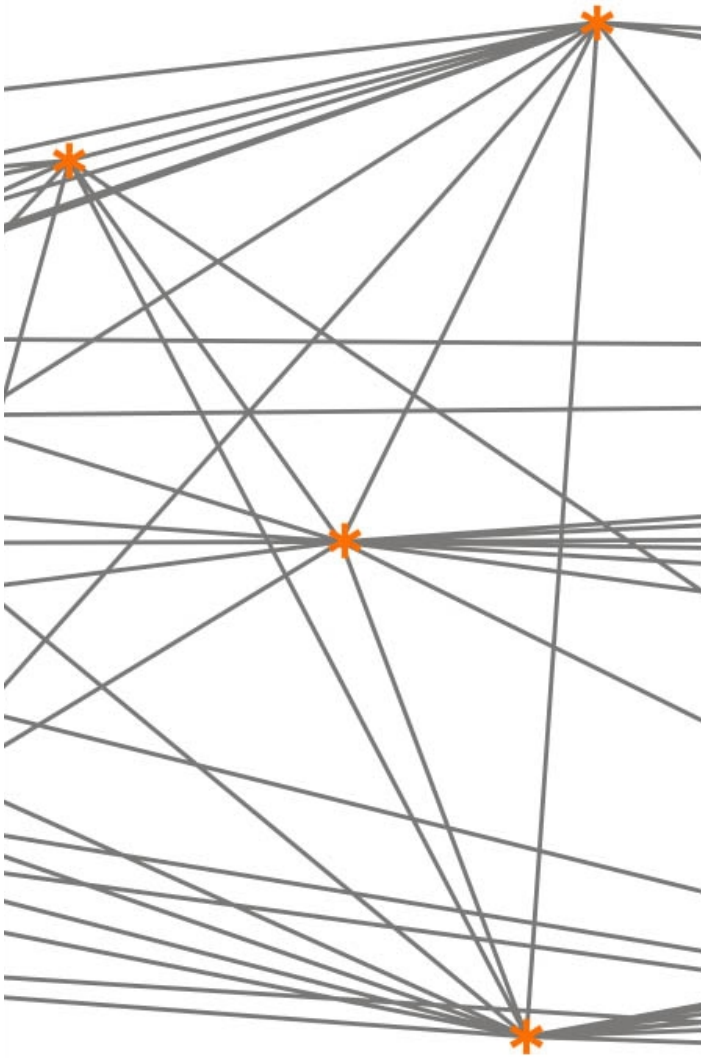
SHARELIFE

Survey of Health, Ageing and Retirement in Europe

50+ in Europe

Release Guide 6.1.0



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1. Additional sources of information

1.1 SHARELIFE Questionnaires

The generic and country-specific questionnaires for SHARELIFE can be downloaded from the SHARE-website: http://www.share-project.org/data-documentation/waves-overview/wave-3-sharelife.html

1.2 SHARELIFE Methodology Volume

The Methodology Volume on retrospective data collection in SHARE is provided at: http://www.share-project.org/fileadmin/pdf_sharelife/Publications/FRB-Methodology_feb2011_color-1.pdf

1.3 Documentation of SHARE data in general

For a general documentation of the regular SHARE waves also see "Release Guide 6.1.0" and visit www.share-eric.eu for updates in documentation.

2. SHARE data releases

After being registered as a SHARE user you can easily download the data free of charge from the SHARE Research Data Center. Please find the link as well as more general information on the data access procedure here: http://www.share-project.org/data-access.html

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 announced to users via e-mail and are indicated by the second digit, e.g. release 2.5.0.
- Combined releases of all waves are indicated by the first digit and have the number of the latest wave as first digit, e.g. release 6.1.0 with wave 6 being the latest wave.

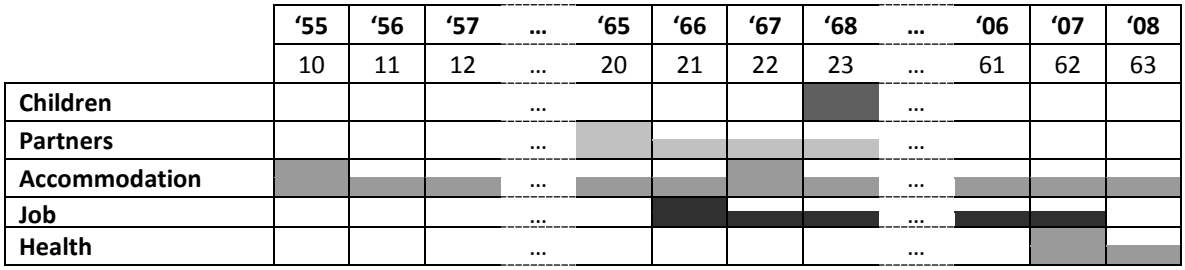
Please note that each SHARE wave and each release is assigned a persistent Digital Object Identifier (DOI). The DOI for SHARELIFE is 10.6103/SHARE.w3.610.

3. A short introduction to SHARELIFE

SHARELIFE is the third wave of data collection for SHARE, which focuses on respondents' life histories. Most of the information collected in the regular SHARE waves is about the current life circumstances. Apart from younger spouses, SHARE respondents were all 50 years or older at the time of their first interview. As a result, we know little about what happened earlier in their lives. SHARELIFE gathers more detailed information on important areas of our respondents' lives, ranging from partners and children over housing and employment history to detailed questions on health and health care. This study thus complements the SHARE panel data by providing life history information to enhance our understanding of how early life experiences and events throughout life influence the circumstances of older people. With this variety SHARELIFE constitutes a unique cross-national, interdisciplinary database for research in the fields of sociology, economics, gerontology, and demography.

