Module 2023 Intergenerational transmission of advantages and disadvantages, housing difficulties; Labour Market and Housing; Ad-hoc policy need – Energy efficiency/poverty

Income and living conditions domain provides information required by the European Semester and the European Pillar of Social Rights, in particular on income distribution, poverty and social exclusion. It also provides information for various other EU policies related to living conditions and poverty. There is a strong policy need for detailed information on Labour market and Housing, Intergenerational transmission of advantages and disadvantages, Housing difficulties. The ad hoc subject of Households energy efficiency is of key importance especially in view of the recommendation for Member States on tackling energy poverty.

3-YEAR ROLLING MODULE - Labour Market and Housing

The questions from module 2023 regarding the labor market and housing aim to gather additional information about the characteristics of the workplace, the economic activity of individuals; level of education, including interrupted or abandoned education; issues related to housing conditions, including material deprivation and imputed rent. Labor-related questions apply to every person aged 16 and over who is a member of the household. The remaining questions are related to the housing and apply to the household as a whole.

- **PL230 Public/private employment sector**

The question refers to the respondent's current job. It aims to collect information on whether the respondent is employed in the public or private sector.

The *public employment sector* comprises the general government sector plus all public corporations including the central bank.

The *private sector* comprises private corporations, households, and non-profit institutions serving households (NPISHs).

Persons engaged by an employment agency or business and hired out to a third party for the carrying out of a "work mission" (unless there is a work contract of unlimited duration with the employment agency or business) are to be considered as private sector.

- **PW100 : Job satisfaction**

The variable refers to the respondent’s opinion/feeling about the degree of satisfaction with his/her job. The respondent should make a broad, reflective appraisal of all areas of his/her job in a particular point in time (current situation). The respondent while making the evaluation should take into consideration tasks performed, workplace atmosphere, pay, hours etc.

The activity status is based on the person's own perception of their main activity. This is in principle, determined on the basis of the most time spent, but no criteria have been specified explicitly.

If the respondent has several jobs he/she should refer to the main job.

If the respondent works and studies at the same time he/she should refer to the current job if he/she declared the job as the current economic activity in variable PL032. Otherwise, the flag '-2' should be used.

- **PL260 Usual hours worked per week**

The coverage of this variable is the same as for the variable PL060 and PL100 but the reference period used for PL260 is different.

The number of hours corresponds to the number of hours that the person normally worked in his/her main and other jobs. This covers all hours including extra hours, either paid or unpaid, which the person normally worked, but excludes the travel time between the home and the place of work as well as the main meal breaks (usually taken at midday).

Persons who usually worked at home (within the definitions given below) are asked to include the number of hours they usually worked at home. Apprentices, trainees and other persons in vocational training are asked to exclude the time spent in school or other special training centres.

Some persons, particularly the self-employed and family workers, may not have usual hours, in the sense that their hours vary considerably from week to week or month to month. When the respondent is unable to provide a figure for usual hours for this reason, the average of the hours actually worked per week over the income reference period (or months with any work) is used as a measure of usual hours.

For self-employed people, in particular, normal hours may also include work done at home, such as planning, record-keeping and so on.

<u>Persons who usually work at home</u>

This concept applies to many self-employed people, for example in artistic or professional activities, who work wholly or partly at home, often in a part of their living accommodation set aside for the purpose. However, if the place of work comprises a separate unit (for example, a doctor's surgery or tax consultant's practice) which is adjacent to the person's home but contains a separate entrance, then work performed there should not be considered to be conducted "at home". Similarly, a farmer is not to be regarded as working "at home" when he is occupied in fields or buildings adjacent to his house. In the case of employees, "working at home" should be interpreted strictly in terms of formal working arrangements, where it is mutually understood by the employee and the employer that a certain part of the work is to be conducted at home. Such an arrangement may be explicitly included in the terms of employment, or may be recognised in other ways (for example, if the employee explicitly notifies the employer of this work by completing a timesheet, or by requesting additional payment or other form of compensation). This arrangement is also recognised if an employee is equipped with a computer in his/her home in order to perform his/her work. Other typical examples of "working at home" include travelling salesmen who prepare at home for appointments with clients which are then held at the clients' offices or homes, or persons who do typing or knitting work which on completion is sent to a central location.

"Working at home" does not cover cases where employees carry out tasks at home (because of personal interest or pressure of time), which under their working arrangements might equally have been performed at their place of work.

- **PL130: Size of the local unit for main job**

This variable refers to the main job. If multiple jobs are held or were held, the main job should be considered as the one in which the greatest number of hours are usually worked.

Person him (her)self should be included in number, as should the employer.

- **PL035: Worked at least one hour during the previous week**

A person is considered as working if he/she did any work for pay or profit during the reference week or if he/she was not working but had a job or business from which he/she was absent during the reference week.

Did any work for pay or profit during the reference week (LFS definition)

‘Work’ means any work for pay or profit during the reference week, even for as little as one hour. Pay includes cash payments or "payment in kind" (payment in goods or services rather than money), whether payment was received in the week the work was done or not. Anyone who receives wages for on-the-job training which involves the production of goods or services is also counted as working. Self-employed persons with a business, farm or professional practice are also considered to be working if one of the following applies:

- A person works in his own business, professional practice or farm for the purpose of earning a profit, even if the enterprise is failing to make a profit;
- A person spends time on the operation of a business, professional practice or farm even if no sales were made, no professional services were rendered, or nothing was actually produced (for example, a farmer who engages in farm maintenance activities; an architect who spends time waiting for clients in his/her office; a fisherman who repairs his boat or nets for future operations; a person who attends a convention or seminar);
- A person is in the process of setting up a business, farm or professional practice; this includes the buying or installing of equipment, and ordering of supplies in preparation for opening a new business. An unpaid family worker is said to be working if the work contributes directly to a business, farm or professional practice owned or operated by a related member of the same household. Unpaid family work is any task that directly contributes to the operation of the family farm or business.

