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Directorate F: Social Statistics and Information Society
Unit F-3: Living conditions and social protection statistics



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EU-SILC 2011 MODULE ON INTERGENERATIONAL TRANSMISSION OF DISADVANTAGES

DESCRIPTION OF SILC USER DATABASE SECONDARY TARGET VARIABLES

(Version 5 – November 2009)

Unit

The information will be provided for all current household members or if applicable for all selected respondents, aged 25-59 that is to say over 24 years and less than 60 years. The eligible persons are those with a year of birth comprised between 1951 and 1985, both years being included.

Mode of Data Collection

Owing to the characteristics of the information to be collected, only personal interviews (proxy interviews as an exception for persons temporarily away or in incapacity) or extracted information from registers are allowed.

Reference Period

The reference period is when the interviewee was around 14 years old.

Definitions

(a) **Father:** the person the interviewee considered to be his/her father, when he/she was around 14 years old. In general the father will be the biological father, but if the interviewee considers someone else to be the father, during the reference period, the answers should be about him, even if the biological father is alive and known.

(b) **Mother:** the person the interviewee considered to be his/her mother, when he/she was around 14 years old. In general the mother will be the biological mother, but if the interviewee considers someone else to be the mother, during the reference period, the answers should be about her, even if the biological mother is alive and known.

(c) **Household:** it refers to the household in which the respondent was living when he/she was around 14 years old. In case the parents of the respondent were divorced and shared the custody (50% of the time each parent), the respondent should select his/her household either on an objective basis taking into account his/her main address when he/she was around 14 years old, i.e. the one in the population register and/or in his/her identity card/passport, or on a subjective basis deciding where he/she felt more at home when he/she was around 14 years old. For the detailed guidelines please refer to the "Description of target variables: Cross-sectional and Longitudinal" (EU-SILC 065 – 2010 operation) - Units.

Data transmission

These secondary target variables will be sent to Eurostat with the Personal Data file (P-file).

PT005: Personal intergenerational cross-sectional weight

Values

0+ (Format 2.5) weight

PT010: Presence of parents

Values	
1	Lived with both parents (or persons considered as parents)
2	Lived with only father (or person considered as a father)
3	Lived with only mother (or person considered as a mother)
4	Lived in a private household without any parent
5	Lived in a collective household or institution
Flags	
1	filled
-1	missing
-5	not selected respondent
-6	not in age range (25-59)

Presence of one/both parents in respondent's household when he/she was around 14 years old.

Lived with both parents

The respondent lived with two adults both considered by the respondent as his/her parents. These adults can be the biological parents, step-parents, adoptive parents or any other adult regarded as parent.

Lived with only father (or person considered as the father)

The respondent lived with only his father (or person considered as the father), which does not imply that the father lived without a partner/new wife. The mother could be living somewhere else because the parents were divorced. The mother could also be dead at the time of the reference period, or could be unknown.

Lived with only mother (or person considered as the mother)

The respondent lived with only his mother (or person considered as the mother), which does not imply that the mother lived without a partner/new husband. The father could be living somewhere else because the parents were divorced. The father could also be dead at the time of the reference period, or could be unknown.

Lived in a private household without any parent

The respondent lived in another private household or foster-home. None of the adults in the household were considered to be a parent. For example, the respondent was living with relatives or foster parents that he/she did not consider as parents. One or both parent could be living in another dwelling or could be dead.

Lived in a collective household or institution

The respondent lived in a collective household or institution without adults regarded as parents.

Flag -5 should only be used in countries where the selected respondents' model applies, and in those countries flag -6 means that the person is the selected respondent but is not in the age range. In 'survey countries' only flag -6 should be used.

PT020: Number of adults

Values	
	Number (2 digits) 0-99
Flags	
1	filled
-1	missing
-4	N/A (lived in a collective household or institution)
-5	not selected respondent
-6	not in age range (25-59)

Presence in respondent's household of adults (aged 18+) when he/she was around 14 years old. The parents should also be counted (if any living in the dwelling).

Flag -4 should be used when the respondent declares to be living during the reference period in a collective household or institution (PT010 = 5).

Flag -5 should only be used in countries where the selected respondents' model applies, and in those countries flag -6 means that the person is the selected respondent but is not in the age range. In 'survey countries' only flag -6 should be used.

PT030: Number of children

Values	
	Number (2 digits) 0-99
Flags	
1	filled
-1	missing
-4	N/A (lived in a collective household or institution)
-5	not selected respondent
-6	not in age range (25-59)

Presence in respondent's household of children (below 18 years old) when he/she was around 14 years old. The respondent should also be counted.

