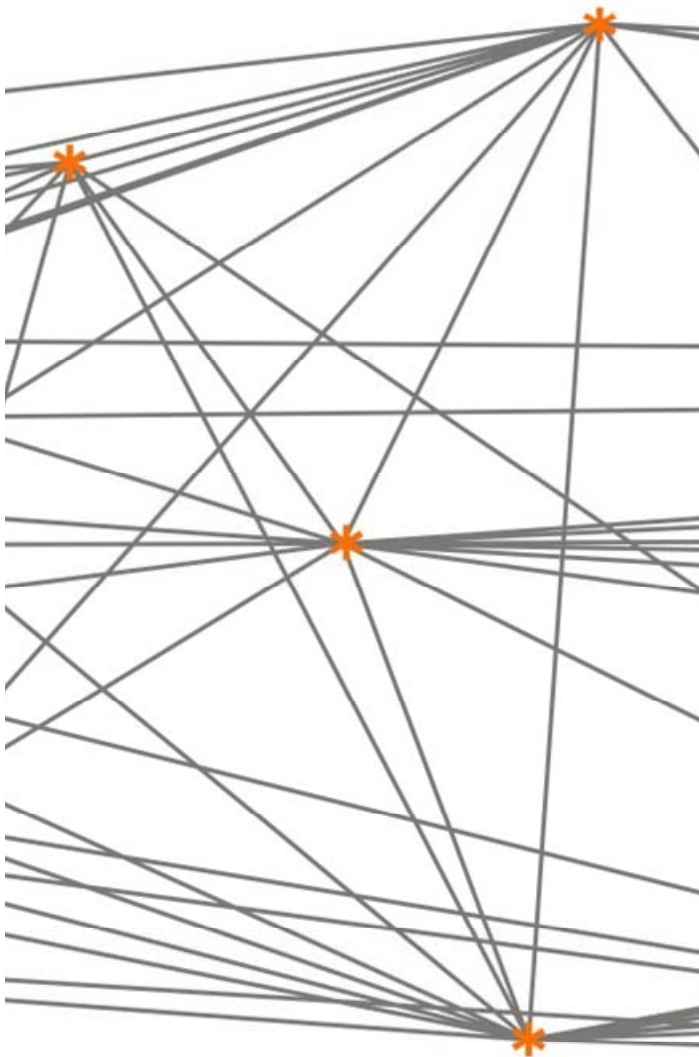




Release Guide 2.4.0 Waves 1 & 2



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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\[at\]mea.uni-mannheim.de](mailto:share[at]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 28 th , 2008
Release 2.0.0: June 19 th , 2007	Release 1.0.1: December 4 th , 2008
Release 2.0.1: July 5 th , 2007	
Release 2.2.0: August 19 th , 2009	
Release 2.3.0: November 13 th , 2009	
Release 2.3.1: July 28 th , 2010	
Release 2.4.0: March 17 th , 2011	

3 What's new in SHARE release 2.4.0?

- Corrected imputations for non-Euro countries in waves 1 & 2
- New imputations for Israel
- Correction of erroneous values in as024e (partner amount individual retirement accounts) in France.

What was new in SHARE release 2.3.1

- New imputations for waves 1 & 2

What was new in SHARE release 2.3.0

- Imputations for wave 2
- New imputations for wave 1
- Longitudinal weights and new structure of weights files
- Generated health variables added for wave 2
- Generated health variables revised for wave 1 (see next point)
- Corrections of implausible answers in ph modules (both waves)
- Corrections of implausible answers in ep074 for the Netherlands (w2)
- Correction of hc029_ for Poland (w2)
- Correction of minor coding error in respondents' ISCED variable (w2)
- Greek vignettes (wave 2)
- Euro conversions for wave 1 ex module (ex014, ex016, ex018, ex020, ex022)
- Correction of minor issues in labels

What was 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 21)
- 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	
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	
Imputations	
Alive or deceased	Applies to wave 1 respondents only
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:), "hhhhh" 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:), "hhhhh" 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:

- mergeid* is NOT changed through a move out of a household and
- 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".
- 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 questionnaires

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 value codes, but in general they are not yet implemented in release 2.3.1:
 - 3: “implausible value/suspected wrong”
 - 4: “not codeable”
 - 5: “not answered”
 - 6: “proxy missing”
 - 7: “not yet coded (temporary)”
 - 8: “does not apply (e.g. interviewer remark)”
 - 9: “not applicable (filtered)”

Treating SHARE missing codes in Stata: Sharetom

Stata users can download an ado file (sharetom.ado & sharetom.hlp) from the data download website. This program recodes missing values to Stata’s “extended missing values” and labels them appropriately. Stata’s extended missing values, e.g. “.a” or “.b”, are treated the same way as system missing values “.” are treated. This means, in a `-tabulate var-` command they are not tabulated, unless you add the missing option (`tabulate var, missing`). Sharetom should run before you do any other changes in the data.

Treating SHARE missing codes in SPSS

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.

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:

MMXXXdno	"none of these"
MMXXXdot	"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	<i>ac004d1_*</i>
2. To contribute something useful	<i>ac004d2_*</i>
3. Because I am needed	<i>ac004d4_*</i>
4. To earn money	<i>ac004d5_*</i>
5. To use my skills or to keep fit	<i>ac004d7_*</i>
96. None of these	<i>ac004dno_*</i>

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.)	<i>as054d1</i>
2. Debt on credit cards / store cards	<i>as054d3</i>
3. Loans (from bank, building society or other financial institution)	<i>as054d4</i>
4. Debts to relatives or friends	<i>as054d5</i>
5. Student loans	<i>as054d6</i>
6. Overdue bills (phone, electricity, heating, rent)	<i>as054d2</i>
96. None of these	<i>as054dno</i>
97. Other	<i>as054dot</i>

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	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* to *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 http://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:	
<i>isced_r</i>	ISCED-97 coding of the respondent's education
<i>isced_sp</i>	ISCED-97 coding of the respondent's former spouse's education
<i>isced_c1</i>	ISCED-97 coding of the education of the respondent's selected child 1
<i>isced_c2</i>	ISCED-97 coding of the education of the respondent's selected child 2
<i>isced_c3</i>	ISCED-97 coding of the education of the respondent's selected child 3
<i>isced_c4</i>	ISCED-97 coding of the education of the respondent's selected child 4
Wave 1 only:	
<i>iscedy_r</i>	respondent's years of education, derived from ISCED-97 coding
<i>iscedy_sp</i>	respondent's former spouse's years of education, derived from ISCED-97 coding
<i>iscedy_c1</i>	years of education of respondent's selected child 1, derived from ISCED-97 coding
<i>iscedy_c2</i>	years of education of respondent's selected child 2, derived from ISCED-97 coding
<i>iscedy_c3</i>	years of education of respondent's selected child 3, derived from ISCED-97 coding
<i>iscedy_c4</i>	years of education of respondent's selected child 4, derived from ISCED-97 coding
<i>isced_iv</i>	ISCED-97 coding of the interviewer's education
<i>iscedy_i</i>	interviewer's years of education, derived from ISCED-97 coding

19.2 Weights

by Giuseppe De Luca and Claudio Rossetti

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 files: \$wave_\$release_***gv_weights***)
- weights computed including non-responding partners (data files: \$wave_\$release_***gv_weights_nrp***)

SHARE includes three different kinds of weights:

1. Sampling design weights

These weights are constructed as the inverse of the probability of being included in either the longitudinal or the refreshment sample. By the SHARE design, the inclusion probability of any eligible household member is the same as the inclusion probability of the household. Thus, design weights for any eligible household member coincide with the design weight of the household.

2. Calibrated cross sectional weights (household and individual)

These weights compensate for problems of unit nonresponse and sample attrition. They are computed using a calibration approach which adjusts sampling design weights to match known totals of the target population in wave 2. In each country, at least 8 calibration margins are used to control for the size of the target population across gender and age groups (50-59, 60-69, 70-79 and 80+). For countries involved in oversampling of individuals born between 1955 and 1956 (Belgium-FR, Denmark, France, Germany, Italy, Netherlands, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland), calibration is made against 10 population totals by splitting the age class 50-59 into the age classes 50-52 and 53-59. In France, there is an additional calibration margin for home ownership, while in Italy and Denmark there are additional calibration margins for geographical areas. Calibrated cross sectional weights are computed at the household and the individual level. The latter are also provided for both "respondents only" and "respondents + non-responding partners".

3. Calibrated longitudinal weights (for the second wave only)

These weights are only defined for the longitudinal sample and compensate for problems of attrition between the first and the second wave. Unlike cross sectional weights, they are calibrated to match the target population of wave 1 that survives in wave 2. In this way, they also account for mortality which is a phenomenon affecting both the sample and the population. In each country, calibration is made against 8 population totals to match the size of the target population by gender and age class (50-59, 60-69, 70-79 and 80+). These weights are computed at the household and the individual level.

All weights are computed separately by country and 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 (overall sample).

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 weights files also contain information on primary sampling units and strata. This information is taken from the sampling frame information.