Conscripts performing some work for pay or profit during the reference week or not should always be coded 2.

Persons who work on their own small agriculture farm, who do not sell their products, but produce only for their own consumption should be coded 2

The classification as to employment is made; then, with regards as to whether code 1 should be ticked, depends on whether it falls within the production boundaries. When this production is included in the Member State's national accounts, the underlying employment must be identified. This depends on the relative quantitative importance of the production of agricultural products for country's own consumption in relation to the total supply of these products in a country (ESA 3.08).

Was not working but had a job or business from which he/she was absent during the reference week (LFS definition)

(all the cases below are considered as "working")

Employees

A job exists if there is a definite and pre-scheduled arrangement between an employer and employee for regular work (that is, every week or every month), regardless as to whether the work is full-time or part-time. The number of hours of work done each week or each month may vary considerably, but as long as some work is done on a regular and scheduled basis, a job is considered to exist.

Long-term absence from work

If the total absence from work (measured from the last day of work to the day on which the paid worker will return) has exceeded three months, then a person is considered to have a job only if he/she continues to receive 50% of their wage or salary from their employer. If this is not the case, they should be coded 2 in PL035.

Seasonal workers

Off-season, seasonal workers cannot be considered as having a formal attachment to their high-season job—because they do not continue to receive a wage or salary from their employer although they may have an assurance that they can return to work when high season returns. If they are not at work during off-season, they should be coded 2 in PL035.

Maternity and paternity leave

Maternity leave is first given to the mother (but may include the leave of the father in the case of a transfer of the entitlements) and corresponds to the compulsory period of the leave stipulated by national legislation to ensure that mothers have sufficient rest before and after childbirth, or for a period to be specified according to national circumstances.

Parental leave can be taken either by the mother or the father and is the interruption of work in the case of childbirth or to bring up a child of young age. It should correspond to the period when parents receive "parental leave benefit".

People on maternity leave should always be coded 1 in PL035.

People on full-time parental leave should be treated as a case of long-term absence from work.

For unpaid family workers

The unpaid family worker can be said to have a job (code 1 in PL035) even if they are not at work if there is a definite commitment by the employer (a related household member) to accept his/her return to work and the total absence does not exceed a period of three months. On this point, Eurostat diverges from the ILO recommendation. If the period of absence exceeds three months persons should be coded 2 in PL035.

For self-employed persons

If self-employed persons are classified as being absent from work, then they are regarded as being in employment (code 1 in PL035) only if they can be said to have a business, farm or professional practice. This is the case if one or more of the following conditions are met:

Machinery or equipment of significant value, in which the person has invested money, is used by him or his employees in conducting his business;

An office, store, farm or other place of business is maintained;

There has been some advertisement of the business or profession by listing the business in the telephone book, displaying a sign, distributing cards or leaflets, etc;

If none of these conditions is met, then the person is regarded as not being in employment and therefore should be coded 2 in PL035.

Was not working because on lay-off

A person on lay-off is one whose written or unwritten contract of employment, or activity, has been suspended by the employer for a specified or unspecified period at the end of which the person concerned has a recognised right or recognised expectation to recover employment with that employer.

A lay–off is classified as employment (code 1 in PL035) if the person receives 50% of their wage or salary from their employer or has an assurance of return to work within a period of three months.

A lay–off is classified as unemployment (code 2 in PL035) if the person receives less than 50% of their wage or salary from their employer, doesn't have assurance of return to work or has an agreed date of return for which the date of return falls after a period of three months and if the person is "available to start work in two weeks" and has "searched for a job in the last four weeks".

Persons who find a job to start in the future should always be coded as '2' in PL035.

Slack work for technical or economic reasons

A person in slack work for technical or economic reasons should have a formal attachment to his/her job and should be coded 1 in PL035.

- **PL025: Available for work**

This covers a person that is currently available for work, i.e. were available for paid employment or self-employment before the end of the two weeks following the reference week.

'Currently available' means that if a job were found at the time of the interview, the person would be able to start working within two weeks. Testing for availability in the two weeks after the interview is considered more appropriate than testing during the reference week, because some persons may be unavailable for work during the reference week due to obstacles that might have been overcome had they known that a job was available to them.

Persons who found a job to start later, i.e. within a period of at least three months, should be coded as 'yes'.

- **PL020: Actively looking for job**

This variable only applies to persons not currently working, where "working" refers to the self-defined status as recorded in PL032: Self-defined current economic status.

However, people above the standard retirement age are not covered by this variable. In these cases, the filter is applied to skip asking the information in this variable. The period of reference for this variable is the past four weeks ending with the reference week. The answer will be 'yes' if the person has been actively looking for a job over the past four weeks. The answer 'yes' should be recorded only if the person has used an active method for seeking a job. Passive methods should be coded as 'no'.

Education and training are considered as ways of improving employability but not as methods of seeking work.

Persons who found a job that began later, i.e. within a period of at least three months should be coded 'yes'.