Collecting accurate retrospective information is a challenge. Respondents may not remember the occurrence or the exact timing of past events perfectly. Therefore, SHARELIFE follows a *Life History Calendar* (LHC) approach, which has been designed to help respondents in remembering past events more accurately (see fig. 1). Using this method, the life events of interest are displayed on a "calendar", enabling interviewers and respondents to cross-reference certain life-events with others (e.g. "I moved from *A* to *B* the year after my first child was born"). Using the life history calendar technique has been shown to improve the accuracy of the retrospective information given by respondents.

Figure 1: The Life History Calendar



4. Countries

Countries participating in previous SHARE waves also participate in the third wave (SHARELIFE) with one exception: Israel (IL). Table 2 shows the list of countries, country identifiers, participation in waves, and year of data collection. Waves are defined by questionnaire versions used, not by the date of data collection.

Table 1: Participating countries and fieldwork times in SHARELIFE

ID	Country (Short)	Country	Fieldwork times in SHARELIFE
11	AT	Austria	2008/09
12	DE	Germany	2008/09
13	SE	Sweden	2008/09
14	NL	Netherlands	2008/09
15	ES	Spain	2008/09
16	IT	Italy	2008/09
17	FR	France	2009
18	DK	Denmark	2008/09
19	GR	Greece	2008/09
20	Cg	Switzerland (German)	2008/09
21	Cf	Switzerland (French)	2008/09
22	Ci	Switzerland (Italian)	2008/09
23	Bf	Belgium (French)	2008/09
24	Bn	Belgium (Flemish)	2008/09
28	CZ	Czech Republic	2008/09
29	PL	Poland	2008/09
30	IE	Ireland	2009-2011

5. Eligibility rules

The SHARE target population consists of all persons aged 50 years and over at the time of sampling who have their regular domicile in the respective SHARE country. Persons are excluded if they are incarcerated, hospitalized or out of the country during the entire survey period, unable to speak the country's language(s) or have moved to an unknown address.

The objective of SHARELIFE was to interview all SHARE respondents 50+ who participated in wave 1 or wave 2 as well as their current partners. In case a household splits, younger ex-partners of wave 1 or wave 2 respondents are not followed (this is ex-partners who were below the age of 50 at the time of data collection in wave 1 or wave 2).

Age eligible respondents who participated are traced and re-interviewed if they move within the country and end-of-life interviews are conducted if they decease.

6. SHARELIFE data format, modules and variables

SHARELIFE provides data on sequences of live events in flat file format ("wide"). That is "year of marriage" is looped over all reported marriages and the information is stored as a set of variables in one observation. For analyses requiring a spell data format ("long"), the data matrix has to be reshaped accordingly.

Table 3 shows SHARELIFE module names and variable names as well as their content. Please be aware that some module names coincide with module abbreviations used in waves 1 and 2, but the content differs! For this reason SHARELIFE variables are generally prefixed by "sl_". Usually, the variables stored in a module contain the module name abbreviation in their name. Variables starting with "sl_st" can be found in the st module. There are, however, a few exceptions to this rule, where single variables are stored in a module having a different name (see table 3).

Table 2: SHARELIFE modules, contents, and deviating variables

Questionnaire Module	Variable name prefix	Content	Variables deviating from module name
ac	sl_ac	Accommodation section	
cs	sl_cs	Childhood section	
dq	sl_dq	Disability	
fs	sl_fs	Financial history section	sl_hh017_
gl	sl_gl	General life questions	
gs	sl_gs	Grip strengths	
hc	sl_hc	Health care section	
hs	sl_hs	Health section	sl_ph003_
iv	sl_iv	Interviewer	
rc	sl_rc	Retrospective children	
re	sl_re	Work history	
rp	sl_rp	Partner section	
st	sl_st	Demographics	
wq	sl_wq	Work quality	
xt	sl_xt	End of life interview	

7. Merging the data

To merge different modules and/or waves on individual level *mergeid* is the key variable. For each individual the variable *mergeid* is a unique and non-changing person identifier for all waves. It has the format "CC-hhhhhh-rr" (e.g. "AT-070759-01"), where CC refers to the short country code (here: "AT" for Austria), "hhhhhh" are digits to identify the household, and "rr" is the respondent identifier within each household. The variable *mergeid* is included in all modules that contain individuals' answers and thus can be used to combine these modules on the individual level.

If the data are to be merged on household level one of the *hhidW* variables should be used as key identifier, where "W" refers to the specific wave. Thus, hhid2 refers to the household in which the individual resided in wave 2. *hhidW* has the following format "CC-hhhhhh-S" (e.g. "AT-070759-A"), where "CC" refers to the short country code, "hhhhhh" is the household identifier, and "S" identifies possible split households, i.e. the household of a panel member who moved out of a previous household. In case of a household split there is not only an "A"-suffix but also "B", "C", etc.

Note that *mergeid* is NOT changed when a respondent moves from the original household. Furthermore, it is possible that the household identifier *hhidW* has a split identifier – for example for a new spouse who first came into the panel in a split household.

As in previous releases, researchers interested in identifying all household members in a current wave – note that this includes also ineligible household members – can use the variable *hhidW*. New since release 5.0.0 is the gv_allwaves_cv_r module which gives an overview of all respondents and non-participating household members across all currently released waves.

