

Grabka, Markus M.

**Research Report**

## Codebook for the \$PEQUIV File 1984-2006: CNEF Variables with Extended Income Information for the SOEP

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**DIW** Berlin

Deutsches Institut  
für Wirtschaftsforschung

## Data Documentation 21



**Markus M. Grabka**

### **Codebook for the \$PEQUIV File 1984-2006**

**CNEF Variables with Extended Income Information for the  
SOEP**

## IMPRESSUM

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## **Data Documentation 21**

Markus M. Grabka

### **Codebook for the \$PEQUIV File 1984-2006**

CNEF variables with extended income information for the SOEP

Berlin, June 2007

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## PREFACE

The \$PEQUV-File is based on the Cross-National Equivalent File (CNEF) with extended income information for the SOEP. This file comprises not only the aggregated income figures provided in the CNEF but also further single income components.

The CNEF is a joint effort of researchers and staff affiliated with Cornell University, the DIW Berlin, the University of Essex, Statistics Canada and the Melbourne Institute of Applied Economics and Social Research funded by the National Institute on Aging and by the DIW Berlin. For extensive documentation of the CNEF cf.

<http://www.human.cornell.edu/pam/SOEP/equivfil.cfm> or: Burkhauser, R.V, Butrica, B.A., Daly, M.C. and Lillard, D.R. (2001): The Cross-National Equivalent File: A product of cross-national research. In: Becker, I., Notburga, O and Rolf, G. (Eds.) Soziale Sicherung in einer dynamischen Gesellschaft (Social Insurance in a Dynamic Society). Festschrift für Richard Hauser zum 65. Geburtstag (Papers in Honor of the 65th Birthday of Richard Hauser). Campus, Frankfurt/New York.

### General notes:

- In contrast to the original CNEF-data which is based on the 95% scientific use file of SOEP, the \$PEQUIV-files include the full 100%-sample.
- The 2007 release of the \$PEQUIV-files has been updated to include the 2006 (wave W) SOEP data..
- Population for \$PEQUIV is made up by all members of households who were successfully interviewed (i.e., persons with \$NETTO-codes 10 to 39 in the file PPFAD and \$HNETTO-code 1 in the file HPFAD).
- For longitudinal consistency, all \$PEQUIV income variables are consistently expressed in EURO (1 Euro = 1,95583 DM) independent of the currency used in the underlying survey instruments.
- Income data is missing for Sample C in 1990 and 1991 (first 2 waves of East German sample).
- Information for the SOEP sub-sample G ("High Income") has been incorporated for the survey years 2002-2006. However, the standard weighting scheme (i.e., variables w11101\$\$ and w11102\$\$) for these waves are based on SOEP sub-samples A-F only in order to maintain a harmonized time-series. If you are interested in using all sub-samples of the SOEP including the high income sample G you should use the alternative weighting variable w11105\$.

An important distinction from the original CNEF data, is that the \$PEQUIV-files have been extended to also cover all single income components considered in the aggregated annual income figures of the CNEF. In principle, these single income components correspond to the originally surveyed information (which is stored in the \$P, \$PKAL and \$H files, respectively) with some important amendments:

- Income variables are harmonized with respect to the periodicity, i.e. they give annual income (as of the previous calendar year). Components which are asked at monthly level have been multiplied by the number of months with receipt of the respective income (eventually, this implies imputation of missing number of months in the originally surveyed data as well as a longitudinally verified correction of implausible values).
- Any missing income information due to item-non response has been imputed according to the longitudinal and cross-sectional imputation procedures described in: Grabka, M.M. and Frick, J.R. (2003): Imputation of Item-Non-Response on Income Questions in the SOEP 1984–2002. DIW Research Note No. 29, Berlin October 2003.  
([http://www.diw.de/deutsch/produkte/publikationen/materialien/docs/papers/diw\\_rn03-10-29.pdf](http://www.diw.de/deutsch/produkte/publikationen/materialien/docs/papers/diw_rn03-10-29.pdf)).  
See also: Frick, J.R. and Grabka, M.M. (2005): Item-Non-Response on Income Questions in Panel surveys: Incidence, Imputation and the Impact on the Income Distribution. Allgemeines Statistisches Archiv (AStA) 89, 49-61.
- An imputation flag for each of these single income components has been specified. These flags take a value of 1 if item-non-response on the underlying income variable has been imputed and 0 otherwise.

General variable naming conventions for the \$PEQUIV-variables: (see variable list on page 4):

- Variable names are longitudinally consistent using a two-digit suffix indicating the survey year (wave A = 84, wave B = 85, ..., wave W = 06, \$\$ =84, 85, ..., 06).

Variable naming conventions for the single income components:

- Variable names related to income components at the individual level start with the prefix “I”, e.g., Christmas bonus is given in variable IXMAS\$\$.
- The prefix “F” indicates the imputation flag, e.g. the flag variable for rental income (RENTY\$\$) is given by FRENTY\$\$.

For further information please contact: Markus M. Grabka ([mgrabka@diw.de](mailto:mgrabka@diw.de)).

## Variables in the cross-sectional \$PEQUIV Files 1984-2006

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Number HH members age 2-4	H11104\$\$	34
Number HH members age 5-7	H11105\$\$	34
Number HH members age 8-10	H11106\$\$	34
Number HH members age 11-12	H11107\$\$	34
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## Using the \$PEQUIV File Codebook

<b>Variable Name</b>	I11110\$\$	<i>Name of Variable in the \$PEQUIV-File</i>
<b>Variable Label</b>	Labor Earnings of Individual	
<b>Unit of Observation</b>	Individual / Household / Year	
<b>Period</b>	Annual	<i>Periodicity</i>
		<i>Description of Variable Content</i>
<b>Description</b>	This variable represents the labor earnings of each individual in the household.	
<b>Method</b>		<i>Description of Variable Creation</i>
	<p>Labor earnings include wages and salary from all employment including training, primary and secondary jobs, and self-employment, plus income from bonuses, overtime, and profit-sharing.</p> <p>Specifically labor earnings is the sum of income from primary job, secondary job, self-employment, 13th month pay, 14th month pay, Christmas bonus pay, holiday bonus pay, miscellaneous bonus pay, and profit-sharing income.</p>	
<b>Format</b>		<i>Variable Format in the \$PEQUIV-File</i>
	<p>Not formatted.</p> <p>This variable is in current year EURO.</p>	
<b>Algorithm</b>	$I11110\$ = IJOB1\$ + IJOB2\$ + ISELF\$ + IMILT\$ + I13LY\$ + I14LY\$ + IXMAS\$ + IHOLY\$ + IGRAY\$ + IOTHY\$$	

<b>Variable Name</b>	X11101LL
<b>Variable Label</b>	Unique Person Number
<b>Unit of Observation</b>	Individual
<b>Description</b>	This variable provides unique identification for each individual ever surveyed in the SOEP.
<b>Method</b>	Transcribed variable.
<b>Format</b>	N/A
	The original survey variables provided below can be found in the file PPFAD.
<b>Algorithm</b>	X11101LL = PERSNR

<b>Variable Name</b>	X11102\$\$
<b>Variable Label</b>	Household Identification Number
<b>Unit of Observation</b>	Household
<b>Description</b>	This variable links individuals to the households they were living in at the time of the interview. The SOEP provides yearly household identification numbers.
<b>Method</b>	Transcribed variable.
<b>Format</b>	N/A
	The original survey variables provided below can be found in the files HPFAD.
<b>Algorithm</b>	X11102\$\$ = Yhhnr

<b>Variable Name</b>	X11103\$\$
<b>Variable Label</b>	Individual in Household at Survey
<b>Unit of Observation</b>	Individual
<b>Description</b>	Indicates whether an individual was living in the household at the time of the interview regardless of whether the individual responded to interview questions.
<b>Method</b>	Individuals who are members of a surveyed household are given a 1. Individuals who moved out of a SOEP household, died, or went abroad are given a 0.
<b>Format</b>	0 = No 1 = Yes
	The original survey variables provided below can be found in the file HPFAD.
<b>Algorithm</b>	If Ynetto >= 10 & Ynetto < 40 and Yhnetto=1      then X11103\$\$ = 1 else X11103\$\$ = 0



<b>Variable Name</b>	X11104LL
<b>Variable Label</b>	Sub-sample Identifier
<b>Unit of Observation</b>	Individual
<b>Description</b>	This variable indicates from which sub sample an individual in the SOEP drawn.
<b>Method</b>	<p>The SOEP contains seven different samples.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Sample A consists of the residents of West Germany originally surveyed in 1984.</li> <li>2) Sample B consists of a sample of foreign guest-workers of Italian, Spanish, Turkish, Yugoslavian, and Greek nationality also surveyed in 1984. The 1,400 foreign households in this original oversample were selected based on the nationality of the head of household. Foreigners who are not Italian, Spanish, Turkish, Yugoslavian, or Greek are included with the Germans in Sample A.</li> <li>3) Sample C represents population of Germans residing in the former East German states in 1990.</li> <li>4) Sample D surveyed in 1994/95 represents the population of households with at least household member who immigrated to Germany after 1984.</li> <li>5) Sample E is a supplemental random sample that represents the population of Germany in 1998.</li> <li>6) Sample F is an additional supplemental random sample that represents the population of Germany in 2000.</li> <li>7) Sample G surveyed in 2002 is the so-called “high-income sample”. Sampling criteria was a monthly disposable household income of more than 7.500 DM in 2001. Sample G represents about 7,3% individuals in private households with the highest income.</li> <li>8) Sample H is an additional supplemental random sample that represents the population of Germany in 2006.</li> </ol>
<b>Format</b>	<p>21 = Sample A  22 = Sample B  23 = Sample C  24 = Sample D  25 = Sample E  26 = Sample F  27 = Sample G  28 = Sample H</p> <p>The original survey variables provided below can be found in the file PPFAD.</p>
<b>Algorithm</b>	<pre> if psample = 1 then X11104LL = 21 else if psample = 2 then X11104LL = 22 else if psample = 3 then X11104LL = 23 else if psample = 4 then X11104LL = 24 else if psample = 5 then X11104LL = 25 else if psample = 6 then X11104LL = 26 else if psample = 7 then X11104LL = 27 else if psample = 8 then X11104LL = 28 </pre>



<b>Variable Name</b>	D11101\$\$
<b>Variable Label</b>	Age of Individual
<b>Unit of Observation</b>	Individual
<b>Description</b>	Indicates the age of the individual in years.
<b>Method</b>	The SOEP records the birth date (GEBJAHR) of each individual. The current age of an individual is created by subtracting the year of birth from the current year.
<b>Format</b>	<p>-1 = Item non-response 0 = Newborn up to first birthday</p> <p>The value of this variable ranges from 0 to 105.</p> <p>The original survey variables provided below can be found in the file PPFAD. This algorithm omits individuals with survey non-responses.</p>
<b>Algorithm</b>	<p>D11101\$\$ = 19\$\$ - GEBJAHR                    (\$\$=84-99)</p> <p>D11101\$\$ = 20\$\$ - GEBJAHR                   (\$\$=00-06)</p>

<b>Variable Name</b>	D11102LL
<b>Variable Label</b>	Gender of Individual
<b>Unit of Observation</b>	Individual
<b>Description</b>	Indicates the gender of the individual.
<b>Method</b>	<p>The SOEP records the gender (SEX) of each individual. This information is acquired once and is not obtained in subsequent years.</p> <p>Gender is constant through time and therefore does not have a yearly suffix. This variable is missing for the few cases where information about gender was not reported and inferences about gender could not be made.</p>
<b>Format</b>	<p>-1 = Item non-response  1 = Male  2 = Female</p> <p>The original survey variables provided below can be found in the file PPFAD. This algorithm omits individuals with survey non-responses.</p>
<b>Algorithm</b>	if SEX ne -1 then D11102LL = SEX

<b>Variable Name</b>	D11103\$\$
<b>Variable Label</b>	Race of Household Head
<b>Unit of Observation</b>	Individual
<b>Description</b>	Indicates the race of the interviewed head of household.
<b>Method</b>	<p>Race is <u>not</u> available in the SOEP.</p> <p>However, to separate Germans from non-Germans use the variables about</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ nationality (NATION\$\$) which can be found in the \$PGEN-files or</li> <li>○ the information about whether a person was born in Germany (GERMBORN) or</li> <li>○ the country of origin (CORIGIN) whereas both can be found in the PPFAD-file.</li> </ul>
<b>Format</b>	-1 = no information available

<b>Variable Name</b>	D11104\$\$
<b>Variable Label</b>	Marital Status of Individual
<b>Unit of Observation</b>	Individual
<b>Description</b>	This variable indicates the marital status in the current survey year of all individuals in the household 16 years of age and older.
<b>Method</b>	The married category represents individuals who are legally married and individuals who are living with a partner. All other categories represent the legal status of individuals who are not living with a partner. Married non-German "guest workers" whose spouses remained in their native countries are given a code of 6 or 7 depending on their ages.
<b>Format</b>	<p>-1 = N/A – Child / Item non-response  1 = Married, Living with a Partner  2 = Single, not Living with a Partner  3 = Widowed, not Living with a Partner  4 = Divorced, not Living with a Partner  5 = Separated (Legally Married), not Living with a Partner  6 = Not Living with a Partner (Individuals age 18 and older)  7 = Not Living with a Partner (Individuals under age 18)</p> <p>The original survey variables provided below can be found in the file _PGEN. This algorithm omits individuals with survey non-responses.</p> <p>Equivalent Data File Variable Definitions: D11101__ = Age of Individual</p>
<b>Algorithm</b>	<pre> if D11101\$\$ ge 16 then do   if Yfamstd = 1 then D11104\$\$ = 1   else if Yfamstd = 2 then D11104\$\$ = 5   else if Yfamstd = 3 then D11104\$\$ = 2   else if Yfamstd = 4 then D11104\$\$ = 4   else if Yfamstd = 5 then D11104\$\$ = 3   else if Yfamstd = 6 and D11101\$\$ ge 18 then D11104\$\$ = 6   else if Yfamstd = 6 and D11101\$\$ lt 18 then D11104\$\$ = 7 end if D11101\$\$ lt 16 then D11104\$\$ = -1 </pre>

<b>Variable Name</b>	D11105\$\$
<b>Variable Label</b>	Relationship to Household Head
<b>Unit of Observation</b>	Individual
<b>Description</b>	This variable indicates the individual's relationship to the current survey year's head of household.
<b>Method</b>	The relation to head variable is created by collapsing the SOEP relationship to head variable into 5 categories. The original variable has 12 categories. These categories include spouses, life-partners, children, foster children, siblings, parents, in-laws, grandchildren, other relatives, and unrelated persons.
<b>Format</b>	<p>-1 = Item non-response  1 = Head  2 = Partner  3 = Child  4 = Relative  5 = Non-relative</p> <p>The original survey variables provided below can be found in the file _PBRUTTO. This algorithm omits individuals with survey non-responses.</p>
<b>Algorithm</b>	<pre> if Ystell = 0 then D11105\$\$ = 1 else if Ystell = 1,2,13 then D11105\$\$ = 2 else if Ystell = 3 or 4 then D11105\$\$ = 3 else if Ystell = 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 then D11105\$\$ = 4 else if Ystell = 11,12,13 then D11105\$\$ = 5 else D11104\$\$ = -1 </pre>

<b>Variable Name</b>	D11106\$\$
<b>Variable Label</b>	Number of Persons in Household
<b>Unit of Observation</b>	Household
<b>Description</b>	Indicates the number of persons in the household at the time of the interview.
<b>Method</b>	This information is obtained from the household head or another household member who knows about the household's composition.
<b>Format</b>	-1 = Item non-response The value of this variable ranges from 1 to 17.
	The original survey variables provided below can be found in the file _HBRUTTO. This algorithm omits individuals with survey non-responses.
<b>Algorithm</b>	D11106\$\$ = YHHGR



<b>Variable Name</b>	D11107\$\$
<b>Variable Label</b>	Number of Children in Household
<b>Unit of Observation</b>	Household
<b>Description</b>	Indicates the number of persons in the household under age of 18 at the time of the interview.
<b>Method</b>	This variable is created by computing the number of individuals in the household under the age of 18.
<b>Format</b>	<p>-1 = Item non-response</p> <p>The value of this variable ranges from 0 to 10.</p> <p>The original survey variables provided below can be found in the file \$PPFAD. This algorithm omits individuals with survey non-responses.</p> <p>Equivalent Data File Variable Definitions: D11101__ = Age of Individual</p>
<b>Algorithm</b>	<pre> if age\$\$ ge 0 and age\$\$ le 17 then sumkids\$\$=1 if age\$\$ = . and \$netto in (20, 21, 22, 23) then sumkids\$\$=1 D11107\$\$ = sum of (sumkids\$\$) in the household </pre>

<b>Variable Name</b>	D11108\$\$																								
<b>Variable Label</b>	Education With Respect to High School																								
<b>Unit of Observation</b>	Individual																								
<b>Description</b>	This variable indicates the highest level of education (less than high school, completed high school, or more than high school) of all individuals in the household 16 years of age and older.																								
<b>Method</b>	<p>This variable is coded as follows:</p> <table> <tr> <td>Less than =</td><td>Intermediate secondary school (Realschule)</td></tr> <tr> <td>High School</td><td>Lower secondary school (Hauptschule)</td></tr> <tr> <td></td><td>Other</td></tr> <tr> <td></td><td>None</td></tr> <tr> <td>High School =</td><td>Upper secondary school degree giving access to university studies (Abitur) Certificate of aptitude for specialized short-course higher education (Fachhochschulreife)</td></tr> <tr> <td></td><td>Apprenticeship (Lehre)</td></tr> <tr> <td></td><td>Specialized vocational school (Berufsfachschule)</td></tr> <tr> <td>More than =</td><td>School of health care (Schule des Gesundheitswesens)</td></tr> <tr> <td>High School</td><td>Specialized college of higher education, post-secondary technical (Fachhochschule)</td></tr> <tr> <td></td><td>College</td></tr> <tr> <td></td><td>Technical university usually requiring practical training as part of the studies (Technische Universität)</td></tr> <tr> <td></td><td>Civil service training</td></tr> </table>	Less than =	Intermediate secondary school (Realschule)	High School	Lower secondary school (Hauptschule)		Other		None	High School =	Upper secondary school degree giving access to university studies (Abitur) Certificate of aptitude for specialized short-course higher education (Fachhochschulreife)		Apprenticeship (Lehre)		Specialized vocational school (Berufsfachschule)	More than =	School of health care (Schule des Gesundheitswesens)	High School	Specialized college of higher education, post-secondary technical (Fachhochschule)		College		Technical university usually requiring practical training as part of the studies (Technische Universität)		Civil service training
Less than =	Intermediate secondary school (Realschule)																								
High School	Lower secondary school (Hauptschule)																								
	Other																								
	None																								
High School =	Upper secondary school degree giving access to university studies (Abitur) Certificate of aptitude for specialized short-course higher education (Fachhochschulreife)																								
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	College																								
	Technical university usually requiring practical training as part of the studies (Technische Universität)																								
	Civil service training																								
<b>Format</b>	<p>-1 = N/A – Child / Item non-response  1 = Less than High School  2 = High School  3 = More than High School</p> <p>The original survey variables provided below can be found in the file _PGEN. This algorithm omits individuals with survey non-responses.</p> <p>Equivalent Data File Variable Definitions: D11101__ = Age of Individual</p>																								
<b>Algorithm</b>	<pre> if Ypsbil=.B then Ypsbil=0; if Ypbbil01=.B then Ypbbil01=0; if Ypbbil02=.B then Ypbbil02=0; if Ypsbil in (1,2,5,6) then D11108\$\$=1; if Ypsbil in (3,4) then D11108\$\$=2; if Ypbbila in (3) then D11108\$\$=2; if Ypbbila in (4) then D11108\$\$=3; if Ypbbilo in (1) then D11108\$\$=2; if Ypbbilo in (2,3,4) then D11108\$\$=3; if Ypbbil01 in (1,2,4) then D11108\$\$=2; if Ypbbil01 in (3,5) then D11108\$\$=3; if Ypbbil02 in (1,2,3) then D11108\$\$=3; if D11108\$\$ lt 0 then D11108\$\$=.M; </pre>																								

<b>Variable Name</b>	D11109\$\$
<b>Variable Label</b>	Number of Years of Education
<b>Unit of Observation</b>	Individual
<b>Description</b>	This variable indicates the number of years of education completed at the time survey for all individuals in the household 16 years of age and older.
<b>Method</b>	Individuals with a school leaving degree are assigned a minimum of between 9 and 12 years of education. Individuals with a vocational degree are assigned an additional 2 to 3.5 years of education. Individuals who attended a technical college are assigned an additional 4 years of education. If an individual received a vocational college degree or attended a university outside of the FRG then the individual is assigned a total of 18 or 19 years of education. For more information about the construction of this variable see Couch, 1994.
<b>Format</b>	-1 = N/A – Child / Item non-response The value of this variable ranges from 7 to 18.  The original survey variables provided below can be found in the file _PGEN. This algorithm omits individuals with survey non-responses.
<b>Algorithm</b>	if Ybilzeit=.B then D11109\$\$=0; else D11109\$\$ = Ybilzeit; else D11109\$\$=-1;

<b>Variable Name</b>	D11112LL
<b>Variable Label</b>	Race of individual
<b>Unit of Observation</b>	Individual
<b>Description</b>	Indicates the race of each individual in the household.
<b>Method</b>	Race is <u>not</u> available in the SOEP.

<b>Variable Name</b>	E11101\$\$
<b>Variable Label</b>	Annual Work Hours of Individual
<b>Unit of Observation</b>	Individual
<b>Description</b>	This variable reports annual hours worked in the previous year for all individuals in the household 16 years of age and older.
<b>Method</b>	<p>There is no direct report of annual work hours in the SOEP. This variable was constructed using information on employment status in the survey year, average number of hours worked per week, and the number of months worked in the previous year (reported in the activity calendar).</p> <p>Annual hours worked in the previous year is calculated by adding together the estimated annual hours of full-time, part-time (including marginal employed), vocational training and short-time work. Annual hours of work in each of these four states is calculated by multiplying the average number of hours worked per week by the number of months worked in each of these three states for the previous year and by 4.33 (the average number of weeks per month). No correction for vacation or diseases has been made.</p> <p>When the state indicated in the employment status variable matches the state recorded in the monthly calendar file we use the reported average number of hours worked per week as our measure of weekly hours worked.</p> <p>When the state indicated in the employment status variable does <u>not</u> match the state recorded in the monthly calendar file we use an imputed weekly hours value as our measure of weekly hours worked. The imputed values are based on a regression of reported log average weekly work hours separately for full-time, part-time, marginal or irregular, short-time and currently not employed individuals. Covariates are age, age squared, sex, dummy variable for children in the household, marital status, region (east or west Germany) and two education dummy variables.</p> <p>There are still some cases where no annual work hours but individual labor income (I1110\$\$) can be observed. This finding can be explained by e.g. individuals who took maternity leave or did National Service.</p>
<b>Format</b>	<p>-1 = N/A - Child  0 = Not employed in the previous year  The value of this variable ranges from 1 to 7457.</p> <p>The original survey variables provided below can be found in the file __P. This algorithm omits individuals with survey non-responses.</p> <p>Equivalent Data File Variable Definitions: D11101__ = Age of Individual</p>
<b>Algorithm</b>	<pre> if D11101\$\$ ge 16 then E11101\$\$=annual work hours imputation else E11101\$\$=0 </pre>

<b>Variable Name</b>	E11201\$\$
<b>Variable Label</b>	Annual Work Hours of Individual Imputed
<b>Unit of Observation</b>	Individual
<b>Description</b>	This variable indicates whether annual hours were imputed.
<b>Method</b>	This information is <u>not</u> available in the SOEP.

