE06.2.1.1	Medical Services
HE06.2.2	Dental services (S)
HE06.2.2.1	Dental services
HE06.2.3	Paramedical services (S)
HE06.2.3.1	Services of medical analysis laboratories and X-ray centres
HE06.2.3.2	Services of medical auxiliaries
HE06.2.3.3	Other non-hospital services
HE06.3	Hospital services
HE07	Transport
HE07.1	Purchase of vehicles
HE07.1.1	Motor-cars (D)
HE07.1.1.1	Purchase of new motor-cars
HE07.1.1.2	Purchase of second-hand motor-cars
HE07.1.2	Motor-cycles (D)
HE07.1.2.1	Motor-cycles

HE07.1.3	Bicycles (D)
HE07.1.3.1	Bicycles
HE07.1.4	Animal-drawn vehicles (D)
HE07.1.4.1	Animal-drawn vehicles
HE07.2	Operation of personal transport equipment
HE07.2.1	Spare parts and accessories (SD)
HE07.2.1.1	Spare parts and accessories
HE07.2.2	Fuels and lubricants (ND)
HE07.2.2.1	Fuels and lubricants
HE07.2.3	Maintenance and repair of personal transport equipment (S)
HE07.2.3.1	Maintenance and repair
HE07.2.4	Other services in respect of personal transport equipment (S)
HE07.2.4.1	Other services in respect of personal transport equipment
HE07.3	Transport services
HE07.3.1	Passenger transport by railway (S)
HE07.3.1.1	Passenger transport by railway
HE07.3.2	Passenger transport by road (S)
HE07.3.2.1	Passenger transport by road
HE07.3.3	Passenger transport by air (S)
HE07.3.3.1	Passenger transport by air
HE07.3.4	Passenger transport by sea and inland waterway (S)
HE07.3.4.1	Passenger transport by sea and inland waterway
HE07.3.5	Combined passenger transport (S)
HE07.3.5.1	Combined passenger transport
HE07.3.6	Other purchased transport services (S)
HE07.3.6.1	Other purchased transport services
HE08	Communication
HE08.1	Postal services
HE08.1.1	Postal services (S)
HE08.1.1.1	Postal services
HE08.2	Telephone and telefax equipment
HE08.2.1	Telephone and telefax equipment (D)
HE08.2.1.1	Telephone and telefax equipment
HE08.3	Telephone and telefax services
HE08.3.1	Telephone and telefax services (S)
HE08.3.1.1	Telephone and telefax services
HE09	Recreation and culture
HE09.1	Audio-visual, photographic and information processing equipment
HE09.1.1	Equipment for the reception, recording and reproduction of sound and pictures (D)
HE09.1.1.1	Equipment for the reception, recording and reproduction of sound
HE09.1.1.2	Television sets, video cassette players and recorders
HE09.1.2	Photographic and cinematographic equipment and optical instruments (D)
HE09.1.2.1	Photographic and cinematographic equipment
HE09.1.2.2	Optical instruments
HE09.1.3	Information processing equipment (D)
HE09.1.3.1	Information processing equipment
HE09.1.4	Recording media (SD)
HE09.1.4.1	Recording media for pictures and sound
HE09.1.5	Repair of audio-visual, photographic and information processing equipment (S)
HE09.1.5.1	Repair of audio-visual, photographic and information processing equipment
HE09.2	Other major durables for recreation and culture
HE09.2.1	Major durables for outdoor recreation (D)
HE09.2.1.1	Major durables for outdoor recreation
HE09.2.2	Musical instruments and majors durables for indoor recreation (D)
HE09.2.2.1	Musical instruments
HE09.2.2.2	Major durables for indoor recreation
HE09.2.3	Maintenance and repair of other major durables for recreation and culture (S)

HE09.2.3.1	Maintenance and repair of other major durables for recreation and culture
HE09.3	Other recreational items and equipment, gardens and pets
HE09.3.1	Games, toys and hobbies (SD)
HE09.3.1.1	Games, toys and hobbies
HE09.3.2	Equipment for sport, camping and open air recreation (SD)
HE09.3.2.1	Equipment for sport, camping and open air recreation
HE09.3.3	Gardens, plants and flowers (ND)
HE09.3.3.1	Gardens, plants and flowers
HE09.3.4	Pets and related products (ND)
HE09.3.4.1	Pets and related products
HE09.3.5	Veterinary and other services for pets (S)
HE09.3.5.1	Veterinary and other services for pets
HE09.4	Recreational and cultural services
HE09.4.1	Recreational and sporting services (S)
HE09.4.1.1	Recreational and sporting services
HE09.4.2	Cultural services (S)
HE09.4.2.1	Cinemas, theatres, concerts
HE09.4.2.2	Museums, zoological gardens and the like
HE09.4.2.3	Television and radio taxes and hire of equipment
HE09.4.2.4	Other services
HE09.4.3	Games of chance (S)
HE09.4.3.1	Games of chance
HE09.5	Newspapers, books and stationery
HE09.5.1	Books (SD)
HE09.5.1.1	Books
HE09.5.2	Newspapers and periodicals (ND)
HE09.5.2.1	Newspapers and periodicals
HE09.5.3	Miscellaneous printed matter (ND)
HE09.5.3.1	Miscellaneous printed matter
HE09.5.4	Stationery and drawing materials (ND)
HE09.5.4.1	Stationery and drawing materials
HE09.6	Package holidays
HE10	Education
HE10.1	Pre primary and primary education
HE10.1.1	Pre primary and primary education (S)
HE10.1.1.1	Pre primary and primary education
HE10.2	Secondary education
HE10.2.1	Secondary education (S)
HE10.2.1.1	Secondary education
HE10.3	Post-secondary non-tertiary education
HE10.3.1	Post-secondary non-tertiary education (S)
HE10.3.1.1	Post-secondary non-tertiary education
HE10.4	Tertiary education
HE10.4.1	Tertiary education (S)
HE10.4.1.1	Tertiary education
HE10.5	Education not definable by level
HE10.5.1	Education not definable by level (S)
HE10.5.1.1	Education not definable by level
HE11	Restaurants and hotels
HE11.1	Catering services
HE11.1.1	Restaurants, cafés and the like(S)
HE11.1.1.1	Restaurants
HE11.1.1.2	Cafés, bars and the like
HE11.1.2	Canteens (S)
HE11.1.2.1	Canteens
HE11.2	Accommodation services
HE11.2.1	Accommodation services (S)

HE11.2.1.1	Accommodation services
HE12	Miscellaneous goods and services
HE12.1	Personal care
HE12.1.1	Hairdressing salons and personal grooming establishments (S)
HE12.1.1.1	Hairdressing salons and personal grooming establishments
HE12.1.2	Electrical appliances for personal care (D)
HE12.1.2.1	Electrical appliances for personal care
HE12.1.3	Other appliances, articles and products for personal care (ND)
HE12.1.3.1	Other appliance, articles and products for personal care
HE12.2	Prostitution
HE12.2.1	Prostitution (S)
HE12.2.1.1	Prostitution
HE12.3	Personal effects n.e.c.
HE12.3.1	Jewellery, clocks and watches (D)
HE12.3.1.1	Jewellery, clocks and watches
HE12.3.2	Other personal effects (SD)
HE12.3.2.1	Travel goods and other carriers
HE12.3.2.2	Other personal effects
HE12.4	Social protection
HE12.4.1	Social protection services (S)
HE12.4.1.1	Social protection services
HE12.4.1.2	Crèches, nurseries
HE12.5	Insurance
HE12.5.2	Insurance connected with the dwelling (S)
HE12.5.2.1	Insurance connected with the dwelling
HE12.5.3	Insurance connected with health (S)
HE12.5.3.1	Insurance connected with health
HE12.5.4	Insurance connected with transport (S)
HE12.5.4.1	Insurance connected with transport
HE12.5.5	Other insurance (S)
HE12.5.5.1	Other insurance
HE12.6	Financial services n.e.c.
HE12.6.2	Financial services n.e.c. (S)
HE12.6.2.1	Financial services n.e.c.
HE12.7	Other services n.e.c.
HE12.7.1	Other services n.e.c. (S)

Please note that the COICOP categories *"12.5.1 Life insurance"* and *"12.6.1 FISIM: Financial intermediation services indirectly measured"* are not measurable by the HBS. For this reason, the corresponding variables have been removed from this list.