Flag -4 should be used when the respondent declares to be living during the reference period in a collective household or institution (PT010 = 5).

Flag -5 should only be used in countries where the selected respondents' model applies, and in those countries flag -6 means that the person is the selected respondent but is not in the age range. In 'survey countries' only flag -6 should be used.

PT040: Number of persons working in the household
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Values	
Number (2 digits) 0-99	
Flags	
1	filled
-1	missing
-4	N/A (lived in a collective household or institution)
-5	not selected respondent
-6	not in age range (25-59)

Number of persons who both were living in the respondent's household when he/she was around 14 years old and who were working. This variable includes the parents, the other adults, the other children and the respondent him/herself. Work should include any "regular" paid activities or activities performed as family worker during the reference period.

Flag -4 should be used when the respondent declares to be living during the reference period in a collective household or institution (PT010 = 5).

Flag -5 should only be used in countries where the selected respondents' model applies, and in those countries flag -6 means that the person is the selected respondent but is not in the age range. In 'survey countries' only flag -6 should be used.

PT050: Year of birth of the father

Values	
Year (4 digits)	
-1	Don't know
Flags	
1	filled
-1	missing
-4	N/A (unknown father)
-5	not selected respondent
-6	not in age range (25-59)

The year the respondent's father (or the person he/she considered to be his/her father) was born.

The father (or person considered as the father) could be living in the same private household as the respondent or elsewhere. The father could also have died before or during the reference period.

Flag -4 should be used when the respondent declares not to have a father because he was either unknown or there was nobody that he/she considers as a father.

Flag -5 should only be used in countries where the selected respondents' model applies, and in those countries flag -6 means that the person is the selected respondent but is not in the age range. In 'survey countries' only flag -6 should be used.

PT060: Country of birth of the father

Values	
1	Born in the respondent's present country of residence (i.e. country of the survey)
2	Born in another EU-27 country
3	Born in another European country
4	Born outside Europe
-1	Don't know
Flags	
1	filled
-1	missing
-4	N/A (unknown father)
-5	not selected respondent
-6	not in age range (25-59)

Country of birth of the father (or the person he/she considered to be his/her father) is defined as the country of residence of the father's mother at the time of birth. Country of birth shall refer to the current (at the time of survey) national boundaries and not to the boundaries in the place when that person was born.

To apply this definition, information only on the country of birth may be insufficient. More detailed information on the locality is needed if the boundaries of the country have been changed. When data are collected by interview, additional questions can be asked to the respondent. When data are derived from administrative registers, it is more difficult to ensure that the recommendation is followed. If detailed information on place of birth exists in the register, country of birth should be re-coded so that place of birth is counted according to the current national borders. In the case of countries that no longer exist, the present-day borders of the country should be used.

An important exception to this rule concerns people born in a place which is now outside the national territory but who feel that they have always been a national citizen, the country of birth should be recorded as according to this citizenship¹.

The father (or person considered as the father) could be living in the same private household as the respondent or elsewhere. The father could also have died before or during the reference period.

Flag -4 should be used when the respondent declares not to have a father because he was either unknown or there was nobody that he/she considers as a father.

¹ For instance, concerning Finnish citizens born in former Finnish territories before the end of the 2nd World War, which currently belong to Russia, the country of birth should be recorded as Finland.

Flag -5 should only be used in countries where the selected respondents' model applies, and in those countries flag -6 means that the person is the selected respondent but is not in the age range. In 'survey countries' only flag -6 should be used.

PT070: Citizenship of the father

Values	
1	The respondent's present country of residence (i.e. country of the survey)
2	Another EU-27 country
3	Another European country
4	Outside Europe
-1	Don't know
Flags	
1	filled
-1	missing
-4	N/A (unknown father)
-5	not selected respondent
-6	not in age range (25-59)

The citizenship that the respondent's father (or the person he/she considered to be his/her father) had at the reference period (i.e. when the interviewee was about 14). Citizenship means the particular legal bond between an individual and his or her State, acquired by birth or naturalisation, whether by declaration, choice, marriage or other means according to national legislation. It generally corresponds to the country issuing the passport. For persons with multiple citizenships and one of the citizenship is the one of the country of residence, that citizenship should be coded.

Citizenship shall refer to the current (at the time of survey) national boundaries and not the boundaries at the time of the reference period. To apply this definition, information only on the citizenship may be insufficient. More detailed information on the current country is needed if the boundaries of the country have been changed. In the case of citizenships that no longer exist, the present-day borders of the country should be used².

