

Overview of the 2024 LIS Template Revision

Enhancements at a Glance

New variables

Household Composition and Living Arrangements

- ✓ *depchild*: Identifies dependent children based on age and education status.
- ✓ *oneparent*: Identifies lone parents at the individual level.
- ✓ *momnum*, *dadnum*, and *partnum*: Refer to personal identifiers for a person's mother, father and partner.
- ✓ *typehh*: Introduces an advanced household typology, replacing the -to be- discontinued *hhtype* variable.
- ✓ *nhhmem6*: Records the number of household members aged six or younger.

Geography and Housing

- ✓ *nrooms*: Provides the number of rooms available for residential use.

Labour Market

- ✓ *wage1*: Records the basic gross monthly wage in the main job.
- ✓ *hwage1*: Captures the hourly wage, calculated from the monthly wage where necessary.
- ✓ *weeksft*: Tracks the annual weeks worked full-time.
- ✓ *occc1*: Aligns with the ISCO-08 classification for occupation, while *occb1* is now restricted to the previous ISCO-88 classification.

Assets and Liabilities

- ✓ *hafct*: includes transaction accounts available for their immediate disposal.
- ✓ *hafcs*: includes saving accounts not available for immediate disposal.
- ✓ *hafiss*: refers to publicly traded stocks reporting claims on the residual value of a business.
- ✓ *hafiso*: refers to unlisted shares and other equity claims on the residual value of a business whose shares are not publicly traded.
- ✓ *hafom*: includes loans expected to be repaid to other households.

Revised variables

- ✓ *marital*: marital status.
- ✓ *relation*: relationship to household reference person.
- ✓ *own*: main residence tenure status.
- ✓ *occb1*: is now restricted to information following the ISCO-88 classification.

Discontinued Variables

- *fhimpu*: Household income imputation.
- *fpimpu*: Individual income imputation.
- *gross1 / net1*: Gross/net hourly wage, replaced by *hwage1*.

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New & revised variables in the section *Household Composition and Living Arrangements*

New variable *depchild* (dependent child)

We created a new dichotomous individual level variable which indicates whether a household member is considered a dependent child: the *depchild* (dependent child) variable. A dependent child is defined as someone aged 18 or younger, or between 18 and 24 if still enrolled in continuous education. However, individuals who meet these criteria but live independently or only with a partner (and potentially their own children) or peers of a similar age (eg. roommates) are not considered dependent children. Additionally, foster children are excluded from this classification, as they are not considered relatives of the household's reference person.

New variable *typehh* (household type)

We are very pleased to announce the introduction of a new household typology: the variable *typehh* (household type) uses the newly created variable *depchild* (dependent child) aimed to provide users with a classification that allows for an improved identification of single parents and other types of families such as multigenerational families. This new classification is created around the family nucleus, if one exists in the household, regardless of who is the reference person. The new typology also distinguishes multigenerational families and other extended families from nucleus ones and other types of households. A multigenerational family is a household where more generations (including blood relatives, in-laws, and cohabiting partners) live together. Other extended families refer to households where, in addition to the nuclear or multigenerational family, other relatives live together (e.g., a couple living with siblings). Polygamous unions (marital or partnership arrangements where one person is married to or in a partnership with more than one spouse or partner simultaneously, and live together in the same household) will be available only in countries in which such unions are legally recognized or culturally accepted, depending on local laws or customs and there is data available.

This new variable is aimed to replace the variable *hhtype* (household composition) which will be discontinued.

New pointers variables

LIS is providing now parents and partner pointers in the three new variables *momnum* (pointer to the mother), *dadnum* (pointer to the father) and *partnum* (pointer to the partner). These variables contain the personal identifier (*pid*) of the person who is indicated by it: the mother, father or respectively partner.

New variable *oneparent* (lone parent)

Based on the *depchild* (dependent child) variable and pointers to the parents (*momnum* and *dadnum* variables), we provide now a variable that better identifies lone parents: *oneparent* (lone parent). A lone parent is defined as someone who lives only with his/her own children, out of whom at least one must be a dependent child (as defined above). Furthermore, we distinguish between those living solely with dependent children and those who have also other own children in the household who do not meet LIS criteria for dependent children. We provide a separate code with an extended definition for one parent living with at least one dependent child and at least one other household member who is neither own child and neither his/her partner. However, the latter category can be fully captured only in datasets that have partner and parent pointers.

Other new variable in living arrangements and household composition

Another new variable aimed to better assess the household's members needs for childcare is *nhhmem6* (number of household members 6 or younger).

Revised variable *relation* (relationship to household reference person)

LIS variable *relation* (relationship to household reference person) underwent a revision. LIS replaces the outdated concept of head of the household with the one of **reference person of the household** in the variables that include it (*hpartner* and *relation*). As usually who is the reference person is indicated by the data provider,

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the definition itself did not change, rather it is country specific based on the definition of the reference person of the data provider.

The existing **code 2100** (new label “*spouse/civil partner*”), besides spouses, now includes the civil partners as well (whom were previously in **code 2200**). If users want to separate the two categories in countries in which civil partnership exists, they can use the variable *marital*.

Codes 3100 (*own child (incl. adopted)*) and **3200** (*step-child*) are not provided anymore and their content is to be found at the upper level in **code 3000** (*child*). Foster children (previously in **code 3300**, code which is not provided anymore) are in the new template in the **code 4220** (new label “*foster child*”). Note that **code 4220** existed in the previous template, but with a different content (*domestic employee and his/her family*) and this category is not provided anymore in LIS datasets since non-household members are excluded from the sample, therefore in 2024 template **code 4220** is aimed to capture only foster children (who are considered non-relatives).

