

Household Register (D-file)

DB010: Year of the survey

Domain/Area	Basic data/Basic household data including degree of urbanisation
Transmission type	Early and regular
Reference period	Current
Unit	Household
Mode of collection	Interviewer
Values	<i>Year (four digits)</i>
Flags	-

Description

-

DB020: Country	
Domain/Area	Basic data/Basic household data including degree of urbanisation
Transmission type	Early and regular
Reference period	Constant
Unit	Household
Mode of collection	Frame
Values	<i>BE</i> Belgique/Belgie <i>BG</i> Bulgaria <i>CZ</i> Czech Republic <i>DK</i> Denmark <i>DE</i> Deutschland <i>EE</i> Estonia <i>IE</i> Ireland <i>EL</i> Ελλάδα <i>ES</i> España <i>FR</i> France <i>HR</i> Croatia <i>IT</i> Italia <i>CY</i> Cyprus <i>LV</i> Latvia <i>LT</i> Lithuania <i>LU</i> Luxembourg <i>HU</i> Hungary <i>MT</i> Malta <i>NL</i> Nederland <i>AT</i> Österreich <i>PL</i> Poland <i>PT</i> Portugal <i>RO</i> Romania <i>SI</i> Slovenia <i>SK</i> Slovak Republic <i>FI</i> Suomi <i>SE</i> Sverige <i>UK</i> United Kingdom <i>CH</i> Switzerland <i>IS</i> Iceland <i>NO</i> Norway <i>ME</i> Montenegro <i>MK</i> FYROM <i>RS</i> Serbia <i>TR</i> Turkey
Flags	-

DB030: Household ID

Domain/Area	Basic data/Basic household data including degree of urbanisation
Transmission type	Early and regular
Reference period	Current
Unit	Household
Mode of collection	Frame, register or interviewer
Values	<i>ID number</i> - see construction in chapter General Description
Flags	-

Description

Every household will receive a household number. This number is the base upon which to construct the Household ID and the Personal ID. It should be a sequential number and should not contain other information. It must NOT contain any information that conflicts with confidentiality rules. This number must be unique for all the years of the survey.

DB040: Region

Domain/Area	Basic data/Basic household data including degree of urbanisation
Transmission type	Early and regular
Reference period	Current
Unit	Household
Mode of collection	Frame, Register or interviewer
Values	<i>NUTS</i> (2 digits / See Annex 1)
Flags	1 Filled according to NUTS-10 -1 Missing

Description

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

Difference with EU-SILC Regulation:

The Regulation refers to the classification NUTS-03. However, COMMISSION REGULATION (EU) No 31/2011 of 17 January 2011 amending annexes to Regulation (EC) No 1059/2003 of the European Parliament and of the Council on the establishment of a common classification of territorial units for statistics (NUTS)¹ states that all data transmission as of 1/1/2012 should be made according to NUTS-10.

¹ <http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:L:2011:013:0003:0054:EN:PDF>

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

Domain/Area	Basic data/Basic household data including degree of urbanisation
Transmission type	Early and regular
Reference period	At selection
Unit	Household
Mode of collection	Frame, Register or sample design
Values	1 – 99999
Flags	1 Filled 2 Self-representing PSU 3 Collapsed stratum due to single PSU (only for households selected in the stratum with the single PSU) -2 Not applicable (no stratification)

Description

DB050 provides an identification code for the strata in case the target population (or a part thereof) is stratified at the first stage of the sample design. Stratifying a population means dividing it into non-overlapping subpopulations, called strata. Independent samples are then selected within each stratum. DB050 refers only to explicit strata, in the case of systematic sampling of PSUs, implicit stratification will be accounted for through the use of DB070.

In order to facilitate the computation of the standard errors for the common EU indicators, for the equivalised disposable income, for the unadjusted gender pay gap and for a list of income components, countries should¹ fill in this variable (in the case of stratification) for ALL panels and waves in the file, and not only the first one of the sub-sample (being the year of the selection of the concerned household). The recorded information, however, always refers to the situation at the time of the selection of the concerned household.

The above definition applies also to the new-entries from the second wave onwards.

All primary strata receive a unique value which remains the same for the entire duration of EU-SILC (make sure the value is consistent for all EU-SILC waves). The information in DB050 should enable the identification of ALL explicit primary strata, a combination with other variables (such as DB040) should not be necessary to identify all strata, given that DB040 should refer to the moment of interview rather than the moment of selection.

Self-representing PSUs are PSUs selected with a probability of 1. Therefore, for variance estimation purposes they must be considered to be a stratum rather than a PSU. As a result, in the case of self-representing PSUs, a separate, unique, value is assigned to DB050 for its identification and the flag variable receives code 2 for all households selected within this PSU. The stratum code for this self-representing PSU is unique and remains the same for the entire duration of EU-SILC.