The variable *waveid* indicates when a respondent entered SHARE and *waveid_hh* when the household entered the study. Note that when talking about "waves", we consider the questionnaire version used. All household members present in wave 1 have a wave 1 *waveid*. In case a new person moves in a wave 1 household in wave 2, this new household member gets a wave 2 *waveid*. Thus *waveid* and *waveid_hh* can differ from each other. *waveid* has the following values corresponding to the following wave/questionnaire version:

"42" and "52" (latter due to later fieldwork in Israel)	→wave 1
"62" and "92" (latter due to later fieldwork in Israel)	→wave 2
"82"	→wave 3 (SHARELIFE)

Note that *waveid_hh* is never "82" as there was no refreshment sample in wave 3.

In order to see when a respondent or household first appeared in SHARE, the variables *firstwave* and *firstwave_hh* have been introduced. In accordance with the six waves of SHARE, they range from 1 to 6 and are designed as a comprehensive supplement of the variables *waveid* and *waveid_hh*.

8. Missing codes

Apart from so called system missing values due to filters/routing or abandoned interviews, SHARE uses the following missing codes:

A: general missing codes

-1: “Don’t know”
-2: “Refusal”
-3: “Implausible value/suspected wrong”
-4: “Not codeable”
-5: “Not answered”
-7: “Not yet coded”
-9: “Not applicable”

B: not applicable – specified

-91: “Not applicable (not yet part of sample)
-92: "Not applicable (no participation in this wave)"
-93: "Not applicable (respondent was not listed as household member in this wave)"
-94: "Not applicable (respondent has an End-of-Life interview in previous waves)"
-95: "Not applicable (no main interview done)"
-98: "Not applicable (other reason)"
-99: “Not applicable (missing by design)”

C: missing codes - financial variables

-9999991: “Don’t know”
-9999992: “Refusal”

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 *variable*- command they are not tabulated, unless you add the missing option (tabulate *variable*, 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 smaller than 0 for all variables except financial amounts. Missing values for financial amounts should be defined smaller than -9999990.

9. Naming conventions

In general, the naming of variables is harmonized across waves. The same naming conventions apply to SHARELIFE with the exception that variable names are prefixed "sl_" for not confusing variables originating from SHARELIFE with those from the regular panel waves. Variables in SHARELIFE thus generally follow the pattern:

*sl*_mmXXXyy_LL

*sl*_	prefix indicating variable is from SHARELIFE
mm	module identifier, e.g. *st*
XXX	question number, e.g. *001*
yy	optional digits for dummy variables, coded variables or unfolding brackets, using the following indications: d dummy variables (see also chapter 10) ub unfolding brackets (see also chapter 11) c coded variables (see also chapter 12)
_	separation character, to indicate loops;
LL	optional digits for category or loop indication ("outer loop")

Examples:

*sl_rc045_* stores the "number of other children", hence does not allow for multiple responses and is not asked within a loop.

sl_hs045d1, *sl_hs045d2*, *sl_hs045d3,* and *sl_hs045dno* store whether "parents [smoke/ drink heavily/have mental health problems/none of these]" and thus allows for multiple answers stored as a set of dummy variables.

sl_rp008_1, *sl_rp008_2*, *sl_rp008_3*, *etc.* store the "year married" ("outer loop" over all marriages).

Note that a few variables generically contain letters in their variable names. For example, the variables sl_xt040c_ sl_xt040d_ do *not* refer to a coded or dummy variable based on a variable xt040, respectively, but xt040c and xt040d are the generic variable names (as appearing in the questionnaire). It may also occur that such variables appear as dummy set in the data, such as sl_hc005ad1-sl_hc005ad7, where the "a" stems from the generic variable name and the "d" indicates that the variable is coded as dummy. Table 4 gives the list of all such variables in SHARELIFE.

Table 3: Variables with trailing letters in their generic names

Module	Variables
ac	sl_ac022a_LL sl_ac022b_LL sl_ac022c_LL
hc	sl_hc005ad1 – sl_hc005ad7 sl_hc018ad1 – sl_hc018ad7 sl_hc030ad1 – sl_hc030ad7 sl_hc042ad1 – sl_hc042ad7 sl_hc054ad1 – sl_hc054ad7 sl_hc066ad1 – sl_hc066ad7 sl_hc078ad1 – sl_hc078ad7
re	sl_re039a_LL sl_re035a_LL
rp	sl_rp002d_ sl_rp002e_ sl_rp004c_LL sl_rp015a_LL
st	sl_st001a_ sl_st001b_
xt	sl_xt026b_ sl_xt040a_ sl_xt040b_ sl_xt040c_ sl_xt040d_ sl_xt040e_

10. Dummy variables

Answers to all questions that allow for multiple responses appear in the data as several dummy variables. E.g. in wave 1 and 2 question *br005* ("What do or did you smoke") has three answer categories: 1 = Cigarettes, 2 = Pipe and 3 = Cigars or cigarillos. The dataset thus contains three dummy variables: *br005d1*, *br005d2*, and *br005d3* corresponding to the three answer categories. Note that in general we 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.

Value "1" in any of these variables means that the respondent selected the particular option as an answer and in case of value "0" the respondent did not select the option.

- In case the respondent answers with a "none of these" or "other", the naming of the dummy variables has the following structure:
  mmXXXd**no** "None of these"
  mmXXXd**ot** "Other"
- In case the respondent answers with "Don't know" or "Refusal", all corresponding dummy variables of that question are set to the respective missing code, i.e. -1 for "Don't know" and -2 for "Refusal".
- In case the question requires loop indication, 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 "_".