<b>Variable Name</b>	E11102\$\$
<b>Variable Label</b>	Employment Status of Individual
<b>Unit of Observation</b>	Individual
<b>Description</b>	This variable indicates employment status in the previous year for all individuals in the household 16 years of age and older.
<b>Method</b>	If the individual had positive wages in the previous year and worked at least 52 hours then the individual was employed . Otherwise, the individual was not employed.
<b>Format</b>	<p>-1 = N/A - Child  0 = Not Employed  1 = Employed</p> <p>This algorithm omits individuals with survey non-responses.</p> <p>Equivalent Data File Variable Definitions:  D11101__ = Age of Individual  E11101__ = Annual Work Hours of Individual  I11110__ = Individual Labor Earnings</p>
<b>Algorithm</b>	<pre> if D11101\$\$ ge 16 then do if I11110\$\$ gt 0 and E11101\$\$ ge 52 then E11102\$\$=1 else E11102\$\$=0 end if D11101\$\$ lt 16 then E11102\$\$=-1 </pre>

<b>Variable Name</b>	E11103\$\$
<b>Variable Label</b>	Employment Level of Individual
<b>Unit of Observation</b>	Individual
<b>Description</b>	This variable indicates whether any individual in the household 16 years of age and older worked full-time, part-time, or not at all in the previous year.
<b>Method</b>	If the individual had positive wages and worked at least 1,820 hours last year (35 hours per week on average), then the individual was employed full-time. If the individual had positive wages and worked at least 52 hours but less than 1,820 hours last year, then the individual was employed part-time. Otherwise, the individual was not working
<b>Format</b>	<p>-1 = N/A - Child  1 = Full Time  2 = Part Time  3 = Not Working</p> <p>This algorithm omits individuals with survey non-responses.</p> <p>Equivalent Data File Variable Definitions:  D11101__ = Age of Individual  E11101__ = Annual Work Hours of Individual  E11102__ = Employment Status of Individual</p>
<b>Algorithm</b>	<pre> if D11101\$\$ ge 16 then do   if E11102\$\$=1 then do     if E11101\$\$ ge 1,820 then E11103\$\$=1   else if E11101\$\$ ge 52 and E11101\$\$ lt 1,820 then E11103\$\$=2   end   if E11102\$\$=0 then E11103\$\$=3   end   if D11101\$\$ lt 16 then E11103\$\$=-1 </pre>



<b>Variable Name</b>	E11104\$\$
<b>Variable Label</b>	Primary Activity of Individual
<b>Unit of Observation</b>	Individual
<b>Description</b>	This variable indicates primary activity at the time of the survey for all individuals in the household 16 years of age and older.
<b>Method</b>	<p>This variable is based on the individual's self-reported employment status at the time of the interview.</p> <p>If the individual reported being full-time, part-time, or marginally employed, having short-time work, performing military/civilian service, on maternity leave, or being engaged in in-company training then the individual is considered to be working now. If the individual reported not being employed or being unemployed then the individual is considered to be not working now.</p> <p>Unemployed is not a category in the recoded variable because in the original data individuals were able to choose unemployed as their employment status in 1984 through 1990 only.</p>
<b>Format</b>	<p>-1 = N/A – Child  -2 = Item-non response  1 = Working Now  2 = Not Working Now</p> <p>The original survey variables provided below can be found in the file _P. This algorithm omits individuals with survey non-responses.  Equivalent Data File Variable Definitions: D11101__ = Age of Individual</p>
<b>Algorithm</b>	
<b>1984-1990:</b>	<pre> if D11101\$\$ ge 16 or psample=3 then do if VAR=1, 2, 3, 4 then E11104\$\$=1 else if VAR=5, 6 or 7 then E11104\$\$=2 else E11104\$\$=-2 end else E11104\$\$=-1  (VAR=ap08, bp16, cp16, dp12, ep12 , fp10, gp12, zp16, \$\$=84-90) </pre>
<b>1991-1995:</b>	<pre> if D11101\$\$ ge 16 then do if VAR=1, 2, 3, 4, 5, or 6 then E11104\$\$=1 else if VAR=7, 8 or 9 then E11104\$\$=2 else E11104\$\$=-2 end else E11104\$\$=-1  (VAR=hp15, ip15, jp15, kp25, lp21, \$\$=91-95) </pre>
<b>since 1996:</b>	<pre> if D11101\$\$ ge 16 then do if VAR=1, 2, 3, 4 then E11104\$\$=1 else if VAR=5, 6, 7, 8 then E11104\$\$=2 else E11104\$\$=-2 end else E11104\$\$=-1  (VAR=mp15, np11, op09, pp10, qp10, rp12, sp15, tp34, up09,vp10,wp07 \$\$=96-06) </pre>

<b>Variable Name</b>	E11105\$\$
<b>Variable Label</b>	Occupation of Individual
<b>Unit of Observation</b>	Individual
<b>Description</b>	This variable indicates occupation at the time of the survey for all individuals in the household 16 years of age and older.
<b>Method</b>	This variable is based on the individual's self-reported occupation at the time of the interview given by ISCO-88 occupation code (IS88\$\$ = International standard classification of occupations). Occupation is coded as not applicable for individuals who were not working at the time of the interview.
<b>Format</b>	<p>-1 = N/A – Child  -2 = Item Non-response</p> <p>A documentation for all other values of the ISCO-88 information (IS88\$\$ is a variable with four digits) can be found at: <a href="http://www.ilo.org">http://www.ilo.org</a></p> <p>The original survey variables provided below can be found in the file _PGEN. This algorithm omits individuals with survey non-responses. Equivalent Data File Variable Definitions: E11104\$\$ = Primary Activity of Individual</p>
<b>Algorithm</b>	<pre> if X11103\$\$ = 1 then do if E11104\$\$ in (5,6,7,8) then E11105\$\$=0; else if E11104\$\$ in (1,2,3,4) and is88\$\$ le 0 then E11105\$\$=-1; else if E11104\$\$ in (1,2,3,4) and is88\$\$ gt 0 then E11105\$\$=IS88\$\$; else E11105\$\$=-2; end; </pre>

<b>Variable Name</b>	E11106\$\$
<b>Variable Label</b>	1 Digit Industry of Individual
<b>Unit of Observation</b>	Individual
<b>Description</b>	This variable indicates industry in which each individual in the household 16 years of age and older is employed at the time of the survey.
<b>Method</b>	This variable is based on the individual's self-reported industry of occupation at the time of the interview. This variable is created by collapsing the SOEP industry variable into 10 broad categories. Industry is coded as not applicable for individuals who were not working at the time of the interview.
<b>Format</b>	<p>-1 = N/A – Child / Item Non-response  0 = Not Applicable  1 = Agriculture  2 = Energy  3 = Mining  4 = Manufacturing  5 = Construction  6 = Trade  7 = Transport  8 = Bank/Insurance  9 = Services  10 = Other</p> <p>The original survey variables provided below (NACE\$\$) can be found in the file _PGEN. This algorithm omits individuals with survey non-responses.</p> <p>Equivalent Data File Variable Definitions: E11104\$\$ = Primary Activity of Individual</p>
<b>Algorithm</b>	<pre> if X11103\$\$ = 1 then do   if E11104\$\$ in (5,6,7,8) then E11106\$\$=0;   else if E11104\$\$ in (1,2,3,4) and nace\$\$ le 0 then E11106\$\$=-1;   else if E11104\$\$ in (1,2,3,4) and nace\$\$ gt 0 then E11106\$\$=int(NACE\$\$/10); else E11106\$\$=-2; end; </pre>

<b>Variable Name</b>	E11107\$\$
<b>Variable Label</b>	2 Digit Industry of Individual
<b>Unit of Observation</b>	Individual
<b>Description</b>	This variable indicates industry in which each individual in the household 16 years of age and older is employed at the time of the survey.
<b>Method</b>	This variable is based on the individual's self-reported industry of occupation at the time of the interview (NACE\$\$). Industry is coded as not applicable for individuals who were not working at the time of the interview.
<b>Format</b>	<p>-1 = N/A – Child / Item Non-response  0 = Not Applicable  1 = Agriculture, Hunting, Related Service Activities  2 = Forestry, Logging, Related Service activities  5 = Fishing, Operation Of Fish Hatcheries And Fish Farms  10 = Mining Of Coal And Lignite; Extraction Of Peat  11 = Extraction Of Crude Petroleum And Natural Gas  12 = Mining Of Uranium And Thorium Ores  13 = Mining Of Metal Ores  14 = Other Mining And Quarrying  15 = Manuf. Food Products And Beverages  16 = Manuf. Tobacco Products  17 = Manuf. Textiles  18 = Manuf. Wearing Apparel; Dressing And Dyeing Of Fur  19 = Tanning, Dressing Of Leather; Manuf. luggage, Footwear  20 = Manuf. Wood Products, Except Furniture  21 = Manuf. Pulp, Paper And Paper Products  22 = Publishing, Printing And Reproduction Of Recorded Media  23 = Manuf. Coke, Refined Petroleum Prod, Nuclear Fuel  24 = Manuf. Chemicals And Chemical Products  25 = Manuf. Rubber And Plastic Products  26 = Manuf. Other Non-metallic Mineral Products  27 = Manuf. Basic Metals  28 = Manuf. Fabricated Metal Prod., Ex. Machinery And Equip  29 = Manuf. Machinery And Equipment NEC  30 = Manuf. Office Machinery And Computers  31 = Manuf. Electrical Machinery And Apparatus NEC  32 = Manuf. Radio, Television And Communication Equipment  33 = Manuf. Medical, Precision And Optical Instruments  34 = Manuf. Motor Vehicles, Trailers And Semi-trailers  35 = Manuf. Other Transport Equipment  36 = Manuf. Furniture; Manuf.acting NEC  37 = Recycling  40 = Electricity, Gas, Steam And Hot Water Supply  41 = Collection, Purification And Distribution Of Water  45 = Construction  50 = Sale, Maint, Repair Motor Vehicles; Retail Car Gas  51 = Wholesale Trade, Commission Trade, Ex. Motor Vehicles  52 = Retail, Ex. Motor vehicles, Motorcycles; Repair  55 = Hotels And Restaurants  60 = Land Transport; Transport Via Pipelines  61 = Water Transport  62 = Air Transport  63 = Supporting, Aux. Transport Activities; Travel agencies  64 = Post And Telecommunications  65 = Financial Intermediation, Ex. Insurance, Pension Funding  66 = Insurance And Pension Funding, Ex. Compulsory SocSec  67 = Activities Auxiliary To Financial Intermediation</p>

70 = Real Estate, Property Activities  
 71 = Renting Of Machinery, Equip Wo. Oper., Pers,HH Goods  
 72 = Computer And Related Activities  
 73 = Research And Development  
 74 = Other Business Activities  
 75 = Public Administration And Defense; Compulsory SocSec  
 80 = Education  
 85 = Health And Social Work  
 90 = Private Households With Employed Persons  
 91 = Activities Of Membership Organizations NEC.  
 92 = Recreational, Cultural And Sporting Activities  
 93 = Other Service Activities  
 95 = Sewage And Refuse Disposal, Sanitation And Related  
 96 = Industry - NEC  
 97 = Handcraft, Trade - NEC  
 98 = Services - NEC  
 99 = Extra-territorial Organizations And Bodies  
 100 = Manuf.acting - NEC

The original survey variables provided below (NACE\$\$) can be found in the file \_PGEN. This algorithm omits individuals with survey non-responses.

Equivalent Data File Variable Definitions: E11104\$\$ = Primary Activity of Individual

#### **Algorithm**

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if X11103$$ = 1 then do
  if E11104$$ in (5,6,7,8) then E11107$$=0;
  else if E11104$$ in (1,2,3,4) and NACE$$ le 0 then E11107$$=-1;
  else if E11104$$ in (1,2,3,4) and NACE$$ gt 0 then E11107$$=NACE$$;
  else E11107$$=-2;
end
  
```

<b>Variable Name</b>	H11101\$\$ Number of Household members age 0-14 H11102\$\$ Number of Household members age 15-18 H11103\$\$ Number of Household members age 0-1 H11104\$\$ Number of Household members age 2-4 H11105\$\$ Number of Household members age 5-7 H11106\$\$ Number of Household members age 8-10 H11107\$\$ Number of Household members age 11-12 H11108\$\$ Number of Household members age 13-15 H11109\$\$ Number of Household members age 16-18 H11110\$\$ Number of Household members age 19+ or 16-18 years old and independent
<b>Unit of Observation</b>	Household
<b>Description</b>	<p>These variables indicate the number of household members in the given age category living in the household at the time of the interview.</p> <p>H11109\$\$ includes 16-18 year old youth who has not completed his or her Abitur and unmarried and living with a parent or married and separated and living with a parent.  H11110\$\$ includes 16-18 year old youth who have completed Abitur or is in college.</p>
<b>Method</b>	These variables are the simple count of all individuals in the household whose age is in the listed category.
<b>Format</b>	<p>The value of this variable ranges from 0 to 20.</p> <p>The original survey variables provided below can be found in the file _P. This algorithm omits individuals with survey non-responses.</p>
<b>Algorithm</b>	<pre> *First collapse variables for waves m-o; mp14=0; if mp1402=1 then mp14=1; if mp1403=1 then mp14=2; np10=0; if np1002=1 then np10=1; if np1003=1 then np10=2; op03=0; if op0302=1 then op03=1; if op0303=1 then op03=2;  *Next create college attendance indicator; array col{*} ap0502 bp1502 cp1502 dp1102 ep1102 fp0902               gp1102 hp0602 ip1402 jp1402 kp1902 lp1502               mp14   np10   op03   pp0902 qp0902 rp1102               sp1402 tp3302 up0802 vp0902 wp0602; array collg{*} collg\$\$\$;  do i = 1 to dim(col);   if col{i} in (1,2,3) then collg{i}=1;   else collg{i}=0; end;  * CREATE AGE GROUP VARIABLE *; array ak101{*} age\$\$\$; array ak102{*} marst\$\$\$; array ak103{*} insch\$\$\$; array ak104{*} collg\$\$\$; array ak105{*} hrel\$\$\$; array age14{*} age14\$\$\$; array age15_18{*} age18\$\$\$; array chld018{*} chld18\$\$\$; array age0_1{*} age1\$\$\$; array age2_4{*} age4\$\$\$; array age5_7{*} age7\$\$\$; array age8_10{*} age10\$\$\$; array age11_12{*} age12\$\$\$; array age13_15{*} age15\$\$\$; </pre>

```

array age16_18{*} age16$$;
array adults{*} adult$$;

do i = 1 to dim(ad101);
  if ad101{i}=1 then do;
    age14{i} = 0;
    age15_18{i} = 0;
    chld018{i} = 0;
    age0_1{i} = 0;
    age2_4{i} = 0;
    age5_7{i} = 0;
    age8_10{i} = 0;
    age11_12{i} = 0;
    age13_15{i} = 0;
    age16_18{i} = 0;
    adults{i} = 0;
    if 0 <= ak101{i} < 15 then age14{i} = 1;
    if 15 <= ak101{i} < 19 then age15_18{i} = 1;
    chld018{i} = sum(age14{i},age15_18{i});

    *** Code up indicators for McClements scale ***;;
    if 0 <= ak101{i} < 2 then age0_1{i} = 1;
    if 2 <= ak101{i} < 5 then age2_4{i} = 1;
    if 5 <= ak101{i} < 8 then age5_7{i} = 1;
    if 8 <= ak101{i} < 11 then age8_10{i} = 1;
    if 11 <= ak101{i} < 13 then age11_12{i} = 1;
    if 13 <= ak101{i} < 16 then age13_15{i} = 1;
    if 19 <= ak101{i} then adults{i} = 1;

    if 16 <= ak101{i} < 19 then do;
      if (ak102{i} ne 1 & ak103{i}=1 & ak104{i}=0 )
      or (ak102{i} = 5 & ak103{i}=1 & ak104{i}=0 &
          ak105{i}=3)
      then age16_18{i}=1;

      if ak102{i}=1 or ak103{i}=0 or ak104{i}=1 or
          ak105{i} in (1,2) then adults{i}=1;
    end;
  end;
end;

*** All variables are then summed by household id number
(X11102$$)***

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<b>Variable Names</b>	H11112\$\$
<b>Variable Label</b>	Indicator – Wife / spouse is in Household
<b>Unit of Observation</b>	Household
<b>Description</b>	These variables indicate the presence of a “wife or spouse” in the household.
<b>Method</b>	These variables are simple indicator variables that a person who is a “wife/spouse” is present in a given year.
<b>Format</b>	0 = Not present 1 = Present
	The variables provided below can be found in the \$PEQUIV files. This algorithm omits individuals with survey non-responses.
<b>Algorithm</b>	<pre> if X11103\$\$=1 then do;     H11112\$\$=0;     if D11105\$\$=2 then H11112\$\$=1; end; </pre>



The following algorithms allow users to take Equivalent file variables and construct equivalence weights commonly used in various countries. To obtain equivalent household income, divide the equivalence scale weight into the household income variable. Here we present three typical example of equivalence weights:

<b>Equivalence scale</b>	<b>OECD Equivalence Weights</b> (referred to below as W11114\$)
<b>Unit of Observation</b>	Household
<b>Description</b>	Scale used by Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (1982)
<b>Method</b>	Sets a single adult to be 1.0, each additional adult to be 0.7, and each child to be 0.5.
<b>Algorithm</b>	$W11114\$ = (1.0 + 0.7 * (D11106\$ - H11101\$ - 1) + 0.5 * H11101\$);$

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<b>Equivalence scale</b>	<b>Modified OECD Equivalence Weights</b> (referred to below as W11115\$)
<b>Unit of Observation</b>	Household
<b>Description</b>	Scale used by Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (1982), see also Hagenaars et al. (1994).
<b>Method</b>	Sets a single adult to be 1.0, each additional adult to be 0.5, and each child to be 0.3.
<b>Algorithm</b>	$W11115\$ = (1.0 + 0.5 * (D11106\$ - H11101\$ - 1) + 0.3 * H11101\$);$

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<b>Equivalence scale</b>	<b>Other Equivalence Weights</b> (e.g. Square root of the Household size referred to below as W11116\$)
<b>Unit of Observation</b>	Household
<b>Description</b>	Household equivalence weight based upon a single international scale.
<b>Method</b>	<p>The weight is based upon a scale developed in Buhmann et al. (1988). The scale is characterized by the following equation: <math>EI = D/S^e</math></p> <p>Where equivalent income (EI) equals total disposable household income (D) divided by household size (S) raised to the power (e). The parameter (e) represents the elasticity of the scale rate with respect to household size. Recent international studies on income inequality and poverty sponsored by the OECD (e.g., Forster 1990; Atkinson et al. 1994), and the Statistical Office of the European Commission (Hagenaars et al. 1994) and the Ruggles (1990) study of the United States use this type of exponential equivalence scale. We adopt a value of a equal to 0.5, which is most commonly used in international comparisons.</p>
<b>Algorithm</b>	$W11116\$ = D11106\$ ** 0.5;$

<b>Variable Name</b>	L11101\$\$
<b>Variable Label</b>	State of Residence
<b>Unit of Observation</b>	Household
<b>Description</b>	This variable indicates the German federal state in which the household was located at the time of the survey
<b>Method</b>	N/A
<b>Format</b>	<p>-1 = Item non-response  0 = Berlin  1 = Schleswig-Holstein  2 = Hamburg  3 = Lower Saxony  4 = Bremen  5 = North-Rhine-Westfalia  6 = Hessen  7 = Rheinland-Pfalz, Saarland  8 = Badenwuerttemberg  9 = Bavaria  11 = Berlin (East)  12 = Mecklenburg-Vorpommern  13 = Branbenburg  14 = Saxony-Anhalt  15 = Thueringen  16 = Saxony</p> <p>These states can be collapsed into regions. From 1984 through 1989 three regions can be defined to include the following states:</p> <p>North:  Berlin (0), Schleswig-Holstein (1), Hamburg (2), Lower-Saxony (3), Bremen (4)  South:  Hessen (6), Baden-Wuerttemberg (8), Bavaria (9)  West  North-Rhine-Westfalia (5), Rheinland-Pfalz, Saarland (7)</p> <p>From 1990 to present four regions can be defined to include the following states:  North: Schleswig-Holstein (1), Hamburg (2), Lower-Saxony (3), Bremen (4)  South: Hessen (6), Baden-Wuerttemberg (8), Bavaria (9)  West: North-Rhine -Westfalia (5), Rheinland-Pfalz, Saarland (7)  East: Berlin (0), Berlin East (11), Mecklenberg-Vorpommern (12),  Brandenburg (13) Saxony-Anhalt (14), Thueringen (15), Saxony (16)</p> <p>This algorithm omits individuals with survey non-responses.  Original variables below can be found in _HBRUTTO files</p>
<b>Algorithm</b>	L11101\$\$=Ybula

<b>Variable Name</b>	L11102\$\$
<b>Variable Label</b>	Region of Residence
<b>Unit of Observation</b>	Household
<b>Description</b>	This variable indicates whether the household was located in the former East or West Germany at the time of the survey
<b>Method</b>	N/A
<b>Format</b>	-1 = Item non-response 1 = West Germany 2 = East Germany  This algorithm omits individuals with survey non-responses.  Original variables below can be found in _HBRUTTO files
<b>Algorithm</b>	L11102\$\$=1 (\$\$=84-90) L11102\$\$=Ysampreg (\$\$=90-06)

<b>Variable Name</b>	Y11101\$\$
<b>Variable Label</b>	Consumer Price Index
<b>Unit of Observation</b>	Year
<b>Description</b>	This variable provides consumer price indices necessary to convert current Euro amounts into constant Euro amounts. The base income year is 2000 (survey year 2001).
<b>Method</b>	<p>This value of this variable is derived from the “DESTATIS 2007, Preise. Verbraucherpreisindex und Index der Einzelhandelspreise. Lange Reihe ab 1948 bis 2006. Basisjahr 2000.”</p> <p>To convert 1985 household labor income into 1992 euro, for example, multiply 1985 household labor income by the ratio of the 1992 consumer price index to the 1985 consumer price index.</p> <p>Example: <math>I1110385 * (Y1110192/Y1110185)</math></p>
<b>Format</b>	N/A

#### Price Index for West German States

1984:	Y1110184 = 72.2
1985:	Y1110185 = 74.0
1986:	Y1110186 = 75.5
1987:	Y1110187 = 75.4
1988:	Y1110188 = 75.5
1989:	Y1110189 = 76.5
1990:	Y1110190 = 78.7
1991:	Y1110191 = 80.7
1992:	Y1110192 = 83.7
1993:	Y1110193 = 87.0
1994:	Y1110194 = 90.1
1995:	Y1110195 = 92.6
1996:	Y1110196 = 94.1
1997:	Y1110197 = 95.3
1998:	Y1110198 = 97.1
1999:	Y1110199 = 97.9
2000:	Y1110100 = 98.6

#### Price Index for East German States

	N/A
	N/A
	N/A
	N/A
	N/A
	N/A
	N/A
	N/A
	Y1110192 = 70.4
	Y1110193 = 79.9
	Y1110194 = 88.3
	Y1110195 = 91.5
	Y1110196 = 93.3
	Y1110197 = 95.1
	Y1110198 = 97.2
	Y1110199 = 98.2
	Y1110100 = 98.6

#### Price Index for German States

2001:	Y1110101 = 100.0
2002:	Y1110102 = 102.0
2003:	Y1110103 = 103.4
2004:	Y1110104 = 104.5
2005:	Y1110105 = 106.2
2006:	Y1110106 = 108.3

<b>Variable Name</b>	I11101\$\$
<b>Variable Label</b>	Household Pre-Government Income
<b>Unit of Observation</b>	Household
<b>Period</b>	Annual
<b>Description</b>	This variable represents the combined income before taxes and government transfers of all individuals in the household 16 years of age and older.
<b>Method</b>	This variable is the sum of total family income from labor earnings, asset flows, private retirement income and private transfers. Labor earnings include wages and salary from all employment including training, self-employment income, and bonuses, overtime, and profit-sharing. Asset flows include income from interest, dividends, and rent. Private transfers include payments from individuals outside of the household including alimony and child support payments.
<b>Format</b>	<p>The value of this variable ranges from 0 to 5.000.000. This variable is in current year EURO.</p> <p>This algorithm omits individuals with survey non-responses.</p> <p>Equivalent Data File Variable Definitions:  I11103__ = Household Labor Earnings  I11104__ = Household Asset Income  I11106__ = Household Private Transfers  I11117__ = Household Private Retirement Income</p>
<b>Algorithm</b>	$I11101\$\$ = I11103\$\$ + I11104\$\$ + I11106\$\$ + I11117\$\$$

<b>Variable Name</b>	I11102\$\$
<b>Variable Label</b>	Household Post-Government Income
<b>Unit of Observation</b>	Household
<b>Period</b>	Annual
<b>Description</b>	This variable represents the combined income after taxes and government transfers all individuals in the household 16 years of age and older.
<b>Method</b>	<p>This variable is the sum of total family income from labor earnings, asset flows, private retirement income, private transfers, public transfers, and social security pensions minus total family taxes. Labor earnings include wages and salary from all employment including training, self-employment income, bonuses, overtime, and profit-sharing. Asset flows include income from interest, dividends, and rent. Private transfers include payments from individuals outside of the household including alimony and child support payments. Public transfers include housing allowances, child benefits, subsistence assistance from the Social Welfare Authority, special circumstances benefits from the Social Welfare Authority, government student assistance, maternity benefits, unemployment benefits, unemployment assistance, and unemployment subsistence allowance. Social security pensions include payments from old age, disability, and widowhood pension schemes. The tax burdens provided here are based upon updated and modified tax calculation routines developed by Schwarze. The tax burden includes income taxes and payroll taxes (health, unemployment, retirement insurance and nursing home insurance taxes). These routines are described in Schwarze (1995).</p> <p>Household post-government income has no negative values.</p>
<b>Format</b>	<p>The value of this variable ranges from 0 to 5.000.000. This variable is in current year EURO.</p> <p>This algorithm omits individuals with survey non-responses.</p> <p>Equivalent Data File Variable Definitions:</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">I11103__ = Household Labor Earnings  I11104__ = Household Asset Income  I11106__ = Household Private Transfers  I11107__ = Household Public Transfers  I11108__ = Household Social Security Pensions  I11109__ = Total Household Taxes  I11117__ = Household Private Retirement Income</p>
<b>Algorithm</b>	$I11102\$ = I11103\$ + I11104\$ + I11106\$ + I11107\$ + I11108\$ + I11117\$ - I11109\$$

<b>Variable Name</b>	I11103\$\$
<b>Variable Label</b>	Household Labor Income
<b>Unit of Observation</b>	Household
<b>Period</b>	Annual
<b>Description</b>	This variable represents the combined labor income of all individuals in the household 16 years of age and older.
<b>Method</b>	<p>Labor earnings include wages and salary from all employment including training, primary and secondary jobs, and self-employment, plus income from bonuses, overtime, and profit-sharing.</p> <p>Specifically labor earnings is the sum of income from primary job, secondary job, self-employment, service pay, 13th month pay, 14th month pay, Christmas bonus pay, holiday bonus pay, miscellaneous bonus pay, and profit-sharing income. Since 2006 indemnity payments and commuting expenses or travel grants are also considered.</p>
<b>Format</b>	<p>The value of this variable ranges from 0 to 5.000.000.</p> <p>This variable is in current year EURO.</p> <p>This algorithm omits individuals with survey non-responses.</p> <p>Equivalent Data File Variable Definitions: I11110__ = Individual Labor Earnings</p>
<b>Algorithm</b>	I11103\$\$ = sum of I11110\$\$ over all individuals in the household

<b>Variable Name</b>	I11104\$\$
<b>Variable Label</b>	Household Asset Income
<b>Unit of Observation</b>	Household
<b>Period</b>	Annual
<b>Description</b>	This variable represents the household asset income reported by the head of the household.
<b>Method</b>	<p>Asset flows include income from interest, dividends, and rent.</p> <p>After 1984 respondents who could not estimate their interest and dividend income directly were asked to select a range from a set of categories. Their choices were:</p> <p>under 500 DM  500 to 2,000 DM  2,000 to 5,000 DM  5,000 to 10,000 DM  10,000 DM and over</p> <p>Starting in year 2001 (wave R) an additional item was offered:  10,000 to 20,000 DM  20,000 DM and over</p> <p>Since year 2002 (wave S) all items are asked for Euro:  under 250 Euro  250 to 1,000 Euro  1,000 to 2,500 Euro  2,500 to 5,000 Euro  5,000 to 10,000 Euro  10,000 Euro and over</p> <p>These respondents are assigned an interest and dividend amount based on uniformly distributed random numbers within their income range.</p> <p>Rental income is the amount of income from rent minus any operation and maintenance costs.</p> <p>In 1991 income from rent and operation and maintenance costs were not asked. If the respondent was interviewed in 1990, 1991, and 1992 and reported having rental income or operation and maintenance costs for 1990 and 1992, the average of the 1990 and 1992 values are assigned to 1991. If the respondent was interviewed in only two of the years, one of the years being 1991, and reported having rental income or operation and maintenance costs, then rental income or operation and maintenance costs for that year are assigned to 1991.</p>
<b>Format</b>	<p>The value of this variable ranges from 0 to 5.000.000.  This variable is in current year EURO.</p> <p>The survey variables provided below are part of the \$PEQUIV-file.  This algorithm omits individuals with survey non-responses.</p>
<b>Algorithm</b>	$I11104\$ = (RENTY\$ - OPERY\$) + DIVDY\$$



