

Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2019/2181 of 16 December 2019 specifying technical characteristics as regards items common to several datasets pursuant to Regulation (EU) 2019/1700 of the European Parliament and of the Council (Text with EEA relevance)

COMMISSION IMPLEMENTING REGULATION (EU) 2019/2181

of 16 December 2019

specifying technical characteristics as regards items common to several datasets pursuant to Regulation (EU) 2019/1700 of the European Parliament and of the Council

(Text with EEA relevance)

THE EUROPEAN COMMISSION,

Having regard to the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union,

Having regard to Regulation (EU) 2019/1700 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 10 October 2019 establishing a common framework for European statistics relating to persons and households, based on data at individual level collected from samples, amending Regulations (EC) No 808/2004, (EC) No 452/2008 and (EC) No 1338/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council, and repealing Regulation (EC) No 1177/2003 of the European Parliament and of the Council and Council Regulation (EC) No 577/98<sup>(1)</sup>, and in particular Article 7(2) thereof,

Whereas:

- (1) Certain statistical items are common to several datasets across all seven domains set out in Article 3(1) of Regulation (EU) 2019/1700. In the interest of comparability and to ensure their uniform interpretation and application throughout the Union, it is necessary to specify the technical characteristics listed in Article 7(2) of that Regulation and they should apply to all domains.
- (2) Statistics are needed at both national and regional level. Member States should transmit statistics to the Commission broken down by territorial units. To establish comparable regional statistics, data on territorial units should therefore be provided in accordance with the NUTS classification.
- (3) Statistics on education, occupation and economic sectors should be comparable internationally, and therefore the Member States and the Union institutions should use statistical classifications that are compatible with the ISCED<sup>(2)</sup>, ISCO<sup>(3)</sup> and NACE<sup>(4)</sup> classifications.
- (4) The measures provided for in this Regulation are in accordance with the opinion of the European Statistical System Committee,

HAS ADOPTED THIS REGULATION:

---

*Status: Point in time view as at 16/12/2019.*

*Changes to legislation: There are outstanding changes not yet made to Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2019/2181. Any changes that have already been made to the legislation appear in the content and are referenced with annotations. (See end of Document for details)*

---

## Article 1

### Subject matter

This Regulation lays down the technical characteristics of the statistical populations and observation units, as well as descriptions of variables and of the statistical classifications, for items common to several data sets covered by Regulation (EU) 2019/1700.

## Article 2

### Definitions used for specifying the technical characteristics of the datasets

For the purposes of this Regulation, the following definitions apply:

- (1) ‘dwelling’ or ‘housing unit’ means a building, part thereof, other premises or living quarters used for human habitation and includes ‘conventional dwellings’ and ‘other housing units’ as defined in the Annex to Commission Regulation (EC) No 1201/2009<sup>(6)</sup>;
- (2) ‘one-person private household’ means a private household where a person usually resides alone in a separate housing unit or occupies, as a lodger, a separate room or rooms of a housing unit but does not join with any of the other occupants of the housing unit to form a multi-person household;
- (3) ‘multi-person private household’ means a private household where a group of two or more persons usually reside together in a housing unit or part of a housing unit and share income or household expenses with the other household members;
- (4) ‘household member’ means the usual resident of a private household;
- (5) ‘family home’ means a housing unit occupied by the members of a multi-person household, as well as by a person who spends some time elsewhere but retains close ties with the members of the multi-person private household, especially through family relationships or regular stays;
- (6) ‘sharing household income’ means contributing to the private household income or benefitting from the private household income, or both;
- (7) ‘household expenses’ means expenses incurred by private household members in relation to providing themselves with the essentials of living. They include house-related expenses (namely rent, house or apartment charges and housing insurance) as well as other expenses related to daily life, encompassing needs such as food, clothes, sanitary products, furniture, equipment and utensils, commuting and other transport, medical care and insurance, education and training, leisure and sports activities and holidays;
- (8) ‘institution’ means a legal body or establishment providing a group of people with long-term housing and the amenities and services needed for daily life. The majority of institutions fall under the following categories:
  - hospitals, hospices, convalescent homes, establishments for people with disabilities, psychiatric institutions, old people’s homes and nursing homes;

---

*Status: Point in time view as at 16/12/2019.*

*Changes to legislation: There are outstanding changes not yet made to Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2019/2181. Any changes that have already been made to the legislation appear in the content and are referenced with annotations. (See end of Document for details)*

---

- assisted living facilities and social welfare institutions, including those for the homeless, asylum seekers or refugees;
- military camps and barracks;
- correctional and penal institutions, retention and remand centres, prisons;
- religious institutions;
- tertiary student dormitories (depending on specific arrangements).

### *Article 3*

#### **Technical characteristics of the statistical populations and of the observation units**

- 1 The observation units shall be private households or private household members.
- 2 Where a person regularly lives in more than one dwelling, the dwelling where that person spends the greater part of the year shall be taken to be his or her place of usual residence, regardless of whether it is located elsewhere within the country or abroad.
- 3 In applying the statistical concept of usual residence the particular cases shall be treated as provided for in Article 4.
- 4 Persons living as usual residents in hotels shall, in principle, be excluded from the private household population. However, they may be considered as belonging to that population if that is how their situation is defined in their country of residence, in which case it shall be clearly described in the quality report referred to in Regulation (EU) 2019/1700.
- 5 Private households may exclude persons whose need for shelter and subsistence is met by an institution and who, on the reference date (as defined for a specific data collection), have spent, or are likely to spend, 12 months or more living there.
- 6 Persons performing compulsory military service (conscripts) are included in the private household population if their service lasts less than 12 months or if they spend significant amounts of time in the family home and are dependent on their parents, legal guardians, or other family members while performing compulsory military service. By derogation, for the purposes of data collection in the labour force domain, all conscripts shall be excluded from the private household population.
- 7 All people who are usually resident, irrespective of whether or not they are related to other members of the private household, shall be considered to be members of a multi-person private household if they share household income or household expenses with other household members. Flatmates or housemates occupying a housing unit on a house-sharing basis and sharing only house-related expenses, but not sharing household income, shall not be considered a part of a multi-person private household occupying this housing unit, even if they share some other subsidiary household expenses.
- 8 Where it is not feasible to establish whether the criteria for one-person or multi-person private households are met, the interviewee's views on his or her situation vis-à-vis the other persons residing in the dwelling shall be taken into consideration.
- 9 Where multiple private households exist within a single dwelling, Member States shall aim to record data for all the households within a given dwelling.
- 10 Member States shall make every effort to avoid recording the same persons twice.

---

*Status: Point in time view as at 16/12/2019.*

*Changes to legislation: There are outstanding changes not yet made to Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2019/2181. Any changes that have already been made to the legislation appear in the content and are referenced with annotations. (See end of Document for details)*

---

## Article 4

### Particular cases in application of the concept of usual residence

1 Person who works away from the family home during the week and who usually returns to the family home at the weekends, shall consider the family home to be his or her place of usual residence, regardless of whether his or her place of work is elsewhere in the country or abroad.

2 Primary and secondary school pupils who are away from the family home during the school term shall consider their family home to be their place of usual residence regardless of whether they are pursuing their education elsewhere in the country or abroad.

3 In case of a dependent child alternating between two places of residence, the place where the child spends most of his or her time shall be considered as his or her usual residence.

Where the child spends an equal amount of time with both legal guardians or parents, the place of usual residence of that child shall be the place of residence of the legal guardian or the parent who receives the child benefits, or, the place of residence of the legal guardian or the parent who contributes more towards the child-related costs.

In case none of the above applies, the place where the child is found at the reference date (as defined for a specific data collection) shall be considered as his or her usual residence.

In case of longitudinal data collections, the children alternating between two places of residence shall be considered at the same place of residence over different data collection waves, unless there was a change in life situation.

4 For data collections organised in the income and living conditions and the consumption domains the following additional specific rules shall apply:

- a persons who live outside their family home for an extended period of time for the purpose of work, regardless of whether elsewhere in the country or abroad, shall consider their family home to be their place of usual residence in case they significantly contribute to the household income and are not usual residents of another private household;
- b tertiary students who are away from family home while at college or university, regardless of whether elsewhere in the country or abroad, shall consider their family home to be their place of usual residence in case they benefit from the household income and are not usual residents of another private household.

In duly justified cases, Member States may decide not to apply the rules set out in this paragraph. In those cases, Member States shall describe in their quality reports the criteria applied and shall ensure the appropriate reporting of data on the inter-household transfers, including payments on behalf of the student.

