



EUROPEAN COMMISSION
EUROSTAT

Directorate F: Social statistics and information society
Unit F-2: Labour market



EU Labour Force Survey database

User guide

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The first section below gives an overview of the variables available in the LFS data sets, while the second one provides details on their codification. The third section contains explanatory notes, the fourth section information on ad-hoc-modules. Classifications are enclosed in section five, and section six deals with the anonymisation criteria used for anonymised microdata.

1. OVERVIEW OF THE VARIABLES AVAILABLE IN THE LFS DATA SETS

The list is divided in three categories:

(a) Core variables (as transmitted by the National Statistical Institutes to Eurostat according to the latest Commission regulation on the codification to be used)

(b) Primary derived variables (computed by Eurostat on the basis of the core variables)

(c/d) Secondary derived variables (computed by Eurostat to make household analyses or analyses across time due to codification changes easier).

Variables in the categories (a) and (b) are in general available in the anonymised datasets (special DVDs/CDs for researchers only), after application of the anonymisation criteria presented in section 6.

a. Core variables (overview)

This list shows the LFS variables and their corresponding variable names.

Description	Variable name
Demographic background	
<i>Sequence number in the household</i>	HHSEQNUM
<i>Relationship to reference person in the household</i>	HHLINK
<i>Sequence number of spouse or cohabiting partner</i>	HHSPOU
<i>Sequence number of father</i>	HHFATH
<i>Sequence number of mother</i>	HHMOTH
<i>Sex</i>	SEX
<i>Year of birth</i>	YEARBIR
<i>Date of birth in relation to the end of reference period</i>	DATEBIR
<i>Marital status</i>	MARSTAT
<i>Nationality</i>	NATIONAL
<i>Years of residence in this Member State</i>	YEARESID
<i>Country of birth</i>	COUNTRYB
<i>Nature of participation in the survey</i>	PROXY
Labour status	
<i>Labour status during the reference week</i>	WSTATOR
<i>Reason for not having worked at all though having a job</i>	NOWKREAS
Employment characteristics of the main job	
<i>Professional status</i>	STAPRO
<i>Continuing receipt of the wage or salary</i>	SIGNISAL
<i>Economic activity of the local unit</i>	NACE3D, NA113D
<i>Occupation</i>	ISCO4D
<i>Supervisory responsibilities</i>	SUPVISOR
<i>Number of persons working at the local unit</i>	SIZEFIRM
<i>Country of place of work</i>	COUNTRYW
<i>Region of place of work</i>	REGIONW
<i>Year in which person started working for this employer or as self-employed</i>	YSTARTWK
<i>Month in which person started working for this employer or as self-employed</i>	MSTARTWK
<i>Involvement of the public employment office at any</i>	WAYJFOUN

Description	Variable name
<i>moment in finding the present job</i>	FTPT
<i>Full-time / Part-time distinction</i>	FTPTREAS
<i>Reasons for the part-time work</i>	TEMP
<i>Permanency of the job</i>	TEMPREAS
<i>Reasons for having a temporary job/work contract of limited duration</i>	TEMPDUR
<i>Total duration of temporary job or work contract of limited duration</i>	TEMPAGCY
<i>Contract with a temporary employment agency</i>	
Atypical work	
<i>Shift work</i>	SHIFTWK
<i>Evening work</i>	EVENWK
<i>Night work</i>	NIGHTWK
<i>Saturday work</i>	SATWK
<i>Sunday work</i>	SUNWK
Hours worked	
<i>Number of hours per week usually worked</i>	HWUSUAL
<i>Number of hours actually worked during the reference week</i>	HWACTUAL
<i>Paid overtime in the reference week in the main job</i>	HWOVERP
<i>Unpaid overtime in the reference week in the main job</i>	HWOVERPU
<i>Main reason for hours actually worked during the reference week being different from the person's usual hours</i>	HOURREAS
<i>Wish to work usually more than the current number of hours</i>	WISHMORE
<i>Way that a person who wants to work more hours</i>	WAYMORE
<i>Number of hours that the person would like to work in total</i>	HWWISH
<i>Working at home</i>	HOMEWK
<i>Looking for another job and reasons for doing so</i>	LOOKOJ
<i>Reasons for looking for another job</i>	LOOKREAS
Second job	
<i>Existence of more than one job or business</i>	EXIST2J
<i>Professional status (in the second job)</i>	STAPRO2J
<i>Economic activity of the local unit (in the second job)</i>	NACE2J2D, NA112J2D
<i>Number of hours actually worked during the reference week in the second job</i>	HWACTUA2
Previous work experience of person not in employment	
<i>Existence of previous employment experience</i>	EXISTPR
<i>Year in which person last worked</i>	YEARPR
<i>Month in which person last worked</i>	MONTHPR
<i>Main reason for leaving last job or business</i>	LEAVREAS
<i>Professional status in last job</i>	STAPROPR
<i>Economic activity of the local unit in which person last worked</i>	NACEPR2D, NA11PR2D
<i>Occupation of last job</i>	ISCOPR3D
Search for employment	
<i>Seeking employment during previous four weeks</i>	SEEKWORK
<i>Reasons for not searching an employment</i>	SEEKREAS
<i>Type of employment sought</i>	SEEKTYPE
<i>Duration of search for employment</i>	SEEKDUR
Methods used during previous four weeks to find work	
<i>Contacted public employment office to find work</i>	METHODA
<i>Contacted private employment agency to find work</i>	METHODB
<i>Applied to employers directly</i>	METHODC
<i>Asked friends, relatives, trade unions, etc.</i>	METHODD
<i>Inserted or answered advertisements in newspapers or journals</i>	METHODF
<i>Studied advertisements in newspapers or journals</i>	METHODG
<i>Took a test, interview or examination</i>	METHODH
<i>Looked for land, premises or equipment</i>	METHODI
<i>Looked for permits, licences, financial resources</i>	

Description	Variable name
<i>Awaiting the results of an application for a job</i> <i>Waiting for a call from a public employment office</i> <i>Awaiting the results of a competition for recruitment to the public sector</i> <i>Other method used</i> <i>Willingness to work for person not seeking employment</i> <i>Availability to start working within two weeks</i> <i>Reasons for not being available to start working within 2 weeks</i> <i>Situation immediately before person started to seek employment (or was waiting for new job to start)</i> <i>Need for care facilities</i> <i>Registration at a public employment office</i>	METHODJ METHODK METHODL METHODM WANTWORK AVAILBLE AVAIRES PRESEEK NEEDCARE REGISTER
Main labour status <i>Main status</i>	MAINSTAT (optional)
Education and training <i>Student or apprentice in regular education during the last 4 weeks (formal education)</i> <i>Level of this education or training</i> <i>Field of this education or training</i> <i>Attendance to taught learning activities (non formal education) in the last 4 weeks</i> <i>Number of hours spent on all taught learning activities within the last 4 weeks</i> <i>Purpose of the most recent taught learning activity</i> <i>Field of the most recent taught learning activity</i> <i>Did the most recent taught learning activity take place during paid working hours?</i> <i>Highest level of education or training successfully completed</i> <i>Field of highest level of education or training successfully completed</i> <i>Year when highest level of education or training was successfully completed</i>	EDUCSTAT EDUCLEVEL EDUCFIELD (optional) COURATT COURLEN COURPURP (optional) COURFIELD (optional) COURWORTH (optional) HATLEVEL HATFIELD HATYEAR
Situation one year before survey <i>Situation with regard to activity one year before survey</i> <i>Professional status one year before survey</i> <i>Economic activity of local unit in which person was working one year before survey</i> <i>Country of residence one year before survey</i> <i>Region of residence (within Member State) one year before survey</i>	WSTAT1Y STAPRO1Y NACE1Y2D, NA111Y2D COUNTR1Y REGION1Y
Income <i>Monthly (take home) pay from main job (deciles)¹</i>	INCDECIL (optional)
Technical items relating to the interview <i>Reference year</i> <i>Reference week</i> <i>Interview week</i> <i>Member State</i> <i>Region of household</i> <i>Degree of urbanisation</i> <i>Serial number of household in each quarter</i> <i>Type of household</i> <i>Type of institution</i> <i>Yearly weighting factor (also called COEFF in yearly files)</i> <i>Quarterly weighting factor (also called COEFF in quarterly files)</i> <i>Quarterly weighting factor (in the case of a sample of individuals)</i> <i>Sequence number of the survey wave</i> <i>Questionnaire used</i>	REFYEAR REFWEEK INTWEEK COUNTRY REGION DEGURBA QHNUM HHTYPE HHINST COEFFY COEFFQ COEFFH INTWAVE INTQUEST

¹ Not available for anonymised datasets

b. Derived variables from core questionnaire (overview)

This section shows the list of LFS variables that have been derived directly from the list of core variables above.

Details of the different steps of the calculation can be found below in the section 'Creation of derived variables'.

Description	Variable name
<i>Age of interviewed person</i>	AGE
<i>ILO work status</i>	ILOSTAT
<i>Economic activity (coded 1 digit)</i>	NACE1D, NA111D
<i>Economic activity by sector (NACE Rev 1)</i>	NA11S
<i>Occupation (coded 1 digit)</i>	ISCO1D
<i>Time since person started to work</i>	STARTIME
<i>Economic activity in second job (coded 1 digit)</i>	NACE2J1D NA112J1D
<i>Economic activity in second job by sector (NACE Rev 1)</i>	NA112JS
<i>Time since person last worked</i>	LEAVTIME
<i>Time since person last worked (classes)</i>	LEAVCLAS
<i>Economic activity in previous job (coded 1 digit)</i>	NACEPR1D NA11PR1D
<i>Economic activity in previous job by sector (NACE Rev 1)</i>	NA11PRS
<i>Occupation previous job (coded 1 digit)</i>	ISCOPR1D
<i>Duration of unemployment</i>	DURUNE
<i>Education or training received during previous four weeks (formal + non formal)</i>	EDUC4WN
<i>Level of education (3 levels)</i>	HATLEV1D
<i>Economic activity one year before survey (coded 1 digit)</i>	NACE1Y1D NA111Y1D
<i>Economic activity one year before survey by sector (NACE Rev 1)</i>	NA111YS
<i>Reference month</i>	REM
<i>Type of individual/household for publication</i>	HHPRIV

c. Derived household variables (overview)²

Description	Variable name
<i>Definition of children and adults</i>	HHPERS
<i>Household type (families)</i>	HHCOMP
<i>Number of persons between 0 and 2 years in the household</i>	HHNBCH2
<i>Number of persons between 3 and 5 years in the household</i>	HHNBCH5
<i>Number of persons between 6 and 8 years in the household</i>	HHNBCH8
<i>Number of persons between 9 and 11 years in the household</i>	HHNBCH11
<i>Number of persons between 12 and 14 years in the household</i>	HHNBCH14
<i>Number of children between 15 and 17 years (in the household), based on HHPERS code 2</i>	HHNBCH17
<i>Number of children between 18 and 24 years (in the household), based on HHPERS code 2</i>	HHNBCH24
<i>Age of the youngest child in the household (aged less than 25 years)</i>	HHAGEYG
<i>Age of the youngest child in the household (aged less than 15 years)</i>	HHAGE14
<i>Total number of persons in the household (whatever the age)</i>	HHNBPERS
<i>Number of children in the household (aged less than 15 years)</i>	HHNB0014
<i>Number of persons aged 65 or older in the household</i>	HHNBOLD
<i>Number of employed persons in the household (aged 15 years, whatever the values of</i>	HHNBWORK

² Not available for anonymised datasets, derivation program provided

<i>HHPERS)</i>	
<i>Number of children in the household (aged less than 25 years), based on HHPERS code 1,2 and 3.</i>	<i>HHNBCHLD</i>
<i>Number of employed adults in the household (aged 15 years and more, based on HHPERS code 4)</i>	<i>HHNBEMPL</i>
<i>Number of unemployed adults in the household (aged 15 years and more, based on HHPERS code 4)</i>	<i>HHNBUNEM</i>
<i>Number of inactive adults in the household (aged 15 years and more, based on HHPERS code 4)</i>	<i>HHNBINAC</i>
<i>Working status of adults living in the same household</i>	<i>HHWKSTAT</i>
<i>Presence of the father and/or mother of the person in the same household</i>	<i>HHPARENT</i>
<i>Presence of the partner of the person in the same household</i>	<i>HHPARTNR</i>
<i>Presence of the children of the person in the same household</i>	<i>HHCHILDR</i>
<i>Education level of the mother (if she leaves in the same household, same codification as the core variable HATLEV1D)</i>	<i>HATLMOTH</i>
<i>Education level of the father (if he leaves in the same household, same codification as the core variable HATLEV1D)</i>	<i>HATLFATH</i>
<i>Country of birth of the mother (if she leaves in the same household, same codification as the core variable COUNTRYB)</i>	<i>COUBMOTH</i>
<i>Country of birth of the father (if he leaves in the same household, same codification as the core variable COUNTRYB)</i>	<i>COUBFATH</i>
<i>Nationality of the mother (if she leaves in the same household, same codification as the core variable NATIONAL)</i>	<i>NATHMOTH</i>
<i>Nationality of the father (if he leaves in the same household, same codification as the core variable NATIONAL)</i>	<i>NATHFATH</i>

d. Derived variables for time series (overview)³

List of variables derived for the purpose of showing the relationship between different time series. See further documentation in 'Data availability over time'.

Description	Variable name
<i>Economic activity in main job (Nace 1970)</i>	<i>NA702D</i>
<i>Economic activity in second (Nace 1970)</i>	<i>NA702J2D</i>
<i>Economic activity in previous job (Nace 1970)</i>	<i>NA70PR2D</i>
<i>Main method used to find work</i>	<i>METHFW</i>
<i>Type of instruction</i>	<i>EDUCTYPE</i>
<i>Purpose of the training received during previous 4 weeks</i>	<i>PURP4W</i>
<i>Purpose of this education and training</i>	<i>PURP4WN</i>
<i>Total length of training</i>	<i>LENT4W</i>
<i>Total length of this education or training</i>	<i>LENT4WN</i>
<i>Usual number of hours of training per week</i>	<i>HWUSTRAI</i>
<i>Having obtained a (non tertiary) vocational qualification minimum duration: 6 months</i>	<i>ISCDVOC</i>
<i>Economic activity one year before survey (Nace 1970)</i>	<i>NA701Y2D</i>

NOTE: Extension on NACE/ISCO variables

4D = 4 digits (for ISCO)

3D = 3 digits (for ISCO/NACE)

2D = 2 digits (for ISCO/NACE)

1D = 1 digit (for ISCO/NACE)

S = sector (for NACE Rev 1.1, not available for NACE Rev 2)

³ Not available for anonymised datasets

2. LIST OF VARIABLES – DETAILED CODIFICATION

a. Core variables (codification)

The column reference for each variable shows how it is represented in the Commission regulation (EC) No. 430/2005.

Variable name /Column ref. & periodicity (Q,Y)	Code	Description	Filter/Remarks (Standard codification)
HHSEQNUM 1 / 2 Q		DEMOGRAPHIC BACKGROUND	
		<i>Sequence number in the household</i>	<i>Everybody</i>
	01-98	<i>Two-digit sequence number allocated to each member of the household</i>	
HHLINK 3 Y		<i>Relationship to reference person in the household</i>	<i>HHTYPE =1,3</i>
	1	<i>Reference person</i>	
	2	<i>Spouse (or cohabiting partner) of reference person</i>	
	3	<i>Child of reference person (or of his/her spouse or cohabiting partner)</i>	
	4	<i>Ascendant relative of reference person (or of his/her spouse or cohabiting partner)</i>	
	5	<i>Other relative</i>	
	6	<i>Other</i>	
	9	<i>Not applicable (HHTYPE ≠ 1,2)</i>	
HHSPOU 4/5 Y		<i>Sequence number of spouse or cohabiting partner</i>	<i>HHTYPE =1,3</i>
	00	<i>Has no partner, or the partner does not belong to this private household or no answer</i>	
	01-98	<i>Sequence number of spouse or cohabiting partner in the household</i>	
	99	<i>Not applicable (person does not belong to a private household, or has no partner, or the partner does not belong to this private household)</i>	
HHFATH 6/7 Y		<i>Sequence number of father</i>	<i>HHTYPE =1,3</i>
	00	<i>The father does not belong to this private household or no answer</i>	
	01-98	<i>Sequence number of father in the household</i>	
	99	<i>Not applicable (person does not belong to a private household, or the father does not belong to this private household)</i>	
HHMOTH 8/9 Y		<i>Sequence number of mother</i>	<i>HHTYPE =1,3</i>
	00	<i>The mother does not belong to this private household or no answer</i>	
	01-98	<i>Sequence number of mother in the household</i>	
	99	<i>Not applicable (person does not belong to a private household, or the mother does not belong to this private household)</i>	

SEX 10	Q		Sex	Everybody
		1 2	Male Female	
YEARBIR 11/14	Q		<p>Year of birth</p> <p>Standard codes (before anonymisation)</p> <p>The 4 digits of year of birth are entered</p> <p>Variable advised for dissemination</p> <p>See derived variable AGE</p> <p>See description for anonymised datasets in section 6</p>	Everybody
DATEBIR 15	Q		Date of birth in relation to the end of reference period	Everybody
		1 2	<p>Person's birthday falls between 1 January and the end of the reference week</p> <p>Person's birthday falls after the end of the reference week</p> <p>Variable advised for dissemination</p> <p>See derived variable AGE</p> <p>See description for anonymised datasets in section 6</p>	
MARSTAT 16	Y		Marital status	Everybody
		1 2 3 4 blank	<p>Single</p> <p>Married</p> <p>Widowed</p> <p>Divorced or legally separated</p> <p>No answer</p> <p>Aggregation advised for dissemination and available for anonymised datasets</p> <p>Widowed, divorced or legally separated</p>	
		0 1 2 blank	<p>Single</p> <p>Married</p> <p>No answer</p>	
NATIONAL 17/18	Q		<p>Nationality</p> <p>For codification and data transmission from National Statistical Institutes to Eurostat, see section 'Classifications'</p> <p>Aggregation advised for dissemination and available for anonymised datasets</p>	Everybody
		000 111 110 100 911 910 900 800 Blank	<p>National</p> <p>Citizen of another EU-15 country (1995-2004)</p> <p>Citizen of another EU-25 country (2005-2006)</p> <p>Citizen of another EU-27 country (2007+)</p> <p>Citizen of non-EU-15 country (1995-2004)</p> <p>Citizen of non-EU-25 country (2005-2006)</p> <p>Citizen of non-EU-27 country (2007+)</p> <p>Non National (code valid when EU-/non-EU-codes are not available)</p> <p>No answer</p> <p>See description for anonymised datasets in section 6</p>	
YEARESID 19/20 (Q from 2009)	Y		Years of residence in this Member State	Everybody

COUNTRYB 21/22 Q	00	Born in this Member State	YEARESID ≠00
	01-10	Number of years for person who has been in this Member State for 1 to 10 years	
	11	Been in this Member State for more than 10 years	
	blank	No answer	
		Country of birth	
		For codification and data transmission from National Statistical Institutes to Eurostat, see section 'Classifications'	
	999	Not applicable (YEARESID =00)	
	blank	No answer	
		Aggregation advised for dissemination and available for anonymised datasets	
	000	National	
PROXY 23 Q	111	Born in another EU-15 country (1995-2004)	Everybody aged 15 years or more
	110	Born in another EU-25 country (2005-2006)	
	100	Born in another EU-27 country (2007+)	
	911	Born in non-EU-15 country (1995-2004)	
	910	Born in non-EU-25 country (2005-2006)	
	900	Born in non-EU-27 country (2007+)	
	800	Not born in the country of residence (code valid when EU-/non-EU-codes are not available)	
	999	Not applicable (YEARESID =00)	
	blank	No answer	
		See description for anonymised datasets in section 6	
WSTATOR 24 Q		Nature of participation in the survey	Everybody aged 15 years or more
	1	Direct participation	
	2	Participation via another member of the household	
	9	Not applicable (child less than 15 years old)	
	blank	No answer	
		LABOUR STATUS	
		Labour status during the reference week	
	1	Did any work for pay or profit during the reference week - one hour or more (including family workers but excluding conscripts on compulsory military or community service)	
	2	Was not working but had a job or business from which he/she was absent during the reference week (including family workers but excluding conscripts on compulsory military or community service)	
	3	Was not working because on lay-off	
NOWKREAS 25/26 Q	4	Was a conscript on compulsory military or community service	WSTATOR=2
	5	Other (15 years or more) who neither worked nor had a job or business during the reference week	
	9	Not applicable (child less than 15 years old)	
		Variable advised for dissemination	
		See derived variable ILOSTAT	
		Reason for not having worked at all though having a job	
	00	Bad weather	

STAPRO 27	Q	01	Slack work for technical or economic reasons	WSTATOR =1,2	
		02	Labour dispute		
		03	School education or training		
		04	Own illness, injury or temporary disability		
		05	Maternity leave		
		06	Parental leave (from 2006, together with code 05 before)		
		07	Holidays		
		08	Compensation leave (within the framework of working time banking or an annualised hours contract)		
		09	Other reasons (e.g. personal or family responsibilities)		
		99	Not applicable (WSTATOR =1,3-5,9)		
SIGNISAL 28	Q	EMPLOYMENT CHARACTERISTICS OF THE MAIN JOB			
		Professional status			
		1	Self-employed with employees	(WSTATOR = 2, 3) and NOWKREAS ≠ 04 and NOWKREAS ≠ 05 and STAPRO = 3	
		2	Self-employed without employees		
		3	Employee		
		4	Family worker		
		9	Not applicable (WSTATOR=3-5,9)		
		blank	No answer		
		Aggregation advised for dissemination and available for anonymised datasets			
		0	Self-employed with or without employees		
3	Employee				
4	Family worker				
NACE3D 29/31	Q	9	Not applicable (WSTATOR=3-5,9)	WSTATOR =1,2	
		blank	No answer		
		Continuing receipt of the wage or salary (from 2006)			
		1	Absent for up to and including 3 months		
		2	Absent for more than 3 months and receiving a wage, salary or social allowances corresponding to half or more of the salary		
		3	Absent for more than 3 months and receiving a wage, salary or social allowances corresponding to less than half of the salary		
		4	Don't know		
		9	Not applicable (WSTATOR ≠ 2, 3 or NOWKREAS = 04 and NOWKREAS = 05 or STAPRO ≠ 3)		
		Economic activity of the local unit (coded on 2 digits – 3 digits in certain countries), NACE Rev.2 from 2008			
		NACE Rev. 1.1 from 1992 to 2007. For codification; see section 'Classifications'.			
NA113D		Information collected using Nace 1970 in 1983-1992 for all countries (except Belgium in 1992), 1993-1994 for Germany.			
NA702D		Information collected using Nace 1970 in 1983-1992 for all countries (except Belgium in 1992), 1993-1994 for Germany.			
		000	Not applicable (WSTATOR =3-5,9)		
		blank	No answer		

REGIONW 41/42 Q		<i>Region of place of work</i> <i>NUTS 2</i> <i>For codification; see section 'Classifications'.</i>	WSTATOR =1,2
	99 blank	<i>Not applicable (WSTATOR =3-5,9)</i> <i>No answer</i>	
		<i>For anonymised datasets, see description in section 6</i>	
YSTARTWK 43/46 Q		<i>Year in which person started working for this employer or as self-employed</i> <i>Enter the 4 digits of the year concerned</i>	WSTATOR =1,2
	9999 blank	<i>Not applicable (WSTATOR =3-5,9)</i> <i>No answer</i>	
		<i>Variable advised for dissemination</i> <i>See derived variable STARTIME</i>	
MSTARTWK 47/48 Q		<i>Month in which person started working for this employer or as self-employed</i>	YSTARTWK ≠
	01/12 99	<i>Enter the number of the month concerned</i> <i>Not applicable (YSTARTWK =9999,blank or REFYEAR – YSTARTWK >2)</i>	9999, blank & REFYEAR –
	blank	<i>No answer</i>	YSTARTWK ≤ 2
		<i>Variable advised for dissemination</i> <i>See derived variable STARTIME</i>	
WAYJFOUN 49 Y		<i>Involvement of the public employment office at any moment in finding the present job (from 2006)</i>	
	0 1 9	<i>No</i> <i>Yes</i> <i>Not applicable (STAPRO ≠ 3 or has started this job more than 1 year ago)</i>	STAPRO = 3 & has started this job in the last 12 months
	blank	<i>No answer</i>	
FTPT 50 Q		<i>Full-time / Part-time distinction</i>	WSTATOR=1,2
	1 2 9 Blank	<i>Full-time job</i> <i>Part-time job</i> <i>Not applicable (WSTATOR =3-5,9)</i> <i>No answer</i>	
FTPTREAS 51 Y		<i>Reasons for the part-time work</i>	FTPT=2
		<i>Part-time job which was taken because</i>	
	1 2 3 4 5 6 9 Blank	<i>Person is undergoing school education or training</i> <i>Own illness or disability</i> <i>Looking after children or incapacitated adults</i> <i>Other family or personal reasons (from 2006)</i> <i>Person could not find a full-time job</i> <i>Other reasons</i> <i>Not applicable (FTPT≠2)</i> <i>No answer</i>	
TEMP			

52	Q		Permanency of the job	STAPRO=3
		1	Person has a permanent job or work contract of unlimited duration	
		2	Person has temporary job/work contract of limited duration	
		9	Not applicable (STAPRO=0,4,9,blank)	
		Blank	No answer	
TEMPREAS				
53	Y		Reasons for having a temporary job/work contract of limited duration	TEMP=2
			Person has temporary job/work contract of limited duration because:	
		1	- it is a contract covering a period of training (apprentices, trainees, research assistants, etc.)	
		2	- person could not find a permanent job	
		3	- person did not want a permanent job	
		4	- it is a contract for a probationary period	
		9	Not applicable (TEMP≠2)	
		Blank	No answer	
TEMPDUR				
54	Q		Total duration of temporary job or work contract of limited duration	TEMP=2
		1	Less than one month	
		2	1 to 3 months	
		3	4 to 6 months	
		4	7 to 12 months	
		5	13 to 18 months	
		6	19 to 24 months	
		7	25 to 36 months	
		8	More than 3 years	
		9	Not applicable (TEMP≠2)	
		blank	No answer	
TEMPAGCY				
55	Y		Contract with a temporary employment agency (from 2006)	STAPRO=3
		0	No	
		1	Yes	
		9	Not applicable (STAPRO≠3)	
		blank	No answer	
			ATYPICAL WORK	
SHIFTWK				
56	Y		Shift work	STAPRO=3
		1	Person does shift work	
		3	Person never does shift work	
		9	Not applicable (STAPRO ≠ 3)	
		blank	No answer	
EVENWK				
57	Y		Evening work	WSTATOR=1 or WSTATOR=2
		1	Person usually works in the evening	
		2	Person sometimes works in the evening	
		3	Person never works in the evening	
		9	Not applicable (WSTATOR=3-5,9)	
		blank	No answer	
NIGHTWK				
58	Y		Night work	WSTATOR=1 or

SATWK 59	Y	1	Person usually works at night	WSTATOR =2
		2	Person sometimes works at night	
		3	Person never works at night	
		9	Not applicable (WSTATOR =3-5,9)	
		blank	No answer	
SUNWK 60	Y		Saturday work	WSTATOR =1 or WSTATOR =2
		1	Person usually works on Saturdays	
		2	Person sometimes works on Saturdays	
		3	Person never works on Saturdays	
		9	Not applicable (WSTATOR =3-5,9)	
HWUSUAL 61/62	Q	blank	No answer	WSTATOR =1 or WSTATOR =2
			Sunday work	
		1	Person usually works on Sundays	
		2	Person sometimes works on Sundays	
		3	Person never works on Sundays	
HWACTUAL 63/64	Q	9	Not applicable (WSTATOR =3-5,9)	WSTATOR=1,2
		blank	No answer	
			HOURS WORKED	
			Number of hours per week usually worked	
		00	Usual hours cannot be given because hours worked vary considerably from week to week or from month to month	
HWOVERP 65/66	Q	01-98	Number of hours usually worked in the first job	WSTATOR=1,2
		99	Not applicable (WSTATOR=3-5,9)	
		blank	No answer	
			For anonymised datasets, see description in section 6.	
			Number of hours actually worked during the reference week	
HWOVERPU 67/68	Q	00	Person having a job or business and not having worked at all in the main activity during the reference week (WSTATOR =2)	STAPRO=3
		01-98	Number of hours actually worked in the first job during the reference week	
		99	Not applicable (WSTATOR =3-5,9)	
		blank	No answer	
			For anonymised datasets, see description in section 6.	
HWOVERP 65/66	Q		Paid overtime in the reference week in the main job (from 2006)	STAPRO=3
		00-98	Number of paid overtime hours	
		99	Not applicable (STAPRO#3)	
		blank	No answer	
			For anonymised datasets, see description in section 6.	
HWOVERPU 67/68	Q		Unpaid overtime in the reference week in the main job (from 2006)	STAPRO=3
		00-98	Number of unpaid overtime hours	

HOUREAS 69/70 Q	99 blank	Not applicable (STAPRO#3) No answer	HWUSUAL=00-98 & HWACTUAL=01-98
		For anonymised datasets, see description in section 6.	
		Main reason for hours actually worked during the reference week being different from the person's usual hours	
		Person has worked more than usual due to	
	01	- variable hours (e.g. flexible working hours)	
	16	- overtime	
	02	- other reasons	
		Person has worked less than usual due to:	
	03	- bad weather	
	04	- slack work for technical or economic reasons	
	05	- labour dispute	
	06	- education or training	
	07	- variable hours (e.g. flexible working hours)	
	08	- own illness, injury or temporary disability	
	09	- maternity or parental leave	
	10	- special leave for personal or family reasons	
	11	- annual Holidays	
	12	- bank Holidays	
	13	- start of/change in job during reference week	
	14	- end of job without taking up a new one during reference week	
	15	- other reasons	
WISHMORE 71 Q	97	Person having worked usual hours during the reference week (HWUSUAL=HWACTUAL=01-98)	WSTATOR =1 or WSTATOR =2
	98	Person whose hours vary considerably from week to week or month to month and who did not state a reason for a divergence between the actual and usual hours (HWUSUAL=00 & REAHU#01-16)	
	99	Not applicable (WSTATOR=2-5,9 or HWUSUAL=blank or HWACTUAL= blank)	
	blank	No answer	
		Wish to work usually more than the current number of hours	
WAYMORE 72 Y	0	No	
	1	Yes	
	9	Not applicable (WSTATOR = 3-5, 9)	
	blank	No answer	
		Way that a person who wants to work more hours	WISHMORE = 1
HHWISH 73/74 Q	1	through an additional job	
	2	through a job working more hours than the present job	
	3	only within the present job	
	4	in any of the above ways	
	9	Not applicable (WISHMORE ≠ 1)	
	blank	No answer	
HOMEWK	01-98	Number of hours wished to work in total	WSTATOR =1 or WSTATOR =2
	99	Not applicable (WSTATOR =3-5,9)	
	.	No answer	

75	Y		<i>Working at home</i>	WSTATOR =1 or WSTATOR =2
		1	<i>Person usually works at home</i>	
		2	<i>Person sometimes works at home</i>	
LOOKOJ 76	Q	3	<i>Person never works at home</i>	WSTATOR =1 or WSTATOR =2
		9	<i>Not applicable (WSTATOR =3-5,9)</i>	
		blank	<i>No answer</i>	
LOOKREAS 77	Y		<i>Looking for another job and reasons for doing so</i>	LOOKOJ=1
		0	<i>Person is not looking for another job</i>	
		1	<i>Person is looking for another job</i>	
EXIST2J 78	Q	9	<i>Not applicable (WSTATOR =3-5,9)</i>	WSTATOR =1 or WSTATOR =2
		blank	<i>No answer</i>	
			SECOND JOB	
STAPRO2J 79	Q		<i>Existence of more than one job or business</i>	EXIST2J=2
		1	<i>Person had only one job or business during the reference week</i>	
		2	<i>Person had more than one job or business during the reference week (not due to change of job or business)</i>	
NACE2J2D		9	<i>Not applicable (WSTATOR =3-5,9)</i>	EXIST2J=2
		blank	<i>No answer</i>	
			<i>Professional status (in the second job)</i>	
		1	Self-employed with employees	
		2	Self-employed without employees	
		3	Employee	
		4	Family worker	
		9	Not applicable (EXIST2J=1,9 blank)	
		blank	No answer	
			<i>Aggregation advised for dissemination and available for anonymised datasets:</i>	
		0	<i>Self-employed with or without employees</i>	
		3	<i>Employee</i>	
		4	<i>Family worker</i>	
		9	<i>Not applicable (EXIST2J=1,9 blank)</i>	
		blank	<i>No answer</i>	
			<i>For anonymised datasets, see description in section 6.</i>	
			<i>Economic activity of the local unit in the second job (coded</i>	EXIST2J=2

<p>80/81 Q</p> <p>NA112J2D</p> <p>NA702J2D</p>		<p>on 2 digits.), NACE Rev.2 from 2008</p> <p>NACE Rev. 1.1 from 1992 to 2007.</p> <p>Information collected using Nace 1970 in 1983-1992 for all countries (except Belgium in 1992), 1993-1994 for Germany.</p> <p>For codification; see section 'Classifications'.</p> <p>00 blank</p> <p>Not applicable (EXIST2J=1,9,blank) No answer</p> <p>Also available for dissemination or anonymised datasets only: NACE2J1D (for NACE Rev 2), NA112J1D, NA112JS (for NACE Rev 1)</p> <p>See section 3.b 'derived variables' and section 6 'criteria for anonymised datasets'.</p>	
<p>HWACTUA2 82/83 Q</p>	<p>00</p> <p>01-98</p> <p>99 blank</p>	<p>Number of hours actually worked during the reference week in the second job</p> <p>Person not having worked in the second job during the reference week</p> <p>Number of hours actually worked in the second job during the reference week</p> <p>Not applicable (EXIST2J=1,9, blank) No answer</p> <p>See description for anonymised datasets in section 6</p> <p>PREVIOUS WORK EXPERIENCE OF PERSON NOT IN EMPLOYMENT</p>	<p>EXIST2J=2</p>
<p>EXISTPR 84 Q</p>	<p>0</p> <p>1</p> <p>9 blank</p>	<p>Existence of previous employment experience</p> <p>Person has never been in employment (purely occasional work, such as vacation work, compulsory military or community service are not to be considered as employment)</p> <p>Person has already been in employment (purely occasional work, such as vacation work, compulsory military or community service are not to be considered as employment)</p> <p>Not applicable (WSTATOR=1,2 or 9) No answer</p>	<p>WSTATOR =3-5</p>
<p>YEARPR 85/88 Q</p>	<p>9999 blank</p>	<p>Year in which person last worked</p> <p>Enter the 4 digits of the year in which person last worked</p> <p>Not applicable (EXISTPR=0,9,blank) No answer</p> <p>Variable advised for dissemination See derived variable LEAVTIME</p>	<p>EXISTPR=1</p>
<p>MONTHPR 89/90 Q</p>	<p>01-12</p> <p>99</p> <p>blank</p>	<p>Month in which person last worked</p> <p>Enter the number of the month in which person last worked</p> <p>Not applicable (YEARPR =9999, blank or REFYEAR-YEARPR >2) No answer</p>	<p>YEARPR≠9999 blank & REFYEAR – YEARPR ≤ 2</p>

LEAVREAS 91/92 Y		Variable advised for dissemination See derived variable LEAVTIME	
		Main reason for leaving last job or business	EXISTPR=1 and REFYEAR – YEARPR<8
	00	Dismissed or made redundant	
	01	A job of limited duration has ended	
	02	Looking for children or incapacitated children (from 2006)	
	03	Other personal or family responsibilities (includes code 02 before 2006)	
	04	Own illness or disability	
	05	Education or training	
	06	Early retirement	
	07	Normal retirement	
STAPROPR 93 Q*	08	Compulsory military or community service	
	09	Other reasons	
	99	Not applicable (EXISTPR =0,9,blank, or EXISTPR =1 and did not work in last 8 years)	
	blank	No answer	
		Professional status in last job	EXISTPR=1 and REFYEAR – YEARPR <8
	1	Self-employed with employees	
	2	Self-employed without employees	
	3	Employee	
	4	Family worker	
	9	Not applicable (EXISTPR=0,9,blank, or EXISTPR=1 and did not work in last 8 years)	(*) QUARTERLY only if having worked in the last 12 months YEARLY otherwise
NACEPR2D 94/95 Q*	blank	No answer	
		Aggregation advised for dissemination and available for anonymised datasets:	
	0	Self-employed with or without employees	
	3	Employee	
	4	Family worker	
	9	Not applicable (EXISTPR=0,9,blank, or EXISTPR =1 and did not work in last 8 years)	
	blank	No answer	
		See description for anonymised datasets in section 6.	
		Economic activity of the local unit in which person last worked (coded on 2 digits), NACE Rev.2 from 2008	EXISTPR=1 and REFYEAR – YEARPR<8
		NACE Rev. 1.1 from 1992 to 2007	
NA11PR2D		Information collected using Nace 1970 in 1983-1992 for all countries (except Belgium in 1992), 1993-1994 for Germany. For codification; see section 'Classifications'.	(*) QUARTERLY only if having worked in the last 12 months YEARLY otherwise
NA70PR2D	00	Not applicable (EXISTPR =0,9,blank, or EXISTPR =1 and did not work in last 8 years)	
	blank	No answer	
		Also available for dissemination or for anonymised datasets only: NACEPR1D (for NACE Rev 2), NA11PR1D, NA11PRS (for NACE Rev 1)	