<b>Variable Name</b>	I11105\$\$
<b>Variable Label</b>	Household Imputed Rental Value
<b>Unit of Observation</b>	Household
<b>Period</b>	Annual
<b>Description</b>	This variable represents the imputed rental value of owner occupied housing.
<b>Method</b>	<p>The Imputed Rent (IR) information calculated for the German SOEP data is based on the so called Opportunity Cost Approach. This approach at the micro level yields information equivalent to that given by the Market Value Approach used in National account statistics for determining IR. After generating a fictitious market rent for owner-occupiers, all owner related costs are deducted including operating and maintenance costs, interest payments on mortgages, as well as property taxes (see Yates 1994 / United Nations 1977).</p> <p>In more detail, the implementation of the opportunity cost approach is used here in the following way. Along the lines of Oaxaca (1973), we estimate an OLS (semilog) regression model of gross rent in terms of square meters (not including heating) actually paid by main tenants in privately financed housing (without social housing and households with reduced rent). Independent variables include indicators describing the condition of the house, the year of construction, size of dwelling, length of occupancy, community size and disposable income. Applying these regression coefficients to the population of owner occupiers <u>and</u> individuals living in households with reduced rent such as employer provided flats, social housing or rent-free households. The resulting estimate represents a gross value at market prices (without costs for heating and warm water). For owner-occupiers owner-specific costs for taxation, maintenance and operating costs as well as interest on mortgages were deducted yielding a net value which can be interpreted as the appropriate income advantage of owner-occupied housing. For rent-free households and persons living in households with below market rents no further deductions have to be made.</p> <p>Information on interest and mortgage payments for the previous year from homeowners in SOEP serves as the basis for determining the level of interest payments. We assume an annuity with constant payments based on 7% annual interest and a 1% principal over the course of an average period of 30 years. In addition, we assume that mortgage payments begin at the same time in which the household moves into its new home. Thus, in the beginning of the repayment period interest payments clearly exceed the mortgage repayment. As times goes by, the share of the mortgage paid off increases, leaving an increasing income advantage from IR. For example an average interest burden of 3.29 DM/m<sup>2</sup> per month is used for West Germany in 1988 and rises to 5.52 DM/m<sup>2</sup> per month in 1998. The average interest burden in East Germany was slightly lower, at 4.14 DM/m<sup>2</sup> per month in 1998.</p> <p>In case of owner related costs exceeding the income advantage (especially at the beginning of the mortgage repayment period), IR is assigned a value of zero.</p> <p>For further details see: Frick and Grabka (2001) and Frick and Grabka (2003):</p>
<b>Format</b>	<p>The value of this variable ranges from 0 to 5.000.000.</p> <p>This variable is in current year EURO.</p>
<b>Algorithm</b>	N/a

<b>Variable Name</b>	I11106\$\$
<b>Variable Label</b>	Household Private Transfers
<b>Unit of Observation</b>	Household
<b>Period</b>	Annual
<b>Description</b>	This variable represents the combined private transfers of all individuals in the household 16 years of age and older.
<b>Method</b>	Private transfers consists of income received from persons outside of the interviewed household. For waves A-Q this income was not specifically identified. Starting in wave R an additional question identifies alimony separately (variable \$p2o03 in SOEP file \$PKAL: \$ = R, S, ... ). The bulk of transfer is likely to consist of alimony and child support payments.
<b>Format</b>	<p>The value of this variable ranges from 0 to 5.000.000.</p> <p>This variable is in current year EURO.</p> <p>The survey variables provided below are part of the \$PEQUIV-file.</p> <p>This algorithm omits individuals with survey non-responses.</p>
<b>Algorithm</b>	$I11106\$ = \text{sum of } (I11106\$ + I11106\$) \text{ over all individuals in the household}$

<b>Variable Name</b>	I11107\$\$
<b>Variable Label</b>	Household Public Transfers
<b>Unit of Observation</b>	Household
<b>Period</b>	Annual
<b>Description</b>	This variable represents the combined public transfers of all individuals in the household 16 years of age and older.
<b>Method</b>	<p>Public Transfers are the sum of individual public transfers -- student grants, maternity benefits, unemployment benefits, unemployment assistance, subsistence allowance and transition pay -- over all individuals in the household, plus household benefits -- housing allowances, child benefits, nursing care insurance, direct housing subsidy , subsistence assistance, support for special circumstances, social assistance for elderly and unemployment benefit II.</p> <p>In 1984 the amount of child benefits is not asked. Child benefits for this year were imputed using information on the number of children in the household and the number of months the benefits were received.</p> <p>In 1992 through 1994 the amounts of subsistence assistance and special circumstances benefits are not asked. These values have been filled in with imputed values for total social welfare income. In 1995 through 2000 amounts of subsistence assistance and special circumstances benefits are imputed using an algorithm developed by Peter Krause (DIW) based on the benefits received in the present survey month.</p> <p>Since 1996 nursing care insurance benefits are included in the sum. In 1996 German law established direct housing subsidy payments. Starting in the 2000 survey a separate question was asked about income from this source. Direct housing subsidy payments for respondents who bought homes between 1996 and 1999 were imputed using information about the year of construction, acquisition of ownership and number of children in the household. In 2005 social assistance for elderly was asked the first time. In 2006 unemployment benefit II was asked the first time instead of unemployment assistance</p>
<b>Format</b>	<p>The value of this variable ranges from 0 to 5.000.000.</p> <p>This variable is in current year EURO.</p> <p>The survey variables provided below are part of the \$PEQUIV-file.</p> <p>This algorithm omits individuals with survey non-responses.</p>
<b>Algorithm</b>	$I1110704 = [\text{sum of } (IUNBY\$ + IUNAY\$ + ISUBY\$ + IERET\$ + IMATY\$ + ISTUY\$) \text{ over all individuals in the household}] + HOUSE\$ + CHSPT\$ + NURSH\$ + SUBST\$ + SPHLP\$ + HSUP\$ + SSOLD\$ + ALG2\$$

<b>Variable Name</b>	I11108\$\$
<b>Variable Label</b>	Household Social Security Pensions
<b>Unit of Observation</b>	Household
<b>Period</b>	Annual
<b>Description</b>	This variable represents the combined social security pensions of all individuals in the household 16 years of age and older.
<b>Method</b>	<p>Social security pensions are the sum of old-age, disability, and widowhood social security pensions. This include payments of the German Pension Insurance (GRV), Miner's social Insurance (Knappschaft), Civil Servant Pension (Beamtenpension), War Victim Benefits (Kriegsopferversorgung), Farmer's Benefits and accident pension (GUV).</p> <p>In 1993 through 1994 pension income from East German pensions (\$p7902o and \$p7912o) is assigned to other pension income.</p>
<b>Format</b>	<p>The value of this variable ranges from 0 to 5.000.000. This variable is in current year EURO.</p> <p>The survey variables provided below are part of the \$PEQUIV-file. This algorithm omits individuals with survey non-responses.</p>
<b>Algorithm</b>	
<b>1984-1985, 2002:</b>	$I11108\$ = \text{sum of } (IOLDY\$ + IWIDY\$ + ICOMP\$ + IPRVP\$) \text{ over all individuals in the household}$ <p style="text-align: right;">(\$\$=84-85, 02)</p>
<b>1986-2001, since 2003:</b>	$I11108\$ = \text{sum of } (igrv1\$ + igrv2\$ + ismp1\$ + ismp2\$ + iciv1\$ + iciv2\$ + iwar1\$ + iwar2\$ + iagr1\$ + iagr2\$ + iguv1\$ + iguv2\$) \text{ over all individuals in the household}$ <p style="text-align: right;">(\$\$=86-01,03,...)</p>

<b>Variable Name</b>	I11109\$\$
<b>Variable Label</b>	Total Household Taxes
<b>Unit of Observation</b>	Household
<b>Period</b>	Annual
<b>Description</b>	This variable includes income taxes and payroll taxes (e.g. health, unemployment, nursing home and retirement insurance taxes) of all individuals in the household 16 years of age and older.
<b>Method</b>	The tax estimates come from Schwarze (1995), the taxes are assigned on a household basis. The estimated tax burdens include income taxes and payroll taxes (health, unemployment, care and retirement insurance taxes). These routines are described in Schwarze (1995). Since 1995 the solidarity surplus tax is also considered in the tax estimates. No algorithms are provided for the tax estimates.
<b>Format</b>	The value of this variable ranges from 0 to 5.000.000. This variable is in current year EURO.  The survey variables provided below are part of the \$PEQUIV-file.
<b>Algorithm</b>	$I11109\$ = I11111\$ + I11112\$$

<b>Variable Name</b>	I11110\$\$
<b>Variable Label</b>	Individual Labor Earnings
<b>Unit of Observation</b>	Individual
<b>Period</b>	Annual
<b>Description</b>	This variable represents the labor earnings of individuals in the household 16 years of age and older.
<b>Method</b>	<p>Labor earnings include wages and salary from all employment including training, primary and secondary jobs, and self-employment, plus income from bonuses, over-time, and profit-sharing.</p> <p>Specifically labor earnings is the sum of income from primary job, secondary job, self-employment, 13th month pay, 14th month pay, Christmas bonus pay, holiday bonus pay, miscellaneous bonus pay, and profit-sharing income. Since 1996 military service payments are also considered. Since 2006 indemnity payments and commuting expenses or travel grants are also considered.</p>
<b>Format</b>	<p>The value of this variable ranges from 0 to 5.000.000.</p> <p>This variable is in current year EURO.</p> <p>The survey variables provided below are part of the \$PEQUIV-file.</p> <p>This algorithm omits individuals with survey non-responses.</p>
<b>Algorithm</b>	$I11110\$ = IJOB1\$ + IJOB2\$ + ISELF\$ + IMILT\$ + I13LY\$ + I14LY\$ + IXMAS\$ + IHOLY\$ + IGRAY\$ + IOTHY\$ + IDEMY\$ + ITRAY\$$

<b>Variable Name</b>	I11111\$\$
<b>Variable Label</b>	Household Federal Taxes
<b>Unit of Observation</b>	Household
<b>Period</b>	Annual
<b>Description</b>	This variable includes federal income taxes of all individuals in the household 16 years of age and older.
<b>Method</b>	The tax estimates come from Schwarze (1995). Taxes are estimated for each tax unit within the household and then summed over all tax units within the household to arrive at a total household tax burden. The estimated tax burdens include federal income taxes and solidarity surplus tax. These routines are described in Schwarze (1995). No algorithms are provided for the tax estimates.
<b>Format</b>	The value of this variable ranges from 0 to 5.000.000. This variable is in current year EURO.
<b>Algorithm</b>	N/a

<b>Variable Name</b>	I11112\$\$
<b>Variable Label</b>	Household Social Security Taxes
<b>Unit of Observation</b>	Household
<b>Period</b>	Annual
<b>Description</b>	This variable includes social security taxes (payroll taxes) of all individuals in the household 16 years of age and older.
<b>Method</b>	The tax estimates come from Schwarze (1995). Taxes are estimated for each tax unit within the household and then summed over all tax units within the household to arrive at a total household tax burden. The estimated tax burdens include social security taxes (e.g. health, unemployment, nursing home and retirement insurance taxes). These routines are described in Schwarze (1995). No algorithms are provided for the tax estimates.
<b>Format</b>	The value of this variable ranges from 0 to 5.000.000. This variable is in current year EURO.
<b>Algorithm</b>	N/a



<b>Variable Name</b>	I11113\$\$	Household Post-Government Income (TAXSIM)
	I11114\$\$	Total Household Taxes (TAXSIM)
	I11115\$\$	Household State Taxes (TAXSIM)
	I11116\$\$	Household Federal Taxes (TAXSIM)
<b>Unit of Observation</b>	Household	
<b>Description</b>	This variable represents the combined income after taxes and government transfers, the Total Household Taxes, the Household State Taxes and the Household Federal Taxes of all individuals in the household 16 years of age and older.	
<b>Method</b>	Income taxes and state taxes were not estimated for the SOEP using the National Bureau of Economic Research (NBER) TAXSIM Model. This variable is not available in the SOEP.	
<b>Format</b>	N/A	
<b>Algorithm</b>	N/a	

<b>Variable Name</b>	I11117\$\$
<b>Variable Label</b>	Household Private Retirement Income
<b>Unit of Observation</b>	Household
<b>Period</b>	Annual
<b>Description</b>	This variable represents the combined retirement income from private sources of all individuals in the household 16 years of age and older.
<b>Method</b>	Private pension income is the sum of supplementary civil servant pension income, company pensions, private pensions and pension income from “other” sources. See the algorithm for I11108\$\$.
<b>Format</b>	<p>The value of this variable ranges from 0 to 5.000.000. This variable is in current year EURO.</p> <p>The survey variables provided below are part of the \$PEQUIV-file. This algorithm omits individuals with survey non-responses. Note also that this information is not available in 1984 and 1985.</p>
<b>Algorithm</b>	
<b>1984-1985:</b>	N/a
<b>2002-2003:</b>	$I11117\$ = \text{sum of } (ICOMP\$ + IPRVP\$) \text{ over all individuals in the household}$ <p style="text-align: right;">(\$\$= 02-03)</p>
<b>1986-2001, since 2004:</b>	$I11117\$ = \text{sum of } (ivbl1\$ + ivbl2\$ + icom1\$ + icom2\$ + iprv1\$ + iprv2\$ + ison1\$ + ison2\$) \text{ over all individuals in the household}$ <p style="text-align: right;">(\$\$= 86-01, 04, ...)</p>

<b>Variable Name</b>	I11118\$\$
<b>Variable Label</b>	Household Windfall Income
<b>Unit of Observation</b>	Household
<b>Period</b>	Annual
<b>Description</b>	This variable represents the amount of total household windfall income of all individuals in the household 16 years of age and older.
<b>Method</b>	Windfall income consists of one-time transfers, winnings, inheritance and gifts of money or items worth more than 5000 DM (wave Q-R) or 2500 Euro (wave S-T) . It was asked the first time in wave Q (variable qh4505 in SOEP file QH).
<b>Format</b>	<p>The value of this variable ranges from 0 to 5.000.000.</p> <p>This variable is in current year EURO.</p> <p>This algorithm omits individuals with survey non-responses.</p> <p>The original survey variables provided below can be found in the file _H.</p>
<b>Algorithm</b>	<p>I11118\$\$ = Ywind</p> <p>Windfall income variable list by survey year - each entry denoted in algorithm as Ywind: QH4505 RH4505 SH4505 TH44 UH44 VH47 WH47</p>

<b>Variable Name</b>	I11201\$\$
<b>Variable Label</b>	Impute Household Pre-Government Income
<b>Unit of Observation</b>	Household
<b>Description</b>	<p>This variable indicates the percentage share of income that has been imputed for Household Pre-Government Income (I11101\$).</p> <p>The predominant imputation technique used to fill in missing values is based on the row and column imputation procedure developed by Little and Su (1989). In the case of lacking longitudinal data purely cross-sectional imputation techniques are applied. For further details, see: Grabka and Frick (2003).</p>
<b>Method</b>	<p>In the original SOEP data there are three types of missing values. These missing values can be interpreted as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-1 = no answer or do not know</li> <li>-2 = does not apply</li> <li>-3 = original value was deleted because it was found to be implausible</li> </ul> <p>The imputation procedures was used to fill in missing values represented by -1 and -3 only.</p>
<b>Format</b>	<p>0 = Not Imputed 1 = Fully Imputed</p> <p>This algorithm omits individuals with survey non-responses.</p>
<b>Algorithm</b>	I11201\$\$= percentage share of income that has been imputed for I11101\$

<b>Variable Name</b>	I11202\$\$
<b>Variable Label</b>	Impute Household Post-Government Income
<b>Unit of Observation</b>	Household
<b>Description</b>	<p>This variable indicates the percentage share of income that has been imputed for household post-government income (I11102\$).</p> <p>The predominant imputation technique used to fill in missing values is based on the row and column imputation procedure developed by Little and Su (1989). In the case of lacking longitudinal data purely cross-sectional imputation techniques are applied. For further details, see: Grabka and Frick (2003).</p>
<b>Method</b>	<p>In the original SOEP data there are three types of missing values. These missing values can be interpreted as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-1 = no answer or do not know</li> <li>-2 = does not apply</li> <li>-3 = original value was deleted because it was found to be implausible</li> </ul> <p>The imputation procedures was used to fill in missing values represented by -1 and -3 only.</p>
<b>Format</b>	<p>0 = Not Imputed 1 = Fully Imputed</p> <p>This algorithm omits individuals with survey non-responses.</p>
<b>Algorithm</b>	I11202\$\$= percentage share of income that has been imputed for I11102\$\$

<b>Variable Name</b>	I11203\$\$
<b>Variable Label</b>	Impute Household Labor Income
<b>Unit of Observation</b>	Household
<b>Description</b>	<p>This variable indicates the percentage share of income that has been imputed for household labor income (I11103\$).</p> <p>The predominant imputation technique used to fill in missing values is based on the row and column imputation procedure developed by Little and Su (1989). In the case of lacking longitudinal data purely cross-sectional imputation techniques are applied. For further details, see: Grabka and Frick (2003).</p>
<b>Method</b>	<p>In the original SOEP data there are three types of missing values. These missing values can be interpreted as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-1 = no answer or do not know</li> <li>-2 = does not apply</li> <li>-3 = original value was deleted because it was found to be implausible</li> </ul> <p>The imputation procedures was used to fill in missing values represented by -1 (.A) and -3 (.C) only.</p>
<b>Format</b>	<p>0 = Not Imputed 1 = Fully Imputed</p> <p>This algorithm omits individuals with survey non-responses.</p>
<b>Algorithm</b>	I11203\$\$= percentage share of income that has been imputed for I11103\$

<b>Variable Name</b>	I11204\$\$
<b>Variable Label</b>	Impute Household Asset Income
<b>Unit of Observation</b>	Household
<b>Description</b>	<p>This variable indicates the percentage share of income that has been imputed for household asset income (I11104\$\$).</p> <p>The predominant imputation technique used to fill in missing values is based on the row and column imputation procedure developed by Little and Su (1989). In the case of lacking longitudinal data purely cross-sectional imputation techniques are applied. For further details, see: Grabka and Frick (2003).</p>
<b>Method</b>	<p>In the original SOEP data there are three types of missing values. These missing values can be interpreted as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-1 = no answer or do not know</li> <li>-2 = does not apply</li> <li>-3 = original value was deleted because it was found to be implausible</li> </ul> <p>The imputation procedures was used to fill in missing values represented by -1 (.A) and -3 (.C) only.</p>
<b>Format</b>	<p>0 = Not Imputed 1 = Fully Imputed</p> <p>This algorithm omits individuals with survey non-responses.</p> <p>Equivalent Data File Variable Definitions: I11104__ = Household Asset Income</p>
<b>Algorithm</b>	I11204\$\$= percentage share of income that has been imputed for I11104\$\$

<b>Variable Name</b>	I11205\$\$
<b>Variable Label</b>	Impute Household Imputed Rental Value
<b>Unit of Observation</b>	Household
<b>Description</b>	This variable indicates if the imputed rental value (I11105\$\$) has been imputed.
<b>Method</b>	Household imputed rental value is fully simulated in the SOEP. Thus this variable indicates if household Imputed rental Value has been simulated and takes a value of 0 otherwise. For further details see: Frick and Grabka (2001) and Frick and Grabka (2003).
<b>Format</b>	0 = Not Imputed 1 = Fully Imputed  This algorithm omits individuals with survey non-responses.
<b>Algorithm</b>	$I11205\$ = 1$ if $I11105\$ > 0$ , else $I11205\$ = 0$ .



<b>Variable Name</b>	I11206\$\$
<b>Variable Label</b>	Impute Household Private Transfers
<b>Unit of Observation</b>	Household
<b>Description</b>	<p>This variable indicates the percentage share of income that has been imputed for household private transfers (I11106\$\$).</p> <p>The predominant imputation technique used to fill in missing values is based on the row and column imputation procedure developed by Little and Su (1989). In the case of lacking longitudinal data purely cross-sectional imputation techniques are applied. For further details, see: Grabka and Frick (2003).</p>
<b>Method</b>	<p>In the original SOEP data there are three types of missing values. These missing values can be interpreted as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-1 = no answer or do not know</li> <li>-2 = does not apply</li> <li>-3 = original value was deleted because it was found to be implausible</li> </ul> <p>The imputation procedures was used to fill in missing values represented by -1 (.A) and -3 (.C) only.</p>
<b>Format</b>	<p>0 = Not Imputed 1 = Fully Imputed</p> <p>This algorithm omits individuals with survey non-responses.</p>
<b>Algorithm</b>	I11206\$\$= percentage share of income that has been imputed for I11106\$\$

<b>Variable Name</b>	I11207\$\$
<b>Variable Label</b>	Impute Household Public Transfers
<b>Unit of Observation</b>	Household
<b>Description</b>	<p>This variable indicates the percentage share of income that has been imputed for household public transfers (I11107\$).</p> <p>The predominant imputation technique used to fill in missing values is based on the row and column imputation procedure developed by Little and Su (1989). In the case of lacking longitudinal data purely cross-sectional imputation techniques are applied. For further details, see: Grabka and Frick (2003).</p>
<b>Method</b>	<p>In the original SOEP data there are three types of missing values. These missing values can be interpreted as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-1 = no answer or do not know</li> <li>-2 = does not apply</li> <li>-3 = original value was deleted because it was found to be implausible</li> </ul> <p>The imputation procedures was used to fill in missing values represented by -1 (.A) and -3 (.C) only.</p>
<b>Format</b>	<p>0 = Not Imputed 1 = Fully Imputed</p> <p>This algorithm omits individuals with survey non-responses.</p>
<b>Algorithm</b>	I11207\$\$= percentage share of income that has been imputed for I11107\$\$

<b>Variable Name</b>	I11208\$\$
<b>Variable Label</b>	Impute Household Social Security Pensions
<b>Unit of Observation</b>	Household
<b>Description</b>	<p>This variable indicates the percentage share of income that has been imputed for household social security pensions (I11108\$).</p> <p>The predominant imputation technique used to fill in missing values is based on the row and column imputation procedure developed by Little and Su (1989). In the case of lacking longitudinal data purely cross-sectional imputation techniques are applied. For further details, see: Grabka and Frick (2003).</p>
<b>Method</b>	<p>In the original SOEP data there are three types of missing values. These missing values can be interpreted as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-1 = no answer or do not know</li> <li>-2 = does not apply</li> <li>-3 = original value was deleted because it was found to be implausible</li> </ul> <p>The imputation procedures was used to fill in missing values represented by -1 (.A) and -3 (.C) only.</p>
<b>Format</b>	<p>0 = Not Imputed 1 = Fully Imputed</p> <p>This algorithm omits individuals with survey non-responses.</p>
<b>Algorithm</b>	I11208\$\$= percentage share of income that has been imputed for I11108\$\$

<b>Variable Name</b>	I11209\$\$
<b>Variable Label</b>	Impute Total Household Taxes
<b>Unit of Observation</b>	Household
<b>Description</b>	Total household taxes are fully simulated in the SOEP. Thus this variable indicates if total household taxes has been simulated and takes a value of 0 otherwise.
<b>Format</b>	<p>0 = Not Imputed 1 = Fully Imputed</p> <p>This algorithm omits individuals with survey non-responses.</p> <p>Equivalent Data File Variable Definitions: I11109__ = Total Household Taxes</p>
<b>Algorithm</b>	$I11209\$ = 1 \text{ if } I11109\$ > 0, \text{ else } I11209\$ = 0.$

<b>Variable Name</b>	I11210\$\$
<b>Variable Label</b>	Impute Individual Labor Earnings
<b>Unit of Observation</b>	Individual
<b>Description</b>	<p>This variable indicates the percentage share of income that has been imputed for individual labor earnings (I11110\$).</p> <p>The predominant imputation technique used to fill in missing values is based on the row and column imputation procedure developed by Little and Su (1989). In the case of lacking longitudinal data purely cross-sectional imputation techniques are applied. For further details, see: Grabka and Frick (2003).</p>
<b>Method</b>	<p>In the original SOEP data there are three types of missing values. These missing values can be interpreted as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-1 = no answer or do not know</li> <li>-2 = does not apply</li> <li>-3 = original value was deleted because it was found to be implausible</li> </ul> <p>The imputation procedures was used to fill in missing values represented by -1 (.A) and -3 (.C) only.</p>
<b>Format</b>	<p>0 = Not Imputed 1 = Fully Imputed</p> <p>This algorithm omits individuals with survey non-responses.</p>
<b>Algorithm</b>	I11210\$\$= percentage share of income that has been imputed for I11110\$

<b>Variable Name</b>	I11217\$\$
<b>Variable Label</b>	Impute Household Private Retirement Income
<b>Unit of Observation</b>	Household
<b>Description</b>	<p>This variable indicates the percentage share of income that has been imputed for household private retirement income (I11117\$).</p> <p>The predominant imputation technique used to fill in missing values is based on the row and column imputation procedure developed by Little and Su (1989). In the case of lacking longitudinal data purely cross-sectional imputation techniques are applied. For further details, see: Grabka and Frick (2003)</p>
<b>Method</b>	<p>In the original SOEP data there are three types of missing values. These missing values can be interpreted as:</p> <p>-1 or .A = no answer or do not know  -2 or .B = does not apply  -3 or .C = original value was deleted because it was found to be implausible</p> <p>The imputation procedures was used to fill in missing values represented by -1 (.A) and -3 (.C) only.</p>
<b>Format</b>	<p>0 = Not Imputed  1 = Fully Imputed</p> <p>This algorithm omits individuals with survey non-responses.</p>
<b>Algorithm</b>	I11217\$\$= percentage share of income that has been imputed for I11117\$

<b>Variable Name</b>	I11218\$\$
<b>Variable Label</b>	Impute Household Windfall Income
<b>Unit of Observation</b>	Household
<b>Description</b>	<p>This variable indicates if windfall income (I11118\$\$) has been imputed. Item non response on windfall income has been imputed using the sample median in the respective observation years. For further details, see: Grabka and Frick (2003)</p>
<b>Method</b>	<p>In the original SOEP data there are three types of missing values. These missing values can be interpreted as:</p> <p>-1 or .A = no answer or do not know  -2 or .B = does not apply  -3 or .C = original value was deleted because it was found to be implausible</p> <p>The imputation procedures was used to fill in missing values represented by -1 (.A) and -3 (.C) only.</p>
<b>Format</b>	<p>0 = Not Imputed  1 = Fully Imputed</p> <p>This algorithm omits individuals with survey non-responses.</p>
<b>Algorithm</b>	N/a

<b>Variable Name</b>	RENTY\$\$
<b>Variable Label</b>	Income from rental and leasing
<b>Unit of Observation</b>	Household
<b>Period</b>	Annual
<b>Description</b>	<p>This variable represents the household income from rental and leasing in the last year.</p> <p>In 1991 income from rent were not asked. If the respondent was interviewed in 1990, 1991, and 1992 and reported having rental income for 1990 and 1992, the average of the 1990 and 1992 values are assigned to 1991. If the respondent was interviewed in only two of the years, one of the years being 1991, and reported having rental income, then rental income for that year are assigned to 1991.</p>
<b>Method</b>	Transcribed variable.
<b>Format</b>	<p>The value of this variable ranges from 0 to 999.999.</p> <p>This variable is in current year EURO.</p> <p>The original survey variables provided below can be found in the file _H. This algorithm omits individuals with survey non-responses.</p>

#### Algorithm

```

array cm101{*} ah41    bh35    ch47    dh47    eh38    fh38    gh38
                hhrenty ih41    jh41    kh41    lh41    mh41    nh41
                oh41    ph41    qh41    rh41    sh41    th39    uh39
                vh38    wh38;
*** imputed values due to item-non response ***
array cm102{*} xah41    xbh35    xch47    xdh47    xeh38    xfh38    xgh38
                out      xih41    xjh41    xkh41    xlh41    xmh41    xnh41
                xoh41    xph41    xqh41    xrh41    xsh41    xth39    xuh39
                xvh38    xwh38;
array cm103{*} temp1$$;
array cm104{*} renty$$;

do i = 1 to dim(netto);
  cm103{i}=.;
  if netto{i} >= 10 & < 20 then do;
    if cm102{i} lt 0 then cm102{i} = 0;
    if cm101{i} eq .A or cm101{i} eq .C then cm103{i}=cm102{i};
    else if cm101{i} eq .B then cm103{i}=0;
    else cm103{i}=cm101{i};
    cm104{i}=cm103{i};
  end;
  else cm104{i}=-2;
end;