Table 7: Weighting variables in SHARE wave 1

Variable	Weight Type	Units	Sample type
<i>wgtadh</i>	Sample design weights	Hhs, Res, Nrp	overall
<i>wgtmdh</i>	Sample design weights	Hhs, Res, Nrp	main
<i>wgtvdh</i>	Sample design weights	Hhs, Res, Nrp	vignette
<i>wgtach</i>	Calibrated cross-sectional weights	Hhs	overall
<i>wgtmch</i>	Calibrated cross-sectional weights	Hhs	main
<i>wgtvch</i>	Calibrated cross-sectional weights	Hhs	vignette
<i>wgtaci</i>	Calibrated cross-sectional weights	Res	overall
<i>wgtmci</i>	Calibrated cross-sectional weights	Res	main
<i>wgtvci</i>	Calibrated cross-sectional weights	Res	vignette
<i>wgtacin</i>	Calibrated cross-sectional weights	Res + Nrp	overall
<i>wgtmcin</i>	Calibrated cross-sectional weights	Res + Nrp	main
<i>wgtvcin</i>	Calibrated cross-sectional weights	Res + Nrp	vignette
Variable	Description		
<i>samptype</i>	sample type		
<i>psu</i>	primary sampling unit		
<i>stratum</i>	stratum		
<i>psu2</i>	primary sampling unit 2 (only Sweden and Belgium)		
<i>stratum2</i>	stratum 2 (only Sweden and Belgium)		
<i>psu3</i>	primary sampling unit 3 (only Belgium)		
<i>stratum3</i>	stratum 3 (only Belgium)		

(Hhs: households, Res: respondents, Nrp: non-responding partners)

Table 8: Weighting variables in SHARE wave 2

Variable	Weight Type	Units	Sample type
<i>wgtadh</i>	Sample design weights	Hhs, Res, Nrp	overall
<i>wgtmdh</i>	Sample design weights	Hhs, Res, Nrp	main
<i>wgtvdh</i>	Sample design weights	Hhs, Res, Nrp	vignette
<i>wgtach</i>	Calibrated cross-sectional weights	Hhs	overall
<i>wgtmch</i>	Calibrated cross-sectional weights	Hhs	main
<i>wgtvch</i>	Calibrated cross-sectional weights	Hhs	vignette
<i>wgtaci</i>	Calibrated cross-sectional weights	Res	overall
<i>wgtmci</i>	Calibrated cross-sectional weights	Res	main
<i>wgtvci</i>	Calibrated cross-sectional weights	Res	vignette
<i>wgtacin</i>	Calibrated cross-sectional weights	Res + Nrp	overall
<i>wgtmcin</i>	Calibrated cross-sectional weights	Res + Nrp	main
<i>wgtvcin</i>	Calibrated cross-sectional weights	Res + Nrp	vignette
<i>lwgtach</i>	Calibrated longitudinal weights	Hhs	overall (long)
<i>lwgtmch</i>	Calibrated longitudinal weights	Hhs	main (long)
<i>lwgtvch</i>	Calibrated longitudinal weights	Hhs	vignette (long)
<i>lwgtaci</i>	Calibrated longitudinal weights	Res	overall (long)
<i>lwgtmci</i>	Calibrated longitudinal weights	Res	main (long)
<i>lwgtvci</i>	Calibrated longitudinal weights	Res	vignette (long)
Variable	Description		
<i>samptype</i>	sample type		
<i>psu</i>	primary sampling unit		
<i>stratum</i>	stratum		
<i>psu2</i>	primary sampling unit 2 (only Sweden and Belgium)		
<i>stratum2</i>	stratum 2 (only Sweden and Belgium)		
<i>psu3</i>	primary sampling unit 3 (only Belgium)		
<i>stratum3</i>	stratum 3 (only Belgium)		
(Hhs: households, Res: respondents, Nrp: non-responding partners)			

Appendix D provides additional information on country-specific procedures.
 (Please note: appendix D only documents procedures for wave 1. A detailed documentation for the weights computed for wave 2 will follow soon.)

Which weights to use?

Of course, this depends on the concrete research question. We can only provide some general advise.

Sampling design weights do not account for problems of unit nonresponse and sample attrition. Thus, these weights should be used only if you want to implement different types of corrections for nonresponse (i.e. different calibration margins, sample selection models, etc...). By the SHARE design, design weights for any eligible household member coincide with the design weight of the household. Thus, they are constant within eligible individuals of the same household. "Main" should be used if you are analyzing the main sample only, "Vignette" should be used if you are analyzing the vignette sample only, "Overall" should be used if you are analyzing both main and vignette samples. The variable "samptype" can be used to identify the different parts of SHARE sample in a given wave.

Calibrate weights compensate for problems of unit nonresponse (in the refreshment sample) and sample attrition (in the longitudinal sample) to match know totals of the target population in a given wave. These weights are applied to all 50+ sample units for which age and gender (our calibration variables) are not missing. "Hhs" weights should be used if you are analyzing a sample of households, "Res" should be used if you are analyzing a sample of individuals and non-responding partners are excluded from your sample, "Res+Nrp" should be used if you are analyzing a sample of individuals and non-responding partners are included from your sample. As for design weights, there are also different weights for the three variants of the SHARE sample: main, vignette, overall.

Longitudinal weights compensate for problems of sample attrition between the first and the second waves. They are designed for longitudinal (panel data) studies. There are only two major differences with respect to calibrated cross sectional weights. First, they are only defined for the sub-sample of units (households and individuals) that participated to both waves of the survey (i.e. the longitudinal sample). Second, they are designed to match the target population of wave 1 that survives in wave 2. This is the appropriate concept of target population for longitudinal studies.

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=wtjCH]` where $j=M, V$ or A

How to compute a (weighted) mean of an individual-level variable?

Answer: `sum xindvar [aw=wtjCI]` where $j=M, V$ or A

How to compute a (weighted) cross table of two household-level variables?

Answer: `table xhhvar, yhhvar [aw=wtjCH]` where $j=M, V$ or A

How to compute a (weighted) cross table of two individual-level variables?

Answer: `table xindvar, yindvar [aw=wtjCI]` 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=wt***], strata(country); svymean xvar; svytab yvar xvar.`

References

A detailed documentation for the weights computed for wave 2 will follow soon. For further information see:

- Appendix D
- Klevmarcken, 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.
- De Luca, G. and C. Rossetti. (2008). [Sampling Design and Weighting Strategies in the Second Wave of SHARE](#). In: *A. Börsch-Supan et al. Health, Ageing and Retirement in Europe (2004-2007) - Starting the Longitudinal Dimension*, 331-36. Mannheim: MEA.

19.3 Imputations

by Dimitris Christelis, SHARE, CSEF and CFS

19.3.1 Introduction

SHARE release data are supplemented by an additional dataset containing imputed variables. Imputed variables are available in the areas of demographics, individual and household level economic information, as well as generated variables. Flag variables indicating whether a case is imputed or not are also included in the data file. They have the same name as the corresponding variable and the suffix "i".

Imputations for Release 2.3.0 of the first two waves of SHARE had already incorporated significant changes with respect to those for earlier releases. The changes included, among other things, the use of information from wave 2 about wave 1 variables (e.g. with respect to employment, education) and the refinement of the statistical procedures used during the imputation process. The imputations for wave 2 included some wrong variable labels that have already been fixed with a minor update on December, 10th, 2009.

Changes for Release 2.3.1 consist of the different treatment of bank account amounts for non-responding partners, and minor corrections in the numeracy variable and in some other demographic variables. In wave 2 there are 5 fewer observations, corresponding to non-responding partners that had passed away between wave 1 and wave 2. Furthermore, labels for imputation flags no longer include the full label of the variable they refer to as this convention produced labels with more than 80 characters that Stata is unable to display. The new terminology now is “imputation flag – *varname*”, where *varname* is the variable name, not the label, of the original variable.

For Release 2.4.0 we corrected a mistake in the imputed data for the value of the owned business in non-Euro countries (SE, DK, CH in wave 1 and SE, DK, CH, CZ, PL in wave 2). In addition, we corrected the variable denoting income from dependent earnings the year prior to the interview (*yipdv*), when respondents answered it while having in mind their last payment in the current year. For more details, see chapter IV.4 of the [imputation documentation](#).

19.3.2 Multiple Imputation

Imputations in SHARE are performed using the methodology of multiple imputation, i.e. there are more than one imputed values for each missing one.¹ The rationale for this approach is to try to recreate the distribution of the missing value of a particular variable (conditional on the observed values of other variables), rather than make a single guess about it. In SHARE there are five imputed values for each missing one, and thus there are five different datasets, indexed by the variable *implicat*, that differ with respect to the missing values and are identical with respect to the non-missing ones. In principle, all datasets should be used for the calculation of descriptive statistics or estimation of statistical models, as they all represent different draws from the distribution of missing values, and thus no single dataset is in any way “preferable” to the others.

The calculation of the magnitudes of interest in the context of multiple imputation can be performed as follows: let $m=1, \dots, M$ index the imputation draw (with M in our case equal to 5) and let m be $\hat{\beta}_m$ our estimate of interest (e.g. sample median, regression coefficient etc.) from the m^{th} implicate dataset. Then the estimate using all M implicate datasets is simply the average of the M separate estimates, i.e.

$$\bar{\beta}_M = \frac{1}{M} \sum_{m=1}^M \hat{\beta}_m$$

¹ For introductory treatments of multiple imputation and missing data analysis in general, see Allison (2002) and McKnight et al. (2007). For a more advanced treatment, see Little and Rubin (2002).