11. Unfolding brackets

Financial variables are often subject to non-response. It is therefore a common technique to use unfolding brackets in order to reduce non-response. It is found that non-respondents tend to be more willing to answer, if they have to classify e.g. their earnings in rough categories rather than a specific amount. The resulting variables serve as a categorical second best choice to the continuous financial variable of interest. Thus, if a respondent does not provide information for a financial variable she/he is forwarded to a set of bracket values (usually a salient amount such as 2,000 €). In each country there are three different entry points for an unfolding bracket sequence. The interviewer then asks: Do you earn a) more than this amount, b) less than this amount or c) approximately this amount. A respondent can enter up to 3 unfolding bracket sequences. The scientific release includes the country-specific bracket values (amounts in Euros) and the final category in which the respondent ended. When a DK or RF is given during the unfolding bracket sequence, the value for the final category is set to the respective missing code.

The format of the summarizing unfolding bracket variable is as follows: mmXXXub_LL with "mm" representing the module identifier, "XXX" question number, "ub" indicating an

unfolding bracket sequence and “LL” being optional digits for loop indication. The variable indicating where the respondent finally ends can take the following 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

-9999991: “Don’t know”

-9999992: “Refusal”

The country-specific bracket values are indicated as mmXXXv1, mmXXXv2, and mmXXXv3. In case of a loop, there mostly 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.

12. Coded variables

SHARELIFE contains a set of coded variables that provide information in a way more convenient to users than the original variables. For the moment, there are coded variables on currencies in which monetary amounts are specified, residential biography, and types of accommodation. Generally, coded variables contain numeric codes following a common code scheme that is either based on text information or collapses country specific code schemes used. The former applies to currency and accommodation coding, the latter to residence coding.

12.1 Coding of currencies

SHARELIFE modules RC, AC, and RE allow respondents to report financial amounts in whatever currency they want to. The interviewers typed the reported currencies with varying accuracy into the interview software. Country teams then coded these currency strings using a common coding scheme. The coded version of the currency strings is stored under the same variable name, only the trailing “_” is replaced by a “c” or, in case of a loop, added to the variable name before the loop indicator (e.g. *sl_re022_1* holds the currency string collected in the interview, *sl_e022c_1* stores the currency code from the common code scheme). The original variables are included in the datasets.

The vast majority of currency strings provided was successfully coded. However, in some instances interviewers typed in strings that could not be coded. In this case the coded currency variable is set to –4 “not codable”. In some cases interviewers provided “generic” currency names that are used in more than one country. These were either assigned a code from the table of “generic” currency names (see appendix). Table A1 in the appendix gives an overview of the codes used, including the generic currency names.

Reference period information in currency strings

In some instances interviewers typed in information on reference periods; e.g. when first monthly wage was asked, they entered an amount and in the currency string they typed it was “dollars per week”. When we found a currency string that included information about possibly deviating reference periods, we flagged it using a binary coded variable stored at the end of the dataset. The naming of these flag variables is generic, it starts with the original variable name and instead of the trailing “_”, “_curRefPer_flag” was added.

Scaling information in currency strings

In some countries some interviewers used a different scaling, i.e. multiples of a currency. E.g. mila lira, which means the amount given is to be read as 1000s of liras. Or the currency string indicated that the amount was given in e.g. cent instead of Euros. All cases detected are flagged with <*VariableName*>*_curScale_flag*.

Sensible information in currency strings

Country teams checked the raw currency strings on whether they include sensible information (e.g. "dollars, was working for the CIA that time"). In the few cases where such sensible information was found it is deleted from the original currency strings and replaced by >>included sensible information<<.

12.2 Residence Coding

Generally, items in SHRELIFE, as well as in all other SHARE waves, are ex ante harmonised and follow a common code scheme. As an exception in SHARELIFE, respondents’ residential history (*sl_ac014*_LL & *sl_ac015*_LL) was assessed by using country specific code schemes – both with respect to regions within the country as well as to foreign countries. For the cross country SHARELIFE dataset this approach produces variables with country specific codes that are inconvenient to handle, when analyzing more than one country. For this reason, residence variables were ex post coded into a common scheme. This coding necessarily led to some loss of information as, e.g., not all countries of residence had a code in every country specific code scheme but were often grouped in different ways (see tables 4 and 5 in the appendix). The released data contain the original variables as well as the ex post harmonised coded variables.

12.3 Accomodation Coding

The variables *sl_ac008*_LL *sl_ac009*_LL and *sl_ac011*_LL contain information on the type of the respondent’s accommodation. For questions ac009 and ac011 respondents were asked to select a category from a given list, including an “other-specify” option. If this option was used, the given information was recorded as a string (in the interview language) but ex post coded into variables *sl_ac010c*_LL and *sl_ac012c*_LL using a common code scheme. The assigned codes are shown in table 5 below. The released data only contain the coded variables but not the original string information. However, *flag* variables (*sl_ac010c*_LL_flag, *sl_ac012c*_LL_flag) are additionally included that indicate on which information the coding was based.

Table 4: Code schemes for ac010c and ac012c

ac010c	Code	Label
	1	partner is owner
	2	farmers and sharecroppers
	3	partner is tenant
	4	hotel
	5	in mobile habitation
	6	in non habitation building
	7	hire-purchase
	8	accommodation provided by employer
	9	living at relatives
	10	usufruct
	97	other
	-1	don't know
	-2	refusal
	-4	not codable
	-7	not yet coded (temporary)
ac012c	**Code**	**Label**
	1	refugee camp
	2	religious group home
	3	other collective accommodation
	97	other
	-1	don't know
	-2	refusal
	-4	not codable
	-7	not yet coded (temporary)