```



<b>Variable Name</b>	OPERY\$\$
<b>Variable Label</b>	Operation, maintenance costs
<b>Unit of Observation</b>	Household
<b>Period</b>	Annual
<b>Description</b>	<p>This variable represents the household operation and maintenance costs in the last year.</p> <p>In 1991 operation and maintenance costs were not asked. If the respondent was interviewed in 1990, 1991, and 1992 and reported having operation and maintenance costs for 1990 and 1992, the average of the 1990 and 1992 values are assigned to 1991. If the respondent was interviewed in only two of the years, one of the years being 1991, and reported having operation and maintenance costs, then operation and maintenance costs for that year are assigned to 1991.</p>
<b>Method</b>	Transcribed variable.
<b>Format</b>	<p>The value of this variable ranges from 0 to 999.999.</p> <p>This variable is in current year EURO.</p> <p>The original survey variables provided below can be found in the file _H. This algorithm omits individuals with survey non-responses.</p>

#### Algorithm

```

array ct101{*} ah4201 bh3601 ch4801 dh4801 eh3901 fh3901 gh3901
               hhopery ih4201 jh4201 kh4201 lh4201 mh4201 nh4201
               oh4201 ph4201 qh4201 rh4201 sh4201 th4001 uh4001
               vh3901 wh3901;
*** imputed values due to item-non response ***
array ct102{*} xah4201 xbh3601 xch4801 xdh4801 xeh3901 xfh3901 xgh3901
               out      xih4201 xjh4201 xkh4201 xlh4201 xmh4201 xnh4201
               xoh4201 xph4201 xqh4201 xrh4201 xsh4201 xth4001 xuh4001
               xvh3901 xwh3901;
array ct103{*} temp$$;
array ct104{*} opery$$;

do i = 1 to dim(netto);
  ct103{i}=.;
  if netto{i} >= 10 & < 20) then do;
    if ct102{i} lt 0 then ct102{i}=0;
    if ct101{i} eq .A or ct101{i} eq .C then ct103{i}=ct102{i};
    else if ct101{i} eq .B then ct103{i}=0;
    else ct103{i}=ct101{i};
    ct104{i}=ct103{i};
  end;
  else ct104{i}=.S;
end;

```

<b>Variable Name</b>	DIVDY\$\$
<b>Variable Label</b>	Interest, dividend income
<b>Unit of Observation</b>	Household
<b>Period</b>	Annual
<b>Description</b>	This variable represents the household income from interest and dividends in the last year.
<b>Method</b>	<p>After 1984 respondents who could not estimate their interest and dividend income directly were asked to select a range from a set of categories. Their choices were:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>under 500 DM</li> <li>500 to 2,000 DM</li> <li>2,000 to 5,000 DM</li> <li>5,000 to 10,000 DM</li> <li>10,000 DM and over</li> </ul> <p>Starting in year 2001 (wave R) an additional item was offered:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>10,000 to 20,000 DM</li> <li>20,000 DM and over</li> </ul> <p>Since year 2002 (wave S) all items are asked for Euro:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>under 250 Euro</li> <li>250 to 1,000 Euro</li> <li>1,000 to 2,500 Euro</li> <li>2,500 to 5,000 Euro</li> <li>5,000 to 10,000 Euro</li> <li>10,000 Euro and over</li> </ul> <p>These respondents are assigned an interest and dividend amount based on uniformly distributed random numbers within their income range.</p>
<b>Format</b>	<p>The value of this variable ranges from 0 to 999.999.</p> <p>This variable is in current year EURO.</p> <p>The original survey variables provided below can be found in the file _H.</p> <p>This algorithm omits individuals with survey non-responses.</p>

#### Algorithm

```

array cx101{*} ah45    bh3801  ch5001  dh5001  eh4101  fh4101  gh4101
               hh4701  ih4401  jh4401  kh4401  lh4401  mh4401  nh4401
               oh4401  ph4401  qh4401  rh4401  sh4401  th4201  uh4201
               vh4501  wh4501;
               *** imputed values due to item-non response ***
array cx102{*} xah45    xbh3801  xch5001  xdh5001  xeh4101  xfh4101  xgh4101
               xhh4701  xih4401  xjh4401  xkh4401  xlh4401  xmh4401  xnh4401
               xoh4401  xph4401  xqh4401  xrh4401  xsh4401  xth4201  xuh4201
               xvh4501  xwh4501;
array cx103{*} temp$$;
array cx104{*} divdy$$;

if ah45=.B then ah45=0;
do i = 1 to dim(netto);
  cx103{i}=.;
  if netto{i} >= 10 & < 20) then do;
    if cx101{i} eq .A or cx101{i} eq .C then cx103{i}=cx102{i};
    else cx103{i}=cx101{i}; cx104{i}=cx103{i}; end;
  else cx104{i}=-2;
end;

```

<b>Variable Name</b>	CHSPT\$\$
<b>Variable Label</b>	Child allowance
<b>Unit of Observation</b>	Household
<b>Period</b>	Annual
<b>Description</b>	This variable represents the household income from child allowances in the last year.
<b>Method</b>	<p>In 1984 questions related to this topic were not asked. Child benefits for this year were imputed using information on the number of children in the household and the number of months the benefits were received.</p> <p>In 1985 to 2000 there was no information regarding the number of months the children allowance was claimed. In all those cases 12 months of claim was supposed.</p> <p>Since 2001 child allowances is the product of the number of months the children allowance was claimed in the previous year and the average amount per month.</p>
<b>Format</b>	<p>The value of this variable ranges from 0 to 999.999.</p> <p>This variable is in current year EURO.</p> <p>The original survey variables provided below can be found in the file _H.</p> <p>This algorithm omits individuals with survey non-responses.</p>

#### Algorithm

```

array dp101{*} out      bh3303  ch4503  dh4503  eh3603  fh3603  gh3603
                        hh4503  ih4603  jh4603  kh4603  lh4603  mh4603  nh4603
                        oh4603  ph4603  qh50   rh4603  sh4603  th4503  uh4503
                        vh4803  wh4803;

*** imputed values due to item-non response ***
array dp102{*} out      xbh3303 xch4503 xdh4503 xeh3603 xfh3603 xgh3603
                        xhh4503 xih4603 xjh4603 xkh4603 xlh4603 xmh4603 xnh4603
                        xoh4603 xph4603 xqh50   xrh4603 xsh4603 xth4503 xuh4503
                        xvh4803 xwh4803;

array dp103{*} kg84     out      out      out      out      out      out
                        out      out      out      out      out      out
                        out      out      out      out      out      out
                        out      out;

array dp104{*} temp$$;
array dp106{*} out      out      out      out      out      out      out
                        out      out      out      out      out      out      out
                        out      out      out      rh4602  sh4602  th4502  uh4502
                        vh4802  wh4802;

array dp105{*} chspt$$;

do i = 1 to dim(netto);
  dp104{i}=.;
  if netto{i} >= 10 & < 20) then do;
    if dp102{i} lt 0 then dp102{i} = 0;
    if dp103{i} lt 0 then dp103{i} = 0;
    if dp106{i} = .A or dp106{i} = .C then dp106{i}=12;
    if dp106{i} in (.B,.) then dp106{i}=0;

    if dp101{i} = .A or dp101{i} = .C then dp104{i}=dp102{i};
    else if dp101{i} in (.B,.) then dp104{i}=0;
    else dp104{i}=dp101{i};

    if i=1 then dp105{i}=dp103{i}; * wave A *;
    else if (i ge 2 and i le 17) then dp105{i}=dp104{i}*12; * wave B-Q *;
    else if (i ge 18) then dp105{i}=dp104{i}*dp106{i}; * wave R ..*;
  end;
  else dp105{i}=-2; end;

```

<b>Variable Name</b>	HOUSE\$\$
<b>Variable Label</b>	Housing allowance
<b>Unit of Observation</b>	Household
<b>Period</b>	Annual
<b>Description</b>	This variable represents the household income from housing allowance in the last year.
<b>Method</b>	Housing allowance is the product of the number of months that benefit was claimed in the previous year and the average amount per month.
<b>Format</b>	The value of this variable ranges from 0 to 5.000.000. This variable is in current year EURO.
	The original survey variables provided below can be found in the file _H. This algorithm omits individuals with survey non-responses.

### Algorithm

```

array dl101{*} ah29      bh2802  ch4002  dh4002  eh3102  fh3102  gh3102
                hh4002  ih4502  jh4502  kh4502  lh4502  mh4502  nh4502
                oh4502  ph4502  qh47    rh4605  sh4605  th4505  uh4505
                vh4805  wh4808;
array dl102{*} ah30      bh2803  ch4003  dh4003  eh3103  fh3103  gh3103
                hh4003  ih4503  jh4503  kh4503  lh4503  mh4503  nh4503
                oh4503  ph4503  qh48    rh4606  sh4606  th4506  uh4506
                vh4806  wh4809;
*** imputed values due to item-non response ***
array dl103{*} xah30     xbh2803  xch4003  xdh4003  xeh3103  xfh3103  xgh3103
                xhh4003  xih4503  xjh4503  xkh4503  xlh4503  xmh4503  xnh4503
                xoh4503  xph4503  xqh48    xrh4606  xsh4606  xth4506  xuh4506
                xvh4806  xwh4809;
array dl104{*} temp$$4
array dl105{*} temp$$;
array dl106{*} house$$;

do i = 1 to dim(netto);
  dl104{i}=.;
  dl105{i}=.;
  if dl103{i} lt 0 then dl103{i} = 0;
  if dl101{i} = .A or dl101{i} = .C then dl101{i} = 10;
  if netto{i} >= 10 & < 20 then do;
    if dl101{i} eq .B then dl104{i}=0;
    else dl104{i}=dl101{i};
    if dl102{i} eq .A or dl102{i} eq .C then do;
      if dl101{i} le 0 and dl103{i} gt 0 then dl104{i}=12;
      dl105{i}=dl103{i};
    end;
    else if dl102{i} eq .B then dl105{i}=0;
    else dl105{i}=dl102{i};
    dl106{i}=dl104{i}*dl105{i};
  end;
  else dl106{i}=-2;
end;

```

<b>Variable Name</b>	NURSH\$\$
<b>Variable Label</b>	Nursing allowances
<b>Unit of Observation</b>	Household
<b>Period</b>	Annual
<b>Description</b>	This variable represents the household income from nursing allowances. Nursing allowances was introduced in the German welfare system in 1996. In 1996-2000 questions related to this topic were only asked for the month of the interview but not for the previous year. Housing allowances for the previous year was imputed using this information. Since 2001 both the numbers of that benefit was claimed in the previous year and the average amount per month were asked.
<b>Method</b>	Nursing allowances is the product of the number of months that benefit was claimed in the previous year and the average amount per month.
<b>Format</b>	The value of this variable ranges from 0 to 999.999. This variable is in current year EURO.  The original survey variables provided below can be found in the file _H. This algorithm omits individuals with survey non-responses.
<b>Algorithm</b>	1984-2000 : N/a since 2001:

```

array dzc101{*} rh4609 sh4609 th4509 uh4509 vh4809 wh4812;
*** imputed values due to item-non response ***
array dzc102{*} xrh4609 xsh4609 xth4509 xuh4509 xvh4809 xwh4812;
array dzc103{*} rh4608 sh4608 th4508 uh4508 vh4808 wh4811;
array dzc104{*} nursh$$;
do i = 1 to dim(dzc101);
  if dzc103{i} eq .A or dzc103{i} = .C then dzc103{i} = 10;
  if dzc101{i} eq .A or dzc101{i} eq .C then do;
    if dzc102{i} gt 0 and dzc103{i} gt 0 then dzc104{i}=dzc102{i}*dzc103{i};
  end;
  else if dzc101{i} eq .B then do;
    dzc104{i}=0;
  end;
  else do;
    dzc104{i}=dzc101{i}*dzc103{i};
  end;
end;
end;

```

<b>Variable Name</b>	SUBST\$\$
<b>Variable Label</b>	Social assistance
<b>Unit of Observation</b>	Household
<b>Period</b>	Annual
<b>Description</b>	This variable represents the household income from social assistance in the last year.
<b>Method</b>	Social assistance is the product of the number of months that benefit was claimed in the previous year and the average amount per month. In 1992 through 1994 the amounts of subsistence assistance and special circumstances benefits were not asked. These values have been filled in with imputed values for total social welfare income. In 1995 through 2000 amounts of subsistence assistance <u>and</u> special circumstances benefits are imputed using an algorithm developed by Peter Krause (DIW) based on the benefits received in the present survey month.
<b>Format</b>	The value of this variable ranges from 0 to 99.999. This variable is in current year EURO. The original survey variables provided below can be found in the file _H. This algorithm omits individuals with survey non-responses.

#### Algorithm

```

array dt101{*} ah34      bh3002  ch4202  dh4202  eh3302  fh3302  gh3302
               hh4202  out      out      out      out      out      out
               out      out      out      rh4702  sh4702  th4602  uh4602
               vh4902  wh4902;
array dt102{*} ah35      bh3003  ch4203  dh4203  eh3303  fh3303  gh3303
               hh4203  out      out      out      out      out      out
               out      out      out      rh4703  sh4703  th4603  uh4603
               vh4903  wh4903;
*** imputed values due to item-non response ***
array dt103{*} xah35     xbh3003  xch4203  xdh4203  xeh3303  xfh3303  xgh3303
               xhh4203  out      out      out      out      out      out
               out      out      out      xrh4703  xsh4703  xth4603  xuh4603
               xvh4903  xwh4903;
*** imputed values due to lacking information in the questionnaire ***
array dt104{*} out      out      out      out      out      out      out
               out      soz92    soz93    soz94    socast95 socast96 socast97
               socast98 socast99 socast00 out      out      out      out
               out      out;
array dt105{*} temp1$$
array dt106{*} temp2$$;
array dt107{*} subst$$;

do i = 1 to dim(netto);
  dt105{i}=.; dt106{i}=.;
  if netto{i} >= 10 & < 20 then do;
    if dt103{i} lt 0 then dt103{i}=0;
    if dt101{i} eq .B      then dt105{i}=0;
    if dt101{i} in (.A,.C) then dt105{i}=12;
    if dt101{i} ge 0      then dt105{i}=dt101{i};
    if dt102{i} eq .A or dt102{i} eq .C then do;
      if dt101{i} le 0 and dt103{i} gt 0 then dt105{i}=12;
      dt106{i}=dt103{i}; end;
    else if dt102{i} eq .B then dt106{i}=0;
    else dt106{i}=dt102{i};
    if i ge 9 and i le 17 then do;
      if dt104{i}= . then dt104{i}=0; end;
    if i ge 9 and i le 17 then dt107{i}=dt104{i};
    else dt107{i}=dt105{i}*dt106{i}; end;
  else dt107{i}=-2; end;

```

<b>Variable Name</b>	SPHLP\$\$
<b>Variable Label</b>	Social assistance for special circumstances
<b>Unit of Observation</b>	Household
<b>Period</b>	Annual
<b>Description</b>	This variable represents the household income from Social assistance for special circumstances in the last year.
<b>Method</b>	Social assistance for special circumstances is the product of the number of months that benefit was claimed in the previous year and the average amount per month. In 1992 through 2000 the amounts of special circumstances benefits were not asked.
<b>Format</b>	The value of this variable ranges from 0 to 99.999. This variable is in current year EURO.  The original survey variables provided below can be found in the file _H. This algorithm omits individuals with survey non-responses.

#### Algorithm

```

array dx101{*} ah3601 bh3102 ch4302 dh4302 eh3402 fh3402 gh3402
                hh4302 out out out out out out
                out out out rh4705 sh4705 th4605 uh4605
                vh4908 wh4908;
array dx102{*} ah37 bh3103 ch4303 dh4303 eh3403 fh3403 gh3403
                hh4303 out out out out out out
                out out out rh4706 sh4706 th4606 uh4606
                vh4909 wh4909;
*** imputed values due to item-non response ***
array dx103{*} xah37 xbh3103 xch4303 xdh4303 xeh3403 xfh3403 xgh3403
                xhh4303 out out out out out out
                out out out xrh4706 xsh4706 xth4606 xuh4606
                xvh4909 xwh4909;
array dx104{*} temp1$$;
array dx105{*} temp2$$;
array dx106{*} sphlp$$;

do i = 1 to dim(netto);
  dx104{i}=.;
  dx105{i}=.;
  if netto{i} >= 10 & < 20 then do;
    if dx103{i} lt 0 then dx103{i}=0;
    if dx101{i} eq .B then dx104{i}=0;
    if dx101{i} in (.A,.C) then dx104{i}=10;
    if dx101{i} ge 0 then dx104{i}=dx101{i};

    if dx102{i} eq .A or dx102{i} eq .C then do;
      if dx101{i} le 0 and dx103{i} gt 0 then dx104{i}=12;
      dx105{i}=dx103{i};
    end;
    else if dx102{i} eq .B then dx105{i}=0;
    else dx105{i}=dx102{i};
    dx106{i}=dx104{i}*dx105{i};
  end;
  else dx106{i}=-2;
end;

```

<b>Variable Name</b>	SSOLD\$\$
<b>Variable Label</b>	Social assistance for elderly (Grundsicherung im Alter)
<b>Unit of Observation</b>	Household
<b>Period</b>	Annual
<b>Description</b>	This variable represents the household income from Social assistance for elderly in the last year.
<b>Method</b>	Social assistance for elderly is the product of the number of months that benefit was claimed in the previous year and the average amount per month. It was asked the first time in wave V (variable vh4906 in SOEP file VH).
<b>Format</b>	The value of this variable ranges from 0 to 99.999. This variable is in current year EURO.  The original survey variables provided below can be found in the file _H. This algorithm omits individuals with survey non-responses.

#### Algorithm

```

array dy101{*} vh4905 wh4905;
array dy102{*} vh4906 wh4906;
array dy103{*} xvh4906 xwh4906;
array dy104{*} temp1$$;
array dy105{*} temp2$$;
array dy106{*} ssold$$;

do i = 1 to dim(dy101);
  dy104{i}=.; dy105{i}=.;
  if aa100{i}=1 then do;
    if dy103{i} lt 0 then dy103{i}=0;
    if dy101{i} eq .B then dy104{i}=0;
    if dy101{i} in (.A,.C) then dy104{i}=11;
    if dy101{i} ge 0 then dy104{i}=dy101{i};

    if dy102{i} in (.A ,.C) then do;
      if dy101{i} le 0 and dy103{i} gt 0 then dy104{i}=11;
      dy105{i}=dy103{i};
    end;
    else if dy102{i} eq .B then dy105{i}=0;
    else dy105{i}=dy102{i};
    dy106{i}=dy104{i}*dy105{i};
  end;
  else dy106{i}=.S;
end;

```



<b>Variable Name</b>	ALG2\$\$
<b>Variable Label</b>	Unemployment benefit II
<b>Unit of Observation</b>	Household
<b>Period</b>	Annual
<b>Description</b>	This variable represents the household income from unemployment benefit II including social benefit and child allowance in the last year.
<b>Method</b>	Unemployment benefit II is the product of the number of months that benefit was claimed in the previous year and the average amount per month. It was asked the first time in wave W (variable wh4806 in SOEP file WH).
<b>Format</b>	The value of this variable ranges from 0 to 99.999. This variable is in current year EURO.
	The original survey variables provided below can be found in the file _H. This algorithm omits individuals with survey non-responses.

#### Algorithm

```

array ey101{*} wh4805;
array ey102{*} wh4806;
array ey103{*} xwh4806;
array ey104{*} temp106;
array ey105{*} temp206;
array ey106{*} alg206;
do i = 1 to dim(ey101);
  ey104{i}=.; ey105{i}=.;
  if $netto >= 10 & < 20 then do;
    if ey103{i} lt 0 then ey103{i}=0;
    if ey101{i} eq .B then ey104{i}=0;
    if ey101{i} in (.A,.C) then ey104{i}=11;
    if ey101{i} ge 0 then ey104{i}=ey101{i};

    if ey102{i} in (.A ,.C) then do;
      if ey101{i} le 0 and ey103{i} gt 0 then ey104{i}=11;
      ey105{i}=ey103{i};
    end;
    else if ey102{i} eq .B then ey105{i}=0;
    else ey105{i}=ey102{i};
    ey106{i}=ey104{i}*ey105{i};
  end;
  else ey106{i}=.S;
end;

```

<b>Variable Name</b>	HSUP\$\$
<b>Variable Label</b>	Housing support for owner-occupiers
<b>Unit of Observation</b>	Household
<b>Period</b>	Annual
<b>Description</b>	This variable represents the household income from direct housing support for owner-occupiers in the last year.
<b>Method</b>	In 1996 German law established direct housing subsidy payments for owner-occupiers. Starting in the 2000 survey a separate question was asked about income from this source. Direct housing subsidy payments for respondents who bought homes between 1996 and 1999 were imputed using information about the year of construction, acquisition of ownership and number of children in the household.
<b>Format</b>	The value of this variable ranges from 0 to 9.999. This variable is in current year EURO.  The original survey variables provided below can be found in the file _H. This algorithm omits individuals with survey non-responses.

#### Algorithm

```

array bzc101{*} misses misses misses misses misses misses misses
               misses misses misses misses misses ms3904 ns3904
               os3904 ps3904 qh3904 rh3904 sh3904 th3504 uh3504
               vh3602 wh3602;
*** imputed values due to item-non response ***
array bzc102{*} misses misses misses misses misses misses misses
               misses misses misses misses misses xms3904 xns3904
               xos3904 xps3904 xqh3904 xrh3904 xsh3904 xth3504 xuh3504
               xvh3602 xwh3602;
array bzc103{*} templ$;
array bzc106{*} hsup$;

do i = 1 to dim(netto);
  bzc103{i}=.;
  if netto{i} >= 10 & < 20 then do;
    if bzc102{i} lt 0 then bzc102{i} = 0;
    if bzc101{i} eq .A or bzc101{i} eq .C then bzc103{i}=bzc102{i};
    else if bzc101{i} eq .B then bzc103{i}=0;
    else bzc103{i}=bzc101{i};
    bzc106{i}=bzc103{i};
  end;
  else bzc106{i}=-2;
end;

```

<b>Variable Name</b>	LOSSR\$\$
<b>Variable Label</b>	Losses from renting and leasing
<b>Unit of Observation</b>	Household
<b>Period</b>	Annual
<b>Description</b>	This variable represents the household tax deductible costs or losses from renting and leasing incurred in the last.
<b>Method</b>	Transcribed variable. It was asked the first time in wave V (variable vh4002 in SOEP file VH).
<b>Format</b>	The value of this variable ranges from 0 to 99.999. This variable is in current year EURO.  The original survey variables provided below can be found in the file _H. This algorithm omits individuals with survey non-responses.

#### Algorithm

```

array cw101{*} vh4002 wh4002;
array cw102{*} xvh4002 xwh4002;
array cw103{*} temp1$$;
array cw104{*} lossr$$;

do i = 1 to dim(netto);
  cw103{i}=.;
if netto{i} >= 10 & < 20 then do;
  if cw102{i} lt 0 then cw102{i} = 0;
    if cw101{i}=.A or cw101{i}=.C then cw103{i}=cw102{i};
  else if cw101{i}=.B then cw103{i}=0;
  else cw103{i}=cw101{i};
  cw104{i}=cw103{i};
end;
else cw104{i}=.S;
end;

```

<b>Variable Name</b>	LOSSC\$\$
<b>Variable Label</b>	Losses from capital investment
<b>Unit of Observation</b>	Household
<b>Period</b>	Annual
<b>Description</b>	This variable represents the household losses from capital investment in the last year.
<b>Method</b>	Transcribed variable. It was asked the first time in wave V (variable vh4409 in SOEP file VH).
<b>Format</b>	The value of this variable ranges from 0 to 99,999. This variable is in current year EURO.  The original survey variables provided below can be found in the file _H. This algorithm omits individuals with survey non-responses.

