SHARE

Survey of Health, Ageing and Retirement in Europe
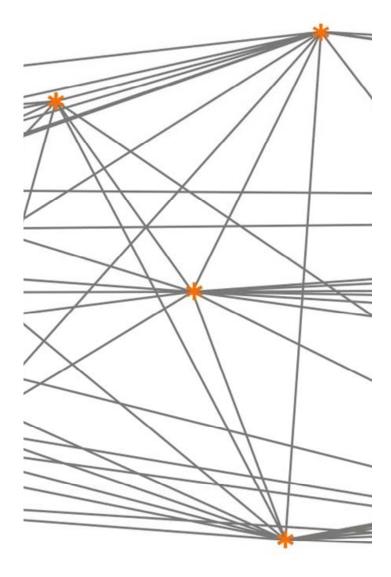
Guide to Release 2.2.0
Waves 1 & 2

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Table of Contents

APPENDIX

Index of Tables

1   Additional sources of information

1.1 Questionnaires

The generic and country-specific questionnaires (CAPI, drop-off and vignettes) for both waves are downloadable from the SHARE-website: www.share-project.org.

1.2 Item correspondence

On www.share-project.org we provide a tool called "Item Correspondence" that documents known country-specific deviations within each wave as well as deviations between the generic English versions of wave 1 and wave 2 questionnaires. In case you find additional deviations that are not yet documented please inform the SHARE-Team (share@mea.uni-mannheim.de).

2   SHARE data releases

You can download the data from the website: www.share-project.org. Releases are indicated as follows:

- Minor changes will be indicated by the third digit, e.g. release 2.2.1. Please check the website for updates regularly.

- Major changes will be indicated by the second digit, e.g. release 2.3.0. Major updates will be announced to users via e-mail.

From release 2.2.0 on releases of wave 1 and wave 2 will have the same number.

Table 1:   Release history:

Wave 1	Wave 2
Release 1: April 28, 2005	Release 1.0.0: November 28th, 2008
Release 2.0.0: June 19th, 2007	Release 1.0.1: December 4th, 2008
Release 2.0.1: July 5th[th], 2007	
Release 2.2.0: August. 19th 2009	

3   What's new in SHARE release 2.2.0?

- Ireland
- IDs and merging of data files (see Chapter 7)
- Missing codes (see Chapter 9)
- Naming of dummy variables (see Chapter 11)
- Naming of variables in drop-off and vignettes
- Coding of "other" citizenship and country of birth (see Chapter 15)
- Israel: ISCO & NACE codes and additional modules (see Chapter 20)
- Corrections of known problems in coding etc.

4   Countries

The countries from wave 1 also participate in SHARE's wave 2. The only exception is that there is no second wave of SHARE in Israel (IL) so far. This creates longitudinal data for Austria (AT), Belgium (BE), Switzerland (CH), Germany (DE), Denmark (DK), Spain (ES), France (FR), Greece (GR), Italy (IT), the Netherlands (NL), and Sweden (SE). In addition, three new countries joined in wave 2: the Czech Republic (CZ), Poland (PL) and Ireland (IE). Table 1 shows the list of countries, country identifiers, participation in waves, and when the data collection was conducted. The definition of the wave results from the questionnaire version used.

Table 2:   Countries in SHARE wave 1 and wave 2

ID	Country (Short)	Country	Wave 1	Wave 2
11	AT	Austria	2004	2006/07
12	DE	Germany	2004	2006/07
13	SE	Sweden	2004	2006/07
14	NL	Netherlands	2004	2007
15	ES	Spain	2004	2006/07
16	IT	Italy	2004	2006/07
17	FR	France	2004/05	2006/07
18	DK	Denmark	2004	2006/07
19	GR	Greece	2004/05	2007
20	Cg	Switzerland (German)	2004	2006/07
21	Cf	Switzerland (French)	2004	2006/07
22	Ci	Switzerland (Italian)	2004	2006/07
23	Bf	Belgium (French)	2004/05	2006/07
24	Bn	Belgium (Flemish)	2004/05	2006/07
25	Ih	Israel (Hebrew)	2005/06	
26	Ia	Israel (Arabic)	2005/06	
27	Ir	Israel (Russian)	2005/06	
28	CZ	Czech Republic	-	2006/07
29	PL	Poland	-	2006/07
30	IE	Ireland	-	2008

5   Eligibility rules

Wave 1:

As a general rule the target population of individuals is defined as "All individuals born in 1954 or earlier, speaking the official language of the country and not living abroad or in an institution such as a prison during the duration of the field work, and their spouses/partners independent of age". For further information see: Klevmarken, N.A., Swensson, and Patrik Hesselius (2005): The SHARE Sampling Procedures and Calibrated Design Weights. In: Börsch-Supan, A., Jürges, H.: The Survey of Health, Ageing and Retirement in Europe. Methodology, p. 28-69. www.share-project.org/t3/share/uploads/tx_sharepublications/SHARE_BOOK_METHODOLOGY_Wave1.pdf

Wave 2:

Longitudinal interview: The target population ("interview eligibles") for the longitudinal survey consists of all persons interviewed in the 2004 SHARE baseline study plus their spouses or partners (independent of age and independent of their participation in the 2004 baseline study).

Refresher/baseline interview: Unlike in wave 1 and the longitudinal interview, in wave 2 refresher households only one age eligible person per household and his/her partner was interviewed.

6   Composition of the data set and types of respondents

6.1 Types of data

SHARE data collection is mainly based on a computer-assisted personal interviewing technique (CAPI). All questionnaires can be downloaded from the website: www.share-project.org. The SHARE interview consists of various data modules.

Table 3:   Composition of the SHARE data set

Elements	Comments
CAPI	
Coverscreen interview **cv_h**	Data on the household level
Coverscreen interview **cv_r**	Data on the individual level for all household members, including non-eligible persons
Individual CAPI Modules	See also Table 4: Chapter 6.2
Paper and pencil questionnaires	
Drop-offs	Only asked in baseline interview
Vignettes	Vignette sample only
Generated variables	
Weights	Not yet available for Ireland
ISCED codes for education	
Physical and mental health	Not yet available for wave 2
Social support and household composition	Not yet available for wave 2
ISCO and NACE codes for occupation and industries	Not yet available for wave 2
Housing and region	Not yet available for wave 2
Imputations	Not yet available for wave 2
Alive or deceased	Wave 1 respondents
Gross sample	Available upon request

- The interview starts with a coverscreen interview on the household level, answered by one household member (filename **cv_h**). Coverscreen data on the individual level are available as well (**cv_r**).
- The main questionnaire is based on various different CAPI modules (see Table 4: Chapter 6.2). 20 modules have been part of SHARE in wave 1. There are three new modules in wave 2 (CS, PF, XT), two of them concerning the measurement of health.

- The last new module (XT) is available only for the longitudinal samples, and contains information on deceased former respondents, the so called end-of-life interviews. For the end-of-life interview, a proxy is asked about certain aspects of the deceased's last year of life. None of the other modules are present for the deceased in that case. Please refer to the questionnaires on the website for the questions in the XT module.

- In the *main* sample, the interview is finished with a self-completion paper & pencil questionnaire ("main drop-off questionnaire"; see Chapter 8.1).

- *Extra* samples ("vignette samples") were taken in most countries in order to collect (in addition to regular CAPI data) a special self-completion questionnaire with anchoring vignette questions designed to improve cross-national comparability (see Chapter 8.2).

- Additionally, the SHARE data contains **various generated variables** (see Chapter 19).

6.2 Types of respondents

The SHARE CAPI main questionnaire is designed in such a way that not every eligible household member has to answer every CAPI module (see Table 4: this Chapter). Some modules or questions are restricted to certain subgroups of respondents, as can be seen from the if-statements in the questionnaires (e.g. CS: done only if younger than 75).

Proxy interviews were allowed for most of the modules.

Selected household members served as **family**, **financial or household respondents**. They answered questions about children and social support, financial issues or household features, on behalf of the couple or the household, respectively.

- The answers to finance, housing and family questions in modules FT and AS, HO, HH, CO, CH and the first part of SP are only coded for the financial, housing or family respondents, respectively.

- However, for the **generated variables**, the information is stored for all respondents, regardless of their status as regular or financial, housing or family respondent.

Selection of the financial, household and family respondent

The financial, household and family respondent was identified during the interview as follows:

- **Family respondents** answer the questions of the CH module and the first part of the SP module (*sp001* to *sp017*) on behalf of **couples**. They are indicated by the dummy variable *dumfamr*. They are selected by the chronological order of interviews per **couple** (married or not): The couple's first person interviewed is the family respondent. Note that the naming of the *cvid/respid* variable does not indicate the chronology of interviews within one household.

Table 4:   Who answers what in the CAPI questionnaire?

CAPI Module	Name	All	Financial	Household Respondent	Family	non-proxy
CV	Coverscreen					
DN	Demographics	x				
PH	Physical Health	x				
BR	Behavioural Risks	x				
CF	Cognitive Function	x				x
MH	Mental Health	x				x (partly)
HC	Health Care	x				
EP	Employment and Pensions	x				
GS	Grip Strength	x				x
WS	Walking Speed	x				x
CH	Children				x	
SP	Social Support	x (partly)			x (partly)	
FT	Financial Transfers		x			
HO	Housing			x		
HH	Household Income			x		
CO	Consumption			x		
AS	Assets		x			
AC	Activities	x				x
EX	Expectations	x				x
IV	Interviewer Observations					
New modules in wave 2:						
CS	Chair Stand	x				x
PF	Peak Flow	x				x
XT	End-of-Life Interview	proxy interview, deceased respondents				

- The **financial respondent** is identified by question *cm003_* at the start of the individual interview before the DN module (see also questionnaire). The financial respondent answers the modules FT and AS and is indicated by the dummy variable *dumfinr*. In case of a one-person household or a respondent living as single, the respondent is **always** the financial respondent. In multi-person households, the number of financial respondents may vary: respondents living without a partner in multi-person households are always financial respondents. In **wave 1** eligible couples, i.e. spouses and partners, may decide to answer questions about their finances separately (this can be retrieved from *finsep,* see also *cm002_* in wave 1 questionnaire). Otherwise, one partner can answer on behalf of the **couple**. In this case, she or he is identified as the financial respondent for the couple, indicated by the dummy variable *dumfinr*.

- Only one **household respondent** answers on behalf of the **whole household** questions about household features (HO, HH, CO). The household respondent is selected before the individual interviews and indicated by the dummy *dumhhr*.

7   Merging the data

A new identification system was introduced with the first release of wave 2 and is now implemented in wave 1, too. For each individual the variable *mergeid* is a unique and non-changing identifier for all waves. It has the format "CC-hhhhhh-rr", where "CC" refers to the short country code (see Chapter 4, Table 2:), "hhhhhh" is the household identifier (the 6th to 11th digits of sampid2 in wave 1), and "rr" is the respondent identifier within each household ("0" and the wave 1 variable *respid*).

We also introduce new identification variables on the household level. A unique variable *hhid* identifies the household to which a person belonged when entering the panel. This variable is non-changing for each person throughout all waves. A second household variable is *hhidW*, where "W" refers to the specific wave. Thus, hhid2 refers to the household in which the individual resided in wave 2. Both *hhid* and *hhidW* have the following format "CC-hhhhhh-S", where "CC" refers to the short country code (see Chapter 4, Table 2:), "hhhhhh" is the household identifier (the 6th to 11th digits of sampid2 in wave 1), and "S" identifies possible split households, i.e. households of a panel member who moved out of a previous household. An "A" is given to all original households, thus any split is identified through a "B", "C", etc.

Note that:

a) *mergeid* is NOT changed through a move out of a household and

b) *mergeid* is not uniquely defined for household members that did not participate in an individual interview. This means that in the cv_r all non-responding eligibles as well as other ineligible household members are included, but *mergeid* is defined as "no int. w.1" or "no int. w.2".
c) It is entirely possible that the non-changing household identifier, *hhid*, has a split identifier – for example for a new spouse who first came into the panel in a split household.

Researchers interested in identifying all household members (i.e. eligible and ineligible) in a current wave can use the *hhidW* in addition with the *cvid* variable from the **cv_r** dataset, similar to previous releases.

The variable *waveid* indicates when an individual entered SHARE. All household members present in wave 1 have a wave 1 *waveid*. In case a new person moves in a wave 1 household after wave 1, she or he gets a wave 2 *waveid*, because the first wave she or he is included in the coverscreen is wave 2. *Waveid* takes the following values corresponding to the following wave/questionnaire version:

"42", "51":	referring to wave 1
"61", "62", "64":	referring to wave 2

Note that when talking about "waves", we consider SHARE's data collection in 2004/05 to be wave 1, because the wave 1 questionnaire version was used. Hence even though there has been only one round of collection in Poland, the Czech Republic and Ireland, we refer to the data of these countries gathered in 2006/07 as SHARE wave 2 data, because these countries used the wave 2 questionnaire version.

The variable *mergeid* is present in all modules that contain individuals' answers and thus can be used to combine these modules on the individual level. An exception is the **cv_h** dataset of the CV module, which is on household level. To combine data from the household level **cv_h** with other individual level modules, *hhidW*, the wave specific household identifier must be used.

8 Self completion questionnaire

8.1 Drop-offs

8.1.1 What is a "drop-off" questionnaire?

In the main sample, the baseline interview ends with a self-completion paper & pencil questionnaire. This questionnaire includes additional questions which address issues like mental and physical health, health care and social networks.

The Israeli drop-off includes additional questions that are not asked in other countries. These variables are marked by the prefix "il". They are not included in the general drop-off data file for all countries but are downloadable as an extra data file. An overview of deviations between the Israeli drop-off and the generic version is available on the SHARE website: www.share-project.org/t3/share/new_sites/SHARE-Website/Drop-offs_main/drop%20off%20deviations%20Israel.pdf

8.1.2 Drop-off respondents

Respondents fill in the drop-off questionnaire only once. New spouses, refreshers and respondents who weren't interviewed in wave 1 were asked to answer the drop-off questionnaire in wave 2.

8.1.3 How to work with the drop-off

Drop-offs of wave 1 and wave 2 differ in some aspects. This is due to new questions added and questions that are not asked anymore in the wave 2 drop-off. In addition some questions of the wave 1 drop off are asked in the CAPI in wave 2.

In order to match according questions with each other, the **variable names are adjusted in wave 2**. If for example question three of wave 1 is asked as the first question in wave 2 its variable name is changed from "q1" to "q3" in wave 2. This guarantees that equal variable names always refer to the same question.

We recommend you to use the schedule provided in appendix A if you work with the wave 2 drop-off data. It gives an overview of all drop-off variables, the number of questions in the questionnaires and its corresponding (new) variable name.

8.2 Vignettes

8.2.1 What are "vignettes"?

In some countries (wave 1: Belgium, France, Germany, Greece, Italy, The Netherlands, Spain and Sweden; wave 2: also Denmark, Poland and the Czech Republic) parts of the respondents (vignettes sample) fill in a vignettes questionnaire instead of the drop-off questionnaire.

Anchoring vignettes are short descriptions of, e.g., the health or job characteristics of hypothetical persons. Respondents are asked to evaluate the hypothetical persons on the same scale on which they assess their own health or job. Respondents are thus providing an anchor, which fixes their own health assessment to a predetermined health status or job characteristic. These anchors can then be used to make subjective assessments comparable across countries and socio-economic groups. You can find more detailed information about the vignettes on the COMPARE website: www.compare-project.org.

There are two versions of vignettes in each wave. In wave 1 they are called type A and type B, in wave two type B and type C. The type A of wave 1 corresponds with type B of wave 2; Type B of wave 1 corresponds with type C of wave 2. The two types differ with regard to question order and gender of the people in the short description. In wave 1 the two types of vignettes were randomly assigned to the respondents. In wave 2 the assignment depended on the age of the respondent. Type B was given to respondents aged up to 64, type C was given to respondents aged 65 and over.

The variable "type" contains information on the vignette type. The variable label shows which questions from type B correspond with the ones from type A.

8.2.2 The longitudinal dimension of the vignettes

Unlike the drop-offs the vignettes are longitudinal. This means that longitudinal respondents of the vignette sample filled in the vignettes questionnaires in both waves. Refresher, new spouses and respondents who didn't participate in wave 1 also answered the vignette questionnaire, if they are in the vignette sample. There is one exception: In France the refreshers were not part of the vignette sample and some respondents switched from the vignette sample to the main sample between wave 1 and wave 2.

8.2.3 How to work with the vignettes

The schedule (Appendix B) summarizes the variables of the vignettes in both waves. It includes the number of the question in the questionnaire and its new variable name.

9 Missing codes

When respondents reply with "don't know" (DK) or refuse (RF) to answer a question consistent missing value codes are included:

- In case of common variables including multiple response dummies, but excluding variables about a financial amounts, these are

  -1: "Don't know"
  -2: "Refusal"

- For missing values in variables indicating financial amounts:

  -9999991: "Don't know"
  -9999992: "Refusal"

- For future releases SHARE plans to have additional missing values, but in general they are not yet implemented in release 2.2.0:

  -3: "Implausible value" or "values suspected wrong"
  -4: "Not codeable"
  -5: "Not answered"
  -9: "Not applicable (filtered)"

SPSS users should define missing values as all values below 0 for all variables except financial amounts. Missing values for financial amounts should be defined as below -9999990.

STATA users can download an ado file ("sharetom.ado & sharetom.hlp") from the data download website. This program recodes missing values to STATA "extended missing values" and should be run before you do any other changes in the data.

10 Naming conventions

In general, the naming of variables is harmonized across waves. Variable names in the CAPI instrument data use the following format:

MMXXXYYY_LL

MM	module identifier, e.g. DN
XXX	question number, e.g. 001
YYY	optional digits for dummy variables, Euro conversion or unfolding brackets, using the following indications:

    d   dummy variables (see also Chapter 11)
    e   Euro conversion (see also Chapter 12)
    ub unfolding brackets (see also Chapter 13)

| _ | separation character, to indicate loops; |
| LL | optional digits for category or loop indication ("outer loop") |

Examples:

> *ho045_* stores "The main reason to move", hence does not allow multiple responses and is not asked within a loop
>
> *ft003_1 ft003_2 ft003_3* store the relationship to whom respondent provided financial gifts for up to three people ("outer loop" over three persons)

11 Dummy variables

We changed the naming conventions for dummy variables to induce a harmonized format in all past and future waves. Answers to all questions that allow for multiple responses have dummy variables as final data. E.g. question BR005 ("What do or did you smoke") has three answer categories:

1. Cigarettes
2. Pipe
3. Cigars or cigarillos

The data set thus contains three dummies: *br005d1*, *br005d2*, and *br005d3* corresponding to the three categories. (Note that we now in general omit leading zeros for the first nine answers in a response set with more than ten answer categories to allow for easier looping in commands). A value "1" in any of these variables means that the respondent chose the particular category as an answer and in case of a value "0" the respondent did not choose the particular category as answer.