The variance of this estimate consists of two parts. Let V_m be the variance estimated from the m^{th} imputed dataset. Then the first magnitude one needs to compute is the average of all M variances, which constitutes the within-imputation variance, i.e.

$$WV_M = \frac{1}{M} \sum_{m=1}^M V_m$$

The second magnitude one needs to compute is the between-imputation variance, which is given by:

$$BV_M = \frac{1}{M-1} \sum_{m=1}^M (\hat{\beta}_m - \bar{\beta}_M)^2$$

Finally, the total variance of the estimate is equal to:

$$V_M = WV_M + \frac{M+1}{M} BV_M$$

As Little and Rubin (2002) point out, the second term in the above equation represents the share of the total variance due to missing values. One can perform a usual single variable t-test of significance employing the following formula to compute the degrees of freedom n equal to:

$$n = (M-1) * \left(1 + \frac{1}{M+1} \frac{WV_M}{BV_M} \right)^2$$

In Stata 9 and 10, statistical analysis using multiple imputation can be performed by downloading the user-written package `mim`. In addition, one can perform likelihood ratio tests after estimation using `mim` by downloading the package `milrtest`. In Stata 11, one can find for the first time extensive in-built procedures that deal with multiply imputed datasets², while the creators of `mim` have also updated their procedures for Stata 11, and these can be downloaded as a package named `mim2`. There are also in-built procedures to deal with multiple imputation in SPSS and SAS.

² See <http://www.stata.com/stata11/mi.html>

19.3.3 Exchange Rates

In SHARE wave 1 there are three countries (Denmark, Sweden and Switzerland) that have currencies different than the euro, while in wave 2 Poland and the Czech Republic are added to the aforementioned group of non-euro countries. In the CAPI modules, all amounts are expressed in euros, even for the observations belonging to the non-euro countries. The exchange rate used for the conversion to euros can be found in the variable *nomxCAPi*. As a result, in the case of non-euro countries users should multiply by *nomxCAPi* the amounts in euros found in the CAPI modules in order to convert them in local currency.

Since Release 2.3.0 of the imputation datasets, however, the amounts in non-euro countries are all expressed in local currency, in contrast to what took place for the imputations in earlier releases of wave 1 (the currency in which all amounts in a given country are denominated can be found in the variable *currency*). The reason for this is that, in a given country, the interviews can take place in different years. Therefore, if a question asks about what happened in the year prior to the interview or to what is true as of the time the interview, then the answer to it will refer to different years across the sample, depending on the year of the interview. In addition, for a given person, some questions might refer to the year before the interview, and some to the time of the interview. We have therefore provided nominal exchange rates for the relevant years in each survey that can be found in the variables *nomxWXYZ*, where WXYZ refers to the calendar year. The user should first deduce from the phrasing of the question the time period to which it refers, compare it with the interview year and then apply the appropriate exchange rate. For example, the question that refers to wages and salaries from employment (named *EP204_* in the questionnaire, *ydipv* in the imputed datasets), is asked with respect to the year prior to the interview. Therefore, for the wave 1 interviewees in Sweden during 2004, users should divide the amount in *ydipv* by the nominal exchange rate for 2003 (found in *nomx2003*), to convert the amount of *ydipv* into nominal euros.

There is an additional set of exchange rates that can be found in the variables *pppxWXYZ* (again, WXYZ refers to the calendar year). These exchange rates adjust for the difference in the purchasing power of money across countries and over time, and dividing by them any nominal amount (both in euros and in other currencies), will transform such amounts into real ones, denominated in prices obtaining in Germany in year 2005. It is important to note that this operation is also valid for countries that have the euro as a currency, because their price level changes over time, even if their nominal exchange rate does not.³ As is the case with the nominal exchange rates, users should be careful to determine the time period each amount refers to.

³ Data for this calculation were obtained from the benchmark purchasing power parity survey performed by the OECD in 2005, as well as from data on inflation rates in actual individual consumption also provided by the OECD.

19.3.4 Non-responding partners

As was the case in wave 1, partners in couples that are not interviewed are included in the imputation datasets, and are denoted by the indicator variable *nrpartn*. Not all values for non-responding partners are imputed, however, because one can sometimes get information about them from their responding partners (e.g. with respect to their employment status, education), or because some questions are answered at the household level by the responding partner (e.g. assets in wave 2).

19.3.5 Changes in variables, new variables and other information

There have been various changes from releases prior to Release 2.3.0 of SHARE wave 1 regarding the variables in the imputation datasets. These include the following:

- a. The variables *ftinh1v-ftinh5v*, referring to inheritances received, are not imputed any more in Release 2.3.0
- b. The household-level variable referring to income from rent has been renamed from *hrentv* to *hyrentv*.
- c. The variable referring to imputed rent from owner occupied housing *hirentv* is not present any more in Release 2.2.0. Users can apply an interest rate of their choice to the gross value of the home *homev*, in order to impute housing services from owner-occupied homes, or to the difference between *homev* and the value of the mortgage *mortv*, in order to impute the notional income accruing to the household owning the house.
- d. The purchasing power-adjusted variables *hnetw_p*, *hrav_p*, *hgfinv_p*, *hnfinv_p*, *hgtincv_p*, which respectively refer to household net worth, gross financial assets, net financial assets and gross household income are not found any more in Release 2.3.0. Users can calculate them quickly by dividing the corresponding nominal magnitudes *hnetwv*, *hrav*, *hgfinv*, *hnfinv*, *hgtincv* by the appropriate purchasing power-adjusted exchange rates *pppxWXYZ*. An even more careful calculation could be performed by dividing each component of those aggregates by *pppxWXYZ* and then summing the purchasing power adjusted components in order to obtain the purchasing power adjusted aggregate.
- e. The variable *ppp*, denoting the purchasing power adjustment coefficient, is not included anymore in the wave 1 data. It has been replaced by the variables *pppxWXYZ*, described in Section 3 above.

There are also a number of differences in the variables between wave 1 and wave 2. They are as follows:

- a. Wave 2 data include the additional variables *riskpref*, *hprcv*, *pen11v* - *penn17v* (for descriptions see the variable list). The variable *riskpref* is asked only of the financial respondent,

therefore it takes the value -99 (inapplicable) for the remaining observations.

- b. The variable *insurv*, denoting health insurance premiums, is not included in wave 2 any more.
- c. The variable *reading*, denoting self-rated reading skills, is not asked of everybody in wave 2, but mostly only of those belonging to the refresher sample. As a result, it takes the value -99 (inapplicable), for the remaining observations.
- d. The individual-level variables denoting amounts held in bank accounts (*baccv*), bonds (*bondv*), stocks/shares (*stocv*), mutual funds (*mutfv*), contractual savings for housing (*contv*), whole life insurance (*linsv*), the total value and own share of business (*gbusv* and *hownbv*), the value of cars (*carv*),) and the amount of debts (*liabv*), interest income from bank accounts (*ybaccv*), interest income from bonds (*ybondv*), dividends from stocks/shares (*ystocv*), and interest income and dividends from mutual funds (*ymutfv*) are not shown in wave 2 because the asset questions refer to the household and not to individuals, which also could be the case in wave 1 (especially if the two partners in a couple had separate finances). Only the corresponding household-level variables are included in wave 2, and they have the same name as the individual-level ones but with an h added in front (e.g. *hbaccv*).
- e. The variable *yltcv* found in wave 1 and denoting long-term insurance payments has been split into two variables in wave 2: *pultv* and *prtlv*, denoting public and private long term insurance payments, respectively.
- f. The variable *pen6v*, found in wave 1 and denoting public invalidity and incapacity pension has been consolidated in the variable *pen3v* in wave 2 that denotes both disability and incapacity pensions.
- g. The variables *ydip*, *yindv*, *yohmv*, *yohbv*, and *hgtincv* denote aspects of *gross* income in wave 1, whereas they denote *net* income in wave 2. These variables were falsely labelled in previous releases of wave 2 but are now correct in Release 2.3.1.

Appendix E includes a detailed list of imputed variables.

A separate imputation documentation can be downloaded at www.share-project.org.

For any further information on the SHARE imputations, please contact Dimitris Christelis (e-mail: [dimitris.christelis \[at\] gmail.com](mailto:dimitris.christelis@gmail.com)).

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19.3.6 Imputations for Israel

In addition, imputations for Israel are available; they are stored as an extra file and are in a different format than the main imputations module. There is one change in the Israeli data with respect to release 2.3.1. Purchasing power (PPP) adjusted values of economic variables should now be computed as follows: users should *divide* any variable expressed in nominal euros by the included variable *pppcoeff*, in order to obtain the correct PPP-adjusted values in euros. From data release 2.4 onwards, there are going to be no separate PPP-adjusted variables in the dataset for Israel, which is also the practice followed for all other countries in SHARE.

Furthermore, there are two nominal exchange rate (shekels/euro) variables added in the Israeli imputations data: *nomxIMP* denotes the exchange rate used in the imputation calculations, while *nomxCAP* denotes the exchange rate used in the CAPI modules.

