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# **Eurostat**

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#### **Description of the data transmission for the Household Budget Survey (HBS) for the Reference Year 2015 Version: 3**

#### **Version History**

Version 1 2014-05-22 HBS2015\_Transmission\_DOC\_V1\_2014-05-22

Version 2 2015-05-08 HD20 is now calculated where ME01 = 1,2 or 3

Version 3 2016-05-17 Put description of Tabular data Transmission in a separate document. Plus, some additional cosmetic changes Table 5.1 Socio-Economic Status of the Reference Person made consistent with HC24. Added a new meta-data table 5.11 to keep track of non-official Classifications used. Change of calculation dependent children (HB07.4). For the variable HD20 (Number of members economically active) only count members where ME01 is 1 or 2.

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**This document, once approved by the income and living condition working group, will become the reference document for the transmission of HBS data for the wave 2015.**

## 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.

### *Micro-data versus Aggregated/Tabular data*

Countries are encouraged to send micro-data instead of the aggregated tables ( Tabular Data ). This reflects the high demand for information on consumption expenditure from Policy Makers and 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 is only one EU country that still finds it difficult to send the micro-data files.

### *Structure of the document*

This document will keep the same layout as its predecessor(s) 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 (Tabular Data) .
- Chapters 5 and 6 are common.

Finally, the importance of publishing information about the data (i.e. **Meta-data**), together with the data, has been emphasised. Therefore, a list of additional information to be transmitted, together with the data appears in chapter 6. 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 a previous Working Group some concerns were raised about Table 5: Estimated standard errors, confidence intervals and design effects which should be sent together with the micro-data files. It is worth remembering that for the Quality Report for the previous HBS 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 again to improve the situation for the 2015 wave.

The methodology Unit in Eurostat has given some advice in the past regarding the calculation of these estimates. Three main approaches were outlined, 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 will be asked to validate them.

## 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 2015. 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 List of Social Statistics Core Variables (CV) as agreed between the Directors of Social Statistics. In this edition the distinction between “household” and “members” files is retained by having two separate groups of files with a common Household Reference Number Variable in all, for relationship-building purposes. Another additional file type exists, namely the one containing the 'Derived' variables.

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 variable tables below, 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. [HA] Identification, weighting, demographic characteristics

HA02	Survey year(s)		CHA 4
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The last two digits 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 2014 – 2015 specify [1415].**

HA04	Identification number of the household		CHA 13
------	--	--	--------

HA06	Stratum	1 – n -1 if not applicable	INT 13
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HA07	Primary sampling unit	1 – n -1 if not applicable	INT 13
------	-----------------------	-------------------------------	--------

HA08	Region	NUTS 2013 level 2 The Format is 2-Character Country-Code followed by 2-digits. XX00 For the countries with no sub-divisions XX99 Not specified	CHA 4
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Please see Annex 5.

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

HA10	Sample weight		DEC 8.2
------	---------------	--	---------

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.

### 2.1.1. [HC] Basic demographic characteristics of the reference person<sup>1</sup>

HC03	Sex of reference person	1 male 2 female 9 not specified	CHA 1
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HC04	Age (in completed years) of reference person	<b>16</b> ↓ 98 (98 years or over) 99 not specified	CHA 2
------	--	---	-------

HC05	Marital status of the reference person	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	CHA 1
------	--	--	-------

- For this variable, some confusion could exist between

the 'legal' (de jure) situation and

'actual' (de facto) situation. In this case, **it is the 'de facto' situation which should be decisive.**

HC05.1	Consensual union of the reference person	1 Person living in consensual union 2 Person not living in consensual union 9 Not specified	CHA 1
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Certain countries may have problems in collecting this information. In that case, the code '9' has to be used.

<sup>1</sup> Please note that “*reference person*” is a European concept, which usually differs from the national concept of “*head of household*”. In a few words, the “reference person” is the adult (16+) contributing most to the total income of the household. In that sense, the reference person can also be designated as “*main income earner*”.

### 2.1.2. [HH] 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. [HI] 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	CHA 1
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HI12	Main source of income (primary / secondary)	1 primary (HI11 = 1, 2, 3) 2 secondary (HI11 = 4, 5, 6) 9 Not Specified ( HI11 = 9 )	CHA 1
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### 2.1.4. [HE] Household's consumption expenditure

Household's consumption expenditure will be supplied broken down by the COICOP 5-Digit classification in effect since 06/12/2013. ( 4 levels with up to 5-digit codes ).

The List of HE variables are in [Annex 1](#).

Note that dots ('.') have been replaced by underscores ( '\_ ' ), in these variable names as SAS cannot handle Variable-names containing dots.

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

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 two 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**

\*\*\*

It is important in the micro-data files to make clear the distinction between the expenditure items the households declined to report and those for which zero expenditure was reported, during the reference period.

Eurostat recommends that

- a '0' is to be used for any expenditure categories for which the Household reported *zero* expenditure during the reference period, and
- a '.' ( a dot ) for categories that the Household declined to provide any value for ( i.e. the value is missing ).

### 2.1.5. [HJ] 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 by COICOP **division** ( i.e. 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. [HQ] Household's consumption in Quantities

Household's consumption in Quantities will be based on the COICOP 5-Digit classification in effect since 2013. The prefix of 'HE' in the variable names will be replaced by 'HQ'.

The List of HQ variables are in [Annex 2](#).

Note that dots ('.') have been replaced by underscores ( '\_ '), in these variable names as SAS cannot handle Variable-names containing dots.

Note: All identifiers have the same numeric Format of : **DEC 16.1**

Note: The Measurement Unit to be used are:

- |                      |         |
|----------------------|---------|
| - Solids             | - kg    |
| - Liquids/non-Solids | - litre |
| - Eggs               | - Unit  |

#### 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/underscores will be removed from the variable names proposed in this list, when imported into the Eurostat HBS IT System (e.g. the variable HH09.9 will be identified as HH099 in SAS).**

#### Documentation

Eurostat would like to receive in a separate Meta-Data documentation file, the following information:

- the list of COICOP 5-DIGIT headings where the food products used in the national survey deviates from the list of recommended food products listed in Annex 2, 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. [HB] Household size and equivalent size

HB05	Household size	01-xx	INT 2
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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 5.1
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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:  $HB06.1 = 0.3 + (0.7 \cdot A) + (0.5 \cdot B)$

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 5.1
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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:  $HB06.2 = 0.5 + (0.5 \cdot A) + (0.3 \cdot B)$

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 dependent children 5 two adults with dependent children 6 more than 2 adults with dependent children 9 other	CHA 1
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#### Calculation rule:

If (MB03 < 16) or [(15 < MB03 < 25) and (MB05 = 3) and (ME01 < 1 and 2)]

→ **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	CHA 2
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HB07.6.1	Number of persons aged 16-64 in the household who are working.	0-XX	INT 2
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HB07.6.2	Number of persons aged 16-64 in the household who are unemployed or who are economically inactive	0-XX	INT 2
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### 2.2.3. [HC] [HD] 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	⇒ <i>Private sector</i> Z1 manual worker except agriculture Z2 non-manual worker except agriculture ⇒ <i>Public sector</i> Z3 manual worker except agriculture Z4 non-manual worker except agriculture ⇒ <i>Other</i> Z5 self-employed person except agriculture Z6 farmer or agricultural worker Z7 unemployed Z8 retired Z9 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 {Note: The 'Z' represents a leading Zero}	CHA 2
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Calculation rule:

**Define the auxiliary variables: AGRICULTURE and ACTIVITY**

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, so one uses, indirectly ME01:**