In order to be able to give a more complete overview of the structure of consumption, in particular in the food sector and the area of benefits-in-kind, consumption expenditure is to be classified into three categories. Each of them indicated by a different suffix which is added to the original HExx identifier:

"A" = expenditure effected in monetary form
"B" = expenditure effected in non-monetary form

So, for example: HE00 = HE00A + HE00B

2.1.5. *Cross border consumption expenditure*

These variables concern the part of the household's consumption expenditure effected abroad.

Note: All identifiers have the same Format of : INT 14

HJ00	Total consumption expenditure effected abroad	HJ01+HJ02+HJ03+HJ04+HJ05+HJ06+ HJ07+HJ08+HJ09+HJ10+HJ11+HJ12
HJ01	Food and non-alcoholic beverages	
HJ02	Alcoholic beverages, tobacco and narcotics	
HJ03	Clothing and footwear	
HJ04	Housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels	
HJ05	Furnishings, household equipment and routine household maintenance	
HJ06	Health	
HJ07	Transport	
HJ08	Communication	
HJ09	Recreation and culture	
HJ10	Education	
HJ11	Restaurants and hotels	
HJ12	Miscellaneous goods and services	
HJ90	Consumption expenditure on travelling and holidays abroad	

Unlike for the variables HExx, we propose to register only the expenditure made in monetary form. Moreover, the proposed level of detail is only COICOP division (2-digit). For those countries with small proportions of cross-border consumption expenditure at an aggregated level, collecting only the variables HJ00 and HJ90 is acceptable.

2.1.6. Household's consumption in Quantities

Headings in italics are "ad-hoc" subdivisions of the COICOP-HBS which could be used for "health and nutrition" purposes, if available.

Note: All identifiers have the same Format of : DEC 14.1

Variable Name	Variable Label	Comments and/or measurement units
HQ01.1.1	Bread and cereals (ND)	
HQ01.1.1.1	Rice	kg
HQ01.1.1.2	Bread	kg
HQ01.1.1.2.1	*Bread: wholemeal*	*kg*
HQ01.1.1.2.2	*Bread: low fibre*	*kg*
HQ01.1.1.3	Pasta products	kg
HQ01.1.1.4	Pastry-cook products	kg
HQ01.1.1.5	Sandwiches	
HQ01.1.1.6	Other products	
HQ01.1.1.6.1	*Other products: wholemeal*	
HQ01.1.1.6.2	*Other products: low fibre*	
HQ01.1.2	Meat (ND)	
HQ01.1.2.1	Fresh, chilled or frozen meat of bovine animals	kg
HQ01.1.2.2	Fresh, chilled or frozen meat of swine	kg
HQ01.1.2.3	Fresh, chilled or frozen meat of sheep and goat	kg
HQ01.1.2.4	Fresh, chilled or frozen meat of poultry	kg
HQ01.1.2.5	Dried, salted or smoked meat and edible meat offal	kg
HQ01.1.2.6	Other preserved or processed meat and meat preparations	kg
HQ01.1.2.7	Other fresh, chilled or frozen edible meat	kg
HQ01.1.3	Fish (ND)	
HQ01.1.3.1	Fresh, chilled or frozen fish	kg
HQ01.1.3.1.1	*Fresh, chilled or frozen fish: fatty fish*	*Tuna, salmon, mackerel, trout, herring, sardine, swordfish, bass; kg*
HQ01.1.3.1.2	*Fresh, chilled or frozen fish: other fish*	*Other fish than mentioned above kg*
HQ01.1.3.2	Fresh, chilled or frozen seafood	kg
HQ01.1.3.3	Dried, smoked or salted fish and seafood	kg
HQ01.1.3.3.1	*Dried, smoked or salted fatty fish*	*Dried or smoked tuna, salmon, mackerel, trout, herring, sardine, swordfish, bass; kg*
HQ01.1.3.3.2	*Dried, smoked or salted not fatty fish and seafood*	*Other salted fish and seafood than mentioned above; kg*
HQ01.1.3.4	Other preserved or processed fish and seafood and fish and seafood preparations	kg
HQ01.1.3.4.1	*Other preserved or processed fish and fish preparations: fatty fish*	*Other fish products and preparations from tuna, salmon, mackerel, trout, herring, sardine, swordfish, bass; kg*
HQ01.1.3.4.2	*Other preserved or processed fish and seafood and fish and seafood preparations*	*kg*
HQ01.1.4.1	Whole milk	litre
HQ01.1.4.2	Low fat milk	litre
HQ01.1.4.3	Preserved milk	kg
HQ01.1.4.4	Yoghurt	kg
HQ01.1.4.5	Cheese and curd	kg
HQ01.1.4.5.1	*Cheese and curd: high fat*	*kg*
HQ01.1.4.5.2	*Cheese and curd: low fat*	*kg*

HQ01.1.4.6	Other milk products	kg
HQ01.1.4.7	Eggs	unit
HQ01.1.5	Oils and fats (ND)	
HQ01.1.5.1	Butter	kg
HQ01.1.5.2	Margarine and other vegetable fats	kg
HQ01.1.5.3	Olive oil	litre
HQ01.1.5.4	Edible oils	litre
HQ01.1.5.5	Other edible animal fats	kg
HQ01.1.6	Fruit (ND)	
HQ01.1.6.1	Citrus fruits (fresh, chilled or frozen)	kg
HQ01.1.6.2	Bananas (fresh, chilled or frozen)	kg
HQ01.1.6.3	Apples (fresh, chilled or frozen)	kg
HQ01.1.6.4	Pears (fresh, chilled or frozen)	kg
HQ01.1.6.5	Stone fruits (fresh, chilled or frozen)	kg
HQ01.1.6.6	Berries (fresh, chilled or frozen)	kg
HQ01.1.6.7	Other fresh, chilled or frozen fruits	kg
HQ01.1.6.8	Dried fruit	kg
HQ01.1.6.9	Preserved fruit and fruit based products	kg
HQ01.1.7	Vegetables (ND)	
HQ01.1.7.1	Leaf and stem vegetables (fresh, chilled or frozen)	
HQ01.1.7.2	Cabbages (fresh, chilled or frozen)	kg
HQ01.1.7.3	Vegetables cultivated for their fruit (fresh, chilled or frozen)	kg
HQ01.1.7.4	Root crops, non-starchy bulbs and mushrooms (fresh, chilled or frozen)	kg
HQ01.1.7.5	Dried vegetables	kg
HQ01.1.7.6	Other preserved or processed vegetables	kg
HQ01.1.7.7	Potatoes	kg
HQ01.1.7.8	Other tubers and products of tuber vegetables	kg
HQ01.1.8	Sugar, jam, honey, chocolate and confectionery (ND)	
HQ01.1.8.1	Sugar	kg
HQ01.1.8.2	Jams, marmalades	kg
HQ01.1.8.3	Chocolate	kg
HQ01.1.8.4	Confectionery products	
HQ01.1.8.5	Edible ices and ice cream	Litre
HQ01.1.8.6	Other sugar products	
HQ01.1.9	Food products n.e.c. (ND)	
HQ01.1.9.1	Sauces, condiments	
HQ01.1.9.2	Salt, spices and culinary herbs	
HQ01.1.9.3	Baby food, dietary preparations, baker's yeast and other food preparations	
HQ01.1.9.4	Other food products n.e.c.	
HQ01.2.1	Coffee, tea and cocoa (ND)	kg
HQ01.2.1.1	Coffee	kg
HQ01.2.1.2	Tea	kg
HQ01.2.1.3	Cocoa and powdered chocolate	kg
HQ01.2.2	Mineral waters, soft drinks, fruit and vegetable juices (ND)	
HQ01.2.2.1	Mineral or spring waters	litre
HQ01.2.2.2	Soft drinks	litre
HQ01.2.2.3	Fruit juices	litre
HQ01.2.2.4	Vegetable juices	litre
HQ02.1	Alcoholic beverages	
HQ02.1.1	Spirits and liqueurs	litre
HQ02.1.2	Wine (ND)	
HQ02.1.2.1	Wine from grapes or other fruit	litre
HQ02.1.2.2	Other	litre
HQ02.1.3	Beer	litre

File format and name

File format: SAS or TSV (Tab-Separated Values) file format may be used

File names: "hh_food.sas7bdat" or "hh_food_tsv.txt"

Format of file contents:

> The columns should contain the variables (one variable per column) and one row should refer to one household

> In case of TSV format, the first row of the file will contain the names of the variables.