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 9: Variables used for ISCO and NACE coding

	ISCO	NACE	
		employed	self-employed
Respondent’s first job	<i>ep016_1</i>	<i>ep018_1</i>	<i>ep023_1</i>
Respondent’s second job	<i>ep016_2</i>	<i>ep018_2</i>	<i>ep023_2</i>
Respondent’s last job	<i>ep052_</i>	<i>ep054_</i>	<i>ep060_</i>
Former partner’s job	<i>dn025</i>		
Mother’s job	<i>dn029_1</i>		
Father’s job	<i>dn029_2</i>		

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 10: Generated variables: ISCO

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

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 11: Generated variables: housing

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

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://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/portal/page/portal/nuts_nomenclature/introduction

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 wave 1 and for wave 2. Note that some of the generated health variables are based on slightly different question wording (changes in answer categories in wave 2). See the Item Correspondence >> Deviations between wave 1 and wave 2 for details tools on www.share-project.org.

(http://www.share-project.org/_questionnaire/dev1.php?welleid=26&pid=26).

Table 12: Generated variables: health

Variable	Description
Cognitive Function (CF)	
<i>numeracy</i>	numeracy score
<i>orienti</i>	orientation to date, month, year and day of week
Mental Health (MH)	
<i>euro1-euro12</i>	variables forming the EURO-D scale (see also below)
<i>eurod</i>	depression scale EURO-D
<i>eurodcat</i>	EURO-D caseness
Physical Health (PH)	
<i>gali</i>	limitations with activities (<i>gali</i>)
<i>spheu</i>	self-perceived health European version
<i>sphus</i>	self-perceived health US version
<i>spheu2</i>	<i>spheu</i> - less than good health
<i>sphus2</i>	<i>sphus</i> - less than very good health
<i>chronic</i>	number of chronic diseases
<i>chronicw2</i>	as <i>chronic</i> , but answer categories changed in wave 2
<i>chronic2</i>	2+ chronic diseases
<i>chronic2w2</i>	as <i>chronic2</i> , but answer categories changed in wave 2
<i>symptoms</i>	number of symptoms
<i>symptomsw2</i>	as <i>symptoms</i> , but answer categories changed in wave 2
<i>symptom2</i>	2+ symptoms
<i>symptom2w2</i>	as <i>symptom2</i> , but answer categories changed in wave 2
<i>bmi</i>	body mass index (<i>bmi</i>)
<i>bmi2</i>	<i>bmi</i> categories
<i>mobility</i>	mobility, arm function and fine motor limitations
<i>mobilit2</i>	1+ mobility, arm function and fine motor limitations
<i>mobilit3</i>	3+ mobility, arm function and fine motor limitations
<i>adl</i>	number of limitations with activities of daily living (<i>adl</i>)
<i>adl2</i>	1+ <i>adl</i> limitations
<i>iadl</i>	number of limitations with instrumental activities of daily living
<i>iadl2</i>	<i>iadl</i> limitations no-yes
Behavioural Risks (BR)	
<i>cusmoke</i>	current smoking
<i>drinkin2</i>	drinking more than 2 glasses of alcohol almost every day
<i>phactiv</i>	physical inactivity
Walking Speed (WS)	
<i>wspeed</i>	walking speed
<i>wspeed2</i>	walking speed: cut-off point
Grip Strength (GS)	
<i>maxgrip</i>	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.

BMI 2

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 13: Generated variables: social support

Variable	Description
<i>nb_help</i>	Number of different types of help received from outside the household (i.e. care, practical tasks and administrative tasks)
<i>who_hlp1</i>	Identity of helper from outside the household
<i>who_hlp2</i>	The identity of the helper in the household
<i>n_help_gi</i>	The total number of different types of help given outside the household (i.e. care, practical tasks and administrative tasks)
<i>whom_gi1</i>	The identity of the person helped outside the household
<i>whom_gi2</i>	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 14: Generated variables: household composition

Variable	Description
<i>hhold_in</i>	The household composition: the type of household (individual level). This is calculated from information in the file <i>cv_r</i>
<i>hhold_i1</i>	Detailed household composition: the type of household (individual level). This is calculated from information in the file <i>cv_r</i>
<i>mother_i</i>	Mother in household
<i>father_i</i>	Father in household
<i>motlaw_i</i>	Mother-in-law
<i>fatlaw_i</i>	Father-in-law
<i>child_in</i>	Child and/or child-in-law in household
<i>gchild_i</i>	Grandchild in household
<i>family_i</i>	Other relative in household
<i>other_in</i>	Other relative in household
<i>apti_in</i>	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 wave 2.

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\[at\]savion.huji.ac.il](mailto:igdc[at]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

From release 2.2.0 on SHARE includes imputations for Israel, too. Since they are different from the imputations for other countries they are available as a separate data module (sharew1_rel2-3-0_imputations_ilextra).

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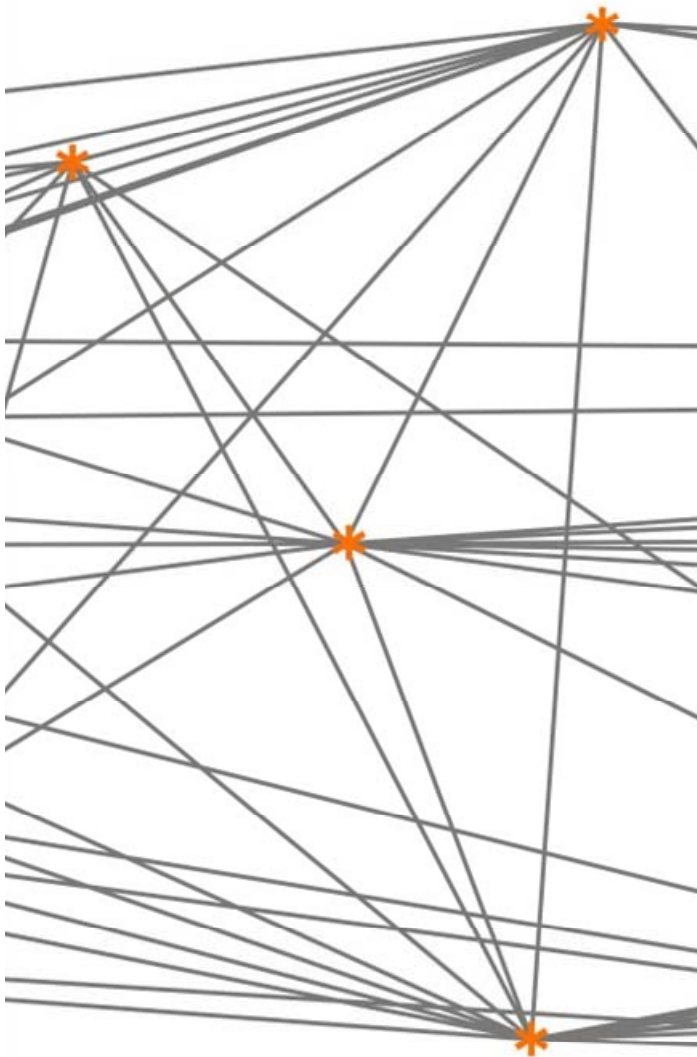
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Waves 1 & 2

- Appendix -



mea

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APPENDIX

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A. Drop-off schedule

Table 1: Drop-off correspondence

Topic	Wave 1 (question)	Wave 1 (variable)	Wave 2 (question)	Wave 2 (variable)	Wave 2 CAPI (variable name)
	number of question in drop off	name of variable in data	number of question in drop off	name of variable in data	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). <i>Aging and mental health</i> , 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			
Health Talk about problems	13 f)	q13_f	8 e)	q13_f	
	-		9 a)	q39_a	
	-		9 b)	q39_b	
	-		9 c)	q39_c	
	-		9 d)	q39_d	
Health Explanations/listening	-		9 e)	q39_e	
	-		10 a)	q40_a	
	-		10 b)	q40_b	
Health Prevention	-		10 c)	q40_c	
	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 2: Vignette correspondence

Question <i>Legend: - = question not included (2)=different gender (3)=deviations in text</i>	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								
<i>bodily aches</i>	1	v1	6	v1	1	v1	1	v1
<i>sleeping</i>	2	v2	5	v2	2 (3)	v2	2 (3)	v2
<i>moving around</i>	3	v3	4	v3	3	v3	3	v3
<i>concentrating</i>	4	v4	3	v4	4	v4	4	v4
<i>shortness of breath</i>	5	v5	2	v5	5	v5	5	v5
<i>sadness</i>	6	v6	1	v6	6	v6	6	v6
<i>impairment</i>	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 <i>Legend: - = question not included (2)=different gender (3)=deviations in text</i>	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 <i>Legend: - = question not included (2)=different gender (3)=deviations in text</i>	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								
<i>influence on local level</i>	-	-	-	-	29	v51	25	v51
Political influence of examples								
<i>others influence on local level</i>	-	-	-	-	30	v52	26	v52
<i>others influence on local level</i>	-	-	-	-	31	v53	27	v53
Health care responsiveness, own situation								
<i>wait for medical treatment</i>	-	-	-	-	32	v54	28	v54
<i>health facilities</i>	-	-	-	-	33	v55	29	v55
<i>communication with the doctor</i>	-	-	-	-	34	v56	30	v56
Health care responsiveness, others								
<i>wait for medical treatment</i>	-	-	-	-	35	v57	31	v57
<i>communication with the doctor</i>	-	-	-	-	36	v58	32	v58
<i>conditions of the health facility</i>	-	-	-	-	37	v59	33	v59
<i>wait for medical treatment</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	34	v60
<i>communication with the doctor</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	35	v61
<i>conditions of the health facility</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	36	v62