The father (or person considered as the father) could be living in the same private household as the respondent or elsewhere. The father could also have died before or during the reference period.

Flag -4 should be used when the respondent declares not to have a father because he was either unknown or there was nobody that he/she considers as a father.

² As for citizenships which do not longer exist, the following conventions should be used if and only if there is not another piece of information which could contradict it:

- As for former-Czechoslovakia, the persons should be coded as '1' or '2' depending on the survey country;
- As for the former Soviet Union and former-Yugoslavia the persons should be coded as '3'.

For instance, if the respondent's father has always lived in Estonia or Slovenia and/or considered himself as Estonian or Slovenian, the citizenship should be coded as '1' or '2'. In the absence of such additional information, it should be 'coded' as '3' given that the probability of originating from a currently non-EU country was much higher.

Flag -5 should only be used in countries where the selected respondents' model applies, and in those countries flag -6 means that the person is the selected respondent but is not in the age range. In 'survey countries' only flag -6 should be used.

PT080: Year of birth of the mother

Values	
Year (4 digits)	
-1	Don't know
Flags	
1	filled
-1	missing
-4	N/A (unknown mother)
-5	not selected respondent
-6	not in age range (25-59)

The year the respondent's mother (or the person he/she considered to be his/her mother) was born.

The mother (or person considered as the mother) could be living in the same private household as the respondent or elsewhere. The mother could also have died before or during the reference period.

Flag -4 should be used when the respondent declares not to have a mother because she was either unknown or there was nobody that he/she considers as a mother.

Flag -5 should only be used in countries where the selected respondents' model applies, and in those countries flag -6 means that the person is the selected respondent but is not in the age range. In 'survey countries' only flag -6 should be used.

PT090: Country of birth of the mother

Values	
1	Born in the respondent's present country of residence (i.e. country of the survey)
2	Born in another EU-27 country
3	Born in another European country
4	Born outside Europe
-1	Don't know
Flags	
1	filled
-1	missing
-4	N/A (unknown mother)
-5	not selected respondent
-6	not in age range (25-59)

Country of birth of the mother (or the person he/she considered to be his/her father) is defined as the country of residence of the mother's mother at the time of birth. Country of birth shall refer to the current (at the time of survey) national boundaries and not the boundaries in the place when that person was born.

To apply this definition, information only on the country of birth may be insufficient. More detailed information on the locality is needed if the boundaries of the country have been changed. When data are collected by interview, additional questions can be asked to the respondent. When data are derived from administrative registers, it is more difficult to ensure that the recommendation is followed. If detailed information on place of birth exists in the register, country of birth should be re-coded so that place of birth is counted according to the current national borders. In the case of countries that no longer exist, the present-day borders of the country should be used.

An important exception to this rule concerns people born in a place which is now outside the national territory but who feel that they have always been a national citizen, the country of birth should be recorded as according to this citizenship³.

The mother (or person considered as the mother) could be living in the same private household as the respondent or elsewhere. The mother could also have died before or during the reference period.

Flag -4 should be used when the respondent declares not to have a mother because she was either unknown or there was nobody that he/she considers as a mother.

³ For instance, concerning Finnish citizens born in former Finnish territories before the end of the 2nd World War, which currently belong to Russia, the country of birth should be recorded as Finland.

Flag -5 should only be used in countries where the selected respondents' model applies, and in those countries flag -6 means that the person is the selected respondent but is not in the age range. In 'survey countries' only flag -6 should be used.

PT100: Citizenship of the mother

Values	
1	The respondent's present country of residence (i.e. country of the survey)
2	Another EU-27 country
3	Another European country
4	Outside Europe
-1	Don't know
Flags	
1	filled
-1	missing
-4	N/A (unknown father)
-5	not selected respondent
-6	not in age range (25-59)

The citizenship the respondent's mother (or the person he/she considered to be the mother) had at the reference period (i.e. when the interviewee was about 14). Citizenship means the particular legal bond between an individual and his or her State, acquired by birth or naturalisation, whether by declaration, choice, marriage or other means according to national legislation. It generally corresponds to the country issuing the passport. For persons with multiple citizenships and one of the citizenship is the one of the country of residence, that citizenship should be coded.

Citizenship shall refer to the current (at the time of survey) national boundaries and not the boundaries at the time of the reference period. To apply this definition, information only on the citizenship may be insufficient. More detailed information on the current country is needed if the boundaries of the country have been changed. In the case of citizenships that no longer exist, the present-day borders of the country should be used⁴.