> Since SAS does not allow dots within identifiers, dots must be removed from the variable names proposed in this list (e.g. the variable HH09.9 will be identified as HH099 in SAS).

Documentation

Eurostat would like to receive in a separate documentation file the following information:

- the list of COICOP-HBS headings where the food products used in the national survey deviates from the list of recommended food products listed in Annex 3 of "Methodology and recommendations for harmonisation – 2003", including the differences between the recommended list of products.

- Measurement units (kg, litre, unit) used to record the quantities of food products and beverages.

2.2. Derived variables at household level

These variables are calculated from the basic variables or from other derived variables, either at household or individual member level.

2.2.1. *Household size and equivalent size*

HB05	Household size	01-xx	INT 2

Calculation rule: HB05 = Sum of household members.

HB05.1	Number of persons aged less than or equal to 4	01-xx	INT 2
HB05.2	Number of persons aged from 5 to 13	01-xx	INT 2
HB05.3	Number of persons aged from 14 to 15	01-xx	INT 2
HB05.4	Total number of persons aged from 16 to 24	01-xx	INT 2
HB05.5	Number of persons aged from 16 to 24 who are students	01-xx	INT 2
HB05.6	Number of persons aged from 25 to 64	01-xx	INT 2
HB05.7	Number of persons aged more than or equal to 65	01-xx	INT 2

HB06.1	Equivalent size (OECD scale)	01-xx,x	**DEC 2.1**

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

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

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

Calculation rule: HB06.1 = 0.3 + (0.7*A) + (0.5*B)

A = Sum of household members where MB03 > 13
B = Sum of household members where MB03 < 14

(Please note that the first adult of the household counts as 1 because of the addition of the constant term 0.3, assuming that each household must have at least one adult).

HB06.2	Equivalent size (modified OECD scale)	01-xx,x	**DEC 2.1**

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

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

Calculation rule: HB062 = 0.5 + (0.5*A) + (0.3*B)

A = Sum of household members where MB03 > 13

B = Sum of household members where MB03 < 14
(Please note that the first adult of the household counts as 1 because of the addition of the constant term 0.5, assuming that each household must have at least one adult).

2.2.2. *Type of household*

HB07.4	Type of Household 1 – (Age limit for children set at 16 years of age)	1 one adult 2 two adults 3 more than 2 adults 4 one adult with dependant children 5 two adults with dependant children 6 more than 2 adults with dependant children 9 other	INT 1

Calculation rule:

If (MB03 < 16) or [(15 < MB03 < 25) and (MB05 = 3) and (**ME01** <> 1 and 3)]
        ➔ **DEPCHILD** + 1
    Else ➔ ADULT + 1   (To be repeated for all household members)
If (ADULT = 1) and (**DEPCHILD** = 0) ➔ HB07.4 = 1
If (ADULT = 2) and (**DEPCHILD** = 0) ➔ HB07.4 = 2
If (ADULT > 2) and (**DEPCHILD** = 0) ➔ HB07.4 = 3
If (ADULT = 1) and (**DEPCHILD** > 0) ➔ HB07.4 = 4
If (ADULT = 2) and (**DEPCHILD** > 0) ➔ HB07.4 = 5
If (ADULT > 2) and (**DEPCHILD** > 0) ➔ HB07.4 = 6
    Else ➔ HB07.4 = 9

HB07.5	Type of household – 2 Another classification to reflect the Core Variables in EU social surveys	10 One person household 21 Lone parent with child(ren) aged less than 25 22 Couple without child(ren) aged less than 25 23 Couple with child(ren) aged less than 25 24 Couple or lone parent with child(ren) aged less than 25 and other persons living in the household 99 other type of household	INT 2

HB07.6.1	Number of persons aged 16-64 in household who are at work	0-XX	INT 2

HB07.6.2	Number of persons aged 16-64 in household who are unemployed or are economically inactive	0-XX	INT 2

2.2.3. *Activity and economic situation*

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

HC23	Socio-economic situation of the reference person	⇒*Private sector* 01 manual worker except agriculture 02 non-manual worker except agriculture ⇒*Public sector* 03 manual worker except agriculture 04 non-manual worker except agriculture ⇒*Other* 05 self-employed person except agriculture 06 farmer or agricultural worker 07 unemployed 08 retired 09 student or in national service 10 housewife or person engaged in a non-economic activity 11 unable to work 88 not applicable (legal age to work unattained) 99 not specified	INT 2

Calculation rule:

Define the auxiliary variables: AGRICULTURE and ACTIVITY
Please update this Calculation Rule, to reflect changes in this Document from that of 2005 (HBS/153E/2003/EN), by creating the following "*Pseudo-variables*":
 HC12_**P**, HC16_**P** & HC17_**P**.

NB: Calculate, only for Reference Person in each Household!

IF MB05 = '1'   # i.e. it is the Reference person
Then do
  HC12_P = ME01 # Current activity status of Ref Person
  HC21_P = ME12 # Status in Employment
  HC22_P = ME13 # Sector of household member
AGRICULTURE=(ISCO-08_Code=61,62,63) OR (ISCO-08_Code=92)
 # The variables HC16 & HC17 don't exist one uses, indirectly ME01:
ACTIVITY = HC12_P

 # Changed these to correspond to ME01 Code Values:
If (ACTIVITY=2) ➜ HC23 = 07   { Unemployed }
If (ACTIVITY=3) ➜ HC23 = 08   { Retired }
If (ACTIVITY=4) ➜ HC23 = 09   { Student }
If (ACTIVITY=5) ➜ HC23 = 10   { Fulfilling domestic tasks }

If (ACTIVITY=6) ➔ HC23 = 11   { Disabled }
If (ACTIVITY=7) ➔ HC23 = 09   { Compulsory National Service }
If (ACTIVITY=8) ➔ HC23 = 88   { Not applicable }
If (ACTIVITY=9) ➔ HC23 = 99   { Not specified }

 # for the Reference Person:

If (ACTIVITY=1,2) ➔

[If (AGRICULTURE) ➔ HC23=06 {farmer or agriculture worker}
  Else
    [If (HC21_P=1,2)   ➔ HC23= 05   {employer or self employed person}
       If (HC21_P=3,4,5) ➔   {employed person, either paid or not}

      If ME0908 delivered then HC18 = ME0908 Do:
        [If (HC22_P=1) ➔   {public sector}
            [
             If (HC18=01- 44)   ➔ HC23 = 02 { non manual worker except agric.}
             If (HC18=51 - 54, 71 - 96) ➔ HC23 = 01 { manual worker except agriculture}
             If (HC18=98)   ➔ HC23 = 88 { not applicable}
             If (HC18=99)   ➔ HC23 = 99 { not specified}
            ] # End of Public Sector case
          If (HC22_P=2) ➔   {private sector}
            [
               If (HC18=01- 44)   ➔ HC23 = 04 {non manual worker except agric.}
               If (HC18=51 - 54, 71 - 96) ➔ HC23 = 03 {manual worker except agriculture}
               If (HC18=98)   ➔ HC23 = 88 { not applicable}
               If (HC18=99)   ➔ HC23 = 99 { not specified}
            ]
                # End of Private Sector case
      End
      ]
      Else
      If ME0988 delivered then HC18 = ME0988
        [If (HC22_P=1) ➔   {public sector}
            [
             If (HC18=01,02,03,04,00) ➔ HC23 = 02 { non manual worker except agric.}
             If (HC18=05,07,08,09)   ➔ HC23 = 01 { manual worker except agriculture}
             If (HC18=88)   ➔ HC23 = 88   { not applicable}
             If (HC18=99)   ➔ HC23 = 99   { not specified}
            ] # End of Public Sector case
          If (HC22_P=2)   ➔   {private sector}
            [
             If (HC18=01,02,03,04,00) ➔ HC23 = 04 {non manual worker except agric.}
             If (HC18=05,07,08,09)   ➔ HC23 = 03 [manual worker except agriculture}
             If (HC18=88)   ➔ HC23 = 88   { not applicable}
             If (HC18=99)   ➔ HC23 = 99   { not specified}
            ] # End of Private Sector case
          End of **HC18 = ME0988**
            ]
  If (HC22_P=8) ➔ HC23 = 88   {not applicable}
  If (HC22_P=9) ➔ HC23 = 99   {not specified}

]

HC24	Socio-economic situation of reference person (aggregated classification)	01 manual worker except agriculture (HC23=01, 03) 02 non-manual worker except agriculture (HC23=02, 04) 03 self-employed person and farmer or agricultural worker (HC23=05, 06) 04 unemployed (HC23=07) 05 retired (HC23=08) 06 other inactive (HC23=09, 10, 11) 88 not applicable (legal age to work not attained) 99 not specified	INT 2

Calculation rule:

If (HC23 = 01 or 03) ➜ HC24 = 01
If (HC23 = 02 or 04) ➜ HC24 = 02
If (HC23 = 05 or 06) ➜ HC24 = 03
If (HC23 = 07) ➜ HC24 = 04
If (HC23 = 08) ➜ HC24 = 05
If (HC23 = 09 or 10 or 11) ➜ HC24 = 06
If (HC23 = 88) ➜ HC24 = 88
If (HC23 = 99) ➜ HC24 = 99

HD20	Number of members **economically active**	0 1 2 3 4 5 or more	INT 1

The above variable is calculated by counting the number of persons employed in the household (number of ME01 = 1 or 2).[1]

2.3. Basic and derived variables at member level

The following variables give information about single household members.