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

C 1 Austria			
Value	Name of the degree (as in questionnaire)	ISCED CODE	Years
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 - <i>kunst</i> Enseignement secondaire <i>inférieur général</i>	2	8
13	Lager secundair onderwijs - <i>algemeen</i> Enseignement secondaire <i>inférieur artistique</i>	2	8
14	Lager secundair onderwijs - technisch Enseignement secondaire <i>inférieur technique (2;9)</i>	2	8
15	Lager secundair onderwijs – beroeps Enseignement secondaire <i>inférieur professionnel</i>	2	8
16	Hoger secundair onderwijs – <i>kunst</i> Enseignement secondaire <i>supérieur général</i>	3	12
17	Hoger secundair onderwijs – <i>algemeen</i> Enseignement secondaire <i>supérieur artistique</i>	3	12
18	Hoger secundair onderwijs – technisch Enseignement secondaire <i>supérieur technique</i>	3	12
19	Hoger secundair onderwijs – beroeps Enseignement secondaire <i>supérieur professionnel</i>	3	12
<i>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.</i>			
Further education wave 1 & 2			
11	Hoger onderwijs buiten de universiteit, korte type Enseignement <i>supérieur non-universitaire de type court</i>	5	13
12	Hoger onderwijs buiten de universiteit, lange type Enseignement <i>supérieur non-universitaire de type long</i>	5	15
13	Universiteit Enseignement <i>universitaire</i>	5	19

C 3 Czech Republic			
Value	Name of the degree (as in questionnaire)	ISCED CODE	Years
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	

C 4 Denmark			
Value	Name of the degree (as in questionnaire)	ISCED CODE	Years
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

C 5 France			
Value	Name of the degree (as in questionnaire)	ISCED CODE	Years
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
<i>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.</i>			
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			
1	Lehre <i>if highest education = 1 or 2</i>	3B	13
	Lehre <i>if highest education = 3 or 4</i>	4A	16
2	Berufsfachschule <i>if highest education = 1 or 2</i>	3B	13
	Berufsfachschule <i>if highest education = 3 or 4</i>	4A	16
3	Fachschule	5B	16.5
4	Fachhochschulabschluss	5A	17
5	Hochschulabschluss	5A	18

C 7 Greece			
Value	Name of the degree (as in questionnaire)	ISCED CODE	Years
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	ΙΕΚ	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	ΙΕΚ	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	ΙΕΚ	4	13
Further education wave 1			
1	(Διετής) νοσηλευτική σχολή	4	14
2	ΤΕΙ	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	ΤΕΙ	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	ΤΕΙ	5	15.5
3	ΑΕΙ, Ανώτατες στρατιωτικές	5	17
4	Μεταπτυχιακά (MSC, MBA)	5	18
5	Διδακτορικό PhD	6	20

C 8 Ireland			
Value	Name of the degree (as in questionnaire)	ISCED CODE	Years
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	
1. יסודית	1
2. תיכונית מקצועית חלקית (לא סיים/ה תיכון מקצועי)	2
3. תיכונית מקצועית מלאה, ללא תעודת בגרות	3
4. תיכונית מקצועית מלאה, עם תעודת בגרות	3
5. תיכונית עיונית חלקית (לא סיים/ה) תיכון עיוני	2
6. תיכונית עיונית מלאה, ללא תעודת בגרות	3
7. תיכונית עיונית מלאה, עם תעודת בגרות	3
8. ישיבה תיכונית ללא תעודת בגרות	3
9. ישיבה תיכונית עם תעודת בגרות	3
Hebrew Further education	
1. ישיבה	1
2. בי"ס לאחיות	4
3. בי"ס להנדסאים	4
4. אוניברסיטה - תואר ראשון	5
5. אוניברסיטה - תואר שני או יותר	5
Arabic Highest education	
1. ابتدائية.	1
2. ثانوية مهنية جزئية (لم ينهي الثانوية المهنية)	2
3. ثانوية مهنية تامة، لكن بدون شهادة بجمروت	3
4. ثانوية مهنية تامة مع شهادة بجمروت.	3
5. ثانوية نظرية جزئية (لم ينهي الثانوية النظرية).	2
6. ثانوية نظرية تامة، لكن بدون شهادة بجمروت.	3
7. ثانوية نظرية تامة مع شهادة بجمروت.	3
Arabic Further education	
1. كلية دينية	1
2. كلية التمريض	4
3. كلية للهندسين	4
4. جامعية تامة - شهادة لقب أول	5
5. جامعية تامة - شهادة لقب ثاني أو أكثر (M? أو أعلى)	5
Russian Highest education	
1) Начальная школа	1
2). Профессионально-техническое училище (не оконченое)	2
3) Профессионально-техническое училище (без аттестата)	2
4). Профессионально-техническое училище (с аттестатом)	3
5) Общеобразовательная средняя школа (не окончена)	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) Оконченный университет или аспирантура или докторантура	5

C 10 Italy			
Value	Name of the degree (as in questionnaire)	ISCED CODE	Years
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 pielęgniarstwo	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			
Value	Name of the degree (as in questionnaire)	ISCED CODE	Years
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

C 15 Switzerland			
Value	Name of the degree (as in questionnaire)	ISCED CODE	Years
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 à 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
<i>continued next page</i>			

Switzerland <i>continued</i>			
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 profesionale 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 Minstdauer von 3 Jahren (inklusive Weiterbildungsdiplom) Scuola specializzata superiore con formazione a tempo pieno di almeno 3 anni (inclusa attestato postdiploma)	4	17
4	Université, Haute école (y compris diplôme postgrade) Universität, Hochschule (inklusive Weiterbildungsdiplom) Università, Politecnico (inclusa la formazione post- universitaria)	5	21

D. Sampling and weights

Please note: this appendix only documents procedures used for wave 1. A detailed documentation for the weights computed for wave 2 will follow soon

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:

<i>wgtMDH</i>	Design weight for the main sample
<i>wgtVDH</i>	Design weight for the vignette sample
<i>wgtADH</i>	Design weight for the two samples jointly
<i>wgtMCH</i>	Calibrated household weight for the main sample
<i>wgtVCH</i>	Calibrated household weight for the vignette sample
<i>wgtACH</i>	Calibrated household weight for the two samples jointly
<i>wgtMCI</i>	Calibrated individual weight for the main sample
<i>wgtVCI</i>	Calibrated individual weight for the vignette sample
<i>wgtACI</i>	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", J of the American Statistical Association, June 1992, vol 82, No 418, and S. Lundstrom and C-E Sarndal:

Estimation in the presence of Nonresponse and Frame Imperfections, 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: Klevmarcken, 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_METHODOLOG_Y_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 n_m .

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 $n_m \cdot (\text{number-of-non-exportable-entries} / \text{total-number-of-entries})$. Overall, in the selected municipalities of Belgium_FR, non-exportable entries comprised 10.9% of all entries.

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

The procedure to select the latter included the following elements:

- business numbers: 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.
- double entries: 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	$n(A_s / A_t) / T_s$	$n(A_s / A_t) / T_s + (200c_s A_m) / (A_t T_m)$
1 (additional)	$c_s (A_m / A_t)$	$200 / T_m$	
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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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:

Stage 1: (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.

Sample A: 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, 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:

- **business numbers:** 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.
- **double entries:** 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 $p_h^T = p_h^A + p_h^B$, where the latter stand for the probabilities of being selected in sample A and sample B, respectively. Given the two-stage designs, $p_h^X = p_m^X (p_h^X | m \text{ selected})$, where X indicates sample (A, B), p_m^X is the probability that municipality m is selected in stage 1 of sample X , and $p_h^X | m \text{ selected}$ 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_m^X and $p_h^X | m \text{ selected}$ 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	$c_s^X (A_m / A_t)$	$100 / T_m$	$50 / A_m$

where:

c_s^X = 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	<u>Stage 1</u> : 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. <u>Stage 2</u> : 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.