* In case the respondent answers with a "none of these" or in case an "other" option is provided, the naming of the dummy names has the following structure:

  MMXXXd**no**   "none of these"
  MMXXXd**ot**   "other"

* In case the respondent answers with "don't know" or "refusal", all corresponding dummy variables of that question are set to the respective missing codes, i.e. -1 for "don't know" and -2 for "refusal".

* In case the question requires loop indication (see Chapter 10), the digit(s) right after the "d" correspond(s) to the multiple response categories. The loop indication is added as the last part of the variable name separated by a "_" as usual. Hence, all multiple response variables can be identified by the "d"-separator, all loops are identified by the presence of digit(s) after a separation indicator "_".

According to the new missing codes (see Chapter 9) the dummies in the form MMXXXdrf ("refusal") and MMXXXddk ("don't know") don't exist in the data anymore.

Due to changes in the Dummy-naming-system variable names for most of the dummies changed. Appendix G lists changes in variable names between releases for wave 1 and wave 2.

In general, the numbering of answer categories in the generic questionnaire determines the optional digits YY in the dummy variables. We only deviate from this rule, if otherwise misleading variable names across waves emerge. Below, please find a list of variables where names do not align with the questionnaire. Please note: this list may be incomplete, so it is always a good idea to check in the questionnaires, the labels and the item correspondence tool.

ac004_: wave 2 includes fewer answer categories than wave 1, however, the reduced set is comparable. Variable names in wave 2 were adjusted to match the respective wave 1 answer categories in the following way:

wave 2: ac004_ questionnaire categories	variable names
1. To meet other people	*ac004d1_ **
2. To contribute something useful	*ac004d2_ **
3. Because I am needed	*ac004d**4**_ **
4. To earn money	*ac004d**5**_ **
5. To use my skills or to keep fit	*ac004d**7**_ **
96. None of these	*ac004dno_ **

as054_: in wave 1 and wave 2 the same answer categories are used, however in a different order. Wave 2 variable names were adjusted to match the respective wave 1 answer categories.

wave 2: as054_ questionnaire categories	variable names
1. Debt on cars and other vehicles (vans/motorcycles/boats, etc.)	*as054d1*
2. Debt on credit cards / store cards	*as054d**3***
3. Loans (from bank, building society or other financial institution)	*as054d**4***
4. Debts to relatives or friends	*as054d**5***
5. Student loans	*as054d**6***
6. Overdue bills (phone, electricity, heating, rent)	*as054d**2***
96. None of these	*as054dno*
97. Other	*as054dot*

12 Euro conversion

All answers about an amount of money are converted into Euro values. For non-Euro countries a frozen exchange rate is chosen. For Euro countries the Euro value is either the given value or the converted pre-Euro value because respondents in Euro countries were given the option to report in either Euro or the pre-Euro currency in wave 1. However since almost all monetary values in wave 2 are asked in Euro for those countries having the Euro, a conversion for those countries was not necessary in wave 2. The only exceptions are *ft018m1* and *ft018m2*, where pre-euro currencies were allowed in wave 2.

The format of the variable name is mentioned in Chapter 10 except for the "e" following the question number. Possible digits that follow after a "_" separation reflect loop numbers as usual.

The format of the Euro converted variables is as follows:

MMXXXe_LL

with:

MM   module identifier, e.g. HC
XXX   question number, e.g. 045
e   indication of Euro conversion
LL   optional digits for loop indication

When the respondent answers with "don't know" (DK) or "refusal" (RF) to a question indicating a financial amount, the following values are included in the dataset:

-9999991: "Refusal"
-9999992: "Don't know"

The following exchange rates were used for the Euro conversion:

Table 5:   Exchange rates used for Euro conversions

Country	Currency	Old Currency	Fixed Exchange Rate [1]	Exchange Rate (x to Euro) Wave 1	Exchange Rate (x to Euro) Wave 2
Sweden	Swedish Krona	-	-	9.180	9.210
Denmark	Danish Krone	-	-	7.439	7.450
Germany	Euro	German Mark	1.95583	1.000	1.000
Netherlands	Euro	Dutch Guilder	2.20371	1.000	1.000
Belgium	Euro	Belgium Franc	40.3399	1.000	1.000
France	Euro	French Franc	6.55957	1.000	1.000
Switzerland	Swiss Franc	-	-	1.534	1.621
Austria	Euro	Austrian Schilling	13.7603	1.000	1.000
Ireland	Euro	Irish Punt	0.787564		1.000
Italy	Euro	Italian Lira	1936.27	1.000	1.000
Spain	Euro	Spanish Peseta	166.386	1.000	1.000
Greece	Euro	Greek Drachma	340.750	1.000	1.000
Israel	New Sheqel	-	-	5.720	-
Czech Rep	Czech Koruna	-	-	-	28.130
Poland	Zloty	-	-	-	3.847

[1]   Refers to the official exchange rate used when Euro was implemented in specific country.
       Is used mainly in wave 1 when pre-Euro currencies were possible in financial questions.

13 Unfolding brackets

When a respondent does not know (DK) or refuses (RF) the answer to a question about an amount of money, usually an unfolding sequence of bracket questions starts. There are three entry points, and the starting point is chosen randomly. All details of the sequence are stored in the dataset. However, in the public release only a few (summary) variables are included. For all sequences we have the country-specific bracket values (in Euros) and the final category where the respondent ended. When a DK or RF is given during the unfolding bracket sequence, the value for the final category is set to either DK or RF.

The format of the summarizing unfolding bracket variable is as follows:

MMXXXub_LL

with:

MM   module identifier, e.g. HC
XXX   question number, e.g. 045
LL   optional digits for loop indication

The variable indicating where the respondent finally ends can take seven values:

1. Less than low entry point
2. About low entry point
3. Between low and mid entry point
4. About mid entry point
5. Between mid and high entry point
6. About high entry point
7. More than high entry point

The country-specific bracket values are indicated as:

MMXXXv1, MMXXXv2, and MMXXXv3

In case of a loop, there exists only one set of bracket values as the country-specific thresholds are constant over loop numbers. Thus, MMXXXv1 contains the lowest threshold for unfolding bracket variable MMXXXub1, as well as for MMXXXub2, etc.

14 CH module: selection in child loop

Questions *ch009 t*o *ch020* about children are only asked a maximum of four children. When there are more than four children, the CAPI program selects the four children as follows:

1. Sort children in ascending order by
   - minor (defined as 0 for all children aged 18 and over and 1 for all others),
   - geographical proximity (*ch007*),
   - birth year.

2. Pick the first four children. When all sorting variables are equal, the CAPI program chooses a child randomly.

The variables *chselch1* up to *chselch4* contain the numbers of the children who were selected by the program. The numbers refer to the order in which the respondent listed the children.

15 Citizenship and country of birth

Country of birth (*dn005*) and citizenship (*dn008*) are coded according to ISO 3166-1 (numeric-3). The list is available from:
http://unstats.un.org/unsd/methods/m49/m49.htm

It contains all countries that currently exist. Codes for outdated countries can also be found under the above address. Few additional codes deemed useful were enclosed (see below).

How are changing countries coded?

An often-occurring case is a respondent born in the USSR, in a place that would now be part of Russia. In that case, we code by the mentioned birth country, not by the actual country at the time of birth. In this case: if the person answered "USSR", she or he will be coded as being born in the USSR. If she or he answered "Russia", her coding will read "Russia", although this is factually incorrect, because it was USSR when the respondent was born. If it is important for you to know the country name at the time of birth, you will have to diligently deduce the code using the person's year of birth.

The following additional codes are used for other country of birth or citizenship:

1010- Congo (both)
1011- Stateless
1012- Cypriote-American
1015- EU-Citizenship
1016- Argentinean-Italian
1017- Serbian-Bosnian
1020- Galicia-Central Europe
1030- Former Territories of German Reich
1031- Former Eastern Territories of German Reich
1040- Kosovo
1050- Minor Asia
1060- Former Netherlands-East Indies
1070- Former Austria-Hungary
1080- Kurdistan (region)
1090- Borneo-Island

16 HO module: top coding

In the public release of wave 1 top coding was done in the case of Sweden due to legal constraints, according to the Swedish Secrecy Act. The following variables had to be top coded (with the value displayed to the right):

> *ho024e*: 1,000,000 Euros (or 9,000,000 SEK)
> *ho027e*: 2,750,000 Euros (or 25,000,000 SEK)

17 PH module: *phrandom*

There are two types of answer categories for the question about self-perceived health in wave 1. Which type is asked at the beginning of section PH (questions *ph002/003*), and which (other) type for the end of this section (questions *ph052/053*), is randomized. The variable *phrandom* indicates which type is chosen:

> 1 for *ph002/ph052* (version 1)
> 2 for *ph003/ph053* (version 2)

18 Values used in EX module: *ex009age*, *ex012val*

ex009age: age used in question *ex009*
ex012val: value used in question *ex012*

19 Generated variables

19.1 ISCED-coding

Education is one of the most diverse international variables. Therefore a standard coding is required for international comparisons. SHARE uses the 1997 International Standard Classification of Education ISCED-97 (see www.uis.unesco.org/ev.php?ID=3813_201&ID2=DO_TOPIC for details on ISCED coding).

SHARE ISCED coding was done in the following way: each Country Team asked a local expert to map the following SHARE education questions in the respective ISCED-97 code and years of education, based on the guidelines of the manual "Classifying Educational Programmes: Manual for ISCED-97 Implementation in OECD Countries" (1999 edition).

*dn010_* and *dn012_* provide information on the highest school degree and degrees of further education or vocational training of the respondent. The same applies to questions *dn021_* and *dn023_* which refer to the former spouse's education. These questions are asked if the respondent is divorced, widowed or living separated from the spouse.

Also, the education of up to four selected children (see Chapter 14 for details on how children were selected) is transferred into the ISCED coding. This transfer is based on answers to questions *ch017_<i>* and *ch018_<i>*, where <i> refers to the selected child 1 to 4.

Finally, in wave 1 this procedure was applied to the interviewer's level of education. It is derived from question *iv015_* and *iv016_*.

If the respondent reported to have obtained more than one degree of higher education – for example *dn012_* or *dn023_*, respectively – only the highest one is taken into consideration.

Please be aware that:

- **in wave 1 the years of education are not asked directly but are derived from ISCED categories,**
- **ISCED code 6 was not asked in all countries.**
- **In wave 2 the years of education are asked for all respondents. But the degree of education is asked for new respondents only.**

Country specific ISCED-97 codes and years of education are documented in Appendix C.

ISCED codes are provided in the following variables:

Table 6:   ISCED variables

Variable	Description
Wave 1 and wave2:	
isced_r	ISCED-97 coding of the respondent's education
isced_sp	ISCED-97 coding of the respondent's former spouse's education
isced_c1	ISCED-97 coding of the education of the respondent's selected child 1
isced_c2	ISCED-97 coding of the education of the respondent's selected child 2
isced_c3	ISCED-97 coding of the education of the respondent's selected child 3
isced_c4	ISCED-97 coding of the education of the respondent's selected child 4
Wave 1 only:	
iscedy_r	respondent's years of education, derived from ISCED-97 coding
iscedy_sp	respondent's former spouse's years of education, derived from ISCED-97 coding
iscedy_c1	years of education of respondent's selected child 1, derived from ISCED-97 coding
iscedy_c2	years of education of respondent's selected child 2, derived from ISCED-97 coding
iscedy_c3	years of education of respondent's selected child 3, derived from ISCED-97 coding
iscedy_c4	years of education of respondent's selected child 4, derived from ISCED-97 coding
isced_iv	ISCED-97 coding of the interviewer's education
iscedy_i	interviewer's years of education, derived from ISCED-97 coding

19.2 Weights

Which weights to use depends on the concrete research question. Therefore it is not possible to give any general advice. Nevertheless, some of the frequently asked question and some advice on computer implementation are provided below and in Appendix D.

SHARE provides two different sets of weights:

- weights computed on the basis of respondents only (data file: share1rel2_gv_weight_resp_only)
- weights computed including non-responding partners (included in data file: share1rel2_imputations)

SHARE includes three different kinds of weights:

- design weights,
- calibrated household weights and
- calibrated individual weights.

In countries with so called vignette samples (Sweden, Belgium, Spain, France, Germany, Greece, Italy, and the Netherlands) each weight exists in three variants:

- for the main sample,
- for the vignette sample and
- for the two samples combined.

The variable *samptype* indicates to which sample a household belongs. In Sweden there is also a sample supplementary to the main sample. It was treated as part of the main sample.

In addition to the several weights variables, the wave 1 weights file also contains information on primary sampling units and strata. This information is taken from the sampling frame information.

Table 7: **Weight variables**

Variable	Description
samptype	sample type
wgtmdh	design weight for the **main** sample
wgtvdh	design weight for the **vignette** sample
wgtadh	design weight for the **two samples jointly**
wgtmch	calibrated **household** weight for the **main** sample
wgtvch	calibrated **household** weight for the **vignette** sample
wgtach	calibrated **household** weight for the **two samples jointly**
wgtmci	calibrated **individual** weight for the **main** sample
wgtvci	calibrated **individual** weight for the **vignette** sample
*wgtac*i	calibrated **individual** weight for the **two samples jointly**
psu	primary sampling unit
stratum	stratum
psu2	primary sampling unit 2 (used for sub-samples in Sweden and Belgium)
stratum2	stratum 2 (used for a sub-samples in Sweden and Belgium)
psu3	primary sampling unit 3 (used for a sub-samples in Belgium)
stratum3	stratum 3 (used for a sub-samples in Belgium)

Appendix D provides additional information on country-specific procedures.

Computer implementation

To a varying degree computer packages accommodate design based inference to a finite population. STATA, for instance, has a set of routines for survey sample analysis and there is a special manual. Until information about strata and clusters become released these routines are not very helpful if one intends to compute correct standard errors. However, most STATA routines can use weights. The following simple examples illustrate how sampling weights can be used in STATA to compute the correct point estimates:

How to compute a (weighted) mean of a household-level variable?
    Answer: sum xhhvar [aw=wgtjCH] where j=M, V or A

How to compute a (weighted) mean of an individual-level variable?
    Answer: sum xindvar [aw=wgtjCI] where j=M, V or A

How to compute a (weighted) cross table of two household-level variables?
    Answer: table xhhvar, yhhvar [aw=wgtjCH] where j=M, V or A

How to compute a (weighted) cross table of two individual-level variables?
    Answer: table xindvar, yindvar [aw=wgtjCI] where j= M, V or A

Please note that STATA accepts different kinds of weights depending on routine. Please consult the STATA manual to find out how these weights are used depending on routine!

In an inference to the universe of all countries each country becomes a stratum. If one is willing to proceed as if simple random sampling had been used in each country then the STATA survey commands might be used, for instance, svyset [pw=wgt***], strata(country); svymean xvar; svytab yvar xvar;

For further information see Appendix D and:

Klevmarken, N.A., Swensson, and Patrik Hesselius (2005): The SHARE Sampling Procedures and Calibrated Design Weights. In: Börsch-Supan, A., Jürges, H.: The Survey of Health, Ageing and Retirement in Europe. Methodology, p. 28-69. Download: www.share-project.org/t3/share/uploads/tx_sharepublications/SHARE_BOOK_METHODOLOGY_Wave1.pdf

19.3 Imputations

SHARE data were imputed five times. All five implicate datasets are included. They can be identified by the variable *implicat*. Note that in consequence, each case appears five times in the imputations data file. Furthermore, data for non responding partners are included in the imputations file. As a consequence the number of cases in the imputations data file is higher than 5 times the number of respondents in other individual CAPI modules.

Flag variables indicating whether the case is imputed or not are included in the data file. They have the same name and the suffix "i".

Imputed variables are available for the following areas:

- A. Demographics
- B. Individual-level economic variables
- C. Household level economic variables
- D. Sampling weights
- E. Individual level generated variables
- F. Household level generated variables
- G. Purchasing Power Parity

For *more detailed information* see Appendix E.

In addition imputations for *Israel* are now available, they are stored as an extra file and are in a different format that the main imputations module.

For further questions on imputations please contact: Dimitris Christelis: dimitris.christelis@gmail.com.

19.4 ISCO and NACE coding wave 1

SHARE asks respondents in wave 1 for their own, their former partner's and their parents' occupation. SHARE uses the current (1988) International Standard Classification of Occupations (ISCO-88) by the International Labour Organization (ILO) to organize jobs into groups and international

comparisons. Corresponding industries are classified according to the NACE Codes (Version 4 Rev. 1 1993), created by the European Union.

Table 8:   Variables used for ISCO and NACE coding

	ISCO	NACE	
		employed	self-employed
Respondent's first job	*ep016_1*	*ep018_1*	*ep023_1*
Respondent's second job	*ep016_2*	*ep018_2*	*ep023_2*
Respondent's last job	*ep052_*	*ep054_*	*ep060_*
Former partner's job	*dn025*		
Mother's job	*dn029_1*		
Father's job	*dn029_2*		

19.4.1   ISCO

In general, the 4-digit ISCO88 is used. Please see: www.ilo.org/public/english/bureau/stat/isco/isco88/index.htm for details on the codes.

In addition, the following codes are used for special values:

0000	Does not apply
0003	Not employed
0004	Not codeable
0005	Getting education
0006	Housewife / Houseman
0007	Welfare support / pension / etc.
0008	Respondent does not know
0009	No answer
0100	Armed forces / military / soldier
9999	Invalid answer

These codes are generated as ***isco_***<*> with a corresponding English description as ***text_***<*>. The following table shows the generated variables.