2.3.1. *Identification, weighting, demographic characteristics*

MA04	Identification number of the household		INT 13

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[1] Please refer to the definition of the variable ME01 for the grouping of codes into 'Economically Active' and 'Economically Inactive'.

MA05	Line number of the member of household	01 -> 15 99 Not specified	INT 2

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

2.3.2. Basic demographic characteristics of household members

MB01	Country of Birth of household member	Country Code according to the ISO-3166-Alpha-2 classification	CHA 2

If the above variable cannot be provided at the suggested level of detail, then Eurostat would like to have at least the following aggregations:
10 National
    21 Non-National but EU-National
    22 Non-National and non-EU-National

MB01.1	Country of Citizenship of household member	Country Code according to the ISO-3166-Alpha-2 classification	CHA 2

If the above variable cannot be provided at the suggested level of detail, then Eurostat would like to have at least the following aggregations:
10 National
    21 Non-National but EU-National
    22 Non-National and non-EU-National

MB01.2	Country of Residence of the household member	Country Code according to the ISO-3166-Alpha-2 classification	CHA 2

If the above variable cannot be provided at the suggested level of detail, then Eurostat would like to have at least the following aggregations:
10 Reporting Country
    21 Not the same a the Reporting Country but from another EU-country
    22 Not the same a the Reporting Country and not from another EU-country

These variables have been added to reflect the agreement between the Directors of Social Statistics on Core Variables

MB02	Sex of household member(s)	1 male 2 female 9 not specified	INT 1

MB03	Age (in completed years) of household member	00 => 98 (98 years or over) 99 not specified	INT 2

MB04	Marital status of household member	1 Never married and never in a registered partnership 2 Married or in a registered partnership 3 Widowed or with registered partnership that ended with death of partner (not remarried or in new registered partnership) 4 Divorced or with registered partnership that was legally dissolved (not remarried or in new registered partnership 9 Not Specified	INT 1

This variable has been updated to reflect the agreement between the Directors of Social Statistics on Core Variables

MB04.2	Consensual union of household member	1 Person living in consensual union 2 Person not living in consensual union 9 Not specified	INT 1

This variable has been updated to reflect the agreement between the Directors of Social Statistics on Core Variables. The table MB04.1 was dropped and a new table MB04.2 was introduced

De facto marital status is used for identifying persons living in consensual union. Two persons are taken to be partners in a consensual union when they have usual residence in the same household, are not married to each other, and have a marriage-like relationship to each other

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

This variable is re-used in the construction of the type of household. It aims primarily at demonstrating immediate (nuclear) family relationships. In this case too, it is the 'de facto' situation which should be recorded. Thus an adopted child will be coded '3' rather than' 5'.
Note: The Eurostat Definition of the Reference Person is the following:
"The member that contributes most to the Household consumption budget."
If, at a National level a different definition is used, please provide us with a short explanation in the accompanying Metadata.

2.3.3. Education

MC01	Level of studies completed by the household member	0 No formal education or below ISCED 1 1 ISCED 1 - Primary education 2 ISCED 2 - Lower secondary education 3 ISCED 3 - Upper secondary education 4 ISCED 4 - Post-secondary non-tertiary education 5 ISCED 5 – Tertiary education first stage 6 ISCED 6 – Tertiary education second stage 9 not specified	INT 1

MC02	Level of studies currently being followed by the household member	0 No formal education or below ISCED 1 1 ISCED 1 - Primary education 2 ISCED 2 - Lower secondary education 3 ISCED 3 - Upper secondary education 4 ISCED 4 - Post-secondary non-tertiary education 5 ISCED 5 – Tertiary education first stage 6 ISCED 6 – Tertiary education second stage 9 not specified	INT 1

This variable has been updated to reflect the agreement between the Directors of Social Statistics on Core Variables

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2.3.4. Activity

ME01	Current activity status of household member	⇒economically *active* **1** working including with employment but temporarily absent **2** unemployed ⇒economically *inactive* 3 In **retirement** or early retirement or has given up business 4 Pupil, student, further training, unpaid work experience 5 Fulfilling domestic tasks 6 Permanently disabled 7 In compulsory military or community service 8 not applicable (legal age to work unfulfilled) 9 not specified	INT 1

The **"persons in employment"** should be coded 1. Persons temporarily absent from work are regarded as being "working" if they retain a formal link with their employment.
The category **"unemployed"** (code 2) is difficult to measure. According to the definition adopted in the Labour Force Surveys, which complies with the ILO recommended definition, being unemployed covers all persons having passed a specified age who, during the reference period, were:

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

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

- **pensioners (retired)** who have left their employment at the end of their active life;
- **students, persons performing their national service, 'home-bound' persons** engaged in various non economic activities;
- code 6 covers **persons unable to work** due to a physical or other disability

ME02	Hours worked	1 Full time 2 Part time 8 Not applicable 9 not specified	INT 1

ME03	Type of work contract for the household member	1 permanent job/work contract of unlimited duration 2 temporary job/work contract of limited duration 8 not applicable (does not work) 9 not specified	INT 1

ME04	Economic sector in Employment of household member (reflecting NACE rev 2)	A	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	**CHA 1**
		B	Mining and quarrying	
		C	Manufacturing	
		D	Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	
		E	Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	
		F	Construction	
		G	Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	
		H	Transportation and storage	
		I	Accommodation and food service activities	
		J	Information and communication	
		K	Financial and insurance activities	
		L	Real estate activities	
		M	Professional, scientific and technical activities	
		N	Administrative and support service activities	
		O	Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	
		P	Education	
		Q	Human health and social work activities	
		R	Arts, entertainment and recreation	
		S	Other service activities	
		T	Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods - and services - producing activities of households for own use	
		U	Activities of extraterritorial organisations and bodies	
		Z	Not specified	

ME0908	Occupation of household member (ISCO08)	01	Commissioned armed forces officers	INT 2
		02	Non-commissioned armed forces officers	
		03	Armed forces occupations, other ranks	
		11	Chief executives, senior officials and legislators	
		12	Administrative and commercial managers	
		13	Production and specialized services managers	
		14	Hospitality, retail and other services managers	
		21	Science and engineering professionals	
		22	Health professionals	
		23	Teaching professionals	
		24	Business and administration professionals	
		25	Information and communications technology professionals	
		26	Legal, social and cultural professionals	
		31	Science and engineering associate professionals	
		32	Health associate professionals	
		33	Business and administration associate professionals	
		34	Legal, social, cultural and related associate professionals	
		35	Information and communications technicians	
		41	General and keyboard clerks	
		42	Customer services clerks	
		43	Numerical and material recording clerks	
		44	Other clerical support workers	
		51	Personal service workers	
		52	Sales workers	
		53	Personal care workers	
		54	Protective services workers	
		61	Market-oriented skilled agricultural workers	
		62	Market-oriented skilled forestry, fishery and hunting workers	
		63	Subsistence farmers, fishers, hunters and gatherers	
		71	Building and related trades workers, excluding electricians	
		72	Metal, machinery and related trades workers	
		73	Handicraft and printing workers	
		74	Electrical and electronic trades workers	
		75	Food processing, wood working, garment & other craft & related trades workers	
		81	Stationary plant and machine operators	
		82	Assemblers	
		83	Drivers and mobile plant operators	
		91	Cleaners and helpers	
		92	Agricultural, forestry and fishery labourers	
		93	Labourers in mining, construction, manufacturing and transport	
		94	Food preparation assistants	
		95	Street and related sales and service workers	
		96	Refuse workers and other elementary workers	
		98	Not Applicable	
		99	Not Specified	

ME0988	Occupation of household member (ISCO88)	01 Legislators, senior officials and managers	INT 2
		02 Professionals	
		03 Technicians and associate professionals	
		04 Clerks	
		05 Service workers, shop & market sales workers	
		06 Skilled agricultural and fishery workers	
		07 Craft and related trades workers	
		08 Plant and machine operators and assemblers	
		09 Elementary occupations	
		00 Armed forces	
		88 Not applicable (legal age to work unfulfilled)	
		99 Not specified	

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

ME13	Sector household member	1 public sector employee 2 private sector employee 8 not applicable (legal age not fulfilled or not an employee) 9 not specified	INT 1

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

2.3.5. *Income*

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

In countries where it is not possible to obtain very detailed information, the minimum objective is to provide Eurostat with the net disposable income of the household (HH09.9) by including its different components such as they are defined in chapter 6. However in the long term, it is desirable to provide the detail requested by Eurostat.