Active methods for looking for a job:

- Having been in contact with a public employment office to find work, whoever took the initiative (renewing registration for administrative reasons only is not an active step);
- Having been in contact with a private agency (temporary work agency, firm specialising in recruitment, etc.) to find work;
- Applying to employers directly;
- Asking among friends, relatives, unions, etc., to find work;
- Placing or answering job advertisements;
- Studying job advertisements;
- Taking a recruitment test or examination or being interviewed;
- Looking for land, premises or equipment;
- Applying for permits, licences or financial resources.

- **PL120: Reason for working less than 30 hours**

This variable is intended to capture the concept of underemployment (working fewer hours than the person would prefer because they cannot find a job working more hours; see for example Working Group on Employment Statistics, 2001b). The target variable in EU-SILC will not capture a fully-harmonised definition of underemployment, however: to do so would require a larger number of items than the space constraints would permit. The cut-off filter for the EU-SILC item is set relatively high (at 30 hours for all of the jobs) so as to capture as many as possible of those who would wish to work a greater number of hours.

Note: In the case of teachers, hours worked should be considered as the hours of teaching, those dedicated to preparation of classes, study, research as well as hours of compulsory attendance in the centre of studies.

Variable PL120 refers to the main reason for working less than 30 hours. In this way, only one response must be ticked. In cases where more than one reasons apply and it is not clear which is the main reason, the list should be treated in order of priority, with code 1 having the highest priority and code 7 as lowest priority.

- **PL280: Length of registration of unemployment**

This variable should be collected only among persons who in PL211A to PL211L gave the answer '5'. It collects information on the period of unemployment during the income reference period.

“Registered' should be understood as a person who was registered with the local unemployment office as unemployed.

- **PE030: Year when highest level of education was attained**

The 'year when the highest level of education was successfully completed' refers to the educational attainment as reported in variable 'educational attainment level' (PE041), and its implementation guidelines apply accordingly. In case the respondent does not know the exact date (e.g. in case of a proxy respondent), an estimation should be provided.

The variable refers to the year in which the highest level of education was successfully completed and is expressed as four digits.

- **PE050: Education interrupted or abandoned**

The level of the current/most recent formal education or training activity is defined according to the International Standard Classification of Education 2011 (ISCED 2011), see:

http://uis.unesco.org/sites/default/files/documents/international-standard-classification-of-education-isced-2011-en.pdf).

‘Formal education and training interrupted or abandoned’ means that a person has started a formal education programme, but has not successfully completed this programme. According to the ISCED 2011, ‘a common characteristic of an education programme is that, upon fulfilment of learning objectives or educational tasks, successful completion is certified/ obtained a diploma.’ Accordingly, abandoning formal education is defined as leaving formal education without certification/diploma, without obtaining the final credential associated with this formal education.

This variable aims to know if respondents ever started but not successfully completed a formal education programme. In addition to the information provided in PE041, this variable provides a general picture of people who have ever started but then not completed some other formal education (‘drop outs’). It also allows some further analyses of people with a low level of education (i.e. whether a person with at most lower secondary education ever started upper-secondary education but then left without attaining a qualification at this level).

There is no specific reference period, i.e. the variable covers all formal education activities abandoned during the life of the person. There is a limitation in the age group; this variable needs to be asked only for persons aged 16-34 years old.

If a person changes field of studies, then this is considered abandoning a formal education. E.g., a person who started a bachelor programme in social sciences, then stopped without successful completion, i.e. without receiving the certification, and then started a bachelor programme in economics is considered to have abandoned formal education at ISCED level 6. The same logic applies to vocational programmes at ISCED levels 3 to 5. The possibility to transfer learning credits to the new programme a person started after the change of fields has no impact on the fact that changing the field is considered as abandoning a formal education.

If a person changes school, training organisation of university but continues the same programme without changing the field of studies, this is not considered as abandoning the formal programme.

In case of combined/inter-disciplinary programmes (i.e. with subjects from different fields), a person might start his/her studies with several subjects and narrow this down to one/few subjects during the programme. If the person further pursued this narrowed-down programme, this is not to be considered as abandoning the formal education.

Current formal education: if the person is currently participating in a formal programme, then this programme is not to be considered for this variable, as it is ongoing. Current participation covers short interruptions like the regular school/university holidays. However, a person currently in formal education might have started and not completed formal programmes in the past.

Current interruption longer than school holidays: if at the time of the interview a person has interrupted his/her formal education for a 'long' period, then this interruption is to be counted as abandoned formal education, even if the respondent might have some plans to resume this formal education programme. 'Long period' means any period longer than the regular school/university holidays, i.e. the person is not in formal education. E.g., a person who had started a bachelor programme but interrupted this programme for a gap year and is interviewed during the gap year is considered as having abandoned formal education.

Past interruptions: past interruptions of formal education are not considered abandoned formal education if the programme was successfully completed after the interruption (situation at the time of the interview). E.g. a person who had started a bachelor programme, then interrupted this for a gap year (e.g. for doing voluntary work or travelling), then had resumed the same programme and successfully completed this programme at the time of the interview is not considered as having abandoned a formal education.

In some countries, some formal programmes exist which do not lead to a formal qualification (e.g. 'Enseignement des classes préparatoires aux grandes écoles (CPGE)' in France). For such cases, the criterion of full attendance of the programme is to be used, i.e. as long as a person fully attended the programme this is to be considered as programme completion.