Table 9:   Generated variables: ISCO

Generated Variable		Description	Derived From
isco_1job	*text_1job*	Respondent's first job	*ep016_1*
isco_2job	*text_2job*	Respondent's second job	*ep016_2*
isco_ljob	*text_ljob*	Respondent's last job	*ep052_*
isco_exp	*text_exp*	Former partner's job	*dn025*
isco_mo	*text_mo*	Mother's job	*dn029_1*
isco_fa	*text_fa*	Father's job	*dn029_2*

19.4.2   NACE

Please note that the industry the interviewee is working in is asked in two different questions, depending on his employment status (which is stored in *ep009_*). If she or he is in her or his first job self-employed, it is in variable *ep023_*1. Else, it is in *ep018_*1. For the NACE codes however, this information is combined in a single variable named nace_1job. The same is true for the industry of the second job *(ep023_2 / ep018_1)*

which is stored in nace_2job, and for the last job (*ep054_ /ep060_*) in *nace_ljob*. The corresponding English descriptions are provided in *ind_1job*, *ind_2job*, and *ind_ljob* respectively.

SHARE uses fewer categories for the industry codes than NACE usually does (please see www.top500.de/nace4-e.htm). Moreover, SHARE employs three new general categories and five categories for missing values. Summarized NACE-Categories used in SHARE can be found in Appendix F.

19.5 Housing and NUTS

If the interview took place in the house of the respondent, the interviewer did not ask for the type of accommodation in the HO module. Instead, the interviewer filled in this kind of information in module IV him- or herself.

For user convenience, we created wave 1 generated variables *areabldg*, *typebldg*, *floorsbl*, and *nsteps* that combine the data from the HO module (*ho036, ho37, ho042* and *ho043*) and from the IV module (*iv009* to *iv012*). These information is stored for all responding household members (regardless whether they are housing respondents or not).

Table 10: Generated variables: housing

Generated Variable	Description	Derived from	
areabldg	Area of Building	*iv009_*	*ho037_*
typebldg	Type of Building	*iv010_*	*ho036_*
floorsbl	Number of Floors of Building	*iv011_*	*ho042_*
nsteps	Number of Steps to Entrance	*iv012_*	*ho043_*

The Nomenclature of Territorial Units for Statistics (NUTS) is used to indicate in which territorial unit the household is located. These variables are named *nuts1*, *nuts2* and nuts3. Privacy legislation is considered. Not all NUTS levels are provided for every country. See for details on NUTS: http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/ramon/nuts/basicnuts_regions_en.html

19.6 Health variables

Regarding cognitive function (CF), mental health (MH), physical health (PH), behavioural risk (BR), grip strength (GS) and walking speed (WS) the following variables were created for wave1:

Table 11: Generated variables: health

Variable	Description
Cognitive Function (CF)	
numeracy	numeracy score
orienti	orientation to date, month, year and day of week
Mental Health (MH)	
euro1-euro12	variables forming the EURO-D scale (see also below)
eurod	depression scale EURO-D
eurodcat	EURO-D caseness

Variable	Description
Physical Health (PH)	
gali	limitations with activities (gali)
spheu	self-perceived health European version
sphus	self-perceived health US version
spheu2	spheu - less than good health
sphus2	sphus - less than very good health
chronic	number of chronic diseases
chronic2	2+ chronic diseases
symptoms	number of symptoms
symptom2	2+ symptoms
bmi	body mass index (bmi)
bmi2	bmi categories
mobility	mobility, arm function and fine motor limitations
mobilit2	1+ mobility, arm function and fine motor limitations
mobilit3	3+ mobility, arm function and fine motor limitations
adl	number of limitations with activities of daily living (adl)
adl2	1+ adl limitations
iadl	number of limitations with instrumental activities of daily living
iadl2	iadl limitations no-yes
Behavioural Risks (BR)	
cusmoke	current smoking
drinkin2	drinking more than 2 glasses of alcohol almost every day
phactiv	physical inactivity
Walking Speed (WS)	
wspeed	walking speed
wspeed2	walking speed: cut-off point
Grip Strength (GS)	
maxgrip	maximum of grip strength measures

19.6.1 Cognitive function and mental health

by Michael Dewey

orienti orientation to date, month, year and day of week:
Orientation in time – the higher the better oriented (generated from *cf003 - cf006*)

numeracy numeracy score:
Mathematical performance - the higher the better (generated from *cf012 - cf015*)

eurod depression scale EURO-D:
The score on EURO-D – high is depressed (generated from *mh002 – mh017*)

eurodcat EURO-D caseness:
EURO-D caseness - 1 is a case

The following 12 variables form the EURO-D scale:

- *euro1:* depression
- *euro2:* pessimism
- *euro3:* suicidality
- *euro4:* guilt
- *euro5:* sleep
- *euro6:* interest
- *euro7:* irritability
- *euro8:* appetite
- *euro9:* fatigue
- *euro10:* concentration
- *euro11:* enjoyment
- *euro12:* tearfulness

19.6.2 Physical health, behavioural risk and walking speed

by Mauricio Avendaño, Arja Aro & Johan Mackenbach

This paper documents the construction of new variables from the physical health (PH) and health behaviour (BR) modules, based on wave 1, release 2 of the SHARE data, last updated in June 2007. We have made a selection of the most important variables from the physical health and health behaviour modules that we have created for data analysis. These variables are:

GALI – Limitation with activities

This variable is based on variable *ph005_*, which has originally three categories: (1) severely limited; (2) limited, but not severely; & (3) not limited. The new variable aggregates the values that delimitate limitations, resulting in two categories: (0) not limited & (1) limited. The latter category includes severe and not severe limitations. The motivation to dichotomise this variable is the smaller numbers of severely limited when analysing data per country, gender and age groups.

SPHEU (Self-perceived health European version)

This variable is based on variables *ph002_* & *ph0053_*. This variable puts together respondents that were initially randomised to answer the self-perceived health item either at the beginning or at the end of the physical health (PH) questionnaire survey.

SPHUS (Self-perceived health US version)

This variable is based on variables *ph003_* & *ph0052_*. This variable puts together respondents that were initially randomised to answer the self-perceived health item either at the beginning or at the end of the PH questionnaire module.

SPHEU2

This variable dichotomises the European version of self-perceived health into two categories: (0) good or very good health & (1) less than good health.

SPHUS2

This variable dichotomises the US version of self-perceived health into two categories: (0) very good and excellent & (1) less than very good.

CHRONIC (number of chronic diseases)

This variable is based on items *ph006_1* to *ph006_16* and presents the number of chronic diseases reported by each individual.

CHRONIC2

This variable summarizes the variable *chronic* into the following categories: (0) less than 2 chronic diseases & (1) 2 or more chronic diseases.

SYMPTOMS (number of symptoms)

This variable is based on items *ph010_1* to *ph010_13* and presents the number of symptoms reported by each individual.

SYMPTOM2

This variable summarizes the variable *symptoms* into the following categories: (0) less than 2 symptoms & (1) 2 or more symptoms.

BMI (BODY MASS INDEX)

This variable is based on variables *ph012_* (weight) and *ph013_* (height), and is based on the following formula: BMI = $(ph012\_/(ph013\_)^2)*10000$. *bmi* is a continuous variable.

BMI2

This variable reclassifies the variable *bmi* into the standard categories of body mass index determined by the World Health Organisation. These categories are:

1. Underweight (below 18.5)
2. Normal (18.5 – 24.9)
3. Overweight (25 – 29.9)
4. Obese (30 or higher)

The value "9999997" was created and set as a missing value. It corresponds to those values of BMI that are not likely to be correct, mostly because of a mistake either in measurement or entering of data on weight. 9999997 corresponds to values that are smaller than 12, because all weight values (in variable *ph012_*) for these subjects were unlikely to be true.

MOBILITY (number of limitations with mobility, arm function & fine motor function)

This variable is based on items *ph048_1* to *ph048_11*. It corresponds to the number of limitations with mobility, arm function & fine motor function reported by each individual.

MOBILIT2

This variable re-categorises the variable *mobility* into the following values: (0) No limitations & (1) one or more limitations with mobility, arm function & fine motor function.

MOBILIT3

This variable re-categorises the variable *mobility* into the following values: (0) Less than three limitations & (1) three or more limitations with mobility, arm function & fine motor function.

ADL (number of limitations with activities of daily living)

This variable is based on items *ph049_1* to *ph049_14*. It describes the number of limitations with activities of daily living (ADL). Six activities are included:

- Dressing, including putting on shoes and socks
- Walking across a room
- Bathing or showering
- Eating, such as cutting up your food
- Getting in and out of bed
- Using the toilet, including getting up or down

ADL2

This variable reclassifies the variable *adl* into two categories: (0) no ADL limitations and (1) one or more limitations with ADL.

IADL (number of limitations with instrumental activities of daily living)

This variable is based on items *ph049_1* to *ph049_14*. It describes the number of limitations with instrumental activities of daily living reported by each individual. Seven activities are included:

- Using a map to figure out how to get around in a strange place
- Preparing a hot meal
- Shopping for groceries
- Making telephone calls
- Taking medications
- Doing work around the house or garden
- Managing money, such as paying bills and keeping track of expenses

IADL2

This variable reclassifies the variable *iadl* into two categories: (0) no IADL limitations and (1) one or more limitations with IADL.

CUSMOKE (current smoking)

This variable is based on variables *br0021_* and *br002_*. It comprises information into the following categories: (1) current smoker; (2) reported in br001_ that had never smoked daily for at least one year; and (5) Former smoker (stopped smoking).

DRINKIN2 (drinking more than two glasses of alcohol almost every day or 5/6 days a week)

This variable comprises information on drinking more than two glasses of any of the three main drinks surveyed almost every day or five/six days a week. It is constructed based on variables *br011_*, *br012_* and *br013_*. This generated variable is the closest approximation to "more than the recommended levels of drinking" available in SHARE.

PHACTIV (physical inactivity)

This variable is constructed on the basis of variables *br015_* and *br016_* regarding levels of vigorous and moderate physical activity, respectively. Physical inactivity is defined as never or almost never engaging in neither moderate nor vigorous physical activity.

WSPEED (walking speed)

This variable is based on variables *ws011_* and *ws013_*, which were measured among individuals aged 76 years and older ONLY. Walking speed was measured twice, and the average speed of the two tests is taken. *wspeed* indicates the value of walking speed, which is obtained by dividing the sums of the distances by the times of the two measurements. Individuals who need more than 0.54 seconds and fewer than 30 seconds are included.

WSPEED2

wspeed2 offers a cut-off point for walking speed as used in previous studies, and can take two values: (1) walking speed is 0.4 meters/second or less; (0) walking speed is more than 0.4 meters/second.

19.6.3   Grip strength

by Karen Andersen-Ranberg and Inge Petersen

Maxgrip (maximum of grip strength measures)

According to instructions two grip strength measurements on each hand were recorded with a dynamometer at the interview.

Valid measurements are defined as grip strength measurements, where the two measurements of one hand differ by less than 20kg. If the difference was above (>20kg) the measurements for that hand have been recoded as MISSING.

If grip strength was only measured once on one hand, this measurement has also been recoded as MISSING. However, if there were two measurements on the other hand, these measurements have been included in this dataset.
Grip strength measurements of zero "0" or grip strength measurements above 100 kg (≥100 kg) have been recoded as MISSING.
The *maxgrip* is defined as the maximum grip strength measurement of both hands (2x2) or of one hand (1x2).

19.7 Social support and household composition

The file ShareRel2_GV_SUPPORT* contains derived summary variables from coverscreen (CV) and the support (SP) module. Additionally, it provides the household composition variable *hhold_in*, the type of household at the individual level and in more detail the variable *hhold_i1*. This variable is calculated from information in the CV module.

19.7.1 Social support

by Jim Ogg

Table 12:   Generated variables: social support

Variable	Description
nb_help	Number of different types of help received from outside the household (i.e. care, practical tasks and administrative tasks)
who_hlp1	Identity of helper from outside the household
who_hlp2	The identity of the helper in the household
n_help_gi	The total number of different types of help given outside the household (i.e. care, practical tasks and administrative tasks)
whom_gi1	The identity of the person helped outside the household
whom_gi2	The identity of the person cared for inside the household

19.7.2 Household composition

The following table includes the generated variables concerning the household composition.

Table 13:   Generated variables: household composition

Variable	Description
hhold_in	The household composition: the type of household (individual level). This is calculated from information in the file cv_r
hhold_i1	Detailed household composition: the type of household (individual level). This is calculated from information in the file cv_r
mother_i	Mother in household
father_i	Father in household
motlaw_i	Mother-in-law
fatlaw_i	Father-in-law
child_in	Child and/or child-in-law in household
gchild_i	Grandchild in household
family_i	Other relative in household
other_in	Other relative in household
apti_in	Great-grandchild in household

20 Alive or deceased

The sharew1_gv_dol module informs you if wave 1 respondents are still alive in wave 2 or deceased between the wave 1 and wave2.

21 Israel: additional modules

21.1 Reinterview EP-module Israel

Since the question EP005 in Israel differed from the generic version (see also the "item correspondence" on the website) in wave 1, there is an extra module to facilitate working with the data. While in all the other countries there are 5 response categories to question EP005, there are 7 in Israel: category 3 "Unemployed" was subdivided into "Unemployed, looking for a job" (Israeli category 3) and "Unemployed, not looking for a job" (Israeli category 4); category 4 "Permanently sick or disabled"

(Israeli category 6) was complemented by the category "Temporarily sick or disabled" (Israeli category 5). This results in the following scheme:

Response categories EP005

Generic questionnaire	Israeli questionnaire
1) Retired	1) Retired
2) Employed or self-employed	2) Employed or self-employed
3) Unemployed	3) Unemployed, looking for a job
	4) Unemployed, not looking for a job
4) Permanently sick or disabled	5) Temporarily sick or disabled
	6) Permanently sick or disabled
5) Homemaker	7) Homemaker

Due to the generic programming of the CAPI the additional Israeli response categories caused some routing problems. The affected respondents were therefore re-interviewed by phone. In this phone interview the CAPI instrument was not used and only a subset of the questions was asked again. The newly created dataset (sharew1_rel2-2-0_ep_ilextra) contains all respondents affected by routing problems (604 people), irrespective of whether they participated in this second interview or not. Participation in the second interview is indicated by the variable *reint*. The variables *reint_month and reint_year* provide the date of the second interview. The variables with the extension "*_reint*" contain the new answers, and variables with the extension "*_old*" retain the original answer. Note that due to the correct routing, many of these old questions were not asked again, and thus may not show up in a cross-tabulation of the old and new question.

All Israeli variables in the regular EP-module (sharew1_rel2-2-0_ep) which resulted from the wrong routing were recoded as "missing" (sysmiss).

More detailed information on the extra module is available from igdc@savion.huji.ac.il.

21.2 Additional drop-off questions

The Israeli drop-off includes additional questions on difficult life events and pension reforms that are not asked in other countries. These variables are marked by the prefix "il". They are not included in the general drop-off data file for all countries but are downloadable as an extra data file (sharew1_rel2-2-0_dropoff_ilextra). An overview of deviations between the Israeli drop-off and the generic version is available on the SHARE website: www.share-project.org/t3/share/new_sites/SHARE-Website/Drop-offs_main/drop%20off%20deviations%20Israel.pdf

21.3 Imputations Israel

Release 2.2.0 includes imputations for Israel, too. Since they are different from the imputations for other countries they are available as a separate data module (sharew1_rel2-2-0_imputations_ilextra).

Responsible for data cleaning and preparation of the releases:
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A. Drop-off schedule

Table 14: Drop-off correspondence

Topic	Wave 1 (question) number of question in drop off	Wave 1 (variable) name of variable in data	Wave 2 (question) number of question in drop off	Wave 2 (variable) name of variable in data	Wave 2 CAPI (variable name) question correspondence: (1) = accurate (2) = almost equal (3) = related
Life satisfaction	1	q1	-		ac012 (3)
CASP-12 (For more information about CASP see: Hyde, M. (2003) A measure of quality of life in early old age: The theory, development and properties of a needs satisfaction model (CASP-19). *Aging and mental health, 7 (3), 186-194)*	2 a)	q2_a	-		ac014 (2)
	2 b)	q2_b	-		ac015 (2)
	2 c)	q2_c	-		ac016 (2)
	2 d)	q2_d	-		ac017 (2)
	2 e)	q2_e	-		ac018 (2)
	2 f)	q2_f	-		ac019 (2)
	2 g)	q2_g	-		ac020 (2)
	2 h)	q2_h	-		ac021 (2)
	2 i)	q2_i	-		ac022 (2)
	2 j)	q2_j	-		ac023 (2)
	2 k)	q2_k	-		ac024 (2)
	2 l)	q2_l	-		ac025 (2)
LOT-R (Life Orientation Test: pessimism/optimism)	3 a)	q3_a	1 a)	q3_a	
	3 b)	q3_b	1 b)	q3_b	
	3 c)	q3_c	1 c)	q3_c	
	3 d)	q3_d	1 d)	q3_d	
	3 e)	q3_e	1 e)	q3_e	
	3 f)	q3_f	1 f)	q3_f	
	3 g)	q3_g	1 g)	q3_g	

Topic	Wave 1 (question)	Wave 1 (variable)	Wave 2 (question)	Wave 2 (variable)	Wave 2 CAPI (variable name)
Depression/feelings (CES-D)	4 a)	q4_a	-		ac027 (3)
	4 b)	q4_b	-		ac028 (3)
	4 c)	q4_c	-		ac029 (3)
	4 d)	q4_d	-		ac030 (3)
	4 e)	q4_e	-		ac031 (3)
	4 f)	q4_f	-		
	4 g)	q4_g	-		ac032 (3)
	4 h)	q4_h	-		ac033 (3)
	4 i)	q4_i	-		
	4 j)	q4_j	-		ac034 (3)
	4 k)	q4_k	-		
	4 l)	q4_l	-		
	4 m)	q4_m	-		
	4 n)	q4_n	-		
Expectations of others	5 a)	q5_a	-		
	5 b)	q5_b	-		
	5 c)	q5_c	-		
	5 d)	q5_d	-		
Family duties	6 a)	q6_a	2 a)	q6_a	
	6 b)	q6_b	2 b)	q6_b	
	6 c)	q6_c	2 c)	q6_c	
	6 d)	q6_d	2 d)	q6_d	
Family/state responsibility	7 a)	q7_a	3 a)	q7_a	
	7 b)	q7_b	3 b)	q7_b	
	7 c)	q7_c	3 c)	q7_c	
Conflicts with others	8 a)	q8_a	4 a)	q8_a	
	8 b)	q8_b	4 b)	q8_b	
	8 c)	q8_c	4 c)	q8_c	
	8 d)	q8_d	4 d)	q8_d	
	8 e)	q8_e	4 e)	q8_e	
	8 f)	q8_f	4 f)	q8_f	
	9	q9	5	q9	