Code 4100 becomes “*other relative than nucleus family*” and is to be filled when none of the more detailed categories of relatives are filled. If at least one of the other relatives than nucleus families are filled (ex. parents incl. in laws) than the remaining relatives for which we do not know further details other than they are not the parents or in laws in our example will be coded in the new **code 4190** (*other relative*), meaning other relatives than the ones already listed in the previously (filled) codes.

Codes 4131 (*parent/grandparent/ascendant*) and **4132** (*parent/grandparent/ascendant-in-law*) will not be provided anymore and their content is to be found in **code 4130** (*parent (incl in-laws)*) and in the new **code 4180** (*grandparent/other ascendant (incl. in-laws)*).

Similar with the other relatives, if at least one of the -two detailed codes is filled (**code 4210** ‘*housemate/roommate*’ or **code 4220** ‘*foster child*’) the other nonrelatives will be coded in **code 4230** (*other non-relative*); if none of the **codes 4210** and **4220** are filled, then the upper category **code 4200** (*non-relative*) will be used. Among the non-relatives, **code 4230** stands now for “*other non-relative*” (previously the content was “*guest/visitor/boarder/lodger*” which since the LIS template 2019 was no longer in use, as these persons are removed from the LIS sample due to their non-household member status).

All the other codes of the *relation* variable not mentioned above, even if some had minor label changes, did not change their intended content compare to the previous template.

Revised variable *marital* (*marital status*)

The major change in this variable is that **code 120** is restricted in the new template to “*civil partnership*” and it is to be filled only in countries where registered partnerships exist, or in countries where long-term cohabitation (meeting a specific duration requirement) grants rights similar to those of married couples, provided the duration of cohabitation is known. If a person is in a cohabiting union that is not a registered partnership, or in a cohabitation union for less than the minimum duration required to acquire certain rights (or if the duration is unknown), their marital status will be recorded under one of the 200 codes, depending on whether they have been previously married or in a registered union. If their jure marital status is unknown the cohabiting partners who do not fulfil the requirements for civil partnership are coded in **code 200** with an explicative content note.

In countries where civil partnerships are not legally recognized, **codes 200/223** refer solely to ‘*never married*’ and ‘*previously married*’, respectively. **Code 221** (*separated*) applies to both individuals separated from marriage and those separated from a civil partnership. **Code 223** (*widowed*) also includes surviving partners of civil partnerships that ended due to the death of one of the partners.

Information about non-registered cohabiting unions can be found in the *relation* variable (for the partner of the reference person), as well as in variable *partner* (for all household members).

Regarding the revisions of previous datasets, in countries in which registered partnerships exists and starting with the year in which it was legalised, if the category of civil partnership was not identified in the data, the **code 110** was recoded to the upper category **code 100** (*married/in a civil partnership*) assuming that the data provider included registered partnerships with marriage.

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New & revised variables in the section *Geography and Housing*

Regarding the dwelling, a new continuous variable is introduced: *nrooms* (number of rooms available to the household) for residential use.

Codes 221 to 224 in variable *own* (main residence tenure status) are not provided anymore due to the low number of observations captured, and their contents are to be found from now on in code 220 (free housing).

New & revised variables in the section *Labour Market Information*

For the labour market section, regarding the characteristics of the main job, a great addition to our database is represented by the new variable *wage1* (monthly wage), which records the basic gross monthly wage or salary in main job (excluding supplements). A new variable is provided also for the hourly wage: *hwage1* will replace *gross1* (gross hourly wage) and will be calculated from monthly wage (when information on hourly wage is not directly available). Priority is given to gross amounts; when gross amounts are not available in the data, net amounts will be used instead.

To keep up with updates in the international classifications, LIS introduces a new occupation variable: *occc1* (occupation (ISCO-08: major groups)), which is the occupational classification of the main job according to the 10 major groups of the *International Standard Classification of Occupations (ISCO) 2008*. As a result, the content of *occb1* variable is restricted now to ISCO-88 classification and for the older datasets to prior classifications (e.g. ISCO-68) and this is reflected in the new label of *occb1* (occupation (ISCO-88: major groups)).

Regarding the labour market activity in the reference year, a new variable *weeksft* (annual weeks worked full-time) is now available (again) to the users and this variable is used to construct the *fyft* (working full-year full-time) variable.

Lfs (labour force status) variable code 330 changed label to “unable to work due to long-standing health problems” which is a more extended concept than the previous one restricted to “disabled”. Therefore, it is possible that there will be more observations in this code than before.

New variables in the section *Assets and Liabilities*

The 2024 LIS template introduces several important additions to the *Assets and Liabilities* section of the LWS database, enabling more precise analysis of household financial portfolios. New variables allow users to distinguish between transaction accounts and cash versus savings accounts, separate publicly traded stocks from other equity, and examine money owed to households in greater detail.

Key updates include variables for transaction accounts (*hafct*) and savings accounts (*hafcs*). Transaction accounts represent readily accessible deposits for immediate use, while savings accounts typically have restrictions on liquidity. For equity, the template separates publicly traded stocks (*hafiss*) from unlisted shares and other equity (*hafiso*), offering a more granular view of household investments. Additionally, the new variable money owed to households (*hafom*) captures loans and debts expected to be repaid.

The discontinued variables

Variables that are discontinued because they were rarely filled are: *fhimpu* (household income imputation); *fpimpu* (individual income imputation) and *net1* (net hourly wage, main job).