When source of income does not concern any individual, but the household as a whole, it is allocated to the household's record. This is why property income, income-in-kind (except those from paid employment) and housing benefits are not included in the individual's record. Consequently, the sum of the individual incomes does not necessarily equal to the household's income.

The amounts reported to Eurostat should be annualised (temporal weighting); the weighting of the sample is provided separately (HA10) and applied by Eurostat.

The incomes of the household (HH) as well as the principal source of income (HI) could be regarded as derived variables insofar as their calculation does not pose any particular problem if the detail of the individual incomes is indicated correctly.

Nevertheless, as this has not been the case in previous rounds of the surveys in all Member States, it is preferable to classify them as part of the basic variables.

Total income

MF09.9	Total income from all sources (net amount) corresponding to each single member of the family	This variable does not include any household allowances	INT 14

2.4. Some comments on the variables required for the determination of owner-occupiers imputed rent

The determination of owner-occupiers imputed rent has some difficulties for some countries, namely those countries with small rental markets. For this reason, although Eurostat has recommended following as much as possible the indications contained in the Commission Decision of 18 July 1995 (95/309/EC, Euratom), other possibilities could also be accepted if the main method proposed by this decision does not work. The above mentioned Decision states:

> (a) to compile the output of dwelling services Member States shall apply the stratification method based on actual rents;
> (b) Member States shall use tabular analyses or statistical techniques to derive significant stratification criteria;
> (c) the actual rent shall be understood as the rent due for the right to use an unfurnished dwelling;
> (d) to compile imputed rents, actual rents from all contracts shall be exploited relating to privately-owned dwellings;
> (e) in countries where the privately rented sector is small, the corresponding level of rent in the private sector may be obtained either using increased (public) rents or, in justified exceptional cases, employing other objective methods like the user-cost method;
> (f) rents for furnished dwellings may similarly be used to enlarge the basis for imputed rents if scaled down to exclude the payment for the use of the furniture;
> (g) Member States should extrapolate a given base year figure using appropriate quantity, price and quality indicators.

This Decision only allows using the stratification method based on actual rents. However it is very unlikely that this method could work satisfactorily on countries with very small rental markets (around less than 10% of the dwellings) and sample sizes economically acceptable. For this reason Eurostat has proposed to use in these cases more powerful methods, although generally more complex, in order to exploit in the best way, the available information. These methods are of econometric nature and are based on regression techniques for the estimation of hedonic prices of dwelling rentals. The best known of these methods is Heckman's. In extreme cases where none of these methods work satisfactorily, Eurostat is open to discuss on an individual basis, the application of other methods (e.g. self assessment, cost-user…)

The problem we face now is that the information needs for a successful implementation of any these methods are highly dependent on the method chosen and the particular circumstances of each country. Therefore it is not easy to propose a single variable list valid for all the countries of the European Union. However, in order to simplify this task for the countries, Eurostat has analysed the experience of a few countries and has prepared two lists of input variables for the application of these methods. These lists could serve as the starting point for the countries in order to determine the variables they need depending on the chosen method and the particular circumstances of their rental markets.

It is important to highlight that Eurostat is mainly interested in collecting good data on the variables *"HE04.1 Actual rentals for housing"* and *"HE04.2 Imputed rentals for housing"*. These variables discussed in this section are only listed as an indication, and their role and the

importance depend on how they contribute to this target. Therefore we do not preclude using other variables, provided that they are useful for estimating dwelling rentals. Moreover, if there are any variables available at national level, not included in the Eurostat lists, that could be interesting for modelling dwelling rentals, we recommend using them (e.g. any variable related to national laws on renting of dwellings or geographical location).

2.4.1. *Variables recommended for the determination of owner-occupiers imputed rent using the stratification method*

Since this is the standard method proposed by Commission Decision of 18 July 1995, these variables have been already included in the standard list proposed before. Anyhow, we are going to summarise them:

Title (principal residence)

Form of renting (principal residence)

Type of dwelling (principal residence)

Year of construction (principal residence)

Number of rooms (principal residence)

Useful living area in m² (principal residence)

Years living in the same dwelling (principal residence)

Population density domain

Although this list could be enough for many countries, Eurostat admits that some other variables could also be used, particularly some of the variables listed in the following point.

2.4.2. *Variables recommended for the determination of owner-occupiers imputed rent using econometric methods*

Econometric models are different from stratification methods several ways:
(1)   They use regression techniques instead of stratification techniques.

(2)   There may be some selection bias, which must be compensated by taking into account not only the features of the dwelling but also of the household.

(3)   Generally they use many more variables for building the estimation model.

This means that the use of econometric models require more input information than stratification models. The list presented below has been taken from the experiences of some countries which have applied methods of this type. However, we would like to insist that this list may vary depending on the actual method used and the features of the market of rented dwellings in each country. Therefore, it must be regarded only as a guide and never as a final list.

VARIABLES DESCRIBING THE MAIN FEATURES OF THE DWELLING AND ITS SURROUNDING

All the variables listed in the point 2.4.1 plus the following. Most of the following variables are not included in the list to be supplied to Eurostat.

- Garage (principal residence)

- Indicator of quality and comfort of the dwelling

    Scale indicating the availability of running water, separate WC, bath room, central heating, double glazing, heating system for the garage, connections for telecommunications systems (high speed internet, cable or satellite TV…), air-conditioning system, security system (alarm, CCTV, a safe …), balcony, garden, children playground, private swimming pool, sauna, and so on.

- Availability of services in proximity to the dwelling

    Scale indicating the proximity to shopping areas, sports facilities, educational centres, leisure centres, health centres, administrative offices, and so on.

- Orientation of the dwelling

    North, South, East or West.

- Climatic zone

    Required only if the country may be split into zones with different climates and the climate may affect the dwelling's features.

VARIABLES DESCRIBING THE MAIN FEATURES OF THE HOUSEHOLD

These variables are required by certain methods, such as Heckman's, in order to compensate the sample selection bias. In some countries this bias may be negligible, however very often this is not the case and we are obliged to estimate the effects of the dependence between the type of household and the housing costs.
All the variables required for this analysis are also required for other purposes and they have been already included in the list presented before. Anyhow, we are going to summarise them just below:

    Household size
    Type of household
    Net income
    Sex of the reference person
    Age (in completed years) of the reference person
    Marital status of the reference person
    Level of studies completed by the reference person
    Activity status of the reference person
    Occupation of the reference person (ISCO88 / ISCO08)
    Status in employment of the reference person
    Sector of the reference person

3.   PROPOSED FORMAT FOR THE TRANSMISSION OF MICRO-DATA FILES

3.1.   Numbering convention

Since some changes in the variable list are proposed, the question of how each variable is denominated arises again. In this section we give the main guidelines of the convention used to assign variables identifiers.

The proposed convention respects as much as possible the previous assignments of identifiers. This is done in order to facilitate the re-use of existing documentation and computer programs. That means that:

- The new variables take new identifiers, never used before.

- The identifiers of removed variables are not used any more for other variables.

- The variables kept unchanged remain with the same identifiers as before.

Therefore the proposed variable numbering does not necessarily correlate; there are numbers that are not used any more to identify a variable.