Topic	Wave 1 (question)	Wave 1 (variable)	Wave 2 (question)	Wave 2 (variable)	Wave 2 CAPI (variable name)
Ever lived with partner: Responsibility for different tasks	10	q10	6	q10	
	11 a)	q11_a	7 a)	q11_a	
	11 b)	q11_b	7 b)	q11_b	
	11 c)	q11_c	7 c)	q11_c	
	11 d)	q11_d	7 d)	q11_d	
Health General practitioner/ usual source of care questions and checks	12	q12	-		
	13 a)	q13_a	8 a)	q13_a	
	13 b)	q13_b	8 b)	q13_b	
	13 c)	q13_c	8 c)	q13_c	
	13 d)	q13_d	8 d)	q13_d	
	13 e)	q13_e			
	13 f)	q13_f	8 e)	q13_f	
Health Talk about problems	-		9 a)	q39_a	
	-		9 b)	q39_b	
	-		9 c)	q39_c	
	-		9 d)	q39_d	
	-		9 e)	q39_e	
Health Explanations/listening	-		10 a)	q40_a	
	-		10 b)	q40_b	
	-		10 c)	q40_c	
Health Prevention	14	q14	-		
	15	q15	-		
	16	q16	12	q16	
	17	q17	13	q17	
	18	q18	-		
	19	q19	-		
	20	q29	-		
	21	q21	-		
			11 a)	q41_a	
			11 b)	q41_b	
			11 c)	q41_c	
			11 d)	q41_d	

Topic	Wave 1 (question)	Wave 1 (variable)	Wave 2 (question)	Wave 2 (variable)	Wave 2 CAPI (variable name)
Health Joint pain	22	q22	-		
	23	q23	-		
	24	q24	-		
	25	q25	-		
	26	q26	-		
	27	q27	-		
	28 a)	q28_a	-		
	28 b)	q28_b	-		
	28 c)	q28_c	-		
	29 a)	q29_a	-		
	29 b)	q29_b	-		
	29 c)	q29_c	-		
Accommodation	30 a)	q30_a	-		ho050(1)
	30 b)	q30_b	-		ho051(1)
	30 c)	q30_c	-		ho052(1)
	30 d)	q30_d	-		ho053(1)
	30 e)	q30_e	-		ho054(1)
	30 f)	q30_f	-		ho055(1)
	31 a)	q31_a	-		
	31 b)	q31_b	-		
	31 c)	q31_c	-		
	31 d)	q31_d	-		
Area of accommodation	32 a)	q32_a	-		ho056(1)
	32 b)	q32_b	-		ho057(1)
	32 c)	q32_c	-		ho058(1)
	32 d)	q32_d	-		ho059(1)
Pet animals	33 a)	q33_a	14 a)	q33_a	
	33 b)	q33_b	14 b)	q33_b	
	33 c)	q33_c	14 c)	q33_c	
	33 d)	q33_d	14 d)	q33_d	
	33 e)	q33_e	14 e)	q33_e	
	33 f)	q33_f	-		
Religion	34	q34	-		
	35	q35	-		ex029 (1)
	36	q36	-		

B. Vignettes schedule

Table 15: Vignette correspondence

Question *Legend: - = question not included* *(2)=different gender* *(3)=deviations in text*	Wave 1 (question)	Wave 1 (variable)	Wave 1 (question)	Wave 1 (variable)	Wave 2 (question)	Wave 2 (variable)	Wave 2 (question)	Wave 2 (variable)
	Vignettes A		Vignettes B		Vignettes B		Vignettes C	
Own health								
bodily aches	1	v1	6	v1	1	v1	1	v1
sleeping	2	v2	5	v2	2 (3)	v2	2 (3)	v2
moving around	3	v3	4	v3	3	v3	3	v3
concentrating	4	v4	3	v4	4	v4	4	v4
shortness of breath	5	v5	2	v5	5	v5	5	v5
sadness	6	v6	1	v6	6	v6	6	v6
impairment	7	v7	7	v7	7	v7	-	-
Health examples								
headache	8	v8	25 (2)	v8	8 (3)	v8	7 (3)	v8
sleeping	9	v9	24 (2)	v9	-	-	-	-
arm and wrist	10	v10	23 (2)	v10	-	-	-	-
wake up at night	11	v11	22 (2)	v11	-	-	-	-
knees, elbows	12	v12	21 (2)	v12	-	-	-	-
sleepless at night	13	v13	20 (2)	v13	9 (3)	v13	8 (3)	v13
swelling in legs	14	v14	19 (2)	v14	-	-	-	-
forgetfulness	15	v15	18 (2)	v15	11 (3)	v15	10 (3)	v15
physical activities	16	v16	17 (2)	v16	-	-	-	-
learn recipes	17	v17	16 (2)	v17	-	-	-	-
walk 200m	18	v18	15 (2)	v18	10 (3)	v18	9 (3)	v18
concentrating	19	v19	14 (2)	v19	-	-	-	-
walking slowly	20	v20	13 (2)	v20	12 (3)	v20	11 (3)	v20
depressed	21	v21	12 (2)	v21	-	-	-	-
infection	22	v22	11 (2)	v22	-	-	-	-
nervous	23	v23	10 (2)	v23	-	-	-	-
smoker	24	v24	9 (2)	v24	-	-	-	-
satisfied/depressed	25	v25	8 (2)	v25	13 (3)	v25	12 (3)	v25

Question *Legend: - = question not included* *(2)=different gender* *(3)=deviations in text*	Wave 1 (question)	Wave 1 (variable)	Wave 1 (question)	Wave 1 (variable)	Wave 2 (question)	Wave 2 (variable)	Wave 2 (question)	Wave 2 (variable)
	Vignettes A		Vignettes B		Vignettes B		Vignettes C	
Health limitations examples								
back pain	26	v26	34 (2)	v26	-	-	-	-
stiffness	27	v27	33 (2)	v27	14 (3)	v27	-	-
back and legs	28	v28	32 (2)	v28	-	-	-	-
worried	29	v29	31 (2)	v29	-	-	-	-
mood swings	30	v30	30 (2)	v30	-	-	-	-
mood swings	31	v31	29 (2)	v31	15 (3)	v31	-	-
heart problems	32	v32	28 (2)	v32	16 (3)	v32	-	-
blood pressure	33	v33	27 (2)	v33	-	-	-	-
heart surgery	34	v34	26 (2)	v34	-	-	-	-
Satisfaction with aspects of own life								
income	-	-	-	-	*17*	*v39*	*13*	*v39*
social contacts	-	-	-	-	*18*	*v40*	*14*	*v40*
daily activities	-	-	-	-	*19*	*v41*	*15*	*v41*
life in general	-	-	-	-	*20*	*v42*	*16*	*v42*
Satisfaction with aspects of life of examples								
income	-	-	-	-	21	v43	17	v43
income	-	-	-	-	22	v44	18	v44
social contacts	-	-	-	-	23	v45	19	v45
social contacts	-	-	-	-	24	v46	20	v46
daily activities	-	-	-	-	-	-	21	v63
daily activities	-	-	-	-	-	-	22	v64
job	-	-	-	-	25	v47	-	-
job	-	-	-	-	26	v48	-	-
life in general	-	-	-	-	27	v49	23	v49
life in general	-	-	-	-	28	v50	24	v50

Question *Legend: - = question not included* *(2)=different gender* *(3)=deviations in text*	Wave 1 (question)	Wave 1 (variable)	Wave 1 (question)	Wave 1 (variable)	Wave 2 (question)	Wave 2 (variable)	Wave 2 (question)	Wave 2 (variable)
	Vignettes A		Vignettes B		Vignettes B		Vignettes C	
Own political influence								
influence on local level	-	-	-	-	*29*	*v51*	*25*	*v51*
Political influence of examples								
others influence on local level	-	-	-	-	30	v52	26	v52
others influence on local level	-	-	-	-	31	v53	27	v53
Health care responsiveness, own situation								
wait for medical treatment	-	-	-	-	32	v54	28	v54
health facilities	-	-	-	-	33	v55	29	v55
communication with the doctor	-	-	-	-	34	v56	30	v56
Health care responsiveness, others								
wait for medical treatment	-	-	-	-	35	v57	31	v57
communication with the doctor	-	-	-	-	36	v58	32	v58
conditions of the health facility	-	-	-	-	37	v59	33	v59
wait for medical treatment	-	-	-	-	-	-	34	v60
communication with the doctor	-	-	-	-	-	-	35	v61
conditions of the health facility	-	-	-	-	-	-	36	v62

C. Country-specific ISCED-97 codes and years of education

Value	Name of the degree (as in questionnaire)	ISCED CODE	Years
C 1	**Austria**		
Highest education *wave 1 & 2*			
1	Volksschule	1	4
2	Hauptschule	2	8
3	Gymnasium (öffentlich) mit Matura	3	12
4	Gymnasium (privat) mit Matura	3	12
5	Berufsbildende Schule mit Matura (HAK, HTL,...)	4	13
6	Berufsbildende Schule ohne Matura	3	11
Further education *wave 1 (DN012_)*			
1	Lehrabschlussprüfung	3	12
2	Meisterprüfung	5	14
3	Fachakademie (Sozialakademie, Krankenpflegeausbildung, Pädagog. Ausbildung, ...)	5	15
4	Fachhochschulabschluss	5	16
5	Universität	5	17
Further education *wave 1 (DN023_ & CH018_ & IV016_)*			
1	Lehrabschlussprüfung	3	12
2	Meisterprüfung	5	14
3	Fachakademie (Sozialakademie, Krankenpflegeausbildung, Pädagog. Akademie,...)	5	15
4	Hochschulabschluss	5	17
Please note *"Hochschulabschluss" applies to both "University" and "Fachhochschulabschluss"*			
Further education *wave 2*			
1	Lehrabschlussprüfung	3	12
2	Meisterprüfung	5	14
3	Fachakademie (Sozialakademie, Krankenpflegeausbildung, Pädagog. Ausbildung, ...)	5	15
4	Hochschulabschluss	5	17
5	Weiterführender Hochschulabschluss (Doktorat)	6	20

	C 2 Belgium		
Value	Name of the degree (as in questionnaire)	ISCED CODE	Years
Highest education *wave 1 & 2*			
11	Lager onderwijs, Enseignement primaire	1	6
12	Lager secundair onderwijs - *kunst* Enseignement secondaire *inférieur général*	2	8
13	Lager secundair onderwijs - *algemeen* Enseignement secondaire inférieur *artistique*	2	8
14	Lager secundair onderwijs - technisch Enseignement secondaire inférieur technique (2;9)	2	8
15	Lager secundair onderwijs – beroeps Enseignement secondaire inférieur professionnel	2	8
16	Hoger secundair onderwijs – *kunst* Enseignement secondaire supérieur *général*	3	12
17	Hoger secundair onderwijs – *algemeen* Enseignement secondaire supérieur *artistique*	3	12
18	Hoger secundair onderwijs – technisch Enseignement secondaire supérieur technique	3	12
19	Hoger secundair onderwijs – beroeps Enseignement secondaire supérieur professionnel	3	12
Please note that between the Flemish and the Dutch questionnaire categories 12 and 13 as well as 16 and 17 are switched against each other (general versus artistic). However, these categories still refer to the same ISCED code.			
Further education *wave 1 & 2*			
11	Hoger onderwijs buiten de universiteit, korte type Enseignement supérieur non-universitaire de type court	5	13
12	Hoger onderwijs buiten de universiteit, lange type Enseignement supérieur non-universitaire de type long	5	15
13	Universiteit Enseignement universitaire	5	19

Value	Name of the degree (as in questionnaire)	ISCED CODE	Years
C 3 Czech Republic			
Highest education *wave 2*			
11	Základní škola	1	
12	Učiliště 2leté bez maturity	2	
13	Učiliště 3leté bez maturity	2	
14	Střední všeobecně vzdělávací škola s maturitou	3	
15	Gymnázium	3	
Further education *wave 2*			
11	Střední odborné učiliště 3leté nebo 4leté s maturitou	3	
12	Střední odborná škola s maturitou SOš (průmyslovka)	3	
13	Vyšší odborná škola (absolvent má maturitu a je DIS - diplomovaný specialista v oboru)	4	
14	Vysoká škola	5	

Value	Name of the degree (as in questionnaire)	ISCED CODE	Years
C 4 Denmark			
Highest education *wave 1 &2*			
1	7. klasse eller kortere	1	7
2	8. klasse eller kortere	2	8
3	9. klasse, mellemskoleeksamen	2	9
4	10. klasse, realeksamen	2	10
5	Studentereksamen eller HF	3	12
6	Højere Handelseksamen (HH, HF, HHX) eller højere teknisk eksamen (HTX)	3	12
Further education *wave 1& 2*			
1	Specialarbejderuddannelse	3	10.5
2	Laerlinge- elev eller EFG-uddannelse	3	11
3	Anden faglig uddannelse på mindst 1 år	3	14
4	Kort videregående uddannelse under 3 år	5	15
5	Mellemlang videregående uddannelse på 3-4 år	5	16
6	Lang videregående uddannelse over 4 år	5	18

Value	Name of the degree (as in questionnaire)	ISCED CODE	Years
	C 5 France		
	Highest education *wave 1 & 2*		
1	Certificat d'études primaires (CEP) (1;5)	1	5
2	Brevet des collèges, BEPC, brevet élémentaire	2	9
3	CAP, BEP, ou diplôme de ce niveau	3	11
4	Baccalauréat technologique ou professionnel	3	12
5	Baccalauréat général	3	12

Please note that for the interviewer's level of education, categories 4 and 5 are switched in question IV015_ . However, these categories still refer to the same ISCED code and number of years of education.

Value	Name of the degree (as in questionnaire)	ISCED CODE	Years
	Further education *wave 1 & 2* (dn012_ & dn023_ & ch018_)		
1	Diplôme de premier cycle universitaire	5	14
2	BTS, DUT ou équivalent	5	14
3	Diplôme des professions sociales et de la santé de niveau Bac+2	5	14
4	Autre diplôme de niveau Bac+2	5	14
5	Diplôme de 2eme cycle universitaire	5	15
6	Diplôme d'ingénieur, de grande école	5	17
7	Diplôme de 3eme cycle universitaire (y compris médecine, pharmacie, dentaire), doctorat	6	20
8	Autre diplôme de niveau supérieur à Bac+2	5	14
	Further education *wave 1* (iv016)		
1	Premier cycle de l'enseignement supérieur	5	14
2	Deuxième cycle de l'enseignement supérieur	5	15
3	Grande école, école d'ingénieur, de commerce, 3eme cycle de l'université	5-6	17-20

	C 6 Germany		
Value	**Name of the degree (as in questionnaire)**	**ISCED CODE**	**Years**
Highest education *wave 1 & 2*			
1	Volks- oder Hauptschulabschluss; 8. Klasse Polytechnische Oberschule (POS)	2A	8
2	Realschulabschluss; 10. Klasse POS	2A	10
3	Fachhochschulreife (3A;12)	3A	12
4	Abitur (3A;13)	3A	13
Further education *wave 1 & 2*			
	Lehre *if highest education = 1 or 2*	3B	13
1	Lehre *if highest education = 3 or 4*	4A	16
	Berufsfachschule *if highest education = 1 or 2*	3B	13
2	Berufsfachschule *if highest education = 3 or 4*	4A	16
3	Fachschule	5B	16.5
4	Fachhochschulabschluss	5A	17
5	Hochschulabschluss	5A	18

Value	Name of the degree (as in questionnaire)	ISCED CODE	Years
C 7 Greece			
Highest education *wave 1*			
1	Δημοτικό	1	6
2	Γυμνάσιο (3τάξιο)	2	9
3	Γενικό ή Επαγγελματικό Λύκειο (ΤΕΛ,ΤΕΕ,Πολυκλαδικό) ή 6τάξιο Γυμνάσιο	3	12
4	IEK	4	13
Highest education *wave 2 (dn010_ & dn021_)*			
1	Μερικές τάξεις Δημοτικού	0	
2	Απολυτήριο Δημοτικού	1	6
3	Γυμνάσιο (3τάξιο)	2	9
4	Γενικό ή Επαγγελματικό Λύκειο (ΤΕΛ,ΤΕΕ,Πολυκλαδικό) ή 6τάξιο Γυμνάσιο	3	12
5	IEK	4	13
Highest education *wave 2 (ch017_)*			
1	Απολυτήριο Δημοτικού	1	6
2	Γυμνάσιο (3τάξιο)	2	9
3	Γενικό ή Επαγγελματικό Λύκειο (ΤΕΛ,ΤΕΕ,Πολυκλαδικό) ή 6τάξιο Γυμνάσιο	3	12
4	IEK	4	13
Further education *wave 1*			
1	(Διετής) νοσηλευτική σχολή	4	14
2	TEI	5	15.5
3	ΑΕΙ, Ανώτατες στρατιωτικές	5	17
4	Μεταπτυχιακά (MSC, MBA)	5	18
5	Διδακτορικό PhD	6	20
Further education *wave 2 (dn012 & dn023)*			
1	Ανώτερες επαγγελματικές σχολές με διάρκεια έως δύο χρόνια (νοσηλευτική, σχολές | υπαξιωματικών, κομμωτική, σχολές λογιστών, σχολές ΟΑΕΔ)	4	14
2	TEI	5	15.5
3	ΑΕΙ, Ανώτατες στρατιωτικές	5	17
4	Μεταπτυχιακά (MSC, MBA)	5	18
5	Διδακτορικό PhD	6	20
6	Έχει φοιτήσει σε πανεπιστήμιο χωρίς να πάρει πτυχίο	3	
Further education *wave 2 (ch018)*			
1	(Διετής) νοσηλευτική σχολή	4	14
2	TEI	5	15.5
3	ΑΕΙ, Ανώτατες στρατιωτικές	5	17
4	Μεταπτυχιακά (MSC, MBA)	5	18
5	Διδακτορικό PhD	6	20