#### Algorithm

```

array cw201{*} vh4409 wh4409;
array cw202{*} xvh4409 xwh4409;
array cw203{*} temp1$$;
array cw204{*} lossc$$;

do i = 1 to dim(netto);
  cw203{i}=.;
if netto{i} >= 10 & < 20 then do;
  if cw202{i} lt 0 then cw202{i} = 0;
    if cw201{i} in (.A,.C) then cw203{i}=cw202{i};
  else if cw201{i}=.B      then cw203{i}=0;
  else                      cw203{i}=cw201{i};
  cw204{i}=cw203{i};
end;
else cw204{i}=.S;
end;

```

<b>Variable Name</b>	FRENTY\$\$
<b>Variable Label</b>	Impute Income from rental and leasing
<b>Unit of Observation</b>	Household
<b>Description</b>	<p>This variable indicates if income from rental and leasing (RENTY\$\$) has been imputed.</p> <p>The predominant imputation technique used to fill in missing values is based on the row and column imputation procedure developed by Little and Su (1989). In the case of lacking longitudinal data purely cross-sectional imputation techniques are applied. For further details, see: Grabka and Frick (2003).</p>
<b>Method</b>	<p>In the original SOEP data there are three types of missing values. These missing values can be interpreted as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-1 = no answer or do not know</li> <li>-2 = does not apply</li> <li>-3 = original value was deleted because it was found to be implausible</li> </ul> <p>The imputation procedures was used to fill in missing values represented by -1 (.A) and -3 (.C) only.</p>
<b>Format</b>	<p>0 = Not Imputed 1 = Fully Imputed</p> <p>This algorithm omits individuals with survey non-responses.</p>

<b>Variable Name</b>	FOPERY\$\$
<b>Variable Label</b>	Impute Operation, maintenance costs
<b>Unit of Observation</b>	Household
<b>Description</b>	<p>This variable indicates if operation or maintenance costs (OPERY\$\$) has been imputed.</p> <p>The predominant imputation technique used to fill in missing values is based on the row and column imputation procedure developed by Little and Su (1989). In the case of lacking longitudinal data purely cross-sectional imputation techniques are applied. For further details, see: Grabka and Frick (2003).</p>
<b>Method</b>	<p>In the original SOEP data there are three types of missing values. These missing values can be interpreted as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-1 = no answer or do not know</li> <li>-2 = does not apply</li> <li>-3 = original value was deleted because it was found to be implausible</li> </ul> <p>The imputation procedures was used to fill in missing values represented by -1 (.A) and -3 (.C) only.</p>
<b>Format</b>	<p>0 = Not Imputed 1 = Fully Imputed</p> <p>This algorithm omits individuals with survey non-responses.</p>

<b>Variable Name</b>	FDIVDY\$\$
<b>Variable Label</b>	Impute Interest, dividend income
<b>Unit of Observation</b>	Household
<b>Description</b>	<p>This variable indicates if income from interest or dividends (DIVDY\$\$) has been imputed.</p> <p>The predominant imputation technique used to fill in missing values is based on the row and column imputation procedure developed by Little and Su (1989). In the case of lacking longitudinal data purely cross-sectional imputation techniques are applied. For further details, see: Grabka and Frick (2003).</p>
<b>Method</b>	<p>In the original SOEP data there are three types of missing values. These missing values can be interpreted as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-1 = no answer or do not know</li> <li>-2 = does not apply</li> <li>-3 = original value was deleted because it was found to be implausible</li> </ul> <p>The imputation procedures was used to fill in missing values represented by -1 (.A) and -3 (.C) only.</p>
<b>Format</b>	<p>0 = Not Imputed 1 = Fully Imputed</p> <p>This algorithm omits individuals with survey non-responses.</p>

<b>Variable Name</b>	FCHSPT\$\$
<b>Variable Label</b>	Impute Child allowance
<b>Unit of Observation</b>	Household
<b>Description</b>	<p>This variable indicates if income from child allowances (CHSPT\$\$) has been imputed.</p> <p>The predominant imputation technique used to fill in missing values is based on the row and column imputation procedure developed by Little and Su (1989). In the case of lacking longitudinal data purely cross-sectional imputation techniques are applied. For further details, see: Grabka and Frick (2003).</p>
<b>Method</b>	<p>In the original SOEP data there are three types of missing values. These missing values can be interpreted as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-1 = no answer or do not know</li> <li>-2 = does not apply</li> <li>-3 = original value was deleted because it was found to be implausible</li> </ul> <p>The imputation procedures was used to fill in missing values represented by -1 (.A) and -3 (.C) only.</p>
<b>Format</b>	<p>0 = Not Imputed 1 = Fully Imputed</p> <p>This algorithm omits individuals with survey non-responses.</p>



<b>Variable Name</b>	FHOUSE\$\$
<b>Variable Label</b>	Impute Housing benefit
<b>Unit of Observation</b>	Household
<b>Description</b>	<p>This variable indicates if income from housing benefit (HOUSE\$\$) has been imputed. The predominant imputation technique used to fill in missing values is based on the row and column imputation procedure developed by Little and Su (1989). In the case of lacking longitudinal data purely cross-sectional imputation techniques are applied. For further details, see: Grabka and Frick (2003).</p>
<b>Method</b>	<p>In the original SOEP data there are three types of missing values. These missing values can be interpreted as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-1 = no answer or do not know</li> <li>-2 = does not apply</li> <li>-3 = original value was deleted because it was found to be implausible</li> </ul> <p>The imputation procedures was used to fill in missing values represented by -1 (.A) and -3 (.C) only.</p>
<b>Format</b>	<p>0 = Not Imputed 1 = Fully Imputed</p> <p>This algorithm omits individuals with survey non-responses.</p>

<b>Variable Name</b>	FNURSH\$\$
<b>Variable Label</b>	Impute Nursing allowances
<b>Unit of Observation</b>	Household
<b>Description</b>	<p>This variable indicates if income from nursing allowances (NURSH\$\$) has been imputed.</p> <p>The predominant imputation technique used to fill in missing values is based on the row and column imputation procedure developed by Little and Su (1989). In the case of lacking longitudinal data purely cross-sectional imputation techniques are applied. For further details, see: Grabka and Frick (2003).</p>
<b>Method</b>	<p>In the original SOEP data there are three types of missing values. These missing values can be interpreted as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-1 = no answer or do not know</li> <li>-2 = does not apply</li> <li>-3 = original value was deleted because it was found to be implausible</li> </ul> <p>The imputation procedures was used to fill in missing values represented by -1 (.A) and -3 (.C) only.</p>
<b>Format</b>	<p>0 = Not Imputed 1 = Fully Imputed</p> <p>This algorithm omits individuals with survey non-responses.</p>

<b>Variable Name</b>	FSUBST\$\$
<b>Variable Label</b>	Impute Social assistance
<b>Unit of Observation</b>	Household
<b>Description</b>	<p>This variable indicates if income from social assistance (SUBST\$\$) has been imputed.</p> <p>The predominant imputation technique used to fill in missing values is based on the row and column imputation procedure developed by Little and Su (1989). In the case of lacking longitudinal data purely cross-sectional imputation techniques are applied. For further details, see: Grabka and Frick (2003).</p>
<b>Method</b>	<p>In the original SOEP data there are three types of missing values. These missing values can be interpreted as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-1 = no answer or do not know</li> <li>-2 = does not apply</li> <li>-3 = original value was deleted because it was found to be implausible</li> </ul> <p>The imputation procedures was used to fill in missing values represented by -1 (.A) and -3 (.C) only.</p>
<b>Format</b>	<p>0 = Not Imputed 1 = Fully Imputed</p> <p>This algorithm omits individuals with survey non-responses.</p>

<b>Variable Name</b>	FSPHLP\$\$
<b>Variable Label</b>	Impute Social assistance for special circumstances
<b>Unit of Observation</b>	Household
<b>Description</b>	<p>This variable indicates if income from social assistance for special circumstances (SPHLP\$\$) has been imputed.</p> <p>The predominant imputation technique used to fill in missing values is based on the row and column imputation procedure developed by Little and Su (1989). In the case of lacking longitudinal data purely cross-sectional imputation techniques are applied. For further details, see: Grabka and Frick (2003).</p>
<b>Method</b>	<p>In the original SOEP data there are three types of missing values. These missing values can be interpreted as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-1 = no answer or do not know</li> <li>-2 = does not apply</li> <li>-3 = original value was deleted because it was found to be implausible</li> </ul> <p>The imputation procedures was used to fill in missing values represented by -1 (.A) and -3 (.C) only.</p>
<b>Format</b>	<p>0 = Not Imputed 1 = Fully Imputed</p> <p>This algorithm omits individuals with survey non-responses.</p>

<b>Variable Name</b>	FSSOLD\$
<b>Variable Label</b>	Impute Social assistance for elderly
<b>Unit of Observation</b>	Household
<b>Description</b>	<p>This variable indicates if income from social assistance for elderly (SSOLD\$\$) has been imputed.</p> <p>The predominant imputation technique used to fill in missing values is based on the row and column imputation procedure developed by Little and Su (1989). In the case of lacking longitudinal data purely cross-sectional imputation techniques are applied. For further details, see: Grabka and Frick (2003).</p>
<b>Method</b>	<p>In the original SOEP data there are three types of missing values. These missing values can be interpreted as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-1 = no answer or do not know</li> <li>-2 = does not apply</li> <li>-3 = original value was deleted because it was found to be implausible</li> </ul> <p>The imputation procedures was used to fill in missing values represented by -1 (.A) and -3 (.C) only.</p>
<b>Format</b>	<p>0 = Not Imputed 1 = Fully Imputed</p> <p>This algorithm omits individuals with survey non-responses.</p>

<b>Variable Name</b>	FALG2\$\$
<b>Variable Label</b>	Imputation flag: Unemployment benefit II
<b>Unit of Observation</b>	Household
<b>Description</b>	<p>This variable indicates if income from unemployment benefit II (ALG2\$\$) has been imputed.</p> <p>The predominant imputation technique used to fill in missing values is based on the row and column imputation procedure developed by Little and Su (1989). In the case of lacking longitudinal data purely cross-sectional imputation techniques are applied. For further details, see: Grabka and Frick (2003).</p>
<b>Method</b>	<p>In the original SOEP data there are three types of missing values. These missing values can be interpreted as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-1 = no answer or do not know</li> <li>-2 = does not apply</li> <li>-3 = original value was deleted because it was found to be implausible</li> </ul> <p>The imputation procedures was used to fill in missing values represented by -1 (.A) and -3 (.C) only.</p>
<b>Format</b>	<p>0 = Not Imputed 1 = Fully Imputed</p> <p>This algorithm omits individuals with survey non-responses.</p>

<b>Variable Name</b>	FHSUP\$\$
<b>Variable Label</b>	Impute Housing support for owner-occupiers
<b>Unit of Observation</b>	Household
<b>Description</b>	<p>This variable indicates if income from housing support for owner-occupiers (HSUP\$\$) has been imputed.</p> <p>The predominant imputation technique used to fill in missing values is based on the row and column imputation procedure developed by Little and Su (1989). In the case of lacking longitudinal data purely cross-sectional imputation techniques are applied. For further details, see: Grabka and Frick (2003).</p>
<b>Method</b>	<p>In the original SOEP data there are three types of missing values. These missing values can be interpreted as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-1 = no answer or do not know</li> <li>-2 = does not apply</li> <li>-3 = original value was deleted because it was found to be implausible</li> </ul> <p>The imputation procedures was used to fill in missing values represented by -1 (.A) and -3 (.C) only.</p>
<b>Format</b>	<p>0 = Not Imputed 1 = Fully Imputed</p> <p>This algorithm omits individuals with survey non-responses.</p>

<b>Variable Name</b>	FLOSSR\$
<b>Variable Label</b>	Impute Losses from renting and leasing
<b>Unit of Observation</b>	Household
<b>Description</b>	<p>This variable indicates if losses from renting and leasing (LOSSR\$\$) has been imputed.</p> <p>The predominant imputation technique used to fill in missing values is based on the row and column imputation procedure developed by Little and Su (1989). In the case of lacking longitudinal data purely cross-sectional imputation techniques are applied. For further details, see: Grabka and Frick (2003).</p>
<b>Method</b>	<p>In the original SOEP data there are three types of missing values. These missing values can be interpreted as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-1 = no answer or do not know</li> <li>-2 = does not apply</li> <li>-3 = original value was deleted because it was found to be implausible</li> </ul> <p>The imputation procedures was used to fill in missing values represented by -1 (.A) and -3 (.C) only.</p>
<b>Format</b>	<p>0 = Not Imputed 1 = Fully Imputed</p> <p>This algorithm omits individuals with survey non-responses.</p>



<b>Variable Name</b>	FLOSSC\$
<b>Variable Label</b>	Impute Losses from capital investment
<b>Unit of Observation</b>	Household
<b>Description</b>	<p>This variable indicates if losses from capital investment (LOSSC\$\$) has been imputed.</p> <p>The predominant imputation technique used to fill in missing values is based on the row and column imputation procedure developed by Little and Su (1989). In the case of lacking longitudinal data purely cross-sectional imputation techniques are applied. For further details, see: Grabka and Frick (2003).</p>
<b>Method</b>	<p>In the original SOEP data there are three types of missing values. These missing values can be interpreted as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-1 = no answer or do not know</li> <li>-2 = does not apply</li> <li>-3 = original value was deleted because it was found to be implausible</li> </ul> <p>The imputation procedures was used to fill in missing values represented by -1 (.A) and -3 (.C) only.</p>
<b>Format</b>	<p>0 = Not Imputed 1 = Fully Imputed</p> <p>This algorithm omits individuals with survey non-responses.</p>

<b>Variable Name</b>	IJOB1\$\$
<b>Variable Label</b>	Wages, Salary from main job
<b>Unit of Observation</b>	Individual
<b>Period</b>	Annual
<b>Description</b>	This variable represents wages or salary from main job of individuals in the household 16 years of age and older.
<b>Method</b>	Wages or salary from main job is the product of the number of months that income was received in the previous year and the average amount per month. If the information about the number of months is missing, the sample mean of that variable has been assigned.
<b>Format</b>	The value of this variable ranges from 0 to 999.999. This variable is in current year EURO.  The original survey variables provided below can be found in the file _PKAL. This algorithm omits individuals with survey non-responses.
<b>Algorithm</b>	$IJOB1\$ = (\$P2A02 * \$P2A03)$

<b>Variable Name</b>	IJOB2\$\$
<b>Variable Label</b>	Income from secondary employment
<b>Unit of Observation</b>	Individual
<b>Period</b>	Annual
<b>Description</b>	This variable represents income from secondary employment of individuals in the household 16 years of age and older.
<b>Method</b>	Income from secondary employment is the product of the number of months that income was received in the previous year and the average amount per month. If the information about the number of months is missing, the sample mean of that variable has been assigned.
<b>Format</b>	The value of this variable ranges from 0 to 999.999. This variable is in current year EURO.  The original survey variables provided below can be found in the file _PKAL. This algorithm omits individuals with survey non-responses.
<b>Algorithm</b>	$IJOB2\$ = (\$P2C02 * \$P2C03)$

<b>Variable Name</b>	ISELF\$\$
<b>Variable Label</b>	Income from self-employment
<b>Unit of Observation</b>	Individual
<b>Period</b>	Annual
<b>Description</b>	This variable represents income from self-employment of individuals in the household 16 years of age and older.
<b>Method</b>	Income from self-employment is the product of the number of months that income was received in the previous year and the average amount per month. If the information about the number of months is missing, the sample mean of that variable has been assigned.
<b>Format</b>	The value of this variable ranges from 0 to 999.999. This variable is in current year EURO.  The original survey variables provided below can be found in the file _PKAL. This algorithm omits individuals with survey non-responses.
<b>Algorithm</b>	$\text{ISELF}\$ = (\$P2B02 * \$P2B03)$

<b>Variable Name</b>	IOLDY\$\$
<b>Variable Label</b>	Combined old-age, disability and civil servants pensions
<b>Unit of Observation</b>	Individual
<b>Period</b>	Annual
<b>Description</b>	<p>This variable represents income from combined old-age, disability and civil servants pensions of individuals in the household 16 years of age and older.</p> <p>In 2002 and 2003 separate questions regarding income from private or company pension were asked. Thus these incomes components are not included in old-age, disability and civil servants pensions in the those years.</p>
<b>Method</b>	<p>Income from combined old-age, disability and civil servants pensions is the product of the number of months that income was received in the previous year and the average amount per month.</p> <p>If the information about the number of months is missing, the sample mean of that variable has been assigned.</p>
<b>Format</b>	<p>The value of this variable ranges from 0 to 999.999.</p> <p>This variable is in current year EURO.</p> <p>The original survey variables provided below can be found in the file _PKAL.</p> <p>This algorithm omits individuals with survey non-responses.</p>
<b>Algorithm</b>	$IOLDY\$ = (\$P2D02 * \$P2D03)$

<b>Variable Name</b>	IWIDY\$\$
<b>Variable Label</b>	Combined widows and orphans pension
<b>Unit of Observation</b>	Individual
<b>Period</b>	Annual
<b>Description</b>	<p>This variable represents income from combined widows and orphans pension of individuals in the household 16 years of age and older.</p> <p>In 2002 and 2003 separate questions regarding income from private or company pension were asked. Thus these incomes components are not included in widows and orphans pension in the those years.</p>
<b>Method</b>	<p>Income from combined widows and orphans pension is the product of the number of months that income was received in the previous year and the average amount per month.</p> <p>If the information about the number of months is missing, the sample mean of that variable has been assigned.</p>
<b>Format</b>	<p>The value of this variable ranges from 0 to 999.999.</p> <p>This variable is in current year EURO.</p> <p>The original survey variables provided below can be found in the file _PKAL.</p> <p>This algorithm omits individuals with survey non-responses.</p>
<b>Algorithm</b>	$IWIDY\$ = (\$P2E02 * \$P2E03)$

<b>Variable Name</b>	ICOMP\$\$
<b>Variable Label</b>	Combined company pension (surviving dependants c.p.)
<b>Unit of Observation</b>	Individual
<b>Period</b>	Annual
<b>Description</b>	This variable represents income from combined company pension of individuals in the household 16 years of age and older. In 1984-2001 and since 2004 specific questions related to this topic were not asked. Thus these income component is included in old-age, disability and civil servants pensions (IOLDY\$\$) in the those years.
<b>Method</b>	Income from combined company pension is the product of the number of months that income was received in the previous year and the average amount per month. If the information about the number of months is missing, the sample mean of that variable has been assigned.
<b>Format</b>	The value of this variable ranges from 0 to 999.999. This variable is in current year EURO.  The original survey variables provided below can be found in the file _PKAL. This algorithm omits individuals with survey non-responses.
<b>Algorithm</b>	1984-2001: N/a 2002-2003: $ICOMP\$ = (\$P2P02 * \$P2P03)$ (\$\$=02 – 03, \$ = S-T) since 2004: N/a

<b>Variable Name</b>	IPRVP\$\$
<b>Variable Label</b>	Combined private pension (old-age, accident, disability)
<b>Unit of Observation</b>	Individual
<b>Period</b>	Annual
<b>Description</b>	This variable represents income from combined private pension of individuals in the household 16 years of age and older. In 1984-2001 and since 2004 specific questions related to this topic were not asked. Thus these income component is included in old-age, disability and civil servants pensions (IOLDY\$\$) in the those years.
<b>Method</b>	Income from combined private pension is the product of the number of months that income was received in the previous year and the average amount per month. If the information about the number of months is missing, the sample mean of that variable has been assigned.
<b>Format</b>	The value of this variable ranges from 0 to 999.999. This variable is in current year EURO.  The original survey variables provided below can be found in the file _PKAL. This algorithm omits individuals with survey non-responses.
<b>Algorithm</b>	1984-2001: N/a 2002-2003: $IPRVP\$ = (\$P2Q02 * \$P2Q03)$ ( $\$ = 02 - 03, \$ = S-T$ ) since 2004: N/a



<b>Variable Name</b>	IUNBY\$\$
<b>Variable Label</b>	Unemployment benefit
<b>Unit of Observation</b>	Individual
<b>Period</b>	Annual
<b>Description</b>	This variable represents income from unemployment benefit of individuals in the household 16 years of age and older.
<b>Method</b>	Income from unemployment benefit is the product of the number of months that income was received in the previous year and the average amount per month. If the information about the number of months is missing, the sample mean of that variable has been assigned.
<b>Format</b>	The value of this variable ranges from 0 to 999.999. This variable is in current year EURO.  The original survey variables provided below can be found in the file _PKAL. This algorithm omits individuals with survey non-responses.
<b>Algorithm</b>	$IUNBY\$ = (\$P2F02 * \$P2F03)$

<b>Variable Name</b>	IUNAY\$\$
<b>Variable Label</b>	Unemployment assistance
<b>Unit of Observation</b>	Individual
<b>Period</b>	Annual
<b>Description</b>	This variable represents income from unemployment assistance of individuals in the household 16 years of age and older. In 2006 this information is no longer relevant, given that unemployment assistance has been replaced by unemployment benefit II (ALG2\$\$)
<b>Method</b>	Income from unemployment assistance is the product of the number of months that income was received in the previous year and the average amount per month. If the information about the number of months is missing, the sample mean of that variable has been assigned.
<b>Format</b>	The value of this variable ranges from 0 to 999.999. This variable is in current year EURO.  The original survey variables provided below can be found in the file _PKAL. This algorithm omits individuals with survey non-responses.
<b>Algorithm</b>	1984-2005:     IUNAY\$\$ = (\$P2G02 * \$P2G03) since 2006:     N/a

<b>Variable Name</b>	ISUBY\$\$
<b>Variable Label</b>	Subsistence allowance
<b>Unit of Observation</b>	Individual
<b>Period</b>	Annual
<b>Description</b>	This variable represents income from subsistence allowance of individuals in the household 16 years of age and older.
<b>Method</b>	Income from subsistence allowance is the product of the number of months that income was received in the previous year and the average amount per month. If the information about the number of months is missing, the sample mean of that variable has been assigned.
<b>Format</b>	The value of this variable ranges from 0 to 999.999. This variable is in current year EURO.  The original survey variables provided below can be found in the file _PKAL. This algorithm omits individuals with survey non-responses.
<b>Algorithm</b>	$\text{ISUBY}\$ = (\$P2H02 * \$P2H03)$

<b>Variable Name</b>	IERET\$\$
<b>Variable Label</b>	Old-age transition benefit
<b>Unit of Observation</b>	Individual
<b>Period</b>	Annual
<b>Description</b>	This variable represents income from old-age transition benefit of individuals in the household 16 years of age and older. In 1984-1995 and since 2002 questions related to this topic were not asked.
<b>Method</b>	Income from old-age transition benefit is the product of the number of months that income was received in the previous year and the average amount per month. If the information about the number of months is missing, the sample mean of that variable has been assigned.
<b>Format</b>	The value of this variable ranges from 0 to 999.999. This variable is in current year EURO.  The original survey variables provided below can be found in the file _PKAL. This algorithm omits individuals with survey non-responses.
<b>Algorithm</b>	1984-1995: N/a 1996-2001: $IERET\$ = (\$P2I02 * \$P2I03)$ $(\$ = 96 - 01, \$ = M, N, \dots, R)$ since 2002: N/a

<b>Variable Name</b>	IMATY\$\$
<b>Variable Label</b>	Maternity benefit
<b>Unit of Observation</b>	Individual
<b>Period</b>	Annual
<b>Description</b>	This variable represents income from maternity benefit of individuals in the household 16 years of age and older.
<b>Method</b>	Income from maternity benefit is the product of the number of months that income was received in the previous year and the average amount per month. If the information about the number of months is missing, the sample mean of that variable has been assigned.
<b>Format</b>	The value of this variable ranges from 0 to 999.999. This variable is in current year EURO.  The original survey variables provided below can be found in the file _PKAL. This algorithm omits individuals with survey non-responses.
<b>Algorithm</b>	$IMATY\$\$ = (\$P2J02 * \$P2J03)$

<b>Variable Name</b>	ISTUY\$\$
<b>Variable Label</b>	Student grants
<b>Unit of Observation</b>	Individual
<b>Period</b>	Annual
<b>Description</b>	This variable represents income from student grants of individuals in the household 16 years of age and older.
<b>Method</b>	Income from student grants is the product of the number of months that income was received in the previous year and the average amount per month. If the information about the number of months is missing, the sample mean of that variable has been assigned.
<b>Format</b>	The value of this variable ranges from 0 to 999.999. This variable is in current year EURO.  The original survey variables provided below can be found in the file _PKAL. This algorithm omits individuals with survey non-responses.
<b>Algorithm</b>	$\text{ISTUY}\$ = (\text{\$P2K02} * \text{\$P2K03})$

<b>Variable Name</b>	IMILT\$\$
<b>Variable Label</b>	Military community service pay
<b>Unit of Observation</b>	Individual
<b>Period</b>	Annual
<b>Description</b>	This variable represents income from military community service pay of individuals in the household 16 years of age and older. In 1984-1995 questions related to this topic were not asked.
<b>Method</b>	Income from military community service pay is the product of the number of months that income was received in the previous year and the average amount per month. If the information about the number of months is missing, the sample mean of that variable has been assigned.
<b>Format</b>	The value of this variable ranges from 0 to 999.999. This variable is in current year EURO.  The original survey variables provided below can be found in the file _PKAL. This algorithm omits individuals with survey non-responses.
<b>Algorithm</b>	1984-1995: N/a since 1996: $IMILT\$ = (\$P2L02 * \$P2L03)$

<b>Variable Name</b>	IALIM\$\$
<b>Variable Label</b>	Alimony
<b>Unit of Observation</b>	Individual
<b>Period</b>	Annual
<b>Description</b>	This variable represents income from alimony of individuals in the household 16 years of age and older. In 1984-2000 specific questions related to this topic were not asked. Alimony is included in private transfers received (IELSE\$\$) in the those years.
<b>Method</b>	Income from alimony is the product of the number of months that income was received in the previous year and the average amount per month. If the information about the number of months is missing, the sample mean of that variable has been assigned.
<b>Format</b>	The value of this variable ranges from 0 to 999.999. This variable is in current year EURO.  The original survey variables provided below can be found in the file _PKAL. This algorithm omits individuals with survey non-responses.
<b>Algorithm</b>	1984-2000: N/a since 2001: $IALIM\$ = (\$P2O02 * \$P2O03)$



<b>Variable Name</b>	IELSE\$\$
<b>Variable Label</b>	Private Transfers received
<b>Unit of Observation</b>	Individual
<b>Period</b>	Annual
<b>Description</b>	This variable represents income from private transfers of individuals in the household 16 years of age and older. In 1984-2000 alimony is included in private transfers. Since 2001 a specific question regarding alimony (IALIM\$\$) were asked, thus alimony is no longer included in private transfers received.
<b>Method</b>	Income from private transfers is the product of the number of months that income was received in the previous year and the average amount per month. If the information about the number of months is missing, the sample mean of that variable has been assigned.
<b>Format</b>	The value of this variable ranges from 0 to 999.999. This variable is in current year EURO.  The original survey variables provided below can be found in the file _PKAL. This algorithm omits individuals with survey non-responses.
<b>Algorithm</b>	$IELSE\$ = (\$P2M02 * \$P2M03)$

<b>Variable Name</b>	I13LY\$\$
<b>Variable Label</b>	13th monthly salary
<b>Unit of Observation</b>	Individual
<b>Period</b>	Annual
<b>Description</b>	This variable represents income from 13th monthly salary of individuals in the household 16 years of age and older.
<b>Method</b>	Transcribed variable.
<b>Format</b>	The value of this variable ranges from 0 to 999.999. This variable is in current year EURO.
	The original survey variables provided below can be found in the file _P. This algorithm omits individuals with survey non-responses.
<b>Algorithm</b>	<p><math>I13LY\\$ = Y13</math></p> <p>13th monthly salary variable list by survey year - each entry denoted in algorithm as Y13:</p> <p>ap3902 bp5902 cp5902 dp5902 ep5402 fp7202 gp7202 hp6702 ip6702 jp7702  kp7702 lp8202 mp6802 np6802 op5902 pp7702 qp7702 rp7702 sp7702 tp9502  up8002 vp10102 wp7802</p>

<b>Variable Name</b>	I14LY\$\$
<b>Variable Label</b>	14th monthly salary
<b>Unit of Observation</b>	Individual
<b>Period</b>	Annual
<b>Description</b>	This variable represents income from 14th monthly salary of individuals in the household 16 years of age and older.
<b>Method</b>	Transcribed variable.
<b>Format</b>	The value of this variable ranges from 0 to 999.999. This variable is in current year EURO.
	The original survey variables provided below can be found in the file _P. This algorithm omits individuals with survey non-responses.
<b>Algorithm</b>	<p>I14LY\$\$ = Y14</p> <p>14th monthly salary variable list by survey year - each entry denoted in algorithm as Y14:</p> <p>ap3904 bp5904 cp5904 dp5904 ep5404 fp7204 gp7204 hp6704 ip6704 jp7704  kp7704 lp8204 mp6804 np6804 op5904 pp7704 qp7704 rp7704 sp7704 tp9504  up8004 vp10104 wp7804</p>

<b>Variable Name</b>	IXMAS\$\$
<b>Variable Label</b>	Christmas bonus
<b>Unit of Observation</b>	Individual
<b>Period</b>	Annual
<b>Description</b>	This variable represents income from Christmas bonus of individuals in the household 16 years of age and older.
<b>Method</b>	Transcribed variable.
<b>Format</b>	The value of this variable ranges from 0 to 999.999. This variable is in current year EURO.
	The original survey variables provided below can be found in the file _P. This algorithm omits individuals with survey non-responses.
<b>Algorithm</b>	IXMAS\$\$ = YXMS  Christmas bonus variable list by survey year - each entry denoted in algorithm as YXMS:  ap3906 bp5906 cp5906 dp5906 ep5406 fp7206 gp7206 hp6706 ip6706 jp7706 kp7706 lp8206 mp6806 np6806 op5906 pp7706 qp7706 rp7706 sp7706 tp9506 up8006 vp10106 wp7806