<p>Auxiliary frame data that can be used by SHARE</p>	<p>None</p>
<p>Sampling design</p>	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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 ($12/[0.7*0.45]$).</p>
<p>Selection probabilities</p>	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>$R(i)$ = 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.</p> <p>Note that $N(i) = \sum_j N(i, j).$</p> <p>$H(i,j)$ = 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,</p>

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:

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

The probability that the individual is selected:

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

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:

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

Vignettes	None
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Calibration information	<p>The calibration vector contains 8 different gender and age groups:</p> <p>Men born: -1925, 1926-1935, 1936-1945, 1946-1955</p> <p>Women born: -1925, 1926-1935, 1936-1945, 1946-1955.</p> <p>The calibration vector of population totals (in the above presented order):</p> <p>(68100, 131300, 190700, 337800, 105500, 176800, 219400, 366600).</p> <p>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):</p> <p>(53600, 96100, 136100, 247700, 77900, 126600, 151400, 263600).</p> <p>The Calibration vector of population totals for the Arabic sub-sample (in the above presented order):</p> <p>(3500, 8500, 21100, 35000, 3900, 10900, 21600, 35100).</p> <p>The Calibration vector of population totals for the Russian sub-sample (in the above presented order):</p> <p>(11000, 26700, 33500, 55100, 23700, 39300, 46400, 67900).</p>
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E. Imputations

Table 3: Imputations SHARE wave 1

Name	Corresponding Questionnaire Variables	Definition and Comments
E 1 Demographics etc. (wave 1)		
<i>edu</i>	<i>dn010, dn012</i>	Education, ISCED code
<i>srhealtha</i>	<i>ph003, ph052</i>	Self-reported health, US scale
<i>gali</i>	<i>ph005</i>	Limited in usual activities
<i>numeracy</i>	<i>cf012, cf013, cf014, cf015</i>	Numeracy score
<i>reading</i>	<i>cf001</i>	Self-rated reading skills
<i>adlno</i>	<i>ph048</i>	Number of limitations in ADLs
<i>iadlno</i>	<i>ph049</i>	Number of limitations in IADLs
<i>depress</i>	<i>mh002</i>	Depressed last month
<i>hrooms</i>	<i>ho032</i>	Number of rooms in the main residence
<i>fdistress</i>	<i>co007</i>	Hhd makes ends meet
<i>nchild</i>	<i>ch001</i>	Number of children
<i>n_gchild</i>	<i>ch021</i>	Number of grandchildren
<i>urban</i>	<i>iv009, ho037</i>	Location of the main residence
<i>nrpartn</i>		Indicator for Non-responding partners
E 2 Individual-level economic variables (wave 1)		
<i>ydipv</i>	<i>ep205</i>	Annual gross income from employment previous year
<i>yindv</i>	<i>ep207</i>	Annual gross income from self-employment previous year
<i>pen1v</i>	<i>ep078_1</i>	Monthly public old age pension previous year
<i>pen2v</i>	<i>ep078_2</i>	Monthly public early or pre-retirement pension previous year. In Sweden , it refers to invalidity and disability pension
<i>pen3v</i>	<i>ep078_3</i>	Monthly public disability insurance previous year. In Sweden , it refers to the survivor pension
<i>pen4v</i>	<i>ep078_4</i>	Monthly public unemployment benefit or insurance previous year. In Sweden , it refers to occupational pensions for blue-collar workers in the private sector
<i>pen5v</i>	<i>ep078_5</i>	Monthly public survivor pension from partner previous year. In Sweden , it refers to occupational pensions for white-collar workers in the private sector
<i>pen6v</i>	<i>ep078_6</i>	Monthly public invalidity or incapacity pension previous year. In Sweden , it refers to occupational pensions for government workers
<i>pen7v</i>	<i>ep078_7</i>	Monthly war pension previous year. In Sweden , it refers to occupational pension for municipal and local government workers
<i>pen8v</i>	<i>ep078_8</i>	Monthly private (occupational) old age pension previous year. In Sweden , it refers to other occupational pension benefit
<i>pen9v</i>	<i>ep078_9</i>	Monthly private (occupational) early retirement pension previous year. In Sweden , it refers to unemployment insurance benefits

<i>pen10v</i>	<i>ep078_10</i>	Monthly private (occupational) disability insurance previous year. In Sweden , it refers to sickness benefits
<i>pen11v</i>	<i>ep078_11</i>	Monthly private (occupational) survivor pension from partner's job previous year
<i>reg1v</i>	<i>ep094_1</i>	Monthly life insurance payment received previous year
<i>reg2v</i>	<i>ep094_2</i>	Monthly private annuity or private personal pension previous year
<i>reg3v</i>	<i>ep094_3</i>	Monthly private health insurance payment received previous year
<i>reg4v</i>	<i>ep094_4</i>	Monthly alimony received previous year
<i>reg5v</i>	<i>ep094_5</i>	Monthly regular payments from charities received previous year
<i>yltcv</i>	<i>ep086</i>	Monthly long-term care insurance previous year
<i>inpatv</i>	<i>hc045</i>	Out-of-pocket inpatient care expenditure
<i>outpav</i>	<i>hc047</i>	Out-of-pocket outpatient care expenditure
<i>drugsv</i>	<i>hc049</i>	Out-of-pocket expenditure for prescribed medicines
<i>nursv</i>	<i>hc051</i>	Out-of-pocket expenditure for nursing home care, day-care and home care
<i>insurv</i>	<i>hc061</i>	Annual payment for all health insurance contracts
<i>oresv</i>	<i>ho027</i>	Other real estate
<i>yrentv</i>	<i>ho030</i>	Income from rent
<i>mortv</i>	<i>ho015</i>	Mortgage on main residence
<i>baccv</i>	<i>as003</i>	Bank accounts
<i>ybaccv</i>	<i>as005</i>	Interest income from bank accounts
<i>bondv</i>	<i>as007</i>	Government and corporate bonds
<i>ybondv</i>	<i>as009</i>	Interest income from bonds
<i>stocv</i>	<i>as011</i>	Stocks/shares
<i>ystocv</i>	<i>as015</i>	Dividends from stocks/shares
<i>mutfv</i>	<i>as017</i>	Mutual funds
<i>ymutfv</i>	<i>as058</i>	Interest and dividend income from mutual funds
<i>irav</i>	<i>as021, as024</i>	Individual retirement accounts
<i>contv</i>	<i>as027</i>	Contractual savings for housing
<i>linsv</i>	<i>as030</i>	Whole life insurance
<i>gbusv</i>	<i>as042</i>	Total value of (partly) owned business
<i>sbusv</i>	<i>as044</i>	Percentage share of ownership in the business (in percentage points)
<i>ownb</i>	$=gbusv*(sbusv/100)$	Value of own share of the business
<i>carv</i>	<i>as051</i>	Cars
<i>liabv</i>	<i>as055</i>	Debts (non-mortgage)
<i>ftgiv1v</i>	<i>ft004_1</i>	First financial transfer given
<i>ftgiv2v</i>	<i>ft004_2</i>	Second financial transfer given
<i>ftgiv3v</i>	<i>ft004_3</i>	Third financial transfer given
<i>ftrec1v</i>	<i>ft011_1</i>	First financial transfer received
<i>ftrec2v</i>	<i>ft011_2</i>	Second financial transfer received
<i>ftrec3v</i>	<i>ft011_3</i>	Third financial transfer received

E 3 Household-level economic variables (wave 1)

<i>yohmv</i>	<i>hh002</i>	Annual other hhd members' gross income previous year
<i>yohbv</i>	<i>hh011</i>	Annual other hhd members' gross income from other sources previous year
<i>homev</i>	<i>ho024</i>	Hhd main residence
<i>fahcv</i>	<i>co002</i>	Hhd monthly expenditure on food at home
<i>fohcv</i>	<i>co003</i>	Hhd monthly expenditure on food outside the home
<i>telcv</i>	<i>co004</i>	Hhd monthly telephone expenditure
<i>rentcv</i>	<i>ho005</i>	Hhd monthly rent paid
<i>ocscv</i>	<i>ho008</i>	Hhd monthly other rent-related expenditures

E 4 Individual-level generated variables (wave 1)

<i>annpen1v</i>	Annual value of pen1v in the previous year
<i>annpen2v</i>	Annual value of pen2v in the previous year
<i>annpen3v</i>	Annual value of pen3v in the previous year
<i>annpen4v</i>	Annual value of pen4v in the previous year
<i>annpen5v</i>	Annual value of pen5v in the previous year
<i>annpen6v</i>	Annual value of pen6v in the previous year
<i>annpen7v</i>	Annual value of pen7v in the previous year
<i>annpen8v</i>	Annual value of pen8v in the previous year
<i>annpen9v</i>	Annual value of pen9v in the previous year
<i>annpen10v</i>	Annual value of pen10v in the previous year
<i>annpen11v</i>	Annual value of pen11v in the previous year
<i>annreg1v</i>	Annual value of reg1v in the previous year
<i>annreg2v</i>	Annual value of reg2v in the previous year
<i>annreg3v</i>	Annual value of reg3v in the previous year
<i>annreg4v</i>	Annual value of reg4v in the previous year
<i>annreg5v</i>	Annual value of reg5v in the previous year

E 5 Household-level generated variables (wave 1)

<i>hmortv</i>	Hhd mortgage of main residence
<i>horesv</i>	Hhd other real estate
<i>hbaccv</i>	Hhd bank accounts
<i>hbondv</i>	Hhd government and corporate bonds
<i>hstocv</i>	Hhd stocks/shares
<i>hmutfv</i>	Hhd mutual funds
<i>hirav</i>	Hhd individual retirement accounts
<i>hcontv</i>	Hhd contractual savings for housing
<i>hlinsv</i>	Hhd whole life insurance
<i>hownbv</i>	Hhd value of own share of businesses
<i>hcarv</i>	Hhd cars
<i>hliabv</i>	Hhd debts (non-mortgage)
<i>hybaccv</i>	Hhd interest income from bank accounts
<i>hybondv</i>	Hhd interest income from bonds
<i>hystocv</i>	Hhd dividends from stocks/shares
<i>hymutfv</i>	Hhd interest and dividend income from mutual funds