Answer cards can be used on which categories of all relevant formal education programmes are listed. This programme category approach could be developed in a way which would enable to collect information on level and orientation of education. For instance the approach with show cards could help identify specific programme categories or even specific programmes, in a way that makes possible to derive information about their level and orientation.

- **HS160: Problems with the dwelling: too dark, not enough light**

The objective is to assess whether the respondent feels ‘the dwelling being too dark, not enough day-light’ to be a problem for the household. No common objective standards as to what a ‘problem’ refers to are implied. The question asks whether the household feels that there is a problem with most of the rooms being too dark (not necessarily all of the rooms).

It is recommended to consider the dwelling as ‘too dark, without enough day-light’ in the situation of a sunny day, which means that artificial lighting is not to be taken into account.

- **HS170: Noise from neighbours or from the street**

The objective is to assess whether the respondent feels ‘noise from neighbours or from outside’ to be a problem for the household (not the fact of whether they are bothered by the problem). No common standards as to what constitutes a problem are defined.

A reference to the dwelling should be clearly indicated both in the national questionnaires and in the national interviewer guidelines.

Both aspects of noise from neighbours and outside are to be covered and specified in the question as well as in the interviewers' guidelines.

In relation to the 'noise from neighbours', no details are to be included in the question itself; in the interviewers' guidelines, noise from neighbours could be described as noise from neighbouring apartments, staircase or water pipe.

Reference is to be made to ‘noise from outside’ and ‘not to noise from the street’:

'Noise from outside' should be made explicit in the question;

In the national questionnaires, traffic, businesses, factories, etc. should be specified in brackets;

In the interviewers' guidelines, 'noise from outside' should be described as noise linked to traffic (street or road, plane, railway), linked to business, factories, agricultural activities, clubs and yard.

This information should be included as an item under a single question.

- **HC020: Size of the dwelling in square meters**

The dwelling size refers to the useful floor space using the same definition as for the population and housing census and as recommended in the Programme of Current Housing and Building Statistics for Countries in the UNECE Region (Statistical Standards and Studies No. 43).

Useful floor space is defined as the floor space measured inside the outer walls excluding non-habitable cellars and attics and, in multi-dwelling buildings, all common spaces.

Household should declare the area of dwelling that can be exclusively used. If part of the dwelling area is shared with other households (within the same dwelling) the procedure is as follow:

- If the number of persons living in all households occupying the same dwelling is known, the shared area should be divided by the number of persons living there and the part of shared area should be added to each household according to the number of its members;
- If only the number of households occupying the same dwelling is known, the shared area should be divided by the number of households and the equal share should be added to each household;
- In all other cases the shared space should be added to each household.

The square metres divided by the number of occupants in a dwelling is important to measure the dwelling density.

- **HC080: Overall satisfaction with the dwelling**

The variable refers to the respondent's opinion or feeling about the degree of satisfaction with the accommodation in terms of meeting the household needs, the opinion on the price (intended as financial burden related to the main dwelling), taking into account space, neighbourhood, distance to work, quality and other aspects.

The assessment is based on the person's own perception of their dwelling.

If the respondent has several dwellings he/she should refer to the main dwelling only.

- **HY030: Imputed rent**

The imputed rent refers to the value that shall be imputed for all households that do not report themselves as paying full rent, either because they are owner-occupiers or they live in accommodation rented at a lower price than the market price, or because the accommodation is provided rent-free.

The imputed rent shall be estimated only for those dwellings (and any associated buildings such a garage) that are used as a main residence by the households.

The value to impute shall be the equivalent market rent that shall be paid for a similar dwelling as that occupied, less any rent actually paid (in the case where the accommodation is rented at a lower price than the market price), less any minor repair or refurbishment expenditure which the owner-occupier households make on the property of the type that would normally be carried out by landlords. Costs for heating, water electricity, etc. are excluded. Repair leading to improvements or fixing major problems of the dwelling are also excluded.

Depreciation (consumption of fixed capital) shall not be taken into account because it is likely to be offset or superseded by variation of the market value of the dwelling. These latter are not covered in EU-SILC.

The market rent is the rent due for the right to use an unfurnished dwelling on the private market, excluding charges for heating, water, electricity, etc. By extension, private market also includes the market that is regulated by government regulations.

Several methods for estimating 'gross' imputed rent are available:

- The regression/stratification method based on actual rents;
- The user cost method based on the estimation of cost incurred for homeownership by foregoing the opportunity to invest in financial assets from which real income flows are created in the form of income from interest and dividends;
- The self-assessment method;
- The administrative assessment method, generally for fiscal purposes;
- For the sake of comparability among countries, a regression/stratification method should be applied, except for duly justified cases, in particular when the private rental market represents less than 10% of the market or when the regression method is statistically unreliable. The self-assessed value used as direct estimate of the market price value of the dwelling is not acceptable. The method used for fiscal purposes is not usually adapted.

The use of the regression method requires further development in order to ensure the minimum comparability with EU-SILC recommended method, in particular the determination of capital to be taken into account when the owner has a mortgage.

The regression/stratification method is based on the estimation of market rent using appropriate econometric model/stratification criteria, which makes use of the available data on the private market rent. The source can be the EU-SILC sub-sample of full rent tenants or any other reliable external source.

Variables to be taken into account are likely to be country-specific, although some variables like localisation and urbanisation, size of dwelling (in square meter and in number of rooms), amenities (bathroom, balcony, garden, …) are likely to be common to all models.