⁴ As for citizenships which do not longer exist, the following conventions should be used if and only if there is not another piece of information which could contradict it

- As for former-Czechoslovakia, the persons should be coded as '1' or '2' depending on the survey country;

- As for the former Soviet Union and former-Yugoslavia the persons should be coded as '3'.

For instance, if the respondent's mother has always lived in Estonia or Slovenia and/or considered himself as Estonian or Slovenian, the citizenship should be coded as '1' or '2'. In the absence of such additional information, it should be 'coded' as '3' given that the probability of originating from a currently non-EU country was much higher.

The mother (or person considered as the mother) could be living in the same private household as the respondent or elsewhere. The mother could also have died before or during the reference period.

Flag -4 should be used when the respondent declares not to have a mother because she was either unknown or there was nobody that he/she considers as a mother.

Flag -5 should only be used in countries where the selected respondents' model applies, and in those countries flag -6 means that the person is the selected respondent but is not in the age range. In 'survey countries' only flag -6 should be used.

PT110: Highest level of education attained by the father

Values	
0	The father could neither read nor write in any language
1	Low level (pre-primary, primary education or lower secondary education)
2	Medium level (upper secondary education and post-secondary non-tertiary education)
3	High level (first stage of tertiary education and second stage of tertiary education)
-1	Don't know
Flags	
1	filled
-1	missing
-4	N/A (unknown father)
-5	not selected respondent
-6	not in age range (25-59)

The highest education the father (or person considered as a father) had attained before or during the period when the respondent was around 14 years old. The father (or person considered as the father) could be living in the same private household as the respondent or elsewhere. The father could also have died before or during the reference period.

The person should be coded as '0' if the father could neither read nor write in any language even if he/she attended some formal education. In the case the father had never been in education but could read and/or write in any language (i.e. in particular not only the survey language(s)) it should not be coded as value 0.

Level is recorded according to the International Standard Classification of Education 1997 (ISCED-97) and consists of only levels without destination or orientation. "Low level" of education corresponds to levels 0, 1, and 2 of ISCED-97 (except the persons who are illiterate). "Medium level" and "High level" of education correspond respectively to levels 3 and 4, and 5 and 6 of ISCED-97. For the detailed guidelines please refer to the "Description of target variables: Cross-sectional and Longitudinal" (EU-SILC 065 – 2010 operation) - Variable PE020.

Flag -4 should be used when the respondent declares not to have a father because he was either unknown or there was nobody that he/she considers as a father.

Flag -5 should only be used in countries where the selected respondents' model applies, and in those countries flag -6 means that the person is the selected respondent but is not in the age range. In 'survey countries' only flag -6 should be used.

PT120: Highest level of education attained by the mother

Values	
0	The mother could neither read nor write in any language
1	Low level (pre-primary, primary or lower secondary education)
2	Medium level (upper secondary education and post-secondary non-tertiary education)
3	High level (first stage of tertiary education and second stage of tertiary education)
-1	Don't know
Flags	
1	filled
-1	missing
-4	N/A (unknown mother)
-5	not selected respondent
-6	not in age range (25-59)

The highest education the mother (or person considered as a mother) had attained before or during the period when the respondent was 14 years old. The mother (or person considered as the mother) could be living in the same private household as the respondent or elsewhere. The mother could also have died before or during the reference period.

The person should be coded as '0' if the mother could neither read nor write in any language even if he/she attended some formal education. In the case the mother had never been in education but could read and/or write in any language (i.e. in particular not only the survey language(s)) it should not be coded as value 0.

Level is recorded according to the International Standard Classification of Education 1997 (ISCED-97) and consists of only levels without destination or orientation. "Low level" of education corresponds to levels 0, 1, and 2 of ISCED-97 (except the persons who are illiterate). "Medium level" and "High level" of education correspond respectively to levels 3 and 4, and 5 and 6 of ISCED-97. For the detailed guidelines please refer to the "Description of target variables: Cross-sectional and Longitudinal" (EU-SILC 065 – 2010 operation) - Variable PE020.

Flag -4 should be used when the respondent declares not to have a mother because she was either unknown or there was nobody that he/she considers as a mother.

Flag -5 should only be used in countries where the selected respondents' model applies, and in those countries flag -6 means that the person is the selected respondent but is not in the age range. In 'survey countries' only flag -6 should be used.