ISCOPR3D 96/98 Q*		<p>See section 3.b 'derived variables' and section 6 'criteria for anonymised datasets'.</p> <p>Occupation of last job (Coded on 3 digits)</p> <p>ISCO-88(COM). For codification; see section 'Classifications'.</p> <p>No comparable information in 1983-1991</p>	<p>EXISTPR =1 and REFYEAR – YEARPR<8</p>
	999	<p>Not applicable (EXISTPR =0,9,blank, or EXISTPR =1 and did not work in last 8 years)</p>	<p>(*) QUARTERLY only if having worked in the last 12 months YEARLY otherwise</p>
	blank	<p>No answer</p> <p>Also available for dissemination or for anonymised datasets only: ISCOPR1D and ISCOPR2D</p> <p>See section 3.b 'derived variables' and section 6 'criteria for anonymised datasets'.</p> <p>SEARCH FOR EMPLOYMENT</p> <p>Seeking employment during previous four weeks</p>	
SEEKWORK 99 Q	1	<p>Person has already found a job which will start within a period of at most 3 months</p>	<p>(WSTATOR = 3-5 or SIGNISAL = 3) and Age<75</p>
	2	<p>Person has already found a job which will start in more than 3 months</p>	
	3	<p>Person is not seeking employment and has not found any job to start later</p>	
SEEKREAS 100 Y	4	<p>Person is seeking employment</p>	<p>SEEKWORK=3</p>
	9	<p>Not applicable (WSTATOR = 1, 2 or 9 and SIGNISAL ≠ 3) or Age equal or greater than 75)</p>	
		<p>Reasons for not searching an employment</p> <p>Person is not seeking employment because:</p>	
SEEKTYPE 101 Q	1	<p>- awaiting recall to work (persons on lay-off)</p>	<p>SEEKWORK=1, 2,4 or LOOKOJ=1</p>
	2	<p>- of own illness or disability</p>	
	3	<p>- looking after children or incapacitated adults (from 2006)</p>	
	4	<p>- of other personal or family responsibilities</p>	
	5	<p>- of education or training</p>	
	6	<p>- of retirement</p>	
	7	<p>- of belief that no work is available</p>	
	8	<p>- of other reasons</p>	
	9	<p>Not applicable (SEEKWORK≠3)</p>	
		<p>Type of employment sought</p> <p>The employment sought (for SEEKWORK = 1, 2 the employment found) is:</p>	
	1	<p>as self-employed</p>	
	2	<p>as employee :</p>	
	3	<p>- and only full-time job is looked for (or has already been found)</p>	
	4	<p>- and full-time job is sought, but if not available, part-time job will be accepted</p>	
	4	<p>- and part-time job is sought, but if not available, full-time job</p>	

SEEKDUR 102 Q	5	will be accepted - and only part-time job is looked for (or has already been found)	SEEKWORK =1,4 or LOOKOJ=1
	6	- and person did not state whether full-time or part-time job is looked for (or has already been found)	
	9	Not applicable (WSTATOR=9 or SEEKWORK =03-10 or LOOKOJ=0,blank)	
	blank	No answer	
		Duration of search for employment	
	0	Search not yet started	
	1	Less than 1 month	
	2	1-2 months	
	3	3-5 months	
	4	6-11 months	
	5	12-17 months	
	6	18-23 months	
	7	24-47 months	
	8	4 years or longer	
	9	Not applicable (WSTATOR=9 or SEEKWORK=03-10, 12 or LOOKOJ=0,blank)	
	blank	No answer	
		Aggregation available for anonymised datasets:	
	1	Search not yet started or duration of search less than 6 months	
	2	6-11 months	
	3	1 year or longer	
	9	Not applicable (WSTATOR=9 or SEEKWORK=03-10, 12 or LOOKOJ=0,blank)	
	blank	No answer	
METHODA 103 Q		See description for anonymised datasets in section 6.	SEEKWORK=4 or LOOKOJ =1
		METHODS USED DURING PREVIOUS FOUR WEEKS TO FIND WORK	
		Contacted public employment office to find work	
	0	No	
	1	Yes	
METHODB 104 Q	9	Not applicable (WSTATOR = 9 or SEEKWORK = 1-3 or LOOKOJ=0, blank)	SEEKWORK=4 or LOOKOJ =1
		Contacted private employment agency to find work	
	0	No	
	1	Yes	
	9	Not applicable (WSTATOR = 9 or SEEKWORK = 1-3 or LOOKOJ=0, blank)	
METHODC 105 Q		Applied to employers directly	SEEKWORK=4 or LOOKOJ =1
	0	No	
	1	Yes	
	9	Not applicable (WSTATOR = 9 or SEEKWORK = 1-3 or LOOKOJ=0, blank)	
METHODD			

106	Q		<i>Asked friends, relatives, trade unions, etc.</i>	<i>SEEKWORK=4 or LOOKOJ=1</i>
		0	No	
		1	Yes	
		9	<i>Not applicable (WSTATOR = 9 or SEEKWORK = 1-3 or LOOKOJ=0, blank)</i>	
METHODE				
107	Q		<i>Inserted or answered advertisements in newspapers or journals</i>	<i>SEEKWORK=4 or LOOKOJ=1</i>
		0	No	
		1	Yes	
		9	<i>Not applicable (WSTATOR = 9 or SEEKWORK = 1-3 or LOOKOJ=0, blank)</i>	
METHODF				
108	Q		<i>Studied advertisements in newspapers or journals</i>	<i>SEEKWORK=4 or LOOKOJ=1</i>
		0	No	
		1	Yes	
		9	<i>Not applicable (WSTATOR = 9 or SEEKWORK = 1-3 or LOOKOJ=0, blank)</i>	
METHODG				
109	Q		<i>Took a test, interview or examination</i>	<i>SEEKWORK=4 or LOOKOJ=1</i>
		0	No	
		1	Yes	
		9	<i>Not applicable (WSTATOR = 9 or SEEKWORK = 1-3 or LOOKOJ=0, blank)</i>	
METHODH				
110	Q		<i>Looked for land, premises or equipment</i>	<i>SEEKWORK=4 or LOOKOJ=1</i>
		0	No	
		1	Yes	
		9	<i>Not applicable (WSTATOR = 9 or SEEKWORK = 1-3 or LOOKOJ=0, blank)</i>	
METHODI				
111	Q		<i>Looked for permits, licences, financial resources</i>	<i>SEEKWORK=4 or LOOKOJ=1</i>
		0	No	
		1	Yes	
		9	<i>Not applicable (WSTATOR = 9 or SEEKWORK = 1-3 or LOOKOJ=0, blank)</i>	
METHODJ				
112	Q		<i>Awaiting the results of an application for a job</i>	<i>SEEKWORK=4 or LOOKOJ=1</i>
		0	No	
		1	Yes	
		9	<i>Not applicable (WSTATOR = 9 or SEEKWORK = 1-3 or LOOKOJ=0, blank)</i>	
METHODK				
113	Q		<i>Waiting for a call from a public employment office</i>	<i>SEEKWORK=4 or LOOKOJ=1</i>
		0	No	
		1	Yes	
		9	<i>Not applicable (WSTATOR = 9 or SEEKWORK = 1-3 or LOOKOJ=0, blank)</i>	
METHODL				

114	Q		Awaiting the results of a competition for recruitment to the public sector	SEEKWORK=4 or LOOKOJ=1
		0	No	
		1	Yes	
		9	Not applicable (WSTATOR = 9 or SEEKWORK = 1-3 or LOOKOJ=0, blank)	
METHODM 115	Q		Other method used	SEEKWORK=4 or LOOKOJ=1
		0	No	
		1	Yes	
		9	Not applicable (WSTATOR = 9 or SEEKWORK = 1-3 or LOOKOJ=0, blank)	
WANTWORK 116	Q		Willingness to work for person not seeking employment	SEEKWORK=3
			Person is not seeking employment:	
		1	- but would nevertheless like to have work	
		2	- and does not want to have work	
		9	Not applicable (SEEKWORK ≠ 3)	
AVAILABLE 117	Q	blank	No answer	SEEKWORK = 1, 4 or WANTWORK= 1, blank or WISHMORE = 1 or SIGNISAL = 3
			Availability to start working within two weeks	
			If work were found now:	
		1	Person could start to work immediately (within 2 weeks)	
		2	Person could not start to work immediately (within 2 weeks)f	
AVAIREAS 118	Y	9	Not applicable (SEEKWORK ≠ 1 and SEEKWORK ≠ 4 and WANTWORK ≠ 1 and WANTWORK ≠ blank and WISHMORE ≠ 1 and SIGNISAL ≠ 3)	AVAILABLE = 2
		blank	No answer	
			Reasons for not being available to start working within 2 weeks	
			Person could not start to work immediately (within 2 weeks) because:	
		1	- he/she must complete education or training	
PRESEEK 119	Y	2	- he/she must complete compulsory military or community service	SEEKWORK =1, 2, 4
		3	- he/she cannot leave present employment within two weeks due to period of notice	
		4	- of personal or family responsibilities (including maternity)	
		5	- of own illness or incapacity	
		6	- of other reasons	
		9	Not applicable (AVAILABLE ≠ 2)	
		blank	No answer	
			Situation immediately before person started to seek employment (or was waiting for new job to start)	
		1	Person was working (including apprentices, trainees)	
		2	Person was in full-time education (excluding apprentices, trainees)	
		3	Person was conscript on compulsory military or community service	
		4	Person had domestic/family responsibilities	
		5	Other (e.g. retired)	
		9	Not applicable (SEEKWORK = 3, 9)	

NEEDCARE 120 Y	blank	No answer	FTPTREAS = 3 or SEEKREAS = 3
		Need for care facilities (from 2006)	
		Person is not searching for a job or is working part time because	
	1	Suitable care services for children are not available or affordable	
	2	Suitable care services for ill, disabled, elderly are not available or affordable	
	3	Suitable care services for both children and ill, disabled and elderly are not available or affordable.	
	4	Care facilities do not influence decision for working part time or not searching for a job	
REGISTER 121 Y	9	Not applicable (FTPTREAS ≠ 3 and SEEKREAS ≠ 3)	everybody aged 15 to 74 years
	blank	No answer	
		Registration at a public employment office	
	1	Person is registered at a public employment office and receives benefit or assistance	
	2	Person is registered at a public employment office but does not receive benefit or assistance	
	3	Person is not registered at a public employment office but receives benefit or assistance	
	4	Person is not registered at a public employment office and does not receive benefit or assistance	
MAINSTAT 122 Y	9	Not applicable (child less than 15 years)	everybody aged 15 years or more
	blank	No answer	
		MAIN LABOUR STATUS	
		Main status (Since 1998 only, optional: not available for certain countries)	
	1	Carries out a job or profession, including unpaid work for a family business or holding, including an apprenticeship or paid traineeship, etc,	
	2	Unemployed	
	3	Pupil, student, further training, unpaid work experience	
EDUCSTAT 123 Q	4	In retirement or early retirement or has given up business	Everybody aged 15 years or more
	5	Permanently disabled	
	6	In compulsory military service	
	7	Fulfilling domestic tasks	
	8	Other inactive person	
	9	Not applicable (child less than 15 years)	
	blank	No answer	
		Variable advised for dissemination See also derived variable ILOSTAT. Use of MAINSTAT advised for comparisons with WSTAT1Y.	
		EDUCATION AND TRAINING: participation	
		Student or apprentice in regular education during the last 4 weeks From 2003 onwards	
	1	Has been a student or an apprentice	
	3	Person in regular education but on holidays (from 2006)	
	2	Has not been a student or apprentice	

EDUCLEVL 124 Q	9	Not applicable (child less than 15 years)	EDUCSTAT=1
	Blank	No answer	
		Note for dissemination Available from 2003. See the derived variable EDUC4WN for time series	
		Level of this education or training From 2003 onwards (optional in 2003)	
	1	ISCED 1	
	2	ISCED 2	
	3	ISCED 3	
	4	ISCED 4	
	5	ISCED 5	
	6	ISCED 6	
EDUCFILD 125/127 Y	9	Not applicable (EDUCSTAT =2,9,blank)	EDUC4WN=1
	Blank	No answer	
		Additional codes for correspondence with 1998-2002 data:	
	0	Training that is not allocated to the ISCED classification (e.g.: language courses, computer courses, seminars ...)	
	7	ISCED 1-2	
	8	ISCED 3-4	
	9	Not applicable (EDUC4WN =0,9,blank)	
		Field of this education or training From 2003 onwards (optional)	
	000	General programmes	
	100	Teacher training and education science	
COURATT 128 Q	200	Humanities, languages and arts	EDUCSTAT=1,3 and EDUCLEVL=3-6
	222	Foreign languages	
	300	Social sciences, business and law	
	400	Science, mathematics and computing	
	420	Life science (including Biology and Environmental science)	
	440	Physical science (including Physics, Chemistry and Earth science)	
	460	Mathematics and statistics	
	481	Computer science	
	482	Computer use	
	500	Engineering, manufacturing and construction	
COURATT 128 Q	600	Agriculture and veterinary	EDUCSTAT=1,3 and EDUCLEVL=3-6
	700	Health and welfare	
	800	Services	
	900	Unknown	
	999	Not applicable (EDUCSTAT = 2,9,blank or EDUCLEVL ≠ 3-6)	
	Blank	No answer	
		Note for dissemination No equivalent variable before 2003	
		Did you attend any courses, seminars, conferences or received private lessons or instructions outside the regular education system (hereafter mentioned as taught learning activities) within the last 4 weeks (From 2003 onwards)	

COURFILD 133/135 Y	1 2 9 Blank	Yes No Not applicable (child less than 15 years) No answer Note for dissemination Available from 2003. See the derived variable EDUC4WN for time series Field of the most recent taught learning activity From 2003 onwards (optional in 2003) 000 General programmes 100 Teacher training and education science 200 Humanities, languages and arts 222 Foreign languages 300 Social sciences, business and law 400 Science, mathematics and computing 420 Life science (including Biology and Environmental science) 440 Physical science (including Physics, Chemistry and Earth science) 460 Mathematics and statistics 481 Computer science 482 Computer use 500 Engineering, manufacturing and construction 600 Agriculture and veterinary 700 Health and welfare 800 Services 900 Unknown 999 Not applicable (COURATT = 2,9,blank) Blank No answer Note for dissemination No equivalent variable before 2003	COURATT=1
	COURLEN 129/131 Q	Number of hours spent on all taught learning activities within the last 4 weeks From 2003 onwards (optional in 2003) 3 digits Number of hours 999 Not applicable (COURATT = 2,9,blank) Blank No answer Note for dissemination See also the derived variables LENTR4WN for 1998-2002 data, and LENTR4W (derived) and HWUSTRAL for 1992-2002 time series	
COURPURP 132 Y	1 2 9 Blank	Purpose of the most recent taught learning activity From 2003 onwards (Optional) 1 Mostly job related (professional) 2 Mostly personal/ social 9 Not applicable (COURATT = 2,9,blank) Blank No answer Note for dissemination For 1992-2002 time series, see the derived variable PURP4WN (1998-2002) and PURP4W (derived – 1992-2002 series), concerning all education and training activities	COURATT=1

COURWORH 136 Y		<p><i>Did the most recent taught learning activity take place during paid working hours?</i> <i>From 2003 onwards (optional)</i></p> <p>1 <i>Only during paid working hours</i> 2 <i>Mostly during paid working hours</i> 3 <i>Mostly outside paid working hours</i> 4 <i>Only outside paid working hours</i> 5 <i>No job at that time</i> 9 <i>Not applicable (COURATT= 2,9,blank)</i> Blank <i>No answer</i></p> <p><i>Note for dissemination</i> No equivalent variable before 2003</p> <p>EDUCATION AND TRAINING: highest attainment level</p>	COURATT=1
HATLEVEL 137/138 Q		<p><i>Highest level of education or training successfully completed</i></p> <p><i>Codes from 1998</i> 00 <i>No formal education or below ISCED 1</i> 10 (2) <i>ISCED 0-1</i> 11 <i>ISCED 1</i> 21 <i>ISCED 2</i> 22 <i>ISCED 3c (shorter than 2 years)</i> 30 <i>ISCED 3 (without distinction a, b or c possible, 2 y+)</i> 31 <i>ISCED 3c (2 years and more)</i> 32 <i>ISCED 3 a,b</i> 33 (2) <i>ISCED 3c (3 years or longer) or ISCED 4c</i> 34 (2) <i>ISCED 3b or ISCED 4b</i> 35 (2) <i>ISCED 3a or ISCED 4a</i> 36 (1) <i>ISCED 3 or 4 (without distinction a, b or c possible)</i> 41 <i>ISCED 4a,b</i> 42 <i>ISCED 4c</i> 43 <i>ISCED 4 (without distinction a, b or c possible)</i> 51 <i>ISCED 5b</i> 52 <i>ISCED 5a</i> 60 <i>ISCED 6</i> 99 <i>Not applicable (child less than 15 years)</i> Blank <i>No answer</i></p> <p><i>(1) According to 2001-2002 codification this code contains only ISCED 3 levels without distinction a, b or c possible but of various lengths.</i> <i>(2) Codes valid only for the series 1998-2000</i></p> <p><i>Variable advised for dissemination and for data before 1998</i> See the derived variable HATLEV1D (3 levels)</p>	everybody aged 15 years or more
HATFIELD 139/141 Y		<p><i>Field of highest level of education or training successfully completed</i> <i>From 2003 onwards</i></p> <p>000 <i>General programmes</i> 100 <i>Teacher training and education science</i> 200 <i>Humanities, languages and arts</i> 222 <i>Foreign languages</i> 300 <i>Social sciences, business and law</i></p>	HATLEVEL=22-60

	400	Science, mathematics and computing (no distinction possible)	
	420	Life science (including Biology and Environmental science)	
	440	Physical science (including Physics, Chemistry and Earth science)	
	460	Mathematics and statistics	
	481	Computer science	
	482	Computer use	
	500	Engineering, manufacturing and construction	
	600	Agriculture and veterinary	
	700	Health and welfare	
	800	Services	
	900	Unknown	
	999	Not applicable (HATLEVEL= 00,11,21,99, Blank)	
	Blank	No answer	
		Note for dissemination	
		No equivalent variable before 2003, full list available from 2009 on an optional basis	
		Year when highest level of education or training was successfully completed (Since 1998, different filter from 2003 onwards)	
		Codes from 2003 onwards	
		The 4 digits of the year when highest level of education or training was successfully completed are entered	
		Not applicable (child less than 15 years or HATLEVEL=00)	
	9999	No answer	
	Blank		
		Codes for 1998-2002	
		The 4 digits of year when highest level of education or training was successfully completed are entered	
		Not applicable (child less than 15 years)	
		No answer	
		SITUATION ONE YEAR BEFORE SURVEY	
		Situation with regard to activity one year before survey	
	1	Carries out a job or profession, including unpaid work for a family business or holding, including an apprenticeship or paid traineeship, etc,	
	2	Unemployed	
	3	Pupil, student, further training, unpaid work experience	
	4	In retirement or early retirement or has given up business	
	5	Permanently disabled	
	6	In compulsory military service	
	7	Fulfilling domestic tasks	
	8	Other inactive person	
	9	Not applicable (child less than 15 years)	
	blank	No answer	
		Professional status one year before survey	
	1	Self-employed with employees	
	2	Self-employed without employees	

	3	Employee	
	4	Family-worker	
	9	Not applicable (WSTAT1Y=2-9 blank)	
	blank	No answer	
		Aggregation advised for dissemination and available for anonymised datasets:	
	0	Self-employed with or without employees	
	3	Employee	
	4	Family worker	
	9	Not applicable (WSTAT1Y=2-9 blank)	
	blank	No answer	
		See description for anonymised datasets in section 6.	
		Economic activity of local unit in which person was working one year before survey (Coded on 2 digits), NACE Rev.2 from 2008	
		NACE Rev. 1.1 from 1992 to 2007.	
		Information collected using Nace 1970 in 1983-1992 for all countries (except Belgium in 1992), 1993-1994 for Germany.	
		For codification; see section 'Classifications'.	
	00	Not applicable (WSTAT1Y=2-9 blank)	
	blank	No answer	
		Also available for dissemination and for anonymised datasets: NACE1Y1D (NACE Rev 2), NA111Y1D, NA111YS (NACE Rev 1)	
		See section 3.b 'derived variables' and section 6 'criteria for anonymised datasets'.	
		Country of residence one year before survey	
		For codification; see section 'Classifications'	
	99	Not applicable (child less than one year old)	
	blank	No answer	
		Region of residence (within Member State) one year before survey	
		NUTS 2. For codification; see section 'Classifications'.	
	99	Not applicable (person who has changed country of residence or child less than one year old)	
	blank	No answer	
		See description for anonymised datasets in section 6.	
		INCOME	
		Since 1998. Available for a reduced number of countries	
		Monthly (take home) pay from main job	
		Optional from 1998 to 2008: available for certain countries only. Compulsory from 2009, can be delivered with a 21 months delay according to the regulation	

		Numbers in deciles.	
	01	Below the 1 st decile	
	02	Between the 1 st and the 2 nd decile	
	03	Between the 2 nd and the 3 rd decile	
	04	Between the 3 rd and the 4 th decile	
	05	Between the 4 th and the 5 nd decile	
	06	Between the 5 st and the 6 nd decile	
	07	Between the 6 st and the 7 nd decile	
	08	Between the 7 st and the 8 nd decile	
	09	Between the 8 st and the 9 nd decile	
	10	More or equal to the 9 st decile	
	99	Not applicable (STAPRO ≠ 3)	
	blank	No answer	
		Not available for anonymised datasets	
		TECHNICAL ITEMS RELATING TO THE INTERVIEW	
REFYEAR			
162/165	Q	Reference year of survey	everybody
		Last 4 digits of the year	
REFWEEK			
166/167	Q	Reference week	everybody
		Number of the week running from Monday to Sunday	
INTWEEK			
168/169	Q	Interview week	everybody
		Number of the week running from Monday to Sunday	
COUNTRY			
170/171	Q	Member State	everybody
		For codification; see section 'Classifications' and 'Data availability over time'	
REGION			
172/173	Q	Region of household	everybody
		NUTS 2. For codification; see section 'Classifications'	
		See description for anonymised datasets in section 6.	
DEGURBA			
174	Q	Degree of urbanisation	everybody
	1	Densely-populated area	
	2	Intermediate area	
	3	Thinly-populated area	
QHHNUM			
175/180	Q	Quarter (derived variable) & Serial number of household	everybody
		Serial numbers are allocated by the national statistical institutes and remain the same for all waves.	
		Records relating to different members of the same household carry the same serial number	
		See description for anonymised datasets in section 6	
HHTYPE			
181	Q	Type of household	everybody
	1	Person living in private household (or permanently in a hotel) and surveyed in this household	

HHINST 182 Q	2	Person living in an institution and surveyed in this institution	HHTYPE =2,3
	3	Person living in an institution but surveyed in this private household	
	4	Person living in another private household on the territory of the Member State but surveyed in this household of origin	
		Type of institution	
	1	Educational institution	
	2	Hospital	
	3	Other welfare institution	
	4	Religious institution (not already included in 1-3)	
	5	Workers' hostel, working quarters at building sites, student hostel, university accommodation, etc.	
	6	Military establishment	
COEFFY (POP) 183/188 Y also called COEFF/VALUE in extractions	7	Other (e.g. prison)	everybody
	9	Not applicable (HHTYPE =1,4)	
	blank	No answer	
		Yearly weighting factor for annual averages of quarterly data	
		Numbers in thousands.	
		Codes for data transmission to Eurostat	
	0000-9999	Cols 183-186 contain whole numbers	
	00-99	Cols 187-188 contain decimal places	
		Quarterly weighting factor	
		Numbers in thousands.	
COEFFQ (POP) 189/194 Q also called COEFF/VALUE in extractions		Codes for data transmission to Eurostat	everybody
	0000-9999	Cols 189-192 contain whole numbers	
	00-99	Cols 193-194 contain decimal places	
		Quarterly weighting factor of the sample for household characteristics (in the case of a sample of individuals)	
		Sequence number of the survey wave	
		Sequence number of the wave	
		See description for anonymised datasets in section 6	
		Questionnaire used	
	1	Only core variables	
	2	Whole questionnaire	
INTWAVE 201 Q			everybody
INTQUEST 202 Q			everybody

b. Derived variables from core questionnaire (codification)

A distinction is made in this document between the core variables as they appear in the Commission regulation (EC) No. 430/2005, and variables that are calculated by Eurostat. The variables in this section are variables created directly from the set of core variables available each year. See section 'Derived variables from core questionnaire (explanatory notes)' for more details.

Variable name	Code	Description	Filter/Remarks (Standard codification)
AGE	Q	DEMOGRAPHIC BACKGROUND / HOUSEHOLD INFORMATION <i>Age of interviewed person.</i> <i>Single years</i> <i>See description for anonymised datasets in section 6</i>	<i>everybody</i>
HHXXX	Y	<i>Household derived variables: see section 2.c</i>	<i>HHPRIV=1</i>
ILOSTAT	Q	LABOUR STATUS <i>ILO working status</i> <i>1 Employed</i> <i>2 Unemployed</i> <i>3 Inactive</i> <i>4 Compulsory military service</i> <i>9 Persons less than 15 years old</i>	<i>everybody</i>
NA11S	Q	EMPLOYMENT CHARACTERISTICS OF MAIN AND SECOND JOB <i>Economic activity in main job by sector. NACE Rev 1 from 1993 to 2008</i> <i>0 Agriculture</i> <i>1 Industry</i> <i>2 Service</i> <i>9 Not applicable (WSTATOR=3-5,9)</i> <i>blank No answer</i> <i>Also available for dissemination (time series): NACE3D, NACE2D, NACE1D (NACE Rev 2), NA113D, NA112D, NA111D (NACE Rev 1)</i>	<i>WSTATOR=1,2</i>
ISCO1D	Q	<i>Occupation (ISCO 1 digit)</i> <i>ISCO – 88 (COM)</i> <i>For codification; see section 'Classifications'</i> <i>9 Not applicable (WSTATOR=3-5,9)</i> <i>blank No answer</i> Also available for dissemination: ISCO2D	<i>WSTATOR=1,2</i>
STARTIME	Q	<i>Time since person started to work</i> <i>0-998 Time in months since the person started current employment</i> <i>999 Not applicable (WSTATOR=3-5,9)</i> <i>. No answer</i>	<i>WSTATOR=1,2</i>
NA112JS			

Q		<i>Economic activity in second job by sector. NACE Rev 1 from 1993 to 2008</i>	<i>EXIST2J=2</i>
	0	<i>Agriculture</i>	
	1	<i>Industry</i>	
	2	<i>Service</i>	
	9	<i>Not applicable</i>	
	blank	<i>No answer</i>	
		Also available for dissemination (time series): NACE2J2D, NACE2J1D (NACE Rev 2), NA112J2D, NA112J1D (NACE Rev 1)	

LEAVTIME Q		PREVIOUS WORK EXPERIENCE OF PERSON NOT IN EMPLOYMENT	
		<i>Time since person last worked</i>	<i>EXISTPR=1</i>
	0-998	<i>Time in months since the person last worked.</i>	
	999	<i>Not applicable (EXISTPR ≠ 1)</i>	
	.	<i>No answer</i>	
LEAVCLAS Q		<i>Time since person last worked (classes)</i>	<i>EXISTPR=1</i>
	1	<i>Less than 1 month</i>	
	2	<i>1-2 months</i>	
	3	<i>3-5 months</i>	
	4	<i>6-11 months</i>	
	5	<i>12-17 months</i>	
	6	<i>18-23 months</i>	
	7	<i>24-47 months</i>	
	8	<i>4 years or longer</i>	
	blank	<i>otherwise</i>	
NA11PRS Q/Y		<i>Economic activity previous job by sector. NACE Rev 1 from 1993 to 2008</i>	<i>EXISTPR=1 and</i> <i>REFYEAR</i> <i>YEARPR<8</i> <i>–</i>
	0	<i>Agriculture</i>	
	1	<i>Industry</i>	
	2	<i>Service</i>	
	9	<i>Not applicable (EXISTPR =0,9,blank, or EXISTPR =1 and did not work in last 8 years)</i>	
	blank	<i>No answer</i>	
		Also available for dissemination (time series): NACEPR2D, NACEPR1D (NACE Rev 2), NA11PR2D, NA11PR1D (NACE Rev 1)	
ISCOPR1D Q/Y		<i>Occupation in previous job (ISCO 1 digit)</i> <i>ISCO – 88 (COM)</i> <i>For codification; see section ‘Classifications’</i>	<i>EXISTPR=1 and</i> <i>REFYEAR-</i> <i>YEARPR<8</i>
	9	<i>Not applicable (EXISTPR =0,9,blank, or EXISTPR =1 and did not work in last 8 years)</i>	
	blank	<i>No answer</i>	
DURUNE Q		SEARCH FOR EMPLOYMENT	
		<i>Duration of unemployment</i>	<i>ILOSTAT=2</i>
	0	<i>Search not yet started</i>	

	1	Less than 1 month	
	2	1-2 months	
	3	3-5 months	
	4	6-11 months	
	5	12-17 months	
	6	18-23 months	
	7	24-47 months	
	8	4 years or longer	
	9	Not applicable (ILOSTAT ≠ 2)	
	blank	No answer	
		Aggregation available for anonymised datasets:	
	1	Search not yet started or duration of unemployment less than 6 months	
	2	6-11 months	
	3	1 year or longer	
	9	Not applicable (ILOSTAT ≠ 2)	
	blank	No answer	
		See description for anonymised datasets in section 6.	
		EDUCATION AND TRAINING	
HATLEV1D		Level of education	everybody aged 15 or more
	L	Low: Lower secondary	
	M	Medium: Upper secondary	
	H	High: Third level	
	9	Not applicable (child less than 15 years old)	
	blank	No answer	
EDUC4WN		Education or training received during previous four weeks (1992-2002, derived from 2003 onwards)	everybody aged 15 years or more
	0	Received no education or training	
	1	Received some education or training	
	9	Not applicable (child less than 15 years)	
	blank	No answer	
		Note for dissemination	
		EDUC4WN is derived from EDUCSTAT and COURATT from 2003 or 2004 according to the country.	
		EDUC4WN should be used for time series.	
		SITUATION ONE YEAR BEFORE THE SURVEY	
		Economic activity one year before survey by sector. NACE Rev 1 from 1993 to 2008	
NA111YS			WSTAT1Y=1
	0	Agriculture	
	1	Industry	
	2	Service	
	9	Not applicable (WSTAT1Y =2-9 blank)	
	blank	No answer	
		Also available for dissemination (time series): NACE1Y2D, NACE1Y1D (NACE Rev 2), NA111Y2D, NA111Y1D (NACE Rev 1)	
		TECHNICAL ITEMS RELATING TO THE INTERVIEW	

REM	Q		<i>Reference month</i>	<i>everybody</i>
		01-12	<i>Month (Jan - Dec)</i>	
QUARTER	Q		<i>Reference quarter</i>	<i>everybody</i>
		Q1-Q4	<i>Quarter 1 – 4 of the survey year</i>	
YEAR	Q		<i>Year of the survey</i>	<i>everybody</i>
			<i>Survey year coded as 4 characters</i>	
HHPRIV	Q		<i>Type of individual/household for publication</i>	<i>everybody</i>
		1	<i>Living in private household</i>	
		2	<i>Living in institutional household</i>	
		blank	<i>No answer</i>	
			<i>Advised use for dissemination: private households</i>	

c. Derived household variables (codification, not available for anonymised datasets)

Since most of the national Labour Force Surveys (LFS) provide household information, various estimations can be provided on:

The **household type/composition** in which each person lives: single/couples, person with or without children etc., presence/number of children of a certain age, household working status (working status of members: employed, unemployed, inactive).

The **relationships of each person** with any other household member (existence of a partner, dependent child, etc.).

Pre-defined variables are defined in the next two sections by purpose (household composition or relationship with other members).

▪ AVAILABILITY OF HOUSEHOLD INFORMATION:

Countries	Generally from	Detailed from (1)
BE	1983	1998
BG	2001	2004
CZ	1997	2002
DK (2)	2002	-
DE	1983	1999
EE	1997	1998
IE	1983	-
EL	1983	1999
ES	1986	1999
FR	1983	2003
IT	1983	2004
CY	1999	1999
LV	2001	2002

Countries	Generally from	Detailed from
AT	1995	2004
PL	1997 (3/4)	2003 (4)
PT	1986	1998
RO	1997	2002
SI	1996 (3)	2002
SK	1998	2003
FI (2)	2003	2003
SE	-	-
UK	1983	1998
HR	2002	2002
MK	-	-
TR	2006	2006

LT	2002	2002
LU	1983	1998
HU	2000	2000
MT	2000	2003
NL	1983	2000

IS	-	-
NO	-	-
CH	-	-

Notes:

(1) The column 'detailed from' indicates whether detailed information on the sequence number of mother, father and partner can be used for the variables described in sections 1a, 1b, and partially 1c and 2 hereafter (HHPERS, HHCOMP, HHNBCH17, HHNBCH24, HHAGEYG; HHPARTNR, HHPARENT, HHCHILDR). Approximations based on the link with the household reference person are under investigations in other cases – column 'generally from'.

(2) Special proxy interviews on a reduced sample – Available using annual averages of 4 quarters only. The list of variables available for DK is reduced to household identification, ILO labour status and main status of household members.

(3) Except in 1998-2000 in PL and in 1998/1999 in SI.

(4) Restrictions of population coverage available at:

http://circa.europa.eu/irc/dsis/employment/info/data/eu_lfs/index.htm (section comparability)

▪ MAIN PRINCIPLES

a) Definition of children/adults

The classification of households is based on a definition of children and adults. This is the purpose of the variable HHPERS below. Persons aged less than 15 are systematically considered as children. A differentiation is made between children living with their father and/or mother (code 1) and children living with other adults (code 3). For persons aged 15-24, additional checks are needed: those living with their father and/or mother and economically inactive are considered as children (e.g. students at home). The others are considered as adults (e.g. young active living or not with their parents, young persons not living with their parents whatever their status). The activity status used in this case is the main status since the objective is to consider persons considering themselves as mainly inactive (including students).

b) Household type (families)

Based on the definition above, the variable HHCOMP (household composition) distribute households according to the number of adults and children. The priority is given to the presence of at least one child aged less 15 (living with his/her parent(s): HHPERS, code 1). If none, the presence of a dependant child aged 15-24 (HHPERS, code 2) is checked. If none again, the loop ends with the presence of other children aged than 15. This implies that a couple with one child aged 14 and another one studying and aged 17, is classified as a couple with at least one child aged less than 15 (HHCOMP, code 21).

c) Count of children per households

To complete the variable HHCOMP, it is possible to add the variables HHNBCH2 to HHNBCH14 - counting the presence of children aged less than 15 (HHPERS=1 or 3) - and the variables HHNBCH17, HHNBCH24 (HHPERS=2). The count of children for the variables HHNBCH2 to HHNBCH14 is proposed without a differentiation between children living with their parent(s) or not, for the sake of simplicity and analyses on time series.

d) Household composition for time series (counts of individuals based on their age or their ILO status, without considering the links between individuals within households)

The variable HHCOMP- as well as HHPERS, HHPARENT, HHPARTNR and HHCHILDR - rely on proper information on the links between all individuals in the household. The core

LFS variables HHSPOU, HHFATH and HHMOTH started to be collected from 1998 but are not of sufficient quality in all Member States before 2005 (see column 'detailed from' above).

Other variables are available for analyses on household compositions, mainly HHPERS (number of persons) and HHNBCHLD (number of persons aged less than 15). Those variables do not take account of the links between individuals living in a given household. The variable HHLINK (relationships between the reference person and other members - see user guide) depends on the choice of the reference person. It can not provide comparable statistics in all Member States for household composition analyses (especially in those countries with numerous households composed of several generations).

The household composition may also be studied according to the ILO working status (counts of persons in employment, unemployment or inactivity): variable HHNBEMP, HHNBUNEM and HHNBINAC.

I. HOUSEHOLD COMPOSITION

The following variables are variable for population breakdowns & counts of both individuals or households. The variable HHPERS is the key variable to define the household composition.

▪ A) DEFINITION OF CHILDREN AND ADULTS:

Variable name	Code	Description
HHPERS		The person is considered as:
For recent years only (2)	1	A child aged less than 15 living with his/her father/mother
	2	A child aged 15 to 24, living with his/her father/mother and economically inactive ⁽¹⁾
	3	A child aged less than 15 not living with his/her father/mother
	4	An adult

(1) The economic inactivity is defined on the basis of the main status or the ILO status in case of no answers (employment is then defined on the basis of at least 10 hours usually worked per week).

(2) Available only for the years 'detailed from' in the table "Availability of household information" on page 1.

▪ B) HOUSEHOLD TYPE (FAMILIES):

HHCOMP	10	One adult without children
For recent years only (2)		One adult with at least:
	11	a son or daughter aged less than 15
	12	else: another child aged 15 to 24 ⁽¹⁾
	13	else: another child aged less than 15
	20	One couple without children
		One couple with at least:
	21	a son or daughter aged less than 15
	22	else: another child aged 15 to 24 ⁽¹⁾
	23	else: another child aged less than 15
	30	Two adults (not a couple) or more without children
		Two adults (not a couple) or more with at least:

	31	a son or daughter aged less than 15
	32	else: another child aged 15 to 24 ⁽¹⁾
	33	else: another child aged less than 15
	Blank	Not specified
	99	Not applicable (not a private household)

(1) The economic inactivity is defined on the basis of the main status or the ILO status in case of no answers (employment is then defined on the basis of at least 10 hours usually worked per week).

(2) Available only for the years 'detailed from' in the table "Availability of household information" on page 1.