	C 8 Ireland	ISCED CODE	Years
Value	**Name of the degree (as in questionnaire)**		
Highest education *wave 2*			
1	postgraduate (higher) degree	5	19-21
2	primary (bachelor's) degree	5	15-17
3	diploma or certificate	5	15-18
4	leaving certificate or equivalent	3	11-12
5	group / intermediate / junior cert or equivalent	2	9
6	primary school or equivalent	1	6
Further education *wave 2*			
1	commercial course	4	15-16
2	nurses' training	5	15-17
3	teacher's training college	5	15-17
4	agricultural college	4	16-17
5	regional technical college	5	15-17
6	institute of technology	5	15-17
7	university	5	17
8	other college or training establishment		

C 9   Israel

Name of the degree	CODE
Hebrew **Highest education**	
יסודית .1	1
תיכונית מקצועית חלקית (לא סיים/ה תיכון מקצועי) .2	2
תיכונית מקצועית מלאה, ללא תעודת בגרות .3	3
תיכונית מקצועית מלאה, עם תעודת בגרות .4	3
תיכונית עיונית חלקית (לא סיים/ה) תיכון עיוני .5	2
תיכונית עיונית מלאה, ללא תעודת בגרות .6	3
תיכונית עיונית מלאה, עם תעודת בגרות .7	3
ישיבה תיכונית ללא תעודת בגרות .8	3
ישיבה תיכונית עם תעודת בגרות .9	3
Hebrew **Further education**	
ישיבה .1	1
בי"ס לאחיות .2	4
בי"ס להנדסאים .3	4
אוניברסיטה - תואר ראשון .4	5
אוניברסיטה - תואר שני או יותר .5	5
Arabic **Highest education**	
إبتدائية. .1	1
ثانوية مهنية جزئية (لم ينهي الثانوية المهنية) .2	2
ثانوية مهنية تامة، لكن بدون شهادة بجروت .3	3
ثانوية مهنية تامة مع شهادة بجروت. .4	3
ثانوية نظرية جزئية (لم ينهي الثانوية النظرية). .5	2
ثانوية نظرية تامة، لكن بدون شهادة بجروت. .6	3
ثانوية نظرية تامة مع شهادة بجروت. .7	3
Arabic **Further education**	
كلية دينية .1	1
كلية التمريض .2	4
كلية للهندسيين .3	4
جامعية تامة ـ شهادة لقب أول .4	5
جامعية تامة ـ شهادة لقب ثاني أو أكثر (M؟ أو أعلى) .5	5
Russian **Highest education**	
1) Начальная школа	
2). Профессионально-техническое училище (не оконченое)	1
3) Профессионально-техническое училище (без аттестата)	2
4). Профессионально-техническое училище (с аттестатом)	3
5) Общеобразовательная средняя школа (не оконченая)	3
6) Общеобразовательная средняя школа (без аттестата)	2
7) Общеобразовательная средняя школа (с аттестатом)	3
8) Религиозная школа (без аттестата)	3
9). Религиозная школа (с аттестатом)	1
Russian **Further education**	
1) Ешива	1
2) Медицинское училище	4
3) Техникум или колледж	4
4) Институт или незаконченный университет	5
5) Оконченый университет или аспирантура или докторантура	5

Value	Name of the degree (as in questionnaire)	ISCED CODE	Years
	C 10 Italy		
Highest education *wave 1 & 2*			
1	Esame di seconda elementare	1	2
2	Licenza elementare	1	5
3	Scuola media o avviamento professionale	2	8
4	Diploma ginnasiale	3	10
5	Diploma di scuola professionale, scuola magistrale o istituto d'arte (3 anni)	3	11
6	Diploma di scuola magistrale o liceo artistico (4 anni)	3	12
7	Maturità liceale (classico, scientifico, linguistico, artistico)	3	13
8	Maturità tecnica, professionale o istituto d'arte (5 anni)	3	13
Further education *wave 1 & 2*			
1	Scuole di formazione paramediche	4	14
2	Scuole di formazione professionale post-maturità (inclusi assistenti sociali)	4	15
3	ISEF, accademie artistiche o conservatorio	5	16
4	Università: laurea, laurea breve, diploma universitario, scuole dirette a fini speciali	5	16
5	Università post-laurea: scuole di specializzazione, corsi di perfezionamento, dottorati di ricerca	6	21

	C 11 Netherlands		
Value	**Name of the degree (as in questionnaire)**	**ISCED CODE**	**Years**
Highest education *wave 1 & 2*			
1	Basisonderwijs	1	6
2	VGLO of LAVO (2; 10)	2	10
3	Voortgezet (speciaal) onderwijs (b.v. MLK, VSO, LOM, MAVO of MULO)	2	10
4	HAVO, VWO, Atheneum, Gymnasium, HBS, MMS, Lyceum	3	12
5	Lager beroepsonderwijs (b.v. LTS, LEAO, Lagere Land- en Tuinbouwschool)	2	10
6	Middelbaar beroepsonderwijs (b.v. MTS, MEAO, Middelbare Land- en Tuinbouwschool)	3	14
7	Hoger beroepsonderwijs (b.v. HTS, HEAO, opleidingen MO-akten)	5	15
8	Hoger beroepsonderwijs 2e fase (b.v. accountant NIVRA, opleidingen	5	16
9	Wetenschappelijk onderwijs (universiteit)	5	18
10	Speciaal onderwijs	97	97
11	Leerlingwezen	2	10
Further education			
Question was not included in the questionnaire since highest and further education were jointly asked for in dn010&dn021			

	C 12 Poland		
Value	**Name of the degree (as in questionnaire)**	**ISCED CODE**	**Years**
Highest education *wave 2*			
6	Szkoła podstawowa	1	
9	Gimnazjum	2	
10	Zasadnicza szkoła zawodowa	3	
11	Technikum	3	
12	Liceum zawodowe	3	
13	Liceum ogólnokształcące	3	
Further education *wave 2*			
1	Studium medyczne lub pielęgniarskie	4	
3	Inna szkoła pomaturalna lub policealna	4	
4	Politechnika	5	
5	Uniwersytet	5	
6	Akademia medyczna	5	
7	Inna Akademia (ekonomiczna, rolnicza, itp.) zakończona stopniem inżyniera lub magistra	5	
8	Wyższa szkoła pedagogiczna	5	
9	Tytuł czeladnika w zawodzie	4	
10	Tytuł mistrza w zawodzie	5	

	C 13 Spain		
Value	**Name of the degree (as in questionnaire)**	**ISCED CODE**	**Years**
Highest education *wave 1 & 2*			
1	Enseñanza primaria, o primera etapa de la EGB, o equivalente	1	6
2	Bachillerato elemental, EGB, Graduado escolar, o equivalente	2	10
3	Bachillerato superior, BUP, o equivalente	3	12
4	Pre-universitario o COU	3	12
5	Estudios técnicos no superiores, FP, o equivalente	3	11.5
Further education *wave 1 & 2*			
1	Magisterio, ATS, diplomado de Escuela universitaria, o equivalente.	5	13.5
2	Aparejador, ingeniero técnico, o equivalente.	5	13.5
3	Licenciado	5	16
4	Ingeniero superior, arquitecto, o equivalente.	5	17
5	Otros estudios de tercer grado no universitarios.	5	14

	C 14 Sweden	ISCED CODE	Years
Value	**Name of the degree (as in questionnaire)**		
Highest education *wave 1 & 2 (dn010_ & dn021_ & ch017)*			
1	Folkskola (motsvarande) mindre än sex år	1	6
2	Folkskola 6-8 år (1;7)	1	7
3	Folkskoleexamen och yrkesutbildning minst ett år	2	8
4	Folkskola och läroverk åtta år	1	8
5	Avgångsbetyg från nioårig grundskola	2	9
6	Realexamen	2	9
7	Avgångsbetyg från grundskola eller realexamen, samt yrkesutbildning minst ett år	2	10
Highest education *wave 1 (IV015)*			
1	Folkskola (motsvarande) mindre än sex år	1	6
2	Folkskola 6-8 år	1	7
3	Folkskoleexamen och yrkesutbildning minst ett år	2	8
4	Avgångsbetyg från nioårig grundskola	2	9
5	Realexamen	2	9
6	Avgångsbetyg från grundskola eller realexamen, samt yrkesutbildning minst ett år	2	10
Further education *wave 1 & 2*			
1	Normalskolekompetens (flickskola)	3	12
2	Tvåårigt gymnasium	3	11
3	Tre- eller fyraårigt gymnasium	3	12
4	Utbildning minst ett år utöver gymnasium eller flickskola, men EJ fullständig ögskoleexamen	4	13
5	Examen från universitet/högskola efter minst tre års studier	5	15

Value	Name of the degree (as in questionnaire)	ISCED CODE	Years
C 15 Switzerland			
Highest education *wave 1*			
6	Ecole primaire Abschluss der Primarschule Scuola elementare	1	5
7	Ecole secondaire Sekundarschulabschluss Certificato di studi (scuola media o ginnasio)	2	10
Highest education *wave 2*			
1	Ecole primaire Primarschule Scuola elementare	1	5
2	Cycle d'orientation, école secondaire inférieure, pré-gymnase Real-/Sekundar-Bezirks-, Orientierungsschule, Untergymnasium Scuola media	2	9
3	10ème année, pré-apprentissage, programme d'enseignement spécial (1 an) 10. Schuljahr, Vorlehre, Besonderer Lehrplan (1 Jahr) Corso preparatorio. Corso di pre-tirocinio, programma didattico speciale (1 anno)	2	10
4	Ecole de culture générale (2 ans). École ou cours préparant á une formation professionnelle initiale (1 ou 2 ans) Diplommittelschule (bis 2 Jahre), berufsvorbereitende Schule oder Anlehre (1 bis 2 Jahre) Scuola di cultura generale, ciclo biennale	3	11.5
5	Ecole de degré diplôme (3 ans) Diplommittelschule (3 Jahre) Scuola di cultura generale, ciclo triennale	3	13
6	Lycée, Ecole préparant à la maturité gymnasiale ou professionnelle, Ecole Normale Maturitätsschule, Berufsmatura, Lehrseminar Stufe 1 Liceo, scuola di maturità, scuola magistrale	3	13
continued next page			

Switzerland *continued*			
Value	**Name of the degree (as in questionnaire)**	**ISCED CODE**	**Years**
Further education *wave 1*			
1	Ecole d'infirmières Lehrabschluss/Krankenpflege-/Laborantenausbildung Scuola per le professioni infermieristiche	3	13
2	Maturité fédérale Eidgenössische anerkannte Maturität/Lehrerseminar, Maturità liceale riconosciuta a livello federale	3	14
3	Ecoles professionnelles supérieures (école de physiothérapie, école normale, hygiéniste dentaire, ESCA, ETS...) Abschluss von professionellen Hochschulen/Höhere Fachschulen,Technikum (Physiotherapeuten, HWV,..) Maturità profesisonale e scuole professionali superiori	4	17
5	Université (licence)/EPFL (diplôme) Universitätsabschluss/ETHZ-ETHL Università o Polytechnico	5	17
Further education *wave 2*			
1	Apprentissage long (CFC ou équivalent) ou école professionnelle à plein temps 3-4 ans Berufslehre (Eidg. Fähigkeitszeugnis o.ä.) oder Vollzeit-Berufsschule Apprendistato (AFC o equivalente) o scuola professionale a tempo pieno della durata di 3-4 ans	3	13
2	Formation professionnelle supérieure Höhere Fach- und Berufsausbildung Formazione professionale superiore	4	16
3	Ecole professionnelle supérieure d'une durée minimale de trois ans de formation à plain temps (y compris diplôme post-grade) Höhere Fachschule bei Vollzeitausbildung mit Mindestdauer von 3 Jahren (inklusive Weiterbildungsdiplom) Scuola specializzata superiore con formazione a tempo pieno di almento 3 anni (inclusa attestato postdiploma)	4	17
4	Université, Haute école (y compris diplôme postgrade) Universität, Hochschule (inklusicve Weiterbildungsdiplom) Università, Politecnico (inclusa la formazione post-universitaria)	5	21

D. Sampling and weights

D 1   A short guide to the sampling weights of wave 1

by Anders Klevmarken

Sampling weights are primarily used in inference to a finite population. The research question could be for instance: "What is the total number of people with a certain disease in a given country?" Or "What was the mean income in 2003 in country X?" The population to which this inference refers could be the population of all households with at least one member aged 50 years+ in country X, or the population of all 50+ individuals in country X, or some subpopulation (domain). This kind of inference is usually design based, that is, no model assumptions about the universe are used. The whole inference is only based on the sampling design. The design weights (the inverse of the inclusion probabilities) can be used to obtain consistent point estimates of population totals or other finite population statistics. The design weights may or may not be useful also in a model dependent analysis to a "superpopulation", the kind of analysis most economists are used to. (Literature deals with the question when weights should be used in this kind of inference.)

In practice, we almost never have a complete sample, there is nonresponse. The design weights do not compensate for nonresponse. Please note that compensating for nonresponse should be seen as part of the analysis. There are no general approaches that are good for all purposes. If an analyst thinks that nonresponse is systematic in dimensions that are important for the analysis, the analyst should use a method of compensation that meets the needs of this particular analysis. As a service to the project members we have computed calibrated weights that compensate for unit nonresponse to some extent. Every user should, however, decide if these weights are good for the purpose at hand.

The data files include three different kinds of weights: design weights, calibrated household weights and calibrated individual weights. In countries with so called vignette samples each weight exists in three variants: For the main sample, the vignette sample and for the two combined.

List of weight variables:

wgtMDH	Design weight for the main sample
wgtVDH	Design weight for the vignette sample
wgtADH	Design weight for the two samples jointly
wgtMCH	Calibrated household weight for the main sample
wgtVCH	Calibrated household weight for the vignette sample
wgtACH	Calibrated household weight for the two samples jointly
wgtMCI	Calibrated individual weight for the main sample
wgtVCI	Calibrated individual weight for the vignette sample
wgtACI	Calibrated individual weight fro the two samples jointly

By the design of SHARE the probability to include any of the eligible individuals in a household is the same as the probability of including the household. Thus, the design weight is the same for the household as for any eligible individual of the household.

The calibrated weights were obtained by adjusting the design weights. The adjustment factors were obtained in a "calibration" to known population totals. In most countries we have calibrated against the total national population by age

group and gender. In two countries more information was used. Additional details can be found in the table below. This procedure will, for a given household, give calibrated household weights that differ from the calibrated individual weights.

Country	Comment	Non-response correction
Austria	Not a probability sample, no true design weights available. Computations are based on the assumption of simple random sampling of households	
Denmark		Age/Gender, County
France		Age/Gender
Germany		Age/Gender
Greece		Age/Gender
Italy		Age/Gender, Geographical/City size strata
The Netherlands		Age/Gender
Spain		Age/Gender
Sweden		Age/Gender
Switzerland		Age/Gender, not including people in institutions

Calibrated individual weights have been computed for responding 50+ individuals for whom we have complete information about age and gender. There are thus a few individuals with missing weights. A variable flags this and indicates reason for the missing value. No calibrated weights have been computed for individuals who are included in the cover screen but dropped out from the interview. Please also note that the calibrated weights do not compensate for any additional nonresponse in the drop-offs. Spouses less than 50 have no individual calibrated weight (missing value) because we have nothing to calibrate against (and it is really unclear what kind of calibration is desired). For countries that do not include people living in institutions in their sampling frames there is a potential problem in calibrating against population totals that include these people. (This does not apply to Switzerland.)

List of flag variables:

nowh_amh   Flag, no weights due to missing birth year(s) for HH
nowh_or   Flag, no weights, other reason
nowi_amr   Flag, no individual weights due to missing age of respondent
nowi_ne   Flag, no individual weights due to non-eligible respondent (born after 1954)

For general references to the calibration methodology see: J-C Deville and C-E. Sarndal "Calibration Estimators in Survey Sampling", <u>J of the American Statistical Association</u>, June 1992, vol 82, No 418, and S. Lundstrom and C-E Sarndal: <u>Estimation in the presence of Nonresponse and Frame Imperfections</u>, Statistics Sweden 2001.

Please note that the weights are designed to be used in the estimation of population totals. The sum of the weights is in itself an estimate of the size of the population. A mean can thus be estimated by just normalizing the weights to 1.

The variances of design based estimates of finite population statistics depend in general on the whole design and not only on the weights. Some computer packages (like STATA) have routines that compute proper estimates for certain standard designs. They need as input data on the primary (secondary) selection unit and stratum a sample member belongs to. Due to privacy legislation we have not been able to include these data in the released files. It is thus currently not possible to compute proper variances. A possible temporary fix-up is to carry on as if we in every country had a single stage random sample with unequal sampling probabilities.

Also note that if the weights are very different one single observation can easily have a large influence on an estimate. The Italian design in particular is extreme in this sense.

For further information on sampling and weights in SHARE see also: Klevmarken, N.A., Swensson, and Patrik Hesselius (2005): The SHARE Sampling Procedures and Calibrated Design Weights. In: Börsch-Supan, A., Jürges, H.: The Survey of Health, Ageing and Retirement in Europe. Methodology, p. 28-69.
Download: www.share-project.org/t3/share/uploads/tx_sharepublications/SHARE_BOOK_METHODOLOGY_Wave1.pdf

D 2   Sampling and weights in Belgium French

Target population, population coverage

All households with at least one French speaking member born in 1954 or earlier, living in the Belgian regions Wallonie and Bruxelles. All French speaking residents born in 1954 or earlier and their spouses/partners at the time of the interview, living in the Belgian regions Wallonie and Bruxelles.

The target population does not include:

- individuals living in 'collective households', i.e. homes for the elderly

- individuals living in the seven German speaking municipalities in the east of Belgium

Sampling Frame

Stage 1: List of all municipalities in Wallonie and Bruxelles (the two regions of Belgium that are wholly or mainly French speaking)

Stage 2: CD-ROM with telephone numbers

Frame Problems

- Some telephone numbers are not listed
- Some households are listed twice
- Business numbers are included

- Some numbers are listed, but not exportable to a data-file (see below)

Sampling Design

Three-stage sampling:

Stage 1: Selection of Municipalities

Municipalities were stratified by region (Wallonie, Bruxelles). Within Wallonie, large municipalities (Charleroi, Liège, Namur) were treated as separate strata, and selected with certainty. The other municipalities were selected by simple random sampling without replacement, and with a probability proportional to the number of private households with at least one person born before 1955.

For Bruxelles, the initial sample was later extended with an additional sample. In the initial sample for Bruxelles, sampling was one-stage, with simple random sampling of households from the whole of the region of Bruxelles, according to the procedure used in stage 2. (In the gross data-base, for these households primary_sampling_unit = 51) In the additional sample, the two-stage design was used (primary sampling units 52, 53 and 54).