The rules set out in this paragraph may also apply for the other domains in which case their application shall be described in the quality reports.

---

*Status: Point in time view as at 16/12/2019.*

*Changes to legislation: There are outstanding changes not yet made to Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2019/2181. Any changes that have already been made to the legislation appear in the content and are referenced with annotations. (See end of Document for details)*

---

## *Article 5*

### **Description of variables and statistical classifications**

Annex to this Regulation sets out descriptions and classifications for the variables common to several data sets.

## *Article 6*

This Regulation shall enter into force on the twentieth day following that of its publication in the *Official Journal of the European Union*.

This Regulation shall be binding in its entirety and directly applicable in all Member States.

Done at Brussels, 16 December 2019.

*For the Commission*

*The President*

Ursula VON DER LEYEN

*Status: Point in time view as at 16/12/2019.*

*Changes to legislation: There are outstanding changes not yet made to Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2019/2181. Any changes that have already been made to the legislation appear in the content and are referenced with annotations. (See end of Document for details)*

## ANNEX

### The descriptions and classifications for the variables common to several data sets under Regulation (EU) 2019/1700

Variable name	Variable description	Variable categories (classifications) for data transmission to the Commission (Eurostat)
<b>Sex</b>	Sex is the combination of biological and physiological characteristics that define a person to be either male or female. In cases where the biological sex of a person is not known, the information may be replaced by either the information from administrative data or the self-declared sex (survey data).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>— Male</li> <li>— Female</li> </ul>
<b>Age in completed years</b>	Age in completed years is the age of the person at his or her last birthday before the reference date of the data collection or interview, namely the interval of time between the date of birth and the reference date, expressed in completed years. The following information is to be provided under this variable:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>— Year of birth (4 digits)</li> <li>— Passing of birthday at the reference date (yes or no)</li> <li>— Reference date (DD/MM/YYYY)</li> </ul> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>— Year of birth</li> <li>— Passing or not of the birthday at the reference date</li> <li>— Reference date</li> </ul>

*Status: Point in time view as at 16/12/2019.*

*Changes to legislation: There are outstanding changes not yet made to Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2019/2181. Any changes that have already been made to the legislation appear in the content and are referenced with annotations. (See end of Document for details)*

	The reference date is specific to each data collection (domain) as specified in the corresponding implementing legislation. However, in case of countries using an integrated system of household surveys with fixed reference week, the reference date is the last day of the reference week.		
<b>Partners living in the same household</b>	Partners living in the same private household are persons living with another person considered as a partner on the basis of their actual living arrangements within the private household, regardless of whether the relationship with the partner is legally registered (e.g. marriage or civil union) or a de facto relationship. A 'partner' can be defined according to the legal (husband or wife or civil partner) or de facto (partner or cohabitee) relationship status.	— — — —	Person living with a legal or de facto partner Person not living with a legal or de facto partner Not stated <sup>a</sup> Not applicable <sup>b</sup>
<b>Household type</b>	Household type is defined by a private household composition, where: — A 'lone parent' is a parent not living with a (legal or de facto) partner in the same	— — — — — — — —	One-person household Lone parent with at least one child aged less than 25 Lone parent with all children aged 25 or more Couple without any child or children Couple with at least one child aged less than 25 Couple with all children aged 25 or more Other type of household

---

*Status: Point in time view as at 16/12/2019.*

*Changes to legislation: There are outstanding changes not yet made to Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2019/2181. Any changes that have already been made to the legislation appear in the content and are referenced with annotations. (See end of Document for details)*

---

	<p>private household who has most of the day-to-day responsibilities in raising the child or children.</p> <p>The term 'child' or 'children' refers to the presence of son or sons or daughter or daughters in the household, either natural or adopted son or daughter, or stepson or stepdaughter.</p> <p>'Natural or adopted son or daughter or stepson or stepdaughter' refers to a natural (biological), adopted or step member of the family, regardless of age or partnership or relationship status, who has usual residence in the private household of at least one of the parents.</p> <p>'Adoption'</p>	<p>— Not stated<sup>a</sup></p>
--	---	---------------------------------



*Status: Point in time view as at 16/12/2019.*

*Changes to legislation: There are outstanding changes not yet made to Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2019/2181. Any changes that have already been made to the legislation appear in the content and are referenced with annotations. (See end of Document for details)*

means taking and treating a biological child of other parents as one's own in so far as provided by the laws of the country where by means of a judicial process the adopted child — whether related or not to the adopter — acquires the rights and status of a biological child born to the adopting parents. 'Stepson or stepdaughter' refers to a situation in which a step-parent treats the child of his or her partner as one's own in so far as provided by the laws of the country, without adopting it; foster children and children-in-law are not covered

*Status: Point in time view as at 16/12/2019.*

*Changes to legislation: There are outstanding changes not yet made to Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2019/2181. Any changes that have already been made to the legislation appear in the content and are referenced with annotations. (See end of Document for details)*

	<p>— by this category. A ‘couple’ is defined as a pair of individuals considered as partners in terms of their actual living arrangements within the household, regardless of whether the relationship with the partner is legally registered (e.g. marriage or civil union) or a de facto relationship (cohabiting partners).</p> <p>— Other type of households are those which do not fall in any of the above categories</p>		
<b>Main activity status (self-defined)</b>	The self-defined main activity status is a person’s own perception of the current most important activity describing how he or she mainly perceives him or herself. While more than one activity status can apply to a person, only the most important	—	Employed
		—	Unemployed
		—	Retired
		—	Unable to work due to long-standing health problems
		—	Student, pupil
		—	Fulfilling domestic tasks
		—	Compulsory military or civilian service (if applicable)
		—	Other
		—	Not stated <sup>a</sup>
		—	Not applicable <sup>b</sup>

*Status: Point in time view as at 16/12/2019.*

*Changes to legislation: There are outstanding changes not yet made to Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2019/2181. Any changes that have already been made to the legislation appear in the content and are referenced with annotations. (See end of Document for details)*

	<p>one according to the person's own perception and referring to the current situation is considered.</p> <p>The category 'compulsory military or civilian service' may not apply in some countries, in which case it shall be dropped.</p>		
<b>Full- or part-time main job (self-defined)</b>	<p>The variable describes the usual time-involvement in the main job of a person in employment, based on the person's own perception (i.e. self-defined) of the usual hours worked in the main job.</p> <p>The variable differentiates between full- or part-time jobs. The term job is used in reference to employment. A person who works in a part-time job normally works fewer hours than a comparable full-time worker. The distinction refers to the hours a person works usually in the main job over a longer reference period and it is self-defined, i.e. the person is to decide if his or her main job in the context of his or her profession or enterprise is part- or full-time.</p>	<p>—</p> <p>—</p> <p>—</p> <p>—</p>	<p>Full-time job</p> <p>Part-time job</p> <p>Not stated<sup>a</sup></p> <p>Not applicable<sup>b</sup></p>
<b>Status in employment in main job</b>	<p>The variable is based on the International Classification</p>	<p>—</p>	<p>Self-employed person with employees</p>

*Status: Point in time view as at 16/12/2019.*

*Changes to legislation: There are outstanding changes not yet made to Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2019/2181. Any changes that have already been made to the legislation appear in the content and are referenced with annotations. (See end of Document for details)*

of Status in Employment (ICSE) and refers to the main job of a person in employment, as follows:	— — — — —	Self-employed person without employees Employee Family worker (unpaid) Not stated <sup>a</sup> Not applicable <sup>b</sup>
— Self-employed persons with employees — persons who work in their own business, professional practice or farm for the purpose of earning a profit derived from the goods or services produced, and who employ at least one other person.	—	
— Self-employed persons without employees — persons who work in their own business, professional practice or farm for the purpose of earning a profit derived from the goods or services produced, and who do not employ	—	

*Status: Point in time view as at 16/12/2019.*

*Changes to legislation: There are outstanding changes not yet made to Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2019/2181. Any changes that have already been made to the legislation appear in the content and are referenced with annotations. (See end of Document for details)*

	<p>any other person.</p> <p>— Employees — persons who work for a public or private employer based on a written or oral contract and who receive a payment in cash or in kind.</p> <p>— Family workers (unpaid) - persons who help another member of the family to run a farm or other family business, provided they are not considered as employees in a sense that they may not receive payment for their work.</p>	
<p><b>Economic activity of the local unit for main job</b></p>	<p>The variable determines the economic sector or activity of the local unit (enterprise) in which the main job — of a person in employment — is located, according to the categories set up by the Statistical Classification of Economic Activities (NACE<sup>c</sup> Rev. 2).</p>	<p>The level of detail needed (1,2 or 3 digit level) is context-specific for each micro-data collection:</p> <p>— NACE Rev. 2</p> <p>— Not stated<sup>a</sup></p> <p>— Not applicable<sup>b</sup></p>