▪ **C) HOUSEHOLD COMPOSITION BY AGE AND TYPE OF CHILDREN:**

HHNBCH2...HHNBCH24 and **HHAGEYG** allow to select households according to the number of children (persons aged less than 15 or children aged 15-24 as defined in HHPERS): for instance, number of households with at least one child between 0 and 5, etc.

Variable name	Code	Description
HHNBCH2	00-98	Number of persons between 0 and 2 years in the household
	Blank	Not specified
	99	Not applicable (not a private household)
HHNBCH5	00-98	Number of persons between 3 and 5 years in the household
	Blank	Not specified
	99	Not applicable (not a private household)
HHNBCH8	00-98	Number of persons between 6 and 8 years in the household
	Blank	Not specified
	99	Not applicable (not a private household)
HHNBCH11	00-98	Number of persons between 9 and 11 years in the household
	Blank	Not specified
	99	Not applicable (not a private household)
HHNBCH14	00-98	Number of persons between 12 and 14 years in the household
	Blank	Not specified
	99	Not applicable (not a private household)
HHNBCH17 (1)	00-98	Number of children between 15 and 17 years (in the household), based on HHPERS code 2.
	Blank	Not specified
	99	Not applicable (not a private household)
HHNBCH24 (1)	00-98	Number of children between 18 and 24 years (in the household), based on HHPERS code 2.
	Blank	Not specified
	99	Not applicable (not a private household)
HHAGEYG (1)	0-24	Age of the youngest child in the household
	Blank	Not specified
	99	Not applicable (not a private household)

(1) Available only for the years 'detailed from' in the table "Availability of household information" on page 1.

▪ **D) HOUSEHOLD COMPOSITION BY WORKING STATUS:**

HHBERS to **HHINACT** allow to answer to requests on the household average size (the description below are based on the working status – ILO definition).

Variable name	Code	Description
HHNBERS	00-98	Total number of persons in the household (whatever the age)
	Blank	Not specified
	99	Not applicable (not a private household)
HHNBEMPL	00-98	Number of persons employment in the household (aged 15 years and more)
	Blank	Not specified
	99	Not applicable (not a private household)
HHNBUNEM	00-98	Number of unemployed persons in the household (aged 15 years and more)
	Blank	Not specified
	99	Not applicable (not a private household)
HHNBINAC	00-98	Number of inactive persons in the household (aged 15 years and more)
	Blank	Not specified
	99	Not applicable (not a private household)
HHNBCHLD	00-98	Number of children in the household (aged less than 15 years)
	Blank	Not specified
	99	Not applicable (not a private household)
HHNBOLD	00-98	Number of persons aged 65 or older in the household
	Blank	Not specified
	99	Not applicable (not a private household)

II. Relationship with other persons in the household:

The variables below allow to check the relationships between persons of the same household.

Variable name	Code	Description
HHPARENT For recent years only (1)	1	The father of the person is in the same household
	2	The mother of the person is in the same household
	3	Both father and mother are in the same household
	4	The father and mother are not in the same household
	Blank	
	9	Not applicable (not a private household)

Variable name	Code	Description
HHPARTNR For recent years only (1)	1	The spouse, or cohabiting partner of the person is in the same household
	2	The spouse, or cohabiting partner of the person is not in the same household
	Blank	
	9	Not applicable (not a private household)
HHCHILDR For recent years only (1)	1	Children of the person is in the same household
	2	Children of the person is not in the same household
	Blank	
	9	Not applicable (not a private household)

(1) Available only for the years 'detailed from' in the table "Availability of household information" on page 1.

d. Derived variables for time series (codification, not available for anonymised datasets)

The variables in this section are created in order to enable a comparison of values across surveys. In cases where the codes in a more recent survey have been divided to provide a higher level of detail, these codes are aggregated to match the codification of a previous survey. More details on the changes across time are given in the section 'Data availability over time'.

Variable name	Code	Description	Filter/Remarks
NA702D Y		EMPLOYMENT CHARACTERISTICS OF MAIN JOB <i>Economic activity of the local unit (Coded on 2 digits) Nace 1970. Available for 1983-1992 for all countries (except Italy in 1992) and 1993-1994 for Germany</i> <i>Also available for dissemination: NA701D, NA11S See description for anonymised datasets in section 6</i>	WSTATOR=1,2
NA701D Y	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 Z	<i>Economic activity of the local unit (Coded on 1 digits) Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing Energy and water Extraction and processing of non-energy-producing minerals and derived products; chemical industry Metal manufacture; mechanical, electrical and instrument engineering Other manufacturing industries Building and civil engineering Distributive trades, hotels, catering, repairs Transport and communication Banking and finance, insurance, business services, renting Other services Not applicable</i>	WSTATOR=1,2
NA702J2D Y		<i>Economic activity of the local unit in the second job (coded on 2 digits.) NACE 1970. Available for 1983-1992 for all countries (except</i>	EXIST2J=2

		Italy in 1992) and 1993-1994 for Germany	
	00 blank	Not applicable (EXIST2J=1,9,blank) No answer	
NA70PR2D Y		PREVIOUS WORK EXPERIENCE OF PERSON NOT IN EMPLOYMENT Economic activity of the local unit in which person last worked (Information concerning economic activity is available on 1 digit level in anonymised datasets.) Nace 1970. Available for 1983-1992 for all countries (except Italy in 1992) and 1993-1994 for Germany See NA702D. See description for anonymised datasets in section 6	EMPEXPL=1
METHFW Y		SEARCH FOR EMPLOYMENT Main method used during previous 4 weeks to find work. (Available from 1983 to 1997)	SEEKWORK=0 1,11,12 or LOOKOJ=1-8
	01	Contacted public employment office to find work.	
	02	Contacted private employment agency to find work.	
	03	Applied to employers directly.	
	04	Asked friends, relatives, trade unions, etc.	
	05	Inserted or answered advertisements in newspapers or journals.	
	06	Studied advertisements in newspapers or journals.	
	07	Looked for land, premises or equipment.	
	08	Looked for permits, licences or financial recourses.	
	09	Awaiting the results of an application for a job.	
	10	Waiting for a call from a public unemployment office.	
	11	Awaiting the results of a competition for recruitment to the public sector.	
	12	Other method used.	
	13	No method used.	
	99	Not applicable.	
	blank	No answer.	
EDUCTYPE Y		EDUCATION AND TRAINING Type of instruction (1998-2002)	EDUC4WN =1
		Codification from 2001 onwards	
	1	Class room instruction	
	2	Instruction in a working environment	
	3	Instruction combining both work experience and complementary class-room instruction	
	4	Other type of instruction	
	9	Not applicable (EDUC4WN =0,9,blank)	
	blank	No answer	
		Codification for 1998-2000	
	1	Class room instruction	
	2	Instruction in a working environment	
	3	Instruction combining both work experience and complementary class-room instruction	
	4	Distance learning, correspondence courses	
	5	Self learning	
	6	Conferences, seminar, workshop	

PURP4W Y	9 blank	<p>Not applicable (EDUC4WN =0,9,blank) No answer</p> <p>Note for dissemination No equivalent variable from 2003 onwards From 2003, COURWORH (optional): concerns only whether taught learning activity took place during paid working hours.</p>	EDUC4WN=1
	1 2 6 9 blank	<p>Purpose of the training received (Since 1992)</p> <p>Available from 1992 onwards.</p> <p>Initial vocational training.</p> <p>Continuous vocational training.</p> <p>Other purposes.</p> <p>Not applicable (EDUC4WN =0,9,blank) No answer</p>	
PURP4WN Y		<p>Purpose of this education and training (1998-2002)</p> <p>Codification from 2001 onwards</p> <p>Initial education or training aiming at getting the skills for a job (except under a specific employment measure)</p> <p>Continuing vocational training (except under a specific employment measure)</p> <p>Training under a specific employment measure</p> <p>General interest</p> <p>Not applicable (EDUC4WN =0,9,blank) No answer</p>	EDUC4WN =1
	1 2 5 6 9 blank	<p>Codification for 1998-2000</p> <p>Initial education or training aiming at getting the skills for a job (except under a specific employment measure)</p> <p>Continuing vocational training (except under a specific employment measure)</p> <p>- to adapt to technological change, obtain promotion or upgrade acquired skills</p> <p>- training as a preparation for returning to work after a prolonged absence due to illness, maternity leave, national service, or a sabbatical period or unemployment</p> <p>- other adult training</p> <p>Training under a specific employment measure</p> <p>General interest</p> <p>Not applicable (EDUC4WN =0,9,blank) No answer</p>	
LENT4W Y		<p>Note for dissemination For 1992-2002 time series, see derived variable PURP4W (3 categories) From 2003, COURPURP (optional): concerns only non regular taught activities.</p>	EDUC4WN =1
	1 2 3 4 5	<p>Total length of this education or training (Since 1992)</p> <p>Available from 1992 onwards</p> <p>Less than 1 week</p> <p>1 week or more but less than 1 month</p> <p>1 month or more but less than 3 months</p> <p>3 months or more but less than 6 months</p> <p>6 months or more but less than 1 year</p>	

LENT4WN Y	6	1 year or more	EDUC4WN =1 and EDUCTYPE=1, 2, 3, blank 1992 – 1997
	8	No definite length	
	9	Not applicable (EDUC4WN =0,9,blank or EDUCTYPE = 4)	
	blank	No answer	
		Total length of this education or training (1998-2002)	
	1	Less than 1 week	
	2	1 week or more but less than 1 month	
	3	1 month or more but less than 3 months	
	4	3 months or more but less than 6 months	
	5	6 months or more but less than 1 year	
	6	1 year or more but less than 2 years	
	7	2 years or longer	
	8	No definite length	
	9	Not applicable (EDUC4WN =0,9,blank or EDUCTYPE = 4)	
	blank	No answer	
		Note for dissemination For 1992-2002 time series, see derived variable LENT4W (one code only for 1 year and more) From 2003, COURLEN (optional in 2003): concerns only non regular taught activities and refers to all training activities	
HWUSTRAI Y		Usual number of hours of training per week (1992-2002)	EDUC4WN =1 and EDUCTYPE=1, 2, 3, blank
	01-98	Number of hours	
	99	Not applicable (EDUC4WN =0,9,blank or EDUCTYPE = 4)	
	.	No answer	
		Note for dissemination No equivalent variable from 2003 onwards See also COURLEN from 2003 onwards, LENT4WN for 1998-2002 data, and LENT4W (derived) for 1992-2002 time series	
ISCDVOC Y		Having obtained a (non tertiary) vocational qualification; minimum duration : 6 months (1998-2002)	everybody aged 15 years or more
	1	Yes – Class-room instruction	
	2	Yes – Instruction in a working environment (without complementary class-room instruction at a school or college)	
	3	Yes – Instruction combining both work experience and complementary class-room instruction (including any form of 'dual system' or 'sandwich courses')	
	4	Yes – Type unknown	
	5	No	
	9	Not applicable (child less than 15 years)	
	blank	No answer	
		Note for dissemination No equivalent variable from 2003 onwards	
NA701Y2D Y		SITUATION ONE YEAR BEFORE THE SURVEY	WSTAT1Y=1
		Economic activity of local unit in which person was working	

		<p><i>one year before survey. (Information concerning economic activity is available on 1 digit level in anonymised datasets.)</i></p> <p><i>Nace 1970. Available for 1983-1992 for all countries (except Italy in 1992) and 1993-1994 for Germany</i></p> <p><i>See NA702D.</i></p>	
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3. EXPLANATORY NOTES

a. Derived variables from core questionnaire (explanatory notes)

See Annex 'LFS explanatory notes' (separate document)

b. Derived variables from core questionnaire (explanatory notes)

This section gives further details on the creation of the following variables: AGE, ILOSTAT, NA11S, ISCO1D, STARTIME, NA112JS, LEAVTIME, NA11PRS, ISCOPR1D, DURUNE, HATLEV1D, NA111YS, REM, QUARTER, YEAR and HHPRIV.

Demographic background and labour status

AGE and ILOSTAT: see the diagrams below.

Activity, occupation and job tenure

NA11S / NA112JS / NA11PRS / NA111YS based on NACE Rev 1.1 are built using the following grouping:

0. Agriculture: Section A to B
1. Industry: Section C to F
2. Services: Section G to Q

ISCO1D / ISCOPR1D correspond to the level 1 of the classification ISCO. They are derived from the core data received on 3 digits.

For STARTIME see the diagrams below.

Previous work experience of person not in employment and search for employment

LEAVTIME and DURUNE: see the diagrams below.

Education and training

HATLEV1D: see the diagrams below.

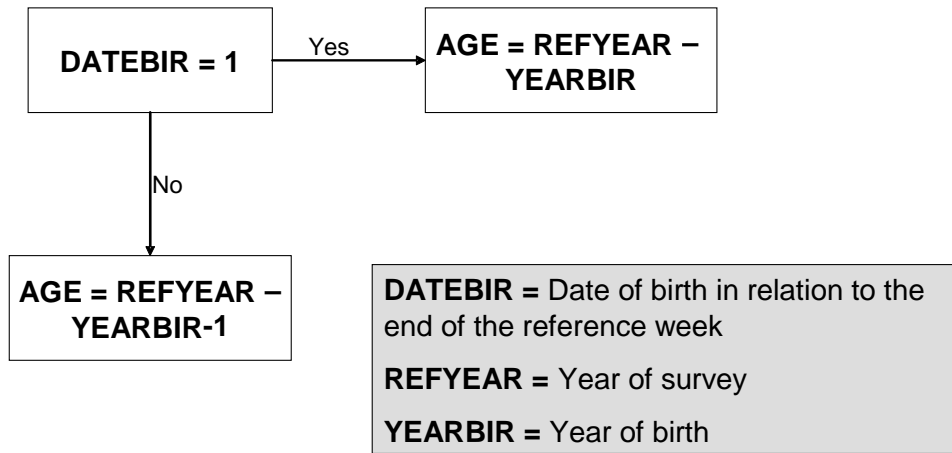
Technical items relating to the interview

YEAR / QUARTER / REM:

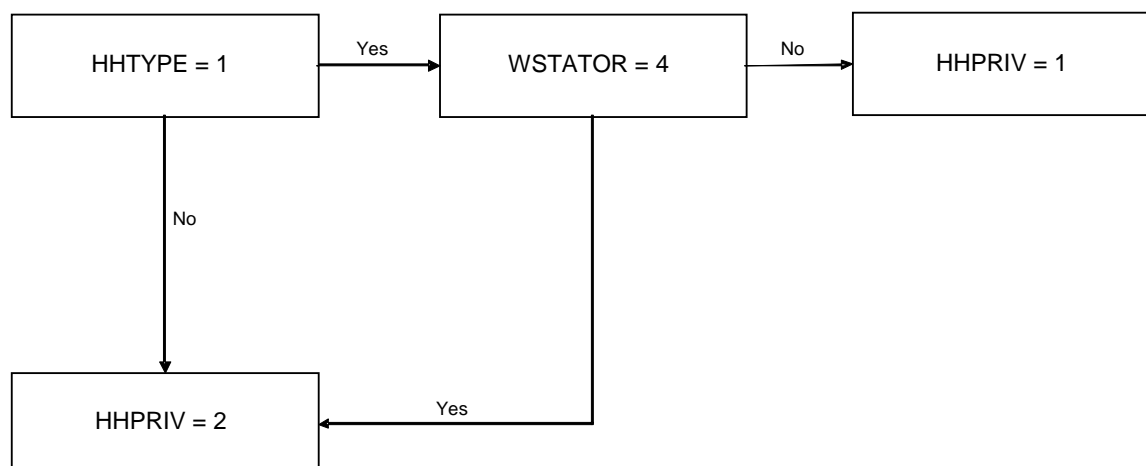
The survey is distributed along the 52 weeks of the year. The date (reference year and week) of each interview is recorded in the core variables REFYEAR and REFWEED. The weeks are coded using the norm ISO 8601. The Norm indicates that, according to the Gregorian calendar, the first week of the year is the one that includes the first Thursday of that year (which is equivalent to the week that includes the 4th January). A reference month (REM) and quarter (QUARTER) are then assigned to each of the 52 weeks. Quarter 1 corresponds to the period week 1 – week 13, quarter 4 to the period week 40 - week 52. Due to the organisation of the survey in Ireland and the UK (survey starts in December), REFYEAR and REFWEED are used to assign the exact date of the interview, while YEAR and QUARTER are used to identify the reference quarter.

For HHPRIV see the diagrams below.

AGE

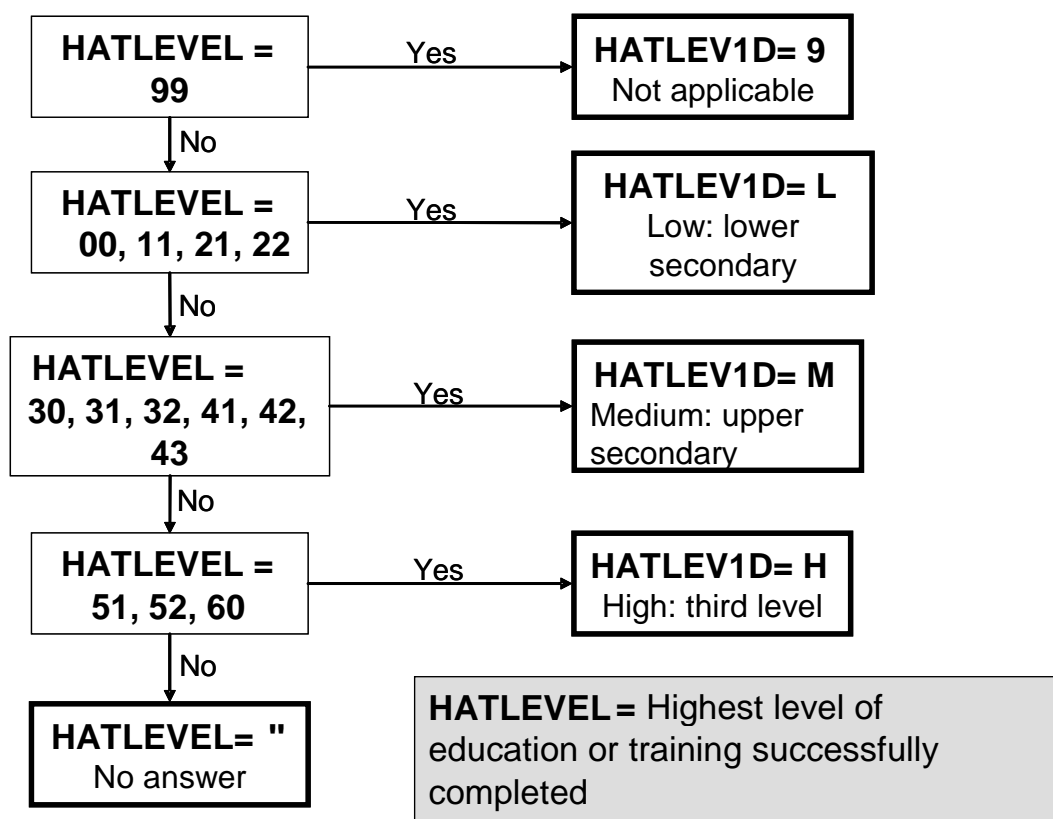


HHPRIV = Distinction private / institutional households

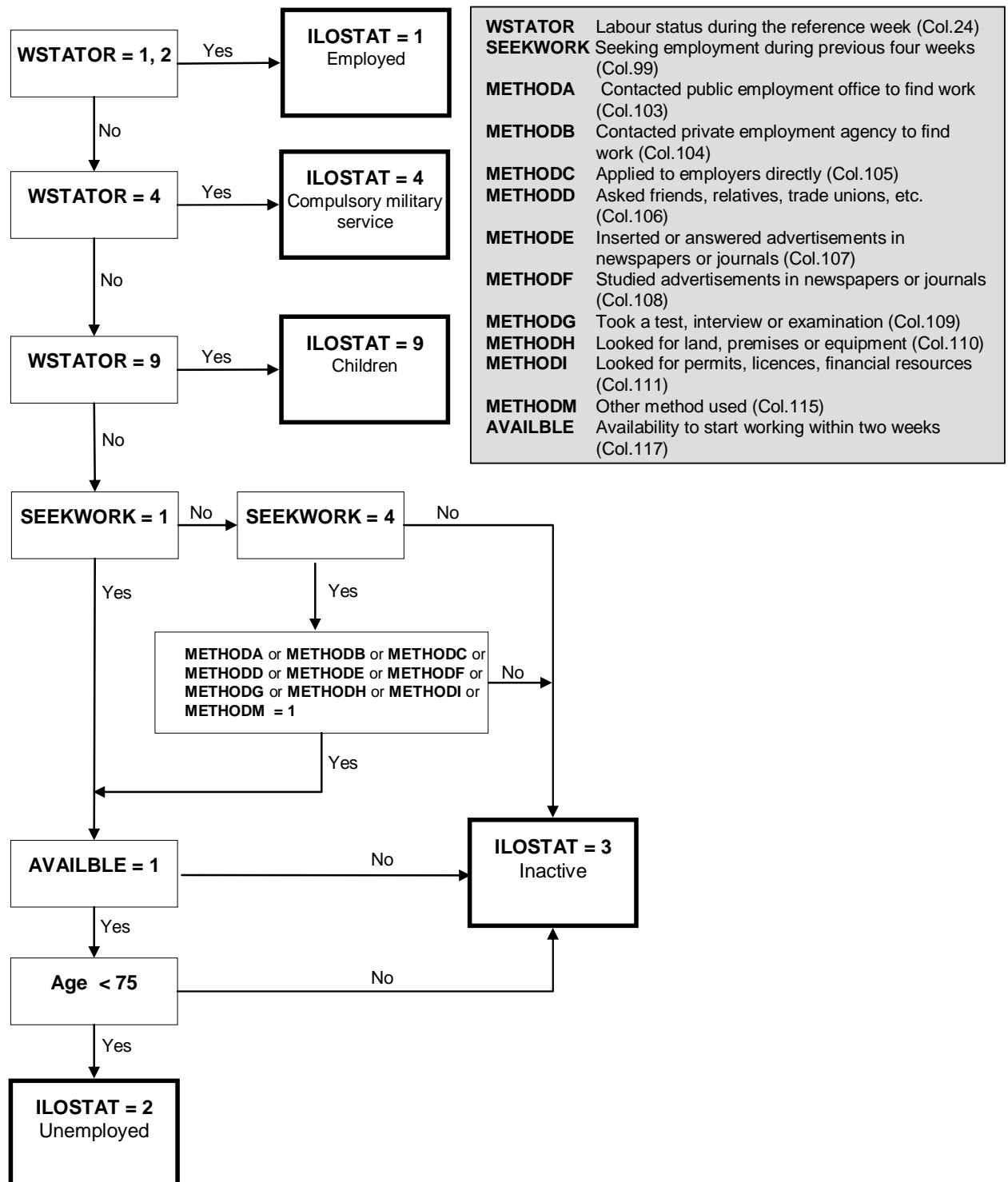


HHTYPE:	Type of household
WSTATOR:	L abour status during the reference week

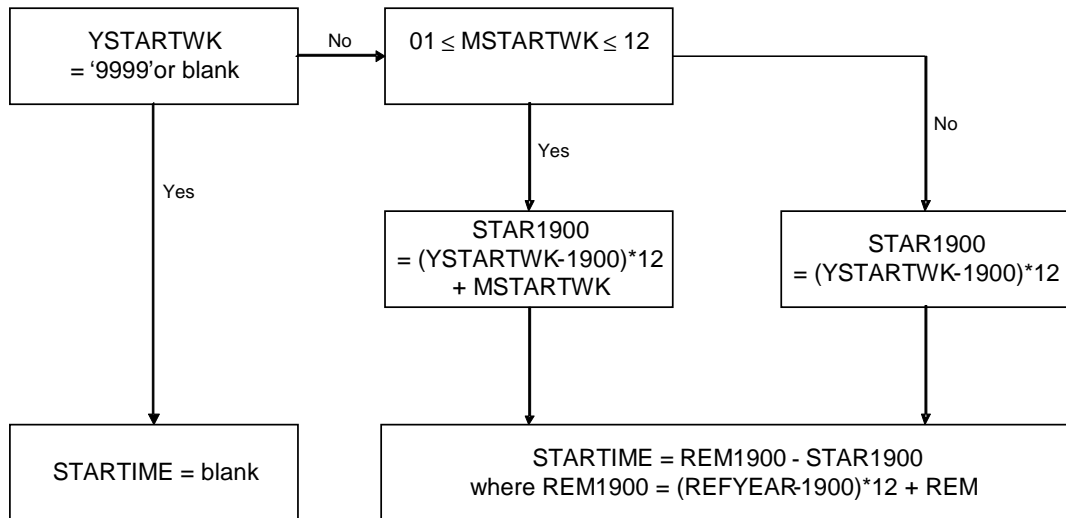
HATLEV1D: Level of education



ILOSTAT: ILO/EU Employment status

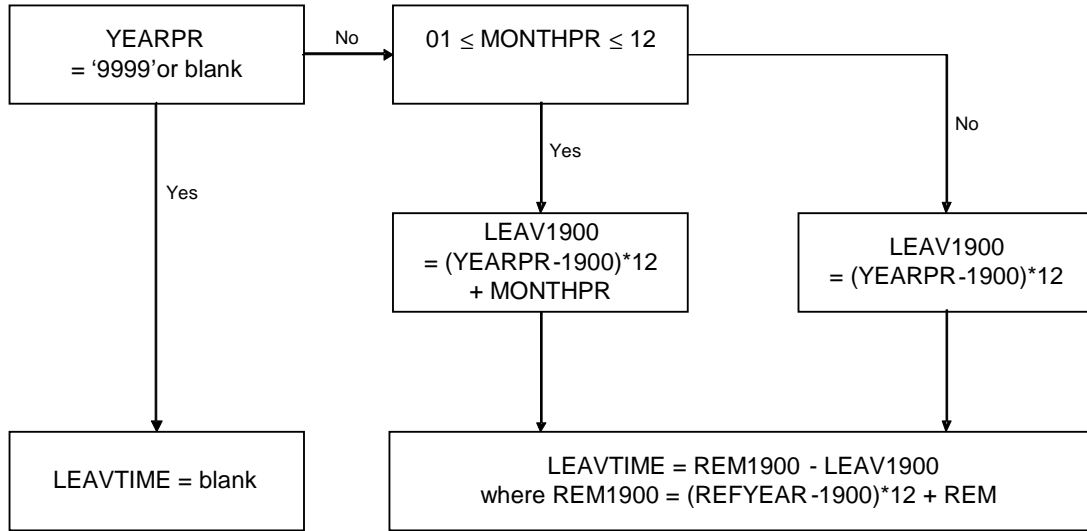


STARTIME = Time since person started to work



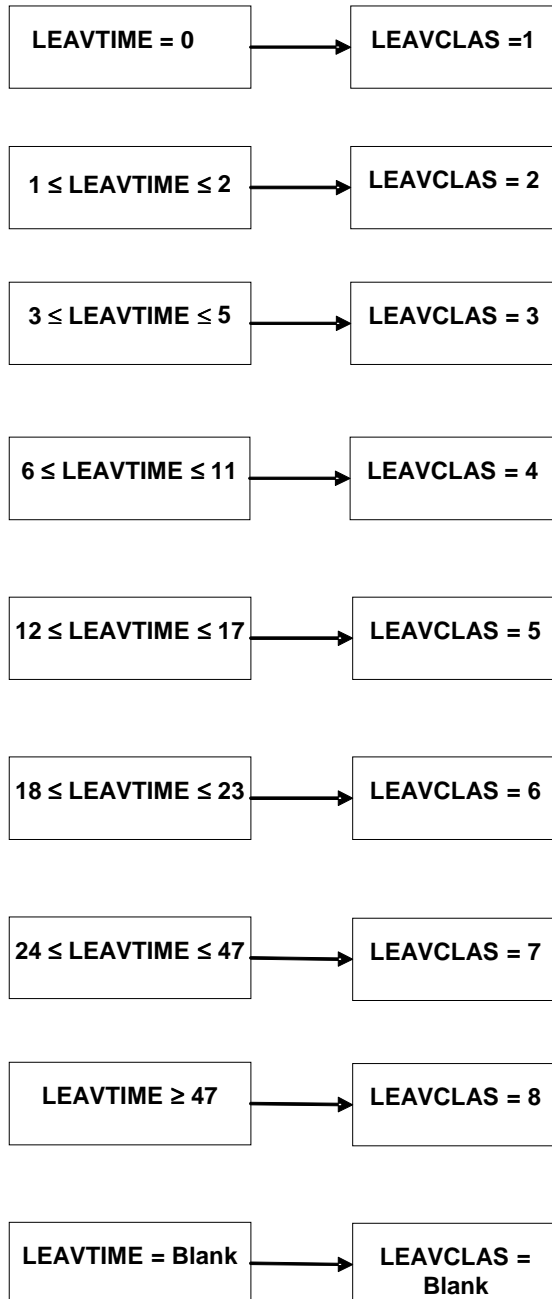
YSTARTWK:	Year in which the person started working for this employer or as self-employed
MSTARTWK:	Month in which the person started working for this employer or as self-employed
REFYEAR, REM:	Reference year and month

LEAVTIME = Time since person last worked



YEARPR:	Year in which person last worked
MONTHPR:	Month in which person last worked
REFYEAR, REM:	Reference year and month

DURUNE: Duration of unemployment

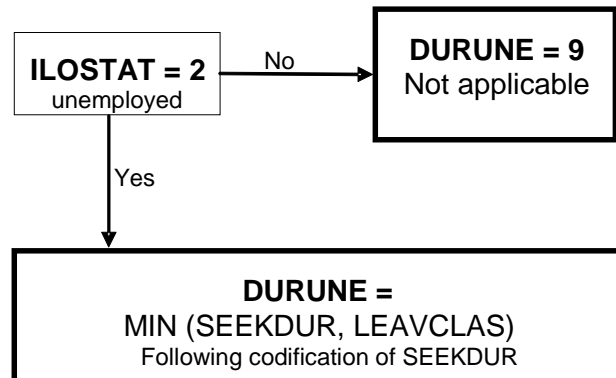


LEAVTIME - Time since person last worked in months (derived from YEARPR and MONTHPR)

LEAVCLAS - Duration without employment

SEEKDUR - Duration of search

DURUNE - Minimum of LEAVCLAS and SEEKDUR



4. AD-HOC MODULES

The so called 'ad hoc modules' are an inherent part of the European Union Labour Force Survey since 1999. Council Regulation No 577/98 specifies that a further set of variables – the ad hoc module - may be added to supplement the information from the core questionnaire of the LFS.

A programme of ad hoc modules covering several years shall be drawn up each year according to the procedure laid down in regulation No. 577/98. This programme shall specify, for each ad hoc module, the subject, the reference period, the sample size (equal to or less than the core sample size) and the deadline for the transmission of the results.

The topics of the ad hoc modules for the individual years are listed below.

	Year	Topic	Database description	Data available on Eurostat website / CD-ROM *
	2012	Transition from work into retirement	no data yet	no data yet
	2011	Employment of disabled people	no data yet	no data yet
	2010	Reconciliation between work and family life	no data yet	no data yet
	2009	Entry of young people into the labour market	no data yet	no data yet
	2008	Labour market situation of migrants and their immediate descendants	no data yet	no data yet
	2007	Accidents at work and work-related health problems	see webpage*	no data yet
	2006	Transition from work into retirement	see webpage*	in preparation / Yes
	2005	Reconciliation between work and family life	see webpage	Yes / Yes
	2004	Work organisation and working time arrangements	see webpage*	Delayed / Yes
	2003	Lifelong learning	see webpage*	Yes / Yes
	2002	Employment of disabled people	see webpage*	Yes / Yes
	2001	Length and patterns of working time	see webpage*	Delayed / No
	2000	Transition from school to working life	see webpage*	Yes / No
	1999	Accidents at work and occupational diseases	see webpage*	Yes / No

* Anonymised data sets for researchers only, availability in summer T+2

The description of ad-hoc modules is available in the section ad-hoc modules at

http://circa.europa.eu/irc/dsis/employment/info/data/eu_lfs/index.htm

5. CLASSIFICATIONS

Several EU classifications are used in the EU Labour Force Survey for the codification of:

- Regions (NUTS) - a
- Activity (NACE) – b/c
- Country codes (based on ISO) - d
- Education (ISCED) - e
- Occupation (ISCO-COM) – not included in this document

a. Regional codes used in the EU Labour Force Survey (according to the Classification of Territorial Units (NUTS))

The following codes are used to identify the regions for which data are collected in the EU LFS. For time series, please consult http://circa.europa.eu/irc/dsis/employment/info/data/eu_lfs/index.htm (classifications)

CODE	REGION	COUNTRY
BE		BELGIQUE-BELGIE
<i>BE10</i>	<i>Rég. Bruxelles-Cap.- Brussels Hfdst. gewest</i>	
<i>BE21</i>	<i>Antwerpen</i>	
<i>BE22</i>	<i>Limburg (b)</i>	
<i>BE23</i>	<i>Oost-Vlaanderen</i>	
<i>BE24</i>	<i>Vlaams Brabant</i>	
<i>BE25</i>	<i>West-Vlaanderen</i>	
<i>BE31</i>	<i>Brabant Wallon</i>	
<i>BE32</i>	<i>Hainaut</i>	
<i>BE33</i>	<i>Liège</i>	
<i>BE34</i>	<i>Luxembourg (b)</i>	
<i>BE35</i>	<i>Namur</i>	
BG		BULGARIA
<i>BG31</i>	<i>Severozapaden</i>	
<i>BG32</i>	<i>Severen tsentralen</i>	
<i>BG33</i>	<i>Severoiztochen</i>	
<i>BG34</i>	<i>Yugoiztochen</i>	
<i>BG41</i>	<i>Yugozapaden</i>	
<i>BG42</i>	<i>Yuzhen tsentralen</i>	
DK00	<i>Danmark</i>	DANMARK
<i>DK01</i>	<i>Hovedstaden</i>	
<i>DK02</i>	<i>Sjælland</i>	
<i>DK03</i>	<i>Syddanmark</i>	
<i>DK04</i>	<i>Midtjylland</i>	
<i>DK05</i>	<i>Nordjylland</i>	
CZ		CZECH REPUBLIC
<i>CZ01</i>	<i>Prague</i>	

<i>CZ02</i>	<i>Central Bohemia</i>
<i>CZ03</i>	<i>Southwest</i>
<i>CZ04</i>	<i>Northwest</i>
<i>CZ05</i>	<i>Northeast</i>
<i>CZ06</i>	<i>Southeast</i>
<i>CZ07</i>	<i>Central Moravia</i>
<i>CZ08</i>	<i>Ostrava</i>

DE

DEUTSCHLAND

<i>DE11</i>	<i>Stuttgart</i>
<i>DE12</i>	<i>Karlsruhe</i>
<i>DE13</i>	<i>Freiburg</i>
<i>DE14</i>	<i>Tübingen</i>
<i>DE21</i>	<i>Oberbayern</i>
<i>DE22</i>	<i>Niederbayern</i>
<i>DE23</i>	<i>Oberplatz</i>
<i>DE24</i>	<i>Oberfranken</i>
<i>DE25</i>	<i>Mittelfranken</i>
<i>DE26</i>	<i>Unterfranken</i>
<i>DE27</i>	<i>Schwaben</i>
<i>DE30</i>	<i>Berlin</i>
<i>DE40</i>	<i>Brandenburg</i>
<i>DE50</i>	<i>Bremen</i>
<i>DE60</i>	<i>Hamburg</i>
<i>DE71</i>	<i>Darmstadt</i>
<i>DE72</i>	<i>Giessen</i>
<i>DE73</i>	<i>Kassel</i>
<i>DE80</i>	<i>Mecklenburg-Vorpommern</i>
<i>DE91</i>	<i>Braunschweig</i>
<i>DE92</i>	<i>Hannover</i>
<i>DE93</i>	<i>Lüneburg</i>
<i>DE94</i>	<i>Weser-Ems</i>
<i>DEA1</i>	<i>Düsseldorf</i>
<i>DEA2</i>	<i>Köln</i>
<i>DEA3</i>	<i>Münster</i>
<i>DEA4</i>	<i>Detmold</i>
<i>DEA5</i>	<i>Arnsberg</i>
<i>DEB1</i>	<i>Koblenz</i>
<i>DEB2</i>	<i>Trier</i>
<i>DEB3</i>	<i>Rheinhessen-Pfalz</i>
<i>DEC0</i>	<i>Saarland</i>
<i>DED1</i>	<i>Chemnitz (Sachsen)</i>
<i>DED2</i>	<i>Dresden (Sachsen)</i>
<i>DED3</i>	<i>Leipzig (Sachsen)</i>
<i>DEE0</i>	<i>Sachsen-Anhalt</i>
<i>DEF0</i>	<i>Schleswig-Holstein</i>
<i>DEG0</i>	<i>Thüringen</i>

EE00

ESTONIA

IE

IRELAND

<i>IE01</i>	<i>Border, Midland and Western</i>
<i>IE02</i>	<i>Southern and Eastern</i>

GR

ELLADA

GR11	<i>Anatoliki Makedonia, Thraki</i>
GR12	<i>Kentriki Makedonia</i>
GR13	<i>Dytiki Makedonia</i>
GR14	<i>Thessalia</i>
GR21	<i>Ipeiros</i>
GR22	<i>Ionia Nisia</i>
GR23	<i>Dytiki Ellada</i>
GR24	<i>Stereia Ellada</i>
GR25	<i>Peloponnisos</i>
GR30	<i>Attiki</i>
GR41	<i>Voreio Aigaio</i>
GR42	<i>Notio Aigaio</i>
GR43	<i>Kriti</i>