PT130: Activity status of the father

Values	
1	Employed
2	Self-employed (including family worker)
3	Unemployed
4	In retirement or in early retirement or has given up business
5	Fulfilling domestic tasks and care responsibilities
6	Other inactive person
-1	Don't know
Flags	
1	filled
-1	missing
-3	N/A (father dead)
-4	N/A (unknown father)
-5	not selected respondent
-6	not in age range (25-59)

For the detailed guidelines please refer to the "Description of target variables: Cross-sectional and Longitudinal" (EU-SILC 065 – 2010 operation) - Variable PL031. 'Pupil, student, further training, unpaid work experience', 'Permanently disabled or/and unfit to work' or 'In compulsory military community or service' should be included in 'Other inactive person' (value 6).

The father (or person considered as the father) could be living in the same private household as the respondent or elsewhere.

Flag -3 should be used when the respondents' father died before or during the reference period.

Flag -4 should be used when the respondent declares not to have a father because he was either unknown or there was nobody that he/she considers as a father.

Flag -5 should only be used in countries where the selected respondents' model applies, and in those countries flag -6 means that the person is the selected respondent but is not in the age range. In 'survey countries' only flag -6 should be used.

PT140: Managerial position of the father

Values	
1	Supervisory
2	Non-supervisory
-1	Don't know
Flags	
1	filled
-1	missing
-2	N/A (father not working)
-3	N/A (father dead)
-4	N/A (unknown father)
-5	not selected respondent
-6	not in age range (25-59)

Supervisory responsibility includes formal responsibility for supervising a group of other employees (other than apprentices), whom they supervise directly, some times doing some of the work they supervise. It implies that the supervisor or foreman takes charge of the work, directs the work and sees that it is properly done.

The father (or person considered as the father) could be living in the same private household as the respondent or elsewhere.

If during the reference period the respondent considers to have had a father (or a person considered as the father) and that this person was not working (PT130= 3, 4, 5, or 6), then this variable is not applicable (flag -2).

Flag -3 should be used when the respondents' father died before or during the reference period.

Flag -4 should be used when the respondent declares not to have a father because he was either unknown or there was nobody that he/she considers as a father.

Flag -5 should only be used in countries where the selected respondents' model applies, and in those countries flag -6 means that the person is the selected respondent but is not in the age range. In 'survey countries' only flag -6 should be used.

PT150: Main occupation of the father

Values	
ISCO-08(COM) code (1 digit)	
-1	Don't know
Flags	
1	filled
-1	missing
-2	N/A (father not working)
-3	N/A (father dead)
-4	N/A (unknown father)
-5	not selected respondent
-6	not in age range (25-59)

The main occupation should be coded according to the ISCO-08 (COM) classification (International Standard Classification of Occupations, published by the International Labour Office). For the detailed guidelines please refer to:

<http://www.ilo.org/public/english/bureau/stat/isco/draftpdf.htm>

If the father (or person considered as a father) had simultaneously more than one job, the occupation refers to the corresponded with the greatest number of hours usually worked.

The father (or person considered as the father) could be living in the same private household as the respondent or elsewhere.

If during the reference period the respondent considers to have had a father (or a person considered as the father) and that this person was not working (PT130= 3, 4, 5 or 6), then this variable is not applicable (flag -2).

Flag -3 should be used when the respondents' father died before or during the reference period.

Flag -4 should be used when the respondent declares not to have a father because he was either unknown or there was nobody that he/she considers as a father.

Flag -5 should only be used in countries where the selected respondents' model applies, and in those countries flag -6 means that the person is the selected respondent but is not in the age range. In 'survey countries' only flag -6 should be used.

PT160: Activity status of the mother

Values	
1	Employed
2	Self-employed (including family worker)
3	Unemployed
4	In retirement or in early retirement or has given up business
5	Fulfilling domestic tasks and care responsibilities
6	Other inactive person
-1	Don't know
Flags	
1	filled
-1	missing
-3	N/A (mother dead)
-4	N/A (unknown mother)
-5	not selected respondent
-6	not in age range (25-59)

For the detailed guidelines please refer to the "Description of target variables: Cross-sectional and Longitudinal" (EU-SILC 065 – 2010 operation) - Variable PL031. 'Pupil, student, further training, unpaid work experience', 'Permanently disabled or/and unfit to work' or 'In compulsory military community or service' should be included in 'Other inactive person' (value 6).

The mother (or person considered as the mother) could be living in the same private household as the respondent or elsewhere.

Flag -3 should be used when the respondents' mother died before or during the reference period.

Flag -4 should be used when the respondent declares not to have a mother because she was either unknown or there was nobody that he/she considers as a mother.