*Status: Point in time view as at 16/12/2019.*

*Changes to legislation: There are outstanding changes not yet made to Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2019/2181. Any changes that have already been made to the legislation appear in the content and are referenced with annotations. (See end of Document for details)*

<b>Occupation in main job</b>	The variable determines the occupation in the main job of a person in employment, classified according to the categories set out by the International Standard Classification of Occupations, version 2008 (ISCO-08) <sup>d</sup> .	The level of detail needed (2 or 4 digit level) is context-specific for each micro-data collection: — ISCO-08 — Not stated <sup>a</sup> — Not applicable <sup>b</sup>																
<b>Educational attainment level</b>	The educational attainment level of an individual is the highest ISCED (International Standard Classification of Education 2011 <sup>e</sup> ) level successfully completed. The successful completion of an education programme is validated by a qualification officially recognised by the relevant national education authorities or recognised as equivalent to another qualification of formal education. In countries where education programmes, in particular those belonging to ISCED levels 1 and 2, do not lead to a qualification, the criterion of full attendance of the programme and normally gaining access to a higher level of education may be used instead. When determining	The level of detail of the information is context-specific for each data collection (domain). For each category ISCED-A codes are indicated where there is a one-to-one relationship between the categories and codes. Additional categories are specified for situations of incomplete information on access to tertiary education or orientation into account: <table border="1" data-bbox="794 1088 1351 2040"> <tr> <td data-bbox="794 1088 1075 1167">No formal education or below ISCED 1</td> <td data-bbox="1075 1088 1351 1167">0</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="794 1167 1075 1245">ISCED 1 Primary education</td> <td data-bbox="1075 1167 1351 1245">1</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="794 1245 1075 1323">ISCED 2 Lower secondary education</td> <td data-bbox="1075 1245 1351 1323">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="794 1323 1075 1402">ISCED 3 Upper secondary education</td> <td data-bbox="1075 1323 1351 1402">3</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="794 1402 1075 1525">ISCED 3 Upper secondary education – general</td> <td data-bbox="1075 1402 1351 1525">34</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="794 1525 1075 1727">ISCED 3 Upper secondary education (general) – partial level completion, without direct access to tertiary education</td> <td data-bbox="1075 1525 1351 1727">342</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="794 1727 1075 1928">ISCED 3 Upper secondary education (general) – level completion, without direct access to tertiary education</td> <td data-bbox="1075 1727 1351 1928">343</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="794 1928 1075 2040">ISCED 3 Upper secondary education (general) – level</td> <td data-bbox="1075 1928 1351 2040">344</td> </tr> </table>	No formal education or below ISCED 1	0	ISCED 1 Primary education	1	ISCED 2 Lower secondary education	2	ISCED 3 Upper secondary education	3	ISCED 3 Upper secondary education – general	34	ISCED 3 Upper secondary education (general) – partial level completion, without direct access to tertiary education	342	ISCED 3 Upper secondary education (general) – level completion, without direct access to tertiary education	343	ISCED 3 Upper secondary education (general) – level	344
No formal education or below ISCED 1	0																	
ISCED 1 Primary education	1																	
ISCED 2 Lower secondary education	2																	
ISCED 3 Upper secondary education	3																	
ISCED 3 Upper secondary education – general	34																	
ISCED 3 Upper secondary education (general) – partial level completion, without direct access to tertiary education	342																	
ISCED 3 Upper secondary education (general) – level completion, without direct access to tertiary education	343																	
ISCED 3 Upper secondary education (general) – level	344																	

*Status: Point in time view as at 16/12/2019.*

**Changes to legislation:** *There are outstanding changes not yet made to Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2019/2181. Any changes that have already been made to the legislation appear in the content and are referenced with annotations. (See end of Document for details)*

<p>the highest level, both general and vocational education should be taken into consideration. The concept of a ‘successful completion of an education programme’ typically corresponds to the situation in which a pupil or student attends courses or classes and obtains the final credential associated with a formal education programme. In this respect, educational attainment level corresponds to the highest level successfully completed in the ISCED ladder. The educational attainment level is defined according to the ISCED. The category ‘not applicable’ is to be used to count statistical units which are part of the population of the data source but for which it systematically does not report any information on the variable (e.g. persons below a certain age).</p>	completion, with direct access to tertiary education	
	ISCED 3 Upper secondary education (general) – without possible distinction of access to tertiary education	
	ISCED 3 Upper secondary education – vocational	35
	ISCED 3 Upper secondary education (vocational) – partial level completion, without direct access to tertiary education	352
	ISCED 3 Upper secondary education (vocational) – level completion, without direct access to tertiary education	353
	ISCED 3 Upper secondary education (vocational) – level completion, with direct access to tertiary education	354
	ISCED 3 Upper secondary education (vocational) – without possible distinction of access to tertiary education	
	ISCED 3 Upper secondary education – orientation unknown	
	ISCED 3 Upper secondary education (orientation unknown) – partial level completion, without direct access to tertiary education	

*Status: Point in time view as at 16/12/2019.*

*Changes to legislation: There are outstanding changes not yet made to Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2019/2181. Any changes that have already been made to the legislation appear in the content and are referenced with annotations. (See end of Document for details)*

ISCED 3 Upper secondary education (orientation unknown) – level completion, without direct access to tertiary education	
ISCED 3 Upper secondary education (orientation unknown) – level completion, with direct access to tertiary education	
ISCED 3 Upper secondary education (orientation unknown) – without possible distinction of access to tertiary education	
ISCED 4 Post-secondary non-tertiary education	4
ISCED 4 Post-secondary non-tertiary education – general	44
ISCED 4 Post-secondary non-tertiary education – vocational	45
ISCED 4 Post-secondary non-tertiary education – orientation unknown	
ISCED 5 Short-cycle tertiary education	5
ISCED 5 Short-cycle tertiary education – general	54
ISCED 5 Short-cycle tertiary education – vocational	55
ISCED 5 Short-cycle tertiary education – orientation unknown	



*Status: Point in time view as at 16/12/2019.*

*Changes to legislation: There are outstanding changes not yet made to Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2019/2181. Any changes that have already been made to the legislation appear in the content and are referenced with annotations. (See end of Document for details)*

		ISCED 6 Bachelor's or equivalent level	6
		ISCED 7 Master's or equivalent level	7
		ISCED 8 Doctoral or equivalent level	8
		Not stated	
		Not applicable	
<b>Country of birth</b>	The country of birth of an individual is defined as the country of usual residence of the individual's mother at the time of delivery, according to the current national boundaries (and not according to the boundaries in place at the time of birth). If information on the place of usual residence of the mother at the time of the birth is not available, the place where the birth took place should be reported. The list of countries and corresponding codes is defined according to the Eurostat Standard Code list (SCL) GEO <sup>f</sup>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>— Country of birth (SCL GEO code)</li> <li>— Foreign-born but country of birth unknown</li> <li>— Not stated<sup>a</sup></li> <li>— Not applicable<sup>b</sup></li> </ul>	
<b>Country of main citizenship</b>	The variable reports on the country of the person's main citizenship, defined as the particular legal bond between an individual and his or her State, acquired by birth or naturalisation, whether by declaration, choice, marriage or other	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>— Country of main citizenship (SCL GEO code)</li> <li>— Stateless</li> <li>— Foreign citizenship but country unknown</li> <li>— Not stated<sup>a</sup></li> <li>— Not applicable<sup>b</sup></li> </ul>	

*Status: Point in time view as at 16/12/2019.*

*Changes to legislation: There are outstanding changes not yet made to Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2019/2181. Any changes that have already been made to the legislation appear in the content and are referenced with annotations. (See end of Document for details)*

means according to national legislation.

A person with two or more citizenships shall be allocated to only one country of citizenship, to be determined in the following order of priority:

- reporting country,
- if the person does not have the citizenship of the reporting country:
  - other Member State,
- if the person does not have the citizenship of a Member State: other country outside the Union.