ES

ESPAÑA

ES11	<i>Galicia</i>
ES12	<i>Principado de Asturias</i>
ES13	<i>Cantabria</i>
ES21	<i>Pais Vasco</i>
ES22	<i>Comunidad Foral de Navarra</i>
ES23	<i>La Rioja</i>
ES24	<i>Aragón</i>
ES30	<i>Comunidad de Madrid</i>
ES41	<i>Castilla y León</i>
ES42	<i>Castilla-la Mancha</i>
ES43	<i>Extremadura</i>
ES51	<i>Cataluna</i>
ES52	<i>Comunidad Valenciana</i>
ES53	<i>Islas Baleares</i>
ES61	<i>Andalucia</i>
ES62	<i>Región de Murcia</i>
ES63	<i>Ceuta</i>
ES64	<i>Melilla</i>
ES70	<i>Canarias</i>

FR

FRANCE

FR10	<i>Île de France</i>
FR21	<i>Champagne-Ardenne</i>
FR22	<i>Picardie</i>
FR23	<i>Haute-Normandie</i>
FR24	<i>Centre</i>
FR25	<i>Basse-Normandie</i>
FR26	<i>Bourgogne</i>
FR30	<i>Nord - Pas-de-Calais</i>
FR41	<i>Lorraine</i>
FR42	<i>Alsace</i>
FR43	<i>Franche-Comté</i>
FR51	<i>Pays de la Loire</i>
FR52	<i>Bretagne</i>
FR53	<i>Poitou-Charentes</i>
FR61	<i>Aquitaine</i>
FR62	<i>Midi-Pyrénées</i>
FR63	<i>Limousin</i>
FR71	<i>Rhône-Alpes</i>
FR72	<i>Auvergne</i>
FR81	<i>Languedoc-Roussillon</i>
FR82	<i>Provence-Alpes-Côte d'Azur</i>

<i>FR83</i>	<i>Corse</i>	
<i>FR91</i>	<i>Guadeloupe</i>	
<i>FR92</i>	<i>Martinique</i>	
<i>FR93</i>	<i>Guyane</i>	
<i>FR94</i>	<i>Réunion</i>	
IT		ITALIA
<i>ITC1</i>	<i>Piemonte</i>	
<i>ITC2</i>	<i>Valle d'Aosta</i>	
<i>ITC3</i>	<i>Liguria</i>	
<i>ITC4</i>	<i>Lombardia</i>	
<i>ITD1</i>	<i>Provincia</i>	<i>Autonoma</i>
	<i>Bolzano/Bozen</i>	
<i>ITD2</i>	<i>Provincia Autonoma Trento</i>	
<i>ITD3</i>	<i>Veneto</i>	
<i>ITD4</i>	<i>Friuli-Venezia Giulia</i>	
<i>ITD5</i>	<i>Emilia-Romagna</i>	
<i>ITE1</i>	<i>Toscana</i>	
<i>ITE2</i>	<i>Umbria</i>	
<i>ITE3</i>	<i>Marche</i>	
<i>ITE4</i>	<i>Lazio</i>	
<i>ITF1</i>	<i>Abruzzo</i>	
<i>ITF2</i>	<i>Molise</i>	
<i>ITF3</i>	<i>Campania</i>	
<i>ITF4</i>	<i>Puglia</i>	
<i>ITF5</i>	<i>Basilicata</i>	
<i>ITF6</i>	<i>Calabria</i>	
<i>ITG1</i>	<i>Sicilia</i>	
<i>ITG2</i>	<i>Sardegna</i>	
CY00		CYPRUS
LT00		LITUANIA
LV00		LATVIA
LU00		LUXEMBOURG
HU		HUNGARY
<i>HU10</i>	<i>Central Hungary</i>	
<i>HU21</i>	<i>Central Transdanubia</i>	
<i>HU22</i>	<i>Western Transdanubia</i>	
<i>HU23</i>	<i>Southern Transdanubia</i>	
<i>HU31</i>	<i>Northern Hungary</i>	
<i>HU32</i>	<i>Northern Great Plain</i>	
<i>HU33</i>	<i>Southern Great Plain</i>	
MT00		MALTA
NL		NEDERLAND
<i>NL11</i>	<i>Groningen</i>	
<i>NL12</i>	<i>Friesland</i>	
<i>NL13</i>	<i>Drenthe</i>	

NL21	Overijssel
NL22	Gelderland
NL23	Flevoland
NL31	Utrecht
NL32	Noord-Holland
NL33	Zuid-Holland
NL34	Zeeland
NL41	Noord-Brabant
NL42	Limburg (NL)

AT

ÖSTERREICH

AT11	Burgenland
AT12	Niederösterreich
AT13	Wien
AT21	Kärnten
AT22	Steiermark
AT31	Oberösterreich
AT32	Salzburg
AT33	Tirol
AT34	Vorarlberg

PL

POLAND

PL51	Dolnoslaskie
PL61	Kujawsko-Pomorskie
PL31	Lubelskie
PL43	Lubuskie
PL11	Łódzkie
PL21	Malopolskie
PL12	Mazowieckie
PL52	Opolskie
PL32	Podkarpackie
PL34	Podlaskie
PL63	Pomorskie
PL22	Slaskie
PL33	Swietokrzyskie
PL62	Warminsko-Mazurskie
PL41	Wielkopolskie
PL42	Zachodniopomorskie

PT

PORTUGAL

PT11	Norte
PT16	Centro (P)
PT17	Lisboa
PT18	Alentejo
PT15	Algarve
PT20	Região Autónoma dos Açores
PT30	Região Autónoma da Madeira

RO

ROMANIA

RO11	Nord-Vest
RO12	Centru
RO21	Nord-Est
RO22	Sud-Est
RO31	Sud - Muntenia

RO32	Bucureşti - Ilfov	
RO41	Sud-Vest Oltenia	
RO42	Vest	
SK		SLOVAKIA
SK01	Bratislava	
SK02	Western Slovakia	
SK03	Central Slovakia	
SK04	Eastern Slovakia	
SI00		SLOVENIA
SI01	Vzhodna Slovenija	
SI02	Zahodna Slovenija	
FI		SUOMI/FINLAND
FI13	Itä-Suomi	
FI19	Länsi-Suomi	
FI1A	Pohjois-Suomi	
FI18	Etelä-Suomi	
FI20	Åland	
SE		SVERIGE
SE11	Stockholm	
SE12	Östra Mellansverige	
SE22	Sydsverige	
SE31	Norra Mellansverige	
SE32	Mellersta Norrland	
SE33	Övre Norrland	
SE21	Småland med Öarna	
SE23	Västsverige	
UK		UNITED KINGDOM
UKC1	Tees Valley & Durham	
UKC2	Northumberland, Tyne and Wear	
UKD1	Cumbria	
UKD2	Cheshire	
UKD3	Greater Manchester	
UKD4	Lancashire	
UKD5	Merseyside	
UKE1	East Yorkshire & North Lincolnshire	
UKE2	North Yorkshire	
UKE3	South Yorkshire	
UKE4	West Yorkshire	
UKF1	Derbyshire, Nottinghamshire	
UKF2	Leicestershire, Rutland, Northamptonshire	
UKF3	Lincolnshire	
UKG1	Herefordshire, Worcestershire & Warwickshire	
UKG2	Shropshire, Staffordshire	
UKG3	West Midlands	
UKH1	East Anglia	
UKH2	Bedfordshire, Hertfordshire	
UKH3	Essex	

<i>UKI1</i>	<i>Inner London</i>	
<i>UKI2</i>	<i>Outer London</i>	
<i>UKJ1</i>	<i>Berkshire, Buckinghamshire, Oxfordshire</i>	
<i>UKJ2</i>	<i>Surrey, East-West Sussex</i>	
<i>UKJ3</i>	<i>Hampshire, Isle of Wight</i>	
<i>UKJ4</i>	<i>Kent</i>	
<i>UKK1</i>	<i>Gloucestershire, Wiltshire, Bristol/Bath area</i>	
<i>UKK2</i>	<i>Dorset, Somerset</i>	
<i>UKK3</i>	<i>Cornwall & Isles of Scilly</i>	
<i>UKK4</i>	<i>Devon</i>	
<i>UKL1</i>	<i>West Wales & the Valleys</i>	
<i>UKL2</i>	<i>East Wales</i>	
<i>UKM2</i>	<i>Eastern Scotland</i>	
<i>UKM3</i>	<i>South Western Scotland</i>	
<i>UKM5</i>	<i>North Eastern Scotland</i>	
<i>UKM6</i>	<i>Highlands, Islands</i>	
<i>UKN0</i>	<i>Northern Ireland</i>	
TR00		TURKEY (from 2007)
<i>TR10</i>	<i>Istanbul</i>	
<i>TR21</i>	<i>Tekirdag</i>	
<i>TR22</i>	<i>Balikesir</i>	
<i>TR31</i>	<i>Izmir</i>	
<i>TR32</i>	<i>Aydin</i>	
<i>TR33</i>	<i>Manisa</i>	
<i>TR41</i>	<i>Bursa</i>	
<i>TR42</i>	<i>Kocaeli</i>	
<i>TR51</i>	<i>Ankara</i>	
<i>TR52</i>	<i>Konya</i>	
<i>TR61</i>	<i>Antalya</i>	
<i>TR62</i>	<i>Adana</i>	
<i>TR63</i>	<i>Hatay</i>	
<i>TR71</i>	<i>Kirikkale</i>	
<i>TR72</i>	<i>Kayseri</i>	
<i>TR81</i>	<i>Zonguldak</i>	
<i>TR82</i>	<i>Kastamonu</i>	
<i>TR83</i>	<i>Samsun</i>	
<i>TR90</i>	<i>Trabzon</i>	
<i>TRA1</i>	<i>Erzurum</i>	
<i>TRA2</i>	<i>Agri</i>	
<i>TRB1</i>	<i>Malatya</i>	
<i>TRB2</i>	<i>Van</i>	
<i>TRC1</i>	<i>Gaziantep</i>	
<i>TRC2</i>	<i>Sanliurfa</i>	
<i>TRC3</i>	<i>Mardin</i>	
IS00		ICELAND
NO00		NORWAY
<i>NO01</i>	<i>Oslo og Akershus</i>	
<i>NO02</i>	<i>Hedmark og Oppland</i>	
<i>NO03</i>	<i>Soer-Ostlandet</i>	
<i>NO04</i>	<i>Agder og Rogaland</i>	
<i>NO05</i>	<i>Vestlandet</i>	
<i>NO06</i>	<i>Troendelag</i>	
<i>NO07</i>	<i>Nord-Norge</i>	

CH	SWITZERLAND
CH01	<i>Région lémanique</i>
CH02	<i>Espace Mittelland</i>
CH03	<i>Nordwestschweiz</i>
CH04	<i>Zürich</i>
CH05	<i>Ostschweiz</i>
CH06	<i>Zentralschweiz</i>
CH07	<i>Ticino</i>
HR00	CROATIA
HR01	<i>Sjeverozapadna Hrvatska</i>
HR02	<i>Sredisnja i Istocna (Panonska)</i>
	<i>Hrvatska</i>
HR03	<i>Jadranska Hrvatska</i>

**b. Statistical Classification of economic activities at 2 and 3 digits
(NACE Rev.2 from 2008 onwards)**

Division	Group	Description
A		SECTION A — AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY AND FISHING
	01	Crop and animal production, hunting and related service activities
	01.1	Growing of non-perennial crops
	01.2	Growing of perennial crops
	01.3	Plant propagation
	01.4	Animal production
	01.5	Mixed farming
	01.6	Support activities to agriculture and post-harvest crop activities
	01.7	Hunting, trapping and related service activities
	02	Forestry and logging
	02.1	Silviculture and other forestry activities
	02.2	Logging
	02.3	Gathering of wild growing non-wood products
	02.4	Support services to forestry
	03	Fishing and aquaculture
	03.1	Fishing
	03.2	Aquaculture
B		SECTION B — MINING AND QUARRYING
	05	Mining of coal and lignite
	05.1	Mining of hard coal
	05.2	Mining of lignite
	06	Extraction of crude petroleum and natural gas
	06.1	Extraction of crude petroleum

	06.2	Extraction of natural gas
07		Mining of metal ores
	07.1	Mining of iron ores
	07.2	Mining of non-ferrous metal ores
08		Other mining and quarrying
	08.1	Quarrying of stone, sand and clay
	08.9	Mining and quarrying n.e.c.
09		Mining support service activities
	09.1	Support activities for petroleum and natural gas extraction
	09.9	Support activities for other mining and quarrying
C		SECTION C — MANUFACTURING
10		Manufacture of food products
	10.1	Processing and preserving of meat and production of meat products
	10.2	Processing and preserving of fish, crustaceans and molluscs
	10.3	Processing and preserving of fruit and vegetables
	10.4	Manufacture of vegetable and animal oils and fats
	10.5	Manufacture of dairy products
	10.6	Manufacture of grain mill products, starches and starch products
	10.7	Manufacture of bakery and farinaceous products
	10.8	Manufacture of other food products
	10.9	Manufacture of prepared animal feeds
11		Manufacture of beverages
	11.0	Manufacture of beverages
12		Manufacture of tobacco products
	12.0	Manufacture of tobacco products
13		Manufacture of textiles
	13.1	Preparation and spinning of textile fibres
	13.2	Weaving of textiles
	13.3	Finishing of textiles
	13.9	Manufacture of other textiles
14		Manufacture of wearing apparel
	14.1	Manufacture of wearing apparel, except fur apparel
	14.2	Manufacture of articles of fur
	14.3	Manufacture of knitted and crocheted apparel
15		Manufacture of leather and related products
		Tanning and dressing of leather; manufacture of luggage, handbags, saddlery and
	15.1	harness; dressing and dyeing of fur
	15.2	Manufacture of footwear
16		Manufacture of wood and of products of wood and cork, except furniture; manufacture of articles of straw and plaiting materials

- 16.1 Sawmilling and planing of wood
- 16.2 Manufacture of products of wood, cork, straw and plaiting materials
- 17 Manufacture of paper and paper products
 - 17.1 Manufacture of pulp, paper and paperboard
 - 17.2 Manufacture of articles of paper and paperboard
- 18 Printing and reproduction of recorded media
 - 18.1 Printing and service activities related to printing
 - 18.2 Reproduction of recorded media
- 19 Manufacture of coke and refined petroleum products
 - 19.1 Manufacture of coke oven products
 - 19.2 Manufacture of refined petroleum products
- 20 Manufacture of chemicals and chemical products
 - Manufacture of basic chemicals, fertilisers and nitrogen compounds, plastics and synthetic rubber in primary forms
 - 20.1
 - 20.2 Manufacture of pesticides and other agrochemical products
 - 20.3 Manufacture of paints, varnishes and similar coatings, printing ink and mastics
 - Manufacture of soap and detergents, cleaning and polishing preparations, perfumes and toilet preparations
 - 20.4
 - 20.5 Manufacture of other chemical products
 - 20.6 Manufacture of man-made fibres
- 21 Manufacture of basic pharmaceutical products and pharmaceutical preparations
 - 21.1 Manufacture of basic pharmaceutical products
 - 21.2 Manufacture of pharmaceutical preparations
- 22 Manufacture of rubber and plastic products
 - 22.1 Manufacture of rubber products
 - 22.2 Manufacture of plastics products
- 23 Manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products
 - 23.1 Manufacture of glass and glass products
 - 23.2 Manufacture of refractory products
 - 23.3 Manufacture of clay building materials
 - 23.4 Manufacture of other porcelain and ceramic products
 - 23.5 Manufacture of cement, lime and plaster
 - 23.6 Manufacture of articles of concrete, cement and plaster
 - 23.7 Cutting, shaping and finishing of stone
 - 23.9 Manufacture of abrasive products and non-metallic mineral products n.e.c.
- 24 Manufacture of basic metals
 - 24.1 Manufacture of basic iron and steel and of ferro-alloys
 - 24.2 Manufacture of tubes, pipes, hollow profiles and related fittings, of steel
 - 24.3 Manufacture of other products of first processing of steel
 - 24.4 Manufacture of basic precious and other non-ferrous metals

- 24.5 Casting of metals
- 25 Manufacture of fabricated metal products, except machinery and equipment
 - 25.1 Manufacture of structural metal products
 - 25.2 Manufacture of tanks, reservoirs and containers of metal
 - 25.3 Manufacture of steam generators, except central heating hot water boilers
 - 25.4 Manufacture of weapons and ammunition
 - 25.5 Forging, pressing, stamping and roll-forming of metal; powder metallurgy
 - 25.6 Treatment and coating of metals; machining
 - 25.7 Manufacture of cutlery, tools and general hardware
 - 25.9 Manufacture of other fabricated metal products
- 26 Manufacture of computer, electronic and optical products
 - 26.1 Manufacture of electronic components and boards
 - 26.2 Manufacture of computers and peripheral equipment
 - 26.3 Manufacture of communication equipment
 - 26.4 Manufacture of consumer electronics
 - Manufacture of instruments and appliances for measuring, testing and navigation; watches and clocks
 - 26.5
 - 26.6 Manufacture of irradiation, electromedical and electrotherapeutic equipment
 - 26.7 Manufacture of optical instruments and photographic equipment
 - 26.8 Manufacture of magnetic and optical media
- 27 Manufacture of electrical equipment
 - Manufacture of electric motors, generators, transformers and electricity distribution and control apparatus
 - 27.1
 - 27.2 Manufacture of batteries and accumulators
 - 27.3 Manufacture of wiring and wiring devices
 - 27.4 Manufacture of electric lighting equipment
 - 27.5 Manufacture of domestic appliances
 - 27.9 Manufacture of other electrical equipment
- 28 Manufacture of machinery and equipment n.e.c.
 - 28.1 Manufacture of general — purpose machinery
 - 28.2 Manufacture of other general-purpose machinery
 - 28.3 Manufacture of agricultural and forestry machinery
 - 28.4 Manufacture of metal forming machinery and machine tools
 - 28.9 Manufacture of other special-purpose machinery
- 29 Manufacture of motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers
 - 29.1 Manufacture of motor vehicles
 - Manufacture of bodies (coachwork) for motor vehicles; manufacture of trailers and semi-trailers
 - 29.2
 - 29.3 Manufacture of parts and accessories for motor vehicles
- 30 Manufacture of other transport equipment
 - 30.1 Building of ships and boats

	30.2	Manufacture of railway locomotives and rolling stock
	30.3	Manufacture of air and spacecraft and related machinery
	30.4	Manufacture of military fighting vehicles
	30.9	Manufacture of transport equipment n.e.c.
31		Manufacture of furniture
	31.0	Manufacture of furniture
32		Other manufacturing
	32.1	Manufacture of jewellery, bijouterie and related articles
	32.2	Manufacture of musical instruments
	32.3	Manufacture of sports goods
	32.4	Manufacture of games and toys
	32.5	Manufacture of medical and dental instruments and supplies
	32.9	Manufacturing n.e.c.
33		Repair and installation of machinery and equipment
	33.1	Repair of fabricated metal products, machinery and equipment
	33.2	Installation of industrial machinery and equipment
D		SECTION D — ELECTRICITY, GAS, STEAM AND AIR CONDITIONING SUPPLY
35		Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply
	35.1	Electric power generation, transmission and distribution
	35.2	Manufacture of gas; distribution of gaseous fuels through mains
	35.3	Steam and air conditioning supply
E		SECTION E — WATER SUPPLY; SEWERAGE, WASTE MANAGEMENT AND REMEDIATION ACTIVITIES
36		Water collection, treatment and supply
	36.0	Water collection, treatment and supply
37		Sewerage
	37.0	Sewerage
38		Waste collection, treatment and disposal activities; materials recovery
	38.1	Waste collection
	38.2	Waste treatment and disposal
	38.3	Materials recovery
39		Remediation activities and other waste management services
	39.0	Remediation activities and other waste management services
F		SECTION F — CONSTRUCTION
41		Construction of buildings
	41.1	Development of building projects
	41.2	Construction of residential and non-residential buildings
42		Civil engineering
	42.1	Construction of roads and railways
	42.2	Construction of utility projects

	42.9	Construction of other civil engineering projects
43		Specialised construction activities
	43.1	Demolition and site preparation
	43.2	Electrical, plumbing and other construction installation activities
	43.3	Building completion and finishing
	43.9	Other specialised construction activities
G		SECTION G — WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE; REPAIR OF MOTOR VEHICLES AND MOTORCYCLES
45		Wholesale and retail trade and repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles
	45.1	Sale of motor vehicles
	45.2	Maintenance and repair of motor vehicles
	45.3	Sale of motor vehicle parts and accessories
	45.4	Sale, maintenance and repair of motorcycles and related parts and accessories
46		Wholesale trade, except of motor vehicles and motorcycles
	46.1	Wholesale on a fee or contract basis
	46.2	Wholesale of agricultural raw materials and live animals
	46.3	Wholesale of food, beverages and tobacco
	46.4	Wholesale of household goods
	46.5	Wholesale of information and communication equipment
	46.6	Wholesale of other machinery, equipment and supplies
	46.7	Other specialised wholesale
	46.9	Non-specialised wholesale trade
47		Retail trade, except of motor vehicles and motorcycles
	47.1	Retail sale in non-specialised stores
	47.2	Retail sale of food, beverages and tobacco in specialised stores
	47.3	Retail sale of automotive fuel in specialised stores
	47.4	Retail sale of information and communication equipment in specialised stores
	47.5	Retail sale of other household equipment in specialised stores
	47.6	Retail sale of cultural and recreation goods in specialised stores
	47.7	Retail sale of other goods in specialised stores
	47.8	Retail sale via stalls and markets
	47.9	Retail trade not in stores, stalls or markets
H		SECTION H — TRANSPORTATION AND STORAGE
49		Land transport and transport via pipelines
	49.1	Passenger rail transport, interurban
	49.2	Freight rail transport
	49.3	Other passenger land transport
	49.4	Freight transport by road and removal services
	49.5	Transport via pipeline
50		Water transport

- 50.1 Sea and coastal passenger water transport
- 50.2 Sea and coastal freight water transport
- 50.3 Inland passenger water transport
- 50.4 Inland freight water transport
- 51 Air transport
 - 51.1 Passenger air transport
 - 51.2 Freight air transport and space transport
- 52 Warehousing and support activities for transportation
 - 52.1 Warehousing and storage
 - 52.2 Support activities for transportation
- 53 Postal and courier activities
 - 53.1 Postal activities under universal service obligation
 - 53.2 Other postal and courier activities

I SECTION I — ACCOMMODATION AND FOOD SERVICE ACTIVITIES

- 55 Accommodation
 - 55.1 Hotels and similar accommodation
 - 55.2 Holiday and other short-stay accommodation
 - 55.3 Camping grounds, recreational vehicle parks and trailer parks
 - 55.9 Other accommodation
- 56 Food and beverage service activities
 - 56.1 Restaurants and mobile food service activities
 - 56.2 Event catering and other food service activities
 - 56.3 Beverage serving activities

J SECTION J — INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION

- 58 Publishing activities
 - 58.1 Publishing of books, periodicals and other publishing activities
 - 58.2 Software publishing
- 59 Motion picture, video and television programme production, sound recording and music publishing activities
 - 59.1 Motion picture, video and television programme activities
 - 59.2 Sound recording and music publishing activities
- 60 Programming and broadcasting activities
 - 60.1 Radio broadcasting
 - 60.2 Television programming and broadcasting activities
- 61 Telecommunications
 - 61.1 Wired telecommunications activities
 - 61.2 Wireless telecommunications activities
 - 61.3 Satellite telecommunications activities
 - 61.9 Other telecommunications activities
- 62 Computer programming, consultancy and related activities

	62.0	Computer programming, consultancy and related activities
63		Information service activities
	63.1	Data processing, hosting and related activities; web portals
	63.9	Other information service activities
K		SECTION K — FINANCIAL AND INSURANCE ACTIVITIES
64		Financial service activities, except insurance and pension funding
	64.1	Monetary intermediation
	64.2	Activities of holding companies
	64.3	Trusts, funds and similar financial entities
	64.9	Other financial service activities, except insurance and pension funding
65		Insurance, reinsurance and pension funding, except compulsory social security
	65.1	Insurance
	65.2	Reinsurance
	65.3	Pension funding
66		Activities auxiliary to financial services and insurance activities
	66.1	Activities auxiliary to financial services, except insurance and pension funding
	66.2	Activities auxiliary to insurance and pension funding
	66.3	Fund management activities
L		SECTION L — REAL ESTATE ACTIVITIES
68		Real estate activities
	68.1	Buying and selling of own real estate
	68.2	Renting and operating of own or leased real estate
	68.3	Real estate activities on a fee or contract basis
M		SECTION M — PROFESSIONAL, SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL ACTIVITIES
69		Legal and accounting activities
	69.1	Legal activities
	69.2	Accounting, bookkeeping and auditing activities; tax consultancy
70		Activities of head offices; management consultancy activities
	70.1	Activities of head offices
	70.2	Management consultancy activities
71		Architectural and engineering activities; technical testing and analysis
	71.1	Architectural and engineering activities and related technical consultancy
	71.2	Technical testing and analysis
72		Scientific research and development
	72.1	Research and experimental development on natural sciences and engineering
	72.2	Research and experimental development on social sciences and humanities
73		Advertising and market research
	73.1	Advertising
	73.2	Market research and public opinion polling
74		Other professional, scientific and technical activities

	74.1	Specialised design activities
	74.2	Photographic activities
	74.3	Translation and interpretation activities
	74.9	Other professional, scientific and technical activities n.e.c.
75		Veterinary activities
	75.0	Veterinary activities
N		SECTION N — ADMINISTRATIVE AND SUPPORT SERVICE ACTIVITIES
77		Rental and leasing activities
	77.1	Renting and leasing of motor vehicles
	77.2	Renting and leasing of personal and household goods
	77.3	Renting and leasing of other machinery, equipment and tangible goods
	77.4	Leasing of intellectual property and similar products, except copyrighted works
78		Employment activities
	78.1	Activities of employment placement agencies
	78.2	Temporary employment agency activities
	78.3	Other human resources provision
79		Travel agency, tour operator reservation service and related activities
	79.1	Travel agency and tour operator activities
	79.9	Other reservation service and related activities
80		Security and investigation activities
	80.1	Private security activities
	80.2	Security systems service activities
	80.3	Investigation activities
81		Services to buildings and landscape activities
	81.1	Combined facilities support activities
	81.2	Cleaning activities
	81.3	Landscape service activities
82		Office administrative, office support and other business support activities
	82.1	Office administrative and support activities
	82.2	Activities of call centres
	82.3	Organisation of conventions and trade shows
	82.9	Business support service activities n.e.c.
O		SECTION O — PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION AND DEFENCE; COMPULSORY SOCIAL SECURITY
84		Public administration and defence; compulsory social security
	84.1	Administration of the State and the economic and social policy of the community
	84.2	Provision of services to the community as a whole
	84.3	Compulsory social security activities
P		SECTION P — EDUCATION
85		Education

	85.1	Pre-primary education
	85.2	Primary education
	85.3	Secondary education
	85.4	Higher education
	85.5	Other education
	85.6	Educational support activities
Q		SECTION Q — HUMAN HEALTH AND SOCIAL WORK ACTIVITIES
	86	Human health activities
	86.1	Hospital activities
	86.2	Medical and dental practice activities
	86.9	Other human health activities
	87	Residential care activities
	87.1	Residential nursing care activities
	87.2	Residential care activities for mental retardation, mental health and substance abuse
	87.3	Residential care activities for the elderly and disabled
	87.9	Other residential care activities
	88	Social work activities without accommodation
	88.1	Social work activities without accommodation for the elderly and disabled
	88.9	Other social work activities without accommodation
R		SECTION R — ARTS, ENTERTAINMENT AND RECREATION
	90	Creative, arts and entertainment activities
	90.0	Creative, arts and entertainment activities
	91	Libraries, archives, museums and other cultural activities
	91.0	Libraries, archives, museums and other cultural activities
	92	Gambling and betting activities
	92.0	Gambling and betting activities
	93	Sports activities and amusement and recreation activities
	93.1	Sports activities
	93.2	Amusement and recreation activities
S		SECTION S — OTHER SERVICE ACTIVITIES
	94	Activities of membership organisations
	94.1	Activities of business, employers and professional membership organisations
	94.2	Activities of trade unions
	94.9	Activities of other membership organisations
	95	Repair of computers and personal and household goods
	95.1	Repair of computers and communication equipment
	95.2	Repair of personal and household goods
	96	Other personal service activities
	96.0	Other personal service activities

T	SECTION T — ACTIVITIES OF HOUSEHOLDS AS EMPLOYERS; UNDIFFERENTIATED GOODS- AND SERVICES-PRODUCING ACTIVITIES OF HOUSEHOLDS FOR OWN USE
97	Activities of households as employers of domestic personnel
97.0	Activities of households as employers of domestic personnel
98	Undifferentiated goods- and services-producing activities of private households for own use
98.1	Undifferentiated goods-producing activities of private households for own use
98.2	Undifferentiated service-producing activities of private households for own use
U	SECTION U — ACTIVITIES OF EXTRATERRITORIAL ORGANISATIONS AND BODIES
99	Activities of extraterritorial organisations and bodies
99.0	Activities of extraterritorial organisations and bodies

c. Statistical Classification of economic activities at 2 and 3 digits (NACE Rev.1.1)

Section A Agriculture, hunting and forestry

- 01 Agriculture, hunting and related service activities
 - 011 Growing of crops; market gardening; horticulture
 - 012 Farming of animals
 - 013 Growing of crops combined with farming of animals (mixed farming)
 - 014 Agricultural and animal husbandry service activities, except veterinary activities
 - 015 Hunting, trapping and game propagation, including related service activities
- 02 Forestry, logging and related service activities
 - 020 Forestry, logging and related service activities

Section B Fishing

- 05 Fishing, operation of fish hatcheries and fish farms; service activities incidental to fishing
- 050 Fishing, operation of fish hatcheries and fish farms; service activities incidental to fishing

Section C Mining and quarrying

- 10 Mining of coal and lignite; extraction of peat
 - 101 Mining and agglomeration of hard coal
 - 102 Mining and agglomeration of lignite
 - 103 Extraction and agglomeration of peat
- 11 Extraction of crude petroleum and natural gas; service activities incidental to oil and gas extraction, excluding surveying
 - 111 Extraction of crude petroleum and natural gas
 - 112 Service activities incidental to oil and gas extraction, excluding surveying
- 12 Mining of uranium and thorium ores
 - 120 Mining of uranium and thorium ores
- 13 Mining of metal ores
 - 131 Mining of iron ores
 - 132 Mining of non-ferrous metal ores, except uranium and thorium ores
- 14 Other mining and quarrying
 - 141 Quarrying of stone
 - 142 Quarrying of sand and clay
 - 143 Mining of chemical and fertilizer minerals
 - 144 Production of salt
 - 145 Other mining and quarrying n.e.c.

Section D Manufacturing

- 15 Manufacture of food products and beverages
 - 151 Production, processing and preserving of meat and meat products
 - 152 Processing and preserving of fish and fish products
 - 153 Processing and preserving of fruit and vegetables
 - 154 Manufacture of vegetable and animal oils and fats
 - 155 Manufacture of dairy products
 - 156 Manufacture of grain mill products, starches and starch products
 - 157 Manufacture of prepared animal feeds
 - 158 Manufacture of other food products
 - 159 Manufacture of beverages
- 16 Manufacture of tobacco products
- 160 Manufacture of tobacco products
- 17 Manufacture of textiles
 - 171 Preparation and spinning of textile fibres
 - 172 Textile weaving
 - 173 Finishing of textiles
 - 174 Manufacture of made-up textile articles, except apparel
 - 175 Manufacture of other textiles
 - 176 Manufacture of knitted and crocheted fabrics
 - 177 Manufacture of knitted and crocheted articles
- 18 Manufacture of wearing apparel; dressing and dyeing of fur
 - 181 Manufacture of leather clothes
 - 182 Manufacture of other wearing apparel and accessories
 - 183 Dressing and dyeing of fur; manufacture of articles of fur
- 19 Tanning and dressing of leather; manufacture of luggage, handbags, saddlery, harness and footwear
 - 191 Tanning and dressing of leather
 - 192 Manufacture of luggage, handbags and the like, saddlery and harness
 - 193 Manufacture of footwear
- 20 Manufacture of wood and of products of wood and cork, except furniture; manufacture of articles of straw and plaiting materials
 - 201 Sawmilling and planing of wood; impregnation of wood
 - 202 Manufacture of veneer sheets; manufacture of plywood, laminboard, particle board, fibre board and other panels and boards
 - 203 Manufacture of builders' carpentry and joinery
 - 204 Manufacture of wooden containers
 - 205 Manufacture of other products of wood; manufacture of articles of cork, straw and plaiting materials
- 21 Manufacture of pulp, paper and paper products
 - 211 Manufacture of pulp, paper and paperboard
 - 212 Manufacture of articles of paper and paperboard
- 22 Publishing, printing and reproduction of recorded media
 - 221 Publishing
 - 222 Printing and service activities related to printing
 - 223 Reproduction of recorded media
- 23 Manufacture of coke, refined petroleum products and nuclear fuel
 - 231 Manufacture of coke oven products
 - 232 Manufacture of refined petroleum products
 - 233 Processing of nuclear fuel
- 24 Manufacture of chemicals and chemical products
 - 241 Manufacture of basic chemicals
 - 242 Manufacture of pesticides and other agro-chemical products
 - 243 Manufacture of paints, varnishes and similar coatings, printing ink and mastics
 - 244 Manufacture of pharmaceuticals, medicinal chemicals and botanical products
 - 245 Manufacture of soap and detergents, cleaning and polishing preparations, perfumes and toilet preparations
 - 246 Manufacture of other chemical products
 - 247 Manufacture of man-made fibres
- 25 Manufacture of rubber and plastic products

- 251 Manufacture of rubber products
- 252 Manufacture of plastic products
- 26 Manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products
 - 261 Manufacture of glass and glass products
 - 262 Manufacture of non-refractory ceramic goods other than for construction purposes; manufacture of refractory ceramic products
 - 263 Manufacture of ceramic tiles and flags
 - 264 Manufacture of bricks, tiles and construction products, in baked clay
 - 265 Manufacture of cement, lime and plaster
 - 266 Manufacture of articles of concrete, plaster and cement
 - 267 Cutting, shaping and finishing of stone
 - 268 Manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products
- 27 Manufacture of basic metals
 - 271 Manufacture of basic iron and steel and of ferro-alloys (ECSC)
 - 272 Manufacture of tubes
 - 273 Other first processing of iron and steel and production of non-ECSC ferro-alloys
 - 274 Manufacture of basic precious and non-ferrous metals
 - 275 Casting of metals
- 28 Manufacture of fabricated metal products, except machinery and equipment
 - 281 Manufacture of structural metal products
 - 282 Manufacture of tanks, reservoirs and containers of metal; manufacture of central heating radiators and boilers
 - 283 Manufacture of steam generators, except central heating hot water boilers
 - 284 Forging, pressing, stamping and roll forming of metal; powder metallurgy
 - 285 Treatment and coating of metals; general mechanical engineering
 - 286 Manufacture of cutlery, tools and general hardware
 - 287 Manufacture of other fabricated metal products
- 29 Manufacture of machinery and equipment n.e.c.
 - 291 Manufacture of machinery for the production and use of mechanical power, except aircraft, vehicle and cycle engines
 - 292 Manufacture of other general purpose machinery
 - 293 Manufacture of agricultural and forestry machinery
 - 294 Manufacture of machine-tools
 - 295 Manufacture of other special purpose machinery
 - 296 Manufacture of weapons and ammunition
 - 297 Manufacture of domestic appliances n.e.c.
- 30 Manufacture of office machinery and computers
 - 300 Manufacture of office machinery and computers
- 31 Manufacture of electrical machinery and apparatus n.e.c.
 - 311 Manufacture of electric motors, generators and transformers
 - 312 Manufacture of electricity distribution and control apparatus
 - 313 Manufacture of insulated wire and cable
 - 314 Manufacture of accumulators, primary cells and primary batteries
 - 315 Manufacture of lighting equipment and electric lamps
 - 316 Manufacture of electrical equipment n.e.c.
- 32 Manufacture of radio, television and communication equipment and apparatus
 - 321 Manufacture of electronic valves and tubes and other electronic components
 - 322 Manufacture of television and radio transmitters and apparatus for line telephony and line telegraphy
 - 323 Manufacture of television and radio receivers, sound or video recording or reproducing apparatus and associated goods
- 33 Manufacture of medical, precision and optical instruments, watches and clocks
 - 331 Manufacture of medical and surgical equipment and orthopaedic appliances
 - 332 Manufacture of instruments and appliances for measuring, checking, testing, navigating and other purposes, except industrial process control equipment
 - 333 Manufacture of industrial process control equipment
 - 334 Manufacture of optical instruments and photographic equipment
 - 335 Manufacture of watches and clocks
- 34 Manufacture of motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers
 - 341 Manufacture of motor vehicles

- 342 Manufacture of bodies (coachwork) for motor vehicles; manufacture of trailers and semi-trailers
- 343 Manufacture of parts and accessories for motor vehicles and their engines
- 35 Manufacture of other transport equipment
 - 351 Building and repairing of ships and boats
 - 352 Manufacture of railway and tramway locomotives and rolling stock
 - 353 Manufacture of aircraft and spacecraft
 - 354 Manufacture of motorcycles and bicycles
 - 355 Manufacture of other transport equipment n.e.c.
- 36 Manufacture of furniture; manufacturing n.e.c.
 - 361 Manufacture of furniture
 - 362 Manufacture of jewellery and related articles
 - 363 Manufacture of musical instruments
 - 364 Manufacture of sports goods
 - 365 Manufacture of games and toys
 - 366 Miscellaneous manufacturing n.e.c.
- 37 Recycling
 - 371 Recycling of metal waste and scrap
 - 372 Recycling of non-metal waste and scrap

Section E Electricity, gas and water supply

- 40 Electricity, gas, steam and hot water supply
 - 401 Production and distribution of electricity
 - 402 Manufacture of gas; distribution of gaseous fuels through mains
 - 403 Steam and hot water supply
- 41 Collection, purification and distribution of water

Section F Construction

- 45 Construction
 - 451 Site preparation
 - 452 Building of complete constructions or parts thereof; civil engineering
 - 453 Building installation
 - 454 Building completion
 - 455 Renting of construction or demolition equipment with operator

Section G Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles and personal and household goods

- 50 Sale, maintenance and repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles; retail sale of automotive fuel
 - 501 Sale of motor vehicles
 - 502 Maintenance and repair of motor vehicles
 - 503 Sale of motor vehicle parts and accessories
 - 504 Sale, maintenance and repair of motorcycles and related parts and accessories
 - 505 Retail sale of automotive fuel
- 51 Wholesale trade and commission trade, except of motor vehicles and motorcycles
 - 511 Wholesale on a fee or contract basis
 - 512 Wholesale of agricultural raw materials and live animals
 - 513 Wholesale of food, beverages and tobacco
 - 514 Wholesale of household goods
 - 515 Wholesale of non-agricultural intermediate products, waste and scrap
 - 516 Wholesale of machinery, equipment and supplies
 - 517 Other wholesale
- 52 goods Retail trade, except of motor vehicles and motorcycles; repair of personal and household goods
 - 521 Retail sale in non-specialised stores
 - 522 Retail sale of food, beverages and tobacco in specialised stores
 - 523 Retail sale of pharmaceutical and medical goods, cosmetic and toilet articles
 - 524 Other retail sale of new goods in specialised stores
 - 525 Retail sale of second-hand goods in stores
 - 526 Retail sale not in stores
 - 527 Repair of personal and household goods

Section H Hotels and restaurants

- 55 Hotels and restaurants
 - 551 Hotels
 - 552 Camping sites and other provision of short-stay accommodation
 - 553 Restaurants
 - 554 Bars
 - 555 Canteens and catering

Section I Transport, storage and communication

- 60 Land transport; transport via pipelines
 - 601 Transport via railways
 - 602 Other land transport
 - 603 Transport via pipelines
- 61 Water transport
 - 611 Sea and coastal water transport
 - 612 Inland water transport
- 62 Air transport
 - 621 Scheduled air transport
 - 622 Non-scheduled air transport
 - 623 Space transport
- 63 Supporting and auxiliary transport activities; activities of travel agencies
 - 631 Cargo handling and storage
 - 632 Other supporting transport activities
 - 633 Activities of travel agencies and tour operators; tourist assistance activities n.e.c.
 - 634 Activities of other transport agencies
- 64 Post and telecommunications
 - 641 Post and courier activities
 - 642 Telecommunications

Section J Financial intermediation

- 65 Financial intermediation, except insurance and pension funding
 - 651 Monetary intermediation
 - 652 Other financial intermediation
- 66 Insurance and pension funding, except compulsory social security
 - 660 Insurance and pension funding, except compulsory social security
- 67 Activities auxiliary to financial intermediation
 - 671 Activities auxiliary to financial intermediation, except insurance and pension funding
 - 672 Activities auxiliary to insurance and pension funding

Section K Real estate, renting and business activities

- 70 Real estate activities
 - 701 Real estate activities with own property
 - 702 Letting of own property
 - 703 Real estate activities on a fee or contract basis
- 71 Renting of machinery and equipment without operator and of personal and household goods
 - 711 Renting of automobiles
 - 712 Renting of other transport equipment
 - 713 Renting of other machinery and equipment
 - 714 Renting of personal and household goods n.e.c.
- 72 Computer and related activities
 - 721 Hardware consultancy
 - 722 Software consultancy and supply
 - 723 Data processing
 - 724 Database activities
 - 725 Maintenance and repair of office, accounting and computing machinery
 - 726 Other computer related activities
- 73 Research and development
 - 731 Research and experimental development on natural sciences and engineering
 - 732 Research and experimental development on social sciences and humanities
- 74 Other business activities

- 741 Legal, accounting, book-keeping and auditing activities; tax consultancy; market research and public opinion polling; business and management consultancy; holdings
- 742 Architectural and engineering activities and related technical consultancy
- 743 Technical testing and analysis
- 744 Advertising
- 745 Labour recruitment and provision of personnel
- 746 Investigation and security activities
- 747 Industrial cleaning
- 748 Miscellaneous business activities n.e.c.