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- Appendix -

A. Currency Codes

Table A1: Currency codes used in SHARELIFE

Code		Currency
Missing Codes		
-4		not codable *(not codable at the moment, answer to different question, amount instead of currency, >>other<< code, e.g. 997)*
-2		refusal
-1		don't know
Defined Currencies		
1	eur	euro
2	ats	austrian schillings
3	aud	australian dollars
5	bef	belgian francs
7	bgl	bulgarian leva
8	bgn	bulgarian lev
9	bre	brazilian cruzeiros
10	brl	brazilian real
11	brn	brazilian cruzeiro
12	brr	cruzeiro real
13	cad	canadian dollars
14	chf	swiss francs
15	cyp	cyprus pounds
16	czk	czech koruna
17	ddm	mark der ddr
18	dem	deutsche mark
19	dkk	danish kroner
21	esp	spanish peseta
22	fim	finnish markkaa
23	frf	french francs
24	gbp	pounds sterling
25	grd	greek drachmas
26	iep	irish pounds
27	ils	israeli new sheqalim
28	itl	italian lire
29	luf	luxembourg francs
30	mtl	maltese liri
31	nlg	netherlands guilders
32	pln	polish zloty
34	pte	portuguese escudos
35	rub	russian ruble
37	sit	slovenian tolars
38	skk	slovak koruna
39	trl	turkish liras
40	try	new turkish lira

Code		Currency
41	usd	united states dollars
42	usn	us dollar (next day)
43	adp	andorran pesetas
44	aed	united arab emirates dirhams
45	afa	afghanis
46	afn	afghani
47	all	albanian lek
48	amd	armenian dram
49	ang	netherlands antilles guilders
50	aoa	angolan kwanza
51	aok	angolan kwanzas
52	aon	angolan new kwanzas
53	aor	angolan kwanza reajustado
54	ara	argentine australes
55	ars	argentine peso
56	awg	aruban guilder
57	azm	azerbaijannian manat
58	azn	new azerbaijanian manat
59	bad	bosnian and herzogovinian dinar
60	bam	convertible mark
61	bbd	barbados dollars
62	bdt	bangladeshi takas
63	bhd	bahrain dinars
64	bif	burundi francs
65	bmd	bermuda dollars
66	bnd	brunei dollars
67	bob	bolivian bolivianos
68	brc	cruzado
69	bsd	bahamian dollars
70	btn	bhutanese ngultrums
72	bwp	botswana pula
74	byr	belarussian ruble
75	bzd	belize dollars
76	cdf	franc congolais
77	clf	chilean unidades de formento
78	clp	chilean pesos
79	cny	chinese yuan
80	cop	colombian pesos
81	crc	costa rican colones
82	csd	serbian dinar
83	csk	czechoslovak koruny
84	cup	cuban pesos
85	cve	cape verde escudos
86	djf	djibouti francs
87	dop	dominican pesos
88	dzd	algerian dinars
89	ecs	ecuadoran sucres
90	eek	estonian kroon
91	egp	egyptian pounds
92	ern	eritrean nakfa

Code		Currency
93	etb	ethiopian birr
94	fjd	fiji dollars
95	fkp	falkland islands pounds
96	gek	georgian kuponi
97	gel	georgian lari
98	ghc	ghanaian cedis
99	ghs	new ghanaian cedi
100	gip	gibraltar pound
101	gmd	gambian dalasi
102	gnf	guinean francs
103	gtq	guatemalan quetzales
104	gwp	guinea-bissau pesos
105	gyd	guyana dollars
106	hkd	hong kong dollars
107	hnl	honduran lempiras
108	hrd	croatian dinars
109	hrk	croatian kuna
110	htg	haitian gourdes
111	huf	hungarian forints
112	idr	indonesian rupiah
113	inr	indian rupees
114	iqd	iraqi dinars
115	irr	iranian rials
116	isk	iceland kronur
117	jmd	jamaican dollars
118	jod	jordan dinars
119	jpy	japanese yen
120	kes	kenya shillings
121	kgs	kyrgyzstan som
122	khr	cambodian riels
123	kmf	comorian francs
124	kpw	north korean won
125	krw	korean won
126	kwd	kuwaiti dinars
127	kyd	cayman islands dollars
128	kzt	kazakhstan tenge
129	lak	lao kip
130	lbp	lebanese pounds
131	lkr	sri lanka rupees
132	lrd	liberian dollars
133	lsl	lesotho maloti
134	ltl	lithuanian litas
135	ltr	lithuania ruble
136	ltt	lithuanian talonas
137	luc	convertible franc
138	lul	financial franc
139	lvl	latvian lati
140	lvr	latvia ruble
141	lyd	libyan dinars
142	mad	moroccan dirhams

Code		Currency
143	mdl	moldovan leu
144	mga	malagasy ariary
145	mgf	malagasy francs
146	mkd	macedonian denars
147	mmk	myanmar kyats
148	mnt	mongolian tugriks
149	mop	macao pataca
150	mro	mauritanan ouguiyas
151	mur	mauritian rupees
152	mvr	maldive rufiyaa
153	mwk	malawi kwacha
154	mxn	mexican peso
155	mxp	mexican pesos
156	mxv	mexican unidad de inversion (udi)
157	myr	malaysian ringgits
158	mzm	mozambique meticais
159	mzn	new mozambique metical
160	nad	namibia dollar
161	ngn	nigerian naira
162	nic	nicaraguan cordobas
163	nio	nicaraguan cordobas oro
164	nok	norwegian kroner
165	npr	nepalese rupees
166	nzd	new zealand dollars
167	omr	rials omani
168	pab	panamanian balboas
169	pei	peruvian intis
170	pen	peruvian soles nuevos
171	pgk	papua new guinea kina
172	php	philippine pesos
173	pkr	pakistan rupees
174	pyg	paraguayan guaranies
175	qar	qatar riyals
176	rol	romanian lei
177	ron	new romanian lei
178	rsd	new serbian dinar
179	rwf	rwanda francs
180	sar	saudi arabian riyals
181	sbd	solomon islands dollars
182	scr	seychelles rupees
183	sdd	sudanese dinars
184	sdg	sudanese pounds
186	sek	swedish kronor
187	sgd	singapore dollars
188	shp	st.helena pounds
189	sll	sierra leonean leones
190	sos	somali shillings
191	srd	surinam dollar
192	srg	suriname guilders
193	std	sao tome and principe dobras