In other cases (e.g. dual citizenship where both countries are within the Union but neither is the reporting country) the person may choose which country of citizenship is to be recorded or, if this information is not available, the reporting country may determine which country of citizenship is to be allocated. The list of countries and corresponding codes is defined according to the Eurostat Standard

*Status: Point in time view as at 16/12/2019.*

*Changes to legislation: There are outstanding changes not yet made to Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2019/2181. Any changes that have already been made to the legislation appear in the content and are referenced with annotations. (See end of Document for details)*

	Code list (SCL) GEO <sup>f</sup> . The category 'stateless' corresponds to a person without recognized citizenship of a state.		
<b>Country of birth of the father</b>	The variable reports on the country of birth of the person's father, i.e. the country of usual residence (in its current borders, if the information is available) of the mother of the person's father at the time of his delivery, or, failing this, the country (in its current borders, if the information is available) in which the birth of the person's father took place. Information on the country of birth of the father should be obtained according to the same rules as provided for the variable 'country of birth'. 'Father' is a male parent of a 'son or daughter', either natural (biological), adoptive or stepfather. In case of a person having not only a natural (biological) father but also e.g. an adoptive or stepfather, the country of birth should refer to who actually raised the person and acted as father in an affective	— — — —	Country of birth of the father (SCL GEO code) Father foreign-born but country of birth of the father unknown Not stated <sup>a</sup> Not applicable <sup>b</sup>

*Status: Point in time view as at 16/12/2019.*

*Changes to legislation: There are outstanding changes not yet made to Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2019/2181. Any changes that have already been made to the legislation appear in the content and are referenced with annotations. (See end of Document for details)*

	<p>or legal sense, e.g. the male guardian. In case of a person with same-sex parents, both being female, this variable may be used to report the country of birth of one of the mothers. The list of countries and corresponding codes is defined according to the Eurostat Standard Code list (SCL) GEO<sup>f</sup>.</p>		
<b>Country of birth of the mother</b>	<p>The variable reports on the country of birth of the person's mother, i.e. the country of usual residence (in its current borders, if the information is available) of the mother of the person's mother at the time of her delivery, or, failing this, the country (in its current borders, if the information is available) in which the birth of the person's mother took place. Information on the country of birth of the mother should be obtained according to the same rules as provided for the variable 'country of birth'. 'Mother' is a female parent of a 'son or daughter', either natural (biological), adoptive or stepmother. In case of a person having not only a</p>	<p>—</p> <p>—</p> <p>—</p> <p>—</p>	<p>Country of birth of the mother (SCL GEO code)</p> <p>Mother foreign-born but country of birth of the mother unknown</p> <p>Not stated<sup>a</sup></p> <p>Not applicable<sup>b</sup></p>

*Status: Point in time view as at 16/12/2019.*

*Changes to legislation: There are outstanding changes not yet made to Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2019/2181. Any changes that have already been made to the legislation appear in the content and are referenced with annotations. (See end of Document for details)*

	<p>natural (biological) mother but also e.g. an adoptive or stepmother, the country of birth should refer to who actually raised the person and acted as mother in an affective or legal sense, e.g. the female guardian. In case of a person with same-sex parents, both being male, this variable may be used to report the country of birth of one of the fathers. The list of countries and corresponding codes is defined according to the Eurostat Standard Code list (SCL) GEO<sup>f</sup>.</p>	
<b>Country of residence</b>	<p>The country of residence is the country in which the person or the household have their usual residence, in accordance with the current national boundaries. The list of countries and corresponding codes is defined according to the Eurostat Standard Code list (SCL) GEO<sup>f</sup>.</p>	— Country of residence (SCL GEO code)
<b>Region of residence</b>	<p>The region of residence is the region, within the country of residence in which the person or the household have their usual residence, defined for Member States on the basis of the Nomenclature of territorial units</p>	<p>The level of detail (NUTS 1, 2 or 3) is context-specific for each micro-data collection: — Region of residence (code NUTS)</p>

*Status: Point in time view as at 16/12/2019.*

*Changes to legislation: There are outstanding changes not yet made to Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2019/2181. Any changes that have already been made to the legislation appear in the content and are referenced with annotations. (See end of Document for details)*

	for statistics (NUTS) referred to in Article 3 of Regulation (EC) No 1059/2003 and Annex I thereto.		
<b>Degree of urbanisation</b>	<p>The variable reports on the degree of urbanisation of the area where the person or the household have their usual residence, by classifying the local administrative units (LAU) into one of three types of area:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. 'Cities' - densely-populated areas where at least 50 % of the population lives in an urban centre.</li> <li>2. 'Towns and suburbs' - intermediate density areas where at least 50 % of the population live in urban clusters, but which are not 'cities'.</li> <li>3. 'Rural areas' - thinly populated areas where more than 50 % of the population lives in rural grid cells.</li> </ol>	<p>— Cities — Towns and suburbs — Rural areas</p>	
<b>Household grid</b>	Household grid reports about the composition of		The level of detail of the information is context-specific for each micro-data collection:

*Status: Point in time view as at 16/12/2019.*

*Changes to legislation: There are outstanding changes not yet made to Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2019/2181. Any changes that have already been made to the legislation appear in the content and are referenced with annotations. (See end of Document for details)*

private households	—	Partner
and the intra-	—	Husband or wife or civil partner
household	—	Partner or cohabitee
relationships between	—	Son or daughter
household members.	—	Natural or adopted son or daughter
Household grid shall	—	Stepson or stepdaughter
be in the form of a	—	Son or daughter-in-law
matrix containing the	—	Grand-child
relationships between	—	Parent
each and all members	—	Natural or adoptive parent
of the household,	—	Stepparent
where each row and	—	Parent-in-law
column corresponds	—	Grand-parent
to one member of the	—	Brother or sister
household, and where	—	Natural brother or sister
the relationship	—	Step brother or sister
between the members	—	Other relative
is indicated by the	—	Other non-relative
standard categories	—	Not stated <sup>a</sup>
in the cells where		
the row and column		
of the respective		
members are crossed,		
as follows:		
— ‘Partner’		
shall be		
defined		
according		
to the legal		
or de facto		
partnership		
or		
relationship		
status.		
— A ‘husband’		
or ‘wife’		
or ‘civil		
partner’		
shall be		
identified		
according		
to the legal		
marital		
status, i.e.		
the (legal)		
conjugal		
status		
of each		
individual		
in relation		
to the		
marriage		
laws (or		

*Status: Point in time view as at 16/12/2019.*

**Changes to legislation:** *There are outstanding changes not yet made to Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2019/2181. Any changes that have already been made to the legislation appear in the content and are referenced with annotations. (See end of Document for details)*

	<p>customs) of the country (i.e. de jure status), including civil partners. Members of same sex couples can be ‘husband or wife or civil partner’ if it was concluded under the marriage laws (or customs) of the country.</p>
—	<p>‘Partner’ or ‘cohabitee’ is identified according to the de facto relationship, i.e. the partnership or relationship status of each individual in terms of his or her actual living arrangements within the household.</p>
—	<p>‘Son’ or ‘daughter’, whether natural or adopted or stepson or stepdaughter.</p>
—	<p>‘Natural or adopted son or daughter’ or ‘stepson or stepdaughter’</p>



*Status: Point in time view as at 16/12/2019.*

**Changes to legislation:** *There are outstanding changes not yet made to Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2019/2181. Any changes that have already been made to the legislation appear in the content and are referenced with annotations. (See end of Document for details)*

refers to a natural (biological), adopted or step member of the family (regardless of age or partnership or relationship status) who has usual residence in the household of at least one of the parents. 'Adoption' means taking and treating a biological child of other parents as one's own in so far as provided by the laws of the country. By means of a judicial process, whether related or not to the adopter, the adopted child acquires the rights and status of a biological child born to the adopting parents. 'Stepson or stepdaughter' refers to a

*Status: Point in time view as at 16/12/2019.*

*Changes to legislation: There are outstanding changes not yet made to Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2019/2181. Any changes that have already been made to the legislation appear in the content and are referenced with annotations. (See end of Document for details)*

	situation where a step-parent treats the child of his or her partner as one's own in so far as provided by the laws of the country, without adopting it.	
—	'Son or daughter-in-law' is a person who is the legal or the de facto partner of one's child.	
—	'Grand-child' means a child of ones' child including natural, adopted and step child.	
—	'Parent' is the counterpart of the 'natural or adopted son or daughter' (natural or adoptive parent) or 'stepson or stepdaughter' (stepparent).	
—	'Parent-in-law' is a person who is a parent of one's legal or de facto partner.	