Section L Public administration and defence; compulsory social security

- 75 Public administration and defence; compulsory social security
 - 751 Administration of the State and the economic and social policy of the community
 - 752 Provision of services to the community as a whole
 - 753 Compulsory social security activities

Section M Education

- 80 Education
 - 801 Primary education
 - 802 Secondary education
 - 803 Higher education
 - 804 Adult and other education

Section N Health and social work

- 85 Health and social work
 - 851 Human health activities
 - 852 Veterinary activities
 - 853 Social work activities

Section O Other community, social and personal service activities

- 90 Sewage and refuse disposal, sanitation and similar activities
 - 900 Sewage and refuse disposal, sanitation and similar activities
- 91 Activities of membership organisations n.e.c.
 - 911 Activities of business, employers' and professional organisations
 - 912 Activities of trade unions
 - 913 Activities of other membership organisations
- 92 Recreational, cultural and sporting activities
 - 921 Motion picture and video activities
 - 922 Radio and television activities
 - 923 Other entertainment activities
 - 924 News agency activities
 - 925 Library, archives, museums and other cultural activities
 - 926 Sporting activities
 - 927 Other recreational activities
- 93 Other service activities
 - 930 Other service activities

Section P Private households with employed persons

- 95 Private households with employed persons
 - 950 Private households with employed persons

Section Q Extra-territorial organisations and bodies

- 99 Extra-territorial organisations and bodies
 - 990 Extra-territorial organisations and bodies

d. Country codification in the EU LFS from 2007 onwards

These codes apply to the variables: nationality, country of birth, country of place of work and country of residence one year before survey.

In general the alphabetical codes should be used. In case of the European countries only these codes are valid. The aggregated numerical codes (in bold) for the regions should only be used in exceptional cases for the non European countries.

Summary of main changes to the version used before 2006:

- The aggregated codes 01 (EU 15), 02 (Other EEA), 03 (Central and Eastern Europe), 04 (Other Europe) and the temporarily used 15 (NMS) are no longer available. For all European countries the country codes have to be used.
- In Ex-Yugoslavia 3 new codes are introduced for statistical and political reasons: XK - Kosovo (UNSCR1244), XM – Montenegro and XS – Serbia. This coding refers to “place of origin” and not citizenship for the time being.

Further notes:

The countries of the European Union and the candidate countries are ordered in the official order. The other groups are ordered in alphabetical order of their country codes.

The following overseas countries and territories of the European Union are listed as "countries" in this document:

Netherlands Antilles
French Polynesia
New Caledonia
Greenland
Saint Pierre and Miquelon

These territories are not included in the territory of the European Union, but their inhabitants have the citizenship of a member state of the European Union, and are citizens of the European Union. The respective codes should therefore be used for country of birth, country of place of work, and country of residence one year before survey only, but not for nationality.

The codes are mainly based on the GEONOM nomenclature for the external trade statistics of the Community and statistics of trade between Member States and the ISO country codification. However there exist some small deviations, e.g. for the United Kingdom the code UK instead of GB is used. In addition some codes are not used at all to be consistent with the practices of Unit F1 – Demographic statistics of Eurostat (e.g. GI for Gibraltar, as the citizens are EU-citizens and represented by the UK)

EUROPEAN UNION

BE	Belgium
BG	Bulgaria
CZ	Czech Republic
DK	Denmark
DE	Germany
EE	Estonia
IE	Ireland
GR	Greece
ES	Spain
FR	France
IT	Italy
CY	Cyprus
LV	Latvia
LT	Lithuania
LU	Luxembourg
HU	Hungary
MT	Malta
NL	Netherlands

AT	Austria
PL	Poland
PT	Portugal
RO	Romania
SI	Slovenia
SK	Slovak Republic
FI	Finland
SE	Sweden
UK	United Kingdom

CANDIDATE COUNTRIES

HR	Croatia
MK	FYR Macedonia
TR	Turkey

EFTA

CH	Switzerland
IS	Iceland
LI	Liechtenstein
NO	Norway

OTHER EUROPEAN COUNTRIES

AD	Andorra
AL	Albania
BA	Bosnia Herzegovina
BY	Belarus
MC	Monaco
MD	Republic of Moldova
RU	Russian Federation
SM	San Marino
UA	Ukraine
VA	Vatican City
XK	Kosovo (UNSCR1244)
XM	Montenegro
XS	Serbia

05 NORTH AFRICA

DZ	Algeria
EG	Egypt
LY	Libya
MA	Morocco
TN	Tunisia

06 OTHER AFRICA

AO	Angola
BF	Burkina Faso
BI	Burundi
BJ	Benin
BW	Botswana
CD	Republic Democratic of Congo
CF	Central African Republic
CG	Congo
CI	Ivory Coast
CM	Cameroon
CV	Cape Verde
DJ	Djibouti
ER	Eritrea

ET	Ethiopia
GA	Gabon
GH	Ghana
GM	Gambia
GN	Guinea
GQ	Equatorial Guinea
GW	Guinea-Bissau
KE	Kenya
LR	Liberia
LS	Lesotho
MG	Madagascar
ML	Mali
MR	Mauritania
MU	Mauritius
MW	Malawi
MZ	Mozambique
NA	Namibia
NE	Niger
NG	Nigeria
RW	Rwanda
SC	Seychelles
SD	Sudan
SL	Sierra Leone
SN	Senegal
SO	Somalia
ST	Sao Tome and Principe
SZ	Swaziland
TD	Chad
TG	Togo
TZ	Tanzania
UG	Uganda
ZA	South Africa
ZM	Zambia
ZW	Zimbabwe

07 NORTH AMERICA

BM	Bermuda
CA	Canada
GL	Greenland
PM	Saint Pierre and Miquelon
US	United States of America

08 CENTRAL AMERICA AND CARRIBEAN

AG	Antigua and Barbuda
AN	Netherlands Antilles
BB	Barbados
BS	Bahamas
BZ	Belize
CR	Costa Rica
CU	Cuba
DO	Dominican Republic
DM	Dominica
GD	Grenada
GT	Guatemala
HN	Honduras
HT	Haiti
JM	Jamaica
MX	Mexico
NI	Nicaragua
PA	Panama

PR	Puerto Rico
SV	El Salvador
TT	Trinidad and Tobago

09 SOUTH AMERICA

AR	Argentina
BO	Bolivia
BR	Brazil
CL	Chile
CO	Colombia
EC	Ecuador
GY	Guyana
PE	Peru
PY	Paraguay
SR	Surinam
UY	Uruguay
VE	Venezuela

10 EAST ASIA

CN	China
JP	Japan
TW	Taiwan

11 NEAR AND MIDDLE EAST

AE	United Arab Emirates
AM	Armenia
AZ	Azerbaijan
BH	Bahrein
GE	Georgia
IL	Israel
IQ	Iraq
IR	Iran
JO	Jordan
KG	Kyrgyzstan
KW	Kuwait
KZ	Kazakhstan
LB	Lebanon
OM	Oman
PS	Palestine
QA	Qatar
SA	Saudi Arabia
SY	Syria
TJ	Tajikistan
TM	Turkmenistan
UZ	Uzbeksitan
YE	Yemen

12 SOUTH AND SOUTH EAST ASIA

AF	Afghanistan
BD	Bangladesh
BN	Brunei
BT	Bhutan
ID	Indonesia
IN	India
KH	Cambodia
KP	Dem. People's Republic of Korea(North)
KR	Republic of Korea (South)
LA	Laos
LK	Sri Lanka
MM	Myanmar

MN	Mongolia
MV	Maldives
MY	Malaysia
NP	Nepal
PH	Philippines
PK	Pakistan
SG	Singapore
TH	Thailand
TL	East Timor
VN	Vietnam
13	AUSTRALIA, OCEANIA AND OTHER TERRITORIES
AU	Australia
FJ	Fiji
FM	Micronesia
NC	New Caledonia
NZ	New Zealand
PF	French Polynesia
PG	Papua New Guinea
SB	Solomon Islands
VU	Vanuatu
14	OTHER + STATELESS
Blank	No answer

e. Levels of education and training (ISCED 1997)

ISCED 0 — PRE-PRIMARY EDUCATION

Programs at level 0, (pre-primary) defined as the initial stage of organised instruction are designed primarily to introduce very young children to a school-type environment, i.e. to provide a bridge between the home and a school based atmosphere. Upon completion of these programs, children continue their education at level 1 (primary education).

ISCED 1 — PRIMARY EDUCATION OR FIRST STAGE OF BASIC EDUCATION

Programmes at level 1 are normally designed on a unit or project basis to give students a sound basic education in reading, writing and mathematics along with an elementary understanding of other subjects such as history, geography, natural science, social science, art and music. In some cases religious instruction is featured. The core at this level consists of education provided for children, the customary or legal age of entrance being not younger than five years or older than seven years. This level covers, in principle, six years of full-time schooling.

ISCED 2 — LOWER SECONDARY EDUCATION OR SECOND STAGE OF BASIC EDUCATION

The contents of education at this stage are typically designed to complete the provision of basic education which began at ISCED level 1. In many, if not most countries, the educational aim is to lay the foundation for lifelong learning and human development. The programmes at this level are usually on a more subject-oriented pattern using more specialised teachers and more often several teachers conducting classes in their field of specialisation. The full implementation of basic skills occurs at this level. The end of this level often coincides with the end of compulsory schooling where it exists.

ISCED 3 — (UPPER) SECONDARY EDUCATION

This level of education typically begins at the end of full-time compulsory education for those countries that have a system of compulsory education. More specialisation may be observed at this level than at ISCED level 2 and often teachers need to be more qualified or specialised than for ISCED level 2. The entrance age to this level is typically 15 to 16 years. The educational programmes included at this level typically require the completion of some 9 years of full-time education (since the beginning of level 1) for admission or a combination of education and vocational or technical experience.

ISCED 3A: Programmes designed to provide direct access to ISCED 5A;

ISCED 3B: Programmes designed to provide direct access to ISCED 5B;

ISCED 3C: Programmes not designed to lead to ISCED 5A or 5B.

ISCED 4 POST-SECONDARY NON TERTIARY EDUCATION

ISCED 4 captures programmes that straddle the boundary between upper secondary and post-secondary education from an international point of view, even though they might clearly be considered as upper secondary or post-secondary programmes in a national context. These programmes can, considering their content, not be regarded as tertiary programmes. They are often not significantly more advanced than programmes at ISCED 3 but they serve to broaden the knowledge of participants who have already completed a programme at level 3.

Typical examples are programmes designed to prepare students for studies at level 5 who, although having completed ISCED level 3, did not follow a curriculum which would allow entry to level 5, i.e. pre-degree foundation courses or short vocational programmes. Second cycle programmes can be included as well.

ISCED 4A: See text for ISCED 3

ISCED 4B: See text for ISCED 3

ISCED 4C: See text for ISCED 3

ISCED 5 — FIRST STAGE OF TERTIARY EDUCATION (NOT LEADING DIRECTLY TO AN ADVANCED RESEARCH QUALIFICATION)

This level consists of tertiary programmes having an educational content more advanced than those offered at levels 3 and 4. Entry to these programmes normally requires the successful completion of ISCED level 3A or 3B or a similar qualification at ISCED level 4A. They do not lead to the award of an advanced research qualification (ISCED 6). These programmes must have a cumulative duration of at least two years.

ISCED 5A: *Programmes that are largely theoretically based and are intended to provide sufficient qualifications for gaining entry into advanced research programmes and professions with high skills requirements.*

ISCED 5B: *Programmes that are practically oriented/ occupationally specific and are mainly designed for participants to acquire the practical skills and know-how needed for employment in a particular occupation or trade or class of occupations or trades, the successful completion of which usually provides the participants with a labour-market relevant qualification*

ISCED 6 — SECOND STAGE OF TERTIARY EDUCATION (LEADING TO AN ADVANCED RESEARCH QUALIFICATION)

This level is reserved for tertiary programmes which lead to the award of an advanced research qualification. The programmes are therefore devoted to advanced study and original research and not based on course-work only. They typically require the submission of a thesis or dissertation of publishable quality which is the product of original research and represents a significant contribution to knowledge. They prepare graduates for faculty posts in institutions offering ISCED 5A programmes, as well as research posts in government, industry, etc.

Field of education and training (optional, from 2009)

From 2009, additional codes are available for the variable HATFIELD on an optional basis. The coding scheme follows the manual on fields of education and training, Eurostat, 1999 (based on ISCED 1997)

6. CRITERIA FOR ANONYMISED DATASETS

General aggregation criteria (for all countries; for core and ad hoc module datasets)

- Age (AGE): YEARBIR and DATEBIR are not included in the anonymised microdata; the AGE-variable itself is delivered in 5-year age bands (e.g. 2 for 0-4, 7 for 5-9 etc.)
- Marital status (MARSTAT): widowed and divorced or separated are combined in a single category
- Nationality (NATIONAL) and country of birth (COUNTRYB) are aggregated in 3 groups: Nationals / Non-nationals but nationals of an EU country / Non-nationals and non-nationals of an EU country
- Professional status (STAPRO): self employed with and without employees are combined in a single category
- Economic activity (NA111D, NA112J1D, NA11PR1D and NA111Y1D for NACE Rev 1.1; NACE1D, NACE2J1D, NACEPR1D and NACE1Y1D for NACE Rev 2): aggregated at 1-digit level
- Occupation (ISCO3D and ISCOPR3D): aggregated at 2-digits level
- Number of persons working in the local unit (SIZEFIRM): categories 1-10 are combined into one category
- For variables concerning number of hours worked (HWACTUAL, HWUSUAL, HWACTUA2) all hours from 80 onwards are aggregated in a single category 80 (applies from 2006 onwards also to the new variables on overtime hours HWOVERP and HWOVERPU)
- Duration of search for employment (SEEKDUR) and duration of unemployment (DURUNE) are aggregated in 3 groups: less than six months / six months to less than one year / one year or more
- Information on income (INCDECIL) is suppressed for all countries and years for the time being
- Information on wave: it should not be possible to track persons between successive sets of microdata. INTWAVE itself is delivered, but the household numbers (HHNUM) are randomized

Specific to individual Member States

BG: Contract with a temporary employment agency (TEMPAGCY) as well as paid and unpaid overtime hours (HWOVERP and HWOVERPU) are suppressed from 2006 onwards.

DE: Region of residence (REGION) is aggregated at NUTS 1 level

Due to the increase of the sample size in 2005 a further anonymisation is necessary from 2005 onwards. For this reason, Germany provides Eurostat with specific anonymisation weights to be used for the anonymised files (in addition to all criteria mentioned above).

NOTE: In Germany, the microcensus law requires that the interviewed persons are informed that the information provided can be used by researchers. Prior to the

adoption of the regulation this question was not asked so it is not possible to release data referring to a date before 2002.

- MT:** No micro data for Malta is present in the datasets.
- NL:** Regional variables (Region of household REGION, Region of place of work REGIONW, Region of residence one year before survey REGION1Y) are suppressed
- AT:** Region of residence (REGION) is aggregated at NUTS 1 level
- SI:** No details regarding reason for working part time (FTPTREAS) and reason for not having a permanent job (TEMPREAS) are supplied
- Education attainment level (HATLEVEL): ISCED 3 a, b and 3c long are aggregated into code 30. Level 2 and 3c short are aggregated into code 21.
- Country of place of work (COUNTRYW): aggregated in the same way as data on nationality (i.e. same country – 00 / other country within the EU – 01 / other country outside the EU - 14)
- UK:** All geographical identifiers (Region of household REGION, Region of place of work REGIONW, Region of residence one year before survey REGION1Y) are aggregated at NUTS 1-level

Specific to ad hoc modules (currently 1999-2006)

In accordance with the general criteria above the following ad hoc module variables have to be anonymised:

1999 Accidents at work and occupational diseases

- Economic activity of the local unit of the job that caused or made worse the most serious complaint (WHPNACE Col.220/221): aggregated at NACE 1-digit level

2000 Transition from school to working life

- Occupation of first significant job (ISCOST3D Col.232/235): aggregated at ISCO 2-digit level

2001 Lengths and patterns of working time

- Overtime hours in reference week (OVERTHOR Col.212/213) and paid overtime hours in reference week (POVERTOR Col.214/215): all hours from 80 onwards are aggregated in a single category 80

2004 Work organisation and working time arrangements

- Overtime hours in reference week (OVERTHOR Col.211/212) and paid overtime hours in reference week (POVERTOR Col.213/214): all hours from 80 onwards are aggregated in a single category 80

Specific to individual Member States (ad hoc modules)

2000 Transition from school to working life

RO: Highest level of education or training (ISCDLVOR Col.216-217): ISCED-codes: aggregated to groups 0-1 as 0, 2 as 2, 3-4 as 7, 5-6 as 8

2003 Life long learning

PL: Field of highest level of education or training (FIELDHST Col.240-242), field of education or training (REGFIELD Col.250-252), fields of education/learning for the recent taught activity (CSFIELDA Col.269-271, CSFIELDDB Col.272-274, CSFIELDDB Col.275-277): ISCED-codes aggregated at 1-digit level

Level of education or training (REGLEVEL Col.249): ISCED-codes aggregated to groups 0-2 as 0, 3-4 as 7 and 5-6 as 8

Duration in number of taught hours for the recent taught activity (CSLENA Col.254-257, CSLENB Col.258-261, CSLENC Col.262-265 and CSLEN Col.281-284): Hours aggregated to 10 hours groups (e.g. 0-9 as 5, 10-19 as 15 etc.)

RO: Level of education or training (REGLEVEL Col.249): ISCED-codes: aggregated to groups 0-1 as 0, 2 as 2, 3-4 as 7, 5-6 as 8

2005+: all ad hoc modules from 2005 onwards

DE: anonymised weights have to be used also for the ad hoc module data



EUROPEAN COMMISSION
EUROSTAT

Directorate F: Social Statistics and Information Society
Unit F-2: Labour Market



LFS Users Guide

Labour Force Survey

Anonymised data sets

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Introduction

DEVELOPMENTS AND ORGANISATION OF THE EU LABOUR FORCE SURVEY

1.1. Developments of the EU Labour Force Survey

It is now more than forty years since the first attempt was made in 1960 to collect comparable data on employment and unemployment from all six Member States of the then European Community by means of a labour force survey. Since that date, the number of Member States has risen to twentyfive, and the character of the European labour market has been transformed by the changes which have taken place, for example in employment rates, in the allocation of working-time, and in the distribution of employment across the various sectors of the economy.

Throughout this period, the institutions of the European Union have included the issues of employment and unemployment among their highest priorities. The demand for accurate and comparable information on the labour market has consequently become progressively more urgent.

In this context, the role of the EU Labour Force Survey (LFS) has gained steadily in importance, and is now universally recognised as an indispensable tool for observing labour market developments and for taking the appropriate policy measures. The LFS is the only source of information in these areas to provide data, which is truly comparable in the sense of being independent of the national administrative and legislative framework. Among the statistical instruments available in the European Union, the LFS is unique for the sample-size it covers, for the length of the time-series which it offers, and for the unrivalled picture it can provide of economic and social developments from the very earliest days of the European Community right up to the present day.

1.2. Organisation of the EU Labour Force Survey

The Council Regulation (EEC) N° 577/98 stipulates the agreements reached by the Member States and Eurostat on the implementation of the survey. The technical aspects of the survey are discussed by Eurostat and representatives of the respective national statistical offices and employment ministries, meeting regularly (between one and three times a year) at the Employment Statistics Working Party held in Luxembourg. This Working Party determines the content of the survey, the EU list of questions and the common coding of individual replies, as well as the principal definitions to be applied for the analyses of the results.

The national statistical institutes are responsible for selecting the sample, preparing the questionnaires, conducting the direct interviews among households, and forwarding the results to Eurostat in accordance with the common coding scheme. The questionnaires are drawn up by each Member State in the national language or languages, taking into account the stipulations made in the Regulation. For every survey characteristic listed in the Regulation, a question or series of questions exists in each questionnaire to permit this information to be supplied to Eurostat.

- 31 Labour Force Surveys (25 EU +, BG, HR, RO, IS, NO, CH) are conducted by the National Statistical Institutes across Europe and are centrally processed by Eurostat:
- Using the same concepts and definitions

Following the International Labour Organisations guidelines

- Using common classifications: (NACE(rev1), ISCO-88(COM), ISCED, NUTS)
- Recording the same set of characteristics in each country

In spring 2002, the LFS sample size across the EU was about 1 500 thousands of individuals.

THE LABOUR FORCE SURVEY ANONYMISED DATA

1.3. Data availability

849 files are processed for the anonymisation of 1983- 2005 datasets.

Coverage:

This release of anonymised LFS datasets concerns the 25 EU Member States as well as Iceland and Norway (EEA) with the following exceptions:

- For Germany, anonymised data is produced from 2002 onwards.
- Data for Malta is not present in the anonymised datasets.

There is no micro data referring to ad hoc modules (see section 'organisation of the EU LFS').

Reference periods:

Eurostat started the collection of LFS micro data in 1983.

From 1983 to 1997, the EU LFS was conducted only in spring (quarter 1 or 2 according to the country). The data for the additional quarters is progressively available from 1998 onwards. The availability of data across the years can therefore be described as follows:

- Spring data from 1983 onwards: one reference quarter. Data becomes available depending on EU entry (i.e. since 1995 for Austria, Sweden and Finland). Data is available since 1995 for Iceland and Norway.

The spring data set should be considered as the most complete file for time series or detailed analyses.

- Quarterly data from 1998 onwards: quarterly data become progressively available between 1998 and 2004 for all countries, except Germany for which quarterly data will be available in 2005.

Quarterly data allows the calculation of annual averages on all variables except in certain countries (like Austria) or variables (like education) where all questions are implemented only in the spring survey and not yet in all quarters.

From 2004 onwards, the release of EU LFS anonymised datasets includes a separate set of data containing information on households for Denmark and Finland for the years 2003 and later. The sample used to obtain this data differs from the standard sample; hence results from calculations based on the household datasets may not be comparable with results based on the main sample. The information is collected using proxy-interviews.

Also included from 2004 is a dataset with wave specific data for France and Netherlands for the years 2003 onwards. (see section 1.35.)

Note: no data on household composition is available in Sweden, Iceland and Norway.

Considering the availability of the raw micro data and legal developments, anonymised data is planned to be released in June each year for the countries and years shown below.

1.4. Data description

Each data set representing quarterly data for one country corresponds to one comma-separated file. All files are stored on the CD-ROMs in a compressed and encrypted format (self-extractable executable file).

E.g. after anonymisation, the 4 quarterly data for Belgium for the year 1999 are represented as 4 files:

BE1999Q1.csv

BE1999Q2.csv

BE1999Q3.csv

BE1999Q4.csv

Note: For the years 1983 to 1997 only one quarter (the spring quarter) is included on the CD-ROMs i.e. only one file per year for each country.

For any file, each record (line) of the dataset represents the replies of one individual participating in the survey for the corresponding country, year and quarter. There is no separate file for household information since this latter can be derived from the variable 'household number'.

A separate file is stored on the CD-ROM to provide information on which of the quarters that is to be considered as a spring quarter (i.e. most complete data set for time series – see section 'guidelines for publication').

The processed files for the reference period 1983- 2005 are stored on the CD-ROMs as several self-extractable archives, with the years 1983-1997 in the first file, the years 1998-2001 in the second file, 2002-2004 in a third file and the last available reference year, 2005, in a fourth file. The datasets containing household information for Denmark and Finland and wave specific information for France, Austria and the Netherlands are stored as two separate archives, one file containing data for 2002-2004 and the other for 2005. (see section 1.35.)

Section 3 below gives the description of the documentation available on weighting factors, codes and classifications used.

1.5. Anonymisation of LFS micro data

The following criteria have been set by Eurostat and the National Statistical Institutes for the anonymisation of the EU LFS data.

Demographic background:

The age of the subject is aggregated in five-year age groups.

Nationality and country of birth of the subject is aggregated in 3 groups:

- Nationals.
- Non-nationals but nationals of an EU country.
- Non-nationals and non-nationals of an EU country.

Widowed, divorced or separated are combined in a single category on variable "marital status".

Employment:

Subjects who are self-employed with and without employees are combined in a single category on variable "professional status".

Categories 1-10 (number of persons, if between 1 and 10) are combined into one category for the variable "Number of persons working in the local unit".

ISCO variables are presented at a 2-digits level.

NACE variables are presented at a 1-digit level.

In the variables concerning number of hours worked, all hours above 80 are combined into a single category.

Information on income is suppressed for all countries and years.

Unemployment:

The variable "Duration of search for employment" is aggregated into 3 groups:

- less than six months.

- six months to less than one year.
- one year or more.

Technical items of the survey:

Information on wave is suppressed to enable users to track persons between successive sets of microdata.

Information on household serial numbers has for the same reason been modified by Eurostat.

Specific to the Member States.

- The information on regional variables is suppressed for the Netherlands
- The information on region of residence is aggregated at NUTS 1 level for Germany and Austria.
- The regional information is aggregated at NUTS 1 level for the United Kingdom.
- Slovenia:
 - (1) No detail will be supplied neither on the reason for working part time nor on the reason for not having a permanent job.
 - (2) The education attainment levels ISCED 3 a, b will be aggregated into one code. The level 2 and 3c short will be aggregated into one code.
 - (3) Data on country of place of work will be aggregated in the same way as data on nationality, i.e.; Same country / Other country within the EU / Other country outside the EU

RELATED DOCUMENTATION

The documentation on the LFS anonymised datasets is organised in 4 sections:

- Technical features of the EU Labour Force Survey: includes information on the development and organisation of the EU LFS along with details on the field, concepts and definitions of the survey.
- List of variables and codification: provides information on the variables and codification used, derived variables and main classifications such as NUTS (regions), NACE (activity), ISCO (occupation) and ISCED (education levels), as well as explanatory notes for each variable.
- Data availability over time: gives an overview of the availability of variables and codes across the time, It also provides guidelines for analyses based on classifications facing major changes in the 1990's: NUTS (regions), NACE (activity) and ISCED (education levels).
- Guidelines for publications: describes the use of weights to be applied and basic guidelines intended to avoid publication of figures, which are statistically unreliable.

Technical features of the Labour Force Survey

PURPOSE AND ORGANISATION OF THE EU LABOUR FORCE SURVEY

In general a labour force survey is an enquiry directed towards households, designed to obtain information on the labour market and related issues by means of personal or telephone interviews. As it would clearly involve considerable expense to include all households or individuals (as in population censuses), labour force surveys are usually confined to a sample of households, the actual size of which depends primarily on the level of detail required in the survey estimates.

There are a number of advantages in using an approach of this kind in collecting labour market information. In the first place it affords the opportunity to obtain information on relevant labour market aspects across all sectors of the economy in a consistent manner. It also facilitates the interpretation of the information in a wider population setting, since the information collected need not necessarily be confined to persons in the labour force (i.e. those employed or unemployed), but can involve all other persons in the households covered. This is an important additional dimension as analysis is increasingly concerned with those on the periphery of the labour market.

In recent decades the borderline between the labour force and what is termed the "economically inactive" population has become increasingly blurred, due to the increasing incidence of part-time and temporary work and the ease with which large numbers of persons (particularly women and young persons in the final stages of their education) repeatedly enter or leave the labour force. Furthermore, unemployment and even more, long-term unemployment can result in individuals becoming "marginalised" in the sense that they tend to lose tangible contact with the core labour market. The wider coverage associated with labour force surveys also allows the possibility of assessing labour market effects in a household or family context. This is important if,

for example, one wishes to measure the extent to which persons other than those directly involved (e.g. spouses, other dependants, etc.) are affected by the circumstances of unemployment.

Another advantage of a labour force survey is that it affords the opportunity to define certain labour market characteristics not normally available from other statistical sources. Thus, for example, it is possible to identify the degree of employment engaged in by an individual in terms of the hours worked, or attempt to conceptualise unemployment in terms of aspects such as job search and availability for work. This is important because of the advantages it confers in being able to define certain labour market entities in a more meaningful way. Additionally, because the definitions used to measure these entities are the same for each country, comparability between Member States is guaranteed for certain estimates. This aspect is of considerable importance in the context of the European Union.

There are, however, some limitations which apply to labour force surveys. Cost considerations place a constraint on the overall sample size and the resultant sampling variability limits the level of detail that can reasonably be shown. Thus, for example, while the labour force survey can be used to compile estimates of employment across economic sectors, it cannot be expected to yield reliable figures at a detailed level of regional disaggregation, nor for individual small industrial or commercial subsectors. The sampling base on which such estimates would depend would be too small, and the degree of variability correspondingly high. For the same reason, there is also a limit to what can be achieved with labour force surveys in monitoring trends over time (in employment and unemployment, for example), especially if the movements involved are relatively small.

It is appropriate at this point to refer briefly to other sources of statistical information so that the position of the labour force survey in an overall statistical perspective can be more clearly understood. The other principal sources of labour market information are:

surveys of enterprises

administrative records.

The former source clearly has the potential for providing detailed estimates of employment for individual sectors (and in fact this is done in many countries). However, such a source is clearly restricted to a consideration of those with jobs and cannot provide any information on the unemployed, nor other persons outside the labour force but who may have an attachment to it. Such surveys can, however, be used to obtain information, not only in relation to employment, but also to output, earnings and hours worked. The simultaneous collection of consistent data on employment and output makes it possible to compile indicators of productivity. Indeed, the derivation of output-type information is usually the main purpose of enterprise-based surveys. Many countries, for example, carry out detailed quarterly or monthly inquiries of the industrial sector, which provide consistent information on output, earnings, employment and other related aspects. Administrative records - in this case mainly social insurance records and population registers, which are widely used in Denmark, Sweden and Finland - can also be used to provide indicators of the levels of employment and unemployment. A prerequisite, however, is that the administrative arrangements should specifically cater for the extraction of the relevant statistics. While this source involves relatively less expense than information derived from either enterprise or household surveys, it suffers from a significant disadvantage in that the underlying systems are based on social welfare or other administrative provisions which do not necessarily accord with the accepted conventions for defining employment and unemployment. Furthermore, if these arrangements are changed (and experience indicates that they frequently are), discontinuity invariably arises in the data. A disadvantage of even greater relevance in an international or EU context is the fact that the social insurance systems in question vary greatly from country to country, both in terms of their design and in the manner of their implementation. This renders the derived information virtually useless in the context of making comparisons between countries, especially in absolute terms. Such sources can, however, provide a reasonable basis for monitoring short-term (i.e. monthly, quarterly, etc.) trends, the most notable in this regard being the various national series on the registered unemployed.

To summarise, therefore, the principal advantages associated with labour force surveys relate to

- (1) the opportunity of obtaining comprehensive information (at less cost than a census) across the entire economy, which can be assessed in a global setting embracing society as a whole;
- (2) the inherent flexibility of such surveys, which makes it possible to define or conceptualise not only employment and unemployment, but also the circumstances surrounding other groups outside or on the margins of the labour force.

This latter feature (i.e. the facility to conceptualise or define) has assumed greater importance in recent years because of the manner in which labour markets and society have generally evolved, and in view of the growing need to view labour market phenomena in an international context. It must be recognised, however, that the sampling aspect associated with labour force surveys places a limitation on the level of detail possible when analysing the results.

1.6. The history of labour force surveys

The notion of obtaining information on the work force by means of household-based inquiries is not in any sense new. Questions on the concept of possessing a "gainful occupation" were introduced in censuses of

population in some countries during the latter half of the 19th century. However, at that stage no questions were asked in regard to what is termed a person's "economic status", i.e. whether at work, unemployed or economically inactive. Indeed, at that stage such a notion was hardly even conceived. However, the advancing trend of industrialisation and the resultant restructuring of society created a need for new approaches, and for more sophistication in measuring labour market phenomena. The situation became particularly urgent with the advent of mass unemployment in the 1930's following the Great Depression. Whatever the uncertainties that may have previously existed regarding the need to conceptualise or measure unemployment were dispelled by the sheer fact of millions in a state of enforced idleness. There was now a clear need to have regular information on the level and trend of employment and unemployment. The first labour force survey was introduced in the United States in 1940 (on a monthly basis) with a new conceptual framework designed to provide information on relevant labour market characteristics.

The movement towards the use of labour force surveys was somewhat slower in Europe. While the intervention of the war years contributed to this, it was also due to the existence of alternative sources of information which provided at least a partial insight into aspects of the labour force. Virtually all Western European countries maintained comprehensive unemployment registers (for the purpose of dispensing unemployment compensation) which, despite their disadvantages, provided a rudimentary basis for monitoring unemployment trends. However, in time, as the need to take a more global view of the labour market became apparent, different European countries began to initiate labour force surveys. The first European country to carry out a labour force survey was France in 1950. Further such enquiries were conducted in France throughout the subsequent decade and these evolved into a regular consistent series in the early 1960s. After an extended period of preparation, the Federal Republic of Germany initiated an annual series of labour force surveys in 1957 (the Mikrozensus). Sweden conducted its first labour force survey in 1959 and, after further experimentation, initiated a quarterly series in 1963.

1.7. The development of the EU Labour Force Survey

The first attempt to carry out a labour force survey covering the then European Community was made in 1960 with the six original Member States (Belgium, Germany, France, Italy, Luxembourg and the Netherlands). This was regarded largely as an experiment and was not repeated until 1968, when the first of a series of annual surveys took place. This ran for four years but in none of these were all six Member States covered, since Luxembourg defaulted in 1968 and the Netherlands from 1969 to 1971. With the enlargement of the European Community in 1973, a series of biennial surveys was initiated. The United Kingdom was the only one of the three new Member States to join the original six in the 1973 survey, but Ireland and Denmark also took part in 1975, 1977, 1979 and 1981. In this last year Greece took part as a new Member State for the first time but Luxembourg was not covered.