**ACTIVITY = HC12\_P**

**# Changed these to correspond to ME01 Code Values:**

If (ACTIVITY=2) → HC23 = Z7	{ Unemployed }
If (ACTIVITY=3) → HC23 = Z8	{ Retired }
If (ACTIVITY=4) → HC23 = Z9	{ Student }
If (ACTIVITY=5) → HC23 = 10	{ Fulfilling domestic tasks }
If (ACTIVITY=6) → HC23 = 11	{ Disabled }
If (ACTIVITY=7) → HC23 = Z9	{ 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=Z6 {farmer or agriculture worker}

Else

[ If (HC21\_P=1,2) ➔ HC23= Z5 {employer or self-employed person}

If (HC21\_P=3,4,5) ➔ {employed person, either paid or not}

**HC18 = ME0908 Do:**

[ If (HC22\_P=1) ➔ {public sector}

[

If (HC18=01- 44) ➔ HC23 = Z2 { non manual worker except agric.}

If (HC18=51 - 54, 71 - 96) ➔ HC23 = Z1 { 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 = Z4 {non manual worker except agric.}

If (HC18=51 - 54, 71 - 96) ➔ HC23 = Z3 {manual worker except agriculture}

If (HC18=98) ➔ HC23 = 88 { not applicable}

If (HC18=99) ➔ HC23 = 99 { not specified} ]

# End of Private Sector case

**End**

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)	Z1 manual worker except agriculture (HC23=Z1, Z3) Z2 non-manual worker except agriculture (HC23=Z2, Z4) Z3 self-employed person and farmer or agricultural worker (HC23=Z5, Z6) Z4 unemployed (HC23=Z7) Z5 retired (HC23=Z8) Z6 other inactive (HC23=Z9, 10, 11) 88 not applicable (legal age to work not attained) 99 not specified {Note: The 'Z' represents a leading Zero}	CHA 2
------	--	--	-------

Calculation rule:

If (HC23 = Z1 or Z3) ➔ HC24 = Z1

If (HC23 = Z2 or Z4) ➔ HC24 = Z2

If (HC23 = Z5 or Z6) ➔ HC24 = Z3

If (HC23 = Z7) ➔ HC24 = Z4

If (HC23 = Z8) ➔ HC24 = Z5

If (HC23 = Z9 or 10 or 11) ➔ HC24 = Z6

If (HC23 = 88) ➔ HC24 = 88

If (HC23 = 99) ➔ HC24 = 99

HD20	Number of members economically active	0 1 2 3 4 5 or more	CHA 1
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The above variable is calculated by counting the number of persons employed in the household (number of ME01 = 1 or 2 ).<sup>2</sup>

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<sup>2</sup> Please refer to the definition of the variable ME01 for the grouping of codes into 'Economically Active' and 'Economically Inactive'.  
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### 2.3. Basic variables at member level

The following variables give information about single household members.

#### 2.3.1. [MA] Identification, weighting, demographic characteristics

MA04	Identification number of the household		CHA 13
MA05	Line number of the member of household	Z1, Z2, Z3,Z4,Z5,Z6,Z7,Z8,Z9 ... -> 15 99 Not specified { Note: The 'Z' represents a leading Zero }	CHA 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. [MB] 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

99 Not Specified

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

99 Not Specified

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 as the Reporting Country but from another EU-country

22 Not the same as the Reporting Country and not from another EU-country

99 Not Specified

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	CHA 1
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MB03	Age (in completed years) of household member	Z0, Z1, Z2, Z3 , Z4, Z5, Z6, Z7, Z8, Z9 => 98 (98 years or over) 99 not specified { Note: The 'Z' represents a leading Zero }	CHA 2
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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	CHA 1
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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	CHA 1
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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 <b>Reference person</b> 2 spouse or partner 3 child of <b>Reference person</b> and/or of the spouse 4 parent of <b>Reference person</b> and/or of the spouse 5 other relative 6 no family relationship (e.g.: resident employee) 9 not specified	CHA 1
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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 Meta-data.

### 2.3.3. [MC] Education

MC01	Level of studies completed by the household member ( ISCED 2011 )	0 Early childhood education 1 Primary education 2 Lower secondary education 3 Upper secondary education 4 Post-secondary non tertiary education 5 Short cycle tertiary 6 Bachelor or equivalent 7 Master or equivalent 8 Doctorate or equivalent 9 Not Specified	CHA 1
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MC02	Level of studies currently being followed by the household member ( ISCED 2011 )	0 Early childhood education 1 Primary education 2 Lower secondary education 3 Upper secondary education 4 Post-secondary non tertiary education 5 Short cycle tertiary 6 Bachelor or equivalent 7 Master or equivalent 8 Doctorate or equivalent 9 Not Specified	CHA 1
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## 2.3.4. [ME] Activity

ME01	Current activity status of household member	⇒economically <i>active</i> <b>1</b> working including with employment but temporarily absent <b>2</b> unemployed ⇒economically <i>inactive</i> <b>3</b> In <b>retirement</b> or early retirement or has given up business <b>4</b> Pupil, student, further training, unpaid work experience <b>5</b> Fulfilling domestic tasks <b>6</b> Permanently disabled <b>7</b> In compulsory military or community service <b>8</b> not applicable (legal age to work unfulfilled) <b>9</b> not specified	CHA 1
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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	<b>1</b> Full time <b>2</b> Part time <b>8</b> Not applicable <b>9</b> not specified	CHA 1
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ME03	Type of work contract for the household member	<b>1</b> permanent job/work contract of unlimited duration <b>2</b> temporary job/work contract of limited duration <b>8</b> not applicable (does not work) <b>9</b> not specified	CHA 1
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ME04	Economic sector in Employment of household member (reflecting NACE rev 2)	A Agriculture, forestry and fishing 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	<b>CHA 1</b>
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ME0908	Occupation of household member (ISCO08)	Z1 Commissioned armed forces officers Z2 Non-commissioned armed forces officers Z3 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 { Note: The 'Z' represents a leading Zero }	CHA 2
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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	CHA 1
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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	CHA 1
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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. [MF] 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
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## 2.4. Variables required for the determination of owner-occupiers imputed rent (IR)

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 used to determine owner-occupiers IR using the stratification method*

According to the standard method proposed by Commission Decision of 18 July 1995.

- 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 m<sup>2</sup> (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 used to determine owner-occupiers IR 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 above. 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
- 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) Plus 2 for the sign and decimal point. e.g.: DEC 7.2 means that we can have numbers from 0.0 up to 99999.99

**Note: Eurostat suggests that a Character Format (CHA) is used for all variables containing 'Modalities', i.e. lists of Codes, especially those containing Codes with a leading zero. This CHA format corresponds to the \$n. format in SAS.**

#### 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 text files, the first row of the file will contain the names of the variables and the second row will contain 000000 for Numeric Variables and "CHARACTER" for the others.

**Since SAS does not allow dots within identifiers, dots/underscores will be removed from the variable names proposed in this list, when imported into the Eurostat HBS IT System (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 5-DIGIT 2013	Consumption expenditure of households
NUTS 2013 (1- & 2-digit level )	Territorial units and regions
ISCED-2011	Education level
ISCO08	Occupation
ISO 3166	Codes for the Country names
NACE rev 2	Economic Sector in Employment

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&StrLanguageCode=EN](http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/ramon/index.cfm?TargetUrl=DSP_PUB_WELC&StrLanguageCode=EN)

## 4. 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 (EU + 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.**

The EDAMIS web portal may be found here:

[https://webgate.ec.europa.eu/edamis/login/index.cfm?TargetUrl=disp\\_login](https://webgate.ec.europa.eu/edamis/login/index.cfm?TargetUrl=disp_login)

## 5. 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 5-DIGIT headings where the food products used in the national survey deviates from the list of food products, including the differences with the recommended list of products.
- When the countries are transmitting the micro data files they need also send Eurostat additional important Meta-data as described below. Countries are still obliged to send to EUROSTAT a complete formal Quality Report at a later stage.