*Status: Point in time view as at 16/12/2019.*

**Changes to legislation:** *There are outstanding changes not yet made to Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2019/2181. Any changes that have already been made to the legislation appear in the content and are referenced with annotations. (See end of Document for details)*

—	‘Grand-parent’ means a parent of one’s parent including natural, adoptive and step-parent.
—	‘Brother or sister’ refers to biological, adoptive or stepbrothers or stepsisters.
—	‘Other relative’ refers to other relatives not included in the list outlined above such as cousin, aunt or uncle, niece or nephew etc. and also covers grand-child-in-law, grand-parent-in-law and brother or sister-in-law.
—	‘Other non-relative’ refers to non-relatives, such as au-pairs, cohabitating friends or students, etc. Foster children are

*Status: Point in time view as at 16/12/2019.*

*Changes to legislation: There are outstanding changes not yet made to Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2019/2181. Any changes that have already been made to the legislation appear in the content and are referenced with annotations. (See end of Document for details)*

	also to be included in this category.		
<b>Household size</b>	Household size is defined as the total number of members of a private household. The variable provides information on the exact number of members of the household.	— —	Total number of members of the household Not stated
<b>Tenure status of the household</b>	The variable refers to the arrangements under which a private household occupies all or part of a housing unit, where: The categories ‘owner with outstanding mortgage’ and ‘owner without outstanding mortgage’ are to be used for private households where at least one member of that household is the owner of the housing unit in which the household lives, regardless whether any other member of the household is a tenant of all or part of the housing unit. A person is an owner if he or she possesses a title deed, independently of whether the house is fully paid or not. A reversionary owner should be considered as the owner. The category ‘owner with outstanding mortgage’ applies to the situations	— — — — — —	Owner without outstanding mortgage Owner with outstanding mortgage Tenant, rent at market price Tenant, rent at reduced price Tenant, rent free Not stated <sup>a</sup> Not applicable

*Status: Point in time view as at 16/12/2019.*

*Changes to legislation: There are outstanding changes not yet made to Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2019/2181. Any changes that have already been made to the legislation appear in the content and are referenced with annotations. (See end of Document for details)*

where the owner has to pay off at least one outstanding mortgage or any outstanding interest on the mortgage, or both, taken to buy this housing unit.

The category ‘owner without outstanding mortgage’ applies to the situations where there is neither any outstanding mortgage nor any interest to be repaid on the mortgage. Payoffs for mortgages or housing loans, or both, for any other housing unit (e.g. for a second dwelling) or for repairs, renovation, maintenance, or any non-housing purposes do not qualify.

The categories ‘tenant, rent at market price’ or ‘tenant, rent at reduced price’ are to be used for households of which at least one member is the tenant (housing unit rented from the owner) or subtenant (housing unit sub-rented from someone who himself is a tenant) of the housing unit in which he or she lives, and where no household member is the owner of that housing unit.

The category ‘tenant, rent at market price’ applies to households of which at least one member is the tenant or subtenant who pays rent at prevailing or market

---

*Status: Point in time view as at 16/12/2019.*

*Changes to legislation: There are outstanding changes not yet made to Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2019/2181. Any changes that have already been made to the legislation appear in the content and are referenced with annotations. (See end of Document for details)*

---

prices. The category also applies where rent at market price is paid but is partly or wholly recovered from housing benefits or other sources, including public, charitable, or private sources.

The category ‘tenant, rent at reduced price’ covers households living in housing units at a reduced price, i.e. a price is below the market price (but not rent-free), and includes cases where the price reduction is granted

- (a) by law
- (b) as a result of a social housing scheme
- (c) for private reasons
- (d) by an employer

The category ‘tenant, rent free’ covers households living in housing units rent-free, i.e. where no rent is paid, and includes cases where the free rent is granted

- (a) by law
- (b) as a result of a social housing scheme
- (c) for private reasons
- (d) by an employer

The category ‘not applicable’ covers all private households that do not live in conventional

*Status: Point in time view as at 16/12/2019.*

*Changes to legislation: There are outstanding changes not yet made to Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2019/2181. Any changes that have already been made to the legislation appear in the content and are referenced with annotations. (See end of Document for details)*

	<p> dwellings as defined in Commission Regulation (EC) No 1201/2009.</p>		
<p><b>Net current monthly household income</b></p>	<p>The variable reports on the net current monthly income of a private household i.e. the sum of the income of all household members received individually or as a whole – including income from work, social benefits, and other cash income, and deducting cash transfers paid to other households – after taxes and contributions to social insurance. The variable aims at providing information on the household income remaining available to be spent or saved monthly on average. In case the household income varies substantially from month to month, an estimation of the typical or usual net monthly income reflecting the current household income situation is to be provided. In case the monthly household income varies substantially over the year such as in case of seasonal activity, the monthly average of the annual income is to be provided. Net current monthly income is to be provided either as</p>	<p>—</p> <p>—</p> <p>—</p> <p>—</p> <p>—</p> <p>—</p> <p>—</p> <p>—</p> <p>—</p>	<p>Lower equivalised net current monthly income group</p> <p>Low to medium equivalised net current monthly income group</p> <p>Medium equivalised net current monthly income group</p> <p>Medium to high equivalised net current monthly income group</p> <p>Higher equivalised net current monthly income group</p> <p>Total net current monthly household income (number expressed in national currency)</p> <p>Not stated<sup>a</sup></p>

---

*Status: Point in time view as at 16/12/2019.*

*Changes to legislation: There are outstanding changes not yet made to Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2019/2181. Any changes that have already been made to the legislation appear in the content and are referenced with annotations. (See end of Document for details)*

---

total net current household income or as one of the five equivalised income groups.

The thresholds between the five equivalised income groups are determined by the quintiles of the variable distribution and are defined as follows:

— ‘Lower equivalised net current monthly income group’ corresponds to households with an equivalised income level that falls below the first quintile.

— ‘Low to medium equivalised net current monthly income group’ corresponds to households with an equivalised income level equal or greater than the first quintile and below the second quintile.

— ‘Medium equivalised net current



*Status:* Point in time view as at 16/12/2019.

**Changes to legislation:** There are outstanding changes not yet made to Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2019/2181. Any changes that have already been made to the legislation appear in the content and are referenced with annotations. (See end of Document for details)

monthly income group' corresponds to households with an equivalised income level equal or greater than the second quintile and below third quintile.

— 'Medium to high equivalised net current monthly income group' corresponds to households with an equivalised income level equal or greater than the third quintile and below the fourth quintile.

— 'Higher equivalised net current monthly income group' corresponds to households with an equivalised income level equal or greater than the

*Status: Point in time view as at 16/12/2019.*

*Changes to legislation: There are outstanding changes not yet made to Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2019/2181. Any changes that have already been made to the legislation appear in the content and are referenced with annotations. (See end of Document for details)*

	<p>fourth quintile.</p> <p>Equivalisation consists of applying weights to the household members to reflect differences in household size and composition, as follows: a weight of 1.0 is applied to the first member of the household aged 14 or more, 0.5 to the second and each subsequent member aged 14 or over, and 0.3 to each child aged less than 14.</p>	
<b>Permanency of main job</b>	<p>The variable distinguishes whether the main job has a limited duration (i.e. the job or contract will terminate after a predefined period), or is based on a permanent contract without a fixed end. The variable refers to the main job of a person in employment who is working as an employee.</p> <p>The term job is used in reference to employment. The criterion determining whether a person is in employment is context-specific for each micro-data collection.</p> <p>One job is a set of tasks and duties performed for a single economic unit. Persons may have one or several jobs. For employees, each contract can</p>	<p>The level of detail of the information is context-specific for each micro-data collection:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>— Fixed-term contract</li> <li>— — fixed-term written contract</li> <li>— — fixed term verbal agreement</li> <li>— Permanent job</li> <li>— — permanent written contract</li> <li>— — permanent verbal agreement</li> <li>— Not stated<sup>a</sup></li> <li>— Not applicable<sup>b</sup></li> </ul>

*Status: Point in time view as at 16/12/2019.*

*Changes to legislation: There are outstanding changes not yet made to Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2019/2181. Any changes that have already been made to the legislation appear in the content and are referenced with annotations. (See end of Document for details)*

	<p>be considered as a separate set of tasks and duties, and consequently as a separate job. In cases of multiple job-holding, the main job is that with the longest hours usually worked, as defined in the international statistical standards on working time. A job with a fixed-term contract will terminate either after a period of time determined in advance (by a known date), or after a period not known in advance, but nevertheless defined by objective criteria, such as the completion of an assignment or the period of absence of an employee temporarily replaced. A job with a contract that has no such predefined end is counted as permanent. What counts as a job is the contractual or the informal or verbal agreement of the employment relationship, and not the expectation that the respondent might have to lose the job, his or her plan to leave it, his or her wish to stay or the probability to stay there permanently.</p>	
<p><b>Supervisory responsibilities</b></p>	<p>The variable refers to the current main job of a person in</p>	<p>— Yes                  — No                  — Not stated<sup>a</sup></p>