<b>Variable Name</b>	IHOLY\$\$
<b>Variable Label</b>	Vacation bonus
<b>Unit of Observation</b>	Individual
<b>Period</b>	Annual
<b>Description</b>	This variable represents income from vacation bonus of individuals in the household 16 years of age and older.
<b>Method</b>	Transcribed variable.
<b>Format</b>	The value of this variable ranges from 0 to 999.999. This variable is in current year EURO.
	The original survey variables provided below can be found in the file _P. This algorithm omits individuals with survey non-responses.
<b>Algorithm</b>	<p>IHOLY\$\$ = YHOL</p> <p>Vacation bonus variable list by survey year - each entry denoted in algorithm as YHOL:</p> <p>ap3908 bp5908 cp5908 dp5908 ep5408 fp7208 gp7208 hp6708 ip6708 jp7708  kp7708 lp8208 mp6808 np6808 op5908 pp7708 qp7708 rp7708 sp7708 tp9508  up8008 vp10108 wp7808</p>

<b>Variable Name</b>	IGRAY\$\$
<b>Variable Label</b>	Profit-sharing
<b>Unit of Observation</b>	Individual
<b>Period</b>	Annual
<b>Description</b>	This variable represents income from profit sharing of individuals in the household 16 years of age and older.
<b>Method</b>	Transcribed variable.
<b>Format</b>	The value of this variable ranges from 0 to 999.999. This variable is in current year EURO.
	The original survey variables provided below can be found in the file _P. This algorithm omits individuals with survey non-responses.
<b>Algorithm</b>	<p>IGRAY\$\$ = YGRY</p> <p>Profit sharing variable list by survey year - each entry denoted in algorithm as YGRY:</p> <p>ap3910 bp5910 cp5910 dp5910 ep5410 fp7210 gp7210 hp6710 ip6710 jp7710  kp7710 lp8210 mp6810 np6810 op5910 pp7710 qp7710 rp7710 sp7710 tp9510  up8010 vp10110 wp7810</p>

<b>Variable Name</b>	IOTHY\$\$
<b>Variable Label</b>	Other bonuses
<b>Unit of Observation</b>	Individual
<b>Period</b>	Annual
<b>Description</b>	This variable represents income from other bonuses of individuals in the household 16 years of age and older. In 1984 questions related to this topic were not asked. They are included in income from profit sharing (IGRAY84).
<b>Method</b>	Transcribed variable.
<b>Format</b>	The value of this variable ranges from 0 to 999.999. This variable is in current year EURO.
	The original survey variables provided below can be found in the file _P. This algorithm omits individuals with survey non-responses.
<b>Algorithm</b>	1984: N/a since 1985: IOTHY\$\$  Other bonuses variable list by survey year:  bp5912 cp5912 dp5912 ep5412 fp7212 gp7212 hp6712 ip6712 jp7712 kp7712 lp8212 mp6812 np6812 op5912 pp7712 qp7712 rp7712 sp7712 tp9512 up8012 vp10112 wp7812

<b>Variable Name</b>	ITRAY\$\$
<b>Variable Label</b>	Commuting expenses, travel grant
<b>Unit of Observation</b>	Individual
<b>Period</b>	Annual
<b>Description</b>	This variable represents income from commuting expenses or travel grants provided by the employer of individuals in the household 16 years of age and older. In 1984-2005 specific questions related to this topic were not asked.
<b>Method</b>	Transcribed variable.
<b>Format</b>	The value of this variable ranges from 0 to 999.999. This variable is in current year EURO.
	The original survey variables provided below can be found in the file _P. This algorithm omits individuals with survey non-responses.
<b>Algorithm</b>	1984-2005: N/a since 2006: ITRAY\$\$  Commuting or travel grants variable list by survey year: wp7902



<b>Variable Name</b>	IDEMY\$\$
<b>Variable Label</b>	Indemnity payments
<b>Unit of Observation</b>	Individual
<b>Period</b>	Annual
<b>Description</b>	This variable represents income from indemnity payments of individuals in the household 16 years of age and older. In 1984-2005 specific questions related to this topic were not asked.
<b>Method</b>	Transcribed variable.
<b>Format</b>	The value of this variable ranges from 0 to 999.999. This variable is in current year EURO.
	The original survey variables provided below can be found in the file _P. This algorithm omits individuals with survey non-responses.
<b>Algorithm</b>	1984-2005: N/a since 2006: IDEMY\$\$  Indemnity payments variable list by survey year: wp8502

<b>Variable Name</b>	IGRV1\$\$
<b>Variable Label</b>	Statutory pension insurance
<b>Unit of Observation</b>	Individual
<b>Period</b>	Annual
<b>Description</b>	This variable represents income from statutory pension insurance of individuals in the household 16 years of age and older. In 1984-1985 specific questions related to this topic were not asked. Since 2002 the statutory pension insurance did also include the social miners insurance pension (ISMP1\$\$) and farmers pension (IAGR1\$).
<b>Method</b>	Income from statutory pension insurance is the product of the number of months that income was received in the previous year and the average amount per month. If the information about the number of months is missing, the sample mean of that variable has been assigned.
<b>Format</b>	The value of this variable ranges from 0 to 999.999. This variable is in current year EURO.  The original survey variables provided below can be found in the file _P and _PKAL. This algorithm omits individuals with survey non-responses.
<b>Algorithm</b>	1984-1985: N/a since 1986: $IGRV1\$ = (\$P2D02 * YSPI)$  Statutory pension insurance variable list by survey year - each entry denoted in algorithm as YSPI:  cp6101 dp6101 ep5601 fp7401 gp7401 hp6901 ip6901 jp7901 kp7901 lp8401 mp7001 np7001 op6101 pp7901 qp7901 rp7901 tp9701 up8201 vp10301 wp8001

<b>Variable Name</b>	ISMP1\$\$
<b>Variable Label</b>	Social miners insurance pension
<b>Unit of Observation</b>	Individual
<b>Period</b>	Annual
<b>Description</b>	This variable represents income from social miners insurance pension of individuals in the household 16 years of age and older. In 1984-1985 and since 2002 specific questions related to this topic were not asked. Since 2002 this income component is included in the statutory pension insurance (IGRV1\$).
<b>Method</b>	Income from social miners insurance pension is the product of the number of months that income was received in the previous year and the average amount per month. If the information about the number of months is missing, the sample mean of that variable has been assigned.
<b>Format</b>	The value of this variable ranges from 0 to 999.999. This variable is in current year EURO.  The original survey variables provided below can be found in the file _P and _PKAL. This algorithm omits individuals with survey non-responses.
<b>Algorithm</b>	1984-1985: N/a 1986-2001: $ISMP1\$ = (\$P2D02 * YSMP)$ since 2002: N/a  Social miners insurance pension variable list by survey year - each entry denoted in algorithm as YSMP:  cp6102 dp6102 ep5602 fp7402 gp7402 hp6902 ip6902 jp7903 kp7903 lp8403 mp7002 np7002 op6102 pp7902 qp7902 rp7902

<b>Variable Name</b>	ICIV1\$\$
<b>Variable Label</b>	Civil servant pension
<b>Unit of Observation</b>	Individual
<b>Period</b>	Annual
<b>Description</b>	This variable represents income from civil servant pension of individuals in the household 16 years of age and older. In 1984-1985 specific questions related to this topic were not asked.
<b>Method</b>	Income from civil servant pension is the product of the number of months that income was received in the previous year and the average amount per month. If the information about the number of months is missing, the sample mean of that variable has been assigned.
<b>Format</b>	The value of this variable ranges from 0 to 999.999. This variable is in current year EURO.  The original survey variables provided below can be found in the file _P and _PKAL. This algorithm omits individuals with survey non-responses.
<b>Algorithm</b>	1984-1985: N/a since 1986: $ICIV1\$ = (\$P2D02 * YCIV)$  Civil servant pension variable list by survey year - each entry denoted in algorithm as YCIV:  cp6103 dp6103 ep5603 fp7403 gp7403 hp6903 ip6903 jp7904 kp7904 lp8404 mp7003 np7003 op6103 pp7903 qp7903 rp7903 tp9703 up8203 vp10303 wp8003;

<b>Variable Name</b>	IWAR1\$\$
<b>Variable Label</b>	War victim pension
<b>Unit of Observation</b>	Individual
<b>Period</b>	Annual
<b>Description</b>	This variable represents income from war victim pension of individuals in the household 16 years of age and older. In 1984-1985 specific questions related to this topic were not asked.
<b>Method</b>	Income from war victim pension is the product of the number of months that income was received in the previous year and the average amount per month. If the information about the number of months is missing, the sample mean of that variable has been assigned.
<b>Format</b>	The value of this variable ranges from 0 to 999.999. This variable is in current year EURO.  The original survey variables provided below can be found in the file _P and _PKAL. This algorithm omits individuals with survey non-responses.
<b>Algorithm</b>	1984-1985:      N/a since 1986: $IWAR1\$ = (\$P2D02 * YWAR)$  War victim pension variable list by survey year - each entry denoted in algorithm as YWAR:  cp6104 dp6104 ep5604 fp7404 gp7404 hp6904 ip6904 jp7905 kp7905 lp8405 mp7004 np7004 op6104 pp7904 qp7904 rp7904 tp9705 up8205 vp10305 wp8005

<b>Variable Name</b>	IAGR1\$\$
<b>Variable Label</b>	Farmer Pension
<b>Unit of Observation</b>	Individual
<b>Period</b>	Annual
<b>Description</b>	This variable represents income from farmer pension of individuals in the household 16 years of age and older. In 1984-1985 and since 2002 specific questions related to this topic were not asked. Since 2002 this income component is included in the statutory pension insurance (IGRV1\$).
<b>Method</b>	Income from farmer pension is the product of the number of months that income was received in the previous year and the average amount per month. If the information about the number of months is missing, the sample mean of that variable has been assigned.
<b>Format</b>	The value of this variable ranges from 0 to 999.999. This variable is in current year EURO.  The original survey variables provided below can be found in the file _P and _PKAL. This algorithm omits individuals with survey non-responses.
<b>Algorithm</b>	1984-1985: N/a 1986-2001: $IAGR1\$ = (\$P2D02 * YAGR)$ since 2001: N/a  Farmer pension variable list by survey year - each entry denoted in algorithm as YAGR:  cp6105 dp6105 ep5605 fp7405 gp7405 hp6905 ip6905 jp7906 kp7906 lp8406 mp7005 np7005 op6105 pp7905 qp7905 rp7905

<b>Variable Name</b>	IGUV1\$\$
<b>Variable Label</b>	Statutory accident insurance pension
<b>Unit of Observation</b>	Individual
<b>Period</b>	Annual
<b>Description</b>	This variable represents income from statutory accident insurance pension of individuals in the household 16 years of age and older. In 1984-1985 specific questions related to this topic were not asked.
<b>Method</b>	<p>Income from statutory accident insurance pension is the product of the number of months that income was received in the previous year and the average amount per month.</p> <p>If the information about the number of months is missing, the sample mean of that variable has been assigned.</p>
<b>Format</b>	<p>The value of this variable ranges from 0 to 999.999.</p> <p>This variable is in current year EURO.</p> <p>The original survey variables provided below can be found in the file _P and _PKAL. This algorithm omits individuals with survey non-responses.</p>
<b>Algorithm</b>	<p>1984-1985: N/a</p> <p>since 1986: <math>IGUV1\\$ = (\\$P2D02 * YGUV)</math></p> <p>Statutory accident insurance pension variable list by survey year - each entry denoted in algorithm as YGUV:</p> <p>cp6106 dp6106 ep5606 fp7406 gp7406 hp6906 ip6906 jp7907 kp7907 lp8407 mp7006 np7006 op6106 pp7906 qp7906 rp7906 tp9707 up8207 vp10307 wp8007</p>

<b>Variable Name</b>	IVBL1\$\$
<b>Variable Label</b>	Supplementary benefits for civil servants
<b>Unit of Observation</b>	Individual
<b>Period</b>	Annual
<b>Description</b>	This variable represents income from supplementary benefits for civil servants of individuals in the household 16 years of age and older. In 1984-1985 specific questions related to this topic were not asked.
<b>Method</b>	<p>Income from supplementary benefits for civil servants is the product of the number of months that income was received in the previous year and the average amount per month.</p> <p>If the information about the number of months is missing, the sample mean of that variable has been assigned.</p>
<b>Format</b>	<p>The value of this variable ranges from 0 to 999.999.</p> <p>This variable is in current year EURO.</p> <p>The original survey variables provided below can be found in the file _P and _PKAL. This algorithm omits individuals with survey non-responses.</p>
<b>Algorithm</b>	<p>1984-1985: N/a</p> <p>since 1986: <math>IVBL1\\$ = (\\$P2D02 * YVBL)</math></p> <p>Supplementary benefits for civil servants variable list by survey year - each entry denoted in algorithm as YVBL:</p> <p>cp6107 dp6107 ep5607 fp7407 gp7407 hp6907 ip6907 jp7908 kp7908 lp8408 mp7007 np7007 op6107 pp7907 qp7907 rp7907 tp9709 up8209 vp10309 wp8009</p>



<b>Variable Name</b>	ICOM1\$\$
<b>Variable Label</b>	Company pension
<b>Unit of Observation</b>	Individual
<b>Period</b>	Annual
<b>Description</b>	This variable represents income from company pension of individuals in the household 16 years of age and older. In 1984-1985 specific questions related to this topic were not asked.
<b>Method</b>	Income from company pension is the product of the number of months that income was received in the previous year and the average amount per month. If the information about the number of months is missing, the sample mean of that variable has been assigned.
<b>Format</b>	The value of this variable ranges from 0 to 999.999. This variable is in current year EURO.  The original survey variables provided below can be found in the file _P and _PKAL. This algorithm omits individuals with survey non-responses.
<b>Algorithm</b>	1984-1985: N/a since 1986: $ICOM1\$ = (\$P2D02 * YCOM)$  Company pension variable list by survey year - each entry denoted in algorithm as YCOM:  cp6108 dp6108 ep5608 fp7408 gp7408 hp6908 ip6908 jp7909 kp7909 lp8409 mp7008 np7008 op6108 pp7908 qp7908 rp7908 tp9711 up8211 vp10311 wp8011

<b>Variable Name</b>	IPRV1\$\$
<b>Variable Label</b>	Private pension
<b>Unit of Observation</b>	Individual
<b>Period</b>	Annual
<b>Description</b>	This variable represents income from private pension of individuals in the household 16 years of age and older. In 1984-2002 specific questions related to this topic were not asked.
<b>Method</b>	Income from private pension is the product of the number of months that income was received in the previous year and the average amount per month. If the information about the number of months is missing, the sample mean of that variable has been assigned.
<b>Format</b>	The value of this variable ranges from 0 to 999.999. This variable is in current year EURO.  The original survey variables provided below can be found in the file _P and _PKAL. This algorithm omits individuals with survey non-responses.
<b>Algorithm</b>	1984-2002: N/a since 2003: $IPRV1\$ = (\$P2D02 * YPRV)$  Private pension variable list by survey year - each entry denoted in algorithm as YPRV:  tp9713 up8213 vp10313 wp8013

<b>Variable Name</b>	ISON1\$\$
<b>Variable Label</b>	Other pension
<b>Unit of Observation</b>	Individual
<b>Period</b>	Annual
<b>Description</b>	This variable represents income from other pension of individuals in the household 16 years of age and older. In 1984-1985 specific questions related to this topic were not asked.
<b>Method</b>	Income from other pension is the product of the number of months that income was received in the previous year and the average amount per month. If the information about the number of months is missing, the sample mean of that variable has been assigned.
<b>Format</b>	The value of this variable ranges from 0 to 999.999. This variable is in current year EURO.  The original survey variables provided below can be found in the file _P and _PKAL. This algorithm omits individuals with survey non-responses.
<b>Algorithm</b>	1984-1985: N/a since 1986: $ISON1\$ = (\$P2D02 * YSON)$  Other pension variable list by survey year - each entry denoted in algorithm as YSON:  cp6109 dp6109 ep5609 fp7409 gp7409 hp6909 ip6909 jp7910 kp7910 lp8410 mp7009 np7009 op6109 pp7909 qp7909 rp7909 tp9715 up8215 vp10315 wp8015

<b>Variable Name</b>	IGRV2\$\$
<b>Variable Label</b>	Widows and orphans statutory pension insurance
<b>Unit of Observation</b>	Individual
<b>Period</b>	Annual
<b>Description</b>	This variable represents income from widows and orphans statutory pension insurance of individuals in the household 16 years of age and older. In 1984-1985 specific questions related to this topic were not asked. Since 2002 the widows and orphans statutory pension insurance does also include the widows and orphans social miners insurance pension (ISMP2\$\$) and widows and orphans farmers pension (IAGR2\$).
<b>Method</b>	Income from widows and orphans statutory pension insurance is the product of the number of months that income was received in the previous year and the average amount per month. If the information about the number of months is missing, the sample mean of that variable has been assigned.
<b>Format</b>	The value of this variable ranges from 0 to 999.999. This variable is in current year EURO.  The original survey variables provided below can be found in the file _P and _PKAL. This algorithm omits individuals with survey non-responses.
<b>Algorithm</b>	1984-1985: N/a since 1986: $IGRV2\$ = (\$P2E02 * YWID)$  Widows and orphans statutory pension insurance variable list by survey year - each entry denoted in algorithm as YWID:  cp6110 dp6110 ep5610 fp7410 gp7410 hp6910 ip6910 jp7911 kp7911 lp8411 mp7010 np7010 op6110 pp7910 qp7910 rp7910 tp9702 up8202 vp10302 wp8002;

<b>Variable Name</b>	ISMP2\$\$
<b>Variable Label</b>	Widows and orphans social miners insurance pension
<b>Unit of Observation</b>	Individual
<b>Period</b>	Annual
<b>Description</b>	This variable represents income from widows and orphans social miners insurance pension of individuals in the household 16 years of age and older. In 1984-1985 and since 2002 specific questions related to this topic were not asked. Since 2002 this income component is included in the statutory pension insurance (IGRV2\$).
<b>Method</b>	Income from widows and orphans social miners insurance pension is the product of the number of months that income was received in the previous year and the average amount per month. If the information about the number of months is missing, the sample mean of that variable has been assigned.
<b>Format</b>	The value of this variable ranges from 0 to 999.999. This variable is in current year EURO.  The original survey variables provided below can be found in the file _P and _PKAL. This algorithm omits individuals with survey non-responses.
<b>Algorithm</b>	1984-1985: N/a 1986-2001: $ISMP2\$ = (\$P2E02 * YSMP)$ since 2002: N/a  Widows and orphans social miners insurance pension variable list by survey year - each entry denoted in algorithm as YSMP:  cp6111 dp6111 ep5611 fp7411 gp7411 hp6911 ip6911 jp7913 kp7913 lp8413 mp7011 np7011 op6111 pp7911 qp7911 rp7911

<b>Variable Name</b>	ICIV2\$\$
<b>Variable Label</b>	Widows and orphans civil servant pension
<b>Unit of Observation</b>	Individual
<b>Period</b>	Annual
<b>Description</b>	This variable represents income from widows and orphans civil servant pension of individuals in the household 16 years of age and older. In 1984-1985 specific questions related to this topic were not asked.
<b>Method</b>	Income from widows and orphans civil servant pension is the product of the number of months that income was received in the previous year and the average amount per month. If the information about the number of months is missing, the sample mean of that variable has been assigned.
<b>Format</b>	The value of this variable ranges from 0 to 999.999. This variable is in current year EURO.  The original survey variables provided below can be found in the file _P and _PKAL. This algorithm omits individuals with survey non-responses.
<b>Algorithm</b>	1984-1985: N/a since 1986: $ICIV2\$ = (\$P2E02 * YCIV)$  Widows and orphans civil servant pension variable list by survey year - each entry denoted in algorithm as YCIV:  cp6112 dp6112 ep5612 fp7412 gp7412 hp6912 ip6912 jp7914 kp7914 lp8414 mp7012 np7012 op6112 pp7912 qp7912 rp7912 tp9704 up8204 vp10304 wp8004;

<b>Variable Name</b>	IWAR2\$\$
<b>Variable Label</b>	Widows and orphans war victim pension
<b>Unit of Observation</b>	Individual
<b>Period</b>	Annual
<b>Description</b>	This variable represents income from widows and orphans war victim pension of individuals in the household 16 years of age and older. In 1984-1985 specific questions related to this topic were not asked.
<b>Method</b>	Income from widows and orphans war victim pension is the product of the number of months that income was received in the previous year and the average amount per month. If the information about the number of months is missing, the sample mean of that variable has been assigned.
<b>Format</b>	The value of this variable ranges from 0 to 999.999. This variable is in current year EURO.  The original survey variables provided below can be found in the file _P and _PKAL. This algorithm omits individuals with survey non-responses.
<b>Algorithm</b>	1984-1985: N/a since 1986: $IWAR2\$ = (\$P2E02 * YWAR)$  Widows and orphans war victim pension variable list by survey year - each entry denoted in algorithm as YWAR:  cp6113 dp6113 ep5613 fp7413 gp7413 hp6913 ip6913 jp7915 kp7915 lp8415 mp7013 np7013 op6113 pp7913 qp7913 rp7913 tp9706 up8206 vp10306 wp8006

<b>Variable Name</b>	IAGR2\$\$
<b>Variable Label</b>	Widows and orphans farmer Pension
<b>Unit of Observation</b>	Individual
<b>Period</b>	Annual
<b>Description</b>	This variable represents income from widows and orphans farmer pension of individuals in the household 16 years of age and older. In 1984-1985 and since 2002 specific questions related to this topic were not asked. Since 2002 this income component is included in the statutory pension insurance (IGRV2\$).
<b>Method</b>	Income from widows and orphans farmer pension is the product of the number of months that income was received in the previous year and the average amount per month. If the information about the number of months is missing, the sample mean of that variable has been assigned.
<b>Format</b>	The value of this variable ranges from 0 to 999.999. This variable is in current year EURO.  The original survey variables provided below can be found in the file _P and _PKAL. This algorithm omits individuals with survey non-responses.
<b>Algorithm</b>	1984-1985: N/a 1986-2001: $IAGR2\$ = (\$P2E02 * YAGR)$ since 2001: N/a  Widows and orphans Farmer pension variable list by survey year - each entry denoted in algorithm as YAGR:  cp6114 dp6114 ep5614 fp7414 gp7414 hp6914 ip6914 jp7916 kp7916 lp8416 mp7014 np7014 op6114 pp7914 qp7914 rp7914



<b>Variable Name</b>	IGUV2\$\$
<b>Variable Label</b>	Widows and orphans statutory accident insurance
<b>Unit of Observation</b>	Individual
<b>Period</b>	Annual
<b>Description</b>	This variable represents income from widows and orphans statutory accident insurance pension of individuals in the household 16 years of age and older. In 1984-1985 specific questions related to this topic were not asked.
<b>Method</b>	Income from widows and orphans statutory accident insurance pension is the product of the number of months that income was received in the previous year and the average amount per month. If the information about the number of months is missing, the sample mean of that variable has been assigned.
<b>Format</b>	The value of this variable ranges from 0 to 999.999. This variable is in current year EURO.  The original survey variables provided below can be found in the file _P and _PKAL. This algorithm omits individuals with survey non-responses.
<b>Algorithm</b>	1984-1985: N/a since 1986: $IGUV2\$ = (\$P2E02 * YGUV)$  Widows and orphans statutory accident insurance pension variable list by survey year - each entry denoted in algorithm as YGUV:  cp6115 dp6115 ep5615 fp7415 gp7415 hp6915 ip6915 jp7917 kp7917 lp8417 mp7015 np7015 op6115 pp7915 qp7915 rp7915 tp9708 up8208 vp10308 wp8008

<b>Variable Name</b>	IVBL2\$\$
<b>Variable Label</b>	Widows and orphans supplement. benefits for civil servants
<b>Unit of Observation</b>	Individual
<b>Period</b>	Annual
<b>Description</b>	This variable represents income from widows and orphans supplementary benefits for civil servants of individuals in the household 16 years of age and older. In 1984-1985 specific questions related to this topic were not asked.
<b>Method</b>	Income from widows and orphans supplementary benefits for civil servants is the product of the number of months that income was received in the previous year and the average amount per month. If the information about the number of months is missing, the sample mean of that variable has been assigned.
<b>Format</b>	The value of this variable ranges from 0 to 999.999. This variable is in current year EURO.  The original survey variables provided below can be found in the file _P and _PKAL. This algorithm omits individuals with survey non-responses.
<b>Algorithm</b>	1984-1985: N/a since 1986: $IVBL2\$ = (\$P2E02 * YVBL)$  Widows and orphans supplementary benefits for civil servants variable list by survey year - each entry denoted in algorithm as YVBL:  cp6116 dp6116 ep5616 fp7416 gp7416 hp6916 ip6916 jp7918 kp7918 lp8418 mp7016 np7016 op6116 pp7916 qp7916 rp7916 tp9710 up8210 vp10310 wp8010

<b>Variable Name</b>	ICOM2\$\$
<b>Variable Label</b>	Widows and orphans company pension
<b>Unit of Observation</b>	Individual
<b>Period</b>	Annual
<b>Description</b>	This variable represents income from widows and orphans company pension of individuals in the household 16 years of age and older. In 1984-1985 specific questions related to this topic were not asked.
<b>Method</b>	Income from widows and orphans company pension is the product of the number of months that income was received in the previous year and the average amount per month. If the information about the number of months is missing, the sample mean of that variable has been assigned.
<b>Format</b>	The value of this variable ranges from 0 to 999.999. This variable is in current year EURO.  The original survey variables provided below can be found in the file _P and _PKAL. This algorithm omits individuals with survey non-responses.
<b>Algorithm</b>	1984-1985: N/a since 1986: $ICOM2\$ = (\$P2E02 * YCOM)$  Widows and orphans company pension variable list by survey year - each entry denoted in algorithm as YCOM:  cp6117 dp6117 ep5617 fp7417 gp7417 hp6917 ip6917 jp7919 kp7919 lp8419 mp7017 np7017 op6117 pp7917 qp7917 rp7917 tp9712 up8212 vp10312 wp8012

<b>Variable Name</b>	IPRV2\$\$
<b>Variable Label</b>	Widows and orphans private pension
<b>Unit of Observation</b>	Individual
<b>Period</b>	Annual
<b>Description</b>	This variable represents income from widows and orphans private pension of individuals in the household 16 years of age and older. In 1984-2002 specific questions related to this topic were not asked.
<b>Method</b>	<p>Income from widows and orphans private pension is the product of the number of months that income was received in the previous year and the average amount per month.</p> <p>If the information about the number of months is missing, the sample mean of that variable has been assigned.</p>
<b>Format</b>	<p>The value of this variable ranges from 0 to 999.999.</p> <p>This variable is in current year EURO.</p> <p>The original survey variables provided below can be found in the file _P and _PKAL. This algorithm omits individuals with survey non-responses.</p>
<b>Algorithm</b>	<p>1984-2002: N/a</p> <p>since 2003: <math>IPRV2\\$ = (\\$P2E02 * YPRV)</math></p> <p>Widows and orphans private pension variable list by survey year - each entry denoted in algorithm as YPRV:</p> <p>tp9714 up8214 vp10314 wp8014</p>