### 5.1. Table 1: Overall information

<b>Title of the survey</b>	Name of the household budget survey used at national level
<b>Reference years</b>	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
<b>Frequency</b>	Frequency at which HBS is conducted at national level: continuous, annual, every five years or other
<b>Achieved sample size</b>	Total number of households which were successfully surveyed (interviews+diaries)
<b>EUR/NAC conversion factor</b>	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
<b>NAC/PPS conversion factor</b>	Since most of the HBS expenditure aggregates are expressed in PPS, a NAC/PPS conversion factor must be applied to the expenditure data

### 5.2. Table 2: Main sampling characteristics

<b>Ultimate sampling unit</b>	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
<b>Probability sampling</b>	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
<b>Number of sampling stages</b>	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
<b>Stratification criteria</b>	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
<b>Over-sampling of special domains</b>	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
<b>Survey population: main exclusions</b>	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
<b>Sampling frame</b>	<p>Basically, there are three main sources for sample selection:</p> <p><u>Registers</u>: registers can provide up-to-date lists of households or individuals, with many relevant characteristics useful for stratification and efficient selection of the sample.</p> <p><u>Use of an area frame</u>: 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.</p> <p><u>Use of an existing larger sample</u>: 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.</p>
<b>Whether substitutions are allowed</b>	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.

### 5.3. Table 3: Sample size and non-response errors

<b>Gross sample size</b>	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
<b>Number of eligible units</b>	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...)
<b>Number of units successfully contacted – BEFORE SUBSTITUTION</b>	This is the total number of eligible sampling units which have been successfully accessed
<b>Number of units successfully contacted – AFTER SUBSTITUTION</b>	
<b>Number of responding households – BEFORE SUBSTITUTION</b>	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 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
<b>Number of responding households – AFTER SUBSTITUTION</b>	

### 5.4. Table 4: Weighting

<b>Calculation of the household design weights</b>	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
<b>Weight adjustments for non-response at household level</b>	Description of any weight adjustments that are done to correct non-response at household level
<b>Weight adjustments to external data sources (calibration)</b>	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
<b>Any other weight adjustments</b>	For instance, trimming or top(bottom)-coding of the weight distribution so to adjust for outliers

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

<b>Indicator</b>	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
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	person: less than <b>30</b> , <b>30-44</b> , <b>45-59</b> and <b>60+</b> 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; Socio-economic 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
<b>Achieved sample size</b>	Achieved sample size (in number of households) for the indicator
<b>Estimated value</b>	Estimated value (weighted) of the indicator
<b>Estimated coefficient of variation (%)</b>	Estimation coefficient of variation (%) of the indicator
<b>95% Confidence interval – lower bound</b>	Lower and upper bounds of the confidence interval at 95% level of the indicator
<b>95% Confidence interval – upper bound</b>	
<b>Estimated design effect (Deff)</b>	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

The following table is a more detailed version of Table 5. It is not required to send both versions.

**5.6. Table 5.1. Estimated standard error, CIs and DEFF**

Indicator	Achieved Sample size	Estimated value	Estimated coefficient of variation (%)	95% Confidence	95% Confidence	Estimated
				interval – lower bound	interval – upper bound	design effect (Deff)
Mean total household consumption expenditure broken down by:						
<b>Two-digit COICOP divisions</b>						
<b>HE00</b>						
HE01						
HE02						
HE03						
HE04						
HE05						
HE06						
HE07						
HE08						
HE09						
HE10						
HE11						
HE12						
<b>Age of household's reference person</b>						
less than 30						
30-44						
45-59						
60+ years						
<b>Household type</b>						
single person						
two adults						
three adults and more						
Single parent with dependent children						
two adults with dependent children						
>= 3 adults with dependent children						
<b>Socio-economic category of the reference person</b>						
Manual worker except agriculture						
Non-manual worker except agriculture						
Self-employed person and farmer or agricultural worker						
Unemployed						
Retired						
Other inactive						

**5.7. Table 6: Household, household membership and head of household**

<b>Household defined as persons sharing</b>	Accommodation	(Y/N)
	Expenditure	(Y/N)
	Income	(Y/N)
	Family emotional ties	(Y/N)
	Other (indicate)	
<b>Household membership</b>	Usually resident, related to other members	(Y/N)
	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)
<b>Head of household (indicate)</b>	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>	

**5.8. Table 7: Consumption expenditure approach**

<b>Consumption expenditure approach</b>	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	
<b>Borderline cases: recording and valuation</b>	Goods or services for own final consumption	
	Leasing and hire purchases	
	Health and education expenditures	
<b>Estimation of imputed rents: population</b>	Owner-occupiers: Principal dwellings	(Y/N)
	Owner-occupiers: Secondary dwellings	(Y/N)

	Tenants: reduced or provided rent-free	(Y/N)
<b>Estimation of imputed rents: method</b>	Self-assessment	(Y/N)
	Stratification	(Y/N)
	Log-linear regression	(Y/N)
	Heckman regression	(Y/N)
	Other (indicate)	
	List of the variables used in the model:	
<b>Salaries and wages in-kind: which benefits are evaluated</b>	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)	

### 5.9. Table 8: Data collection

<b>Diaries</b>	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	
<b>Collection of substantive information</b>	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	

**5.10. Table 9: Net HH income Summary Stats: comparison of HBS and EU-SILC**

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

**5.11. Table 10: Population distribution by age group & gender / HBS vs EUSILC & LFS**

Age Groups	HBS	EU-SILC (EU Statistics on Income and Living Conditions)	LFS (Labour Force Survey)
TOTAL			
Y_LT30			
Y30-44			
Y45-59			
Y_GE60			

**5.12. Table 11: Summary of Main Classifications, actually used**

PROPOSED CLASSIFICATIONS	If the Classification used is different from the proposed one, please indicate which one
COICOP 5-DIGIT 2013	
NUTS 2013 (1- & 2-digit level )	
ISCED-2011	
ISCO08	
ISO 3166	
NACE rev 2	

## 5.12.1. Annex 1

**COICOP 2013 5-Digit**

The classification COICOP 5-Digit has 4 levels.

Level	Label	Digit
1	Division	2-digits
2	Group	3-digits
3	Class	4-digits
4	Sub-class	5-digits

*Example:*

Level	Label	Code	Description
1	Division	HE03	CLOTHING AND FOOTWEAR
2	Group	HE03.1	Clothing
3	Class	HE03.1.1	Clothing materials
4	Sub-class	HE03.1.1.0	Clothing materials

VARIABLE	VARIABLE_LABEL
HE00	ALL-ITEMS
HE01	FOOD AND NON-ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES
HE01_1	Food
HE01_1_1	Bread and cereals
HE01_1_1_1	Rice
HE01_1_1_2	Flours and other cereals
HE01_1_1_3	Bread
HE01_1_1_4	Other bakery products
HE01_1_1_5	Pizza and quiche
HE01_1_1_6	Pasta products and couscous
HE01_1_1_7	Breakfast cereals
HE01_1_1_8	Other cereal products
HE01_1_2	Meat
HE01_1_2_1	Beef and veal
HE01_1_2_2	Pork
HE01_1_2_3	Lamb and goat
HE01_1_2_4	Poultry
HE01_1_2_5	Other meats
HE01_1_2_6	Edible offal
HE01_1_2_7	Dried_ salted or smoked meat
HE01_1_2_8	Other meat preparations
HE01_1_3	Fish and seafood
HE01_1_3_1	Fresh or chilled fish
HE01_1_3_2	Frozen fish
HE01_1_3_3	Fresh or chilled seafood