*Status: Point in time view as at 16/12/2019.*

*Changes to legislation: There are outstanding changes not yet made to Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2019/2181. Any changes that have already been made to the legislation appear in the content and are referenced with annotations. (See end of Document for details)*

	employment who is an employee and it distinguishes between employees with and without supervisory tasks. A person is considered to have supervisory responsibilities when he or she formally supervises the work of at least one other person. Responsibilities toward apprentices and trainees do not count as supervision and neither does quality control (check output of services but not the work produced by other persons) or consultancy.	—	Not applicable <sup>b</sup>
<b>Year in which the person started working for his or her current employer or as self-employed</b>	The variable refers to the current main job of a person in employment and reports on the year in which the person started to work for his or her current employer or as self-employed in the current business.	— — —	Year in which the person started working for current employer or as self-employed in main job (expressed in four digits) Not stated <sup>a</sup> Not applicable <sup>b</sup>
<b>Size of the local unit for main job</b>	The variable refers to the main job of a person in employment and reports on the number of persons working for the local unit including those working at the unit's location, as well as those who work outside and organisationally belong to it and are paid by it. It also includes working proprietors and	— — — — — — — — — —	Exact number of persons, if between 1 and 9 10 to 19 persons 20 to 49 persons 50 to 249 persons 250 persons or more Do not know but less than 10 persons Do not know but 10 persons or more Not stated <sup>a</sup> Not applicable <sup>b</sup>

*Status: Point in time view as at 16/12/2019.*

*Changes to legislation: There are outstanding changes not yet made to Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2019/2181. Any changes that have already been made to the legislation appear in the content and are referenced with annotations. (See end of Document for details)*

	<p>partners working regularly in the unit and unpaid family workers, as well as part-time workers who are on the payroll. Seasonal workers, apprentices, trainees and home workers on the payroll are also included.                  The local unit is an enterprise or part thereof situated in a geographically identified place.</p>	
<p><b>Existence of previous employment experience</b></p>	<p>The variable provides information on whether a person — who is not in employment — has previously been in employment (in accordance with the International Labour Organisation definition of employment<sup>(6)</sup>), and on whether the previous employment experience was or not limited to purely occasional work.                  The category ‘Person has never been in employment’ covers persons who have never had any employment experience.                  The category ‘Person has employment experience limited to purely occasional work’ covers persons who have had employment experience, and this experience is limited to purely occasional work. For the purpose</p>	<p>— Person has never been in employment                  — Person has employment experience limited to purely occasional work                  — Person has employment experience other than purely occasional work                  — Not stated<sup>a</sup>                  — Not applicable<sup>b</sup></p>

*Status: Point in time view as at 16/12/2019.*

*Changes to legislation: There are outstanding changes not yet made to Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2019/2181. Any changes that have already been made to the legislation appear in the content and are referenced with annotations. (See end of Document for details)*

	<p>of this variable, work as a conscript should not be considered as employment experience.</p> <p>The category ‘Person has employment experience other than purely occasional work’ covers persons who have had employment experience excluding cases where this experience is limited to purely occasional work.</p>											
<p><b>Participation in formal education and training (student or apprentice) in reference period</b></p>	<p>The variable measures a person’s participation in formal education and training by establishing whether the person has been enrolled as a student or apprentice in a programme of formal education during the reference period (to be defined for each micro-data collection).</p>	<p>— Yes — No — Not stated<sup>a</sup> — Not applicable<sup>b</sup></p>										
<p><b>Level of the current or most recent formal education or training activity</b></p>	<p>The variable measures the level of the most recent formal education or training activity — to which a person participated during a given reference period (to be defined for each micro-data collection) - according to the categories of the International Standard Classification of Education for Education Programmes 2015 (ISCED-P 2011).</p>	<p>The level of detail of the information is context-specific for each data collection (domain). For each category ISCED-P codes are indicated where there is a one-to-one relation between category and the code:</p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td>ISCED 0 Early childhood education</td> <td>0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>ISCED 1 Primary education</td> <td>1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>ISCED 2 Lower secondary education</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>ISCED 3 Upper secondary education</td> <td>3</td> </tr> <tr> <td><i>ISCED 3 Upper secondary education – general</i></td> <td>34</td> </tr> </table>	ISCED 0 Early childhood education	0	ISCED 1 Primary education	1	ISCED 2 Lower secondary education	2	ISCED 3 Upper secondary education	3	<i>ISCED 3 Upper secondary education – general</i>	34
ISCED 0 Early childhood education	0											
ISCED 1 Primary education	1											
ISCED 2 Lower secondary education	2											
ISCED 3 Upper secondary education	3											
<i>ISCED 3 Upper secondary education – general</i>	34											

*Status: Point in time view as at 16/12/2019.*

**Changes to legislation:** There are outstanding changes not yet made to Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2019/2181. Any changes that have already been made to the legislation appear in the content and are referenced with annotations. (See end of Document for details)

		<i>ISCED 3 Upper secondary education – vocational</i>	35
		<i>ISCED 3 Upper secondary education – orientation unknown<sup>8</sup></i>	
		ISCED 4 Post-secondary non-tertiary education	4
		<i>ISCED 4 Post-secondary non-tertiary education – general</i>	44
		<i>ISCED 4 Post-secondary non-tertiary education – vocational</i>	45
		<i>ISCED 4 Post-secondary non-tertiary education – orientation unknown<sup>8</sup></i>	
		ISCED 5 Short-cycle tertiary education	5
		<i>ISCED 5 Short-cycle tertiary education – general</i>	54
		<i>ISCED 5 Short-cycle tertiary education – vocational</i>	55
		<i>ISCED 5 Short-cycle tertiary education – orientation unknown<sup>8</sup></i>	
		ISCED 6 Bachelor's or equivalent level	6
		ISCED 7 Master's or equivalent level	7
		ISCED 8 Doctoral or equivalent level	8
		Not stated <sup>a</sup>	
		Not applicable <sup>b</sup>	
<b>Year when the highest level of education was</b>	<b>Year when the highest level of education was</b>	—	<b>Year when the highest level of education was successfully completed (4 digits)</b>

*Status: Point in time view as at 16/12/2019.*

*Changes to legislation: There are outstanding changes not yet made to Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2019/2181. Any changes that have already been made to the legislation appear in the content and are referenced with annotations. (See end of Document for details)*

<b>successfully completed</b>	<p>successfully completed (expressed in four digits). The variable refers to the year when the highest level of education was successfully completed and concerns persons with educational attainment level of primary education (ISCED 1) or above. The category 'not applicable' covers individuals with no formal education or an educational attainment level below primary school education (ISCED 1). The category 'not applicable' is also to be used to count statistical units which are part of the population of the data source but for which it systematically does not report any information on the variable (e.g. persons below a certain age).</p>	<p>— Not stated<sup>a</sup> — Not applicable<sup>b</sup></p>								
<b>Field of the highest level of education successfully completed</b>	<p>The field of the highest level of education successfully completed by persons with educational attainment level of ISCED 3 or above. The field of the highest level of education successfully completed is based on 'ISCED Fields of Education and Training' (ISCED-F 2013)<sup>b</sup> A field is the broad domain,</p>	<p>The level of detail of the information is context-specific for each data collection (domain). For each category ISCED-F codes are indicated where there is a one-to-one relation between category and the code<sup>i</sup>:</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="794 1621 1350 2031"> <tr> <td data-bbox="794 1621 1075 1700">Generic programmes and qualifications</td> <td data-bbox="1075 1621 1350 1700">00</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="794 1700 1075 1778"><i>Basic programmes and qualifications</i></td> <td data-bbox="1075 1700 1350 1778">001</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="794 1778 1075 1856"><i>Literacy and numeracy</i></td> <td data-bbox="1075 1778 1350 1856">002</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="794 1856 1075 2031"><i>Personal skills and development</i></td> <td data-bbox="1075 1856 1350 2031">003</td> </tr> </table>	Generic programmes and qualifications	00	<i>Basic programmes and qualifications</i>	001	<i>Literacy and numeracy</i>	002	<i>Personal skills and development</i>	003
Generic programmes and qualifications	00									
<i>Basic programmes and qualifications</i>	001									
<i>Literacy and numeracy</i>	002									
<i>Personal skills and development</i>	003									