Flag -5 should only be used in countries where the selected respondents' model applies, and in those countries flag -6 means that the person is the selected respondent but is not in the age range. In 'survey countries' only flag -6 should be used.

PT170: Managerial position of the mother

Values	
1	Supervisory
2	Non-supervisory
-1	Don't know
Flags	
1	filled
-1	missing
-2	N/A (mother not working)
-3	N/A (mother dead)
-4	N/A (unknown mother)
-5	not selected respondent
-6	not in age range (25-59)

Supervisory responsibility includes formal responsibility for supervising a group of other employees (other than apprentices), whom they supervise directly, some times doing some of the work they supervise. It implies that the supervisor or foreman takes charge of the work, directs the work and sees that it is properly done.

The mother (or person considered as the mother) could be living in the same private household as the respondent or elsewhere.

If during the reference period the respondent considers to have had a mother (or a person considered as the mother) and that this person was not working (PT160= 3, 4, 5 or 6), then this variable is not applicable (flag -2).

Flag -3 should be used when the respondents' mother died before or during the reference period.

Flag -4 should be used when the respondent declares not to have a mother because she was either unknown or there was nobody that he/she considers as a mother.

Flag -5 should only be used in countries where the selected respondents' model applies, and in those countries flag -6 means that the person is the selected respondent but is not in the age range. In 'survey countries' only flag -6 should be used.

PT180: Main occupation of the mother

Values	
ISCO-08(COM) code (1 digit)	
-1	Don't know
Flags	
1	filled
-1	missing
-2	N/A (mother not working)
-3	N/A (mother dead)
-4	N/A (unknown mother)
-5	not selected respondent
-6	not in age range (25-59)

The main occupation should be coded according to the ISCO-08 (COM) classification (International Standard Classification of Occupations, published by the International Labour Office). For the detailed guidelines please refer to:

<http://www.ilo.org/public/english/bureau/stat/isco/draftpdf.htm>

If the mother (or person considered as the mother) had simultaneously more than one job, the occupation refers to the corresponded with the greatest number of hours usually worked.

The mother (or person considered as the mother) could be living in the same private household as the respondent or elsewhere.

If during the reference period the respondent considers to have had a mother (or a person considered as the mother) and that this person was not working (PT160= 3, 4, 5 or 6), then this variable is not applicable (flag -2).

Flag -3 should be used when the respondents' mother died before or during the reference period.

Flag -4 should be used when the respondent declares not to have a mother because she was either unknown or there was nobody that he/she considers as a mother.

Flag -5 should only be used in countries where the selected respondents' model applies, and in those countries flag -6 means that the person is the selected respondent but is not in the age range. In 'survey countries' only flag -6 should be used.

PT190: Financial situation of the household

Values	
1	Very bad
2	Bad
3	Moderately bad
4	Moderately good
5	Good
6	Very good
-1	Don't know
Flags	
1	filled
-1	missing
-4	N/A (lived in a collective household or institution)
-5	not selected respondent
-6	not in age range (25-59)

The objective is to assess the respondent's feeling about the financial situation of the household in which the respondent was living when he/she was around 14 years old.

One or both parents could be living in the same private household as the respondent or elsewhere. One or both parents could also have died before or during the reference period.

Flag -4 should be used if the respondent was living during the reference period in a collective household or an institution.

Flag -5 should only be used in countries where the selected respondents' model applies, and in those countries flag -6 means that the person is the selected respondent but is not in the age range. In 'survey countries' only flag -6 should be used.

PT200: Ability to make ends meet

Values	
1	With great difficulty
2	With difficulty
3	With some difficulty
4	Fairly easily
5	Easily
6	Very easily
-1	Don't know
Flags	
1	filled
-1	missing
-4	N/A (lived in a collective household or institution)
-5	not selected respondent
-6	not in age range (25-59)

The objective is to assess the respondent feeling about the level of difficulty experienced by the household in which the respondent was living when he/she was around 14 years old in making ends meet. For detailed guidelines please refer to the "Description of target variables: Cross-sectional and Longitudinal" (EU-SILC 065 – 2010 operation) - Variable HS120.

One or both parents could be living in the same private household as the respondent or elsewhere. One or both parents could also have died before or during the reference period.

As making ends meet does not exist in some languages, it is to be defined as paying usual necessary expenses and should be included both in the national questionnaires and in the guidelines for interviewers.

The usual necessary expenses of the household should include housing related costs but exclude business and farm work costs. This clarification is to be given in the interviewers' guidelines.

Member States should all use the same scale in the given order so as to guarantee the maximum comparability.

Flag -4 should be used if the respondent was living during the reference period in a collective household or an institution.