HE01_1_3_4	Frozen seafood
HE01_1_3_5	Dried_ smoked or salted fish and seafood
HE01_1_3_6	Other preserved or processed fish and seafood-based preparations
HE01_1_4	Milk_ cheese and eggs
HE01_1_4_1	Milk_ whole_ fresh
HE01_1_4_2	Milk_ low fat_ fresh
HE01_1_4_3	Milk_ preserved
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
HE01_1_5_1	Butter
HE01_1_5_2	Margarine and other vegetable fats
HE01_1_5_3	Olive oil
HE01_1_5_4	Other edible oils
HE01_1_5_5	Other edible animal fats
HE01_1_6	Fruit
HE01_1_6_1	Fresh or chilled fruit
HE01_1_6_2	Frozen fruit
HE01_1_6_3	Dried fruit and nuts
HE01_1_6_4	Preserved fruit and fruit-based products
HE01_1_7	Vegetables
HE01_1_7_1	Fresh or chilled vegetables other than potatoes and other tubers
HE01_1_7_2	Frozen vegetables other than potatoes and other tubers
HE01_1_7_3	Dried vegetables_ other preserved or processed vegetables
HE01_1_7_4	Potatoes
HE01_1_7_5	Crisps
HE01_1_7_6	Other tubers and products of tuber vegetables
HE01_1_8	Sugar_ jam_ honey_ chocolate and confectionery
HE01_1_8_1	Sugar
HE01_1_8_2	Jams_ marmalades and honey
HE01_1_8_3	Chocolate
HE01_1_8_4	Confectionery products
HE01_1_8_5	Edible ices and ice cream
HE01_1_8_6	Artificial sugar substitutes
HE01_1_9	Food products NEC
HE01_1_9_1	Sauces_ condiments
HE01_1_9_2	Salt_ spices and culinary herbs
HE01_1_9_3	Baby food
HE01_1_9_4	Ready-made meals
HE01_1_9_9	Other food products NEC
HE01_2	Non-alcoholic beverages
HE01_2_1	Coffee_ tea and cocoa
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
HE01_2_2_1	Mineral or spring waters



HE01_2_2_2	Soft drinks
HE01_2_2_3	Fruit and vegetable juices
<b>HE02</b>	<b>ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES_ TOBACCO AND NARCOTICS</b>
HE02_1	Alcoholic beverages
HE02_1_1	Spirits
HE02_1_1_1	Spirits and liqueurs
HE02_1_1_2	Alcoholic soft drinks
HE02_1_2	Wine
HE02_1_2_1	Wine from grapes
HE02_1_2_2	Wine from other fruits
HE02_1_2_3	Fortified wines
HE02_1_2_4	Wine-based drinks
HE02_1_3	Beer
HE02_1_3_1	Lager beer
HE02_1_3_2	Other alcoholic beer
HE02_1_3_3	Low and non-alcoholic beer
HE02_1_3_4	Beer-based drinks
HE02_2	Tobacco
HE02_2_0	Tobacco
HE02_2_0_1	Cigarettes
HE02_2_0_2	Cigars
HE02_2_0_3	Other tobacco products
HE02_3	Narcotics
HE02_3_0	Narcotics
HE02_3_0_0	Narcotics
<b>HE03</b>	<b>CLOTHING AND FOOTWEAR</b>
HE03_1	Clothing
HE03_1_1	Clothing materials
HE03_1_1_0	Clothing materials
HE03_1_2	Garments
HE03_1_2_1	Garments for men
HE03_1_2_2	Garments for women
HE03_1_2_3	Garments_For_Infants-0-to-2-years_and_children-3-to-13-years
HE03_1_3	Other articles of clothing and clothing accessories
HE03_1_3_1	Other articles of clothing
HE03_1_3_2	Clothing accessories
HE03_1_4	Cleaning_ repair and hire of clothing
HE03_1_4_1	Cleaning of clothing
HE03_1_4_2	Repair and hire of clothing
HE03_2	Footwear
HE03_2_1	Shoes and other footwear
HE03_2_1_1	Footwear for men
HE03_2_1_2	Footwear for women
HE03_2_1_3	Footwear for infants and children
HE03_2_2	Repair and hire of footwear
HE03_2_2_0	Repair and hire of footwear
<b>HE04</b>	<b>HOUSING_ WATER_ ELECTRICITY_ GAS AND OTHER FUELS</b>
HE04_1	Actual rentals for housing
HE04_1_1	Actual rentals paid by tenants

HE04_1_1_0	Actual rentals paid by tenants
HE04_1_2	Other actual rentals
HE04_1_2_1	Actual rentals paid by tenants for secondary residences
HE04_1_2_2	Garage rentals and other rentals paid by tenants
HE04_2	Imputed rentals for housing
HE04_2_1	Imputed rentals of owner-occupiers
HE04_2_1_0	Imputed rentals of owner-occupiers
HE04_2_2	Other imputed rentals
HE04_2_2_0	Other imputed rentals
HE04_3	Maintenance and repair of the dwelling
HE04_3_1	Materials for the maintenance and repair of the dwelling
HE04_3_1_0	Materials for the maintenance and repair of the dwelling
HE04_3_2	Services for the maintenance and repair of the dwelling
HE04_3_2_1	Services of plumbers
HE04_3_2_2	Services of electricians
HE04_3_2_3	Maintenance services for heating systems
HE04_3_2_4	Services of painters
HE04_3_2_5	Services of carpenters
HE04_3_2_9	Other services for maintenance and repair of the dwelling
HE04_4	Water supply and miscellaneous services relating to the dwelling
HE04_4_1	Water supply
HE04_4_1_0	Water supply
HE04_4_2	Refuse collection
HE04_4_2_0	Refuse collection
HE04_4_3	Sewage collection
HE04_4_3_0	Sewage collection
HE04_4_4	Other services relating to the dwelling NEC
HE04_4_4_1	Maintenance charges in multi-occupied buildings
HE04_4_4_2	Security services
HE04_4_4_9	Other services related to dwelling
HE04_5	Electricity_ gas and other fuels
HE04_5_1	Electricity
HE04_5_1_0	Electricity
HE04_5_2	Gas
HE04_5_2_1	Natural gas and town gas
HE04_5_2_2	Liquefied_Hydrocarbons-butane-propane-etc
HE04_5_3	Liquid fuels
HE04_5_3_0	Liquid fuels
HE04_5_4	Solid fuels
HE04_5_4_1	Coal
HE04_5_4_9	Other solid fuels
HE04_5_5	Heat energy
HE04_5_5_0	Heat energy
<b>HE05</b>	<b>FURNISHINGS_ HOUSEHOLD EQUIPMENT AND ROUTINE HOUSEHOLD MAINTENANCE</b>
HE05_1	Furniture and furnishings_ carpets and other floor coverings
HE05_1_1	Furniture and furnishings
HE05_1_1_1	Household furniture
HE05_1_1_2	Garden furniture
HE05_1_1_3	Lighting equipment

HE05_1_1_9	Other furniture and furnishings
HE05_1_2	Carpets and other floor coverings
HE05_1_2_1	Carpets and rugs
HE05_1_2_2	Other floor coverings
HE05_1_2_3	Services of laying of fitted carpets and floor coverings
HE05_1_3	Repair of furniture_ furnishings and floor coverings
HE05_1_3_0	Repair of furniture_ furnishings and floor coverings
HE05_2	Household textiles
HE05_2_0	Household textiles
HE05_2_0_1	Furnishing fabrics and curtains
HE05_2_0_2	Bed linen
HE05_2_0_3	Table linen and bathroom linen
HE05_2_0_4	Repair of household textiles
HE05_2_0_9	Other household textiles
HE05_3	Household appliances
HE05_3_1	Major household appliances whether electric or not
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_9	Other major household appliances
HE05_3_2	Small electric household appliances
HE05_3_2_1	Food processing appliances
HE05_3_2_2	Coffee machines_ tea makers and similar appliances
HE05_3_2_3	Irons
HE05_3_2_4	Toasters and grills
HE05_3_2_9	Other small electric household appliances
HE05_3_3	Repair of household appliances
HE05_3_3_0	Repair of household appliances
HE05_4	Glassware_ tableware and household utensils
HE05_4_0	Glassware_ tableware and household utensils
HE05_4_0_1	Glassware_ crystal-ware_ ceramic ware and chinaware
HE05_4_0_2	Cutlery_ flatware and silverware
HE05_4_0_3	Non-electric kitchen utensils and articles
HE05_4_0_4	Repair of glassware_ tableware and household utensils
HE05_5	Tools and equipment for house and garden
HE05_5_1	Major tools and equipment
HE05_5_1_1	Motorized major tools and equipment
HE05_5_1_2	Repair_ leasing and rental of major tools and equipment
HE05_5_2	Small tools and miscellaneous accessories
HE05_5_2_1	Non-motorized small tools
HE05_5_2_2	Miscellaneous small tool accessories
HE05_5_2_3	Repair of non-motorized small tools and miscellaneous accessories
HE05_6	Goods and services for routine household maintenance
HE05_6_1	Non-durable household goods
HE05_6_1_1	Cleaning and maintenance products
HE05_6_1_2	Other non-durable small household articles
HE05_6_2	Domestic services and household services