Stage 2: Selection of households within selected municipalities

Within the large municipalities (Charleroi, Liège, Namur; and the initial sample in Bruxelles), the number of households to be selected was set equal to the overall sampling fraction. In all other municipalities in Wallonie, 100 addresses were selected. In the additional sample for Brussels, 200 addresses were selected in each selected municipality. Below, I will refer to the number of households to be selected in each community as nm.

For each municipality, the data for each selected municipality were exported from the telephone listings on a CD-ROM to a SPSS file. This was not possible for some entries, where the persons concerned had indicated that they did not want their data to be used for "commercial purposes". For the latter entries ("grey addresses", after the way they are presented by the CD-ROM), a special "manual" sampling procedure was devised, described in detail below ("Instructions for Sampling 'Grey' Addresses"). The number of addresses to be selected from the non-exportable entries was set for each municipality at n_m(number-of-non-exportable-entries/total-number-of entries). Overall, in the selected municipalities of Belgium_FR, non-exportable entries comprised 10.9% of all entries.

The remainder of the nm entries to be selected were sampled from the exportable entries.

The procedure to select the latter included the following elements:

- <u>business numbers</u>: In the database, business numbers could be identified as such. However, a small field investigation in one sampled municipality (which happened to be the place where I live) revealed that many shopkeepers and professionals, who live at the same address as where their business is located, are only listed as business numbers. Therefore, business numbers were *not* deleted from the list.
- <u>double entries</u>: Some households have two telephone numbers, or have more than one entry with the same number. On the other hand, two households may live at the same address. To eliminate double entries as much as possible, without running the risk of totally excluding any household from the list, an entry was regarded as a double entry if it met one of the following conditions:
    1) if both telephone number and address were the same as for another entry
    2) if both name and address were the same as for another entry
    3) if the address was the same as for another entry, and it was a business number

> 4) if the address was the same as for another entry, and only a fax number was given

These double entries were deleted from the list before sampling.

- about 1.2 times the required number of entries were sampled by simple random sampling without replacement.
- from this list, entries that referred obviously not to private households (e.g., schools, hospitals, large companies, government offices and so on) were removed.
- from the remainder, the required number of entries was sampled by simple random sampling without replacement.

Stage 3: Screening for age-eligibility

The selected addresses were screened by a commercial firm that sells information on households and individuals, mainly for marketing purposes.

Overall, they were able to screen about 75 percent of all addresses. Addresses for which they had no information were screened by interviewers.

Selection probabilities

Stratum	Selection probability, stage 1	Selection probability, stage 2	Overall selection probability
1 (initial)	1	$n(A_s / A_t) / T_s$	$n(A_s / A_t) / T_s +$
1 (additional)	$c_s (A_m/A_t)$	$200/ T_m$	$(200c_s A_m)/(A_t T_m)$
31	1	$n(A_s / A_t) / T_m$	$n(A_s / A_t) / T_m$
32	1	$n(A_s / A_t) / T_m$	$n(A_s / A_t) / T_m$
33	1	$n(A_s / A_t) / T_m$	$n(A_s / A_t) / T_m$
34	$c_s (A_m/A_t)$	$100/ T_m$	$(100c_s A_m)/(A_t T_m)$

where:

c_s = number of selected municipalities within stratum

A_m = number of private households with persons born before 1955 within the municipality.

A_s = number of private households with persons born before 1955 within the stratum

A_t = total number of private households with persons born before 1955 in Wallonie and Bruxelles

T_m = number of entries in telephone listings in municipality that are non-double, and do not obviously refer to addresses other than those of private households.

n = overall gross sample size (excluding additional sample in stratum 1 (Bruxelles))

stratum numbers refer to those used in gross sample file.

For the actual computation of selection probabilities, the crucial assumption made is that T_m is equal to the number of private households according to the National Register.

Design Weights

The design weights are calculated as the inverse of the selection probabilities.

Vignettes

In the initial sample, the vignette sample was obtained by selecting 20% of the selected households within each municipality by simple random sampling. In the

additional sample in Bruxelles, the vignette sample was obtained by selecting one-third of the selected households within each municipality by simple random sampling. The remainder were assigned to the main sample.

Joint sample weights

The description above refers to the joint sample (main + vignettes). The main sample weights are calculated by multiplying the probabilities given there by 0.8 (initial sample) or 2/3 (additional sample).

Calibration information

The calibration vector, which contains 8 gender-age groups, is as follows:

Gender	Male			
Year of birth	1945-54	1935-1944	1925-1934	-1924
Number	268248	171791	136152	48243
Gender	Female			
Year of birth	1945-54	1935-1944	1925-1934	-1924
Number	275483	195692	195707	111419

These numbers were obtained from the population statistics (year 2005) of the National Institute of Statistics. The numbers were adjusted for

- the number of persons living in the German speaking municipalities.
- the number of persons living in homes for the elderly and other institutions.

Instructions for Sampling "Grey" Addresses

"Grey" addresses are addresses that are not exportable from the Infobel CD-ROM, In this case the person concerned has indicated that his/her data cannot be used for commercial purposes. The only way to copy them is to re-type them manually. Yet, we do not want to exclude them from the SHARE sample. However, their non-exportability precludes them from being sampled in the automatic way most addresses are selected.

In order to sample them "manually" in a way that is random, results in approximately equal probabilities of being selected, and is also feasible and not too costly in terms of time, the following procedure has been devised.

1. For each municipality, the number of grey addresses to be sampled is determined, such that the proportion in the sample within each municipality is equal to the proportion of grey addresses within the total number of addresses for that particular municipality in the Infobel database.

2. Within each municipality, a number of (non-grey) starting addresses ("Adresses-départ") are selected randomly.

Now, for each municipality we do the following:

3. Within the Infobel Database, select all addresses of the particular municipality.

4. Go to the first starting address.

5. From this starting address, go down, counting the number of grey addresses.

6. Select the *third* grey address, and type-copy this in the Excel file provided.

7. Continue to go down, and type-copy also the *sixth* and *ninth* grey addresses (i.e. every third grey address).

8. Take the next starting address, and repeat steps 5-7.

9. Continue this process, until the predetermined number of grey addresses to be selected has been type-copied (i.e. all lines in the Excel file provided are filled).

10. If in the process of counting you reach the end of the database (for that particular municipality), continue counting from the top of the database.

11. A grey address is *not* selected if:

    a) It clearly does not refer to a household, but to an institution, administration or company. However, if it refers to a small business, where the owner might live at the same address, it is selected and type-copied. When in doubt, select and type-copy.

    b) If the address is the same as a non-grey address, i.e. same name and same street and street number. (We would also like to exclude grey addresses, when the names differ, but street, street number and telephone number are the same. However, as Infobel presents the addresses sorted by name, this is practically impossible.)

    If a grey address is not selected, one does not take the next one, but continue selecting every third grey address, i.e. if the sixth grey address happens to be a school, you take the ninth grey address instead, as well as the twelfth grey address.

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Survey Design Contact   Karel Van den Bosch (University of Antwerp)

D 3   Sampling and weights in Belgium Flemish

Target population, population coverage

All households with at least one Dutch speaking member born in 1954 or earlier in the Belgian region of Vlaanderen (Flanders). All Dutch speaking residents born in 1954 or earlier and their spouses/partners at the time of the interview in the Belgian region of Vlaanderen.

The target population does not include individuals living in "collective households", i.e. homes for the elderly.

Sampling Frame

The Belgium_NL sample in fact consists of two samples (A and B) from the same population (but at slightly different points in time), which are wholly independent of each other. They differ in the sampling frame used, and employ different designs. Sample A was the initial sample. Sample B was drawn when financial resources became available on the Flanders regional level for an extension of the survey.

Sample A: Stage 1: List of all municipalities in Vlaanderen
             Stage 2: CD-ROM with telephone numbers
Sample B: Stage 1: List of all municipalities in Vlaanderen
             Stage 2: National register of individuals and households

Frame Problems

Sample A: - Some telephone numbers are not listed
- Some households are listed twice
- Business numbers are included
- Some numbers are listed, but not exportable to a data-file
  (see below)

Sample B: - Administrative data do not always accurately reflect the actual household composition. (But this problem is probably not important among persons aged 50 and over.)

Sampling Design

Sample A: Three-stage sampling:

Sample B: Two-stage sampling:

<u>**Stage 1**</u>: (Sample A and Sample B) Selection of Municipalities

The two largest municipalities within Vlaanderen (Antwerpen and Gent) were treated as separate strata, and selected with certainty. The other municipalities were selected by simple random sampling without replacement, and with a probability proportional to the number of private households with at least one person born before 1955.

<u>**Sample A: Stage 2**</u>: Selection of households within selected municipalities

Within the large municipalities (Antwerpen and Gent), the number of households to be selected was set equal to the overall sampling fraction. In all other municipalities in Vlaanderen, 100 addresses were selected.

For each municipality, the data for each selected municipality were exported from the telephone listings on a CD-ROM to a SPSS file. This was not possible for some entries, where the persons concerned had indicated that they did not want their data to be used for "commercial purposes". For the latter entries ("grey addresses", after the way they are presented by the CD-ROM.), a special "manual" sampling procedure was devised, described in detail below ("Instructions for Sampling 'Grey' Addresses"). The number of addresses to be selected from the non-exportable entries was set for each municipality at n_m(number-of-non-exportable-entries/total-number-of entries). Overall, in the selected municipalities of Belgium_NL, non-exportable entries comprised 10.3% of all entries.

The remainder of the n_m entries to be selected were sampled from the exportable entries.

The procedure to select the latter included the following elements:

- <u>business numbers</u>: In the data-base, business numbers are indicated as such. However, a small field investigation in one sampled municipality (which happened to be the place where I live) revealed that many shopkeepers and professionals, who live at the same address as where their business is located, are only listed as business numbers. Therefore, business numbers were *not* deleted from the list.

- <u>double entries</u>: Some households have two telephone numbers, or have more than one entry with same number. On the other hand, two households may live at the same address. To eliminate double entries as much as possible, without totally excluding any household from the list, an entry was regarded as a double entry if it met one of the following conditions:

1) if both telephone number and address were the same as for another entry

2) if both name and address were the same as for another entry

3) if the address was the same as for another entry, and it was a business number

4) if the address was the same as for another entry, and only a fax number was given

These double entries were deleted from the list before sampling.

- about 1.2 times the required number of entries were sampled by simple random sampling without replacement.
- from this list, entries that referred obviously not to private households (e.g., schools, hospitals, large companies, government offices and so on) were removed.
- from the remainder, the required number of entries was sampled by simple random sampling without replacement.

Sample B: Stage 2: Selection of households within selected municipalities

Within the large municipalities (Antwerpen and Gent), the number of households to be selected was set equal to the overall sampling fraction. In all other municipalities in Vlaanderen, 50 households were selected. Among private households with at least one person born in 1954 or earlier, the required number of households were selected by simple random sampling without replacement.

Stage 3 (Sample A only): Screening for age-eligibility

The selected addresses were screened by a commercial firm that sells information on households and individuals, mainly for marketing purposes. Overall, they were able to screen about 80 percent of all addresses. Addresses for which they had no information were screened by interviewers.

Selection probabilities

The overall probability to be selected for any household h is $p^T_h = p^A_h + p^B_h$, where the latter stand for the probabilities of being selected in sample A and sample B, respectively. Given the two-stage designs, $p^X_h = p^X_m (p^X_h | m \text{ selected})$, where X indicates sample (A, B), p^X_m is the probability that municipality m is selected in stage 1 of sample X, and $p^X_h | m$ selected indicates the probability that household h within municipality m is selected in stage 2, given that municipality m is selected in stage. The probabilities p^X_m and $p^X_h | m$ selected are given in the following table, by stratum and sample:

Stratum	Selection probability, stage 1	Selection probability, stage 2, Sample A	Selection probability, stage 2, Sample B
21-25	1	$n^A (A_s / A_t) / T_m$	$n^B (A_s / A_t) / A_s = n^B / A_t$
22-26	1	$n^A (A_s / A_t) / T_m$	$n^B (A_s / A_t) / A_s = n^B / A_t$
23-27	$c^X_s (A_m/A_t)$	$100/ T_m$	$50/ A_m$

where:

c^X_s = number of selected municipalities within stratum in sample X (X = A, B)
A_m = number of private households with persons born before 1955 within municipality.
A_s = number of private households with persons born before 1955 within stratum

A_t = total number of private households with persons born before 1955 in Vlaanderen

T_m = number of entries in telephone listings in municipality that are non-double, and do not obviously refer to addresses other than those of private households.

n^X = overall gross sample size in sample X (X = A, B)

stratum numbers refer to those used in gross sample file.

For the actual computation of selection probabilities, the crucial assumption made is that T_m is equal to the number of private households according to the National Register.

Design Weights

The design weights are calculated as the inverse of the selection probabilities.

Vignettes

In sample A, the vignette sample was obtained by selecting 25% of the selected households within each municipality by simple random sampling. The remainder were assigned to the main sample.

Joint sample weights

The description above refers to the joint sample (main + vignettes). The main sample weights (sample A) are calculated by multiplying the probabilities given there by 0.75.

Calibration information

The calibration vector, which contains 8 gender-age groups, is as follows:

Gender	Male			
Year of birth	1945-54	1935-1944	1925-1934	-1924
Number	395002	291869	215187	71297
Gender	Female			
Year of birth	1945-54	1935-1944	1925-1934	-1924
Number	385424	308753	274286	136832

These numbers were obtained from the population statistics (year: 2005) of the National Institute of Statistics. The numbers were adjusted for the number of persons living in homes for the elderly and other institutions.

Instructions for Sampling "Grey" Addresses

'Grey' addresses are addresses that are not exportable from the Infobel CD-ROM, because the person concerned has indicated that his/her data cannot be used for commercial purposes. The only way to copy them is to re-type them manually. Yet, we do not want to exclude them from the SHARE sample. However, their non-exportability precludes them from being sampled in the automatic way most addresses are selected.

In order to sample them "manually" in a way that is random, results in approximately equal probabilities of being selected, and is also feasible and not too costly in terms of time, the following procedure has been devised.

1. For each municipality, the number of grey addresses to be sampled is determined, such that the proportion in the sample within each municipality is equal to the proportion of grey addresses within the total number of addresses for that particular municipality in the Infobel database.

2. Within each municipality, a number of (non-grey) starting addresses ("Adresses-départ") are selected randomly.

Now, for each municipality we do the following:

3. Within the Infobel Database, select all addresses of the particular municipality.

4. Go to the first starting address.

5. From this starting address, go down, counting the number of grey addresses.

6. Select the *third* grey address, and type-copy this in the Excel file provided.

7. Continue to go down, and type-copy also the *sixth* and *ninth* grey addresses (i.e. every third grey address).

8. Take the next starting address, and repeat steps 5-7.

9. Continue this process, until the predetermined number of grey addresses to be selected has been type-copied (i.e. all lines in the Excel file provided are filled).

10. If in the process of counting you reach the end of the database (for that particular municipality), continue counting from the top of the database.

11. A grey address is *not* selected if:

    a) It clearly does not refer to a household, but to an institution, administration or company. However, if it refers to a small business, where the owner might live at the same address, it is selected and type-copied. When in doubt, select and type-copy.

    b) If the address is the same as a non-grey address, i.e. same name and same street and street number. (We would also like to exclude grey addresses, when the names differ, but street, street number and telephone number are the same. However, as Infobel presents the addresses sorted by name, this is practically impossible.)

    If a grey address is not selected, you do not take the next one, but continue selecting every third grey address, i.e. if the sixth grey address happens to be a school, you take the ninth grey address instead, as well as the twelfth grey address.

D 4   Sampling and weights in Israel

Target population, Population coverage	All households with at least one Hebrew, Arabic or Russian speaking member born in 1955 or earlier. All Hebrew, Arabic or Russian speaking residents born in 1955 or earlier and their spouses/partners at the time of the interview. The target population does not include individuals living in institutional residential facilities, in prisons and similar institutions. In Israel the target was set to 1700 households.
Sampling frame	Stage 1: List of all statistical regions (census districts) by population stratum, stratified as follows: 1) Jewish – Orthodox, 2) Jewish – Traditional, 3) Jewish – Immigrants from former USSR, 4) Jewish – Secular, Large Cities, 5) Jewish – Secular, Periphery, 6) Moslem, 7) Christian, 8) Druze and 9) Mixed Ethnicity. Stage 2: The Bezek computerized telephone directory (the national telephone company) matched to sampled statistical regions.
Frame problems	About 5% of the overall population is not listed in the telephone directory (fewer among the 50+ cohort). Also, a few business telephone numbers may be included in the household directory.

Auxiliary frame data that can be used by SHARE	None
Sampling design	The sample is a stratified cluster sample of the 50+ population in Israel. Within each stratum, the clustering is hierarchical: subjects within households within statistical regions within strata. In the first stage, a sample of 150 statistical regions was drawn from the 2,300 statistical regions into which Israel is divided, stratified according to the criteria mentioned above. The probability of inclusion was proportionate to the number of residents aged 50 and over in the statistical region. In the second stage, street segments in each of the selected statistical areas were listed and matched to the national residential telephone directory file. From this list of all housing units with a phone listing in a given statistical region, a fixed number of housing units was drawn. All units were then contacted to verify whether a person age 50 or older resided in the household. In the final stage each interviewer received a list of addresses and was instructed to interview all eligible persons. In calculating the number of households that needed to be drawn, we assumed intra-cluster correlation (ICC) of 0.02 within statistical areas (based on previous experience with the European Social Survey) and that 45% of households in Israel include at least one person 50 years and over. Taking these parameters into account and aiming for a 70% response rate, it was necessary to initially select a list of 38 addresses in each statistical area (12/[0.7*0.45]).
Selection probabilities	The probability that an individual is included in the sample depends on the sample size in his/her stratum, the size of the statistical region, the number of households in the region with residents aged 50 or more and number of such individuals in his/her own household. In the formulas for the sampling probabilities we use i to denote stratum, j to denote statistical region within a stratum, k to denote a household in a statistical region and l to denote an individual within a household. R(i) = the number of statistical regions in stratum i. r(i) = the number of statistical regions in the sample from stratum i. N(i,j) = the number of eligible individuals in statistical region j of stratum i. N(i) = the number of eligible individuals in stratum i. Note that $N(i) = \sum_j N(i,j).$ H(i,j) = the number of eligible households in statistical region j of stratum i. n(i,j) = the number of households in the final sample from statistical region j of stratum i. N(i,j,k) = the number of eligible individuals in household k of statistical region j of stratum i. n(i,j,k) = the number of eligible individuals who were interviewed in household k of statistical region j of stratum i. Y(i,j,k,l) is an indicator variable that equals 1 if eligible individual l in household k of statistical region j of stratum i is included in the sample,

and equals 0 otherwise.