Flag -5 should only be used in countries where the selected respondents' model applies, and in those countries flag -6 means that the person is the selected respondent but is not in the age range. In 'survey countries' only flag -6 should be used.

PT210: Tenure status

Values	
1	Owner
2	Tenant
3	Accommodation was provided free
-1	Don't know
Flags	
1	filled
-1	missing
-4	N/A (lived in a collective household or institution)
-5	not selected respondent
-6	not in age range (25-59)

Household refers to the household in which the respondent was living when he/she was around 14 years old. For the detailed guidelines please refer to the "Description of target variables: Cross-sectional and Longitudinal" (EU-SILC 065 – 2010 operation) – Variable HH020.

One or both parents could be living in the same private household as the respondent or elsewhere. One or both parents could also have died before or during the reference period.

Owner:

The owner of the accommodation should be a member of the household. If for instance the accommodation was provided by a relative (such as by the grandparents of the respondent) who was not a member of the household, then it should be recorded as either 'tenant' or 'accommodation was provided free', depending on whether or not a rent was paid by this household. A person is owner if he possesses a title deed independently if the house is fully paid or not. Households who paid part rent and part mortgage for their accommodation should be classified as 'owners' if they possessed a title deed.

Tenant:

The tenant should be a member of the household. It includes tenant or subtenant paying rent at prevailing or market rate or at a reduced rate.

Accommodation was provided free:

'Accommodation was provided free' applies only when there was no rent to be paid, such as when the accommodation came with the job, or was provided rent-free from a private source (for instance a relative).

Flag -4 should be used if the respondent was living during the reference period in a collective household or institution.

Flag -5 should only be used in countries where the selected respondents' model applies, and in those countries flag -6 means that the person is the selected respondent but is not in the age range. In 'survey countries' only flag -6 should be used.

**EU-SILC 2011 MODULE ON INTERGENERATIONAL
TRANSMISSION OF DISADVANTAGES**

CORRESPONDING QUESTIONNAIRE

(Version 5 – November 2009)

Interviewer: Check if individual born between 1951 and 1985:

Yes ⇒ go to item 1
No ⇒ end

Item 1: Whom did you live with when you were around 14 years old?

Item 1.1: Lived with father (or person considered as father)?

1 Yes
2 No

Item 1.2: Lived with mother (or person considered as mother)?

1 Yes
2 No

*If both item 1.1 = 2 and item 1.2 = 2 ⇒ go to item 1.3
Otherwise ⇒ go to item 1.4*

Item 1.3: Lived in a private household without any parent?

1 Yes ⇒ go to item 1.4
2 No ⇒ go to item 2 (this implies that the respondent lived in a
collective household or institution)

Item 1.4: Lived with other adults aged 18 or more?

1 Yes ⇒ go to item 1.5
2 No ⇒ go to item 1.6

Item 1.5: With how many adults did you live (the parents should also be counted if any living in the dwelling)?

-- (number, 0-99)

Item 1.6: Lived with other children aged below 18 years old?

1 Yes ⇒ go to item 1.7
2 No ⇒ go to item 1.8

Item 1.7: With how many such children did you live (the respondent should also count him/herself)?

-- (number, 0-99)

Item 1.8: How many people were working in the household (including parents, other adults, children and yourself)?

-- (number, 0-99)

Item 2: Let me ask you about your father (or the person you considered as your father)

The father (or person considered as the father) could be living in the same private household as the respondent or elsewhere. The father could also have died before or during the reference period.

Item 2.1: What is/was your father's (or person considered as father) year of birth? What is/was his country of birth?

Year _ _ _ _
-1 Don't know

Country
1 Born in the respondent's present country of residence (i.e. country of the survey)
2 Born in another EU-27 country
3 Born in another European country
4 Born outside Europe
-1 Don't know

If the country of birth no longer exists it should be coded according to the current (at the time of survey) national boundaries.

Item 2.2: What is/was your father's citizenship when you were around 14 years old?

Citizenship
1 The respondent's present country of residence (i.e. country of the survey)
2 Another EU-27 country
3 Another European country
4 Outside Europe
-1 Don't know

If the citizenship no longer exists it should be coded according to the current (at the time of survey) national boundaries. If there is no other information available and by convention, former-Czechoslovakia should be coded as either '1' or '2', and both former Soviet Union and former Yugoslavia should be coded as '3'.

Item 2.3: What was the highest educational level attained by your father (or the person considered as father)?