If strata in the sample consist of only 1 PSU selected among a larger number of PSUs in the stratum population, or if strata in the sample contain only one PSU (among a larger number of selected PSUs) with respondents, primary strata have to be collapsed such that every stratum consists of at least two PSUs. For doing so, strata should be grouped with strata that are most similar in terms of the variables of interest for the analysis of EU-SILC. The decision of which strata are collapsed should be based on information that is available on the sampling frame. Preferably, strata similar in terms of average income are collapsed. If this information is not available, the following information is used, ordered from most preferred to least preferred: [average income, rate of employment, unemployment rate, degree of urbanisation, average age of the population]. The stratum code of the collapsed stratum is equal to the

¹ Agreement during the Living Conditions Working Group meeting in June 2009.

stratum code of the stratum that before collapsing already contained more than one PSU. The households selected in the stratum with the single PSU receive flag code 3.

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

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

Domain/Area	Basic data/Basic household data including degree of urbanisation
Transmission type	Early and regular
Reference period	At selection
Unit	Household
Mode of collection	Frame, Register or sample design
Values	1 – 99999
Flags	1 Rotation is implemented at PSU level (the PSU rotates in and out of the sample) 2 Rotation is implemented at SSU or household level (The PSU remains in the sample for the entire duration of EU-SILC) -2 Not applicable (no first or second sampling stage)

Description

If direct-element sampling is either impossible (lack of sampling frame) or its implementation too expensive (the population is widely distributed geographically), multi-stage selections can be done. Firstly, the population is divided into disjoint sub-populations, called **primary sampling units (PSUs)**. A sample of PSUs is then selected (first-stage sampling). Secondly, each sampled PSU is divided itself into disjoint sub-populations, called **secondary sampling units (SSUs)**. SSUs are then independently drawn from each PSU (second-stage sampling) and so on.

DB060 (DB062) provides identification codes for the selected PSUs (SSUs). Every selected PSU should receive a value that is unique across all PSUs that have ever been selected in EU-SILC, and which remains the same for the entire duration of EU-SILC. In the case that the same PSU (SSU) is selected several times ('multiple hits'), the PSU (SSU) receives a unique value for every hit. The flag variable indicates whether rotation is implemented at the PSU level such that PSUs rotate in and out of the sample (flag value 1), or whether rotation is implemented within PSUs while the PSUs themselves remain in the sample for the entire duration of EU-SILC (flag value 2). If the first stage of the sample design consists of a selection of households, households receive a unique code for variable DB060 that remains the same for the entire duration of EU-SILC. In the latter case split-off households keep their original value at the moment of selection for variable DB060.

In case there is at least a third stage of selection, additional variables DB06i (i=3) shall be transmitted as identification numbers for the units sampled at stage i. ~~(except for households, which are identified by the variable DB030, and for strata, identified by DB050).~~ In the particular situation where more than one household can share the same dwelling, dwellings must be regarded as clusters of households and then coded accordingly, as the units that are selected at the ultimate stage. In order to facilitate the computation of the standard errors for the common EU indicators, for the equalised disposable income, for the unadjusted gender pay gap and for a list of income components, countries should¹ fill in this (these) variable(s) (in the case of clustering) for ALL waves in the file, and not only the first one of the sub-sample (being the year of the selection of the concerned household). The recorded information, however, **always refers to the situation at the time of the selection** of the concerned household.

The above definition applies also to the new-entries from the second wave onwards.

In the case of self-representing PSUs (for a definition see variable DB050), secondary sampling units

¹ Agreement during the Living Conditions Working Group meeting in June 2009.

should be treated as if they were primary sampling units and receive a unique code for variable DB060. If households are selected at the second stage, they receive a unique value for variable DB060 that remains the same for the entire duration of EU-SILC. In the latter case split-off households keep their original value at the moment of selection for variable DB060. The identification of the self-representing units themselves is implemented in variable DB050.

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

Domain/Area	Basic data/Basic household data including degree of urbanisation
Transmission type	Early and regular
Reference period	At selection
Unit	Household
Mode of collection	Frame, Register or sample design
Values	1 – 99999
Flags	<p>-2 Not applicable (no systematic selection)</p> <p>Or a combination of two digits:</p> <p>First digit: fixed or changing order of selection</p> <p>1 order on sampling frame is fixed for all EU-SILC survey years</p> <p>2 order on sampling frame may change over time</p> <p>Second digit: probability of selection of PSUs</p> <p>1 PSUs have an equal probability of selection (within explicit strata)</p> <p>2 PSUs have an unequal probability of selection (within explicit strata)</p> <p>e.g. the order of PSUs on the sampling frame remains fixed for the entire duration of EU-SILC and PSUs are selected with a probability equal to their size: the flag is equal to 12</p>

Description

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

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

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

The above definition also applies to the newentries from the second wave onwards.