Y(i,j,k) is an indicator variable that equals 1 if household k of statistical region j of stratum i is included in the sample, and equals 0 otherwise. Y(i,j) is an indicator variable that equals 1 if statistical region j of stratum i is included in the sample, and equals 0 otherwise.

Basic rules of conditional probability are used to compute the probability that a particular eligible individual is included in the sample, i.e. for $P\{Y(i,j,k,l) = 1\}$. First, we compute the probability that the relevant statistical region is included in the sample. Then, conditional on the region being selected, we compute the probability that the household is selected. Finally, conditional on the household being selected, we compute the probability that the individual is selected.

The probability that the statistical region is selected is fixed as part of the study design to be proportional to the size of the statistical region (where size is measured by the number of eligible individuals in the region). For this sampling strategy

$$P\{Y(i,j) = 1\} = \frac{r(i) \times N(i,j)}{N(i)}.$$

The per stratum sample sizes r(i) were determined so that they would be proportional, up to round-off error, to N(i). Thus, up to round-off error, the probability that any statistical region was selected was proportional to the number of eligible individuals in the region.

The probability that the household is selected, given that the area is selected:

$$P\{Y(i,j,k) = 1 \mid Y(i,j) = 1\} = \frac{n(i,j)}{H(i,j)}.$$

The probability that the individual is selected:

$$P\{Y(i,j,k,l) = 1 \mid Y(i,j,k) = 1\} = \frac{n(i,j,k)}{N(i,j,k)}.$$

Combining the above terms, we find that

$$P\{Y(i,j,k,l) = 1\} = \frac{r(i) \times N(i,j) \times n(i,j) \times n(i,j,k)}{N(i) \times H(i,j) \times N(i,j,k)}.$$

We know all of the quantities involved in the last equation except for H(i,j), the number of eligible households in the statistical region. We estimate this last term from the data as follows. The average number of eligible individuals per individual household in statistical region j of stratum i is N(i,j)/ H(i,j). Estimate this last quantity by the sample average $\bar{I}(i,j) = [1/n(i,j)]\sum_k N(i,j,k)$, with the sum extending over the households that were included in the sample. Now use this quantity to estimate H(i,j) by $N(i,j)/\bar{I}(i,j).$

The final probability calculation is

$$P\{Y(i,j,k,l) = 1\} = \frac{r(i) \times \bar{I}(i,j) \times n(i,j) \times n(i,j,k)}{N(i) \times N(i,j,k)}.$$

The overall probability that a household is selected:

	The probability that household k in statistical region j of stratum i is selected is $$p\{Y(i,j,k)=1\} = P\{Y(i,j)=1\} \times P\{Y(i,j,k)=1 \mid Y(i,j)=1\} = \frac{r(i) \times N(i,j) \times n(i,j)}{N(i) \times H(i,j)}.$$ As before, estimate N(i,j)/ H(i,j) by the sample average $$\bar{I}(i,j) = [1/n(i,j)]\sum_{k} N(i,j,k).$$ This gives a final formula for household selection probabilities as $$p\{Y(i,j,k)=1\} = \frac{r(i) \times \bar{I}(i,j) \times n(i,j)}{N(i)}.$$
Design weights	$W(I,j,k,l) = 1 / P\{Y(i,j,k,l) = 1\}$

Vignettes	None

Calibration information	The calibration vector contains 8 different gender and age groups: Men born: -1925, 1926-1935, 1936-1945, 1946-1955 Women born: -1925, 1926-1935, 1936-1945, 1946-1955. The calibration vector of population totals (in the above presented order): (68100, 131300, 190700, 337800, 105500, 176800, 219400, 366600). The Israeli Sample is comprised of three groups: Hebrew Speakers (mostly Jewish), Arabic Speakers (Muslims, Christians, Druze and Circassians) and Russian Speakers who immigrated to Israel from the (former) USSR after 1989. The Calibration vector of population totals for the Hebrew sub-sample (in the above presented order): (53600, 96100, 136100, 247700, 77900, 126600, 151400, 263600). The Calibration vector of population totals for the Arabic sub-sample (in the above presented order): (3500, 8500, 21100, 35000, 3900, 10900, 21600, 35100). The Calibration vector of population totals for the Russian sub-sample (in the above presented order): (11000, 26700, 33500, 55100, 23700, 39300, 46400, 67900).

Survey Institute: B.I. and Lucille Cohen Institute for Public Opinion Research
Survey design contact: Noah Lewin-Epstein

E. Imputations

Table 16:   Imputations

Variable Name	Corresponding Questions	Definition and Comments
E 1 A. Demographics etc.		
implicat		Indicator for the five implicate datasets
age		Age
edu	DN010, DN012	Education, ISCED code
srhealtha	PH003, PH052	Self-reported health, US scale
gali	PH005	Limited in usual activities
numeracy	CF012, CF013, CF014, CF015	Numeracy score
reading	CF001	Self-rated reading skills
adlno	PH049	Number of limitations in ADLs
iadlno	PH049	Number of limitations in IADLs
depress	MH002	Depressed last month
hrooms	HO032	Number of rooms in the main residence
fdistress	CO007	Hhd makes ends meet
nchild	CH001	Number of children
N_gchild	CH021	Number of grandchildren
urban	IV009	Location of the main residence
nrpartn		Indicator for Non-responding partners
E 2 B. Individual-level economic variables		
ydipv	EP205	Annual gross income from employment previous year
yindv	EP207	Annual gross income from self-employment previous year
pen1v	EP078_1	Monthly public old age pension previous year
pen2v	EP078_2	Monthly public early or pre-retirement pension previous year
pen3v	EP078_3	Monthly public disability insurance previous year
pen4v	EP078_4	Monthly public unemployment benefit or insurance previous year
pen5v	EP078_5	Monthly public survivor pension from partner previous year
pen6v	EP078_6	Monthly public invalidity or incapacity pension previous year
pen7v	EP078_7	Monthly war pension previous year
pen8v	EP078_8	Monthly private (occupational) old age pension previous year
pen9v	EP078_9	Monthly private (occupational) early retirement pension previous year
pen10v	EP078_10	Monthly private (occupational) disability insurance previous year
pen11v	EP078_11	Monthly private (occupational) survivor pension from partner's job previous year
reg1v	EP094_1	Monthly life insurance payment received previous year
reg2v	EP094_2	Monthly private annuity or private personal pension previous year
reg3v	EP094_3	Monthly private health insurance payment received previous year

Variable Name	Corresponding Questions	Definition and Comments
reg4v	EP094_4	Monthly alimony received previous year
reg5v	EP094_5	Monthly regular payments from charities received previous year
yltcv	EP086	Monthly long-term care insurance previous year
inpatv	HC045	Out-of-pocket inpatient care expenditure
outpav	HC047	Out-of-pocket outpatient care expenditure
drugsv	HC049	Out-of-pocket expenditure for prescribed medicines
nursv	HC051	Out-of-pocket expenditure for nursing home care, day-care and home care
insurv	HC061	Annual payment for all health insurance contracts
oresv	HO027	Other real estate
mortv	HO015	Mortgage on main residence
baccv	AS003	Bank accounts
ybaccv	AS005	Interest income from bank accounts
bondv	AS007	Government and corporate bonds
ybondv	AS009	Interest income from bonds
stocv	AS0011	Stocks/shares
ystocv	AS015	Dividends from stocks/shares
mutfv	AS017	Mutual funds
ymutfv	AS058	Interest and dividend income from mutual funds
irav	AS021, AS024	Individual retirement accounts
contv	AS027	Contractual savings for housing
linsv	AS030	Whole life insurance
gbusv	AS042	Total value of (partly) owned business
sbusv	AS044	Percentage share of ownership in the business
ownbv		Value of own share of the business
carv	AS051	Cars
liabv	AS055	Debts (non-mortgage)
yrentv	HO030	Income from rent
ftgiv1v	FT004_1	First financial transfer given
ftgiv2v	FT004_2	Second financial transfer given
ftgiv3v	FT004_3	Third financial transfer given
ftrec1v	FT011_1	First financial transfer received
ftrec2v	FT011_2	Second financial transfer received
ftrec3v	FT011_3	Third financial transfer received
ftinh1v	FT018_1	First inheritance received
ftinh2v	FT018_2	Second inheritance received
ftinh3v	FT018_3	Third inheritance received
ftinh4v	FT018_4	Fourth inheritance received
ftinh5v	FT018_5	Fifth inheritance received
yrftinh1	FT016_1	Year in which the first inheritance was received
yrftinh2	FT016_2	Year in which the second inheritance was received
yrftinh3	FT016_3	Year in which the third inheritance was received
yrftinh4	FT016_4	Year in which the fourth inheritance was received
yrftinh5	FT016_5	Year in which the fifth inheritance was received

Variable Name	Corresponding Questions	Definition and Comments
E 3		**C. Household-level economic variables**
yohmv	HH002	Annual other hhd members' gross income previous year
yohbv	HH011	Annual other hhd members' gross income from other sources previous year
homev	HO024	Hhd main residence
fahcv	CO002	Hhd monthly expenditure on food at home
fohcv	CO003	Hhd monthly expenditure on food outside the home
telcv	CO004	Hhd monthly telephone expenditure
rentcv	HO005	Hhd monthly rent paid
ocscv	HO008	Hhd monthly other rent-related expenditures
E 4		**E. Sampling weights**
wgtmdh		Design weight for the main sample
wgtvdh		Design weight for the vignettes sample
wgtadh		Design weight for the two samples jointly
wgtmch		Calibrated hhd weight main sample after incl non-responding partners
wgtvch		Calibrated hhd weight vignettes sample after incl non-responding partners
wgtach		Calibrated hhd weight two samples jointly after incl non-responding partners
wgtmci		Calibrated ind weight main sample after incl non-responding partners
wgtvci		Calibrated ind weight vignettes sample after incl non-responding partners
Wgtaci		Calibrated ind weight two samples jointly after incl non-responding partners
E 5		**F. Individual-level Generated Variables**
annpen1v		Annual public old age pension previous year
annpen2v		Annual public early or pre-retirement pension previous year
annpen3v		Annual public disability insurance previous year
annpen4v		Annual public unemployment benefit or insurance previous year
annpen5v		Annual public survivor pension from partner previous year
annpen6v		Annual public invalidity or incapacity pension previous year
annpen7v		Annual war pension previous year
annpen8v		Annual private (occupational) old age pension previous year
annpen9v		Annual private (occupational) early retirement pension previous year
annpen10v		Annual private (occupational) disability insurance previous year
annpen11v		Annual private (occupational) survivor pension from partner's job previous year
annreg1v		Annual life insurance payment received previous year

Variable Name	Corresponding Questions	Definition and Comments
annreg2v		Annual private annuity or private personal pension previous year
annreg3v		Annual private health insurance payment received previous year
annreg4v		Annual alimony received previous year
annreg5v		Annual regular payments from charities received previous year
E 6	**G. Household-level Generated Variables**	
annrentcv		Hhd annual rent paid
annocscv		Hhd annual other rent-related expenditures
hrav		Hhd real assets net of any debts on them
hgfinv		Hhd gross financial assets
hnfinv		Hhd net financial assets
hnetwv		Hhd net worth
hgtincv		Hhd total gross income. **In contrast to Release 1**, this variable now excludes imputed rent from owner occupied housing (hirentv)
hirentv		Hhd imputed rent from owner-occupied housing
horesv		Hhd other real estate
hmortv		Hhd mortgage on main residence
hbaccv		Hhd bank accounts
hbondv		Hhd government and corporate bonds
hstocv		Hhd stocks/shares
hmutfv		Hhd mutual funds
hirav		Hhd individual retirement accounts
hcontv		Hhd contractual savings for housing
hlinsv		Hhd whole life insurance
hownbv		Hhd value of own share of businesses
hcarv		Hhd cars
hliabv		Hhd debts (non-mortgage)
hrav_p		Hhd real assets net of any debts on them, ppp adjusted
hgfinv_p		Hhd gross financial assets, ppp-adjusted
hnfinv_p		Hhd net financial assets, ppp-adjusted
hnetwv_p		Hhd net worth, ppp-adjusted
hgtincv_p		Hhd total gross income, ppp-adjusted
E 7	**H. Purchasing Power Parity**	
ppp		Purchasing power parity coefficient. One has to **DIVIDE** a nominal amount by this variable to obtain the ppp-adjusted amount

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F. NACE-categories in SHARE

Table 17:   Summarized NACE-Categories in SHARE:

SHARE	NACE	Description
01	01	Agriculture, hunting and related service activities
	02	Forestry, logging and related service activities
	05	Fishing, operation of fish hatcheries and fish farms; service activities incidental to fishing
10	10	Mining of coal and lignite; extraction of peat
	11	Extraction of crude petroleum and natural gas; service activities incidental to oil and gas extraction excluding surveying
	12	Mining of uranium and thorium ores
	13	Mining of metal ores
	14	Other mining and quarrying
15	15	Manufacture of food products and beverages
	16	Manufacture of tobacco products
	17	Manufacture of textiles
	18	Manufacture of wearing apparel; dressing and dyeing of fur
	19	Tanning and dressing of leather; manufacture of luggage, handbags, saddlery, harness and footwear
20	20	Manufacture of wood and of products of wood and cork, except furniture; manufacture of articles of straw and plaiting materials
	21	Manufacture of pulp, paper and paper products
22	22	Publishing, printing and reproduction of recorded media
23	23	Manufacture of coke, refined petroleum products and nuclear fuel
	24	Manufacture of chemicals and chemical products
	25	Manufacture of rubber and plastic products
26	26	Manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products
27	27	Manufacture of basic metals
	28	Manufacture of fabricated metal products, except machinery and equipment
29	29	Manufacture of machinery and equipment n.e.c.
30	30	Manufacture of office machinery and computers
	31	Manufacture of electrical machinery and apparatus n.e.c.
	32	Manufacture of radio, television and communication equipment and apparatus
	33	Manufacture of medical, precision and optical instruments, watches and clocks
34	34	Manufacture of motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers
	35	Manufacture of other transport equipment
36	36	Manufacture of furniture; manufacturing n.e.c.
37	37	Recycling
40	40	Electricity, gas, steam and hot water supply
	41	Collection, purification and distribution of water
45	45	Construction
50	50	Sale, maintenance and repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles; retail sale of automotive fuel

SHARE	NACE	Description
51	51	Wholesale trade and commission trade, except of motor vehicles and motorcycles
52	52	Retail trade, except of motor vehicles and motorcycles; repair of personal and household goods
55	55	Hotels and restaurants
60	60	Land transport; transport via pipelines
	61	Water transport
	62	Air transport
	63	Supporting and auxiliary transport activities; activities of travel agencies
	64	Post and telecommunications
65	65	Financial intermediation, except insurance and pension funding
	66	Insurance and pension funding, except compulsory social security
	67	Activities auxiliary to financial intermediation
70	70	Real estate activities
	71	Renting of machinery and equipment without operator and of personal and household goods
72	72	Computer and related activities
73	73	Research and development
74	74	Other business activities
75	75	Public administration and defence; compulsory social security
80	80	Education
85	85	Health and social work
90	90	Sewage and refuse disposal, sanitation and similar activities
91	91	Activities of membership organization n.e.c.
92	92	Recreational, cultural and sporting activities
93	93	Other service activities
95	95	Private households with employed persons
99	99	Extra-territorial organizations and bodies
Additional general categories:		
86	-	Production, industry, factory without further specification
87	-	Services without further specification
88	-	Engineering without further specification
98	-	Soldiers; Military
Categories for missing values:		
00	-	Does not apply
76	-	Illegible
77	-	Refusal
78	-	Don't know
79	-	No answer

G. Renamed dummy variables

G 1   Wave 1

Table 18: Renamed dummy variables wave1

Wave 1		Wave 1	
Release 2.0.1	**Release 2.2.0**	**Release 2.0.1**	**Release 2.2.0**
AC		ac004d58	ac004d8_5
ac004d11	ac004d1_1	ac004d5n	ac004dno_5
ac004d12	ac004d2_1	ac004d61	ac004d1_6
ac004d13	ac004d3_1	ac004d62	ac004d2_6
ac004d14	ac004d4_1	ac004d63	ac004d3_6
ac004d15	ac004d5_1	ac004d64	ac004d4_6
ac004d16	ac004d6_1	ac004d65	ac004d5_6
ac004d17	ac004d7_1	ac004d66	ac004d6_6
ac004d18	ac004d8_1	ac004d67	ac004d7_6
ac004d1n	ac004dno_1	ac004d68	ac004d8_6
ac004d21	ac004d1_2	ac004d6n	ac004dno_6
ac004d22	ac004d2_2	ac004d71	ac004d1_7
ac004d23	ac004d3_2	ac004d72	ac004d2_7
ac004d24	ac004d4_2	ac004d73	ac004d3_7
ac004d25	ac004d5_2	ac004d74	ac004d4_7
ac004d26	ac004d6_2	ac004d75	ac004d5_7
ac004d27	ac004d7_2	ac004d76	ac004d6_7
ac004d28	ac004d8_2	ac004d77	ac004d7_7
ac004d2n	ac004dno_2	ac004d78	ac004d8_7
ac004d31	ac004d1_3	ac004d7n	ac004dno_7
ac004d32	ac004d2_3	**AS**	
ac004d33	ac004d3_3	as054d7	as054dot
ac004d34	ac004d4_3	**CH**	
ac004d35	ac004d5_3	ch018d11	ch018d1_1
ac004d36	ac004d6_3	ch018d12	ch018d2_1
ac004d37	ac004d7_3	ch018d13	ch018d3_1
ac004d38	ac004d8_3	ch018d14	ch018d4_1
ac004d3n	ac004dno_3	ch018d15	ch018d5_1
ac004d41	ac004d1_4	ch018d16	ch018d6_1
ac004d42	ac004d2_4	ch018d17	ch018d7_1
ac004d43	ac004d3_4	ch018d18	ch018d8_1
ac004d44	ac004d4_4	ch018d19	ch018d9_1
ac004d45	ac004d5_4	ch018d1n	ch018dno_1
ac004d46	ac004d6_4	ch018d1o	ch018dot_1
ac004d47	ac004d7_4	ch018d21	ch018d1_2
ac004d48	ac004d8_4	ch018d22	ch018d2_2
ac004d4n	ac004dno_4	ch018d23	ch018d3_2
ac004d51	ac004d1_5	ch018d24	ch018d4_2
ac004d52	ac004d2_5	ch018d25	ch018d5_2
ac004d53	ac004d3_5	ch018d26	ch018d6_2
ac004d54	ac004d4_5	ch018d27	ch018d7_2
ac004d55	ac004d5_5	ch018d28	ch018d8_2
ac004d56	ac004d6_5	ch018d29	ch018d9_2
ac004d57	ac004d7_5	ch018d2n	ch018dno_2