Explanation of the codes in the "FORMAT" column:

CHA X	String of X alphanumeric characters
	e.g.: CHAR 4 means that we can have strings up to 4 characters
INT X	Integer values (X = number of positions)
	e.g.: INT 1 means that we can have numbers from 0 up to 9
	INT 4 means that we can have numbers from 0 up to 9999
DEC X.Y	Decimal values (X = number of positions for the integer part; Y = number of positions for the decimal part)
	e.g.: DEC 5.2 means that we can have numbers from 0.0 up to 99999.99

3.2.   Proposed format

We propose to standardise the file format for the transmission of the HBS micro-data to Eurostat.

File format:	SAS or TSV file format may be used
File names:	"hh_basic.sas7bdat" or "hh_basic.tsv" for the basic variables at household level
	"hm_basic.sas7bdat" or "hm_basic.tsv" for the basic variables at household member level
	"derived.sas7bdat" or "derived.tsv" for the derived variables.

Format of file contents:

The columns should contain the variables (one variable per column) and one row should refer to one household

In case of TSV format, the first row of the file will contain the names of the variables.

Since SAS, does not allow dots within identifiers, dots must be removed from the variable names proposed in this list (e.g. the variable HH09.9 will be identified as HH099 in SAS).

3.3. Standard nomenclatures and classifications

Eurostat proposes to use the most recent versions of the standard nomenclatures and classifications wherever applicable. The following table presents the most important nomenclatures and classifications for HBS:

CLASSIFICATION	CONCEPT TO BE BROKEN DOWN BY THE PROPOSED CLASSIFICATIONS
COICOP-HBS 2003 (that is, including the modifications proposed by the COICOP-HBS task force of 2002)	Consumption expenditure of households
NUTS 2010, 1- and 2-digit level	Territorial units and regions (271 in EU 27)
ISO 3166	Codes for the representation of the names of the countries
ISCED-1997	Education level
ISCO08/ISCO88	Occupation
ICSE-93	Status in employment
NACE rev 2	Economic Sector in Employement

Detailed information about all these nomenclatures may be found in RAMON, the Eurostat's classification server at the URL:
http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/ramon/index.cfm?TargetUrl=DSP_PUB_WELC

4. PROPOSED FORMAT FOR THE TRANSMISSION OF AGGREGATED TABLES (TABULAR DATA)

The structure of the proposed aggregated tables is very similar to the current HBS domain in EuroBase, the statistical database of Eurostat. The main difference is that, Eurostat asks an additional level of detail in COICOP breakdowns for the transmission tables compared to the tables published in EuroBase.

4.1. List of aggregated tables

The proposed tables are listed below. An Excel file with all the tables is given as an annex. The cells which must be filled in are highlighted with a background shading.

4.1.1. General data

General data		
Country		
Date of data preparation (for version control)		
Reference period	01/01/2010	31/12/2010
Survey period		
Population size (number of households)		
Conversion factor EUR/NAC:		
Conversion factor EUR/PPS:		
Conversion factor "values of reference year"/"values of survey year"		

4.1.2. Consumption expenditure of private households

T111	Mean consumption expenditure by household and per adult equivalent (EUR,NAC,PPS)			
Code	Label	NAC	EUR	PPS
DMOM	Mean consumption expenditure per household			
DMOE	Mean consumption expenditure per adult equivalent			

NAC = national currency
EUR = Euro
PPS = purchasing power standard
For more details please refer to the description of the variable HB06.2.

T121	Mean consumption expenditure by detailed COICOP level (in PPS)	
Code	Label	PPS
CP01	Food and non alcoholic beverages	
CP011	Food	
CP0111	Bread and cereals	
CP01111	Rice	
...	...	...

For more details on COICOP-HBS breakdown, please refer to the variables from HE00 to HE12.7.1.

T123	Mean consumption expenditure per household with expenditure greater than zero by detailed COICOP level (in PPS)		
Code	Label	MEAN_SUP0	PERC_SUP0
CP01	Food and non alcoholic beverages		
CP011	Food		
CP0111	Bread and cereals		
CP01111	Rice		
...	...		

MEAN_SUP0 = mean consumption expenditure per household with an expenditure > 0
PERC_SUP0 = percentage of households with a consumption expenditure > 0

T131	Mean consumption expenditure by employment status of the reference person (in PPS)		
Code	Label	DMOM	DMOE
POP	Total population		
MW-IS	Manual workers in industry and services		
NMW-IS	Non manual workers in industry and services		
SELF	Self-employed		
UNE	Unemployment		
RETIR	Retired		
INACT_OTH	Inactive population - other		

For additional information on the breakdown by employment status, please refer to the description of the variable HC24.

T132	Mean consumption expenditure by number of active persons (in PPS)		
Code	Label	DMOM	DMOE
TOTAL	Total population		
0	Households with zero active persons		
1	Households with one active person		
2	Households with two active persons		
GE_3	Households with three or more active persons		

For more details on the breakdown by number of active persons, please refer to the description of the variable HD20.

T133	Mean consumption expenditure by income quintile (in PPS)		
Code	Label	DMOM	DMOE
POP	Total population		
QUINTILE1	First quintile (lowest income)		
QUINTILE2	Second quintile		
QUINTILE3	Third quintile		
QUINTILE4	Fourth quintile		
QUINTILE5	Fifth quintile (highest income)		

For more details on household income, please refer to the description of the variable HH09.9.

T134	Mean consumption expenditure by type of household (in PPS)		
Code	Label	DMOM	DMOE
TOTAL	Total population		
A1	Single person		
A1_DCH	Single parent with dependent children		
A2	Two adults		
A2_DCH	Two adults with dependent children		
A_GE3	Three or more adults		
A_GE3_DCH	Three or more adults with dependent children		

For more details on the breakdown by type of household, please refer to the description of the variable HB07.4.

T135	Mean consumption expenditure by age of the reference person (in PPS)		
Code	Label	DMOM	DMOE
TOTAL	Total population		
Y0_29	Less than 30 years		
Y30_44	Between 30 and 44 years		
Y45-59	Between 45 and 59 years		
Y60_MAX	60 years and over		

For more details on the breakdown by age of the reference person, please refer to the description of the variable HC04.

T136	Mean consumption expenditure by degree of urbanisation (in PPS)		
Code	Label	DMOM	DMOE
TOTAL	Total population		
DEG1	Densely populated area (at least 500 inhabitants/km2)		
DEG2	Intermediate populated area (between 100 and 499 inhabitants/km2)		
DEG3	Sparsely populated area (less than 100 inhabitants/km2)		

For more details on the breakdown by degree of urbanisation, please refer to the description of the variable HA09.

T137	Mean consumption expenditure by main source of the household's income (in PPS)		
Code	Label	DMOM	DMOE
TOTAL	Total population		
PRIMARY	Primary income		
SECONDARY	Secondary income		

For more details on the breakdown by main source of income, please refer to the description of the variable HI12.

4.1.3. *Structure of mean consumption expenditure*

T211	Overall structure of consumption expenditure by detailed COICOP level (Per thousand / Per-Mille / ‰)	
Code	Label	Per thousand
CP01	Food and non alcoholic beverages	
CP011	Food	
CP0111	Bread and cereals	
CP01111	Rice	
...	...	...

T221	Structure of consumption expenditure by socio-economic category of the reference person (COICOP level 3) (Per thousand / Per-Mille / ‰)					
Code	Label	MW_IS	NMW_IS	SELF	UNE	RETIR	INACT_OTH
cp01	Food and non-alcoholic beverages						
cp011	Food						
cp0111	Bread and cereals						
cp0112	Meat						
cp0113	Fish and seafood						

T222	Structure of consumption expenditure by number of active persons (COICOP level 3) (Per thousand / Per-Mille / ‰)				
Code	Label	0	1	2	GE_3
cp01	Food and non-alcoholic beverages				
cp011	Food				
cp0111	Bread and cereals				
cp0112	Meat				
…	…				

T223	Structure of consumption expenditure by income quintile (COICOP level 3) (Per thousand / Per-Mille / ‰)					
Code	Label	QUINTILE1	QUINTILE2	QUINTILE3	QUINTILE4	QUINTILE5
cp01	Food and non-alcoholic beverages					
cp011	Food					
cp0111	Bread and cereals					
cp0112	Meat					
…	…					

T224	Structure of consumption expenditure by type of household (COICOP level 3) (Per thousand / Per-Mille / ‰)						
Code	Label	A1	A1_CHD	A2	A2_CHD	A_GE3	A_GE3_CHD
cp01	Food and non-alcoholic beverages						
cp011	Food						
cp0111	Bread and cereals						
cp0112	Meat						
…	…						

T225	Structure of consumption expenditure by age of the reference person (COICOP level 3) (Per thousand / Per-Mille / ‰)				
Code	Label	Y0_29	Y30_44	Y45_59	Y60_MAX
cp01	Food and non-alcoholic beverages				
cp011	Food				
cp0111	Bread and cereals				
cp0112	Meat				
…	…				

T226	Structure of consumption expenditure by degree of urbanisation (COICOP level 3) (Per thousand / Per-Mille / ‰)			
Code	Label	DEG1	DEG2	DEG3
cp01	Food and non-alcoholic beverages			
cp011	Food			
cp0111	Bread and cereals			
cp0112	Meat			
…	…			

T227	Structure of consumption expenditure by main source of income (COICOP level 3) (Per thousand / Per-Mille / ‰)		
Code	Label	PRIMARY	SECONDARY
cp01	Food and non-alcoholic beverages		
cp011	Food		
cp0111	Bread and cereals		
cp0112	Meat		
…	…		

4.1.4. Household characteristics

REPART = Distribution of households (%)
TAILAB = Number of households in the sample
TAILMO = Average household size (number of household members)
EQUIMO = Average number of adults equivalent

For additional details on the statistics TAILMO and EQUIMO, please refer to the description of the variables HB05 and HB06.2.