The definitions used in these early surveys were necessarily somewhat imprecise, due to the lack of an internationally accepted terminology. This gap was filled in 1982 when the Thirteenth International Conference of Labour Statisticians, convened at Geneva by the International Labour Organisation, passed a Resolution concerning statistics of the economically active population, employment, unemployment and underemployment, containing exact definitions of the various categories of the population which labour force surveys were designed to measure. The Member States of the then European Community agreed to apply these recommendations in a new series of Community Labour Force Surveys which would be conducted annually.

During the course of this series, from 1983 to 1991, a substantial and coherent collection of labour market data was built up. This comprised microdata (individual observations) from ten Member States from 1983 onwards (with the exception of the Netherlands in 1984 and 1986), and from Spain and Portugal from 1987. The list of variables included remained virtually unchanged during this period (two items on educational attainment being added from 1988 onwards). The 'ILO recommendations' contained in the 1982 Resolution together with the clarifications made at the Fourteenth International Conference of Labour Statisticians in 1987 gained increasing acceptance. The demand for international comparisons gradually raised the profile of these definitions even in Member States where other concepts continued to be used for national purposes. A new series of surveys was introduced in 1992. The survey continued to be conducted annually, but for the first time a criterion of statistical reliability at regional level was introduced. The list of variables covered was revised, so as to include topics relevant to the Single Market (such as labour mobility across national boundaries), innovative working patterns (working at home, second jobs or other economic activity outside the traditional forty-hour week) and recent developments in the area of education and vocational training. The questions relating to job-search were revised so as to underpin the commitment to the ILO recommendations, particularly by implementing the distinction between active and non-active methods of seeking work. The continued commitment to the ILO recommendations ensured a high degree of comparability between the results obtained from this series and those from the surveys between 1983 and 1991.

Since 1995 the survey has covered fifteen Member States. Austria, Sweden and Finland all possessed well-established labour force surveys before their entry into the European Union (embedded in the national Mikrozensus in the case of Austria), but in each of these three cases some adjustments were necessary in

order to maintain the level of comparability which had already been achieved between the other Member States. Norway and Iceland have also supplied data since 1995.

In the mid-1990's a number of concurrent developments became apparent and new statistical requirements emerged.

There was a need for:

- More recent and more frequent data on employment trends for choosing employment policies
- Annual estimates of average employment which take account of seasonal trends in employment
- A measurement of the annual volume of work which takes account of trends in part-time work
- Better knowledge of the relations between earnings and certain forms of employment and of situations mid-way between employment and unemployment (particularly visible underemployment)
- Better knowledge of the relations between household composition and participation in working life.

A number of Member States themselves felt the need for these improvements and looked into ways of reforming their surveys by possibly conducting them at more frequent intervals. However, it was likely that these national initiatives would not always be taken in the same direction or at the same time. The problem could only be solved by laying down a common reference framework.

Thus, after four years of negotiations with the Member States, a new regulation was adopted. This regulation lays down a target structure for a continuous survey, but Member States which are unable to implement a continuous survey may carry out an annual survey only, to take place in the spring.

The main changes introduced by this regulation concern the following:

- Frequency of the survey: a quarterly survey providing quarterly and annual results was introduced, between 1998 and 2004, in all the Member States. From 2005, all Member States conduct a quarterly survey. Each quarter comprises 13 weeks, starting from December 29th, 1997. (Germany, France, Ireland and Luxembourg have continued to provide just spring data up to 2002).
- Variables: a number of variables have been introduced in order to obtain a better picture of the composition of a household.

All the variables in the previous Regulation were not sufficient to measure visible under-employment, so two new variables have been introduced ("wish to work more than the current number of hours" and "number of hours of work wished for"). The structure of the filters has also been changed in order to test whether potentially under-employed persons are available to take an extra job. The variable "main labour status" has been introduced to give the respondent's own view of his main labour status. The purpose of this variable is different from the international definitions of employment status. It makes it possible, for example, to identify students with jobs involving only a few hours' work, who would be more likely to classify themselves as economically inactive students rather than as persons in employment.

- The education and training module has been completely re-structured in order to cover new requirements and to provide better coverage of the type of education or training received during the past four weeks. A new variable has been added concerning the year in which the highest educational or training qualification was achieved.
- A new module on income (optional) has been introduced in order to obtain a better picture of the relations between level of income and type of employment.
- A programme of ad hoc modules on specific subjects: the questionnaire has a modular structure comprising 13 modules, two of which are optional (income and main labour status). The new Regulation lays down that ad hoc modules (on subjects concerning the labour market) may be added to the main questionnaire in an agreed quarter.

The description and the codification of the variables used between 1998 and 2000 can be found in annex IV of the Commission Regulation N° 1571/98.

According to the Commission Regulation N° 1571/2000, this codification was revised in 2001 to include:

- more detail in the provision of information on the activity or the occupation,
- information on those who are working part-time to look after children or incapacitated adults,
- the possibility of applying the new definition of unemployment,
- a simplification of some of the variables in the module education received during the last 4 weeks and
- a change in the codification of the highest level of education attained.

This revised codification is presented in this document.

1.8. The organisation of the EU Labour Force Survey

The earliest Community Labour Force Surveys were not official, but from 1973 onwards, a Regulation was passed by the Council of Ministers governing the operation of the survey. Each Regulation applied only to a single year's survey, until the surveys of 1990 and 1991 with one Regulation (Council Regulation (EEC) No 3044/89) to remain in force until explicitly replaced by new legislation. From 1998 onwards the Council Regulation (Regulation (EEC) No 577/98) applies.

Other relevant regulations are:

- Definition of reference quarters – Commission regulation n° 1571/98
- Codification to be used for data transmission for the years 1998-99 - Commission regulation n° 1571/98
- Codification to be used for data transmission for the years 2001 onwards - Commission regulation n° 1575/2000

- Operational definition of unemployment - Commission regulation n°1897/2000

As stated in section 1.2, the national statistical institutes are responsible for selecting the sample, preparing the questionnaires, conducting the direct interviews among households, and forwarding the results to Eurostat in accordance with the common coding scheme. Eurostat devises the programme for analysing the results and is responsible for processing and disseminating the information sent by the national statistical institutes.

The questionnaires are drawn up by each Member State in the national language or languages, taking into account the stipulations made in the Regulation. For every survey characteristic listed in the Regulation, a question or series of questions exists in each questionnaire to permit this information to be supplied to Eurostat. Otherwise the information is imputed from other sources such as population registers. The questionnaires may also contain other questions, which do not relate to the list of characteristics in the Regulation, but rather reflect an interest in the topic concerned at national level. Based on the sample design the figures obtained from the sample survey are expanded to population levels, usually on the basis of grossing-up factors derived from the most recent census of population, suitably adjusted to take account of recent changes which may have occurred since that census.

The design of the sample is subject to certain constraints imposed in the Regulation concerning the required level of statistical reliability and representativity both at NUTS II regional level and regarding changes between two consecutive quarters. Within these constraints each Member State draws up its own sample design and carries out the interviews. In countries with a federal structure, such as Germany, regional statistical offices may exercise a considerable amount of autonomy in the data collection. The number of the reference week in which each household or individual is interviewed is among the information collected, thus permitting seasonal adjustment to be carried out.

1.9. Data collection and dissemination of results

As soon as each Member State has completed its data collection and verification, the part pertaining to the EU Labour Force Survey is, if necessary, transcoded to Eurostat requirements and sent to Eurostat via a secure transmission protocol (Stadium). Eurostat then checks the data for errors according to its own programme of controls. When the data are considered to be error-free they are converted into a SAS dataset, which can be easily accessed to produce reports. For reasons of confidentiality these datasets may only be accessed by accredited Eurostat personnel.

Most Member States produce regular publications setting out the results of their national surveys. The yearly report at EU level contains some specific organisational and methodological notes, but, in the interests of rapid diffusion of the results, no attempt is made to analyse the data.

Detailed studies of labour market developments in the European Union may be found in the annual Commission report Employment in Europe and, in the wider context of the highly-developed countries, in the OECD's Employment Outlook. Data are supplied from the EU LFS datasets for these publications as well as for a plethora of other studies and reports at national and international level.

Within Eurostat, the richness of the EU Labour Force Survey, including its household dimension, causes it to be frequently used for general publications. The EU LFS datasets are also occasionally used by other Eurostat departments to provide data for the publication of Statistics in Focus. Among more specialised applications is the use of the datasets to produce comparable annual, quarterly and monthly estimates of unemployment which, when combined with monthly national administrative data, provide comparable unemployment rates. Additionally, the preparation of policy actions in the field of EU social and regional policy through the operation of the Structural Funds relies upon the availability of a solid base of comparable data from the EU Labour Force Survey.

The survey results are completely integrated into the Eurostat statistical system, so that they may be consulted for example through the NewCronos database. Users with specific requirements which are not met by the existing publications and databases may also ask for customised tables to be produced for a fee. Several hundred such requests are received each year from public and private bodies, research institutes, universities, etc. They may be addressed to the network of Eurostat Data Shops in every Member State.

TECHNICAL FEATURES OF THE EU LABOUR FORCE SURVEY

1.10. Field of the Survey

The survey is intended to cover the whole of the resident population, i.e. all persons whose usual place of residence is in the territory of the Member States of the European Union. For technical and methodological reasons, however, it is not possible in all countries to include the population living in collective households, i.e. persons living in homes, boarding schools, hospitals, religious institutions, workers' hostels, etc. Consequently, for the purpose of harmonising the field of survey, results are compiled for the population of private households only. This comprises all persons living in the households surveyed during the reference week, and those persons absent from the household for short periods due to studies, holidays, illness, business trips, etc.

It does not cover persons who, although having links with the household under survey: usually live in another household;

live in collective households (in particular, persons doing compulsory military service are excluded from the population of private households and regarded as members of collective households, even if during the reference week they are present in the private household to which they belong); have emigrated.

1.11. Reference period

The labour force characteristics of each person interviewed refer to their situation in a particular week. The reference weeks used in the various Member States are shown in the publications containing the survey results.

1.12. Units of measurement

The main units of measurement for which results are obtained from the survey are individuals and households. The definition of a household varies somewhat from country to country but these differences are unlikely in the majority of cases to have a significant effect on the comparability of the results.

1.13. Reliability of the results

As with any sample survey, the results of the Labour Force Survey are subject to sampling errors. In addition, the results of any sample survey are affected by non-sampling errors, i.e. the whole variety of errors other than those due to sampling. These can be due to many factors such as inability or unwillingness of respondents to provide correct answers or even any answer at all (non-response), mistakes by interviewers when filling in survey documents, miscoding, etc. Methods exist to assess the influence of these non-sampling errors on the accuracy of the survey results, but being often costly, are not generally applied. Experience shows that at national level the survey information provides sufficiently accurate estimates for the levels and structures of the various aggregates into which the labour force is divided, provided that analyses of this type are confined to levels of a certain size. Survey results at regional level may, however, be affected by considerable sampling errors, even for relatively large groups of the population. Reliability of the results is assured by the size of the samples and the sampling methods used, in addition to careful and thorough planning of the various survey operations and rigorous administration of all phases of the survey.

1.14. Comparability of results between countries

Perfect comparability among countries is difficult to achieve, even were it to be by means of a single direct survey, i.e. a survey carried out at the same time, using the same questionnaire and a single method of recording.

Nevertheless, the degree of comparability of the EU Labour Force Survey results is considerably higher than that of any other existing set of statistics on employment or unemployment available for Member States. This is due to:

- the recording of the same set of characteristics in each country;
- a close correspondence between the EU list of questions and the national questionnaires;
- the use of the same definitions for all countries;
- the use of common classifications (e.g. NACE for economic activity);
- the data being centrally processed by Eurostat.

The EU Labour Force Survey, although subject to the constraints of the EU's statistical requirements, is a joint effort by Member States to co-ordinate their national employment surveys, which must serve their own national requirements. Therefore, in spite of the close co-ordination between the national statistical institutes and Eurostat, there inevitably remain some differences in the survey from country to country.

1.15. Comparability of results between successive surveys

Since 1983 improved comparability between results of successive surveys has been achieved, mainly due to the greater stability of content and the higher frequency of surveys. However, the following factors may somewhat detract from perfect comparability:

- the population figures used for the population adjustment are revised at intervals on the basis of new population censuses;
- the reference period may not remain the same for a given country;
- in order to improve the quality of results, some countries may change the content or order of their questionnaire;
- countries may modify their sample designs;

the manner in which certain questions are answered may be influenced by the political or social circumstances at the time of interview.

For more details, see section 'Data availability over time'.

1.16. Basic concepts and definitions

The main statistical objectives of the Labour Force Survey is to divide the population of working age (15 years and above) into three mutually exclusive and exhaustive groups - persons in employment, unemployed persons and inactive persons - and to provide descriptive and explanatory data on each of these categories. Respondents are assigned to one of these groups on the basis of the most objective information possible obtained through the survey questionnaire, which principally relates to their actual activity within a particular reference week.

The section 'EU list of questions' together with the explanatory notes show how the survey questioning is organised. Most questions apply to selected groups only. A filter based on information already obtained specifies who should answer a particular question.

The definitions of employment and unemployment used in the Community Labour Force Survey closely follow those adopted by the 13th International Conference of Labour Statisticians.

Employment

A person is considered as having an employment if he or she did any work for pay or profit during the reference week

"Work" means any work for pay or profit during the reference week, even for as little as one hour. Pay includes cash payments or "payment in kind" (payment in goods or services rather than money), whether payment was received in the week the work was done or not. Also counted as working is anyone who receives wages for on-the-job training which involves the production of goods or services (ESA 11.13 f). Self-employed persons with a business, farm or professional practice are also considered to be working if one of the following applies:

A person works in his own business, professional practice or farm for the purpose of earning a profit, even if the enterprise is failing to make a profit.

A person spends time on the operation of a business, professional practice or farm even if no sales were made, no professional services were rendered, or nothing was actually produced (for example, a farmer who engages in farm maintenance activities; an architect who spends time waiting for clients in his/her office; a fisherman who repairs his boat or nets for future operations; a person who attends a convention or seminar).

A person is in the process of setting up a business, farm or professional practice; this includes the buying or installing of equipment, and ordering of supplies in preparation for opening a new business. An unpaid family worker is said to be working if the work contributes directly to a business, farm or professional practice owned or operated by a related member of the same household.

Self-employed persons

If self-employed persons are absent from work, then they are regarded as in employment only if they can be said to have a business, farm or professional practice. This is the case if one or more of the following conditions are met:

Machinery or equipment of significant value, in which the person has invested money, is used by him or his employees in conducting his business, an office, store, farm or other place of business is maintained.

There has been some advertisement of the business or profession by listing the business in the telephone book, displaying a sign, distributing cards or leaflets, etc.

Person who works on their own small agriculture farm, who do not sell their products, but produce only for their own consumption

The classification as employment of persons who works on their own small agriculture farm, who do not sell their products, but produce only for their own consumption depends on whether it falls within the production boundaries. When this production is included in national accounts, underlying employment must be identified. This depends on the relative quantitative importance of the production of agricultural products for own consumption in relation to the total supply of these products in a country (ESA 3.08)

Conscripts

Conscripts who performed some work for pay or profit during the reference week should not be considered in employment.

Seasonal workers

During the off-season, seasonal workers cannot be considered as having a formal attachment to their high-season job— because they do not continue to receive a wage or salary from their employer although they may have an assurance of return to work.

Maternity and paternity leave

Maternity leave is first given to the mother (but may include the leave of the father in the case of a transfer of the entitlements) and corresponds to the compulsory period of the leave stipulated by national legislation to ensure that mothers before and after childbirth have sufficient rest, or for a period to be specified according to national circumstances. People in maternity leave should always be considered in employment.

Parental leave

Parental leave can be taken either by the mother or the father and is the interruption of work in case of childbirth or to bring up a child of young age. It corresponds to the period when parents receive “parental leave benefit”. People in full-time parental leave should be treated as a case of long term absence from work.

Unpaid family workers

The unpaid family worker can be said to have a job but not be at work if there is a definite commitment by the employer (a related household member) to accept his/her return to work and the total absence does not exceed a period of 3 months. In this point Eurostat diverges from the ILO recommendation.

Lay-offs

A person on lay-off is one whose written or unwritten contract of employment, or activity, has been suspended by the employer for a specified or unspecified period at the end of which the person concerned has a recognised right or recognised expectation to recover employment with that employer.

Lay-offs are classified as employed if they receive less than 50% of their wage or salary from their employer or have an assurance of return to work within a period of 3 months.

Long-term absence from work.

If the total absence from work (measured from the last day of work to the day on which the paid worker will return) exceeds three months then a person is considered to have a job only if he/she continues to receive $\geq 50\%$ of the wage or salary from their employer (ESA 11.14a).

Unemployment

(1) In accordance with the ILO standards adopted by the 13th and 14th International Conference of Labour Statisticians (ICLS), for the purposes of the Community labour force sample survey, since 2001, unemployed persons comprise persons aged 15 to 74 who were:

- (a) without work during the reference week, i.e. neither had a job nor were at work (for one hour or more) in paid employment or self-employment;
- (b) currently available for work, i.e. were available for paid employment or self-employment before the end of the two weeks following the reference week;
- (c) actively seeking work, i.e. had taken specific steps in the four week period ending with the reference week to seek paid employment or self-employment or who found a job to start later, i.e. within a period of at most three months.

For the purposes of point 1(c), the following are considered as specific steps:

- having been in contact with a public employment office to find work, whoever took the initiative (renewing registration for administrative reasons only is not an active step),
- having been in contact with a private agency (temporary work agency, firm specialising in recruitment, etc.) to find work,
- applying to employers directly,
- asking among friends, relatives, unions, etc., to find work,
- placing or answering job advertisements,
- studying job advertisements,
- taking a recruitment test or examination or being interviewed,
- looking for land, premises or equipment,
- applying for permits, licences or financial resources.

Comparability with results prior to 2001: unemployment results used to refer to persons aged 15 and more.

Persons who found a job to start later used to be considered as unemployed with the unique condition of having no job in the reference week;

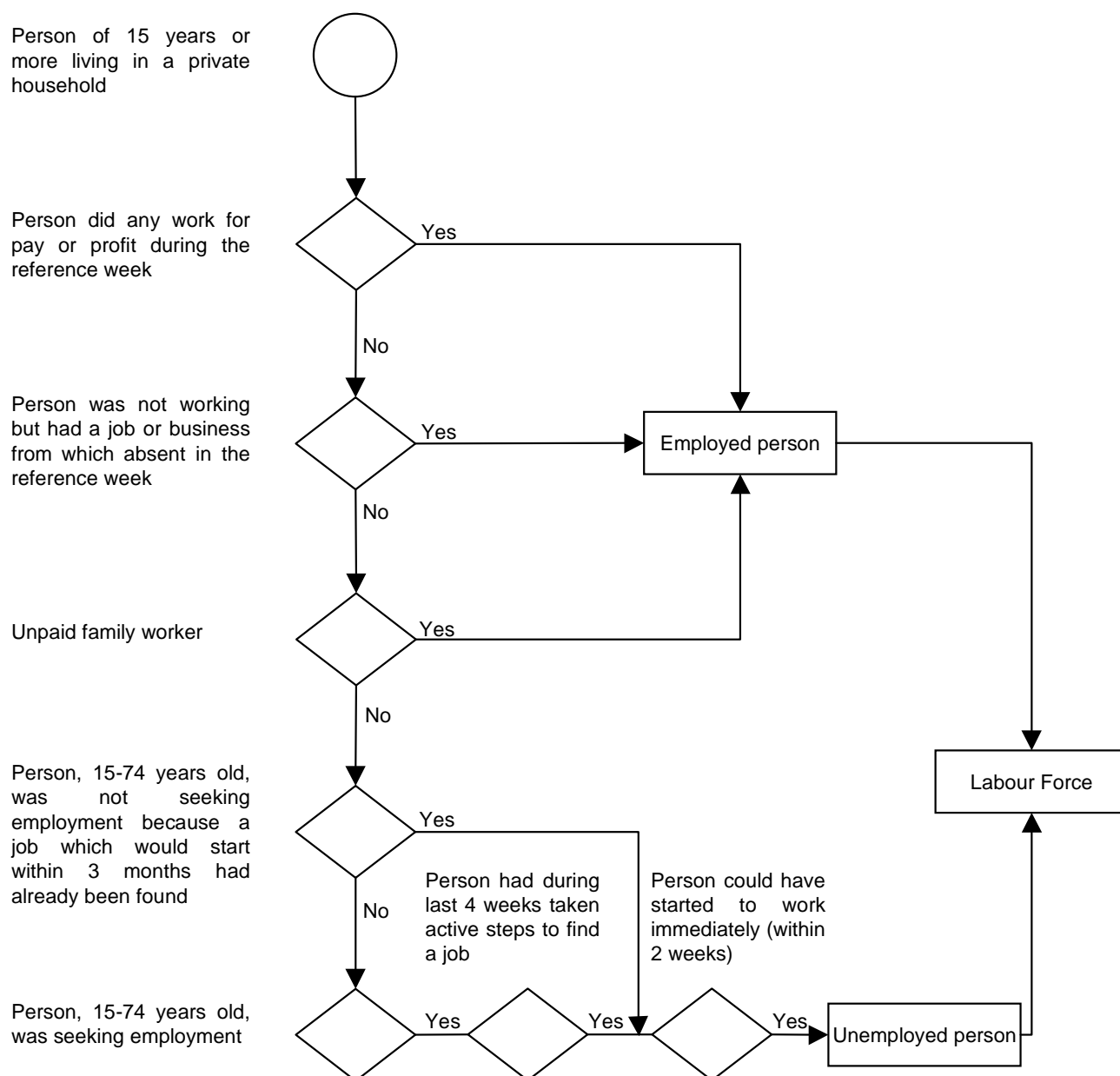
(2) Education and training are considered as ways of improving employability but not as methods of seeking work.

Persons without work and in education or training will only be classified as unemployed if they are ‘currently available for work’ and ‘seeking work’, as defined in points 1(b) and (c).

(3) Lay-offs are classified as unemployed if they do not receive any significant wage or salary (significant is set at $\geq 50\%$) from their employer and if they are ‘currently available for work’ and ‘seeking work’. Lay-offs are treated as a case of unpaid leave initiated by the employer — including leave paid out of government budget or by funds (16th ICLS). In this case, lay-offs are classified as employed if they have an agreed date of return to work and if this date falls within a period of three months.

(4) During the off-season, seasonal workers cannot be considered as having a formal attachment to their high-season job because they do not continue to receive a wage or salary from their employer although they may have an assurance of return to work. If they are not at work during the off-season, they are classified as unemployed only if they are ‘currently available for work’ and ‘seeking work’, as defined in points 1(b) and (c).

1.17. Labour force classification in the European Union Labour Force Survey



1.18. Characteristics of national surveys in 2002

BELGIUM

GENERAL

Participation in the survey is compulsory.

The survey has been continuous since January 1999 and provides quarterly and yearly results.

The survey covers the entire country. Only private households are included.

The resident population comprises members of households residing on the national territory as at 1 January.

The household is the simple or collective unit comprising either one person living alone or two or more persons, whether or not of the same family, who usually occupy the same dwelling and live there communally.

SAMPLING PLAN

The yearly sample size planned is 47 840 households, which represents an average survey rate of about 1.2%. Every week 920⁽¹⁾ households should be interviewed.

The survey is based in a 2 level stratified sampling plan.

The survey base is the National Register of Persons, which is derived from communal population registers.

For the purpose of the survey, the entire national territory is divided into 'provinces' (NUTS II) forming 11 strata. The sample is proportional to the square root of the number of households in each province. This increases the sampling rate of the least-populated strata.

Within each stratum, a survey is carried out in two stages. The primary units comprise parts of the communes denominated 'statistical sections' (6 192 in the whole country, with 676 households in average and covering 5 km² in average). Their probability of selection is proportional to the number of households in them, with eventual replacement of a 'small' section (at most 27 households) by another section of the same commune; the 'small' sections only represent 0.15% of the total number of households.

The secondary sampling unit is the household.

Within each primary unit, 20 households (as well as 10 reserve households) are drawn at random using a method which ensures that the entire register of the primary unit in question is covered.

The overall survey rate (primary and secondary units) is identical for all communes in each stratum.

WEIGHTING PROCEDURE

Extrapolation to the population, including adjustments for non-response, is done at the level of individuals.

The population and the sample are the subject of a *a posteriori* stratification by province, sex and age (5-year age groups). In each of the strata thus obtained, a weighting is calculated whose numerator is the population as at 1 January 2002 according to the National Register of Persons and whose denominator the number of usable responses.

DATA COLLECTION

The detailed information (related to individuals aged 15 years and over) is collected by means of face-to-face interviews in the 3 weeks following the week of reference. In households of retired persons, interviews can be conducted by telephone.

The field staff comprises 350 persons.

In 2002, 28% of the interviews (of persons aged 15 years and over) were carried out by authorised third parties. In terms of initially drawn households, the response rate is 82% (1% of the interviews could not be conducted due to unavailability of the interviewers; 2% of non-responses were due to refusals. The other non-responses were due to long-term absences, deaths or changes of address. After taking up the reserve households the response rate becomes 95%.

A second interview takes place 3 months after (except for people aged 65 years and over) by mail or by telephone, with a shorter version of the questionnaire which aims only to measure the ILO labour situation (employed, unemployed inactive). For these second interviews the response rate is around 93%.

DENMARK

GENERAL

There is no specific national legislation making it compulsory to provide information for the survey, and participation is therefore voluntary.

The entire country is covered, apart from Greenland and the Faeroe Islands.

The survey covers persons living in either private or collective households.

It is a continuous survey, providing quarterly results.

The resident population comprises persons with domicile in Denmark (excluding Greenland and the Faeroe Islands) according to the Central Population Register.

SAMPLING PLAN

The quarterly sample size is 16,665 persons, which represents an average survey rate of 0.42%.

The sampling unit is the individual.

⁽¹⁾In fact, only 880 (weekly average, including substitutes) could be contacted and accepted to participate.

A stratified sample design is used. The sample comprises 5,000 persons (aged 16-66 years) registered as unemployed two quarters prior to the survey Quarter and 11,665 persons(aged 15-74 years) drawn from the Population Register (and not registered as unemployed two quarters prior to the survey quarter).

The survey base is the Central Population Register.

Respondents are questioned 3 times. First time in the initial quarter, then the following quarter and yet a third time a year later. One-third of the sample is renewed each quarter.

WEIGHTING PROCEDURE

For the part of the sample comprising registered unemployed persons, an *a posteriori* stratification by age, income and level of educational attainment is carried out. For the remainder of the sample, the *a posteriori* stratification is carried out on the basis of age, gross income and sector of activity. An additional constraint being that the share on gender in the total population must tally with the population statistics.

DATA COLLECTION

The Danish LFS uses a mix of modes. The main part of the interviews (approx. 90 per cent) is conducted via telephone interviewing (CATI). Persons who could not be reached by telephone receive a mailed questionnaire. Demographic information (e.g. sex, year of birth, marital status, nationality) and level of education, training and the year of completion are variables obtained from the statistical registers based on administrative sources (The Population Register and The Educational Statistical System).

The field staff comprises 50 persons.

1–2% of interviews were carried out by authorised third parties.

The response rate is 70%, with between 20 and 33% of non-responses being due to refusals. The exact percentage of refusals is difficult to calculate, because it is impossible to know if a questionnaire sent by post but not returned represents a refusal or some other kind of non-response.

GERMANY

GENERAL

The Labour Force Sample Survey is carried out as part of the annual microcensus, which is based on the 'microcensus law'. In general the microcensus is compulsory. Additionally, the questionnaire includes optional parts of the LFS and other special national programmes.

The survey covers private and collective households, except for military quarters. A private household comprises either a person living alone or two or more persons, irrespective of their relationship. The members of a private household are characterised by the same dwelling and common housekeeping. National service personnel and students are included in their parents' households.

The resident population (statistical population) includes all inhabitants with their main place of residence in the territory of the Federal Republic. Foreign armed forces and members of the diplomatic corps and their families are excluded.

The reference week for the survey is usually the last week in April which includes no holiday.

SAMPLING PLAN

There are three sources used for the sampling plan. The census data from 1987 is the survey base for the 'old' federal States. The central population register of the German Democratic Republic gives data for the 'new' federal States. Both statistics are annually updated by the register of new dwellings. Sampling unit is a household. The sample is an area sample covering all areas of Germany. The sampling districts comprise a number of dwellings.

All buildings are attributed to one of three strata, depending on the number of dwellings they comprise. The first stratum contains a number of buildings which are close to one another (but not necessarily contiguous) and comprising fewer than five dwellings. In this stratum, each sampling district comprises 12 dwellings. The second stratum comprises buildings with between five and 10 dwellings. Each of these buildings constitutes a sampling district. The buildings in the third stratum comprise 11 dwellings or more. In this stratum, the 'sampling district' is a subdivision of the building, the target size being 6 dwellings. An additional stratum covers the population living in collective households. It is divided into sampling units with a target size of 15 persons.

All persons in a selected sampling district are interviewed.

The stratification by region and size of the buildings is based on the size classes used to work out the sampling units. The sampling rate varies from one region to another. Within each stratum, an effect similar to stratification is obtained by systematic sampling in a list classified by geographical entity.

The regions comprise an average of 350 000 inhabitants. The list of sampling districts is sorted within each stratum by sub-region, *Kreis* (administrative district), the size class of the commune, commune and number of the sample district. This list is divided into groups of 100 consecutive sampling districts. A sample of 1% is drawn at random for the microcensus in each of these groups. A systematic subsample of the 1% -sample is used for the LFS. To reach the degree of sampling error required at NUTS II level (as laid down in the Regulation), the rate of sub-sampling varies: either 100%, 80%, 60% or 40%, giving overall sampling rates of 1%, 0.8%, 0.6% or 0.4%. The sample comprises about 380,000 persons, giving an average sampling rate of 0.45%.

A rotation system is composed of four waves. Each address remains in the sample for four years and 25% of the sample is replaced each year.

WEIGHTING PROCEDURE

A two-stage adjustment procedure is used.

(a) If possible, limited data are collected for households which fail to respond. These data can include: number of persons of the household, nationality (German/foreign) and for households comprising only one person: age (under or over 60 years) and sex. From this data, the weightings of respondent households are increased to take account of non-responses in the region.

(b) The sample, weighted to take account of non-response, is stratified *a posteriori* by region, sex and nationality (German/foreign) and is extrapolated to the population (adjusted of military personnel).

DATA COLLECTION

The field staff of the 16 statistical offices of the Länder comprises 7,000 interviewers. For all four waves information should be collected by face-to-face interviews. In some cases (approximately 15%), the interviewers are not able to contact members of the household. In that case, a questionnaire is sent and a hotline is offered. One person (18 years or older) is allowed to answer instead of the rest of the household. About 30% are proxy interviews. More and more interviews are carried out with the help of portable computers (CAPI).

The response rate is 97.8%, the rate of non-response of optional questions is up to 40%.

GREECE

GENERAL

The survey is a continuous survey providing quarterly results.

It covers only private households.

THE RESIDENT POPULATION COMPRISES PERSONS WHO USUALLY RESIDE ON GREEK TERRITORY AND WHO SPEND MOST DAYS AND NIGHTS THERE.

SAMPLING PLAN

The sample size is about 30,000 households, which represents a survey rate of 0.87%.

The survey base for samplings is based on the census.

The sampling unit is the household.

Stratification is carried out by administrative region and degree of urbanisation.

Thus, each NUTS II region constitutes the first stratification level. Within each NUTS II region, communes and municipalities are stratified according to:

(a) the Department (NUTS III region) to which they belong

(b) the population of the main town, by the following classes (in thousands of inhabitants): > 50, 30-49.999, 10-29.999, 5-9.999, 2-4.999, 1-1.999, 0.5-0.999, <0.499

Salonika and Athens are divided into 10 and 40 contiguous, well-defined sub-strata respectively.

A rotation system comprising six waves is used. Each sampling unit is kept in the sample for six consecutive quarters.

WEIGHTING PROCEDURE

When a household fails to respond, it is replaced by the next household on the list.

No stratification is carried out *a posteriori*.

$\lambda = M/m$ is the weighting for this stratum, where M is the total number of households in each main stratum (estimated on the basis of the previous census) and m is the number of households in this stratum.

Thus, M_{hi} is the number of households in each i^{th} locality selected in each h^{th} sub-stratum, with P_{hi} the probability of selection. The number of households, m_{hi} , which have to be selected in this unit is determined by:

$$\lambda_{hi} = M_{hi}/m_{hi} \quad \text{where } \lambda_{hi} = \lambda P_{hi}\pi_h$$

where π_h is the number of localities selected in the h^{th} stratum

Thus, the estimator of each characteristic Y for the main strata is calculated as:

$$Y = \lambda(\sum \sum \sum y_{hij})$$

DATA COLLECTION

All the information is collected by means of face-to-face interviews (printed questionnaires).

The field staff comprises 560 interviewers.

48% of the interviews were carried out by authorised third parties.

The response rate is approximately 90–92%. One-fifth of non-responses are refusals and the remainder are due to difficulties contacting the household.

SPAIN

GENERAL

Since 1996 the survey is compulsory as it was included in the yearly statistical programme.

The survey produces quarterly results. Since 1999 the reference weeks are distributed uniformly over all the year.

The population residing in private households is covered, including servants; persons living in collective households and persons who are temporarily absent are sampled via the relatives living in private household. Foreign nationals are included in the resident population if they have lived or intend to live in Spain for more than one year.

The household concept used is that of the 'dwelling household' (all people living in the dwelling are interviewed).

SAMPLING PLAN

The sample size is approx. 65,000 households, which represents an average survey rate of 0.5%.

A two-stage sampling procedure is utilised with stratification of the primary units. First stage units are geographical areas in which all the country is split. These areas are stratified within each province, using the population size of the municipality. Within each stratum, the areas are substratified according to the socio-economic characteristics of the population.

Second stage units are private households.

The sample is made up of six rotation groups. Household once selected remain in the sample for six consecutive quarters before being replaced. In any quarter, households of one wave are receiving the first interview, households of another wave are receiving the second interview, and so on.

Each quarter, the household sample in one sixth of the primary unit sampled, is replaced by a new sample. Thus, there is an 83% overlap in the samples for each consecutive quarter.

The sample size of primary units is 3484 and, the sample size of the secondary units in each area is 18.

Units are selected in such a way to obtain self-weighted samples within each stratum. The first stage units are selected with proportional probability to the size and second stage units are selected with equal probability.

WEIGHTING PROCEDURE

The design uses Ratio Estimator and the auxiliary variable is the Population Projection at stratum level.

Every quarter, population projections by age group (0–15 years and 16 years +) and NUTS II region are made. Projections by age and region are distributed by stratum in proportion to the population of each stratum. In each stratum, age group and region, the weighting is determined by the ratio of the projection to the sample size.

Since 2002, the calibration method has been introduced regularly, in order to adjust the sample to the population distribution. The auxiliary information used is the population by sex, age and NUTSII.

A linear weighting method is used, in which each member of the household has the same weight.

DATA COLLECTION

All the information is collected by interview. The first interviews are personal interviews. Interviews in the second and subsequent waves are carried out by telephone, except when the family wants a personal interview or there is no telephone. Since the fourth quarter 1997 all interviews are done with the help of portable computers.

The field staff comprises 350 persons.
58% of the interviews were carried out by authorised third parties.
The response rate is 91.6%, with 39% of non-responses being due to refusals.

FRANCE

GENERAL

Participation in the survey is compulsory.
The survey is carried out in March of each year and the reference weeks are concentrated during a 6-week period.
The survey covers metropolitan France and the overseas departments (in the latter, the survey takes place from April to June).

The survey covers private households. It includes part of the population living in collective households, persons who have family ties with private households.

The resident population comprises persons living on French territory.

The household concept used is that of the 'dwelling household': a household means all persons living in the same dwelling. It may consist of a single person, or of two families living in the same dwelling.

SAMPLING PLAN

The sample is geographical, comprising areas from all of metropolitan France.

The size of the metropolitan sample is 75,000 households, which represents an average survey rate of 0.33%.

The sampling unit is the dwelling.

The survey is performed at several levels, using rural cantons and urban units as primary units.

The secondary sampling units are the communes in rural cantons and urban areas, including those with fewer than 10,000 inhabitants and groups of census districts, generally 'cadastral sections' in urban areas with more than 10,000 inhabitants.

The primary units were stratified by crossing 21 regions and 10 categories of commune.

For the second level, in the rural cantons and the urban units with fewer than 10,000 inhabitants, in each primary unit sample, communes with fewer than 160 dwellings were combined with adjoining communes. A commune (or group of communes) was then drawn with a probability proportional to the number of dwellings. In each urban sample with more than 10,000 inhabitants, a list of census districts was drawn up, showing the number of dwellings. After a calculation of the quotient between the number of dwellings in the urban unit and the number of areas to be drawn there, districts were segmented in as many portions and a sample district in proportion to the number of houses was drawn in each portion. The same principle was applied to urban areas with more than 100,000 inhabitants.

The final level of sampling consists in cutting out the secondary unit in areas with between about 80 to 160 dwellings according to the strata.

The annual survey is structured in three waves. One-third of the structure is renewed each year.

WEIGHTING PROCEDURE

Each of the three sub-samples (new, intermediate status and departures) is adjusted in line with the population pyramid at the time of the survey, by sex and 5-year age group.