The estimated model should seek to predict the average market rent taking into account the physical characteristics of the dwelling but not the market rent of a new contract for such a dwelling. Therefore, the age of the contract does not seem to be an interesting predictor for such a model. The quality of the model will be evaluated in light of its ability to fit the actual distribution of the market rent of a similar dwelling. The use of the subjective rent as a latent of a hidden variable is not excluded a priori. In this case, the model would appear as a model for correcting the subjective rent.

If there is a strong deviation between the rental market sample and the owner-occupied sample, it is likely that the Heckmann correction should be tested for reducing selection bias.

Different models used by countries will be made available on circa for information.

Accommodation provided for free or at a reduced rent by the employer to the employees as the main residence of the household, should be included in the non-cash employee income (PY020), and consequently not included under the variable imputed rent (HY030). When an employee occupies an employer-owned dwelling for free or at a reduced cost, the corresponding part of the imputed rent that is not paid by the employee should be recorded in employment income in kind (PY020) and not taken into account as part of the imputed rent (HY030).

On the other hand, cash subsidies received from the employer for dwelling costs should be counted as employment income (PY010).

The housing subsidies received from the government or from a non-profit institution should not be deducted from the imputed rent. These subsidies should be accounted for in housing allowances (HY070).

Housing subsidies and reduced rent based on an employment contract should not interfere with computation of imputed rent.

- **HH040: Leaking roof, damp walls/floors/foundation, or rot in window frames or floor**

The aim of this variable is to obtain an objective measure of the condition of the dwelling; whether the dwelling has a problem with a leaking roof and/or damp ceilings, dampness in the walls, floors or foundation and/or rot in window frames and doors.

- **HS140: Financial burden of the total housing cost**

The objective is to assess the respondent's feeling about the extent to which housing costs are a financial burden to the household. That should be clearly indicated/specified both in the national questionnaires and in the related interviewers' guidelines.

Total mortgage repayments including instalments and interest are to be taken into account for owners and actual rent for renters. In addition, service charges (sewage removal, refuse removal, regular maintenance, repairs and other charges) are to be considered.

Only those housing costs that are actually paid have to be taken into account, i.e. the variable should cover what the household should actually pay and should not take into account the accumulation of arrears over past periods.

With regards the definition of Housing costs, please refer to explanations given for variable HH070.

- **HS180: Pollution, grime or other environmental problems**

The objective is to assess whether the respondent feels 'pollution, grime, etc…' to be a problem for the household (not the fact of whether they are bothered by the problem). No common standards as to what constitutes a problem are defined.

A reference to the area (place situated close to the place where you live) should be clearly indicated both in the national questionnaires and in the national interviewers' guidelines.

Examples: A detailed list of examples (road dust, exhaust gases of vehicles; smoke, dust or unpleasant smells from factories; unpleasant smells of wastes or sewerage; polluted water from water pipe as well as polluted river) is proposed for inclusion only in the interviewers' guidelines, not in national questionnaires.

An explicit reference to the specific problem caused by traffic or industry is not to be included in the national questionnaires, but is to be included in the interviewers' guidelines.

This question should be included as an item under a single question.

- **HS190: Crime, violence or vandalism in the area**

The objective is to assess whether the respondent feels 'crime, violence or vandalism' to be a problem for the household (not the fact of whether they are bothered by the problem). No common standards as to what constitutes a problem are defined.

A reference to the area (situated close to the place where you live) should be clearly indicated both in the national questionnaires and in the national interviewers' guidelines.

A clear definition is to be provided for defining 'Crime': Translation of the word 'crime' is to be carefully checked as it has a different meaning in different languages.

Crime is to be defined as a deviant behaviour that violates prevailing norms, specifically, cultural standards prescribing how humans ought to behave normally. A legalistic approach is not to be used (this is not defined as any blameworthy act or oversight banned by law and penalised by the State).

Examples are only to be given in the interviewers' guidelines and can include thefts, illegal activities.

This question should be included as an item under a single question.

- **HH081: Bath or shower in dwelling**

This variable replaces, from the 2008 operation onwards, the variable HH080 defined in the EU-SILC Regulation.

A shower unit or bathtub outside the dwelling are not to be considered in this item. On the other hand, it is not required that the shower unit or the bath occupy a separate room.

- **HH091: Indoor flushing toilet for sole use of the household**

This variable replaces, from the 2008 operation onwards, the variable HH090 defined in the EU-SILC Regulation .

Flushing toilets outside the dwelling are not to be considered in this item. On the other hand, flushing toilets in a room where is also a shower unit or a bath should be counted.

6-YEAR ROLLING MODULE - Intergenerational transmission of advantages and disadvantages, housing difficulties

Module 2023 includes questions, referring to the conditions in which the interviewee lived when he/she was about 14 years old and some questions about the housing difficulties. The main features of Module 2023 are as follows:

Units

Information on intergenerational transmission of disadvantages variables shall be provided for all current household members aged over 24 years and less than 60 years.

Mode of data collection

The mode of data collection is a personal interview with all current household members. If the relevant persons are temporarily absent or incapacitated, proxy interviews are allowed as an exception.

Reference period

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

Definitions

The following definitions about father, mother, and household are used in Module 2019:

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 refer to him, even if the biological father was alive and known";

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 refer to her, even if the biological mother was alive and known";

Household: „refers to the household in which the respondent was living when he/she was around 14 years old. If the parents of the respondent were divorced/separated and shared custody equally (50 % of the time for each parent), the respondent has the option to select his/her household 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 select his/her household on a subjective basis according to where he/she felt more at home when he/she was around 14 years old. If the parents of the respondent were divorced/separated and did not share custody equally, the household should be that where the respondent lived all or the majority of the time."