<i>hyrentv</i>	Hhd income from rent
<i>hrav</i>	Hhd real assets net of any debts on them. Their value is equal to the sum of homev , hosesv , hownbv , hcarv minus hmortv
<i>hgfinv</i>	Hhd gross financial assets. Their value is equal to the sum of hbaccv , hbondv , hstocv , hmutfv , hirav , hcontv , and hlinv
<i>hnfinv</i>	Hhd net financial assets. Their value is equal to hgfinv minus hliabv
<i>hnetwv</i>	Hhd net worth. Its value is equal to the sum of hrav and hnfinv
<i>hgtincv</i>	Hhd total gross income. Its value is equal to the sum over all household members of the individual-level values of ydiplv , yindv , annpen1v – annpenn11v , annreg1v – annreg5v , 12 times yitcv , ybaccv , ybondv , ystocv , ymutfv , yrentv . To this sum one has to add the sum of the values of the household-level variables yohmv and yohbv

E 6 Other (wave 1)

<i>implicat</i>	Indicator for the five implicate datasets
<i>nomxCAP1</i>	Nominal exchange rate to the euro used for conversion to euro in the CAPI modules, common for all interview years. One has to divide nominal non-euro amounts by this exchange rates to obtain amount in euros
<i>nomxWXYZ</i>	Nominal exchange rate used for year WXYZ (2003, 2004, 2005). One has to divide nominal non-euro amounts by this exchange rate to obtain amounts in euros for year WXYZ
<i>pppxWXYZ</i>	Purchasing power-adjusted (ppp) exchange rate used for year WXYZ (2003, 2004, 2005). One has to divide nominal amounts (both in euros and in other currencies) by this exchange rate to obtain ppp-adjusted amounts in euros for year WXYZ. The price level of reference is that of Germany in 2005
<i>wave</i>	Wave identifier. Equal to 1 for all observations
<i>currency</i>	Currency in which all amounts are denominated

Table 4: Imputations SHARE wave 2

Name	Corresponding Questionnaire Variables	Definition and Comments
E 7 Demographics (wave 2)		
<i>edu</i>	<i>dn010</i> , <i>dn012</i>	Education, ISCED code
<i>srhealtha</i>	<i>ph003</i>	Self-reported health, US scale
<i>riskpref</i>	<i>as068</i>	Risk preferences
<i>gali</i>	<i>ph005</i>	Limited in usual activities
<i>numeracy</i>	<i>cf012</i> , <i>cf013</i> , <i>cf014</i> , <i>cf015</i>	Numeracy score

<i>reading</i>	<i>cf001</i>	Self-rated reading skills (only for refresher sample)
<i>adlno</i>	<i>ph048</i>	Number of limitations in ADLs
<i>iadlno</i>	<i>ph049</i>	Number of limitations in IADLs
<i>depress</i>	<i>mh002</i>	Depressed last month
<i>hrooms</i>	<i>ho032</i>	Number of rooms in the main residence
<i>fdistress</i>	<i>co007</i>	Hhd makes ends meet
<i>nchild</i>	<i>ch001</i>	Number of children
<i>n_gchild</i>	<i>ch021</i>	Number of grandchildren
<i>urban</i>	<i>iv009, ho037</i>	Location of the main residence
<i>nrpartn</i>		Indicator for non-responding partners

E 8 Individual-level economic variables (wave 2)

<i>ydipv</i>	<i>ep205</i>	Annual net income from employment, previous year
<i>yindv</i>	<i>ep207</i>	Annual net income from self-employment, previous year
<i>pen1v</i>	<i>ep078_1</i>	Monthly public old age pension, previous year
<i>pen2v</i>	<i>ep078_3</i>	Monthly public early or pre-retirement pension, previous year. In Sweden , it refers to invalidity and disability pension
<i>pen3v</i>	<i>ep078_4</i>	Monthly main public disability insurance pension, or sickness benefits, previous year. In Sweden , it refers to the survivor pension
<i>pen4v</i>	<i>ep078_6</i>	Monthly public unemployment benefit or insurance, previous year. In Sweden , it refers to occupational pensions for blue-collar workers in the private sector
<i>pen5v</i>	<i>ep078_7</i>	Monthly public survivor pension from partner, previous year. In Sweden , it refers to occupational pensions for white-collar workers in the private sector
<i>pen7v</i>	<i>ep078_9</i>	Monthly war pension, previous year. In Sweden , it refers to occupational pension for workers in municipalities, in counties or in the government
<i>pen8v</i>	<i>ep324_1</i>	Monthly private (occupational) old age pension, previous year
<i>pen9v</i>	<i>ep324_4</i>	Monthly private (occupational) early retirement pension, previous year. In Sweden , it refers to unemployment insurance benefits
<i>pen10v</i>	<i>ep324_5</i>	Monthly private (occupational) disability insurance, previous year. In Sweden , it refers to sickness benefits
<i>pen11v</i>	<i>ep324_6</i>	Monthly private (occupational) survivor pension from partner's job, previous year
<i>pen12v</i>	<i>ep078_2</i>	Monthly public old age supplementary pension or public old age second pension, previous year
<i>pen13v</i>	<i>ep078_5</i>	Monthly secondary public disability insurance pension, or sickness benefits, previous year
<i>pen14v</i>	<i>ep078_8</i>	Monthly secondary public survivor pension from spouse or partner, previous year
<i>pen15v</i>	<i>ep324_2</i>	Monthly occupational old age pension from a second job, previous year
<i>pen16v</i>	<i>ep324_3</i>	Monthly occupational old age pension from a third job, previous year
<i>pen17v</i>	<i>ep324_5</i>	(only in Sweden) - Monthly private (occupational) disability insurance, previous year

<i>pultv</i>	<i>ep078_10</i>	Monthly public long-term insurance payments, previous year
<i>reg1v</i>	<i>ep094_1</i>	Monthly life insurance payment received, previous year
<i>reg2v</i>	<i>ep094_2</i>	Monthly private annuity or private personal pension, previous year
<i>reg3v</i>	<i>ep094_2</i>	(only in Greece) Monthly private health insurance payment received, previous year
<i>reg4v</i>	<i>ep094_3</i>	Monthly alimony received, previous year
<i>reg5v</i>	<i>ep094_4</i>	Monthly regular payments from charities received, previous year
<i>prltv</i>	<i>ep094_5</i>	Monthly private long-term care insurance payments, previous year
<i>inpatv</i>	<i>hc045</i>	Out-of-pocket inpatient care expenditure, annual, previous year
<i>outpav</i>	<i>hc047</i>	Out-of-pocket outpatient care expenditure, annual, previous year
<i>drugsv</i>	<i>hc049</i>	Out-of-pocket expenditure for prescribed medicines, annual, previous year
<i>nursv</i>	<i>hc051</i>	Out-of-pocket expenditure for nursing home care, day-care and home care, annual, previous year
<i>oresv</i>	<i>ho027</i>	Other real estate
<i>yrentv</i>	<i>ho030</i>	Income from rent
<i>mortv</i>	<i>ho015</i>	Mortgage on main residence
<i>ftgiv1v</i>	<i>ft004_1</i>	First financial transfer given
<i>ftgiv2v</i>	<i>ft004_2</i>	Second financial transfer given
<i>ftgiv3v</i>	<i>ft004_3</i>	Third financial transfer given
<i>ftrec1v</i>	<i>ft011_1</i>	First financial transfer received
<i>ftrec2v</i>	<i>ft011_2</i>	Second financial transfer received
<i>ftrec3v</i>	<i>ft011_3</i>	Third financial transfer received

E 9 Household-level economic variables (wave 2)

<i>yohmv</i>	<i>hh002</i>	Annual other hhd members' net income previous year
<i>yohbv</i>	<i>hh011</i>	Annual other hhd members' net income from other sources previous year
<i>homev</i>	<i>ho024</i>	Hhd main residence
<i>hbaccv</i>	<i>as003</i>	Hhd bank accounts
<i>hbondv</i>	<i>as007</i>	Hhd government and corporate bonds
<i>hstocv</i>	<i>as011</i>	Hhd stocks/shares
<i>hmutfv</i>	<i>as017</i>	Hhd mutual funds
<i>hirav</i>	<i>as021, as024</i>	Hhd individual retirement accounts
<i>hcontv</i>	<i>as027</i>	Hhd contractual savings for housing
<i>hlinsv</i>	<i>as030</i>	Hhd whole life insurance
<i>hownbv</i>	<i>as042, as044</i>	Hhd value of own share of businesses
<i>hcarv</i>	<i>as051</i>	Hhd cars
<i>hliabv</i>	<i>as055</i>	Hhd debts (non-mortgage)
<i>hybaccv</i>	<i>as005</i>	Hhd interest income from bank accounts
<i>hybondv</i>	<i>as009</i>	Hhd interest income from bonds
<i>hystocv</i>	<i>as015</i>	Hhd dividends from stocks/shares
<i>hymutfv</i>	<i>as058</i>	Hhd interest and dividend income from mutual funds

<i>fahcv</i>	<i>co002</i>	Hhd monthly expenditure on food at home
<i>fohcv</i>	<i>co003</i>	Hhd monthly expenditure on food outside the home
<i>telcv</i>	<i>co004</i>	Hhd monthly telephone expenditure
<i>hprcv</i>	<i>co011</i>	Hhd monthly home production of food
<i>rentcv</i>	<i>ho005</i>	Hhd monthly rent paid
<i>ocscv</i>	<i>ho008</i>	Hhd monthly other rent-related expenditures

E 10 Individual-level generated variables (wave 2)