T311	Household characteristics by employment status of the reference person				
Code	Label	REPART	TAILAB	TAILMO	EQUIMO
POP	Total population				
MW-IS	Manual workers in industry and services				
NMW-IS	Non manual workers in industry and services				
SELF	Self-employed				
UNE	Unemployment				
RETIR	Retired				
INACT_OTH	Inactive population – other				
UNK	Unknown				

T312	Household characteristics by number of active persons				
Code	Label	REPART	TAILAB	TAILMO	EQUIMO
TOTAL	Total population				
0	Households with zero active persons				
1	Households with one active person				
2	Households with two active persons				
GE_3	Households with three or more active persons				
UNK	Unknown				

T313	Household characteristics by type of household				
Code	Label	REPART	TAILAB	TAILMO	EQUIMO
TOTAL	Total population				
A1	Single person				
A1_DCH	Single parent with dependent children				
A2	Two adults				
A2_DCH	Two adults with dependent children				
A_GE3	Three or more adults				
A_GE3_DCH	Three or more adults with dependent children				
UNK	Unknown				

T314	Household characteristics by age of the reference person				
Code	Label	REPART	TAILAB	TAILMO	EQUIMO
TOTAL	Total population				
Y0_29	Less than 30 years				
Y30_44	Between 30 and 44 years				
Y45-59	Between 45 and 59 years				
Y60_MAX	60 years and over				
UNK	Unknown				

T315	Household characteristics by urbanisation degree				
Code	Label	REPART	TAILAB	TAILMO	EQUIMO
TOTAL	Total population				
DEG1	Densely populated area (at least 500 inhabitants/km2)				
DEG2	Intermediate populated area (between 100 and 499 inhabitants/km2)				
DEG3	Sparsely populated area (less than 100 inhabitants/km2)				
UNK	Unknown				

T316	Household characteristics by main source of income				
Code	Label	REPART	TAILAB	TAILMO	EQUIMO
TOTAL	Total population				
PRIMARY	Primary income				
SECONDARY	Secondary income				
UNK	Unknown				

4.2.   Proposed format

We propose to standardise the file format for the transmission of the HBS aggregated tables to Eurostat.

File format: One of these two file formats may be used
- Excel file (one single workbook with one spreadsheet per data table)
- TSV text file (one file per data table)

File names: "HBS-2010-country.xls" (e.g. HBS-2010-LU.xls) or
"HBS-2010-table code-country_tsv.txt" (e.g.HB-2010-T111-LU_tsv.txt)

4.3.   Consumption Quantities of private households

Average food consumption per adult equivalent

T122A	Average food consumption per adult equivalent, by detailed COICOP level *		
Code	Label	Quantity	Measurement unit**
CP0111	Bread and cereals		
CP01111	Rice		
...	...		...

* Same COICOP-HBS breakdown as for variables HQ01.1.1 to HQ01.1.3.1.
** Please, indicate the measurement units (kg, litre or unit) used for the recording of quantities of food products and beverages

4.4.   File format and name

File format: One of these two file formats may be used
- Excel file (one single workbook with one spreadsheet per data table)
- TSV text file (one file per data table)

File names: "HBS-2010**fq**-country.xls" (e.g. HBS-2010-LU.xls) or
"HBS-2010**fq**-table code-country_tsv.txt" (e.g. HB-2010-T111-LU_tsv.txt)

5. DATA TRANSMISSION PROCEDURE

In June 2005, the Directors and Heads of Unit adopted the principle of **a Single Entry Point (SEP) for data sent to Eurostat.** In May 2006, **the Statistical Program Committee (SPC) endorsed the SEP strategy**. At its meeting on 12 February 2008, the Eurostat Directors' Meeting decided that eDAMIS would be compulsory for the transmission of all regular datasets as of 1 July 2008. Any exception would have to be justified by the Director concerned.

This decision has been implemented in **eDAMIS** (electronic Data files Administration and Management Information System) which is an integrated environment of data transmission tools provided by Unit B5. eDAMIS is installed in all the National Statistical Institutes (EU27 + main Partner Countries) and in several other organisations (ministries, agencies, central banks…). Data senders who do not have an eDAMIS installation at their disposal can connect to the **eDAMIS Web Portal** on the Internet and upload their data via the Single Entry Point.

eDAMIS can transmit any data file format (standard formats are GESMES and SDMX) and allows highly secure transmission of confidential data. As an alternative to Excel sheets, eDAMIS Web Forms are available.

eDAMIS provides management services: inventory of datasets, traffic reports, links between datasets and national organisations, automatic reminders, forwarding functions, data confidentiality, etc.

Tools and services for data transmission and message standardisation (GESMES, SDMX) are made available, promoted and supported Eurostat directorate B.

eDAMIS is accessed through this link: https://webgate.ec.europa.eu/edamis
Information about data transmission to Eurostat and eDAMIS is available on the eDAMIS Help Centre.

For any question or request concerning these issues, mail to ESTAT SUPPORT EDAMIS.

6. DOCUMENTATION

Eurostat would like to receive in a separate documentation file the following information:
- the method used to estimate the average food consumption per adult equivalent,
- the list of COICOP-HBS headings where the food products used in the national survey deviates from the list of recommended food products listed in Annex 3 of "Methodology and recommendations for harmonisation – 2003", including the differences with the recommended list of products.
- In the 2009 working group it was agreed that although participating countries are still obliged to send to EUROSTAT a complete Quality Report in line with the recommended one, along with the microdata files, additional important metadata is to be sent for the next wave. The tables to be filled-in were presented at that time and are reproduced below.

Table 1: Overall information

Title of the survey	Name of the household budget survey used at national level
Reference years	Reference year of the HBS data as collected by the countries. In case HBS data pertaining to several years are provided, all the reference years must be reported
Frequency	Frequency at which HBS is conducted at national level: continuous, annual, every five years or other
Achieved sample size	Total number of households which were successfully surveyed (interviews+diaries)
EUR/NAC conversion factor	For the euro area countries, the rate is 1. Otherwise, HBS data on income and expenditure are collected in NAC and has to be converted into Euro for dissemination at Eurostat level by applying a conversion factor
NAC/PPS conversion factor	Since most of the HBS expenditure aggregates are expressed in PPS, a NAC/PPS conversion factor must be applied to the expenditure data

Table 2: Main sampling characteristics

Ultimate sampling unit	The Household Budget surveys collect information on households and persons as well. In many countries, the household itself constitutes the ultimate sampling unit (USU) but, on the other hand, households are only "built" around the selected addresses, dwellings or persons in some other countries. The latter involves enumerating all the households occupying an address or a dwelling, or having at least one sample person as current member. Consequently, the ultimate sampling unit is the address, the dwelling or the person
Probability sampling	Any HBS sample should meet the basic requirement of probability sampling in design. By probability sampling is meant a sampling scheme in which each unit in the study population is given a known, non-zero probability of selection into the sample
Number of sampling stages	Most HBS sample designs involve the selection of the sample in multiple stages. A common practice is to use a two-stage selection. First, a sample of geographical areas is selected, typically with probabilities proportional to size. The second stage consists of the simple random selection, within each sample area, of households or addresses for inclusion in the survey. On the other hand, some countries draw their HBS samples using a single-stage sampling scheme involving direct selection of addresses or households. Finally, non-probabilistic schemes (quotas) were also used in previous HBS rounds