¹ Agreement during the Living Conditions Working Group meeting in June 2009

DB075: Rotation group

Domain/Area	Basic data/Basic household data including degree of urbanisation
Transmission type	Early and regular
Reference period	Current
Unit	Household
Mode of collection	Constructed
Values	1 – 9
Flags	1 Filled -2 Not applicable (no rotational design used)

Description

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

Rotational design

Refers to any sample selection which is based on a fixed number of sub-samples, called replications, each representative of the target population at the time of their selection. Each year, one sub-sample rotates out and a new one is drawn as a substitute.

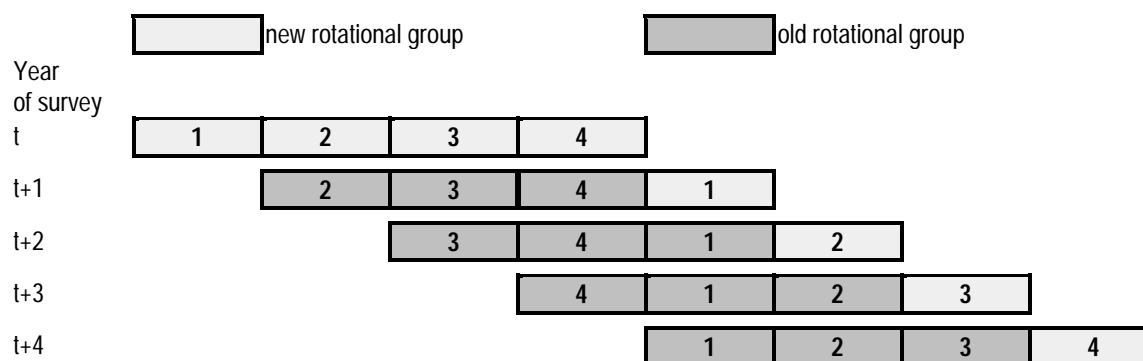
In the case of a rotational design based on four replications with a rotation of one replication per year, one of the replications shall be dropped immediately after the first year, the second shall be retained for two years, the third for three years, and the fourth shall be retained for four years.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

Rotation group

Each replication is called a rotational group and the information on the group to which the household belongs is especially useful for controlling the implementation of the sample over time.

Regarding the numbering of the rotation groups over time, it is recommended that each rotation group keeps the same number across years (see figure hereafter):

PATTERN FOR ENUMERATION OF ROTATIONAL GROUPS



DB080: Household design weight

Domain/Area	Basic data/Basic household data including degree of urbanisation
Transmission type	Early and regular
Reference period	Current
Unit	Household
Mode of collection	Constructed
Values	0 (format 2.5) weight (see below for required format)
Flags	1 Filled -2 Not applicable (not first year in the survey or split off)

Description

See construction of weights in chapter 'WEIGHTING'.

First year of each sub-sample

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

From second year onwards (case of a rotational panel)

The above definition applies only to the new entries.

For the households which are not surveyed for the first time, no values are to be given for the design weight and these are to be flagged -2 (not applicable).

Required format

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

DB090: Household cross-sectional weight

Domain/Area	Basic data/Basic household data including degree of urbanisation
Transmission type	Early and regular
Reference period	Current
Unit	Household
Mode of collection	Constructed
Values	0 (format 2.5) weight (see below for required format)
Flags	1 Filled -7 Not applicable: DB010 ≠ last year

Description

See construction of weights in chapter 'WEIGHTING'.

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

Required format

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

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

DB095: Household longitudinal weight

Domain/Area	Basic data/Basic household data including degree of urbanisation
Transmission type	Regular
Reference period	Current
Unit	Household
Mode of collection	Constructed
Values	0 (format 2.5) weight (see below for required format)
Flags	1 Filled -2 Not applicable (DB110 equal 9) and DB010 = last year

Description

See construction of weights in chapter 'WEIGHTING':

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

Required format

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

DB100: Degree of urbanisation

Domain/Area	Basic data/Basic household data including degree of urbanisation	
Transmission type	Early and regular	
Reference period	Current	
Unit	Household	
Mode of collection	Constructed	
Values	1	Densely-populated area
	2	Intermediate area
	3	Thinly-populated area
Flags	-1	Missing (allowed only from wave 2 onwards)
	1	Filled

Description

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

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

Densely populated area: Contiguous grid cells of 1km² with a density of at least 1 500 inhabitants per km² and a minimum population of 50 000