<i>annpen1v</i>	Annual value of pen1v in the previous year
<i>annpen2v</i>	Annual value of pen2v in the previous year
<i>annpen3v</i>	Annual value of pen3v in the previous year
<i>annpen4v</i>	Annual value of pen4v in the previous year
<i>annpen5v</i>	Annual value of pen5v in the previous year
<i>annpen7v</i>	Annual value of pen7v in the previous year
<i>annpen8v</i>	Annual value of pen8v in the previous year
<i>annpen9v</i>	Annual value of pen9v in the previous year
<i>annpen10v</i>	Annual value of pen10v in the previous year
<i>annpen11v</i>	Annual value of pen11v in the previous year
<i>annpen12v</i>	Annual value of pen12v in the previous year
<i>annpen13v</i>	Annual value of pen13v in the previous year
<i>annpen14v</i>	Annual value of pen14v in the previous year
<i>annpen15v</i>	Annual value of pen15v in the previous year
<i>annpen16v</i>	Annual value of pen16v in the previous year
<i>annpen17v</i>	Annual value of pen17v in the previous year (only exists in Sweden)
<i>annpultv</i>	Annual value of pultv in the previous year
<i>annreg1v</i>	Annual value of reg1v in the previous year
<i>annreg2v</i>	Annual value of reg2v in the previous year
<i>annreg3v</i>	Annual value of reg3v in the previous year
<i>annreg4v</i>	Annual value of reg4v in the previous year
<i>annreg5v</i>	Annual value of reg5v in the previous year
<i>annprltv</i>	Annual value of prltv in the previous year

E 11 Household-level generated variables (wave 2)

<i>hmortv</i>	Hhd mortgage on main residence
<i>horesv</i>	Hhd other real estate
<i>hyrentv</i>	Hhd income from rent
<i>hrav</i>	Hhd real assets net of any debts on them. Their value is equal to the sum of homev , horesv , hownbv , and hcarv minus hmortv
<i>hgfinv</i>	Hhd gross financial assets. Their value is equal to the sum of hbaccv , hbondv , hstocv , hmutfv , hirav , hcontv , and hlinsv
<i>hnfinv</i>	Hhd net financial assets. Their value is equal to hgfinv minus hliabv
<i>hnetwv</i>	Hhd net worth. Its value is equal to the sum of hrav and hnfinv

<i>hgtincv</i>	Hhd total gross income. Its value is equal to the sum over all household members of the individual-level values of ydipv , yindv , annpen1v – annpen5v , annpen7v – annpen16v , annpultv , annprltv , annreg1v–annreg5v , and yrentv . To this sum one has to add the sum of the values of the household-level variables yohmv , yohbv , hybaccv , hybondv , hystocv , and hymutfv
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E 12 Other (wave 2)

<i>implicat</i>	Indicator for the five implicate datasets
<i>match_w1w2</i>	Indicator for the patterns of response/non-response in waves 1 and 2. The values denote: 1 – Main interview in both waves; 2 – Non-responding partner (NRP) in wave 1, main interview in wave 2; 3 – Main interview in wave 1, NRP in wave 2; 4 – NRP in both waves; 5 – Is not part of the sample in wave 1, main interview in wave 2; 6 – Is not part of the sample in wave 1, NRP in wave 2
<i>nomxCAPI</i>	Nominal exchange rate to the euro used for conversion to euro in the CAPI modules, common for all interview years. One has to divide nominal non-euro amounts by this exchange rates to obtain amount in euros
<i>nomxWXYZ</i>	Nominal exchange rate used for year WXYZ (2005, 2006, 2007). One has to divide nominal non-euro amounts by this exchange rate to obtain amounts in euros for year WXYZ
<i>pppxWXYZ</i>	Purchasing power-adjusted (ppp) exchange rate used for year WXYZ (2005, 2006, 2007). One has to divide nominal amounts (both in euros and in other currencies) by this exchange rate to obtain ppp-adjusted amounts in euros for year WXYZ. The price level of reference is that of Germany in 2005
<i>wave</i>	Wave identifier. Equal to 2 for all observations
<i>currency</i>	Currency in which all amounts are denominated

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F. NACE-categories in SHARE

Table 5: 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

Table 6: Renamed dummy variables wave 1

Wave 1	
Release 2.0.1 or below	Release 2.2.0 or above
AC	
ac004d11	ac004d1_1
ac004d12	ac004d2_1
ac004d13	ac004d3_1
ac004d14	ac004d4_1
ac004d15	ac004d5_1
ac004d16	ac004d6_1
ac004d17	ac004d7_1
ac004d18	ac004d8_1
ac004d1n	ac004dno_1
ac004d21	ac004d1_2
ac004d22	ac004d2_2
ac004d23	ac004d3_2
ac004d24	ac004d4_2
ac004d25	ac004d5_2
ac004d26	ac004d6_2
ac004d27	ac004d7_2
ac004d28	ac004d8_2
ac004d2n	ac004dno_2
ac004d31	ac004d1_3
ac004d32	ac004d2_3
ac004d33	ac004d3_3
ac004d34	ac004d4_3
ac004d35	ac004d5_3
ac004d36	ac004d6_3
ac004d37	ac004d7_3
ac004d38	ac004d8_3
ac004d3n	ac004dno_3
ac004d41	ac004d1_4
ac004d42	ac004d2_4
ac004d43	ac004d3_4
ac004d44	ac004d4_4
ac004d45	ac004d5_4
ac004d46	ac004d6_4
ac004d47	ac004d7_4
ac004d48	ac004d8_4
ac004d4n	ac004dno_4
ac004d51	ac004d1_5
ac004d52	ac004d2_5
ac004d53	ac004d3_5
ac004d54	ac004d4_5
ac004d55	ac004d5_5
ac004d56	ac004d6_5
ac004d57	ac004d7_5
ac004d58	ac004d8_5

Wave 1	
Release 2.0.1 or below	Release 2.2.0 or above
ac004d5n	ac004dno_5
ac004d61	ac004d1_6
ac004d62	ac004d2_6
ac004d63	ac004d3_6
ac004d64	ac004d4_6
ac004d65	ac004d5_6
ac004d66	ac004d6_6
ac004d67	ac004d7_6
ac004d68	ac004d8_6
ac004d6n	ac004dno_6
ac004d71	ac004d1_7
ac004d72	ac004d2_7
ac004d73	ac004d3_7
ac004d74	ac004d4_7
ac004d75	ac004d5_7
ac004d76	ac004d6_7
ac004d77	ac004d7_7
ac004d78	ac004d8_7
ac004d7n	ac004dno_7
AS	
as054d7	as054dot
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
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
ch018d2n	ch018dno_2
ch018d2o	ch018dot_2
ch018d31	ch018d1_3

Wave 1	
Release 2.0.1 or below	Release 2.2.0 or above
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
ep064d07	ep064d7

Wave 1	
Release 2.0.1 or below	Release 2.2.0 or above
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 or below	Release 2.2.0 or above
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

Wave 1	
Release 2.0.1 or below	Release 2.2.0 or above
ph011d07	ph011d7
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

Wave 1	
Release 2.0.1 or below	Release 2.2.0 or above
sp015d09	sp015d9
sp019d01	sp019d1
sp019d02	sp019d2
sp019d03	sp019d3
sp019d04	sp019d4
sp019d05	sp019d5
sp019d06	sp019d6
sp019d07	sp019d7
sp019d08	sp019d8
sp019d09	sp019d9

Wave 1	
Release 2.0.1 or below	Release 2.2.0 or above
sp021d01	sp021d1
sp021d02	sp021d2
sp021d03	sp021d3
sp021d04	sp021d4
sp021d05	sp021d5
sp021d06	sp021d6
sp021d07	sp021d7
sp021d08	sp021d8
sp021d09	sp021d9

Table 7: Renamed dummy variables wave 2

Wave 2	
Release 1.0.1 or below	Release 2.2.0 or above
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

Wave 2	
Release 1.0.1 or below	Release 2.2.0 or above
ac004d62	ac004d2_6
ac004d63	ac004d4_6
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

Wave 2	
Release 1.0.1 or below	Release 2.2.0 or above
ch018d1b	ch018d11_1
ch018d1c	ch018d12_1
ch018d1e	ch018d13_1
ch018d1f	ch018d14_1
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

Wave 2	
Release 1.0.1 or below	Release 2.2.0 or above
ch018d48	ch018d8_4
ch018d49	ch018d9_4
ch018d4a	ch018d10_4
ch018d4b	ch018d11_4
ch018d4c	ch018d12_4
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

Wave 2	
Release 1.0.1 or below	Release 2.2.0 or above
ep110d03	ep110d3
ep110d04	ep110d4
ep110d05	ep110d5
ep141d06	ep110d6
ep141d01	ep141d1
ep141d02	ep141d2
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

Wave 2	
Release 1.0.1 or below	Release 2.2.0 or above
hc071d03	hc071d3
hc071d04	hc071d4
hc071d05	hc071d5
hc071d06	hc071d6
hc071d07	hc071d7
hc071d08	hc071d8
hc071d09	hc071d9
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

Wave 2	
Release 1.0.1 or below	Release 2.2.0 or above
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
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

Wave 2	
Release 1.0.1 or below	Release 2.2.0 or above
sp015d02	sp015d2
sp015d03	sp015d3
sp015d04	sp015d4
sp015d05	sp015d5
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