HE05_6_2_1	Domestic services by paid staff
HE05_6_2_2	Cleaning services
HE05_6_2_3	Hire of furniture and furnishings
HE05_6_2_9	Other domestic services and household services
<b>HE06</b>	<b>HEALTH</b>
HE06_1	Medical products_ appliances and equipment
HE06_1_1	Pharmaceutical products
HE06_1_1_0	Pharmaceutical products
HE06_1_2	Other medical products
HE06_1_2_1	Pregnancy tests and mechanical contraceptive devices
HE06_1_2_9	Other medical products NEC
HE06_1_3	Therapeutic appliances and equipment
HE06_1_3_1	Corrective eye-glasses and contact lenses
HE06_1_3_2	Hearing aids
HE06_1_3_3	Repair of therapeutic appliances and equipment
HE06_1_3_9	Other therapeutic appliances and equipment
HE06_2	Out-patient services
HE06_2_1	Medical services
HE06_2_1_1	General practice
HE06_2_1_2	Specialist practice
HE06_2_2	Dental services
HE06_2_2_0	Dental services
HE06_2_3	Paramedical services
HE06_2_3_1	Services of medical analysis laboratories and X-ray centres
HE06_2_3_2	Thermal-baths_ corrective-gymnastic therapy_ ambulance services and hire of therapeutic equipment
HE06_2_3_9	Other paramedical services
HE06_3	Hospital services
HE06_3_0	Hospital services
HE06_3_0_0	Hospital services
<b>HE07</b>	<b>TRANSPORT</b>
HE07_1	Purchase of vehicles
HE07_1_1	Motor cars
HE07_1_1_1	New motor cars
HE07_1_1_2	Second-hand motor cars
HE07_1_2	Motor cycles
HE07_1_2_0	Motor cycles
HE07_1_3	Bicycles
HE07_1_3_0	Bicycles
HE07_1_4	Animal drawn vehicles
HE07_1_4_0	Animal drawn vehicles
HE07_2	Operation of personal transport equipment
HE07_2_1	Spare parts and accessories for personal transport equipment
HE07_2_1_1	Tyres
HE07_2_1_2	Spare parts for personal transport equipment
HE07_2_1_3	Accessories for personal transport equipment
HE07_2_2	Fuels and lubricants for personal transport equipment
HE07_2_2_1	Diesel
HE07_2_2_2	Petrol
HE07_2_2_3	Other fuels for personal transport equipment

HE07_2_2_4	Lubricants
HE07_2_3	Maintenance and repair of personal transport equipment
HE07_2_3_0	Maintenance and repair of personal transport equipment
HE07_2_4	Other services in respect of personal transport equipment
HE07_2_4_1	Hire of garages_ parking spaces and personal transport equipment
HE07_2_4_2	Toll facilities and parking meters
HE07_2_4_3	Driving lessons_ tests_ licences and road worthiness tests
HE07_3	Transport services
HE07_3_1	Passenger transport by railway
HE07_3_1_1	Passenger transport by train
HE07_3_1_2	Passenger transport by underground and tram
HE07_3_2	Passenger transport by road
HE07_3_2_1	Passenger transport by bus and coach
HE07_3_2_2	Passenger transport by taxi and hired car with driver
HE07_3_3	Passenger transport by air
HE07_3_3_1	Domestic flights
HE07_3_3_2	International flights
HE07_3_4	Passenger transport by sea and inland waterway
HE07_3_4_1	Passenger transport by sea
HE07_3_4_2	Passenger transport by inland waterway
HE07_3_5	Combined passenger transport
HE07_3_5_0	Combined passenger transport
HE07_3_6	Other purchased transport services
HE07_3_6_1	Funicular_ cable-car and chair-lift transport
HE07_3_6_2	Removal and storage services
HE07_3_6_9	Other purchased transport services NEC
<b>HE08</b>	<b>COMMUNICATION</b>
HE08_1	Postal services
HE08_1_0	Postal services
HE08_1_0_1	Letter handling services
HE08_1_0_9	Other postal services
HE08_2	Telephone and telefax equipment
HE08_2_0	Telephone and telefax equipment
HE08_2_0_1	Fixed telephone equipment
HE08_2_0_2	Mobile telephone equipment
HE08_2_0_3	Other equipment of telephone and telefax equipment
HE08_2_0_4	Repair of telephone or telefax equipment
HE08_3	Telephone and telefax services
HE08_3_0	Telephone and telefax services
HE08_3_0_1	Wired telephone services
HE08_3_0_2	Wireless telephone services
HE08_3_0_3	Internet access provision services
HE08_3_0_4	Bundled telecommunication services
HE08_3_0_5	Other information transmission services
<b>HE09</b>	<b>RECREATION AND CULTURE</b>
HE09_1	Audio-visual_ photographic and information processing equipment
HE09_1_1	Equipment for the reception_ recording and reproduction of sound and picture
HE09_1_1_1	Equipment for the reception_ recording and reproduction of sound
HE09_1_1_2	Equipment for the reception_ recording and reproduction of sound and vision

HE09_1_1_3	Portable sound and vision devices
HE09_1_1_9	Other equipment for the reception_ recording and reproduction of sound and picture
HE09_1_2	Photographic and cinematographic equipment and optical instruments
HE09_1_2_1	Cameras
HE09_1_2_2	Accessories for photographic and cinematographic equipment
HE09_1_2_3	Optical instruments
HE09_1_3	Information processing equipment
HE09_1_3_1	Personal computers
HE09_1_3_2	Accessories for information processing equipment
HE09_1_3_3	Software
HE09_1_3_4	Calculators and other information processing equipment
HE09_1_4	Recording media
HE09_1_4_1	Pre-recorded recording media
HE09_1_4_2	Unrecorded recording media
HE09_1_4_9	Other recording media
HE09_1_5	Repair of audio-visual_ photographic and information processing equipment
HE09_1_5_0	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
HE09_2_1_1	Camper vans_ caravans and trailers
HE09_2_1_2	Aeroplanes_ microlight aircraft_ gliders_ hang-gliders and hot-air balloons
HE09_2_1_3	Boats_ outboard motors and fitting out of boats
HE09_2_1_4	Horses_ ponies and accessories
HE09_2_1_5	Major items for games and sport
HE09_2_2	Musical instruments and major durables for indoor recreation
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
HE09_2_3_0	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
HE09_3_1_1	Games and hobbies
HE09_3_1_2	Toys and celebration articles
HE09_3_2	Equipment for sport_ camping and open-air recreation
HE09_3_2_1	Equipment for sport
HE09_3_2_2	Equipment for camping and open-air recreation
HE09_3_2_3	Repair of equipment for sport_ camping and open-air recreation
HE09_3_3	Gardens_ plants and flowers
HE09_3_3_1	Garden products
HE09_3_3_2	Plants and flowers
HE09_3_4	Pets and related products
HE09_3_4_1	Purchase of pets
HE09_3_4_2	Products for pets
HE09_3_5	Veterinary and other services for pets
HE09_3_5_0	Veterinary and other services for pets
HE09_4	Recreational and cultural services
HE09_4_1	Recreational and sporting services
HE09_4_1_1	Recreational and sporting services - Attendance
HE09_4_1_2	Recreational and sporting services - Participation