Stratification criteria	Most countries stratify the sample according to certain criteria, thus hoping to make it more accurate. Common stratification criteria are region, socio-economic status of reference person, household size or type
Over-sampling of special domains	In most cases, the entire population is sampled uniformly and the sample is distributed proportionately across different areas and population groups in the country. However, some population groups of special interest may happen to be over-sampled
Survey population: main exclusions	All Household Budget surveys are confined to the population residing in private households. Collective or institutional households (old people's homes, hospitals, hostels, boarding houses, prisons…) are excluded, as are generally homeless people. As to geographical coverage, most HBS cover the entire population residing in private households in the national territory. However, for reasons of cost and accessibility, some remote areas with very small populations may be excluded. Occasionally, some more important groups have also been excluded
Sampling frame	Basically, there are three main sources for sample selection: Registers: registers can provide up-to-date lists of households or individuals, with many relevant characteristics useful for stratification and efficient selection of the sample. Use of an area frame: another way to select a sample is to obtain a sample of area units from a suitable source such as population census or a master sample of areas. In the areas selected, lists of addresses, households or persons may be prepared or updated from other sources in order to complete the process of sample selection. Use of an existing larger sample: if the larger sample obtains relevant auxiliary information, that information can be used to improve the quality of the sample (stratification, weighting for non-response…). On the other hand, using households which have been already included in another survey increase the respondent burden. It may also damage the representativity of the sample, because it is certainly difficult to include households which have already refused to co-operate in an earlier survey.
Whether substitutions are allowed	Because of high rates of non-response, it is common in Household Budget Surveys to substitute for non-respondents in the sample that was originally selected. Substitutions are usually made after matching with characteristics of the non-respondent to the extent possible.

Table 3: Sample size and non-response errors

Gross sample size	By "gross" sample is meant the sample that is initially drawn from the sampling frame. Generally, a gross sample contains both eligible units and units which are not eligible for the survey (dwellings which do not exist, vacant…). At this stage, sampling units may be households, dwellings, addresses or persons
Number of eligible units	It refers to the total number of sampling units initially selected minus those which are not eligible for the survey (dwellings which do not exist, vacant…)
Number of units successfully contacted – BEFORE SUBSTITUTION	This is the total number of eligible sampling units which have been successfully accessed
Number of units successfully contacted – AFTER SUBSTITUTION	
Number of responding households – BEFORE SUBSTITUTION	This is the total number of households which have successfully co-operated with the survey, both with the interviews and the completion of the diaries. The practice of making substitutions for non-responding

Number of responding households – AFTER SUBSTITUTION	households further complicates the picture concerning response rates. Simply computing response rate as the ratio of the number of households completed, to the number contacted, will provide an over-estimate in the presence of substitution

Table 4: Weighting

Calculation of the household design weights	The household design weights lead to unbiased values for totals estimated from the gross sample. They are generally calculated for each sampling unit as the reciprocal of the probability of selection of the unit
Weight adjustments for non-response at household level	Description of any weight adjustments that are done to correct non-response at household level
Weight adjustments to external data sources (calibration)	Description of any weight adjustments to external data sources. In most cases, the calibration technique makes the accuracy better, therefore, is widely used to improve the quality of survey data
Any other weight adjustments	For instance, trimming or top(bottom)-coding of the weight distribution so to adjust for outliers

Table 5: Estimated standard errors, confidence intervals and design effects

Indicator	Name of the target HBS indicator for which the precision is wanted At least, estimated sampling errors should be provided for the mean total household consumption expenditure as well as for the following breakdowns: One-digit COICOP categories; age of the household's reference person: less than 30, 30-44, 45-59 and 60+ years; household type: single person, two adults, three adults or more, single parent with dependent children, two adults with dependent children, three or more adults with dependent children; Employment status of the household's reference person: manual worker in Industry and Services, non-manual worker in Industry and Services, self-employed, unemployed and other inactive
Achieved sample size	Achieved sample size (in number of households) for the indicator
Estimated value	Estimated value (weighted) of the indicator
Estimated coefficient of variation (%)	Estimation coefficient of variation (%) of the indicator
95% Confidence interval – lower bound	Lower and upper bounds of the confidence interval at 95% level of the indicator
95% Confidence interval – upper bound	
Estimated design effect (Deff)	By definition, the design effect (Deff) is the ratio of the variance under the actual sampling design to the variance that would be obtained under simple random sampling of same size

Table 6: Household, household membership and head of household

Household defined as persons sharing	Accommodation	(Y/N)
	Expenditure	(Y/N)
	Income	(Y/N)
	Family emotional ties	(Y/N)
	Other (indicate)	
Household	Usually resident, related to other members	(Y/N)

membership	Usually resident, not related to other members	(Y/N)
	Resident boarder, tenant, lodger	(Y/N)
	Visitor	(Y/N)
	Live-in domestic servant, au pair	(Y/N)
	Resident, absent from dwelling in the short-term	(Y/N)
	Children in household, in education away from home	(Y/N)
	Long-term absence with household ties: working away from home	(Y/N)
	Temporary absence with household ties: in hospital, nursing home or other institution	(Y/N)
Head of household (indicate)	In each household it is necessary to identify as its head a particular individual whose personal characteristics can be used in the classification and analysis of information on the household. The social group, occupation and employment status, income, sex and age…of the head are often used to classify the sample households for presentation of the results and for weighting classifications used in the derivation of survey estimates. A common practice is to consider as the head the person designated as such by the household concerned. More objective and specific criteria can be used, such as the person contributing most to the income of the household, the person owning or renting the household accommodation, or the oldest active male.	

Table 7: Consumption expenditure approach

Consumption expenditure approach	Actual final consumption	(Y/N)
	Final consumption expenditure	(Y/N)
	Monetary consumption expenditure	(Y/N)
	Other (indicate)	
	Consumption expenditure approach: Main exclusions	
	Reference periods for expenditure	
Borderline cases: recording and valuation	Goods or services for own final consumption	
	Leasing and hire purchases	
	Health and education expenditures	
Estimation of imputed rents: population	Owner-occupiers: Principal dwellings	(Y/N)
	Owner-occupiers: Secondary dwellings	(Y/N)
	Tenants: reduced or provided rent-free	(Y/N)
Estimation of imputed rents:	Self-assessment	(Y/N)
	Stratification	(Y/N)

method	Log-linear regression	(Y/N)
	Heckman regression	(Y/N)
	Other (indicate)	
	List of the variables used in the model:	
Salaries and wages in-kind: which benefits are evaluated	Free or reduced-cost housing	(Y/N)
	Private use of company car	(Y/N)
	Gas, electricity or water	(Y/N)
	Telephone	(Y/N)
	Other (indicate)	

Table 8: Data collection

Diaries	Recording unit	The period for which a diary is maintained is called the recording period and its duration and distribution over time is the primary determinant of the structure of the survey. The recording period may be of 'fixed' type, i.e. defined in terms of the same calendar period for all households in the sample. However, in most cases a so-called 'moving' reference period is used, the exact timing of which is different for different households in the sample. The recording periods are staggered over the survey period to even out the effect of seasonal and other temporal variations for the sample as a whole. This is done by dividing the sample into a number of sub-samples, and distributing these sub-samples in terms of the recording period uniformly over the survey period
	Recording period	
	Distribution of recording periods over the survey year	
	Items covered in the diary	
Collection of substantive information	Instrument	A sample household may be subject to more than one interview during the time it is in the survey. The common pattern in Household Budget surveys is to have two interviews per household arranged around the recording period. Mostly these consist of an initial interview before the recording period and a final interview after the recording period. Generally, background characteristics are covered in the first interview and income questions in the second. However, other instruments may be used for the collection of substantive information, mostly registers and/or questionnaires (household/individual)
	Recording unit	
	Items covered	

Table 9: Summary statistics on the net household income : comparison between HBS and EU-SILC

	HBS	EU-SILC (EU Statistics on Income and Living Conditions)
Mean		
Min		
Max		
Median		
CV (%)		

Table 10: Distribution of the population by age group and gender / comparison between HBS, EUSILC and LFS

Age Groups	HBS	EU-SILC (EU Statistics on Income and Living Conditions)	LFS (Labour Force Survey)
15-24			
25-34			
35-44			
45-54			
55-64			
65+			