During the second phase, a method known as the 'raking ratio' is used to adjust the weighting of each household so that the survey estimates agree with independent demographic estimates by sex and 5-year age group. This method ensures that analyses at the level of individuals and households yield consistent results.

DATA COLLECTION

Interviews are carried out on a face-to-face basis with the help of portable computers (CAPI). The Business Register (SIRENE) is also used as a source of information.

Some 850 interviewers collect data in the field.

31% of the interviews were carried out by authorised third parties.

The response rate is 86.4%, with 30% of non-responses being due to refusals.

IRELAND

GENERAL

There is no specific legislation making it compulsory to provide information for the survey. Participation is therefore voluntary.

All the regions are covered.

Only private households are included.

The survey is a continuous one, providing quarterly results.

The population comprises persons who usually reside on Irish territory.

The private household is made up either of persons living alone or of two or more persons, whether or not of the same family, usually occupying the same dwelling and sharing a joint budget.

SAMPLING PLAN

The sample size is 39,000 households, representing an average survey rate of 3.3%.

The sampling unit is the household.

The survey base for the primary units is provided by the 1996 census. A list of dwellings was drawn up by visual enumeration during the summer of 1997 and update by the investigators every quarter.

Strata are formed by breaking the counties down by degree of urbanisation. The sample is drawn in two stages.

The quarterly survey is structured in five waves. One-fifth of the sample is renewed each quarter.

WEIGHTING PROCEDURE

The sample is stratified *a posteriori* by NUTS III region, age group and sex. Independent demographic estimates are used for the stratification.

The weightings are calculated using the inverse of the probability of selection after adjustment to the population pyramid by sex and age group and on population distribution by NUTS III region.

DATA COLLECTION

Interviews are carried out on a face-to-face basis with the help of portable computers (CAPI). All the information is obtained by interview.

The field staff comprises 160 persons (150 interviewers and 10 co-ordinators).

33.5% of the interviews were carried out by authorised third parties.

The response rate is 93.7%, with 52.6% of non-responses being due to refusals.

ITALY

GENERAL

Participation in the survey is compulsory. All the regions are covered.

The resident population is that recorded in the population registers of Italian communes. Only private households are included. The private household is made up either of persons living alone or of two or more persons, whether or not of the same family, usually occupying the same dwelling and sharing a joint budget.

The survey is carried out in January, April, July and October. A single reference week is used in each quarter.

SAMPLING PLAN

The sample size is 75,512 households, giving an average survey rate of 0.36%.

The sampling unit is the household.

The survey base for the primary units is provided by the communal registers.

Stratification of the municipalities in each NUTS II region is based on the population of the communes.

The households are rotated according to a 2-2-2 rotation plan. Households are interviewed during two consecutive quarters. After a two-quarter interval, they are again interviewed twice in the corresponding two quarters of the following year.

WEIGHTING PROCEDURE

The weighting procedure is based on a two phase process. At first the base weights are obtained as the reciprocal of the inclusion probability of the sampling units. Then the final weights are obtained adjusting the base weights to the distribution of population by sex and 5-year age group at NUTS II region level.

Independent demographic estimates are used for the post-stratification.

This procedure is applied iteratively to ensure that all members of a given household have the same final weight.

DATA COLLECTION

Interviews are carried out on a face-to-face basis using a paper questionnaire (PAPI). All the information is obtained by interview.

The field staff comprises 2,728 persons.

35.4% of the interviews were carried out by authorised third parties.

The response rate is 95.3%, with 18.6% of non-responses being due to refusals and 64.3% to difficulties contacting the household.

LUXEMBOURG

GENERAL

There is no specific legislation making it compulsory to provide information for the survey. Participation is therefore voluntary.

The survey covers only private households.

The survey yields annual results. All the interviews refer to the same reference week.

The resident population comprises persons registered as residing in one of the communes.

The household is defined as persons living in the same household, other than subtenants and military personnel returning home at the weekend.

SAMPLING PLAN

The sample size is 5,500 households, giving an average survey rate of 5%.

The survey base is the central population register.

The sampling plan comprises only one stage. The sampling unit is the household.

No stratification is carried out.

A simple random sample is drawn.

A quarter of the sample is preserved from one year to the next in order to satisfy EU requirements.

WEIGHTING PROCEDURE

The *a posteriori* stratification variables are age group, sex, nationality (Luxembourg nationals/foreign nationals) and household size. The weightings are a function of the pattern of settlement and are updated according to the *a posteriori* stratification criteria.

DATA COLLECTION

Interviews are carried out on a face-to-face basis.

The survey does not use complementary data from other sources.

The field staff comprises 150 persons.

55% of the interviews were carried out by authorised third parties.

The response rate is 78%, with 42% of non-responses being due to refusals and 58% to difficulties contacting the household.

THE NETHERLANDS

GENERAL

There is no specific legislation making it compulsory to provide information for the survey. Participation is therefore voluntary.

The survey covers only private households.

The year is divided into quarters of 13 weeks: January to March, April to June, July to September and October to December. For each of these periods, the reference weeks are distributed uniformly over the 13 weeks.

The resident population comprises persons residing in the Netherlands.

The private household comprises either persons living alone or two or more persons, whether or not they are of the same family, who usually occupy the same dwelling and share a joint budget.

SAMPLING PLAN

In October 1999 the Dutch LFS started with a new design. Households are interviewed 5 times. First face-to-face at their home address and then four times by phone. Between two waves there is a 3-months interval.

The sample size is almost 50,000 households in each quarter of 2001.

The sampling unit is the household.

The survey base is a list of all addresses drawn up by the postal services in combination with the Population Register. All institutions are eliminated from the sample. The file also contains information on the number of letterboxes at each address (mailing addresses), which are used as sampling units.

The sampling plan comprises three stages:

- (a) primary sampling units: the municipalities;
- (b) secondary sampling units: mailing addresses;
- (c) tertiary sampling units: households.

Municipalities are selected with a probability proportional to their population. All municipalities with a population of more than 18,000 persons (of which there are about 200), are permanently represented in the survey.

Mailing addresses are selected systematically out of a mailing list sorted by postal code. At addresses with more than one letterbox, all letterboxes appear in the list.

If a selected mailing address includes only one household, this household is questioned. If the address includes more than one household, only half of the households are questioned, with a maximum of three households. This makes it possible to increase the effectiveness of the survey. Sixty-six strata are defined using cross-classification based on 40 'Corop' regions and 18 employment-exchange regions.

WEIGHTING PROCEDURE

A *a posteriori* stratification in two stages is applied, using independent demographic information.

A linear weighting method in which each member of the household has the same weight is used. Four *a posteriori* stratifications are used:

- first, a detailed breakdown by age and sex,
- secondly, a broad breakdown by age and sex and a detailed breakdown by ethnic background,
- third, a broad breakdown by age and sex and marital status,
- finally, a detailed breakdown by region and a broad breakdown by age and sex.

DATA COLLECTION

Interviews in the first wave are carried out face-to-face with the help of portable computers (CAPI). Interviews in the next four waves are carried out by telephone (CATI). The field staff comprises 550 persons.

The response rate is 58% in the first wave, with 60% of non-responses being due to refusals. In the telephone interviews the response rate is 91%.

AUSTRIA

GENERAL

The total Labour Force Survey is carried out only once a year in March. In June, September and December the questionnaire contains only a set of most important questions on employment, unemployment and working time, which is identical with the so-called basic programme of the microcensus survey. It is possible to combine the basic questions with additional, special programmes. The households selected are obliged to provide information. Since only the basic microcensus programme is conducted in March for the population in institutions, only the population in private households is included in the Labour Force Survey.

The microcensus provides quarterly results (the reference weeks are the first three weeks of the last month of each quarter), the complete LFS results are available for March only and published in this publication. The resident population comprises persons who have their main residence on Austrian territory during the reference week.

A private household is made up either of persons living alone or of 2 or more persons, whether or not of the same family, who usually occupy the same dwelling and share a common budget.

SAMPLING PLAN

The survey rate is 0.8%, which gives a sample of about 33,100 dwellings.

The sampling unit is the dwelling. All the households in the selected dwellings are sampled.

The survey base is the Census of Dwellings and Houses, updated to take account of newly constructed dwellings.

Stratification was carried out within each *Land* using data obtained from the census on the number of occupants, size, period of construction and amenities.

A rotation system comprising 8 waves is used. Each dwelling is kept in the sample for two years and one-eighth of the sample is replaced each quarter.

WEIGHTING PROCEDURE

The extrapolated population is based on independent demographic estimates by *Länder*, sex and age, an additional constraint being that the share of foreign nationals in the total population must tally with the latest demographic estimates. An iterative process is applied to ensure that all members of a given household have an equal weighting.

DATA COLLECTION

The Community LFS is carried out as part of the quarterly microcensus.

Interviews are carried out on a face-to-face basis.

The survey does not use complementary data from other sources.

The field staff comprises about 1,200 persons.

Approximately 35% of the interviews with persons aged 15 or over were carried out by authorised third parties (interviewing other adult members of the household). The net sample is 65% of the gross sample.

In 23% of the total non-responses, no interviewer was available; in a further 24% of cases, no-one was found at home. 2% refused to respond to the compulsory basic survey. In 51% of non-response cases the dwelling no longer existed (demolished, unoccupied etc.). 11% of those interviewed answered the core questions (= basic microcensus programme) but not the rest of the LFS questions.

PORTUGAL

GENERAL

Participation in the survey is compulsory (in accordance with Law No 6/89, *Sistema Estatístico Nacional*, of April 1989).

All the geographical territory of Portugal is covered, i.e. mainland, Madeira and the Azores.

Only private households are covered, although the survey also covers part of the population living in collective households and who represent a potential for the labour market, insofar as they have family links with the private households (national servicemen or students).

The survey is a continuous one which yields quarterly results.

The resident population consists of individuals residing in a private household during the reference week. Individuals absent for short periods of time and not occupying another dwelling permanently are also included.

A private household is made up either of persons living alone or of 2 or more persons, whether or not they are of the same family, who usually occupy the same dwelling and share a common budget.

SAMPLING PLAN

The sample size is 20,747 households, which represents a survey rate of 0.68%.

The LFS sample is a subsample of the 'master sample (MS)' which was designed and selected using the results of the '1989 Electoral Census' and the 'Geographical Spatial Reference Framework' used for the 1991 Census of Population and Housing. The MS is a cluster sample with a two-stage design with the selection of 'freguesias' in the first stage and the selection of 'secções' (sections) in the second stage. The MS consists of 1,143 'secções' and it is representative at the level II of the NUTS.

The 'freguesias' are the smallest administrative subdivision of Portugal and the 'secções' are a physical delineated portion of the 'freguesias' with approximately 300 dwellings on average. Information on the number of voters in each freguesia is provided by the '1989 Electoral Census' while the number of dwellings in each 'secção' is provided by the 'Geographical Spatial Reference Framework'.

Prior to the first stage, the country was split into 7 regions according to NUTS II. Then the 'freguesias' were drawn systematically with probability proportional to the number of voters. In the second stage and within the 'freguesias' selected in the first stage, a sample of 'secções' were drawn systematically with probability proportional to the number of dwellings.

All the persons living in the same dwelling are interviewed. Despite the survey being directed to the households, the dwellings are the sampling units.

A rotation system comprising six waves is used. Houses are kept in the sample for six consecutive quarters before being replaced by an identical number of houses in the same statistical section. One-sixth of the sample is replaced each quarter.

WEIGHTING PROCEDURE

The weight is derived as the product of a design weight (which incorporates design information and non-response) and a factor that calibrates the sample to the independent demographic estimates (using *a posteriori* stratification method by sex and age group).

DATA COLLECTION

Interviews are carried out on a face-to-face basis with the help of portable computers (CAPI). All information is obtained by interview.

The field staff comprises 178 persons.

56.9% of the interviews were carried out by authorised third parties; 48.2% when taking account only persons with 15 or more years of age.

The response rate is 90.4%, with 17.5% of non-responses being due to refusals.

FINLAND

GENERAL

Participation in the survey is voluntary.

The reference weeks are distributed uniformly throughout the year and the survey provides monthly, quarterly and annual results.

Through sampling of individual persons living in both private and collective households are covered. Persons living in collective households are also recorded in the Population Register maintained by Statistics Finland and are therefore sampled as well as persons living in private households.

The resident population comprises persons who, according to the Population Register, were legally domiciled in Finland on 31 December of the year preceding the survey. Persons temporarily absent from the country are included, as are foreign nationals who intend to reside in Finland for at least a year. Asylum-seekers are not legally resident until such time as their application is granted. Members of the diplomatic corps and their families are not members of the resident population.

Pilot information on household structure was collected.

SAMPLING PLAN

The sampling unit is the individual. The survey base is provided by the Population Register maintained by Statistics Finland. The sample comprises 12 500 persons per month, which corresponds to a survey rate of 0.3%.

Respondents are questioned at quarterly intervals for 3 successive quarters and then, after a 6-month interval, for 2 further consecutive quarters.

WEIGHTING PROCEDURE

Post-stratification at one level is performed by sex, 5-year age group and NUTS III region (22 regions).

Information on job applicants obtained from the Ministry of Employment is also used as a post-stratification variable (8 categories).

The data are limited to the aggregates of the population register.

DATA COLLECTION

99% of the interviews were carried out by telephone, using portable computers (CATI). Demographic information (sex, year of birth, marital status, nationality) and level of education, training and the year of completion are variables obtained from administrative sources (population register, register of completed education and degrees).

The field staff comprises 170 persons.

4% of the interviews were carried out by authorised third parties.

The response rate for wave 1 is 85%, with 30.2% of non-responses being due to refusals. The total response rate was 85.6% with 59.8% of non-responses being due to refusals.

SWEDEN

GENERAL

Participation in the survey is voluntary.

The reference weeks are distributed uniformly throughout the year and the survey provides monthly, quarterly and annual results.

Through sampling of individuals persons living in both private and collective households are covered.

Persons living in a collective household are also recorded in the central population register and are therefore sampled as well as persons living in private households.

The resident population for the purposes of the survey comprises persons between the ages of 15 and 74 who are domiciled in Sweden according to the population register.

No information on household structure is collected.

SAMPLING PLAN

The sampling unit is the individual. Statistics Sweden's Register of the Total Population (RTB) is the survey base.

The EU-adapted LFS was carried out for 8 waves for each of the months April, May and June.

The total sample size of 65 929 persons corresponds to a survey rate of 1.0%. The population is stratified by sex, region, nationality (Swedish/foreign) and employment status (employed/unemployed) according to the Register of Employment (ARE), which gives a total of 192 strata.

Within each stratum the population is ordered by age (e.g. personal identity number). A systematic sample is drawn within each stratum. The sampling differs from different regions according to NUTS III and between Swedish and non Swedish citizens. Within regions and each of the two citizen groups the sample size is directly proportional to the stratum size. The sample is drawn at the beginning of each year, but is updated each month to take account of deaths, changes of address and changes in marital status.

Auxiliary information is retrieved from the *Register of the Total Population (RTB)* (sex, age, region (county) and citizenship) and from the *Annual Employment Register (RAMS)* (employment or not according to RAMS). RAMS is a statistical register with information on employment for the total population.

The register is based on six other administrative registers where the main source is a register (KU-register) of income from employment with a link between the employer and the employee. The register is primarily used

for taxation purposes. The reference period for RAMS is November and the register is available to use about 14-15 months after the reference period.

The conceptual definition of employment in RAMS is persons who have had work corresponding to an average at least one hour a week during November.

Individuals are kept in the sample for 2 years and are questioned 8 times, at 3-monthly intervals. Samples are independent for a consecutive 3-month period. One-eighth of the sample is replaced every three months.

WEIGHTING PROCEDURE

Auxiliary information in the estimation stage:

- RTB concerning the population by sex, age and county,
- RAMS, in different classes of industry according to SIC 92.

The third register used in the estimation is the register of persons seeking work from the National Labour Market Board.

From October 1999 a new estimation procedure has been introduced in the LFS in order to improve the regional estimates and to integrate them into the estimation procedure for national estimates. The construction of the new estimation plan was furthermore made under the restriction not to induce breaks in time series for national estimates.

The estimator is a generalised regression estimator (GREG) briefly described below:

From a given sample design we have a sample s with a sample size n_s . A part

r of size m_r are respondents. A GREG estimator for a total, based on data from this sample is:

$$\hat{t}_y = \sum_r w_k y_k \quad \dots \dots \dots (1)$$

where

\hat{t}_y = Estimate of a total, e.g. number of employed.

$$y_k = \begin{cases} 1 = \text{If the individual has the Characteristic in question} \\ 0 = \text{If otherwise} \end{cases}$$

w_k = Final weight.

$w_k = g_k \times d_k$.

$d_k = 1/(\pi_k \hat{\theta}_k)$ = Design weight with respect to the non-response.

π_k = Inclusion probability for individual k .

$\hat{\theta}_k$ = The estimated probability of being a respondent for individual k , $\hat{\theta}_k = \frac{m_h}{n_h}$ when k belongs to stratum h .

$$g_k = 1 + (\mathbf{t}_x - \hat{\mathbf{t}}_x)' \left(\sum_r \frac{\mathbf{x}_k \mathbf{x}_k' q_k}{\pi_k \hat{\theta}_k} \right)^{-1} \mathbf{x}_k q_k \quad \text{Correction factor by using the auxiliary information.}$$

$\mathbf{x}_k = (x_{1k}, \dots, x_{jk}, \dots, x_{Jk})'$ is a vector for auxiliary information of length J .

q_k is a known constant.

$\mathbf{t}_x = (t_{x1}, \dots, t_{xj}, \dots, t_{xJ})$ is a vector of length J consisting of known register totals.

$\hat{\mathbf{t}}_x = (\hat{t}_{x1}, \dots, \hat{t}_{xj}, \dots, \hat{t}_{xJ})$ is a vector of estimates of the elements in vector \mathbf{t}_x .

Where the estimate of a given element t_{xj} is given by:

$$\hat{t}_x = \sum_r d_k x_k$$

The estimation system in LFS consists of two different (GREG) estimators with different type of auxiliary information.

The first GREG estimator (GREG I) is used for estimates of unemployed and subgroups of unemployed. The (GREG I) estimator makes use of auxiliary information from RTB and the register of persons seeking work from the National Labour Market Board

The second GREG estimator (GREG II) is used for estimates of number of persons in employment and subgroups thereof and for estimates of the total population and subgroups thereof. The (GREG II) estimator makes use of auxiliary information from RTB and the register on employment RAMS.

The estimation method is to be found in The Sampling- and the Estimation Procedure in the Swedish Labour Force Survey by Hassan Mirza and Jan Hörngren.

DATA COLLECTION

Interviews are carried out by telephone, using portable computers (CATI). Demographic information (sex, age, nationality) and the level of educational attainment are obtained from administrative sources (population register).

The field staff comprises 180 persons.

3.4% of the interviews were carried out by authorised third parties.

The response rate is 83.6%, with 40.3% of non-responses being due to refusals and 55.2% to difficulties contacting the household.

UNITED KINGDOM

GENERAL

The survey, which is voluntary, covers private households, including persons who are temporarily absent. Students living in halls of residence, etc. are sampled via their parents living in private households. In Great Britain, an additional sample is drawn from among persons living in National Health Service/Hospital Trust accommodation.

The year is divided into quarters of 13 weeks: winter (December to February), spring (March to May useful for results at EU level), summer (June to August) and autumn (September to November). For each of these periods, the reference weeks are distributed uniformly over the 13 weeks.

The resident population comprises persons who regard the sample address as their main address. Persons who have lived in the dwelling for more than six consecutive months are also a member of the resident population even if they do not regard this as their principal dwelling. Persons absent for more than six months are not regarded as a member of the resident population.

A private household comprises one or more persons whose main residence is the same dwelling and/or who share at least one meal per day. Students aged 16 + who live in a collective household but who return to their parents for the holidays are also regarded as being a member of their parents' household.

SAMPLING PLAN

The set sample size is 69 600 households per quarter.

The survey unit is the postal address (the telephone number in the far north of Scotland). For most of Great Britain, the survey base is the Royal Mail's PAF (Postcode Address File), a database of all addresses receiving mail. The list is limited to addresses receiving fewer than 25 items of post per day, so as exclude businesses. Because of the very low population density in the far north of Scotland (north of the Caledonian Canal), interviews are carried out by telephone because face-to-face interviews would be too expensive, and telephone directories are used as sampling frames. In Northern Ireland, the *Rating and Valuation Lists* (which serves for the administration of land taxes) is used. Most of Great Britain constitutes one stratum, while the far north of Scotland forms a separate stratum and Northern Ireland three strata: Belfast and eastern and western Northern Ireland.

In Great Britain, a systematic sample is drawn each quarter from the three sampling bases, using a sampling interval of 1 440 units. This yields 16 600 PAF addresses, 75 telephone numbers for the north of Scotland and 42 units of National Health Service housing. As the PAF is broken down geographically, the systematic sampling produces a pseudo-stratification effect which ensures that the sample is representative at regional level. In Northern Ireland, a simple random sample is drawn, each quarter, from each of the three strata, giving 650 addresses in all.

A rotation system comprising five waves is used. Respondents are questioned 5 times at 13-week intervals and one-fifth of the sample is replaced each quarter.

WEIGHTING PROCEDURE

The adjustment procedure is based on a three-stage *a posteriori* stratification. In each case, estimates are based on independent demographic estimates.

(a) The stratification variable for the first stage is the *local authority district or unitary authority*. This stage makes it possible to make adjustments for different rates of non-response in the various local authority areas and ensures that the results are geographically representative.

(b) The second-stage variables are sex and age group (0-15, each year of age in the 16-24 group and 25 +). This stratification is intended to ensure that the age profile of the important group of the 16-24 year olds is correct at national level.

(c) The variables in the third stage are region, sex and 5-year age group.

The three stages are applied by means of an iterative procedure designed to ensure that the estimates are consistent with the stratification variable sets.

DATA COLLECTION

Interviews are carried out on a face-to-face basis with the help of portable computers (CAPI) for the interviews in the first wave. In the far north of Scotland (north of the Caledonian Canal) and for interviews in the second to fifth waves wherever possible, interviews are carried out by telephone (CATI). All information is obtained by interview.

Results for respondents who are not contacted in waves 2 to 5 are carried forward from the previous wave if an interview has been carried out in the previous wave.

The field staff comprises 470 persons.

32% of the interviews were carried out by authorised third parties.

The response rate is 77.5% for the first wave, with 68% of non-responses being due to refusals.

ICELAND

GENERAL

The survey covers private households and collective households.

The survey is conducted twice a year (April and November) and there is only one reference week in each survey. The present figures are based on the April survey.

The resident population comprises persons registered with domicile in Iceland, excluding persons attached to foreign missions and registered persons living abroad for more than 6 months, but including Icelandic personnel in missions abroad.

The definition of private household used is the one of housekeeping unit.

SAMPLING PLAN

The set sample size is 4,400 individuals, giving an average survey rate of 2.3%.

The survey unit is the individual.

The survey frame is the National Population Register, all persons aged 16-74 years of age with domicile in Iceland.

The sampling plan is a 1-Stage simple random sample without stratification.

The survey follows a rotating panel sample design, in which the individuals remain in the sample for four consecutive surveys.

WEIGHTING PROCEDURE

The *a posteriori* stratification variables are 5-year age groups and sex.

The weighting factors are calculated as follows:

$$w = N(sa) / [n(sa) + n'(sa)]$$

where N = population,

s = sex,

a = age,

n = sample size and

n' = overcoverage (i.e. registered persons living abroad for more than 6 months)

DATA COLLECTION

Interviews are carried out by telephone with the aid of computers (CATI). Information on sex, age, years of residence, citizenship and marital status are obtained from administrative sources (National Population Register).

The field staff comprises 25 persons.

1% of the interviews were carried out by authorised third parties.

The response rate is 85.0%, with 60.8% of non-responses being due to refusals and 20.9% due to non-contact.

NORWAY

GENERAL

The survey is a continuous survey providing quarterly results.

It covers collective households.

The definition of household used is concept of housekeeping unit, but only to cover the structure of the household (household members who don't belong to the family unit are not asked any questions about their labour market participation).

The definition of resident population is the *de jure* one based on the Central Population Register.

SAMPLING PLAN

The sample size is 24,000 persons per quarter, which gives an overall sample rate of 0.7%.

The survey base is the Central Population Register.

The sampling unit is the family.

Region (county of residence) is used for stratification.

Each family participates in the survey 8 times at 3-monthly intervals during a period of 8 quarters.

WEIGHTING PROCEDURE

The absolute figures from the LFS are presented as estimated figures for the total population aged 16 to 74.

The inflation factors, or weights, are calculated in 3 steps. The initial weights are given by the inverse of the inclusion probability, with 160 on average. At the second step, the initial weights are adjusted by post-stratification according to age, sex and employment status, altogether 96 ($= 2 \times 12 \times 4$) post-strata. The variables used for post-stratification are based on information from the Central Population Register, the Register of Employees and the Tax Register. Finally, the post-stratification adjusted weights are calibrated within each of the 19 counties, which is equivalent to the NUTS II level, with respect to the marginal totals of the same auxiliary variables.

DATA COLLECTION

Interviews are carried out mainly by telephone, using portable computers (CATI). Only 2-3% of the interviews are done by CAPI. Information on age, sex, county of residence, children below 16 years, nationality and years of residence are obtained from administrative sources (population register).

The field staff comprises round 140 persons.

16% of the interviews were carried out by authorised third parties.

The response rate is 90%, with 27% of non-responses being due to refusals.

Table 2 – Sample design and data collection

	B	DK	D	EL	E	F	IRL	I
Sample design								
Collective household sampled?	No	Yes	Yes except for military quarters	No	No	No	No	No
Frequency of the results	Annual and quarterly	Quarterly	Annual	Quarterly	Quarterly	Annual	Quarterly	Quarterly
Reference week	Evenly spread	Evenly spread	Single	Evenly spread	Evenly spread	Spread over a month	Evenly spread	Multiple-one in each quarter
Basis of sampling frame	Population Register	Population Register	Census 1987 + Population Register	Census	Census 1991+ Electoral Census (1/1/98)	Census	Census 1996	Population Register
Sample unit	Household	Person	Household	Household	Dwelling	Dwelling	Household	Household
Overall sample rate	1.2%	0.42%	0.45%	0.87%	0.50%	0.33%	3.30%	0.36%
Size of the sample	47,840 households	16,665 persons	150,000 households	30,000 households	65,000 households	75,000 households	39,000 households	75,512 households
Stratification	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Variables used for the stratification	Region	Registered unemployment	Region	Region, urbanisation	Region, urbanisation, socio-economic status	Region, sampling districts	Region, urbanisation	Region, urbanisation
Rotation scheme	2 waves	3 waves	4 waves	6 waves	6 waves	3 waves	5 waves	2 in 2 out 2 in
Post stratification	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Variables of post stratification	Sex, age, region	Sex, age group, income, sector of activity, vocational education, registered unemployment	Sex, region, nationality	--	Age, region	Sex, age	Sex, age, region	Sex, age group, region
Data collection								
Mode of data collection	Face-to-face interview	CATI and postal questionnaire	Written answers + face-to-face interview CAPI	Face-to-face interview	CAPI and CATI	CAPI	CAPI	Face-to-face interview
Is the information exclusively obtained by interview	yes	No	yes	yes	Yes	No	yes	yes
Other sources of information	–	Register	–	–	–	Business register	–	–
Field staff (number)	350	50	7,000	560	350	850	160	2,728
% of proxy interviews	28	1 – 2	30	48	58	31	34	35
Response rate (%)	82	70	98	90 - 92	92	86	94	95
% of refusals in total non-response	2	20 – 33	–	18 - 20	39	30	53	19
% of non-contacts in total non-response	13	67 – 80	–	80 - 82	61	70	47	64
Item non-response-imputation	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes, only for wages and salaries	No	Yes

Table 2 – Sample design and data collection

L	NL	A	P	FIN	S	UK	
							Sample design
No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes (see text)	Yes	Collective household sampled?
Annual	Annual and quarterly	Annual and quarterly	Quarterly	Annual, quarterly	Annual, quarterly	Quarterly	Frequency of the results
Single	Evenly spread	Multiple	Evenly spread	Evenly spread	Evenly spread	Evenly spread	Reference week
Population Register	Post office and population register	Census	Census	Population register	Population register	Post office	Basis of sampling frame
Household	Household	Dwelling	Dwelling	Person	Person	Address	Sample unit
5.00%	1.00%	0.80%	0.68%	0.30%	1.00%	0.40%	Overall sample rate
5,500 households	50,000 addresses	33,000 addresses	20,747 households	12,500 persons	65,929 persons	69,600 households	Size of the sample
No	yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Stratification
--	Region	Region, size and number of occupants of dwelling, period of construction amenities	Region	Region	Sex, region, nationality, employment status	Region	Variables used for the stratification
None	5 waves	8 waves	6 waves	3 in, 2 out, 2 in	8 waves	5 waves	Rotation scheme
Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Post stratification
Sex, age group, nationality, size of household	Sex, age group, region, ethnic background, marital status	Sex, age group, region, nationality	Sex, age, region	Sex, age group, region, registered unemployment	Sex, age group, sector of activity, registered unemployment	Sex, age group, region	Variables of post stratification
							Data collection
Face-to-face interview	CAPI and CATI	face to face interview	CAPI	CATI and CAPI	CATI	CAPI and CATI	Mode of data collection
Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	Is the information exclusively obtained by interview
–	–	–	–	Population Register and Register of Completed Education and degrees	Population Register	–	Other sources of information
150	550	1 200	178	170	180	470	Field staff (number)
	45	45	57	4	3	32	% of proxy interviews
78	58 (1st wave)	70	90	85 (1st wave)	85	77 (1st wave)	Response rate (%)
42	60	2	17	30	40	68	% of refusals in total non-response
58	40	52	83	60	55	31	% of non-contacts in total non-response
No	No	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	Item non-response-imputation

Codification and classifications

The first section below gives an overview of the variables available in the anonymised data sets, while the second one provides details on their codification. The third section provides explanatory notes. The classifications are enclosed in the last section.

The list is divided in three categories:

- Core variables (as transmitted by the National Statistical Institutes to Eurostat according to the last Commission regulation)
- Primary derived variables (computed by Eurostat on the basis of the core variables)
- Secondary derived variables (computed by Eurostat to make easier the analyses across time due to codification changes).

OVERVIEW OF THE VARIABLES AVAILABLE IN THE ANONYMISED DATA SETS

1.19. Core variables (overview)

This list shows the LFS variables and their corresponding variable names.

Variables on which anonymisation has been performed are marked '(A)'

Description	Variable name
Demographic background	
Sequence number in the household	SEQNUM
Relationship to reference person in the household	LIENREF
Sequence number of spouse or cohabiting partner	SPOUNUM
Sequence number of father	FATHNUM
Sequence number of mother	MOTHNUM
Sex	SEX
Year of birth (A)	YEARBIR
Date of birth in relation to the end of reference period (A)	DATEBIR
Marital status (A)	MSTATUS
Nationality (A)	NATIONAL
Years of residence in this Member State	YEARRES
Country of birth (A)	COUNTRYB
Nature of participation in the survey	NATPART
Labour status	
Labour status during the reference week	WSTATOR
Reason for not having worked at all though having a job	REASON
Employment characteristics of the main job	
Professional status (A)	STAPRO
Economic activity of the local unit (A)	NACE1D
Occupation (A)	ISCO2D
Number of persons working at the local unit (A)	NBPERS
Country of place of work	WCOUNTRY
Region of place of work (A)	WREGIOOR
Year in which person started working for this employer or as self-employed	YSTARTWK
Month in which person started working for this employer or as self-employed	MSTARTWK
Full-time / Part-time distinction	FTPT
Permanency of the job	PERM
Total duration of temporary job or work contract of limited duration	DURTEMP
Hours worked	
Number of hours per week usually worked (A)	HWUSUAL
Number of hours actually worked during the reference week (A)	HWACTUAL
Main reason for hours actually worked during the reference week being different from the person's usual hours	REAHAHU
Wish to work usually more than the current number of hours	WISH
Number of hours that the person would like to work in total	HWWISH
Working at home	HOMEWK
Looking for another job and reasons for doing so	MOTAUTRE
Second job	
Existence of more than one job or business	EXIST2J
Professional status (in the second job) (A)	STAPRO2J
Economic activity of the local unit (in the second job) (A)	NACE2J1D

Description	Variable name
Number of hours actually worked during the reference week in the second job (A)	HWACTUA2
Previous work experience of person not in employment	
Existence of previous employment experience	EMPLEXP
Year in which person last worked	YEARPR
Month in which person last worked	MONTHPR
Main reason for leaving last job or business	REASFORL
Professional status in last job (A)	STAPROPR
Economic activity of the local unit in which person last worked (A)	NACEPR1D
Occupation of last job (A)	ISCOPR2D
Search for employment	
Seeking employment during previous four weeks	RECHTRAV
Type of employment sought	TYPEMPCH
Duration of search for employment (A)	DURSEAR
Methods used during previous four weeks to find work	
Contacted public employment office to find work	METHODA
Contacted private employment agency to find work	METHODB
Applied to employers directly	METHODC
Asked friends, relatives, trade unions, etc.	METHODD
Inserted or answered advertisements in newspapers or journals	METHODF
Studied advertisements in newspapers or journals	METHODG
Took a test, interview or examination	METHODH
Looked for land, premises or equipment	METHODI
Looked for permits, licences, financial resources	METHODJ
Awaiting the results of an application for a job	METHODK
Waiting for a call from a public employment office	METHODL
Awaiting the results of a competition for recruitment to the public sector	METHODM
Other method used	DESIRTR
Willingness to work for person not seeking employment	DISPO
Availability to start working within two weeks	SITBEFST
Situation immediately before person started to seek employment (or was waiting for new job to start)	INSCRIT
Registration at a public employment office	
Main labour status	
Main status	MAINSTAT

Description	Variable name
Education and training	
Education or training received during previous four weeks	EDUC4WN
Student or apprentice in regular education during the last 4 weeks	EDUCSTAT
Attendance of courses, seminars, conferences, private lessons or instructions outside the regular education system within the last 4 weeks	COURATT
Type of instruction	EDUCTYPE
Level of this education or training	EDUCLEVE
Level of this education or training	EDUCLEVN
Field of this education or training	EDUCFIEL
Field of the most recent taught learning activity	COURFIEL
Number of hours spent on all taught learning activities within the last 4 weeks	COURLEN
Purpose of this education and training	PURP4WN
Total length of this education or training	LENT4WN
Usual number of hours of training per week	HWUSTRAI
Purpose of the most recent taught learning activity	COURPURP
Learning activity during paid working hours	COURWORH
Highest level of education or training successfully completed	ISCED2D
Field of highest level of education or training successfully completed	HATFIELD
Having obtained a (non tertiary) vocational qualification (minimum duration : 6 months)	ISCDVOC
Year when highest level of education or training was successfully completed	ISCDYEAR
Situation one year before survey	
Situation with regard to activity one year before survey	WSTAT1Y
Professional status one year before survey (A)	STAPRO1Y
Economic activity of local unit in which person was working one year before survey (A)	NACE1Y1D
Country of residence one year before survey	COUNTR1Y
Region of residence (within Member State) one year before survey (A)	REGI1YOR
Income	
Monthly (take home) pay from main job (A)	INCMON
Additional payments from main job (A)	INCADD
Unemployment allowances (A)	INCUNEM
Additional payments of unemployment allowance (A)	INCUNAD
Sickness, disability or invalidity allowances (A)	INCSICK
Technical items relating to the interview	
Reference year	REFYEAR
Reference week	REFWEEK
Interview week	INTWEEK
Member State	COUNTRY
Region of household (A)	REGIONOR
Degree of urbanisation	DEGURBA
Serial number of household (A)	HHNUM
Type of household	TYPMEN
Type of institution	TYPINST
Yearly weighting factor	COEFFY
Quarterly weighting factor	COEFF
Quarterly weighting factor of the sample for household characteristics (in the case of a sample of individuals)	COEFFH
Sequence number of the survey wave (A)	SEQNR
Atypical work	
Shift work	SHIFTWK
Evening work	EVENWK
Night work	NIGHTWK
Saturday work	SATWK
Sunday work	SUNWK

1.20. Derived variables from core questionnaire (overview)

This section shows the list of LFS variables that have been derived directly from the above list of core variables.

Details of the different steps in the creation can be found below in the section; 'Creation of derived variables'.

Description	Variable name
Age of interviewed person (A)	AGE
Main work status	WSTATUT
Economic activity by sector	NACES
Occupation (coded 1 digit)	ISCO1D
Time since person started to work	TOW
Economic activity in second job by sector	NACE2JS
Time since person last worked	TNW
Economic activity in previous job by sector	NACEPRS
Occupation previous job (coded on 1 digit)	ISCOPR1D
Duration of unemployment (A)	DURUNE
Level of education	ISCED1D
Economic activity one year before survey by sector	NACE1YS
Reference month	REM
Reference quarter	QUARTER
Year of the survey	YEAR
Type of individual/household for publication	HHPRIV

1.21. Derived variables for time series (overview)

List of variables derived for the purpose of showing the relationship between different time series.

See further documentation in 'Data availability over time'.

Description	Variable name
Economic activity in main job (A)	NA701D
Economic activity in previous job (A)	NA70PR1D
Main method used to find work	METHFW
Total length of training	LENT4W
Purpose of the training received during previous 4 weeks	PURP4W
Economic activity one year before survey (A)	NA701Y1D

LIST OF VARIABLES AVAILABLE IN THE ANONYMISED DATA SETS– DETAILED CODIFICATION

1.22. Core variables (codification)

The variables that are suppressed, as part of the anonymisation process are still present in this list and as well in the rest of the documentation, as greyed-out text. This includes variable codification, explanatory notes and filters. The above is to clarify relations between variables and to provide explanations for filter references. The column reference for each variable shows how it is represented in the Commission regulation (EC) No. 1575/2000. Since some variables are suppressed during the anonymisation, these column references do not reflect the actual positions in the datasets.