*Status: Point in time view as at 16/12/2019.*

**Changes to legislation:** There are outstanding changes not yet made to Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2019/2181. Any changes that have already been made to the legislation appear in the content and are referenced with annotations. (See end of Document for details)

<p>branch or area of content covered by an education programme or qualification. The category 'not applicable' covers individuals with no formal education or an educational attainment level below ISCED 3.</p>	<i>Generic programmes and qualifications not further defined</i>	(009)
	Education	01
	<i>Education</i>	011
	<i>Inter-disciplinary programmes and qualifications involving education</i>	018
	Arts and humanities	02
	<i>Arts</i>	021
	<i>Humanities (except languages)</i>	022
	<i>Languages</i>	023
	<i>Inter-disciplinary programmes and qualifications involving arts and humanities</i>	028
	<i>Arts and humanities not further defined</i>	(029)
	Social sciences, journalism and information	03
	<i>Social and behavioural sciences</i>	031
	<i>Journalism and information</i>	032
	<i>Inter-disciplinary programmes and qualifications involving social sciences, journalism and information</i>	038
	<i>Social sciences, journalism and information not further defined</i>	(039)
	Business, administration and law	04
<i>Business and administration</i>	041	

*Status: Point in time view as at 16/12/2019.*

**Changes to legislation:** There are outstanding changes not yet made to Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2019/2181. Any changes that have already been made to the legislation appear in the content and are referenced with annotations. (See end of Document for details)

<i>Law</i>	042
<i>Inter-disciplinary programmes and qualifications involving business, administration and law</i>	048
<i>Business, administration and law not further defined</i>	(049)
Natural sciences, mathematics and statistics	05
<i>Biological and related sciences</i>	051
<i>Environment</i>	052
<i>Physical sciences</i>	053
<i>Mathematics and statistics</i>	054
<i>Inter-disciplinary programmes and qualifications involving natural sciences, mathematics and statistics</i>	058
<i>Natural sciences, mathematics and statistics not further defined</i>	(059)
Information and Communication Technologies (ICTs)	06
<i>Information and Communication Technologies</i>	061
<i>Inter-disciplinary programmes and qualifications involving Information and Communication Technologies (ICTs)</i>	068

**Status:** Point in time view as at 16/12/2019.

**Changes to legislation:** There are outstanding changes not yet made to Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2019/2181. Any changes that have already been made to the legislation appear in the content and are referenced with annotations. (See end of Document for details)

Engineering, manufacturing and construction	07
<i>Engineering and engineering trades</i>	071
<i>Manufacturing and processing</i>	072
<i>Architecture and construction</i>	073
<i>Inter-disciplinary programmes and qualifications involving engineering, manufacturing and construction</i>	078
<i>Engineering, manufacturing and construction not further defined</i>	(079)
Agriculture, forestry, fisheries and veterinary	08
<i>Agriculture</i>	081
<i>Forestry</i>	082
<i>Fisheries</i>	083
<i>Veterinary</i>	084
<i>Inter-disciplinary programmes and qualifications involving agriculture, forestry, fisheries and veterinary</i>	088
<i>Agriculture, forestry, fisheries and veterinary not further defined</i>	(089)
Health and welfare	09
<i>Health</i>	091
<i>Welfare</i>	092
<i>Inter-disciplinary programmes and qualifications</i>	098

*Status: Point in time view as at 16/12/2019.*

*Changes to legislation: There are outstanding changes not yet made to Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2019/2181. Any changes that have already been made to the legislation appear in the content and are referenced with annotations. (See end of Document for details)*

		<i>involving health and welfare</i>	
		<i>Health and welfare not further defined</i>	(099)
		Services	10
		<i>Personal services</i>	101
		<i>Hygiene and occupational health services</i>	102
		<i>Security services</i>	103
		<i>Transport services</i>	104
		<i>Inter-disciplinary programmes and qualifications involving services</i>	108
		<i>Services not further defined</i>	(109)
		Not stated	
		Not applicable	
<b>Duration of stay in the country of residence in completed years</b>	Duration of stay in the country of residence in completed years describes the interval of time since the point in time when a person most recently established his or her usual residence in the reporting country, expressed in completed years, as one of the following: — Born in this country and never lived abroad for a period of at least 1 year, covering those persons who are born in the reporting country and have	— Born in this country and never lived abroad for a period of at least 1 year — Number of years in this country (since last establishing the place of usual residence in this country) (2 digits) — Not stated <sup>a</sup> — Not applicable <sup>b</sup>	

*Status: Point in time view as at 16/12/2019.*

*Changes to legislation: There are outstanding changes not yet made to Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2019/2181. Any changes that have already been made to the legislation appear in the content and are referenced with annotations. (See end of Document for details)*

	<p>never had their usual residence in a country other than the reporting country for at least 1 year.</p> <p>—</p> <p>Number of years in the country since last establishing the place of usual residence in this country — an integer number describing the time span between the point in time when a person most recently established his or her usual residence and the reference date (specific to each social micro-data collection) in completed years.</p>	
<p><b>Self-perceived general health</b></p>	<p>The self-perceived general health is a subjective assessment by the individual concerning person's health in general (rather than the present state of</p>	<p>— Very good</p> <p>— Good</p> <p>— Fair (neither good nor bad)</p> <p>— Bad</p> <p>— Very bad</p> <p>— Not stated<sup>a</sup></p> <p>— Not applicable<sup>b</sup></p>

*Status: Point in time view as at 16/12/2019.*

*Changes to legislation: There are outstanding changes not yet made to Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2019/2181. Any changes that have already been made to the legislation appear in the content and are referenced with annotations. (See end of Document for details)*

	health or possible temporary health problems) including different dimensions of health, i.e. physical and emotional functioning, mental health (covering psychological well-being and mental disorders), and biomedical signs and symptoms.		
<b>Long-standing health problem</b>	The variable 'long-standing health problems' is a subjective assessment by the individual concerning person's chronic health problems covering different physical, emotional, behavioural and mental dimensions of health, diseases, and disorders, as well as pain, ill-health caused by accidents and injuries or congenital conditions. The characteristics of a long-standing or chronic condition are that it is permanent and may be expected to require a long period of supervision, observation or care. Longstanding illnesses or health problems should have lasted (or recurred) or are expected to last (recur) for 6 months or more. The category 'yes' refers to the occurrence of one or more long-standing or chronic health problems, and 'no'	— — — —	Yes No Not stated <sup>a</sup> Not applicable <sup>b</sup>

*Status: Point in time view as at 16/12/2019.*

*Changes to legislation: There are outstanding changes not yet made to Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2019/2181. Any changes that have already been made to the legislation appear in the content and are referenced with annotations. (See end of Document for details)*

	refers to the absence of any long-standing or chronic health problem as perceived by the respondent.		
<b>Limitation in activities because of health problems</b>	<p>The variable measures the individual self-assessed level of long-lasting ongoing limitation or limitations (of at least 6 months) due to health problem or problems (whether physical, mental or emotional, including impairment or limitations due to an old age) in participation in activities that the person would otherwise usually undertake or carry out.</p> <p>An activity is defined as the performance of a task or action by an individual. Activity limitations are defined as difficulties by an individual in performing an activity, assessed against a generally accepted population standard, relative to cultural and social expectations in relation to activities that people usually do, covering all spectrums of work or school, home and leisure activities. Persons with recurring or fluctuating health conditions should refer to the most frequent situation</p>	<p>—</p> <p>—</p> <p>—</p> <p>—</p> <p>—</p>	<p>Severely limited</p> <p>Limited but not severely</p> <p>Not limited at all</p> <p>Not stated<sup>a</sup></p> <p>Not applicable<sup>b</sup></p>

*Status: Point in time view as at 16/12/2019.*

*Changes to legislation: There are outstanding changes not yet made to Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2019/2181. Any changes that have already been made to the legislation appear in the content and are referenced with annotations. (See end of Document for details)*

impacting their usual activities:
— ‘Severely limited’ means that performing or accomplishing an activity cannot be done or only done with extreme difficulty and usually with help from other people.
— ‘Limited but not severely’ means that performing or accomplishing a usual activity can be done, but with some difficulties, however usually without the need for help (or usually less often than daily help) from other persons.
— ‘Not limited at all’ means that performing or accomplishing usual activities can be done without any difficulties, or that any