If the parents of the respondent were divorced/separated and shared custody equally (50 % of the time for each parent), the respondent has the option to:

- select his/her household 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);
- select his/her household on a subjective basis according to where he/she felt more at home when he/she was around 14 years old.

If the parents of the respondent were divorced/separated and did not share custody equally, the household should be that where the respondent lived all or the majority of the time.

- **PT220: : Type of household when respondent was around 14 years old**

This variable has aim to define whether the respondent has lived in private household or institution when he was around 14 years old.

- **PT020: Number of adults when respondent was around 14 years old**

This variable has aim to collect information about adults (aged 18+) in respondents household when he/she was around 14 years old. •

- **PT030: Number of children when respondent was around 14 years old**

This variable has aim to collect information about children (aged below 18) in respondents household when he/she was around 14 years old.

- **PT040: Number of persons in the household in work when respondent was around 14 years old**

Number of persons that have lived in the respondent's household when he/she was around 14 years old and who were working.

- **PT210: Tenancy status when respondent was around 14 years old**

The household in which the respondent was living when he/she was around 14 years old could be tenant, owner or accommodation was provided free. The variable collect information about exact dwelling where the respondent was living.

- **PT190: Financial situation of the household when respondent was around 14 years old**

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.

- **PT260: Basic school needs (books and equipment for school) met when respondent was around 14 years old**

This variable holds for the entire group of children aged between 1and18 who were residing in the household of respondent when she/he was around 14 year old. The objective is to determine whether basic school needs of respondent and other children in their household were met when respondent was around 14 years old.

- **PT270: Having daily meal with meat, chicken, fish (or vegetarian equivalent) when respondent was around 14 years old**

This variable holds for the entire group of children aged between 1 and 18 who were residing in the household of respondent when she/he was around 14 year old. The objective is to determine whether respondent and other children in their household had at least one meal with meat, chicken, or fish daily when respondent was around 14 years old.

- **PT280: One week of annual holiday away from home when respondent was around 14 years old**

This variable holds for the entire group of children aged between 1and18 who were residing in the household of respondent when she/he was around 14 year old. The objective is to determine whether respondent and other children in their household had at least one annual holiday away from home when respondent was around 14 years old.

- **PT230: Presence of mother when respondent was around 14 years old**

This variable aims at obtaining information if the mother of the respondent was present in their life. If respondent did not live with their parent, it collects information whether respondent had contact with the parent.

- **PT090: Country of birth of the mother**
- **PT100: Citizenship of the mother**
- **PT120: Highest level of education attained by the mother**
- **PT160: Activity status of the mother when respondent was around 14 year**

The main activity status of the mother is, in general, determined on the basis of how most of her time was spent, when respondent was around 14 years old.

- **PT170: Managerial position of the mother when respondent was around 14 years old**

This variable has aim to collect information about supervisory responsibility of the mother when respondent was around 14 years old.

- **PT180: Main occupation of the mother when respondent was around 14 years old**

This variable are collected according to the ISCO-08 (COM) classification (International Standard Classification of Occupations, published by the International Labour Office).

- **PT240: Presence of father when respondent was around 14 years old**

This variable aims at obtaining information if the father of the respondent was present in their life. If respondent did not live with their parent it collects information whether respondent had contact with the parent.

- **PT060: Country of birth of the father**
- **PT070: Citizenship of the father**
- **PT110: Highest level of education attained by the father**
- **PT130: Activity status of the father when respondent was around 14 years old**

The main activity status of the father is, in general, determined on the basis of how most of his time was spent, when respondent was around 14 years old.

- **PT140: Managerial position of the father when respondent was around 14 years old**

This variable has aim to collect information about supervisory responsibility of the father when respondent was around 14 years old.

- **PT150: Main occupation of the father when respondent was around 14 years old**

This variable are collected according to the ISCO-08 (COM) classification (International Standard Classification of Occupations, published by the International Labour Office).

- **PT230: Presence of mother when respondent was around 14 years old**

This variable aims at obtaining information if mother of the respondent was present in their life. If respondent did not live with his/her parent, it collects information whether respondent had contact with the parent.

As mother should be considered a person who actually raised the person and acted as mother in an affective or legal sense, e.g. the female guardian.

In case the mother did not live in the same household and the respondent had no contact with the parent, further information about mother should not be collected

If the parents of the respondent were divorced/separated and shared custody equally (50 % of the time for each parent), the respondent has the option to:

- select his/her household 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);

- select his/her household on a subjective basis according to where he/she felt more at home when he/she was around 14 years old. If the parents of the respondent were divorced/separated and did not share custody equally, the household should be that where the respondent lived all or the majority of the time.

In case of a person with same-sex parents, both being male this variable could be used to report the presence of one of the fathers.

- **PT240: Presence of father when respondent was around 14 years old.**

This variable aims at obtaining information if father of the respondent was present in their life. If the respondent did not live with their parent, it collects information whether respondent had contact with the parent.

As father should be considered a person who actually raised the person and acted as father in an affective or legal sense, e.g. the female guardian.

In case the father did not live in the same household and the respondent had no contact with the parent, further information about father should not be collected.