Code		Currency
194	sur	rouble
195	svc	salvadoran colones
196	syp	syrian pounds
197	szl	swaziland emalangeni
198	thb	thai baht
199	tjr	tajik ruble
200	tjs	tajikistan somoni/tjs
201	tmm	turkmenistani manatlar
202	tmr	turkmenistan ruble
203	tmt	new turkeminstan manat
204	tnd	tunisian dinars
205	top	tongan pa'anga
206	tpe	timor escudo
207	ttd	trinidad and tobago dollars
208	twd	taiwanese dollars
209	tzs	tanzania shillings
210	uah	ukraine hrivnya
211	uak	ukraine karbovanets
212	ugs	uganda shillings
213	ugx	ugandan shillings
214	uyp	uruguayan new pesos
215	uyu	peso uruguayo
216	uzs	uzbekistan sum
217	veb	venezuelan bolivares
218	vef	bolivar fuerte
219	vnd	vietnamese dong
220	vuv	vanuatu vatu
221	wst	western samoa tala
222	xaf	c.f.a francs beac
223	xag	silver
224	xau	gold
225	xba	european composite unit (eurco)
226	xbb	european monetary unit (emu-6)
227	xbc	european unit of account (eua-9)
228	xbd	european unit of account-17 (eua-17)
229	xcd	east carribean dollars
230	xdr	special drawing rights
231	xeu	european currency units
232	xof	c.f.a. francs bceao
233	xpf	cfp franc
234	xpt	platinum
235	xxf	usd/chf
236	ydd	yemeni dinars
237	yer	yemen rials
238	yud	yugoslav new dinars
239	yum	yugoslavian new dinar
240	yun	yugoslav dinars
241	zar	south african rand
242	zmk	zambian kwacha
243	zrn	new zaire

Code		Currency
244	zrz	zaires
245	zwd	zimbabwe dollars
246	zwl	redenominated zimbabwe dollar
247	zwn	new zimbabwe dollar
248	zwr	revised zimbabwe dollar
250	PLN*	new polish zloty
251	PLZ*	old polish zloty
252		libyan pounds
253		ancient french francs
Generic Currency Names		
260		franken
261		francs
263		korruna
264		zloty
265		pounds
266		schilling
267		mark
268		guilders
269		gulden
270		kronor
271		kronen
272		kroner
273		peseta/pesetas
274		lire
275		drachmas
276		drachmen
277		dollar
278		rubel

***explicitely**

B. Residence Codes

Table B1: List of country specific codes for ac014

AT	
1	Burgenland
2	Kärnten
3	Niederösterreich
4	Oberösterreich
5	Salzburg
6	Steiermark
7	Tirol
8	Vorarlberg
9	Wien
Bf	
1	Région bruxelloise
2	Région flamande
3	Région wallonne
Bn	
1	Vlaams-Brabant
2	Antwerpen
3	Oost-Vlaanderen
4	West-Vlaanderen
5	Limburg
6	Brussel
7	Wallonië
CH	
1	Region Genfersee / Région lémanique / Regione del Lago Lemano e Vallese
2	Mittelland / Espace Mittelland
3	Nordwestschweiz / Suisse du Nord-ouest / Svizzera nord-occidentale
4	Zürich / Zurigo
5	Ostschweiz / Suisse orientale / Svizzera orientale
6	Zentralschweiz / Suisse centrale / Svizzera centrale
7	Tessin / Ticino
CZ	
1	Praha
2	Středočeský kraj
3	Jihočeský kraj (Českobudějovický)
4	Plzeňský
5	Karlovarský
6	Ústecký
7	Liberecký
8	Královehradecký
9	Pardubický
12	Vysočina (Jihlavský)
13	Jihomoravský kraj (Brněnský)
14	Olomoucký kraj
15	Zlínský kraj (Gottwaldovský)
16	Moravskoslezský (Severomoravský, Ostravský)

	DE
1	Baden-Württemberg
2	Bayern
3	Berlin
4	Brandenburg
5	Bremen
6	Hamburg
7	Hessen
8	Mecklenburg-Vorpommern
9	Niedersachsen
10	Nordrhein-Westfalen
11	Rheinland-Pfalz
12	Saarland
13	Sachsen
14	Sachsen-Anhalt
15	Schleswig-Holstein
16	Thüringen
	DK
1	Region Hovedstaden (inkl. Bornholm)
2	Region Sjælland
3	Region Syddanmark
4	Region Midtjylland
5	Region Nordjylland
6	Grønland og Færøerne (+ Island før 1945)
	ES
1	Andalucía
2	Extremadura
3	Castilla La Mancha
4	Madrid
5	Castilla León
6	Valencia
7	Cataluña
8	País Vasco
9	Cantabria
10	Asturias
11	Galicia
12	Aragón
13	Navarra
14	La Rioja
15	Canarias
16	Baleares
17	Murcia
18	Ceuta y Melilla
	FR
1	Ile-de-France
2	Bassin Parisien: Champ-Ard., Picardie, Basse, Hte Norm., Centre, Bourgogne
3	Nord-Pas-de-Calais
4	Est: Lorraine, Alsace, Franche-Comté
5	Ouest: Bretagne, Pays Loire, Poitou-Charentes
6	Sud Ouest; Aquitaine, Midi-Pyrénées
7	Centre-Est: Rhône-Alpes, Auvergne
8	Méditerranée: Languedoc-Roussillon, PACA, Corse