*Status: Point in time view as at 16/12/2019.*

*Changes to legislation: There are outstanding changes not yet made to Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2019/2181. Any changes that have already been made to the legislation appear in the content and are referenced with annotations. (See end of Document for details)*

	possible activity limitation has not lasted longer than the past 6 months.		
<b>Interviewing mode used</b>	<p>The variable reports on the method used to collect information from the respondent. In case where multiple modes are used to collect data from a respondent, the variable reports on the most predominantly used mode. In PAPI, CAPI and CATI an interviewer is present. CAWI is self-administered and the respondent follows a script provided on the website. The category ‘other’ applies when the interviewing mode used is not covered by the other categories, e.g. paper assisted self-administered interview (PASI) or non-web-based computer assisted self-administered interview (CASI). The category ‘not applicable’ is to be used to count statistical units — which are part of the population of the data source — for which no information on this variable is systematically reported e.g. in case</p>	<p>— Paper assisted personal interview (PAPI)                  — Computer assisted personal interview (CAPI)                  — Computer assisted telephone interview (CATI)                  — Computer assisted web-interview (CAWI)                  — Other                  — Not applicable</p>	

*Status: Point in time view as at 16/12/2019.*

*Changes to legislation: There are outstanding changes not yet made to Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2019/2181. Any changes that have already been made to the legislation appear in the content and are referenced with annotations. (See end of Document for details)*

	<p>of persons below a certain age, as well as in case all the information has been obtained from registers (i.e. administrative data) or imputed, or both, and no interview has taken place.</p>	
<p><b>Nature of participation in the survey</b></p>	<p>The variable reports on whether the information requested has been provided by the designated respondent, or via another person (proxy respondent). The designated respondent is the person indicated in the provisions for each micro-data collection who is requested to provide the information. ‘Direct participation’ refers to a situation where the designated respondent provides the requested information by him or herself. Direct participation also includes cases in which the designated respondent has provided the requested information with assistance of another person (e.g. translation, physical assistance) and has validated the answers provided. ‘Indirect participation’ refers to a situation where the information requested to the designated respondent has been</p>	<p>— Direct participation                  — Indirect participation                  — Not stated<sup>a</sup>                  — Not applicable</p>

*Status: Point in time view as at 16/12/2019.*

*Changes to legislation: There are outstanding changes not yet made to Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2019/2181. Any changes that have already been made to the legislation appear in the content and are referenced with annotations. (See end of Document for details)*

	<p>provided by a third person (i.e. proxy respondent) without being validated by the designated respondent.                  The category ‘not applicable’ is to be used to count statistical units — which are part of the population of the data source — for which no information on this variable is systematically reported as well as in case all the information has been obtained from registers (i.e. administrative data) or imputed, or both, and no interview has taken place.</p>	
<p><b>Stratum</b></p>	<p>The primary stratum corresponding to each observation unit (individual person or household) in case the target population (or a part thereof) is stratified at the first stage of the sample design, providing identification codes for the different strata (stratum identifier). Stratifying a population means dividing it into non-overlapping subpopulations, called strata. Independent samples are then selected within each stratum. The information recorded always refers to the situation at the time of the selection of the</p>	<p>— Stratum identifier                  — Not applicable</p>

*Status: Point in time view as at 16/12/2019.*

*Changes to legislation: There are outstanding changes not yet made to Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2019/2181. Any changes that have already been made to the legislation appear in the content and are referenced with annotations. (See end of Document for details)*

	<p>concerned statistical unit (individual person or household). The category 'stratum identifier' provides the identification code of the stratum each observation unit (individual or household) belongs to. Stratum identification codes are to be used in case the target population has been stratified, or in case self-representing primary sampling units (PSUs) have been considered. The category 'not applicable' is to be used in case the target population has not been stratified at the first stage of the sampling process (e.g. when the sample has been drawn by simple random sampling or by cluster random sampling), and self-representing PSUs have not been considered.</p>		
<b>Primary Sampling Unit (PSU)</b>	<p>The variable reports on the primary sampling unit (PSU) corresponding to each observation unit (individual person or household) in case the target population is divided into clusters, providing identification codes for the clusters or PSUs. A population is divided into clusters (i.e. disjoint sub-</p>	— —	<p>Primary sampling unit identifier Not applicable</p>

---

*Status: Point in time view as at 16/12/2019.*

*Changes to legislation: There are outstanding changes not yet made to Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2019/2181. Any changes that have already been made to the legislation appear in the content and are referenced with annotations. (See end of Document for details)*

---

populations) in case direct-element sampling is either impossible (due to lack of sampling frame) or its implementation too expensive (the population is widely distributed geographically). A sample of clusters (PSUs) is then selected at the first stage of the sampling process.

The information recorded always refers to the situation at the time of the selection of the concerned unit (individual or household).

The category 'primary sampling unit identifier' provides the identification code of the PSU (among the selected PSUs) each observation unit (individual or household) belongs to, in case the target population has been divided into clusters in the first stage of sampling.

The category 'not applicable' is to be used when the target population has not been clustered at the first stage of the sampling process, e.g. when the sample has been drawn by simple random sampling or by stratified random sampling.

---

---

*Status: Point in time view as at 16/12/2019.*

*Changes to legislation: There are outstanding changes not yet made to Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2019/2181. Any changes that have already been made to the legislation appear in the content and are referenced with annotations. (See end of Document for details)*

---

- 
- a** The category ‘not stated’ is to be used for the cases of non-response, e.g. the respondent does not know the answer or refuses to answer.
- 
- b** The category ‘not applicable’ is to be used for the cases out of the scope of a specific variable, i.e. as a result of the application of a filter for that variable, and is also to be used to count statistical units — which are part of the population of the data source — for which no information on this variable is systematically reported, e.g. in case of persons below a certain age.
- 
- c** Regulation (EC) No 1893/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 20 December 2006 establishing the statistical classification of economic activities NACE Revision 2 and amending Council Regulation (EEC) No 3037/90 as well as certain EC Regulations on specific statistical domains (OJ L 393, 30.12.2006, p. 1).
- 
- d** <http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/documents/1978984/6037342/ISCO-08.pdf> (English version, also available in, French and German).
- 
- e** <http://uis.unesco.org/sites/default/files/documents/international-standard-classification-of-education-isced-2011-en.pdf> (available in English and French).
- 
- f** [http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/ramon/nomenclatures/index.cfm?TargetUrl=LST\\_NOM\\_DTL&StrNom=CL\\_GEO&StrLanguageCode=EN&IntPcKey=&StrLayoutCode=HIERARCHIC](http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/ramon/nomenclatures/index.cfm?TargetUrl=LST_NOM_DTL&StrNom=CL_GEO&StrLanguageCode=EN&IntPcKey=&StrLayoutCode=HIERARCHIC) (available in English, French and German)
- 
- g** Those who have never had employment experience in an employment for pay or profit, with at least one hour of work per week.
- 
- h** <http://uis.unesco.org/sites/default/files/documents/isced-fields-of-education-and-training-2013-en.pdf> (available in English and French)
- 
- i** Codes (009), (029), (039), (049), (059), (079), (089), (099), (109) are non- ISCED codes.
-

---

*Status: Point in time view as at 16/12/2019.*

*Changes to legislation: There are outstanding changes not yet made to Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2019/2181. Any changes that have already been made to the legislation appear in the content and are referenced with annotations. (See end of Document for details)*

---

- (1) [OJ L 261I, 14.10.2019, p. 1.](#)
- (2) International Standard Classification of Education 2011, <http://uis.unesco.org/sites/default/files/documents/international-standard-classification-of-education-isced-2011-en.pdf> (available in English and French).
- (3) International Standard Classification of Occupations, version 2008, <http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/documents/1978984/6037342/ISCO-08.pdf> (English version, also available in French and German).
- (4) Regulation (EC) No 1893/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 20 December 2006 establishing the statistical classification of economic activities NACE Revision 2 and amending Council Regulation (EEC) No 3037/90 as well as certain EC Regulations on specific statistical domains ([OJ L 393, 30.12.2006, p. 1.](#)).
- (5) Commission Regulation (EC) No 1201/2009 of 30 November 2009 implementing Regulation (EC) No 763/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council on population and housing censuses as regards the technical specifications of the topics and of their breakdowns ([OJ L 329, 15.12.2009, p. 29.](#)).

**Status:**

Point in time view as at 16/12/2019.

**Changes to legislation:**

There are outstanding changes not yet made to Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2019/2181. Any changes that have already been made to the legislation appear in the content and are referenced with annotations.