If the parents of the respondent were divorced/separated and shared custody equally (50 % of the time for each parent), the respondent has the option to:

- select his/her household 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);

- select his/her household on a subjective basis according to where he/she felt more at home when he/she was around 14 years old. If the parents of the respondent were divorced/separated and did not share custody equally, the household should be that where the respondent lived all or the majority of the time.

In case of a person with same-sex parents, both being female this variable could be used to report the presence of one of the mothers.

- **PHD01T Past experience of housing difficulties**

This is a filter variable aiming to see how many persons have experienced housing difficulties during their lifetime.

The answer should be yes if at any point of their life the respondent had no place of their own (either owned or rented) where they could live and therefore were forced to stay with friends/family, stay in emergency or other temporary accommodation, a place not intended as a permanent home or had to sleep in a public space.

If respondent was forced to leave their home temporarily due to unforeseen event such as risk of earthquake; fire in the neighbourhood; evacuation of the neighbourhood because of bomb defuse etc. but in general had place of their own (either owned or rented) to live in then the respondent should not be considered to have had housing difficulties.

The category 'staying with friends or relatives' – should include situations when somebody was forced to move (back) to family or friends as they did not have any other place to stay. Visits, staying for limited time (e.g. during refurbishing of own flat) or living with family in order to save money rather than due to the absolute need should not be taken into consideration.

'Emergency or other temporary accommodation' should be understood as overnight shelter for people with no usual place of residence or accommodation e.g. for persons who experienced domestic violence, accommodation for immigrants due to their status, homeless hostels.

'Place not intended as a permanent home' should be understood as a makeshift shelter, shack/shanty, semi-permanent structure, hut/cabin, mobile homes or building defined as unfit for habitation.

'Sleeping rough' or 'sleeping in a public space' should be understood as living in the streets or public spaces, without a shelter that can be defined as living quarters.

If a person experienced housing difficulties more than once during their lifetime, they should select the category representing the most recent occurrence.

- **PHD07: When housing difficulties took place**

This variable aims at obtaining information on when the respondent experienced housing difficulties. If it happened within last 5 years or earlier.

- **PHD02: Duration of the most recent experience of housing difficulties**

This variable has been proposed to capture the length of time for which people experienced housing difficulties. Only the most recent experience should be taken into consideration. However, if somebody for a longer period of time, continuously experienced housing difficulties but during this period changed place of stay (e.g. from emergency accommodation moved to place not intended as a permanent home and following this was 'sleeping rough'), the total duration should be reported.

Information on the duration should be transferred to Eurostat as a number of months (e.g. 2 years = 24 months, 2 weeks = 0.5 months). If a person was experiencing housing difficulties for a period shorter than 2 weeks, the value should be rounded up to 2 weeks (0.5 months).

If a person at a time of interview is experiencing housing difficulties the duration of it up to date should be reported.

- **PHD03: Main reason for past housing difficulties**

This variable aims to capture the main cause of past housing difficulties.

Housing difficulties are a complex, multidimensional issue and often a consequence of multiple events. Nevertheless, respondents are asked to select the main reason for it, meaning the one, which, in their opinion, was the main important factor and the most influenced one.

If respondent is currently experiencing housing difficulties, then they should indicate the main reason for it too.

In addition to the suggested modalities, countries are encouraged to obtain information on what are the other reasons for housing difficulties and share it with Eurostat as information outside of the data transmission.

- **PHD05: Exit from housing difficulties**

This variable aims at obtaining information on what enabled the respondent to get out of housing difficulties. In general, there may be more than one factor. Nevertheless, the respondent is asked to select the most important factor in their opinion..

- **PHD06: Renting difficulties**

The aim of this variable is to obtain information on whether the respondent experienced renting difficulties during last 12 months. Specifically, whether the respondent was not able to pay for the accommodation by using its own resources without borrowing money, taking a loan or using other ways of getting money for the purpose of paying the rent. If the rent is partly or fully paid on time by other household members, it is not considered as renting difficulty for the respondent. However, in the case where the household was not able to pay rent on time this is considered as renting difficulty for the respondent.

The answer should be 'yes' if at any moment during the last 12 months the respondent (and the other household members) was not able to pay using their resources for their rent or was unable to pay on time (as scheduled) due to financial reasons.

Renting difficulties should be considered in the following situations, where the respondent or other household members:

- have to borrow money (from bank, relatives (outside household) or friends) to pay rent;
- have rent paid by other family members not living in the same household (e.g. parents, children, relatives, etc.) as the person was unable to cover the whole amount of rent or part of it;
- have been forced to sell assets such as jewellery, furniture, car, or other valuables or properties in order to cover the rent;
- have to take overdrafts in order to pay the rent;

It excludes:

- Loans for other purposes like renovations, furnishing, decoration, etc.;
- Money borrowed for other purposes than paying the rent;

- Rent is paid on time by other household members, or borrowing money from other household members in order to pay rent;
- Rent is paid using savings by respondent or other household members;
- Difficulties for paying the rent for second (or other) dwelling(s);
- Difficulties for paying rent for other purposes than main place of residence such as self-employment activities, garage, garden, office space/shop etc.
- Issues related with rented property, like problems with co-renters, the landlord, quality of the property, rental duration, risk that owner break the contract, etc.
- having arrears which resulted from errors or forgetting to make payments and are not related to financial difficulties should not to be taken into account.