Intermediate area: Clusters of contiguous grid cells of 1km² with a density of at least 300 inhabitants per km² and a minimum population of 5 000

Thinly-populated area: Grid cells outside urban clusters

¹ A complete documentation, including correspondence tables can be found at http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/ramon/miscellaneous/index.cfm?TargetUrl=DSP_DEGURBA

DB110: Household status	
Domain/Area	Basic data/Basic household data including degree of urbanisation
Transmission type	Early and regular
Reference period	Current
Unit	Household
Mode of collection	Interviewer
Values	Household from previous wave 1 At the same address as last interview 2 Entire household moved to a private household within the country Household no longer in-scope 3 Entire household moved to a collective household or institution within the country 4 Household moved outside the country 5 Entire household died 6 Household does not contain sample person Address non-contacted 7 Household unable to access (due to for example climatic conditions) 11 Lost household (no information on record on what happened to the household) New household for this wave 8 Split-off household 9 New address added to the sample this wave or first wave Fusion 10 Fusion
Flags	1 Filled

Description
<p>The household is at the same address as last interview: This situation appears when at least one of the sample persons lives at the same address as in the previous wave.</p> <p>Entire household moved to a private household within the country: This situation appears when no sample persons lives at the same address as in the previous wave, but when the household moved to a private household within the country.</p> <p>Entire household moved to a collective household or institution within the country: This situation appears when all the sample persons moved to a collective household or institution within the country.</p> <p>Household moved outside the country or to territories not covered by the survey: This situation appears when all the sample persons moved outside the country or to territories not covered by the survey.</p> <p>Entire household deceased: This situation occurs when all the sample persons have died.</p> <p>Household does not contain sample person: This situation appears when sample persons are no longer in scope for a variety of reasons.</p> <p>Address non-contacted while distinguishing between unable to access and lost/no information on record as to what happened to the household</p> <p>Split-off households: New household split off from the household since previous wave and not</p>

considered as the initial household.

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

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

Initial contact with the address

It is recommended that a letter is sent prior to visiting the household to inform them that they have been selected to participate in the survey, the main characteristics of the survey and to request a visit to undertake an interview.

Where possible, it is recommended to make an appointment by phone in order to reduce non-contact due to absence of the person from the home, illness etc.

If the interviewer has any difficulty in finding an address there are several sources which may be helpful such as the local post office, the City Hall, the police, etc.

Where known, the telephone number of the household should be included in the interviewer instructions.

Second, third and so on contacts

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

interviewer should advise their supervisor of the change of address.

DB120: Contact at address

Domain/Area	Basic data/Basic household data including degree of urbanisation
Transmission type	Early and regular
Reference period	Current
Unit	Household
Mode of collection	Interviewer
Values	<p>11 Address contacted</p> <p>Address non-contacted:</p> <p>21 Address cannot be located</p> <p>22 Address unable to access</p> <p>23 Address does not exist or is non-residential address or is unoccupied or not principal residence</p>
Flags	<p>1 Filled</p> <p>-1 Missing</p> <p>-2 Not applicable (DB110 not equal to 2, 8 or 9)</p>

Description

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

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

Address cannot be located: This occurs when, with the information available, it is not possible to locate the address despite special efforts being made to do so.

Address unable to access: This occurs when it is not possible to access the address due to weather factors (like flooding etc.) or geographic factors, for example, there may be no access roads. The cause of the lack of access should not be only temporary.

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

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

An address is unoccupied or empty if nobody is currently living there.

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

DB130: Household questionnaire result

Domain/Area	Basic data/Basic household data including degree of urbanisation
Transmission type	Early and regular
Reference period	Current
Unit	Household
Mode of collection	Interviewer
Values	11 Household questionnaire completed Interview not completed: 21 Refusal to co-operate 22 Entire household temporarily away for duration of fieldwork 23 Household unable to respond (illness, incapacity...) 24 Other reasons
Flags	1 Filled -1 Missing -2 Not applicable (DB120 not equal to 11 and DB110 not equal to 1)

Description

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

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

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

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

Refusal to co-operate

The household refuses to give information either from the beginning of the interview or having initially agreed to provide the information, refuses to do so at a later date (for any reason).

The interviewers should do their best to obtain co-operation not only by explaining the survey, but also by calling back again when an appointment is broken.

Entire household temporarily away for duration of fieldwork

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

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

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

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

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

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

Other reasons

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

DB135: Household interview acceptance

Domain/Area	Basic data/Basic household data including degree of urbanisation	
Transmission type	Early and regular	
Reference period	Current	
Unit	Household	
Mode of collection	Interviewer	
Values	1	Interview accepted for database
	2	Interview rejected
Flags	1	Filled
	-1	Missing
	-2	Not applicable (DB130 not equal to 11)

Description

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

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

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