9	Outre-Mer
	GR
1	Αττική
2	Στερεά Ελλάδα
3	Κεντρική Μακεδονία
4	Κρήτη
5	Αν. Μακεδονία - Θράκη
6	Ηπειρος
7	Ιόνια Νησιά
8	Βόρειο Αιγαίο
9	Πελοπόννησος
10	Νότιο Αιγαίο
11	Θεσσαλία
12	Δυτική Ελλάδα
13	Δυτική Μακεδονία
	IT
1	Abruzzo
2	Basilicata
3	Calabria
4	Campania
5	Emilia-Romagna
6	Friuli-Venezia Giulia
7	Lazio
8	Liguria
9	Lombardia
10	Marche
11	Molise
12	Piemonte
13	Puglia
14	Sardegna
15	Sicilia
16	Toscana
17	Trentino-Alto Adige
18	Umbria
19	Valle d'Aosta
20	Veneto
	NL
1	Noord-Nederland
2	Zuid-Nederland
3	Oost-Nederland
4	West-Nederland
5	Midden-Nederland
	PL
1	Dolnośląskie
2	Kujawsko-pomorskie
3	Lubelskie
4	Lubuskie
5	Łódzkie
6	Małopolskie
7	Mazowieckie
8	Opolskie
9	Podkarpacie

10	Podlaskie
11	Pomorskie
12	Śląskie
13	Świętokrzyskie
14	Warmińsko-mazurskie
15	Wielkopolskie
16	Zachodniopomorskie
	SE
1	Stockholms läns landsting
2	Västra Götaland eller Hallands län
3	Region Skåne eller Bleking län
4	Jönköpings län, Kronobergs län, Kalmar län eller Gotlands län
5	Uppsala län, Södermanlands län, Östergötlands län, Örebro län eller Västmanlands län
6	Värmlands län, Dalarnas län eller Gävleborg län
7	Västernorrlands län eller Jämtlands län
8	Västerbottens län eller Norrbottens län

Table B2: Harmonized ac014c codes

1101	AT-Burgenland
1102	AT-Carinthia
1103	AT-Lower Austria
1104	AT-Upper Austria
1105	AT-Salzburg
1106	AT-Styria
1107	AT-Tyrol
1108	AT-Vorarlberg
1109	AT-Vienna
1201	DE-Baden-Wuerttemberg
1202	DE-Bavaria
1203	DE-Berlin
1204	DE-Brandenburg
1205	DE-Bremen
1206	DE-Hamburg
1207	DE-Hesse
1208	DE-Mecklenburg-Western Pomerania
1209	DE-Lower Saxony
1210	DE-North Rhine-Westphalia
1211	DE-Rhineland-Palatinate
1212	DE-Saarland
1213	DE-Saxonia
1214	DE-Saxonia-Anhalt
1215	DE-Schleswig-Holstein
1216	DE-Thuringia
1301	SE-Stockholm
1302	SE-Västra Götaland and Halland
1303	SE-Region Skåne and Blekinge
1304	SE-Jönköpings, Kronoberg, Kalmar and Gotland
1305	SE-Uppsala, Södermanland, Östergötland, Örebro and Västmanland
1306	SE-Värmland, Dalarna and Gävleborg
1307	SE-Västernorrland and Jämtland

1308	SE-Västerbotten and Norrbotten
1401	NL-Northern Netherlands
1402	NL-Southern Netherlands
1403	NL-Eastern Netherlands
1404	NL-Western Netherlands
1405	NL-Central Netherlands
1501	ES-Andalusia
1502	ES-Extremadura
1503	ES-Castile-La Mancha
1504	ES-Madrid
1505	ES-Castile and León
1506	ES-Valencia
1507	ES-Catalonia
1508	ES-Basque Country
1509	ES-Cantabria
1510	ES-Asturias
1511	ES-Galicia
1512	ES-Aragon
1513	ES-Navarre
1514	ES-La Rioja
1515	ES-Canary Islands
1516	ES-Balearic Islands
1517	ES-Murcia
1518	ES-Ceuta and Melilla
1601	IT-Abruzzo
1602	IT-Basilicata
1603	IT-Calabria
1604	IT-Campania
1605	IT-Emilia-Romagna
1606	IT-Friuli-Venezia Giulia
1607	IT-Lazio
1608	IT-Liguria
1609	IT-Lombardy
1610	IT-Marche
1611	IT-Molise
1612	IT-Piedmont
1613	IT-Apulia
1614	IT-Sardinia
1615	IT-Sicily
1616	IT-Tuscany
1617	IT-Trentino-Alto Adige/Südtirol
1618	IT-Umbria
1619	IT-Aosta Valley
1620	IT-Veneto
1701	FR-Ile-de-France
1702	FR-Paris Basin: Champagne-Ardenne, Picardy, Basse, Upper Normandy, Centre, Burgundy
1703	FR-Nord-Pas-de-Calais
1704	FR-East: Lorraine, Alsace, Franche-Comté
1705	FR-West: Brittany, Pays Loire, Poitou-Charentes