HE09_4_2	Cultural services
HE09_4_2_1	Cinemas_ theatres_ concerts
HE09_4_2_2	Museums_ libraries_ zoological gardens
HE09_4_2_3	Television and radio licence fees_ subscriptions
HE09_4_2_4	Hire of equipment and accessories for culture
HE09_4_2_5	Photographic services
HE09_4_2_9	Other cultural services
HE09_4_3	Games of chance
HE09_4_3_0	Games of chance
HE09_5	Newspapers_ books and stationery
HE09_5_1	Books
HE09_5_1_1	Fiction books
HE09_5_1_2	Educational text books
HE09_5_1_3	Other non-fiction books
HE09_5_1_4	Binding services and E-book downloads
HE09_5_2	Newspapers and periodicals
HE09_5_2_1	Newspapers
HE09_5_2_2	Magazines and periodicals
HE09_5_3	Miscellaneous printed matter
HE09_5_3_0	Miscellaneous printed matter
HE09_5_4	Stationery and drawing materials
HE09_5_4_1	Paper products
HE09_5_4_9	Other stationery and drawing materials
HE09_6	Package holidays
HE09_6_0	Package holidays
HE09_6_0_1	Package domestic holidays
HE09_6_0_2	Package international holidays
<b>HE10</b>	<b>EDUCATION</b>
HE10_1	Pre-primary and primary education
HE10_1_0	Pre-primary and primary education
HE10_1_0_1	Pre-primary education
HE10_1_0_2	Primary education
HE10_2	Secondary education
HE10_2_0	Secondary education
HE10_2_0_0	Secondary education
HE10_3	Post-secondary non-tertiary education
HE10_3_0	Post-secondary non-tertiary education
HE10_3_0_0	Post-secondary non-tertiary education
HE10_4	Tertiary education
HE10_4_0	Tertiary education
HE10_4_0_0	Tertiary education
HE10_5	Education not definable by level
HE10_5_0	Education not definable by level
HE10_5_0_0	Education not definable by level
<b>HE11</b>	<b>RESTAURANTS AND HOTELS</b>
HE11_1	Catering services
HE11_1_1	Restaurants_ cafés and the like
HE11_1_1_1	Restaurants_ cafés and dancing establishments
HE11_1_1_2	Fast food and take away food services

HE11_1_2	Canteens
HE11_1_2_0	Canteens
HE11_2	Accommodation services
HE11_2_0	Accommodation services
HE11_2_0_1	Hotels_ motels_ inns and similar accommodation services
HE11_2_0_2	Holiday centres_ camping sites_ youth hostels and similar accommodation services
HE11_2_0_3	Accommodation services of other establishments
<b>HE12</b>	<b>MISCELLANEOUS GOODS AND SERVICES</b>
HE12_1	Personal care
HE12_1_1	Hairdressing salons and personal grooming establishments
HE12_1_1_1	Hairdressing for men and children
HE12_1_1_2	Hairdressing for women
HE12_1_1_3	Personal grooming treatments
HE12_1_2	Electric appliances for personal care
HE12_1_2_1	Electric appliances for personal care
HE12_1_2_2	Repair of electric appliances for personal care
HE12_1_3	Other appliances_ articles and products for personal care
HE12_1_3_1	Non-electrical appliances
HE12_1_3_2	Articles for personal hygiene and wellness_ esoteric products and beauty products
HE12_2	Prostitution
HE12_2_0	Prostitution
HE12_2_0_0	Prostitution
HE12_3	Personal effects NEC
HE12_3_1	Jewellery_ clocks and watches
HE12_3_1_1	Jewellery
HE12_3_1_2	Clocks and watches
HE12_3_1_3	Repair of jewellery_ clocks and watches
HE12_3_2	Other personal effects
HE12_3_2_1	Travel goods
HE12_3_2_2	Articles for babies
HE12_3_2_3	Repair of other personal effects
HE12_3_2_9	Other personal effects NEC
HE12_4	Social protection
HE12_4_0	Social protection
HE12_4_0_1	Child care services
HE12_4_0_2	Retirement homes for elderly persons and residences for disabled persons
HE12_4_0_3	Services to maintain people in their private homes
HE12_4_0_4	Counselling
HE12_5	Insurance
HE12_5_2	Insurance connected with the dwelling
HE12_5_2_0	Insurance connected with the dwelling
HE12_5_3	Insurance connected with health
HE12_5_3_1	Public insurance connected with health
HE12_5_3_2	Private insurance connected with health
HE12_5_4	Insurance connected with transport
HE12_5_4_1	Motor vehicle insurance
HE12_5_4_2	Travel insurance
HE12_5_5	Other insurance
HE12_5_5_0	Other insurance



HE12_6	Financial services NEC
HE12_6_2	Other financial services NEC
HE12_6_2_1	Charges by banks and post offices
HE12_6_2_2	Fees and service charges of brokers_ investment counsellors
HE12_7	Other services NEC
HE12_7_0	Other services NEC
HE12_7_0_1	Administrative fees
HE12_7_0_2	Legal services and accountancy
HE12_7_0_3	Funeral services
HE12_7_0_4	Other fees and services

## 5.12.2. Annex 2

## Quantities

VARIABLE	VARIABLE_LABEL
<b>hq01_1_1</b>	Bread and cereals
hq01_1_1_1	Rice
hq01_1_1_2	Flours and other cereals
hq01_1_1_3	Bread
hq01_1_1_4	Other bakery products
hq01_1_1_5	Pizza and quiche
hq01_1_1_6	Pasta products and couscous
hq01_1_1_7	Breakfast cereals
hq01_1_1_8	Other cereal products
<b>hq01_1_2</b>	Meat
hq01_1_2_1	Beef and veal
hq01_1_2_2	Pork
hq01_1_2_3	Lamb and goat
hq01_1_2_4	Poultry
hq01_1_2_5	Other meats
hq01_1_2_6	Edible offal
hq01_1_2_7	Dried_ salted or smoked meat
hq01_1_2_8	Other meat preparations
<b>hq01_1_3</b>	Fish and seafood
hq01_1_3_1	Fresh or chilled fish
hq01_1_3_2	Frozen fish
hq01_1_3_3	Fresh or chilled seafood
hq01_1_3_4	Frozen seafood
hq01_1_3_5	Dried_ smoked or salted fish and seafood
hq01_1_3_6	Other preserved or processed fish and seafood-based preparations
<b>hq01_1_4</b>	Milk_ cheese and eggs
hq01_1_4_1	Milk_ whole_ fresh
hq01_1_4_2	Milk_ low fat_ fresh
hq01_1_4_3	Milk_ preserved
hq01_1_4_4	Yoghurt
hq01_1_4_5	Cheese and curd
hq01_1_4_6	Other milk products
hq01_1_4_7	Eggs
<b>hq01_1_5</b>	Oils and fats
hq01_1_5_1	Butter
hq01_1_5_2	Margarine and other vegetable fats
hq01_1_5_3	Olive oil
hq01_1_5_4	Other edible oils
hq01_1_5_5	Other edible animal fats
<b>hq01_1_6</b>	Fruit
hq01_1_6_1	Fresh or chilled fruit
hq01_1_6_2	Frozen fruit
hq01_1_6_3	Dried fruit and nuts
hq01_1_6_4	Preserved fruit and fruit-based products
<b>hq01_1_7</b>	Vegetables