<b>Variable Name</b>	ISON2\$\$
<b>Variable Label</b>	Other widows or orphans pension
<b>Unit of Observation</b>	Individual
<b>Period</b>	Annual
<b>Description</b>	This variable represents income from other widows or orphans pension of individuals in the household 16 years of age and older. In 1984-1985 specific questions related to this topic were not asked.
<b>Method</b>	Income from other widows or orphans pension is the product of the number of months that income was received in the previous year and the average amount per month. If the information about the number of months is missing, the sample mean of that variable has been assigned.
<b>Format</b>	The value of this variable ranges from 0 to 999.999. This variable is in current year EURO.
<b>Algorithm</b>	The original survey variables provided below can be found in the file _P and _PKAL. This algorithm omits individuals with survey non-responses.  1984-1985: N/a since 1986: $ISON2\$ = (\$P2E02 * YSON)$  Other widows or orphans pension variable list by survey year - each entry denoted in algorithm as YSON:  cp6118 dp6118 ep5618 fp7418 gp7418 hp6918 ip6918 jp7920 kp7920 lp8420 mp7018 np7018 op6118 pp7918 qp7918 rp7918 tp9716 up8216 vp10316 wp8016

<b>Variable Name</b>	FJOB1\$\$
<b>Variable Label</b>	Imputation flag: Wages, Salary from main job
<b>Unit of Observation</b>	Individual
<b>Description</b>	<p>This variable indicates if income from wages or salary from main job (IJOB1\$\$) has been imputed.</p> <p>The predominant imputation technique used to fill in missing values is based on the row and column imputation procedure developed by Little and Su (1989). In the case of lacking longitudinal data purely cross-sectional imputation techniques are applied. For further details, see: Grabka and Frick (2003).</p>
<b>Method</b>	<p>In the original SOEP data there are three types of missing values. These missing values can be interpreted as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-1 = no answer or do not know</li> <li>-2 = does not apply</li> <li>-3 = original value was deleted because it was found to be implausible</li> </ul> <p>The imputation procedures was used to fill in missing values represented by -1 (.A) and -3 (.C) only.</p>
<b>Format</b>	<p>0 = Not Imputed 1 = Fully Imputed</p> <p>This algorithm omits individuals with survey non-responses.</p>

<b>Variable Name</b>	FJOB2\$\$
<b>Variable Label</b>	Imputation flag: Income from secondary job
<b>Unit of Observation</b>	Individual
<b>Description</b>	<p>This variable indicates if income from secondary job (IJOB2\$\$) has been imputed. The predominant imputation technique used to fill in missing values is based on the row and column imputation procedure developed by Little and Su (1989). In the case of lacking longitudinal data purely cross-sectional imputation techniques are applied. For further details, see: Grabka and Frick (2003).</p>
<b>Method</b>	<p>In the original SOEP data there are three types of missing values. These missing values can be interpreted as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-1 = no answer or do not know</li> <li>-2 = does not apply</li> <li>-3 = original value was deleted because it was found to be implausible</li> </ul> <p>The imputation procedures was used to fill in missing values represented by -1 (.A) and -3 (.C) only.</p>
<b>Format</b>	<p>0 = Not Imputed 1 = Fully Imputed</p> <p>This algorithm omits individuals with survey non-responses.</p>

<b>Variable Name</b>	FSELF\$\$
<b>Variable Label</b>	Imputation flag: Income from self-employment
<b>Unit of Observation</b>	Individual
<b>Description</b>	<p>This variable indicates if income from self-employment (ISELF\$\$) has been imputed. The predominant imputation technique used to fill in missing values is based on the row and column imputation procedure developed by Little and Su (1989). In the case of lacking longitudinal data purely cross-sectional imputation techniques are applied. For further details, see: Grabka and Frick (2003).</p>
<b>Method</b>	<p>In the original SOEP data there are three types of missing values. These missing values can be interpreted as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-1 = no answer or do not know</li> <li>-2 = does not apply</li> <li>-3 = original value was deleted because it was found to be implausible</li> </ul> <p>The imputation procedures was used to fill in missing values represented by -1 (.A) and -3 (.C) only.</p>
<b>Format</b>	<p>0 = Not Imputed 1 = Fully Imputed</p> <p>This algorithm omits individuals with survey non-responses.</p>



<b>Variable Name</b>	FOLDY\$\$
<b>Variable Label</b>	Imputation flag: combined old-age, civil servants pensions.
<b>Unit of Observation</b>	Individual
<b>Description</b>	<p>This variable indicates if income from combined old-age, civil servants pensions (IOLDY\$\$) has been imputed.</p> <p>The predominant imputation technique used to fill in missing values is based on the row and column imputation procedure developed by Little and Su (1989). In the case of lacking longitudinal data purely cross-sectional imputation techniques are applied. For further details, see: Grabka and Frick (2003).</p>
<b>Method</b>	<p>In the original SOEP data there are three types of missing values. These missing values can be interpreted as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-1 = no answer or do not know</li> <li>-2 = does not apply</li> <li>-3 = original value was deleted because it was found to be implausible</li> </ul> <p>The imputation procedures was used to fill in missing values represented by -1 (.A) and -3 (.C) only.</p>
<b>Format</b>	<p>0 = Not Imputed 1 = Fully Imputed</p> <p>This algorithm omits individuals with survey non-responses.</p>

<b>Variable Name</b>	FWIDY\$\$
<b>Variable Label</b>	Imputation flag: combined widows / orphans pension
<b>Unit of Observation</b>	Individual
<b>Description</b>	<p>This variable indicates if income from combined widows or orphans pension (IWIDY\$\$) has been imputed.</p> <p>The predominant imputation technique used to fill in missing values is based on the row and column imputation procedure developed by Little and Su (1989). In the case of lacking longitudinal data purely cross-sectional imputation techniques are applied. For further details, see: Grabka and Frick (2003).</p>
<b>Method</b>	<p>In the original SOEP data there are three types of missing values. These missing values can be interpreted as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-1 = no answer or do not know</li> <li>-2 = does not apply</li> <li>-3 = original value was deleted because it was found to be implausible</li> </ul> <p>The imputation procedures was used to fill in missing values represented by -1 (.A) and -3 (.C) only.</p>
<b>Format</b>	<p>0 = Not Imputed 1 = Fully Imputed</p> <p>This algorithm omits individuals with survey non-responses.</p>

<b>Variable Name</b>	FCOMP\$\$
<b>Variable Label</b>	Imputation flag: Combined company pension
<b>Unit of Observation</b>	Individual
<b>Description</b>	<p>This variable indicates if income from combined company pension (ICOMP\$\$) has been imputed.</p> <p>The predominant imputation technique used to fill in missing values is based on the row and column imputation procedure developed by Little and Su (1989). In the case of lacking longitudinal data purely cross-sectional imputation techniques are applied. For further details, see: Grabka and Frick (2003).</p>
<b>Method</b>	<p>In the original SOEP data there are three types of missing values. These missing values can be interpreted as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-1 = no answer or do not know</li> <li>-2 = does not apply</li> <li>-3 = original value was deleted because it was found to be implausible</li> </ul> <p>The imputation procedures was used to fill in missing values represented by -1 (.A) and -3 (.C) only.</p>
<b>Format</b>	<p>0 = Not Imputed 1 = Fully Imputed</p> <p>This algorithm omits individuals with survey non-responses.</p>

<b>Variable Name</b>	FPRVP\$\$
<b>Variable Label</b>	Imputation flag: Combined private pension
<b>Unit of Observation</b>	Individual
<b>Description</b>	<p>This variable indicates if income from combined private pension (IPRVP\$\$) has been imputed.</p> <p>The predominant imputation technique used to fill in missing values is based on the row and column imputation procedure developed by Little and Su (1989). In the case of lacking longitudinal data purely cross-sectional imputation techniques are applied. For further details, see: Grabka and Frick (2003).</p>
<b>Method</b>	<p>In the original SOEP data there are three types of missing values. These missing values can be interpreted as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-1 = no answer or do not know</li> <li>-2 = does not apply</li> <li>-3 = original value was deleted because it was found to be implausible</li> </ul> <p>The imputation procedures was used to fill in missing values represented by -1 (.A) and -3 (.C) only.</p>
<b>Format</b>	<p>0 = Not Imputed 1 = Fully Imputed</p> <p>This algorithm omits individuals with survey non-responses.</p>

<b>Variable Name</b>	FUNBY\$\$
<b>Variable Label</b>	Imputation flag: Unemployment benefit
<b>Unit of Observation</b>	Individual
<b>Description</b>	<p>This variable indicates if income from unemployment benefit (IUNBY\$\$) has been imputed.</p> <p>The predominant imputation technique used to fill in missing values is based on the row and column imputation procedure developed by Little and Su (1989). In the case of lacking longitudinal data purely cross-sectional imputation techniques are applied. For further details, see: Grabka and Frick (2003).</p>
<b>Method</b>	<p>In the original SOEP data there are three types of missing values. These missing values can be interpreted as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-1 = no answer or do not know</li> <li>-2 = does not apply</li> <li>-3 = original value was deleted because it was found to be implausible</li> </ul> <p>The imputation procedures was used to fill in missing values represented by -1 (.A) and -3 (.C) only.</p>
<b>Format</b>	<p>0 = Not Imputed 1 = Fully Imputed</p> <p>This algorithm omits individuals with survey non-responses.</p>

<b>Variable Name</b>	FUNAY\$\$
<b>Variable Label</b>	Imputation flag: Unemployment assistance
<b>Unit of Observation</b>	Individual
<b>Description</b>	<p>This variable indicates if income from unemployment assistance (IUNAY\$\$) has been imputed.</p> <p>The predominant imputation technique used to fill in missing values is based on the row and column imputation procedure developed by Little and Su (1989). In the case of lacking longitudinal data purely cross-sectional imputation techniques are applied. For further details, see: Grabka and Frick (2003).</p>
<b>Method</b>	<p>In the original SOEP data there are three types of missing values. These missing values can be interpreted as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-1 = no answer or do not know</li> <li>-2 = does not apply</li> <li>-3 = original value was deleted because it was found to be implausible</li> </ul> <p>The imputation procedures was used to fill in missing values represented by -1 (.A) and -3 (.C) only.</p>
<b>Format</b>	<p>0 = Not Imputed 1 = Fully Imputed</p> <p>This algorithm omits individuals with survey non-responses.</p>

<b>Variable Name</b>	FSUBY\$\$
<b>Variable Label</b>	Imputation flag: Subsistence allowance
<b>Unit of Observation</b>	Individual
<b>Description</b>	<p>This variable indicates if income from subsistence allowance (ISUBY\$\$) has been imputed.</p> <p>The predominant imputation technique used to fill in missing values is based on the row and column imputation procedure developed by Little and Su (1989). In the case of lacking longitudinal data purely cross-sectional imputation techniques are applied. For further details, see: Grabka and Frick (2003).</p>
<b>Method</b>	<p>In the original SOEP data there are three types of missing values. These missing values can be interpreted as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-1 = no answer or do not know</li> <li>-2 = does not apply</li> <li>-3 = original value was deleted because it was found to be implausible</li> </ul> <p>The imputation procedures was used to fill in missing values represented by -1 (.A) and -3 (.C) only.</p>
<b>Format</b>	<p>0 = Not Imputed 1 = Fully Imputed</p> <p>This algorithm omits individuals with survey non-responses.</p>

<b>Variable Name</b>	FERET\$\$
<b>Variable Label</b>	Imputation flag: Old-age transition benefit
<b>Unit of Observation</b>	Individual
<b>Description</b>	<p>This variable indicates if income from old-age transition benefit (IERET\$\$) has been imputed.</p> <p>The predominant imputation technique used to fill in missing values is based on the row and column imputation procedure developed by Little and Su (1989). In the case of lacking longitudinal data purely cross-sectional imputation techniques are applied. For further details, see: Grabka and Frick (2003).</p>
<b>Method</b>	<p>In the original SOEP data there are three types of missing values. These missing values can be interpreted as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-1 = no answer or do not know</li> <li>-2 = does not apply</li> <li>-3 = original value was deleted because it was found to be implausible</li> </ul> <p>The imputation procedures was used to fill in missing values represented by -1 (.A) and -3 (.C) only.</p>
<b>Format</b>	<p>0 = Not Imputed 1 = Fully Imputed</p> <p>This algorithm omits individuals with survey non-responses.</p>



<b>Variable Name</b>	FMATY\$\$
<b>Variable Label</b>	Imputation flag: Maternity benefit
<b>Unit of Observation</b>	Individual
<b>Description</b>	<p>This variable indicates if income from maternity benefit (HSUP\$\$) has been imputed. The predominant imputation technique used to fill in missing values is based on the row and column imputation procedure developed by Little and Su (1989). In the case of lacking longitudinal data purely cross-sectional imputation techniques are applied. For further details, see: Grabka and Frick (2003).</p>
<b>Method</b>	<p>In the original SOEP data there are three types of missing values. These missing values can be interpreted as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-1 = no answer or do not know</li> <li>-2 = does not apply</li> <li>-3 = original value was deleted because it was found to be implausible</li> </ul> <p>The imputation procedures was used to fill in missing values represented by -1 (.A) and -3 (.C) only.</p>
<b>Format</b>	<p>0 = Not Imputed 1 = Fully Imputed</p> <p>This algorithm omits individuals with survey non-responses.</p>

<b>Variable Name</b>	FSTUY\$\$
<b>Variable Label</b>	Imputation flag: Student grants
<b>Unit of Observation</b>	Individual
<b>Description</b>	<p>This variable indicates if income from student grants (ISTUY\$\$) has been imputed. The predominant imputation technique used to fill in missing values is based on the row and column imputation procedure developed by Little and Su (1989). In the case of lacking longitudinal data purely cross-sectional imputation techniques are applied. For further details, see: Grabka and Frick (2003).</p>
<b>Method</b>	<p>In the original SOEP data there are three types of missing values. These missing values can be interpreted as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-1 = no answer or do not know</li> <li>-2 = does not apply</li> <li>-3 = original value was deleted because it was found to be implausible</li> </ul> <p>The imputation procedures was used to fill in missing values represented by -1 (.A) and -3 (.C) only.</p>
<b>Format</b>	<p>0 = Not Imputed 1 = Fully Imputed</p> <p>This algorithm omits individuals with survey non-responses.</p>

<b>Variable Name</b>	FMILT\$\$
<b>Variable Label</b>	Imputation flag: Military / community service pay
<b>Unit of Observation</b>	Individual
<b>Description</b>	<p>This variable indicates if income from military or community service pay (IMILT\$\$) has been imputed.</p> <p>The predominant imputation technique used to fill in missing values is based on the row and column imputation procedure developed by Little and Su (1989). In the case of lacking longitudinal data purely cross-sectional imputation techniques are applied. For further details, see: Grabka and Frick (2003).</p>
<b>Method</b>	<p>In the original SOEP data there are three types of missing values. These missing values can be interpreted as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-1 = no answer or do not know</li> <li>-2 = does not apply</li> <li>-3 = original value was deleted because it was found to be implausible</li> </ul> <p>The imputation procedures was used to fill in missing values represented by -1 (.A) and -3 (.C) only.</p>
<b>Format</b>	<p>0 = Not Imputed 1 = Fully Imputed</p> <p>This algorithm omits individuals with survey non-responses.</p>

<b>Variable Name</b>	FALIM\$\$
<b>Variable Label</b>	Imputation flag: Alimony
<b>Unit of Observation</b>	Individual
<b>Description</b>	<p>This variable indicates if income from alimony (IALIM\$\$) has been imputed. The predominant imputation technique used to fill in missing values is based on the row and column imputation procedure developed by Little and Su (1989). In the case of lacking longitudinal data purely cross-sectional imputation techniques are applied. For further details, see: Grabka and Frick (2003).</p>
<b>Method</b>	<p>In the original SOEP data there are three types of missing values. These missing values can be interpreted as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-1 = no answer or do not know</li> <li>-2 = does not apply</li> <li>-3 = original value was deleted because it was found to be implausible</li> </ul> <p>The imputation procedures was used to fill in missing values represented by -1 (.A) and -3 (.C) only.</p>
<b>Format</b>	<p>0 = Not Imputed 1 = Fully Imputed</p> <p>This algorithm omits individuals with survey non-responses.</p>

<b>Variable Name</b>	FELSE\$\$
<b>Variable Label</b>	Imputation flag: Private Transfers received
<b>Unit of Observation</b>	Individual
<b>Description</b>	<p>This variable indicates if income from private transfers received (IELSE\$\$) has been imputed.</p> <p>The predominant imputation technique used to fill in missing values is based on the row and column imputation procedure developed by Little and Su (1989). In the case of lacking longitudinal data purely cross-sectional imputation techniques are applied. For further details, see: Grabka and Frick (2003).</p>
<b>Method</b>	<p>In the original SOEP data there are three types of missing values. These missing values can be interpreted as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-1 = no answer or do not know</li> <li>-2 = does not apply</li> <li>-3 = original value was deleted because it was found to be implausible</li> </ul> <p>The imputation procedures was used to fill in missing values represented by -1 (.A) and -3 (.C) only.</p>
<b>Format</b>	<p>0 = Not Imputed 1 = Fully Imputed</p> <p>This algorithm omits individuals with survey non-responses.</p>

<b>Variable Name</b>	F13LY\$\$
<b>Variable Label</b>	Imputation flag: 13th monthly salary
<b>Unit of Observation</b>	Individual
<b>Description</b>	<p>This variable indicates if income from 13th monthly salary (I13LY\$\$) has been imputed.</p> <p>The predominant imputation technique used to fill in missing values is based on the row and column imputation procedure developed by Little and Su (1989). In the case of lacking longitudinal data purely cross-sectional imputation techniques are applied. For further details, see: Grabka and Frick (2003).</p>
<b>Method</b>	<p>In the original SOEP data there are three types of missing values. These missing values can be interpreted as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-1 = no answer or do not know</li> <li>-2 = does not apply</li> <li>-3 = original value was deleted because it was found to be implausible</li> </ul> <p>The imputation procedures was used to fill in missing values represented by -1 (.A) and -3 (.C) only.</p>
<b>Format</b>	<p>0 = Not Imputed 1 = Fully Imputed</p> <p>This algorithm omits individuals with survey non-responses.</p>

<b>Variable Name</b>	F14LY\$\$
<b>Variable Label</b>	Imputation flag: 14th monthly salary
<b>Unit of Observation</b>	Individual
<b>Description</b>	<p>This variable indicates if income from 14th monthly salary (I14LY\$\$) has been imputed.</p> <p>The predominant imputation technique used to fill in missing values is based on the row and column imputation procedure developed by Little and Su (1989). In the case of lacking longitudinal data purely cross-sectional imputation techniques are applied. For further details, see: Grabka and Frick (2003).</p>
<b>Method</b>	<p>In the original SOEP data there are three types of missing values. These missing values can be interpreted as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-1 = no answer or do not know</li> <li>-2 = does not apply</li> <li>-3 = original value was deleted because it was found to be implausible</li> </ul> <p>The imputation procedures was used to fill in missing values represented by -1 (.A) and -3 (.C) only.</p>
<b>Format</b>	<p>0 = Not Imputed 1 = Fully Imputed</p> <p>This algorithm omits individuals with survey non-responses.</p>

<b>Variable Name</b>	FXMAS\$\$
<b>Variable Label</b>	Imputation flag: Christmas bonus
<b>Unit of Observation</b>	Individual
<b>Description</b>	<p>This variable indicates if income from Christmas bonus (IXMAS\$\$) has been imputed.</p> <p>The predominant imputation technique used to fill in missing values is based on the row and column imputation procedure developed by Little and Su (1989). In the case of lacking longitudinal data purely cross-sectional imputation techniques are applied. For further details, see: Grabka and Frick (2003).</p>
<b>Method</b>	<p>In the original SOEP data there are three types of missing values. These missing values can be interpreted as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-1 = no answer or do not know</li> <li>-2 = does not apply</li> <li>-3 = original value was deleted because it was found to be implausible</li> </ul> <p>The imputation procedures was used to fill in missing values represented by -1 (.A) and -3 (.C) only.</p>
<b>Format</b>	<p>0 = Not Imputed 1 = Fully Imputed</p> <p>This algorithm omits individuals with survey non-responses.</p>



<b>Variable Name</b>	FHOLY\$\$
<b>Variable Label</b>	Imputation flag: Vacation bonus
<b>Unit of Observation</b>	Individual
<b>Description</b>	<p>This variable indicates if income from Vacation bonus (IHOLY\$\$) has been imputed. The predominant imputation technique used to fill in missing values is based on the row and column imputation procedure developed by Little and Su (1989). In the case of lacking longitudinal data purely cross-sectional imputation techniques are applied. For further details, see: Grabka and Frick (2003).</p>
<b>Method</b>	<p>In the original SOEP data there are three types of missing values. These missing values can be interpreted as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-1 = no answer or do not know</li> <li>-2 = does not apply</li> <li>-3 = original value was deleted because it was found to be implausible</li> </ul> <p>The imputation procedures was used to fill in missing values represented by -1 (.A) and -3 (.C) only.</p>
<b>Format</b>	<p>0 = Not Imputed 1 = Fully Imputed</p> <p>This algorithm omits individuals with survey non-responses.</p>

<b>Variable Name</b>	FGRAY\$\$
<b>Variable Label</b>	Imputation flag: Profit-sharing / Gratifications
<b>Unit of Observation</b>	Individual
<b>Description</b>	<p>This variable indicates if income from profit-sharing (IGRAY\$\$) has been imputed. The predominant imputation technique used to fill in missing values is based on the row and column imputation procedure developed by Little and Su (1989). In the case of lacking longitudinal data purely cross-sectional imputation techniques are applied. For further details, see: Grabka and Frick (2003).</p>
<b>Method</b>	<p>In the original SOEP data there are three types of missing values. These missing values can be interpreted as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-1 = no answer or do not know</li> <li>-2 = does not apply</li> <li>-3 = original value was deleted because it was found to be implausible</li> </ul> <p>The imputation procedures was used to fill in missing values represented by -1 (.A) and -3 (.C) only.</p>
<b>Format</b>	<p>0 = Not Imputed 1 = Fully Imputed</p> <p>This algorithm omits individuals with survey non-responses.</p>

<b>Variable Name</b>	FOTHY\$\$
<b>Variable Label</b>	Imputation flag: Other bonuses
<b>Unit of Observation</b>	Individual
<b>Description</b>	<p>This variable indicates if income from other bonuses (IOTHY\$\$) has been imputed. The predominant imputation technique used to fill in missing values is based on the row and column imputation procedure developed by Little and Su (1989). In the case of lacking longitudinal data purely cross-sectional imputation techniques are applied. For further details, see: Grabka and Frick (2003).</p>
<b>Method</b>	<p>In the original SOEP data there are three types of missing values. These missing values can be interpreted as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-1 = no answer or do not know</li> <li>-2 = does not apply</li> <li>-3 = original value was deleted because it was found to be implausible</li> </ul> <p>The imputation procedures was used to fill in missing values represented by -1 (.A) and -3 (.C) only.</p>
<b>Format</b>	<p>0 = Not Imputed 1 = Fully Imputed</p> <p>This algorithm omits individuals with survey non-responses.</p>

<b>Variable Name</b>	FTRAY\$\$
<b>Variable Label</b>	Imputation flag: Commuting expenses, travel grant
<b>Unit of Observation</b>	Individual
<b>Description</b>	<p>This variable indicates if income from commuting expenses or travel grants (ITRAY\$\$) has been imputed.</p> <p>The predominant imputation technique used to fill in missing values is based on the row and column imputation procedure developed by Little and Su (1989). In the case of lacking longitudinal data purely cross-sectional imputation techniques are applied. For further details, see: Grabka and Frick (2003).</p>
<b>Method</b>	<p>In the original SOEP data there are three types of missing values. These missing values can be interpreted as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-1 = no answer or do not know</li> <li>-2 = does not apply</li> <li>-3 = original value was deleted because it was found to be implausible</li> </ul> <p>The imputation procedures was used to fill in missing values represented by -1 (.A) and -3 (.C) only.</p>
<b>Format</b>	<p>0 = Not Imputed 1 = Fully Imputed</p> <p>This algorithm omits individuals with survey non-responses.</p>

<b>Variable Name</b>	FDEMY\$\$
<b>Variable Label</b>	Imputation flag: Indemnity payments
<b>Unit of Observation</b>	Individual
<b>Description</b>	<p>This variable indicates if income from indemnity payments (IDEMY\$\$) has been imputed.</p> <p>The predominant imputation technique used to fill in missing values is based on the row and column imputation procedure developed by Little and Su (1989). In the case of lacking longitudinal data purely cross-sectional imputation techniques are applied. For further details, see: Grabka and Frick (2003).</p>
<b>Method</b>	<p>In the original SOEP data there are three types of missing values. These missing values can be interpreted as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-1 = no answer or do not know</li> <li>-2 = does not apply</li> <li>-3 = original value was deleted because it was found to be implausible</li> </ul> <p>The imputation procedures was used to fill in missing values represented by -1 (.A) and -3 (.C) only.</p>
<b>Format</b>	<p>0 = Not Imputed 1 = Fully Imputed</p> <p>This algorithm omits individuals with survey non-responses.</p>

<b>Variable Name</b>	FGRV1\$\$
<b>Variable Label</b>	Imputation flag: statutory pension insurance
<b>Unit of Observation</b>	Individual
<b>Description</b>	<p>This variable indicates if income from statutory pension insurance (IGRV1\$\$) has been imputed. In order to reduce complexity and because of minor incidence, the imputation flag variable FGVR1 encompasses also imputation of item-non-response on any of the considered variables related to (own) pension income.</p> <p>The predominant imputation technique used to fill in missing values is based on the row and column imputation procedure developed by Little and Su (1989). In the case of lacking longitudinal data purely cross-sectional imputation techniques are applied. For further details, see: Grabka and Frick (2003).</p>
<b>Method</b>	<p>In the original SOEP data there are three types of missing values. These missing values can be interpreted as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-1 = no answer or do not know</li> <li>-2 = does not apply</li> <li>-3 = original value was deleted because it was found to be implausible</li> </ul> <p>The imputation procedures was used to fill in missing values represented by -1 (.A) and -3 (.C) only.</p>
<b>Format</b>	<p>0 = Not Imputed 1 = Fully Imputed</p> <p>This algorithm omits individuals with survey non-responses.</p>

<b>Variable Name</b>	FGRV2\$\$
<b>Variable Label</b>	Imputation flag: widows or orphans statutory pension insurance
<b>Unit of Observation</b>	Individual
<b>Description</b>	<p>This variable indicates if income from widows or orphans statutory pension insurance (IGRV2\$\$) has been imputed. In order to reduce complexity and because of minor incidence, the imputation flag variable FGVR2 encompasses also imputation of item-non-response on any of the considered variables related to Widows and orphans pension income.</p> <p>The predominant imputation technique used to fill in missing values is based on the row and column imputation procedure developed by Little and Su (1989). In the case of lacking longitudinal data purely cross-sectional imputation techniques are applied. For further details, see: Grabka and Frick (2003).</p>
<b>Method</b>	<p>In the original SOEP data there are three types of missing values. These missing values can be interpreted as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-1 = no answer or do not know</li> <li>-2 = does not apply</li> <li>-3 = original value was deleted because it was found to be implausible</li> </ul> <p>The imputation procedures was used to fill in missing values represented by -1 (.A) and -3 (.C) only.</p>
<b>Format</b>	<p>0 = Not Imputed 1 = Fully Imputed</p> <p>This algorithm omits individuals with survey non-responses.</p>

<b>Variable Name</b>	M11101\$\$
<b>Variable Label</b>	Whether spent night in hospital in last year
<b>Unit of Observation</b>	Individual
<b>Description</b>	Indicates whether person stayed overnight in a hospital at any time in previous year In 1990 and 1993 this information was not asked.
<b>Method</b>	Transcribed variable.
<b>Format</b>	-2 = N/A - Child -1 = Item non-response 0 = Did not stay overnight in a hospital 1 = Stayed overnight in a hospital  The original survey variables provided below can be found in the file _P. This algorithm omits individuals with survey non-responses.