1706	FR-Southwest; Aquitaine, Midi-Pyrénées
1707	FR-Central East: Rhône-Alpes, Auvergne
1708	FR-Mediterranean: Languedoc-Roussillon, PACA, Corsica
1709	FR-Overseas
1801	DK-Capitol Region of Denmark (incl. Bornholm)
1802	DK-Region Zealand
1803	DK-Region of Southern Denmark
1804	DK-Central Denmark Region
1805	DK-North Denmark Region
1806	DK-Greenland and Faroe Islands (+ Iceland before 1945)
1901	GR-Attica
1902	GR-Sterea Hellas
1903	GR-Central Macedonia
1904	GR-Crete
1905	GR-Eastern Macedonia and Thrace
1906	GR-Epirus
1907	GR-Ionian Islands
1908	GR-Northern Aegean
1909	GR-Peloponnese
1910	GR-Southern Aegean
1911	GR-Thessaly
1912	GR-Western Greece
1913	GR-Western Macedonia
2001	CH-Lake Geneva Region (VD, VS, GE)
2002	CH-Swiss Plateau / Mittelland (BE, FR, SO, NE, JU)
2003	CH-Northwestern Switzerland (BL, BS, AG)
2004	CH-Zürich (ZH)
2005	CH-Eastern Switzerland (GL, SH, AR, AI, SG, GR, TG)
2006	CH-Central Switzerland (LU, UR, SZ, OW, NW, ZG)
2007	CH-Ticino (TI)
2301	BE-Brussels Region
2302	BE-Flemish Region
2303	BE-Waloon Region
2801	CZ-Prague
2802	CZ-Central Bohemian Region
2803	CZ-South Bohemian Region
2804	CZ-Plzen Region
2805	CZ-Karlovy Vary Region
2806	CZ-Ústí nad Labem Region
2807	CZ-Liberec Region
2808	CZ-Hradec Králové Region
2809	CZ-Pardubice Region
2812	CZ-Vysocina Region
2813	CZ-South Moravian Region
2814	CZ-Olomouc Region
2815	CZ-Zlín Region
2816	CZ-Moravian-Silesian Region
2901	PL-Lower Silesian Voivodeship

2902	PL-Kuyavian-Pomeranian Voivodeship
2903	PL-Lublin Voivodeship
2904	PL-Lubusz Voivodeship
2905	PL-Lódz Voivodeship
2906	PL-Lesser Poland Voivodeship
2907	PL-Masovian Voivodeship
2908	PL-Opole Voivodeship
2909	PL-Subcarpathian Voivodeship
2910	PL-Podlaskie Voivodeship
2911	PL-Pomeranian Voivodeship
2912	PL-Silesian Voivodeship
2913	PL-Swietokrzyskie Voivodeship
2914	PL-Warmian-Masurian Voivodeship
2915	PL-Greater Poland Voivodeship
2916	PL-West Pomeranian Voivodeship

Table B3: Generic and country specific codes for ac015 used in the questionnaire (only countries deviating from generic version)

	Generic	Austria	Germany	France	Greece	Poland	Sweden
1	Austria	Former Yugoslavia	Austria		Austria	Austria	Austria
2	Belgium	Belgium	Belgium	Belgium	Belgium	Belgium	Belgium
3	Czech Republic	Czech Republic			Czechoslovakia	Czech Republic	Czech Republic
4	Denmark	Denmark	Denmark		Egypt	Denmark	Denmark
5	Finland	Finland	Finland		Australia	Finland	Finland
6	France	France	France		France	France	France
7	Germany	Germany		Germany	Germany	Germany	Germany
8	Greece	Greece	Greece		Greece		Greece
9	Hungary	Hungary	Hungary		Hungary	Hungary	Hungary
10	Ireland	Ireland			Albania	Ireland	Ireland
11	Italy	Italy	Italy	Italy	Italy	Italy	Italy
12	Netherlands	Netherlands	Netherlands	Netherlands	Netherlands	Netherlands	Netherlands
13	Norway	Norway	Norway		Bulgaria	Norway	Norway
14	Poland	Poland	Poland	Poland	Poland		Poland
15	Portugal	Portugal	Portugal	Portugal	Former Yugoslavia		Portugal
16	Slovakia	Slovakia			Turkey	Slowakia	Slovakia
17	Spain	Spain	Spain	Spain	Africa		Spain
18	Sweden	Sweden	Sweden		Sweden	Sweden	Sweden
19	Switzerland	Switzerland	Switzerland	Switzerland	Switzerland		Switzerland
20	UK	UK	UK	UK	UK	UK	UK
21	Russia	Russia	Former Sovjet Union (and successor states)		Russia	Russia	Russia
22	United States	USA	USA	USA	USA	USA	USA
23			Romania	Algeria		Belarus	Other European country (incl. Russia)
24			Czechoslovakia (and successor states)	Morocco		Estonia	Non-European country
25			Yugoslavia (and successor states)	Tunisia		Lithuania	
26			Turkey	Vietnam, Cambodia, Laos		Latvia	
27				Turkey		Ukraine	
28				Lebanon			
29				Romania			
30				Former Yugoslavia			
31				Madagascar			
32				Senegal, Mali			
33				Other Asien country			
34				Other African country			
98	Other European country	Other European country		Other European country	Other European country	Other European country	
99	Non-European country	Non-European country		Non-European country	Non-European country	Non-European country	

Table B4: Harmonized ac015c codes

1	Austria
2	Belgium
3	Czechoslovakia and successor states
4	Denmark
5	Finland
6	France
7	Germany
8	Greece
9	Hungary
10	Ireland
11	Italy
12	Netherlands
13	Norway
14	Poland
15	Portugal
17	Spain
18	Sweden
19	Switzerland
20	United Kingdom
21	Sovjet Union and successor states
22	United States
98	other European country (incl. Turkey)
99	Non-European country