hq01_1_7_1	Fresh or chilled vegetables other than potatoes and other tubers
hq01_1_7_2	Frozen vegetables other than potatoes and other tubers
hq01_1_7_3	Dried vegetables_ other preserved or processed vegetables
hq01_1_7_4	Potatoes
hq01_1_7_5	Crisps
hq01_1_7_6	Other tubers and products of tuber vegetables
<b>hq01_1_8</b>	<b>Sugar_ jam_ honey_ chocolate and confectionery</b>
hq01_1_8_1	Sugar
hq01_1_8_2	Jams_ marmalades and honey
hq01_1_8_3	Chocolate
hq01_1_8_4	Confectionery products
hq01_1_8_5	Edible ices and ice cream
hq01_1_8_6	Artificial sugar substitutes
<b>hq01_1_9</b>	<b>Food products NEC</b>
hq01_1_9_1	Sauces_ condiments
hq01_1_9_2	Salt_ spices and culinary herbs
hq01_1_9_3	Baby food
hq01_1_9_4	Ready-made meals
hq01_1_9_9	Other food products NEC
<b>hq01_2</b>	<b>Non-alcoholic beverages</b>
hq01_2_1	Coffee_ tea and cocoa
hq01_2_1_1	Coffee
hq01_2_1_2	Tea
hq01_2_1_3	Cocoa and powdered chocolate
<b>hq01_2_2</b>	<b>Mineral waters_ soft drinks_ fruit and vegetable juices</b>
hq01_2_2_1	Mineral or spring waters
hq01_2_2_2	Soft drinks
hq01_2_2_3	Fruit and vegetable juices
<b>hq02_1</b>	<b>Alcoholic beverages</b>
hq02_1_1	Spirits
hq02_1_1_1	Spirits and liqueurs
hq02_1_1_2	Alcoholic soft drinks
hq02_1_2	Wine
hq02_1_2_1	Wine from grapes
hq02_1_2_2	Wine from other fruits
hq02_1_2_3	Fortified wines
hq02_1_2_4	Wine-based drinks
hq02_1_3	Beer
hq02_1_3_1	Lager beer
hq02_1_3_2	Other alcoholic beer
hq02_1_3_3	Low and non-alcoholic beer
hq02_1_3_4	Beer-based drinks

## 5.12.3. Annex 3

**ME0908 ISCO08**

01	Commissioned armed forces officers
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

**5.12.4. Annex 4****ISCED 2011**

0 Early childhood education
1 Primary education
2 Lower secondary education
<b>3 Upper secondary education</b>
4 Post-secondary non tertiary education
5 Short cycle tertiary
6 Bachelor or equivalent
7 Master or equivalent
8 Doctorate or equivalent
9 Not Specified

## Annex 5

## NUTS 2013 Level 2

NUTS CODE	NUTS LABEL	COUNTRY CODE
BE10	Région de Bruxelles-Capitale / Brussels Hoofdstedelijk Gewest	BE
BE21	Prov. Antwerpen	BE
BE22	Prov. Limburg (BE)	BE
BE23	Prov. Oost-Vlaanderen	BE
BE24	Prov. Vlaams-Brabant	BE
BE25	Prov. West-Vlaanderen	BE
BE31	Prov. Brabant Wallon	BE
BE32	Prov. Hainaut	BE
BE33	Prov. Liège	BE
BE34	Prov. Luxembourg (BE)	BE
BE35	Prov. Namur	BE
BEZZ	Extra-Regio NUTS 2	BE
BG31	Северозападен (Severozapaden)	BG
BG32	Северен централен (Severen tsentralen)	BG
BG33	Североизточен (Severoiztochen)	BG
BG34	Югоизточен (Yugoiztochen)	BG
BG41	Югозападен (Yugozapaden)	BG
BG42	Южен централен (Yuzhen tsentralen)	BG
BGZZ	Extra-Regio NUTS 2	BG
CZ01	Praha	CZ
CZ02	Střední Čechy	CZ
CZ03	Jihozápad	CZ
CZ04	Severozápad	CZ
CZ05	Severovýchod	CZ
CZ06	Jihovýchod	CZ
CZ07	Střední Morava	CZ
CZ08	Moravskoslezsko	CZ
CZZZ	Extra-Regio NUTS 2	CZ
DK01	Hovedstaden	DK
DK02	Sjælland	DK
DK03	Syddanmark	DK
DK04	Midtjylland	DK
DK05	Nordjylland	DK
DKZZ	Extra-Regio NUTS 2	DK
DE11	Stuttgart	DE
DE12	Karlsruhe	DE
DE13	Freiburg	DE
DE14	Tübingen	DE
DE21	Oberbayern	DE
DE22	Niederbayern	DE
DE23	Oberpfalz	DE
DE24	Oberfranken	DE
DE25	Mittelfranken	DE
DE26	Unterfranken	DE
DE27	Schwaben	DE
DE30	Berlin	DE
DE40	Brandenburg	DE
DE50	Bremen	DE
DE60	Hamburg	DE

DE71	Darmstadt	DE
DE72	Gießen	DE
DE73	Kassel	DE
DE80	Mecklenburg-Vorpommern	DE
DE91	Braunschweig	DE
DE92	Hannover	DE
DE93	Lüneburg	DE
DE94	Weser-Ems	DE
DEA1	Düsseldorf	DE
DEA2	Köln	DE
DEA3	Münster	DE
DEA4	Detmold	DE
DEA5	Arnsberg	DE
DEB1	Koblenz	DE
DEB2	Trier	DE
DEB3	Rheinhessen-Pfalz	DE
DEC0	Saarland	DE
DED2	Dresden	DE
DED4	Chemnitz	DE
DED5	Leipzig	DE
DEE0	Sachsen-Anhalt	DE
DEF0	Schleswig-Holstein	DE
DEG0	Thüringen	DE
DEZZ	Extra-Regio NUTS 2	DE
EE00	Eesti	EE
EEZZ	Extra-Regio NUTS 2	EE
IE01	Border, Midland and Western	IE
IE02	Southern and Eastern	IE
IEZZ	Extra-Regio NUTS 2	IE
EL30	Αττική (Attiki)	EL
EL41	Βόρειο Αιγαίο (Voreio Aigaio)	EL
EL42	Νότιο Αιγαίο (Notio Aigaio)	EL
EL43	Κρήτη (Kriti)	EL
EL51	Ανατολική Μακεδονία, Θράκη (Anatoliki Makedonia, Thraki)	EL
EL52	Κεντρική Μακεδονία (Kentriki Makedonia)	EL
EL53	Δυτική Μακεδονία (Dytiki Makedonia)	EL
EL54	Ήπειρος (Ipeiros)	EL
EL61	Θεσσαλία (Thessalia)	EL
EL62	Ιόνια Νησιά (Ionia Nisia)	EL
EL63	Δυτική Ελλάδα (Dytiki Ellada)	EL
EL64	Στερεά Ελλάδα (Stereia Ellada)	EL
EL65	Πελοπόννησος (Peloponnisos)	EL
ELZZ	Extra-Regio NUTS 2	EL
ES11	Galicia	ES
ES12	Principado de Asturias	ES
ES13	Cantabria	ES
ES21	País Vasco	ES
ES22	Comunidad Foral de Navarra	ES
ES23	La Rioja	ES
ES24	Aragón	ES
ES30	Comunidad de Madrid	ES
ES41	Castilla y León	ES
ES42	Castilla-La Mancha	ES