Wave 1	
Release 2.0.1	**Release 2.2.0**
ch018d2o	ch018dot_2
ch018d31	ch018d1_3
ch018d32	ch018d2_3
ch018d33	ch018d3_3
ch018d34	ch018d4_3
ch018d35	ch018d5_3
ch018d36	ch018d6_3
ch018d37	ch018d7_3
ch018d38	ch018d8_3
ch018d39	ch018d9_3
ch018d3n	ch018dno_3
ch018d3o	ch018dot_3
ch018d41	ch018d1_4
ch018d42	ch018d2_4
ch018d43	ch018d3_4
ch018d44	ch018d4_4
ch018d45	ch018d5_4
ch018d46	ch018d6_4
ch018d47	ch018d7_4
ch018d48	ch018d8_4
ch018d49	ch018d9_4
ch018d4n	ch018dno_4
ch018d4o	ch018dot_4
DN	
dn012d01	dn012d1
dn012d02	dn012d2
dn012d03	dn012d3
dn012d04	dn012d4
dn012d05	dn012d5
dn012d06	dn012d6
dn012d07	dn012d7
dn012d08	dn012d8
dn012d09	dn012d9
dn023d01	dn023d1
dn023d02	dn023d2
dn023d03	dn023d3
dn023d04	dn023d4
dn023d05	dn023d5
dn023d06	dn023d6
dn023d07	dn023d7
dn023d08	dn023d8
dn023d09	dn023d9
EP	
ep064d01	ep064d1
ep064d02	ep064d2
ep064d03	ep064d3
ep064d04	ep064d4
ep064d05	ep064d5
ep064d06	ep064d6

Wave 1	
Release 2.0.1	**Release 2.2.0**
ep064d07	ep064d7
ep064d08	ep064d8
ep064d09	ep064d9
ep064d10	ep064d10
ep071d01	ep071d1
ep071d02	ep071d2
ep071d03	ep071d3
ep071d04	ep071d4
ep071d05	ep071d5
ep071d06	ep071d6
ep071d07	ep071d7
ep071d08	ep071d8
ep071d09	ep071d9
HC	
hc039d01	hc039d1
hc039d02	hc039d2
hc039d03	hc039d3
hc039d04	hc039d4
hc039d05	hc039d5
hc039d06	hc039d6
hc039d07	hc039d7
hc039d08	hc039d8
hc039d09	hc039d9
hc039dot	hc039dot
hc041d01	hc041d1
hc041d02	hc041d2
hc041d03	hc041d3
hc041d04	hc041d4
hc041d05	hc041d5
hc041d06	hc041d6
hc041d07	hc041d7
hc041d08	hc041d8
hc041d09	hc041d9
hc043d01	hc043d1
hc043d02	hc043d2
hc043d03	hc043d3
hc043d04	hc043d4
hc043d05	hc043d5
hc043d06	hc043d6
hc043d07	hc043d7
hc043d08	hc043d8
hc043d09	hc043d9
hc059d01	hc059d1
hc059d02	hc059d2
hc059d03	hc059d3
hc059d04	hc059d4
hc059d05	hc059d5
hc059d06	hc059d6
hc059d07	hc059d7

Wave 1	
Release 2.0.1	**Release 2.2.0**
hc059d08	hc059d8
hc059d09	hc059d9
hc060d01	hc060d1
hc060d02	hc060d2
hc060d03	hc060d3
hc060d04	hc060d4
hc060d05	hc060d5
hc060d06	hc060d6
hc060d07	hc060d7
hc060d08	hc060d8
hc060d09	hc060d9
PH	
ph006d01	ph006d1
ph006d02	ph006d2
ph006d03	ph006d3
ph006d04	ph006d4
ph006d05	ph006d5
ph006d06	ph006d6
ph006d07	ph006d7
ph006d08	ph006d8
ph006d09	ph006d9
ph006dot	ph006dot
ph008d01	ph008d1
ph008d02	ph008d2
ph008d03	ph008d3
ph008d04	ph008d4
ph008d05	ph008d5
ph008d06	ph008d6
ph008d07	ph008d7
ph008d08	ph008d8
ph008d09	ph008d9
ph008dot	ph008dot
ph010d01	ph010d1
ph010d02	ph010d2
ph010d03	ph010d3
ph010d04	ph010d4
ph010d05	ph010d5
ph010d06	ph010d6
ph010d07	ph010d7
ph010d08	ph010d8
ph010d09	ph010d9
ph010dot	ph010dot
ph011d01	ph011d1
ph011d02	ph011d2
ph011d03	ph011d3
ph011d04	ph011d4
ph011d05	ph011d5
ph011d06	ph011d6
ph011d07	ph011d7

Wave 1	
Release 2.0.1	**Release 2.2.0**
ph011d08	ph011d8
ph011d09	ph011d9
ph048d01	ph048d1
ph048d02	ph048d2
ph048d03	ph048d3
ph048d04	ph048d4
ph048d05	ph048d5
ph048d06	ph048d6
ph048d07	ph048d7
ph048d08	ph048d8
ph048d09	ph048d9
ph049d01	ph049d1
ph049d02	ph049d2
ph049d03	ph049d3
ph049d04	ph049d4
ph049d05	ph049d5
ph049d06	ph049d6
ph049d07	ph049d7
ph049d08	ph049d8
ph049d09	ph049d9
SP	
sp004d11	sp004d1_1
sp004d12	sp004d2_1
sp004d13	sp004d3_1
sp004d21	sp004d1_2
sp004d22	sp004d2_2
sp004d23	sp004d3_2
sp004d31	sp004d1_3
sp004d32	sp004d2_3
sp004d33	sp004d3_3
sp010d11	sp010d1_1
sp010d12	sp010d2_1
sp010d13	sp010d3_1
sp010d21	sp010d1_2
sp010d22	sp010d2_2
sp010d23	sp010d3_2
sp010d31	sp010d1_3
sp010d32	sp010d2_3
sp010d33	sp010d3_3
sp015d01	sp015d1
sp015d02	sp015d2
sp015d03	sp015d3
sp015d04	sp015d4
sp015d05	sp015d5
sp015d06	sp015d6
sp015d07	sp015d7
sp015d08	sp015d8
sp015d09	sp015d9
sp019d01	sp019d1

Wave 1	
Release 2.0.1	**Release 2.2.0**
sp019d02	sp019d2
sp019d03	sp019d3
sp019d04	sp019d4
sp019d05	sp019d5
sp019d06	sp019d6
sp019d07	sp019d7
sp019d08	sp019d8
sp019d09	sp019d9
sp021d01	sp021d1

Wave 1	
Release 2.0.1	**Release 2.2.0**
sp021d02	sp021d2
sp021d03	sp021d3
sp021d04	sp021d4
sp021d05	sp021d5
sp021d06	sp021d6
sp021d07	sp021d7
sp021d08	sp021d8
sp021d09	sp021d9

G 2   Wave 2

Table 19: Renamed dummy variables wave1

Wave 2	
Release 1.0.1	**Release 2.2.0**
AC	
ac004d11	ac004d1_1
ac004d12	ac004d2_1
ac004d13	ac004d4_1
ac004d14	ac004d5_1
ac004d15	ac004d7_1
ac004d1n	ac004dno_1
ac004d21	ac004d1_2
ac004d22	ac004d2_2
ac004d23	ac004d4_2
ac004d24	ac004d5_2
ac004d25	ac004d7_2
ac004d2n	ac004dno_2
ac004d31	ac004d1_3
ac004d32	ac004d2_3
ac004d33	ac004d4_3
ac004d34	ac004d5_3
ac004d35	ac004d7_3
ac004d3n	ac004dno_3
ac004d41	ac004d1_4
ac004d42	ac004d2_4
ac004d43	ac004d4_4
ac004d44	ac004d5_4
ac004d45	ac004d7_4
ac004d4n	ac004dno_4
ac004d51	ac004d1_5
ac004d52	ac004d2_5
ac004d53	ac004d4_5
ac004d54	ac004d5_5
ac004d55	ac004d7_5
ac004d5n	ac004dno_5
ac004d61	ac004d1_6
ac004d62	ac004d2_6
ac004d63	ac004d4_6

Wave 2	
Release 1.0.1	**Release 2.2.0**
ac004d64	ac004d5_6
ac004d65	ac004d7_6
ac004d6n	ac004dno_6
ac004d71	ac004d1_7
ac004d72	ac004d2_7
ac004d73	ac004d4_7
ac004d74	ac004d5_7
ac004d75	ac004d7_7
ac004d7n	ac004dno_7
AS	
as054d2	as054d3
as054d3	as054d4
as054d4	as054d5
as054d5	as054d6
as054d6	as054d2
as054d7	as054dot
CS	
cs005d7	cs005dot
cs009d7	cs009dot
CH	
ch018d11	ch018d1_1
ch018d12	ch018d2_1
ch018d13	ch018d3_1
ch018d14	ch018d4_1
ch018d15	ch018d5_1
ch018d16	ch018d6_1
ch018d17	ch018d7_1
ch018d18	ch018d8_1
ch018d19	ch018d9_1
ch018d1a	ch018d10_1
ch018d1b	ch018d11_1
ch018d1c	ch018d12_1
ch018d1e	ch018d13_1
ch018d1f	ch018d14_1

Wave 2	
Release 1.0.1	**Release 2.2.0**
ch018d1s	ch018d95_1
ch018d1n	ch018dno_1
ch018d1o	ch018dot_1
ch018d21	ch018d1_2
ch018d22	ch018d2_2
ch018d23	ch018d3_2
ch018d24	ch018d4_2
ch018d25	ch018d5_2
ch018d26	ch018d6_2
ch018d27	ch018d7_2
ch018d28	ch018d8_2
ch018d29	ch018d9_2
ch018d2a	ch018d10_2
ch018d2b	ch018d11_2
ch018d2c	ch018d12_2
ch018d2e	ch018d13_2
ch018d2f	ch018d14_2
ch018d2s	ch018d95_2
ch018d2n	ch018dno_2
ch018d2o	ch018dot_2
ch018d31	ch018d1_3
ch018d32	ch018d2_3
ch018d33	ch018d3_3
ch018d34	ch018d4_3
ch018d35	ch018d5_3
ch018d36	ch018d6_3
ch018d37	ch018d7_3
ch018d38	ch018d8_3
ch018d39	ch018d9_3
ch018d3a	ch018d10_3
ch018d3b	ch018d11_3
ch018d3c	ch018d12_3
ch018d3e	ch018d13_3
ch018d3f	ch018d14_3
ch018d3s	ch018d95_3
ch018d3n	ch018dno_3
ch018d3o	ch018dot_3
ch018d41	ch018d1_4
ch018d42	ch018d2_4
ch018d43	ch018d3_4
ch018d44	ch018d4_4
ch018d45	ch018d5_4
ch018d46	ch018d6_4
ch018d47	ch018d7_4
ch018d48	ch018d8_4
ch018d49	ch018d9_4
ch018d4a	ch018d10_4
ch018d4b	ch018d11_4
ch018d4c	ch018d12_4

Wave 2	
Release 1.0.1	**Release 2.2.0**
ch018d4e	ch018d13_4
ch018d4f	ch018d14_4
ch018d4s	ch018d95_4
ch018d4n	ch018dno_4
ch018d4o	ch018dot_4
DN	
dn023d04	dn023d4
dn023d05	dn023d5
dn023d06	dn023d6
dn023d07	dn023d7
dn023d08	dn023d8
dn023d09	dn023d9
EP	
ep064d01	ep064d1
ep064d02	ep064d2
ep064d03	ep064d3
ep064d04	ep064d4
ep064d05	ep064d5
ep064d06	ep064d6
ep064d07	ep064d7
ep064d08	ep064d8
ep064d09	ep064d9
ep071d01	ep071d1
ep071d02	ep071d2
ep071d03	ep071d3
ep071d04	ep071d4
ep071d05	ep071d5
ep071d06	ep071d6
ep071d07	ep071d7
ep071d08	ep071d8
ep071d09	ep071d9
ep089d01	ep089d1
ep089d02	ep089d2
ep089d03	ep089d3
ep089d04	ep089d4
ep089d05	ep089d5
ep098d01	ep098d1
ep098d02	ep098d2
ep098d03	ep098d3
ep098d04	ep098d4
ep098d05	ep098d5
ep110d01	ep110d1
ep110d02	ep110d2
ep110d03	ep110d3
ep110d04	ep110d4
ep110d05	ep110d5
ep141d06	ep110d6
ep141d01	ep141d1
ep141d02	ep141d2

Wave 2	
Release 1.0.1	**Release 2.2.0**
ep141d03	ep141d3
ep141d04	ep141d4
ep141d05	ep141d5
ep324d01	ep324d1
ep324d02	ep324d2
ep324d03	ep324d3
ep324d04	ep324d4
ep324d05	ep324d5
ep324d06	ep324d6
GS	
gs010d7	gs010dot
HC	
hc005d01	hc005d1
hc005d02	hc005d2
hc005d03	hc005d3
hc005d04	hc005d4
hc005d05	hc005d5
hc005d06	hc005d6
hc005d07	hc005d7
hc005d08	hc005d8
hc005d09	hc005d9
hc039d01	hc039d1
hc039d02	hc039d2
hc039d03	hc039d3
hc039d04	hc039d4
hc039d05	hc039d5
hc039d06	hc039d6
hc039d07	hc039d7
hc039d08	hc039d8
hc039d09	hc039d9
hc039d12	hc039dot
hc070d01	hc070d1
hc070d02	hc070d2
hc070d03	hc070d3
hc070d04	hc070d4
hc070d05	hc070d5
hc070d06	hc070d6
hc070d07	hc070d7
hc070d08	hc070d8
hc070d09	hc070d9
hc071d01	hc071d1
hc071d02	hc071d2
hc071d03	hc071d3
hc071d04	hc071d4
hc071d05	hc071d5
hc071d06	hc071d6
hc071d07	hc071d7
hc071d08	hc071d8
hc071d09	hc071d9

Wave 2	
Release 1.0.1	**Release 2.2.0**
PH	
ph006d01	ph006d1
ph006d02	ph006d2
ph006d03	ph006d3
ph006d04	ph006d4
ph006d05	ph006d5
ph006d06	ph006d6
ph006d07	ph006d7
ph006d08	ph006d8
ph006d09	ph006d9
ph006d18	ph006dot
ph008d01	ph008d1
ph008d02	ph008d2
ph008d03	ph008d3
ph008d04	ph008d4
ph008d05	ph008d5
ph008d06	ph008d6
ph008d07	ph008d7
ph008d08	ph008d8
ph008d09	ph008d9
ph008d23	ph008dot
ph010d01	ph010d1
ph010d02	ph010d2
ph010d03	ph010d3
ph010d04	ph010d4
ph010d05	ph010d5
ph010d06	ph010d6
ph010d07	ph010d7
ph010d08	ph010d8
ph010d09	ph010d9
ph010d13	ph010dot
ph011d01	ph011d1
ph011d02	ph011d2
ph011d03	ph011d3
ph011d04	ph011d4
ph011d05	ph011d5
ph011d06	ph011d6
ph011d07	ph011d7
ph011d08	ph011d8
ph011d09	ph011d9
ph048d01	ph048d1
ph048d02	ph048d2
ph048d03	ph048d3
ph048d04	ph048d4
ph048d05	ph048d5
ph048d06	ph048d6
ph048d07	ph048d7
ph048d08	ph048d8
ph048d09	ph048d9

Wave 2	
Release 1.0.1	**Release 2.2.0**
ph049d01	ph049d1
ph049d02	ph049d2
ph049d03	ph049d3
ph049d04	ph049d4
ph049d05	ph049d5
ph049d06	ph049d6
ph049d07	ph049d7
ph049d08	ph049d8
ph049d09	ph049d9
PF	
pf007d6	pf007dot
SP	
sp004d11	sp004d1_1
sp004d12	sp004d2_1
sp004d13	sp004d3_1
sp004d21	sp004d1_2
sp004d22	sp004d2_2
sp004d23	sp004d3_2
sp004d31	sp004d1_3
sp004d32	sp004d2_3
sp004d33	sp004d3_3
sp010d11	sp010d1_1
sp010d12	sp010d2_1
sp010d13	sp010d3_1
sp010d21	sp010d1_2
sp010d22	sp010d2_2
sp010d23	sp010d3_2
sp010d31	sp010d1_3
sp010d32	sp010d2_3
sp010d33	sp010d3_3
sp015d01	sp015d1
sp015d02	sp015d2
sp015d03	sp015d3
sp015d04	sp015d4
sp015d05	sp015d5

Wave 2	
Release 1.0.1	**Release 2.2.0**
sp015d06	sp015d6
sp015d07	sp015d7
sp015d08	sp015d8
sp015d09	sp015d9
sp019d01	sp019d1
sp019d02	sp019d2
sp019d03	sp019d3
sp019d04	sp019d4
sp019d05	sp019d5
sp019d06	sp019d6
sp019d07	sp019d7
sp019d08	sp019d8
sp019d09	sp019d9
sp021d01	sp021d1
sp021d02	sp021d2
sp021d03	sp021d3
sp021d04	sp021d4
sp021d05	sp021d5
sp021d06	sp021d6
sp021d07	sp021d7
sp021d08	sp021d8
sp021d09	sp021d9
XT	
xt020d01	xt020d1
xt020d02	xt020d2
xt020d03	xt020d3
xt020d04	xt020d4
xt020d05	xt020d5
xt020d06	xt020d6
xt020d07	xt020d7
xt020d08	xt020d8
xt020d09	xt020d9