### Algorithm

```

array hosp{*} AP5101 BP7201 CP7201 DP7201 EP6901 FP8501 null HP8001 IP8001 null KP8701 LP9301
MP7901 NP8301 OP7201 PP100 QP99 RP99 SP98 TP101 UP94 VP107 WP98;
array nhosp{*} M11101$$;
do i = 1 to dim(netto);
  if netto{i} >= 10 & < 20 then do;
    if i=1 and hosp{i}=-2 then nhosp{i}=0;
    if hosp{i} in (1,2) then nhosp{i}=2-hosp{i};
    if hosp{i} in (-1,-3) then nhosp{i}=-1;
    if hosp{i} in (-2) then nhosp{i}=-2;
  end;
  else nhosp{i}=-2;
end;

```



<b>Variable Name</b>	M11102\$\$
<b>Variable Label</b>	Number of nights (days) stayed in hospital overnight in past year
<b>Unit of Observation</b>	Individual
<b>Description</b>	Number of nights (days) person stayed overnight in a hospital in previous year In 1990 and 1993 this information was not asked.
<b>Method</b>	Transcribed variable.
<b>Format</b>	-2 = N/A - Child -1 = Item non-response 0 = Did not stay overnight in a hospital 1-365 = Nights (days) spent in hospital  The original survey variables provided below can be found in the file _P. This algorithm omits individuals with survey non-responses.

### Algorithm

```

array hospd{*}  ap5103 bpP7203 cp7203 dp7203 ep6903 fp8503 null hp8003 ip8003 null kp8703 lp9303
                mp7903 np8303 op7203 pp10102 qp10002 RP10001 sp9901 tpP10201 up9501 vp10801
                wp9901;
array nhospd{*} M11102$$;
do i = 1 to dim(netto);
  if netto{i} >= 10 & < 20 then do;
    if hospd{i}>=0 then nhospd{i}=hospd{i};
    if hospd{i} in (-1,-3) then nhospd{i}=.M;
    if hospd{i} in (-2) then nhospd{i}= 0;
  end;
  else nhospd{i}=.S;
end;

```

<b>Variable Name</b>	M11103\$\$
<b>Variable Label</b>	Whether had accident in past year that required hospitalization
<b>Unit of Observation</b>	Individual
<b>Description</b>	Indicates whether person had accident in past year that required he stay overnight in a clinic or hospital. This information is collected for employed persons only. In several years the question related to this topic were not asked.
<b>Method</b>	Transcribed variable.
<b>Format</b>	-2 = N/A - Child / does not apply currently not employed -1 = Item non-response 0 = Had no accident that required overnight stay in a hospital 1 = Had accident that required overnight stay in a hospital  The original survey variables provided below can be found in the file _P. This algorithm omits individuals with survey non-responses.

### Algorithm

```

null=.S;
array s03{*} null null null DP74 EP71 FP87 null HP82 IP82 null KP89 LP95 MP81 NP87 OP76 PP104 null
      null null null null null;
array m03{*} M11103$$;
do i = 1 to dim(netto);
  if netto{i} >= 10 & < 20 then do;
    if s03{i} in (1,2) then m03{i}=1;
    if s03{i} in (3) then m03{i}=0;
    if s03{i} in (-1,-3) then m03{i}=-1;
    if s03{i} in (-2) then m03{i}=-2;
  end;
  else m03{i}=-2;
end;

```

<b>Variable Name</b>	M11104\$\$
<b>Variable Label</b>	Frequency play sports or exercise
<b>Unit of Observation</b>	Individual
<b>Description</b>	Indicates how often person plays sports, exercises or walks or swims. In several years the question related to this topic were not asked.
<b>Method</b>	Transcribed variable.
<b>Format:</b>	<p>-2 = N/A - Child</p> <p>-1 = Item non-response</p> <p>1 = Play sport or exercise once a year or less, almost never, or never</p> <p>2 = Play sport or exercise several times a year</p> <p>3 = Play sport or exercise at least once a month</p> <p>4 = Play sport or exercise at least once a week</p> <p>The original survey variable provided below can be found in the _P files. This algorithm omits individuals with survey non-responses.</p>

### Algorithm

```

*** First code, generate one sport variable for east and west germans ***;
if gsampreg = 2 and zp0203 ge 0 then GP0413 = zp0203+1;
if gsampreg = 2 and zp0203 lt 0 then GP0413 = zp0203;
array sport{*} AP0202 BP0703 CP0903 null EP0903 null GP0413 null IP0703 null KP1203 LP0613 MP0503
NP0303 OP0613 PP0303 null RP0303 null TP1414 null vp0303 null;
array nsport{*} M11104$$
do i = 1 to dim(netto);
  if netto{i} >= 10 & < 20 then do;
    if sport{i}=-1 then nsport{i}=-1;
    if sport{i}=-2 then nsport{i}=-2;
    if i = 1 then do;
      if sport{i} gt 0 then nsport{i}=sport{i};
    end;

    if i in (2,3,5,9,11,13,14,16,18,22) then do;
      if sport{i} =1 then nsport{i}=4;
      if sport{i} =2 then nsport{i}=3;
      if sport{i} =3 then nsport{i}=2;
      if sport{i} =4 then nsport{i}=1;
    end;

    if i in (7,12,15,20) then do;
      if sport{i} in (1,2) then nsport{i}=4;
      if sport{i} =3 then nsport{i}=3;
      if sport{i} =4 then nsport{i}=2;
      if sport{i} =5 then nsport{i}=1;
    end;
  end;
  else nsport{i}=-2;
end;

```

<b>Variable Name</b>	M11113\$\$
<b>Variable Label</b>	Need help to climb stairs
<b>Unit of Observation</b>	Individual
<b>Description</b>	Indicates whether person has trouble with or needs help of others to climb stairs. In several years the question related to this topic were not asked.
<b>Method</b>	Transcribed variable.
<b>Format:</b>	-2 = N/A - Child -1 = Item non-response 0 = Doesn't have trouble with stairs or need help with stairs 1 = Has trouble with stairs or needs help of others with stairs  The original survey variable provided below can be found in the _P files. This algorithm omits individuals with survey non-responses.

### Algorithm

```

null=-2;
*First set missing values for all other data;
M1111384 - M1111301, M1111303= -2;

array hlpstair{*}      SP87      UP84;
array hlthaffstair {*} M1111302 M1111304;
do i = 1 to dim(hlpstair);
  if hlpstair{i} in (1, 2) then hlthaffstair{i} = 1;
  if hlpstair{i} = 3 then hlthaffstair{i}=0;
  if hlpstair{i} < 0 then hlthaffstair{i}=-1;
end;

```

<b>Variable Name</b>	M11115\$\$
<b>Variable Label</b>	Have difficulty or need help of others to dress
<b>Unit of Observation</b>	Individual
<b>Description</b>	Indicates whether person has trouble with or needs help of others to dress. In 1984-1990 questions related to this topic were not asked.
<b>Method</b>	Transcribed variable.
<b>Format:</b>	-2 = N/A - Child -1 = Item non-response 0 = Doesn't have trouble with or need help of others to dress 1 = Has trouble with or needs help of others to dress  The variable provided below are derived from the original survey variable "multgrad" which can be found in the file PFLEGE. This algorithm omits individuals with survey non-responses.

### Algorithm

Note that, in the original survey data the questions in the SOEP asks about differing levels of help required in different years. Please refer to the "PFLEGE.DOC" document. The question from the original survey starts in 1991 and identifies individuals who "require help only with household chores, meals, and drinking."

```

if erhebj=&year;
if multgrad in (-1,-2,-3) then multgrad=9; char=put(multgrad,5.);
simp&year.=0;
if substr(char,4,1)=1 then simp&year.=1;
if multgrad in (9) then do;
simp&year.=-1;
end;

```

```

array simp{*} simp$$;
array M15{*} M11115$$;
do i = 1 to dim(netto);
if netto{i} >= 10 & < 20 then do;
m15{i}=0;
if simp{i} in (1) then m15{i}=1;
if simp{i} in (.M) then m15{i}=-1;
end;
else m15{i}= -2;
if i in (1,2,3,4,5,6,7) then m15{i}=-2;
end;

```

<b>Variable Name</b>	M11116\$\$
<b>Variable Label</b>	Have difficulty or need help of others to get in/out of bed
<b>Unit of Observation</b>	Individual
<b>Description</b>	Indicates whether person has trouble with or needs help of others to get into/out of bed. In 1984 questions related to this topic were not asked.
<b>Method</b>	Transcribed variable.
<b>Format:</b>	<p>-2 = N/A - Child  -1 = Item non-response  0 = Doesn't have trouble with or need help of others to get in/out of bed  1 = Has trouble with or needs help of others to get in/out of bed</p> <p>The variables provided below are derived from the original survey variable "multgrad" and "maxgrad" which can be found in the file PFLEGE.  This algorithm omits individuals with survey non-responses.</p>

### Algorithm

```

if erhebj=&year;                                (&year= 84, 85, ..., 90)
if maxgrad=1 then outh&year.=1;
if maxgrad=3 then do; inh&year.=1; outh&year.=1; end;
if maxgrad=5 then do; bed&year.=1; inh&year. =1; outh&year.=1; end;
if maxgrad in (-1,-3) then do; bed&year.=-1; inh&year.=-1; outh&year.=-1; end;
end;

if erhebj=&year;                                (&year= 91, 92, ...)
if multgrad in (-1,-2,-3) then multgrad=9; char=put(multgrad,5.);
bed&year.=0;
if substr(char,5,1)=1 then bed&year. =1;
if multgrad in (9) then do;
    bed&year.=-1;
end;

array bed{*} bed$$;
array M16{*} M11116$$;
do i = 1 to dim(netto);
    if netto{i} >= 10 & < 20 then do;
        m16{i}=0;
        if bed{i} in (1) then m16{i}=1;
        if bed{i} in (.M) then m16{i}=M;
    end;
    else m16{i}=.S;
    if i=1 then m16{i}=.S;
end;

```

<b>Variable Name</b>	M11117\$\$
<b>Variable Label</b>	Have difficulty or need help of others to shop
<b>Unit of Observation</b>	Individual
<b>Description</b>	Indicates whether person has trouble with or needs help of others to shop. In 1984 questions related to this topic were not asked.
<b>Method</b>	Transcribed variable.
<b>Format:</b>	-2 = N/A - Child -1 = Item non-response 0 = Doesn't have trouble with or need help of others to shop 1 = Has trouble with or needs help of others to shop  The variables provided below are derived from the original survey variable "multgrad" and "maxgrad" which can be found in the file PFLEGE. This algorithm omits individuals with survey non-responses.

### Algorithm

```

if erhebj=&year;                                (&year= 84, 85, ..., 90)
if maxgrad=1 then outh&year.=1;
if maxgrad=3 then do; inh&year.=1; outh&year.=1; end;
if maxgrad=5 then do; bed&year.=1; inh&year. =1; outh&year.=1; end;
if maxgrad in (-1,-3) then do; bed&year.=-1; inh&year.=-1; outh&year.=-1; end;
end;

if erhebj=&year;                                (&year= 91, 92, ...)
if multgrad in (-1,-2,-3) then multgrad=9; char=put(multgrad,5.);
outh&year.=0;
if substr(char,1,1)=1 then outh&year.=1;
if multgrad in (9) then do;
outh&year.=-1;
end;

array outh{*} outh$$
array M17{*} M11117$$;
do i = 1 to dim(netto);
if netto{i} >= 10 & < 20 then do;
m17{i}=0;
if outh{i} in (1) then m17{i}=1;
if outh{i} in (.M) then m17{i}=.M;
end;
else m17{i}=.S;
if i=1 then m17{i}=.S;
end;

```

<b>Variable Name</b>	M11119\$\$
<b>Variable Label</b>	Difficulty doing housework
<b>Unit of Observation</b>	Individual
<b>Description</b>	Indicates whether person has trouble doing housework. In 1984 questions related to this topic were not asked.
<b>Method</b>	Transcribed variable.
<b>Format:</b>	-2 = N/A - Child -1 = Item non-response 0 = Doesn't have trouble doing housework 1 = Has trouble doing housework.  The variables provided below are derived from the original survey variable "multgrad" and "maxgrad" which can be found in the file PFLEGE. This algorithm omits individuals with survey non-responses.

### Algorithm

```

if erhebj=&year;                                (&year= 84, 85, ..., 90)
if maxgrad=3 then do; inh&year.=1; end;
if maxgrad in (-1,-3) then do; inh&year.=-1; end;
end;

if erhebj=&year;                                (&year= 91, 92, ...)
if multgrad in (-1,-2,-3) then multgrad=9; char=put(multgrad,5.);
inh&year.=0;
if substr(char,2,1)=1 then inh&year. =1;
if multgrad in (9) then do;
inh&year.=-1;
end;

array inh{*} inh$$;
array M19{*} M11119$$;
do i = 1 to dim(netto);
if netto{i} >= 10 & < 20 then do;
m19{i}=0;
if inh{i} in (1) then m19{i}=1;
if inh{i} in (.M) then m19{i}=.M;
end;
else m19{i}=.S;
if i=1 then m19{i}=.S;
end;

```



<b>Variable Name</b>	M11122\$\$
<b>Variable Label</b>	Height in centimeters
<b>Unit of Observation</b>	Individual
<b>Description</b>	This variable indicates each person's height in centimeters on the interview date. In 1984-2001, 2003 and 2005 questions related to this topic were not asked.
<b>Method</b>	Transcribed variable.
<b>Format</b>	-2 = N/A - Child -1 = Item non-response 0 to 220 = Height in centimeters  The original survey variables provided below can be found in the file _P. This algorithm omits individuals with
<b>Algorithm</b>	1984-2001, 2003, 2005: Data not available in SOEP 2002: M1112202=sp90 2004: M1112204=up90 2006: M1112206=wp94

<b>Variable Name</b>	M11123\$\$
<b>Variable Label</b>	Weight in kilos
<b>Unit of Observation</b>	Individual
<b>Description</b>	This variable indicates each person's weight in kilos on the interview date. In 1984-2001, 2003 and 2005 questions related to this topic were not asked.
<b>Method</b>	Transcribed variable.
<b>Format</b>	-2 = N/A - Child -1 = Item non-response 0 to 400 = Weight in kilos
	The original survey variables provided below can be found in the file _P. This algorithm omits individuals with survey non-responses.
<b>Algorithm</b>	1984-2001, 2003, 2005: Data not available in SOEP 2002 : M1112302=sp91 2004: M1112304=up91 2006: M1112306=wp95

<b>Variable Name</b>	M11124\$\$
<b>Variable Label</b>	Disability Status of Individual
<b>Unit of Observation</b>	Individual
<b>Description</b>	This variable indicates disability status at the time of the survey for all individuals in the household 16 years of age and older.
<b>Method</b>	Disability is here defined as a share of legally attested disability of more than 30%. In 1986, 1990 and 1993 this information was in SOEP not asked. If in the following year a legally attested disability existed then this information is assigned to the previous year.
<b>Format</b>	<p>-2 = N/A – Child  -1 = Item non-response  0 = Not disabled  1 = Disabled</p> <p>The original survey variables provided below can be found in the file _P.  This algorithm omits individuals with survey non-responses.</p>

### Algorithm

Degree of disability variable list by survey year - each entry denoted in algorithm as Ydisab:

ap5202 bp7402 cp74b02 dp0602 ep6602 fp8202 gp7702 hp7702 ip7802 jp7802 kp8402 lp9102 mp7702 np8102  
op7002 pp9702 qp9702 rp9702 sp9502 tp9902 up9202 vp10502 wp9602

\*This step is to assign a value for 1990 using 1991 degree of disability;  
if gnetto in >= 10 & < 30 and ghnetto in (1) then do; gp7702 = 0; if hp7702 > 0 then gp7702=hp7702; end;

\*This step is to assign a value for 1993 using 1992 degree of disability;  
if jnetto >= 10 & < 30 and jhnetto in (1) then do; jp7802 = 0; if ip7802 > 0 then jp7802=ip7802; end;

\*This step is to assign values to respondents in 1986 missing degree of disability information;  
if cnetto >= 10 & < 30 and chnetto in (1) then do; if cp74b02<0 then do; if bp7402 > 0 then cp74b02 = bp7402; end;

\*Next assign disability status for all individuals using the variable list shown above;

if Ydisab >= 30 then M11124\$\$=1;  
else M11124\$\$=0;

<b>Variable Name</b>	M11125\$\$
<b>Variable Label</b>	Satisfaction With Health
<b>Unit of Observation</b>	Individual
<b>Description</b>	This variable indicates satisfaction with health at the time of the survey for all individuals in the household 16 years of age and older.
<b>Method</b>	Individuals are asked to report how satisfied they are with their health on a scale of 0 to 10, in which 0 means totally unhappy and 10 means totally happy. Individuals reporting 0, 1, 2 or 3 are considered to be not satisfied with their health. Individuals reporting 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, or 10 are considered to be satisfied with their health.
<b>Format</b>	<p>-2 = N/A - Child  -1 = Item non-response  0 = Not Satisfied  1 = Satisfied</p> <p>The original survey variables provided below can be found in the file __P.  This algorithm omits individuals with survey non-responses.</p> <p>Equivalent Data File Variable Definitions: D11101__ = Age of Individual</p>

#### Algorithm

Satisfaction With Health variable list by survey year - each entry denoted in algorithm as Ysatis

ap0301 bp0101 cp0101 dp0101 ep0101 fp0101 gp0101 hp1001 ip9801 jp0101 kp0101 lp0101 mp0101 np0101  
op0101 pp0101 qp0101 rp0101 sp0101 tp0101 up0101 vp0101 wp0101;

```

if D11101$$ ge 16 then do
    (Y=a-u, $$=84-04)
    if Ysatis = 0,1,2, or 3 then M11125$$ = 0
    else if Ysatis = 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, or 10 then M11125$$ = 1
    else M11125$$ = .M
end
if D11101$$ lt 16 then M11125$$ = .C

```

<b>Variable Name</b>	M11126\$\$
<b>Variable Label</b>	Self-Rated Health Status
<b>Unit of Observation</b>	Individual
<b>Description</b>	This variable indicates each person's self-rated health status.
<b>Method</b>	Transcribed variable.
<b>Format:</b>	-2 = N/A - Child -1 = Item non-response 1 = Excellent 2 = Very good 3 = Good 4 = Fair 5 = Poor
	The original survey variables provided below can be found in the file _P. This algorithm omits individuals with survey non-responses.
<b>Algorithm</b>	1984-1991, 1993: Data not available in SOEP 1992, since 1994:
	<pre> array stal{*} null null null null null null null null ip77 null kp83 lp89 mp75 np79 op66 pp95 qp95 rp95 sp86                tp98 up83 vp104 wp87; array stat{*} M11126\$\$ do i = 1 to dim(netto); if netto{i} &gt;= 10 &amp; &lt; 20 then do; if stal{i} ge 0 then stat{i}=stal{i}; if stal{i} in (-1,-3) then stat{i}=-1; if stal{i} in (-2) then stat{i}=-2; end; else stat{i}=-2; end; </pre>

<b>Variable Name</b>	M11127\$\$
<b>Variable Label</b>	Number of doctor visits in previous year
<b>Unit of Observation</b>	Individual
<b>Description</b>	Number of doctor visits in previous year. The SOEP asked for the number of trips to the doctor's in the last three months. This information is multiplied by 4 to get the annual figure. In the years 1984 to 1987 and 1994 the SOEP asked for various medical specialist. This information was add up to yield one measure. In 1990 and 1993 the Number of doctor visits were not asked.
<b>Method</b>	Transcribed variable
<b>Format:</b>	-2 = N/A - Child -1 = Item non-response 0 to 400 = doctors visits in previous year.  The original survey variables provided below can be found in the file _P. This algorithm omits individuals with survey non-responses.
<b>Algorithm</b>	1990, 1993: Data not available in SOEP 1984-1989, 1991-1992, since 1994:

```

ap5001 = sum(ap5002-ap5012);
bp7101 = sum(bp7102-bp7112);
cp7101 = sum(cp7102-cp7112);
dp7101 = sum(dp7102-dp7112);
kp8601 = sum(kp8602-kp8612);

```

```

array s100{*} ap5001 bp7101 cp7101 dp7101 EP6801 FP8401 null HP7901 IP7901 null kp8601 LP9201
               mP7801 nP8201 oP7101 pp9801 qp9801 rp9801 SP9601 TP10001 up9301 vp10601 wp9701;
array s101{*} M11127$$
do i = 1 to dim(netto);
  if netto{i} >= 10 & < 20 then do;
    if s100{i} ge 0 then s101{i}=4*s100{i};
    if s100{i} in (-1,-3) then s101{i}=.M;
    if s100{i} in (-2) then s101{i}=0;
  end;
  else s101{i}=.S;
end;

```

<b>Variable Name</b>	<b>Variable Label</b>
M11105\$\$	Have had stroke
M11106\$\$	High blood pressure/circulation problems
M11107\$\$	Have or had diabetes
M11108\$\$	Have or had cancer
M11109\$\$	Have or had psychiatric problems
M11110\$\$	Have or had arthritis
M11111\$\$	Angina or heart condition
M11112\$\$	Have or had asthma or breathing difficulty
M11114\$\$	Have difficulty or need help to bathe
M11118\$\$	Walk 10+ minutes difficult
M11120\$\$	Health limits bending, lifting, stooping
M11121\$\$	Health limits vigorous physical activity
<b>Algorithm</b>	Data <u>not</u> available in SOEP

<b>Variable Name</b>	W11101\$\$
<b>Variable Label</b>	Individual Weight
<b>Unit of Observation</b>	Individual
<b>Description</b>	Indicates the individual's population and sample weight. The individual weight provides a time-series consistent information, which might be used for analyses of income and income inequality over time. Given the selectivity built in the answering behavior of first-time respondents with respect to income questions (showing a significant higher share of item-non response which is especially true for a first wave of a new sub-sample), this weighting factor excludes every first wave of a new sub-sample of the SOEP. If all sub-samples will be used, the appropriate variable is W11105\$\$.
<b>Method</b>	Individual weights to compensate for unequal probabilities of selection and sample attrition are necessary to obtain populations based statistics. The individual weights also encompass population weights.
<b>Format</b>	<p>The value of this variable ranges from 0 to 80.000.</p> <p>The original survey variables provided below can be found in the file PHRF. This algorithm omits individuals with survey non-responses.</p>
<b>Algorithm</b>	$W11101\$ = Yphrf1$



<b>Variable Name</b>	W11102\$\$
<b>Variable Label</b>	Household Weight
<b>Unit of Observation</b>	Household
<b>Description</b>	Indicates the household's sample weight.
<b>Method</b>	Household weights to compensate for unequal probabilities of selection and sample attrition are necessary to obtain populations based statistics.
<b>Format</b>	The value of this variable ranges from 0 to 80.000.
	The original survey variables provided below can be found in the file HHRF. This algorithm omits individuals with survey non-responses.
<b>Algorithm</b>	W11102\$\$ = Yhhrf1

<b>Variable Name</b>	W11103\$\$
<b>Variable Label</b>	Longitudinal Weight
<b>Unit of Observation</b>	Individual
<b>Description</b>	Indicates the individual's longitudinal sample weight.
<b>Method</b>	<p>Longitudinal weights in the SOEP are constructed using inverse staying factors. The staying factor is the inverse of the probability that an individual participated in the named year. By themselves, W11103\$\$ are only staying factors.</p> <p>To properly weight a balanced sample of individuals represented in five years of the survey (1986 through 1990), for example, create a longitudinal weight by multiplying the individual weight in 1986 by the staying factors in 1987, 1988, 1989, and 1990.</p> <p>Example:  longitudinal weight = W1110186*W1110387*W1110388*W1110389*W1110390</p> <p>The created longitudinal weight should be used with any longitudinal sample.</p>
<b>Format</b>	<p>N/A</p> <p>The original survey variables provided below can be found in the file PHRF. This algorithm omits individuals with survey non-responses.</p>
<b>Algorithm</b>	<p>1984: N/A</p> <p>since 1985: W11103\$\$ = Ypbleib</p>

<b>Variable Name</b>	W11104\$\$
<b>Variable Label</b>	Population Factor
<b>Unit of Observation</b>	Household
<b>Description</b>	This correction factor is already integrated into W11101\$\$ and is not repeated here.
<b>Format</b>	Data <u>not</u> available in SOEP

<b>Variable Name</b>	W11105\$\$
<b>Variable Label</b>	Individual Weight – all samples including high income sample G
<b>Unit of Observation</b>	Individual
<b>Description</b>	Indicates the individual's weight for all sub-samples of the SOEP including the high income sample G.
<b>Method</b>	<p>Individual weights to compensate for unequal probabilities of selection and sample attrition are necessary to obtain populations based statistics.</p> <p>These weights should be used when analyses include all sub-samples of the SOEP, namely samples A thru H, including sample G.</p> <p>For a more detailed discussion of weighting issues in the SOEP please see <i>Desktop Companion to the German Socio-Economic Panel Study (SOEP)</i>.</p>
<b>Format</b>	<p>The value of this variable ranges from 0 to 80.000.</p> <p>The original survey variables provided below can be found in the file PHRF. This algorithm omits individuals with survey non-responses.</p>
<b>Algorithm</b>	<p>1984-2001: \$PHRF since 2002: W11105\$\$ = \$PHRFALL</p>

<b>Variable Name</b>	<b>Variable Label</b>
W11107\$\$	Cross-sectional Weight - Enumerated Individuals
W11108\$\$	Longitudinal Weight - Enumerated Individuals
W11109\$\$	Population Factor for W11103\$\$
W11110\$\$	Population Factor for W11107\$\$
W11111\$\$	Population Factor for W11108\$\$
<b>Algorithm</b>	Data <u>not</u> available in SOEP

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