ES43	Extremadura	ES
ES51	Cataluña	ES
ES52	Comunidad Valenciana	ES
ES53	Illes Balears	ES
ES61	Andalucía	ES
ES62	Región de Murcia	ES
ES63	Ciudad Autónoma de Ceuta	ES
ES64	Ciudad Autónoma de Melilla	ES
ES70	Canarias	ES
ESZZ	Extra-Regio NUTS 2	ES
FR10	Île de France	FR
FR21	Champagne-Ardenne	FR
FR22	Picardie	FR
FR23	Haute-Normandie	FR
FR24	Centre	FR
FR25	Basse-Normandie	FR
FR26	Bourgogne	FR
FR30	Nord - Pas-de-Calais	FR
FR41	Lorraine	FR
FR42	Alsace	FR
FR43	Franche-Comté	FR
FR51	Pays de la Loire	FR
FR52	Bretagne	FR
FR53	Poitou-Charentes	FR
FR61	Aquitaine	FR
FR62	Midi-Pyrénées	FR
FR63	Limousin	FR
FR71	Rhône-Alpes	FR
FR72	Auvergne	FR
FR81	Languedoc-Roussillon	FR
FR82	Provence-Alpes-Côte d'Azur	FR
FR83	Corse	FR
FRA1	Guadeloupe	FR
FRA2	Martinique	FR
FRA3	Guyane	FR
FRA4	La Réunion	FR
FRA5	Mayotte	FR
FRZZ	Extra-Regio NUTS 2	FR
HR03	Jadranska Hrvatska	HR
HR04	Kontinentalna Hrvatska	HR
HRZZ	Extra-Regio NUTS 2	HR
ITC1	Piemonte	IT
ITC2	Valle d'Aosta/Vallée d'Aoste	IT
ITC3	Liguria	IT
ITC4	Lombardia	IT
ITF1	Abruzzo	IT
ITF2	Molise	IT
ITF3	Campania	IT
ITF4	Puglia	IT
ITF5	Basilicata	IT
ITF6	Calabria	IT
ITG1	Sicilia	IT
ITG2	Sardegna	IT



ITH1	Provincia Autonoma di Bolzano/Bozen	IT
ITH2	Provincia Autonoma di Trento	IT
ITH3	Veneto	IT
ITH4	Friuli-Venezia Giulia	IT
ITH5	Emilia-Romagna	IT
ITI1	Toscana	IT
ITI2	Umbria	IT
ITI3	Marche	IT
ITI4	Lazio	IT
ITZZ	Extra-Regio NUTS 2	IT
CY00	Κύπρος (Kypros)	CY
CYZZ	Extra-Regio NUTS 2	CY
LV00	Latvija	LV
LVZZ	Extra-Regio NUTS 2	LV
LT00	Lietuva	LT
LTZZ	Extra-Regio NUTS 2	LT
LU00	Luxembourg	LU
LUZZ	Extra-Regio NUTS 2	LU
HU10	Közép-Magyarország	HU
HU21	Közép-Dunántúl	HU
HU22	Nyugat-Dunántúl	HU
HU23	Dél-Dunántúl	HU
HU31	Észak-Magyarország	HU
HU32	Észak-Alföld	HU
HU33	Dél-Alföld	HU
HUZZ	Extra-Regio NUTS 2	HU
MT00	Malta	MT
MTZZ	Extra-Regio NUTS 2	MT
NL11	Groningen	NL
NL12	Friesland (NL)	NL
NL13	Drenthe	NL
NL21	Overijssel	NL
NL22	Gelderland	NL
NL23	Flevoland	NL
NL31	Utrecht	NL
NL32	Noord-Holland	NL
NL33	Zuid-Holland	NL
NL34	Zeeland	NL
NL41	Noord-Brabant	NL
NL42	Limburg (NL)	NL
NLZZ	Extra-Regio NUTS 2	NL
AT11	Burgenland	AT
AT12	Niederösterreich	AT
AT13	Wien	AT
AT21	Kärnten	AT
AT22	Steiermark	AT
AT31	Oberösterreich	AT
AT32	Salzburg	AT
AT33	Tirol	AT
AT34	Vorarlberg	AT
ATZZ	Extra-Regio NUTS 2	AT
PL11	Łódzkie	PL
PL12	Mazowieckie	PL

PL21	Małopolskie	PL
PL22	Śląskie	PL
PL31	Lubelskie	PL
PL32	Podkarpackie	PL
PL33	Świętokrzyskie	PL
PL34	Podlaskie	PL
PL41	Wielkopolskie	PL
PL42	Zachodniopomorskie	PL
PL43	Lubuskie	PL
PL51	Dolnośląskie	PL
PL52	Opolskie	PL
PL61	Kujawsko-pomorskie	PL
PL62	Warmińsko-mazurskie	PL
PL63	Pomorskie	PL
PLZZ	Extra-Regio NUTS 2	PL
PT11	Norte	PT
PT15	Algarve	PT
PT16	Centro (PT)	PT
PT17	Área Metropolitana de Lisboa	PT
PT18	Alentejo	PT
PT20	Região Autónoma dos Açores	PT
PT30	Região Autónoma da Madeira	PT
PTZZ	Extra-Regio NUTS 2	PT
RO11	Nord-Vest	RO
RO12	Centru	RO
RO21	Nord-Est	RO
RO22	Sud-Est	RO
RO31	Sud - Muntenia	RO
RO32	București - Ilfov	RO
RO41	Sud-Vest Oltenia	RO
RO42	Vest	RO
ROZZ	Extra-Regio NUTS 2	RO
SI03	Vzhodna Slovenija	SI
SI04	Zahodna Slovenija	SI
SIZZ	Extra-Regio NUTS 2	SI
SK01	Bratislavský kraj	SK
SK02	Západné Slovensko	SK
SK03	Stredné Slovensko	SK
SK04	Východné Slovensko	SK
SKZZ	Extra-Regio NUTS 2	SK
FI19	Länsi-Suomi	FI
FI1B	Helsinki-Uusimaa	FI
FI1C	Etelä-Suomi	FI
FI1D	Pohjois- ja Itä-Suomi	FI
FI20	Åland	FI
FIZZ	Extra-Regio NUTS 2	FI
SE11	Stockholm	SE
SE12	Östra Mellansverige	SE
SE21	Småland med öarna	SE
SE22	Sydsverige	SE
SE23	Västsverige	SE
SE31	Norra Mellansverige	SE
SE32	Mellersta Norrland	SE

SE33	Övre Norrland	SE
SEZZ	Extra-Regio NUTS 2	SE
UKC1	Tees Valley and Durham	UK
UKC2	Northumberland and Tyne and Wear	UK
UKD1	Cumbria	UK
UKD3	Greater Manchester	UK
UKD4	Lancashire	UK
UKD6	Cheshire	UK
UKD7	Merseyside	UK
UKE1	East Yorkshire and Northern Lincolnshire	UK
UKE2	North Yorkshire	UK
UKE3	South Yorkshire	UK
UKE4	West Yorkshire	UK
UKF1	Derbyshire and Nottinghamshire	UK
UKF2	Leicestershire, Rutland and Northamptonshire	UK
UKF3	Lincolnshire	UK
UKG1	Herefordshire, Worcestershire and Warwickshire	UK
UKG2	Shropshire and Staffordshire	UK
UKG3	West Midlands	UK
UKH1	East Anglia	UK
UKH2	Bedfordshire and Hertfordshire	UK
UKH3	Essex	UK
UKI3	Inner London - West	UK
UKI4	Inner London - East	UK
UKI5	Outer London - East and North East	UK
UKI6	Outer London - South	UK
UKI7	Outer London - West and North West	UK
UKJ1	Berkshire, Buckinghamshire and Oxfordshire	UK
UKJ2	Surrey, East and West Sussex	UK
UKJ3	Hampshire and Isle of Wight	UK
UKJ4	Kent	UK
UKK1	Gloucestershire, Wiltshire and Bristol/Bath area	UK
UKK2	Dorset and Somerset	UK
UKK3	Cornwall and Isles of Scilly	UK
UKK4	Devon	UK
UKL1	West Wales and The Valleys	UK
UKL2	East Wales	UK
UKM2	Eastern Scotland	UK
UKM3	South Western Scotland	UK
UKM5	North Eastern Scotland	UK
UKM6	Highlands and Islands	UK
UKN0	Northern Ireland	UK
UKZZ	Extra-Regio NUTS 2	UK