0 The father could neither read nor write in any language
1 Low level
2 Medium level
3 High level
-1 Don't know

Item 2.4: Looking at the list below, what best describes the activity status of your father (or person considered as father) when you were around 14 years old?

- 1 Employed
- 2 Self-employed (including family worker)
- 3 Not working
- 4 Father (or person considered as father) died before or during the reference period
- 1 Don't know

Item 2.4 = 1, 2 \Rightarrow go to item 2.4.2

Item 2.4 = 3 \Rightarrow go to item 2.4.1

Item 2.4 = 4 \Rightarrow go to item 3

Item 2.4.1: What was the main reason for him not to work?

- 1 Unemployed \Rightarrow go to item 3
- 2 In retirement or in early retirement or has given up business \Rightarrow go to item 3
- 3 Fulfilling domestic tasks and care responsibilities \Rightarrow go to item 3
- 4 Other inactive person \Rightarrow go to item 3
- 1 Don't know \Rightarrow go to item 3

Item 2.4.2: Did he have a formal responsibility for supervising the work of other employees (other than apprentices)?

- 1 Yes
- 2 No
- 1 Don't know

Item 2.4.3: What was his main occupation?

- _ (ISCO-08. 1 digit)
- 1 Don't know

Item 3: Let me ask you about your mother (or the person you considered as your mother)

The mother (or person considered as the mother) could be living in the same private household as the respondent or elsewhere. The mother could also have died before or during the reference period.

Item 3.1: What is/was your mother's (or person considered as mother) year of birth? What is/was her country of birth?

Year - - - -
-1 Don't know

Country
1 Born in the respondent's present country of residence (i.e. country of the survey)
2 Born in another EU-27 country
3 Born in another European country
4 Born outside Europe
-1 Don't know

If the country of birth no longer exists it should be coded according to the current (at the time of survey) national boundaries.

Item 3.2: What is/was your mother's citizenship when you were around 14 years old?

Citizenship
1 The respondent's present country of residence (i.e. country of the survey)
2 Another EU-27 country
3 Another European country
4 Outside Europe

-1 Don't know

If the citizenship no longer exists it should be coded according to the current (at the time of survey) national boundaries. If there is no other information available and by convention, former-Czechoslovakia should be coded as either '1' or '2', and both former Soviet Union and former Yugoslavia should be coded as '3'.

Item 3.3: What was the highest educational level attained by your mother (or the person considered as mother)?

0 The mother could neither read nor write in any language
1 Low level
2 Medium level
3 High level
-1 Don't know

Item 3.4: Looking at the list below, what best describes the activity status of your mother (or person considered as mother) when you were around 14 years old?

1 Employed
2 Self-employed (including family worker)
3 Not working
4 Mother (or person considered as mother) died before or during the reference period
-1 Don't know

Item 3.4 = 1, 2 \Rightarrow go to item 3.4.2
Item 3.4 = 3 \Rightarrow go to item 3.4.1
Item 3.4 = 4 \Rightarrow go to item 4

Item 3.4.1: What was the main reason for her not to work?

- 1 Unemployed \Rightarrow go to item 4
- 2 In retirement or in early retirement or has given up business \Rightarrow go to item 4
- 3 Fulfilling domestic tasks and care responsibilities \Rightarrow go to item 4
- 4 Other inactive person \Rightarrow go to item 4
- 1 Don't know \Rightarrow go to item 4

Item 3.4.2: Did she have a formal responsibility for supervising the work of other employees (other than apprentices)?

- 1 Yes
- 2 No
- 1 Don't know

Item 3.4.3: What was her main occupation?

- _ (ISCO-08. 1 digit)
- 1 Don't know

Item 1.3 = 2 \Rightarrow end
Otherwise \Rightarrow go to item 4

Item 4: When you were around 14 years old, how would you rank the financial situation of your household?

- 1 Very bad
- 2 Bad
- 3 Moderately bad
- 4 Moderately good
- 5 Good
- 6 Very good
- 1 Don't know

Item 5: When you were around 14 years old, was your household able to make ends meet, namely, to pay for its usual necessary expenses?

- 1 With great difficulty
- 2 With difficulty
- 3 With some difficulty
- 4 Fairly easily
- 5 Easily
- 6 Very easily
- 1 Don't know

Item 6: When you were around 14 years old, did your parent(s) (or persons(s) considered as parent(s)) own the dwelling where you were living or was it rented? If the respondent lived in a private household without any parent he/she should refer to the adult(s) living in the household.

- 1 Owner
- 2 Tenant
- 3 Accommodation was provided rent-free
- 1 Don't know

⇒ *end*