AD HOC POLICY NEED - ENERGY EFFICIENCY/POVERTY

Household energy efficiency is of crucial importance, especially in view of the recommendation to Member States to tackle energy poverty. The data collected are of utmost importance for EU policies on the subject. The questions in the module are related to household energy efficiency, consist of seven questions and apply to the household as a whole..

- **HC001: Heating system used**

This variable identifies the type of the main heating system used in the dwelling. In multi-dwelling buildings, the heating system can be the same for all dwellings or differ among them. In the cases that more than one system is used for heating, the main one should be selected.

Reference period in this variable is the current one; however, it should reflect the general situation. If the data is collected during warm months and no heating system is used at the time of the interview, respondents should provide information about the heating system usually used.

A district heating network (also known as heat network or teleheating) is thermal energy supplied to the dwelling through a heating network. District heating network provides the thermal energy and it is distributed by pipes or generators that are located away from the building.

Central heating system is used if thermal energy is provided either from a community-heating centre or from an installation built in the building or in the housing unit, established for heating purposes, without regard to the source of energy.

Central heating differs from district heating as the heat generation occurs in one place, such as a furnace room or basement in the building and is distributed throughout the building.

Individual heating system is located only in the dwelling and includes different ways of distributions inside the room or rooms, e.g. stove, radiators, boiler.

Non-fixed heating includes using portable heaters such as an electric radiator or a fan heater, which can be easily moved from one room to another..

- **HC002: Main energy source**

This variable identifies the main energy source used for heating the main dwelling. In multi-dwelling buildings, the heating system can be the same for all dwellings or differ among them. In the cases that more than one source of energy is used for heating, the main one should be selected.

Electricity includes air-conditioner, fixed electric radiators or electric floor heating.

Gas includes heating using natural gas, propane, liquefied gases or butane. The heating could be distributed for the whole dwelling (e.g. pipeline for gas) or not (e.g. stove with gas).

Oil as source of heating oil heater, oil-filled heater, oil-filled radiator, or column heater.

Biomass pellet fuels (or pellets) that are compressed organic matter or biomass using wood or small woods chips, nutshells, corn kernels, etc.

Wood logs are chunky pieces of tinder, which could be used for heating. In this category, tinder sawed into boards, planks, etc. can also be considered.

Coal includes heating using coal, lignite and products of coal and lignite.

Renewable energy used for heating includes solar energy, wind energy, geothermal energy, heat pumps, etc.

The heating system used for other dwellings other than the main one should not be considered.

- **HC003: Renovation (thermal insulation, windows or heating system)**

This variable informs if the dwelling had any renovation measure to improve its energy efficiency level (e.g. thermal insulation installation, windows or heating system replacement, etc.) during the last 5 years.

All renovations that have influenced the dwelling thermal conditions should be considered and counted. For instance, even if only one window in the dwelling was replaced during the last 5 years, as opposed to all the windows, the information should still be accounted for this variable.

The following renovation measures should be considered:

- improvement of thermal insulation of external walls, roof or floor;
- replacement of single-glazed windows with double or triple glazed;
- replacement of heating system with more efficient one.

Considered measures should include renovations done either in the whole building or only in the dwelling; and renovations done/arranged by the household or by somebody else, e.g. property owner.

Considered measures should not include minor renovation work that did not change the dwelling's condition or energy efficiency level.

The number of measures refers to the number of different types of renovations done in the dwelling, for instance, insulation of the roof and new windows should be considered as two measures.

- **HC060: Inability to keep the dwelling comfortably warm during winter**

This variable informs if the household is able to keep the dwelling comfortably warm during winter, taking into account the insulation of the dwelling and the heating system in place.

The purpose for this variable is to cover the following concerns: "Is the heating system efficient enough to keep the dwelling warm?" and/or "Is the dwelling sufficiently insulated against the cold?”. Interviewers should take into account these two questions even though they were not explicitly documented in the questionnaire.

This variable does not measure whether the household has financial resources to keep the dwelling comfortably warm during winter. Therefore, it should not be confused with the variable HH050 “Ability to keep home adequately warm”, which refers to the financial resources of the household and for which the concern could be expressed as: “Does the household have sufficient financial resources to keep its dwelling sufficiently warm during winter time?”.

- **HC070: Inability to keep the dwelling comfortably cool during summer**

This variable informs if the household is able to keep the dwelling comfortably cool during the summer, taking into account the insulation of the dwelling and the cooling system in place. The purpose for this variable is to cover the following concerns: “Is the cooling system efficient enough to keep the dwelling cool?” and/or “Is the dwelling sufficiently insulated against the warm?”

This variable does not measure whether the household has financial resources to keep the dwelling comfortably cool during summer.

- **HC004: Type of windows**

This variable identifies the type of windows installed in the dwelling according to its glazing characteristics. The following definitions should be considered:

- Single glazed - windows are made of one singular pane of glass
- Double glazed - windows are made of two panes of glass
- Triple glazed - windows are made of three panes of glass

Mixed single and double or triple glazing should be selected if different types of windows are used in the dwelling, some of them being single glazed and others (at least one) double or triple glazed.

Mixed double and triple glazing should be selected if different types of windows are used in the dwelling, some of them being double glazed and some triple glazed.

- **HC005: Year of construction**

This variable indicates the year of completion (recognition as suitable for use) of the dwelling in which the household lives.

If the dwelling was majorly renovated, the year of renovation should be the one recorded. Major renovation refers to an extensive modernization of the building, with replacement of its insulation, roof, electric system, heating system, etc.. However, if only minor renovations or repairs took place, the year of construction should be recorded.