Variable name <i>/Column ref.</i>	Code	Description	Filter/Remarks (Standard codification)
SEQNUM 1/2	01-98	DEMOGRAPHIC BACKGROUND <i>Sequence number in the household</i> Two-digit sequence number allocated to each member of the household	everybody
LIENREF 3	1 2 3 4 5 6 9	<i>Relationship to reference person in the household</i> Reference person Spouse (or cohabiting partner) of reference person Child of reference person (or of his/her spouse or cohabiting partner) Ascendant relative of reference person (or of his/her spouse or cohabiting partner) Other relative Other Not applicable (not private household)	TYPMEN =1
SPOUNUM 4/5	00 01-98 99	<i>Sequence number of spouse or cohabiting partner</i> Has no partner, or the partner does not belong to this private household or no answer Sequence number of spouse or cohabiting partner in the household Not applicable (person does not belong to a private household)	TYPMEN =1
FATHNUM 6/7	00 01-98 99	<i>Sequence number of father</i> The father does not belong to this private household or no answer Sequence number of father in the household Not applicable (person does not belong to a private household)	TYPMEN =1
MOTHNUM 8/9	00 01-98 99	<i>Sequence number of mother</i> The mother does not belong to this private household or no answer Sequence number of mother in the household Not applicable (person does not belong to a private household)	TYPMEN =1

SEX 10	1	Sex	Everybody
	2	Male Female	
YEARBIR 11/14		<i>Year of birth (Not available – suppressed in anonymised datasets)</i> Standard codes (before anonymisation) The 4 digits of year of birth are entered	Everybody
DATEBIR 15		<i>Date of birth in relation to the end of reference period (Not available – suppressed in anonymised datasets)</i> Standard codes (before anonymisation) 1 Person's birthday falls between 1 January and the end of the reference week 2 Person's birthday falls after the end of the reference week	Everybody
MSTATUS 16		<i>Marital status (Anonymised)</i> 0 Widowed divorced or separated. 1 Single 2 Married blank No answer Standard codes (before anonymisation) 1 Single 2 Married 3 Widowed 4 Divorced or legally separated blank No answer	Everybody
NATIONAL 17/18		<i>Nationality (Anonymised)</i> 00 National 01 Citizen of other EU country (applicable to EU15 surveys) 14 Citizen of non EU country (applicable to EU15 surveys) 16 Non National Blank No answer Standard codes (before anonymisation) For codification, see section 'Classifications'	Everybody
YEARRES 19/20		<i>Years of residence in this Member State</i> 00 Born in this Member State 01-10 Number of years for person who has been in this Member State for 1 to 10 years 11 Been in this Member State for more than 10 years blank No answer	Everybody
COUNTRYB 21/22		<i>Country of birth (Anonymised)</i> 01 Born in other EU country (applicable to EU15 surveys) 14 Born in non EU country (applicable to EU15 surveys) 16 Born abroad (applicable to non EU15 surveys) 99 Not applicable (YEARRES =00) blank No answer Standard codes (before anonymisation) For codification; see section 'Classifications' 99 Not applicable (YEARRES =00) blank No answer	YEARRES≠00

NATPART 23	1 2 9 blank	<i>Nature of participation in the survey</i> Direct participation Participation via another member of the household Not applicable (child less than 15 years old) No answer	Everybody aged 15 years or more
WSTATOR 24	1 2 3 4 5 9	LABOUR STATUS <i>Labour status during the reference week</i> Did any work for pay or profit during the reference week - one hour or more (including family workers but excluding conscripts on compulsory military or community service) Was not working but had a job or business from which he/she was absent during the reference week (including family workers but excluding conscripts on compulsory military or community service) Was not working because on lay-off Was a conscript on compulsory military or community service Other (15 years or more) who neither worked nor had a job or business during the reference week Not applicable (child less than 15 years old)	Everybody aged 15 years or more
REASON 25	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	<i>Reason for not having worked at all though having a job</i> Bad weather Slack work for technical or economic reasons Labour dispute School education or training Own illness, injury or temporary disability Maternity or parental leave Holidays Compensation leave (within the framework of working time banking or an annualised hours contract) Other reasons (e.g. personal or family responsibilities) Not applicable (WSTATOR =1,3-5,9)	WSTATOR=2
STAPRO 26	0 3 4 9 blank 1 2 3 4 9 blank	EMPLOYMENT CHARACTERISTICS OF THE MAIN JOB <i>Professional status (Anonymised)</i> Self-employed with or without employees Employee Family worker Not applicable (WSTATOR=3-5,9) No answer Standard codes (before anonymisation) Self-employed with employees Self-employed without employees Employee Family worker Not applicable (WSTATOR=3-5,9) No answer	WSTATOR =1,2
NACE1D 27/29	9 blank	<i>Economic activity of the local unit (Information concerning economic activity is available on 1 digit level in anonymised datasets.)</i> NACE Rev. 1, coded 1 digit. For codification; see section 'Classifications' and 'Data availability over time' Not applicable (WSTATOR =3-5,9) No answer	WSTATOR =1,2

ISCO2D 30/33	000 blank	Standard codes (2 or 3 digits if possible before anonymisation) Not applicable (WSTATOR =3-5,9) No answer	WSTATOR =1,2
	99 Blank	<i>Occupation (Information concerning occupation is available on 2 digit level in anonymised datasets)</i> ISCO-88 (COM) For codification; see section 'Classifications' Not applicable (WSTATOR =3-5,9) No answer	
	9999 Blank	Standard codes (3 or 4 digits if possible before anonymisation) Not applicable (WSTATOR =3-5,9) No answer	
NBPERS 34/35		<i>Number of persons working at the local unit (Anonymised)</i>	STAPRO=1,3,4,
	10 11 12 13 14 15 99 blank	Between 1 and 10 persons 11 to 19 persons 20 to 49 persons 50 persons or more Do not know but less than 11 persons Do not know but more than 10 persons Not applicable (STAPRO=2,9) No answer	
	01-10 11 12 13 14 15 99 blank	Standard codes (before anonymisation) Exact number of persons, if between 1 and 10 11 to 19 persons 20 to 49 persons 50 persons or more Do not know but less than 11 persons Do not know but more than 10 persons Not applicable (STAPRO=2,9) No answer	
WCOUNTRY 36/37		<i>Country of place of work</i> For codification; see section 'Classifications'	WSTATOR =1,2
	99 blank	Not applicable (WSTATOR =3-5,9) No answer	
WREGIOOR 38/39		<i>Region of place of work</i> NUTS 2 For codification; see section 'Classifications' and 'Data availability over time' Information suppressed for Netherlands in anonymised datasets	WSTATOR =1,2
	99 blank	Not applicable (WSTATOR =3-5,9) No answer	
YSTARTWK 40/43		<i>Year in which person started working for this employer or as self-employed</i>	WSTATOR =1,2
	9999 blank	Enter the 4 digits of the year concerned Not applicable (WSTATOR =3-5,9) No answer	

MSTARTWK 44/45	01/12	<i>Month in which person started working for this employer or as self-employed</i>	YSTARTWK ≠ 9999, blank & REFYEAR – YSTARTWK ≤ 2
	99	Enter the number of the month concerned Not applicable (YSTARTWK =9999,blank or REFYEAR – YSTARTWK >2)	
FTPT 46	blank	No answer	WSTATOR=1,2
		<i>Full-time / Part-time distinction</i>	
PERM 47	1	Full-time job	STAPRO=3
	2	Part-time job which was taken because	
	3	- person is undergoing school education or training	
	4	- of own illness or disability	
	5	- person could not find a full-time job	
	6	- person did not want a full-time job	
	7	- of other reasons	
	8	Person with a part-time job but giving no reason	
	9	Looking after children or incapacitated adults	
	Blank	Not applicable (WSTATOR =3-5,9)	
		No answer	
		<i>Permanency of the job</i>	
DURTEMP 48	1	Person has a permanent job or work contract of unlimited duration	PERM=2-6
		Person has temporary job/work contract of limited duration because:	
	2	- it is a contract covering a period of training (apprentices, trainees, research assistants, etc.)	
	3	- person could not find a permanent job	
	4	- person did not want a permanent job	
	5	- no reason given	
	6	- it is a contract for a probationary period	
	9	Not applicable (STAPRO=0,4,9,blank)	
	Blank	No answer	
		<i>Total duration of temporary job or work contract of limited duration</i>	
	1	Less than one month	
	2	1 to 3 months	
HWUSUAL 49/50	3	4 to 6 months	WSTATOR=1,2
	4	7 to 12 months	
	5	13 to 18 months	
	6	19 to 24 months	
	7	25 to 36 months	
	8	More than 3 years	
	9	Not applicable (PERM =1,9,blank)	
	blank	No answer	
		HOURS WORKED	
		<i>Number of hours per week usually worked (Anonymised)</i>	
	00	Usual hours cannot be given because hours worked vary considerably from week to week or from month to month	
	01-79	Number of hours usually worked in the first job.	
	80	Worked 80 hours or more in the first job	
	99	Not applicable (WSTATOR=3-5,9)	
	.	No answer	

HWACTUAL 51/52	00	Standard codes (before anonymisation) Usual hours cannot be given because hours worked vary considerably from week to week or from month to month	WSTATOR=1,2
	01-98	Number of hours usually worked in the first job	
	99	Not applicable (WSTATOR=3-5,9)	
	blank	No answer	
		<i>Number of hours actually worked during the reference week (Anonymised)</i>	
	00	Person having a job or business and not having worked at all in the main activity during the reference week (WSTATOR=2)	
	01-79	Number of hours actually worked in the first job during the reference week	
	80	Worked 80 hours or more in the first job	
	99	Not applicable (WSTATOR=3-5,9)	
	.	No answer	
REAHAHU 53/54	00	Standard codes (before anonymisation) Person having a job or business and not having worked at all in the main activity during the reference week (WSTATOR =2)	HWUSUAL=00-98 & HWACTUAL=01-98
	01-98	Number of hours actually worked in the first job during the reference week	
	99	Not applicable (WSTATOR =3-5,9)	
	blank	No answer	
		<i>Main reason for hours actually worked during the reference week being different from the person's usual hours</i>	
		Person has worked more than usual due to	
	01	- variable hours (e.g. flexible working hours)	
	16	- overtime	
	02	- other reasons	
		Person has worked less than usual due to:	
WISH 55	03	- bad weather	(WSTATOR=1 or WSTATOR =2) & (00<HWUSUAL<40 or FTPT=2-8)
	04	- slack work for technical or economic reasons	
	05	- labour dispute	
	06	- education or training	
	07	- variable hours (e.g. flexible working hours)	
	08	- own illness, injury or temporary disability	
	09	- maternity or parental leave	
	10	- special leave for personal or family reasons	
	11	- annual Holidays	
	12	- bank Holidays	
	13	- start of/change in job during reference week	
	14	- end of job without taking up a new one during reference week	
	15	- other reasons	
	97	Person having worked usual hours during the reference week (HWUSUAL=HWACTUAL=01-98)	
	98	Person whose hours vary considerably from week to week or month to month and who did not state a reason for a divergence between the actual and usual hours (HWUSUAL=00 & REAHAHU#01-16)	
	99	Not applicable (WSTATOR=2-5,9 or HWUSUAL=blank or HWACTUAL= blank)	
	blank	No answer	
		<i>Wish to work usually more than the current number of hours</i>	
	0	- no	
	1	- yes, through an additional job	

HWWISH 56/57	2	- yes, through a job working more hours than the present job	WSTATOR =1 or WSTATOR =2
	3	- yes, but only within the present job	
	4	- yes, in any of the above ways	
	9	Not applicable (WSTATOR =3-5,9 or ((HWUSUAL =00 or 40 ≤ HWUSUAL ≤ 98 or HWUSUAL = blank) and HWUSUAL =1, blank))	
	blank	No answer	
HOMEWK 58		<i>Number of hours that the person would like to work in total</i>	WSTATOR =1 or WSTATOR =2
	01-98	Number of hours wished to work in total	
	99	Not applicable (WSTATOR =3-5,9)	
	.	No answer	
		<i>Working at home</i>	
MOTAUTRE 59	1	<i>Person usually works at home</i>	WSTATOR =1 or WSTATOR =2
	2	<i>Person sometimes works at home</i>	
	3	<i>Person never works at home</i>	
	9	Not applicable (WSTATOR =3-5,9)	
	blank	No answer	
EXIST2J 60		<i>Looking for another job and reasons for doing so</i>	WSTATOR =1 or WSTATOR =2
	0	Person is not looking for another job	
		Person is looking for another job because	
	1	- of risk or certainty of loss or termination of present job	
	2	- actual job is considered as a transitional job	
	3	- seeking an additional job to add more hours to those worked in present job	
	7	- seeking a job with more hours worked than in present job	
	8	- seeking a job with less hours worked than in present job (WISH=0)	
	4	- of wish to have better working conditions (e.g. pay, working or travel time, quality of work)	
	5	- of other reasons	
	6	Person looking for another job but giving no reason	
	9	Not applicable (WSTATOR =3-5,9)	
	blank	No answer	
STAPRO2J 61		SECOND JOB	EXIST2J=2
		<i>Existence of more than one job or business</i>	
	1	Person had only one job or business during the reference week	
	2	Person had more than one job or business during the reference week (not due to change of job or business)	
	9	Not applicable (WSTATOR =3-5,9)	
	blank	No answer	
		<i>Professional status (in the second job) (Anonymised)</i>	
	0	Self-employed with or without employees	
	3	Employee	
	4	Family worker	
	9	Not applicable (EXIST2J=1,9 blank)	
	blank	No answer	
		Standard codes (before anonymisation)	
	1	Self-employed with employees	
	2	Self-employed without employees	
	3	Employee	
	4	Family worker	

NACE2J1D 62/63	9 blank	Not applicable (EXIST2J=1,9 blank) No answer	EXIST2J=2
		<i>Economic activity of the local unit in the second job (Information concerning economic activity is available on 1 digit level in anonymised datasets.)</i> NACE rev 1. For codification; see section 'Classifications' and 'Data availability over time'	
	9 blank	Not applicable (EXIST2J=1,9,blank) No answer	
HWACTUA2 64/65	00 blank	Standard codes (2 digits before anonymisation) Not applicable (EXIST2J=1,9,blank) No answer	EXIST2J=2
		<i>Number of hours actually worked during the reference week in the second job (Anonymised)</i>	
	00	Person not having worked in the second job during the reference week	
	01-79	Number of hours actually worked in the second job during the reference week	
	80	Worked 80 hours or more in second job	
	99	Not applicable (EXIST2J=1,9, blank)	
	.	No answer	
	00	Standard codes (before anonymisation) Person not having worked in the second job during the reference week	
	01-98	Number of hours actually worked in the second job during the reference week	
	99 blank	Not applicable (EXIST2J=1,9, blank) No answer	
EMPLEXP 66		PREVIOUS WORK EXPERIENCE OF PERSON NOT IN EMPLOYMENT	WSTATOR =3-5
		<i>Existence of previous employment experience</i>	
	0	Person has never been in employment (purely occasional work, such as vacation work, compulsory military or community service are not to be considered as employment)	
	1	Person has already been in employment (purely occasional work, such as vacation work, compulsory military or community service are not to be considered as employment)	
	9 blank	Not applicable (WSTATOR =1,2 or 9) No answer	
YEARPR 67/70		<i>Year in which person last worked</i> Enter the 4 digits of the year in which person last worked	EMPLEXP=1
	9999 blank	Not applicable (EMPLEXP=0,9,blank) No answer	
MONTHPR 71/72		<i>Month in which person last worked</i>	YEARPR≠9999 blank & REFYEAR – YEARPR ≤ 2
	01-12 99	Enter the number of the month in which person last worked Not applicable (YEARPR =9999, blank or REFYEAR- YEARPR >2)	
	blank	No answer	

REASFORL 73		<i>Main reason for leaving last job or business</i>	EMPLEXP=1 and REFYEAR – YEARPR<8
	0	Dismissed or made redundant	
	1	A job of limited duration has ended	
	2	Personal or family responsibilities	
	3	Own illness or disability	
	4	Education or training	
	5	Early retirement	
	6	Normal retirement	
	7	Compulsory military or community service	
	8	Other reasons	
STAPROPR 74	9	Not applicable (EMPLEXP =0,9,blank, or EMPLXP =1 and did not work in last 8 years)	EMPLEXP=1 and REFYEAR – YEARPR <8
	blank	No answer	
		<i>Professional status in last job(Anonymised)</i>	
	0	Self-employed with or without employees	
	3	Employee	
	4	Family worker	
	9	Not applicable (EMPLEXP=0,9,blank, or EMPLXP=1 And did not work in last 8 years)	
	blank	No answer	
		Standard codes (before anonymisation)	
	1	Self-employed with employees	
NACEPR1D 75/76	2	Self-employed without employees	EMPLEXP=1 and REFYEAR – YEARPR<8
	3	Employee	
	4	Family worker	
	9	Not applicable (EMPLEXP=0,9,blank, or EMPLXP =1 and did not work in last 8 years)	
	blank	No answer	
		<i>Economic activity of the local unit in which person last worked (Information concerning economic activity is available on 1 digit level in anonymised datasets.)</i>	
		NACE rev 1.	
		For codification; see section 'Classifications' and 'Data availability over time'	
	9	Not applicable (EMPLEXP =0,9,blank, or EMPLXP =1 and did not work in last 8 years)	
	blank	No answer	
ISCOPR2D 77/79		Standard codes (2 digits before anonymisation)	EMPLEXP =1 and REFYEAR – YEARPR<8
	00	Not applicable (EMPLEXP =0,9,blank, or EMPLXP =1 and did not work in last 8 years)	
	blank	No answer	
		<i>Occupation of last job (Information concerning occupation is available on 2 digit level in anonymised datasets)</i>	
		ISCO – 88 (COM)	
		For codification; see section 'Classifications'	
	99	Not applicable (EMPLEXP =0,9,blank, or EMPLXP =1 and did not work in last 8 years)	
	blank	No answer	
		Standard codes (3 digits before anonymisation)	
	999	Not applicable (EMPLEXP =0,9,blank, or EMPLXP =1 and did not work in last 8 years)	
ISCOPR2D 77/79	blank	No answer	EMPLEXP =1 and REFYEAR – YEARPR<8

RECHTRAV 80/81		SEARCH FOR EMPLOYMENT <i>Seeking employment during previous four weeks</i> 01 Person is seeking employment 02 Person has already found a job which will start later 11 - within a period of at most 3 months 12 - in more than 3 months Person is not seeking employment because: 03 - awaiting recall to work (persons on lay-off) 04 - of own illness or disability 05 - of personal or family responsibilities 06 - of education or training 07 - of retirement 08 - of belief that no work is available 09 - of other reasons 10 - no reason given 99 Not applicable (WSTATOR=1,2 or 9)	WSTATOR=3-5
TYPEMPCH 82		<i>Type of employment sought</i> The employment sought (for RECHTRAV=11, 12 the employment found) is: 1 as self-employed as employee : 2 - and only full-time job is looked for (or has already been found) 3 - and full-time job is sought, but if not available, part-time job will be accepted 4 - and part-time job is sought, but if not available, full-time job will be accepted 5 - and only part-time job is looked for (or has already been found) 6 - and person did not state whether full-time or part-time job is looked for (or has already been found) 9 Not applicable (WSTATOR=9 or RECHTRAV =03-10 or MOTAUTRE=0,blank) blank No answer	RECHTRAV=01, 11,12 or MOTAUTRE=1-8
DURSEAR 83		<i>Duration of search for employment (Anonymised)</i> 1 Less than 6 month 2 From 6 months to less than 1 year. 3 1 year or more. 9 Not applicable (WSTATOR=9 or RECHTRAV=03-10, 12 or MOTAUTRE=0,blank) blank No answer Standard codes (before anonymisation) 0 Search not yet started 1 Less than 1 month 2 1-2 months 3 3-5 months 4 6-11 months 5 12-17 months 6 18-23 months 7 24-47 months 8 4 years or longer 9 Not applicable (WSTATOR=9 or RECHTRAV=03-10, 12 or MOTAUTRE=0,blank) blank No answer	RECHTRAV =01, 11 or WSTATOR=1-8

METHODA 84		METHODS USED DURING PREVIOUS FOUR WEEKS TO FIND WORK	
	0	<i>Contacted public employment office to find work</i>	RECHTRAV=01or MOTAUTRE =1-8
	1	No	
	9	Yes	
		Not applicable (WSTATOR=9 or RECHTRAV =03-12 or MOTAUTRE=0, blank)	
METHODB 85		<i>Contacted private employment agency to find work</i>	RECHTRAV=01or MOTAUTRE =1-8
	0	No	
	1	Yes	
	9	Not applicable (WSTATOR=9 or RECHTRAV=03-12 or MOTAUTRE =0, blank)	
METHODC 86		<i>Applied to employers directly</i>	RECHTRAV=01or MOTAUTRE=1-8
	0	No	
	1	Yes	
	9	Not applicable (WSTATOR=9 or RECHTRAV=03-12 or MOTAUTRE=0, blank)	
METHODD 87		<i>Asked friends, relatives, trade unions, etc.</i>	RECHTRAV =01or MOTAUTRE =1-8
	0	No	
	1	Yes	
	9	Not applicable (WSTATOR=9 or RECHTRAV=03-12 or MOTAUTRE=0, blank)	
METHOD E 88		<i>Inserted or answered advertisements in newspapers or journals</i>	RECHTRAV =01or MOTAUTRE =1-8
	0	No	
	1	Yes	
	9	Not applicable (WSTATOR =9 or RECHTRAV =03-12 or MOTAUTRE =0,blank)	
METHODF 89		<i>Studied advertisements in newspapers or journals</i>	RECHTRAV =01or MOTAUTRE =1-8
	0	No	
	1	Yes	
	9	Not applicable (WSTATOR =9 or RECHTRAV =03-12 or MOTAUTRE =0,blank)	
METHODG 90		<i>Took a test, interview or examination</i>	RECHTRAV =01or MOTAUTRE =1-8
	0	No	
	1	Yes	
	9	Not applicable (WSTATOR =9 or RECHTRAV =03-12 or MOTAUTRE =0,blank)	
METHODH 91		<i>Looked for land, premises or equipment</i>	RECHTRAV =01or MOTAUTRE =1-8
	0	No	
	1	Yes	
	9	Not applicable (WSTATOR =9 or RECHTRAV =03-12 or MOTAUTRE =0,blank)	
METHODI 92		<i>Looked for permits, licences, financial resources</i>	RECHTRAV =01or MOTAUTRE =1-8
	0	No	
	1	Yes	

METHODJ 93	9	Not applicable (WSTATOR =9 or RECHTRAV =03-12 or MOTAUTRE =0,blank)	RECHTRAV =01 or MOTAUTRE =1-8
	0	<i>Awaiting the results of an application for a job</i>	
	1	No	
METHODK 94	1	Yes	RECHTRAV =01 or MOTAUTRE =1-8
	9	Not applicable (WSTATOR =9 or RECHTRAV =03-12 or MOTAUTRE =0,blank)	
	0	<i>Waiting for a call from a public employment office</i>	
METHODL 95	0	No	RECHTRAV =01 or MOTAUTRE =1-8
	1	Yes	
	9	Not applicable (WSTATOR =9 or RECHTRAV =03-12 or MOTAUTRE =0,blank)	
METHODM 96	0	<i>Awaiting the results of a competition for recruitment to the public sector</i>	RECHTRAV =01 or MOTAUTRE =1-8
	1	No	
	9	Not applicable (WSTATOR =9 or RECHTRAV =03-12 or MOTAUTRE =0,blank)	
DESIRTR 97	0	<i>Other method used</i>	RECHTRAV =01 or MOTAUTRE =1-8
	1	No	
	9	Yes	
DISPO 98	9	Not applicable (WSTATOR =9 or RECHTRAV =03-12 or MOTAUTRE =0,blank)	RECHTRAV=03-10
	blank	<i>Willingness to work for person not seeking employment</i>	
	1	Person is not seeking employment:	
	2	- but would nevertheless like to have work	
	9	- and does not want to have work	
	blank	Not applicable (RECHTRAV =01, 11, 12 ,99)	
		No answer	
DISPO 98		<i>Availability to start working within two weeks</i>	RECHTRAV =01,11 or DESIRTR=1,blank or WISH=1-4
	1	If work were found now:	
		Person could start to work immediately (within 2 weeks)	
		Person could not start to work immediately (within 2 weeks) because:	
	2	- he/she must complete education or training	
	3	- he/she must complete compulsory military or community service	
	4	- he/she cannot leave present employment within two weeks due to period of notice	
	5	- of personal or family responsibilities (including maternity)	
	6	- of own illness or incapacity	
	7	- of other reasons	
	8	- no reason given	
	9	Not applicable (WSTATOR =9 or WISH=0,blank or RECHTRAV =12 or DESIRTR=2 or ((HWUSUAL=00 or 40≤ HWUSUAL ≤98) and FTPT=1))	
	blank	No answer	

SITBEFST 99		<i>Situation immediately before person started to seek employment (or was waiting for new job to start)</i> 1 Person was working (including apprentices, trainees) 2 Person was in full-time education (excluding apprentices, trainees) 3 Person was conscript on compulsory military or community service 4 Person had domestic/family responsibilities 5 Other (e.g. retired) 9 Not applicable (RECHTRAV=03-10, 99) blank No answer	RECHTRAV =01,11, 12
INSCRIT 100		<i>Registration at a public employment office</i> 1 Person is registered at a public employment office and receives benefit or assistance 2 Person is registered at a public employment office but does not receive benefit or assistance 3 Person is not registered at a public employment office but receives benefit or assistance 4 Person is not registered at a public employment office and does not receive benefit or assistance 9 Not applicable (child less than 15 years) blank No answer	everybody aged 15 years or more
MAINSTAT 101		MAIN LABOUR STATUS <i>Main status</i> 01 Carries out a job or profession, including unpaid work for a family business or holding, including an apprenticeship or paid traineeship, etc, 02 Unemployed 13 In education or training (1992-1997) 03 Pupil, student, further training, unpaid work experience 14 In retirement (1992-1997) 04 In retirement or early retirement or has given up business 15 Permanently disabled (1992-1997) 05 Permanently disabled 06 In compulsory military service 07 Fulfilling domestic tasks 18 Other (1992-1997) 08 Other inactive person 19 Not applicable (1992-1997 (WSTATOR=4or RECHTRAV=01-03,99)) 99 Not applicable (child less than 15 years) blank No answer	everybody aged 15 years or more
EDUC4WN 102		EDUCATION AND TRAINING <i>Education or training received during previous four weeks (1992-2002, derived from 2003 onwards)</i> 0 Received no education or training 1 Received some education or training 9 Not applicable (child less than 15 years) blank No answer	everybody aged 15 years or more
EDUCSTAT 293		<i>Student or apprentice in regular education during the last 4 weeks</i> <i>From 2003 onwards</i> 1 Has been a student or an apprentice 2 Has not been a student or apprentice 9 Not applicable (child less than 15 years)	Everybody aged 15 years or more

COURATT 298	Blank	No answer	Everybody aged 15 years or more
		<i>Did you attend any courses, seminars, conferences or received private lessons or instructions outside the regular education system (hereafter mentioned as taught learning activities) within the last 4 weeks</i> <i>From 2003 onwards</i>	
	1	Yes	
	2	No	
	9	Not applicable (child less than 15 years)	
EDUCTYPE 103	Blank	No answer	EDUC4WN=1
		Note for dissemination See also EDUC4WN	
		<i>Type of instruction</i> <i>(1998-2002)</i>	
		Codes for 2001 onwards	
	1	Class-room instruction	
	2	Instruction in a working environment (without complementary class-room instruction at a school or college including conferences, seminar, workshop)	
	3	Instruction combining both work experience and complementary class-room instruction (including any form of 'dual system' or 'sandwich courses')	
	4	Other type of instruction	
	9	Not applicable (EDUC4WN =0,9,blank)	
	blank	No answer	
		Codes for 1998-2000	
	1	Class-room instruction	
	2	Instruction in a working environment (without complementary class-room instruction at a school or college)	
	3	Instruction combining both work experience and complementary class-room instruction (including any form of 'dual system' or 'sandwich courses')	
	4	Distance learning, correspondence courses	
	5	Self-learning	
	6	Conferences, seminar, workshop	
	9	Not applicable (EDUC4WN =0,9,blank)	
	blank	No answer	
EDUCLEVE 104		<i>Level of this education or training</i> <i>(1998-2002)</i>	EDUC4WN =1
		General education	
	1	Primary or lower secondary (ISCED 1-2)	
	2	Upper secondary or post-secondary not tertiary (ISCED 3-4)	
		Pre-vocational or vocational education or training	
	3	Lower secondary (ISCED 2)	
	4	Upper secondary or post-secondary not tertiary (ISCED 3-4)	
		Tertiary education	
	5	ISCED 5a	
	6	ISCED 5b	
	7	ISCED 6	
	8	Training that is not allocated to the ISCED classification (e.g.: language courses, computer courses, seminars ...)	
	9	Not applicable (EDUC4WN =0,9,blank)	
	blank	No answer	

EDUCLEVN 294	<p><i>Level of this education or training</i> <i>From 2003 onwards (optional in 2003)</i></p> <p>1 ISCED 1 2 ISCED 2 3 ISCED 3 4 ISCED 4 5 ISCED 5 6 ISCED 6 9 Not applicable (EDUCSTAT =2,9,blank) Blank No answer</p> <p>Note for dissemination See also EDUCLEVE for 1998-2002 time series</p>	EDUCSTAT=1
EDUCFIEL 295/297	<p><i>Field of this education or training</i> <i>From 2003 onwards (optional)</i></p> <p>000 General programmes 100 Teacher training and education science 200 Humanities, languages and arts 222 Foreign languages 300 Social sciences, business and law 400 Science, mathematics and computing 420 Life science (including Biology and Environmental science) 440 Physical science (including Physics, Chemistry and Earth science) 460 Mathematics and statistics 481 Computer science 482 Computer use 500 Engineering, manufacturing and construction 600 Agriculture and veterinary 700 Health and welfare 800 Services 900 Unknown 999 Not applicable (EDUCSTAT = 2,9,blank or EDUCLEVEL □ 3-6) Blank No answer</p> <p>Note for dissemination No equivalent variable before 2003</p>	EDUCSTAT=1 and EDUCLEVN= 3-6
COURFIEL 303/305	<p><i>Field of the most recent taught learning activity</i> <i>From 2003 onwards (optional in 2003)</i></p> <p>000 General programmes 100 Teacher training and education science 200 Humanities, languages and arts 222 Foreign languages 300 Social sciences, business and law 400 Science, mathematics and computing 420 Life science (including Biology and Environmental science) 440 Physical science (including Physics, Chemistry and Earth science) 460 Mathematics and statistics 481 Computer science 482 Computer use 500 Engineering, manufacturing and construction 600 Agriculture and veterinary 700 Health and welfare 800 Services</p>	COURATT =1

COURLEN 299/301	900 999 Blank	Unknown Not applicable (COURATT = 2,9,blank) No answer Note for dissemination No equivalent variable before 2003 <i>Number of hours spent on all taught learning activities within the last 4 weeks</i> <i>From 2003 onwards (optional in 2003)</i>	COURATT=1
	3 digits 999 Blank	Number of hours Not applicable (COURATT = 2,9,blank) No answer Note for dissemination See also LENTR4WN for 1998-2002 data, and LENTR4W (derived) and HWUSTRAL for 1992-2002 time series	
PURP4WN 105		<i>Purpose of this education and training</i> Codification for 2001 onwards 1 Initial education or training aiming at getting the skills for a job (except under a specific employment measure) 2 Continuing vocational training (except under a specific employment measure) 5 Training under a specific employment measure 6 General interest 9 Not applicable (EDUC4WN =0,9,blank) blank No answer	EDUC4WN =1
LENTR4WN 106		Codification for 1998-2000 1 Initial education or training aiming at getting the skills for a job (except under a specific employment measure) Continuing vocational training (except under a specific employment measure) 2 - to adapt to technological change, obtain promotion or upgrade acquired skills 3 - training as a preparation for returning to work after a prolonged absence due to illness, maternity leave, national service, or a sabbatical period or unemployment 4 - other adult training 5 Training under a specific employment measure 6 General interest 9 Not applicable (EDUC4WN =0,9,blank) blank No answer <i>Total length of this education or training 1998-2002</i> 1 Less than 1 week 2 1 week or more but less than 1 month 3 1 month or more but less than 3 months 4 3 months or more but less than 6 months 5 6 months or more but less than 1 year 6 1 year or more but less than 2 years 7 2 years or longer 8 No definite length 9 Not applicable (EDUC4WN =0,9,blank or EDUCTYPE = 4) blank No answer	

HWUSTRAI 107/108	01-98 99 	<i>Usual number of hours of training per week 1998-2002</i> Number of hours Not applicable (EDUC4WN =0,9,blank or EDUCTYPE = 4) No answer	EDUC4WN =1 and EDUCTYPE=1, 2, 3, blank
	COURPURP 302	<i>Purpose of the most recent taught learning activity From 2003 onwards (Optional)</i> 1 Mostly job related (professional) 2 Mostly personal/ social 9 Not applicable (COURATT = 2,9,blank) Blank No answer Note for dissemination For1992-2002 time series, see derived variable PURP4W (1998-2002) and PURP4W (derived – 1992-2002 series), concerning all education and training activities	COURATT=1
	COURWORH 306	<i>Did the most recent taught learning activity take place during paid working hours? From 2003 onwards (optional)</i> 1 Only during paid working hours 2 Mostly during paid working hours 3 Mostly outside paid working hours 4 Only outside paid working hours 5 No job at that time 9 Not applicable (COURATT= 2,9,blank) Blank No answer Note for dissemination No equivalent variable before 2003	COURATT=1
ISCED2D 109/110	00 10 (2) 11 21 22 30 31 32 33 (2) 34 (2) 35 (2) 36 (1) 41 42	<i>Highest level of education or training successfully completed</i> See derived variable ISCED1D and section 'Classifications' and 'Data availability over time' for the years 1983 – 1997 and comparability across countries Codes from 1998 No formal education or below ISCED 1 ISCED 0-1 ISCED 1 ISCED 2 ISCED 3c (shorter than 3 years) ISCED 3 (without distinction a, b or c possible, 3 y+) ISCED 3c (3 years and more) ISCED 3 a,b ISCED 3c (3 years or longer) or ISCED 4c ISCED 3b or ISCED 4b ISCED 3a or ISCED 4a ISCED 3 or 4 (without distinction a, b or c possible) ISCED 4a,b ISCED 4c	everybody aged 15 years or more

HATFIELD 309/311	43 51 52 60 99 Blank	ISCED 4 (without distinction a, b or c possible) ISCED 5b ISCED 5a ISCED 6 Not applicable (child less than 15 years) No answer (1) According to 2001-2002 codification this code contains only ISCED 3 levels without distinction a, b or c possible but of various lengths. (2) Codes valid only for the series 1998-2000 Variable advised for dissemination See derived variable ISCED1D. <i>Field of highest level of education or training successfully completed</i> <i>From 2003 onwards</i>	HATLEVEL=22-60
	000 100 200 222 300 400 420 440 460 481 482 500 600 700 800 900 999 Blank	General programmes Teacher training and education science Humanities, languages and arts Foreign languages Social sciences, business and law Science, mathematics and computing (no distinction possible) Life science (including Biology and Environmental science) Physical science (including Physics, Chemistry and Earth science) Mathematics and statistics Computer science Computer use Engineering, manufacturing and construction Agriculture and veterinary Health and welfare Services Unknown Not applicable (HATLEVEL= 00,11,21,99, Blank) No answer Note for dissemination No equivalent variable before 2003 <i>Having obtained a (non tertiary) vocational qualification (minimum duration : 6 months)</i>	
ISCDVOC 111	1 2 3 4 5 9 blank	Yes – Class-room instruction Yes – Instruction in a working environment (without complementary class-room instruction at a school or college) Yes – Instruction combining both work experience and complementary class-room instruction (including any form of 'dual system' or 'sandwich courses') Yes – Type unknown No Not applicable (child less than 15 years) No answer	everybody aged 15 years or more

ISCDYEAR 112/115	9999 blank	<p><i>Year when highest level of education or training was successfully completed</i></p> <p>The 4 digits of year when highest level of education or training was successfully completed are entered</p> <p>Not applicable (child less than 15 years)</p> <p>No answer</p>	<p>everybody aged 15 years or more</p>
WSTAT1Y 116	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 blank	<p>SITUATION ONE YEAR BEFORE SURVEY</p> <p><i>Situation with regard to activity one year before survey</i></p> <p>Carries out a job or profession, including unpaid work for a family business or holding, including an apprenticeship or paid traineeship, etc,</p> <p>Unemployed</p> <p>Pupil, student, further training, unpaid work experience</p> <p>In retirement or early retirement or has given up business</p> <p>Permanently disabled</p> <p>In compulsory military service</p> <p>Fulfilling domestic tasks</p> <p>Other inactive person</p> <p>Not applicable (child less than 15 years)</p> <p>No answer</p>	<p>everybody aged 15 years or more</p>
STAPRO1Y 117	0 3 4 9 blank 1 2 3 4 9 blank	<p><i>Professional status one year before survey (Anonymised)</i></p> <p>Self-employed with or without employees</p> <p>Employee</p> <p>Family-worker</p> <p>Not applicable (WSTAT1Y=2-9 blank)</p> <p>No answer</p> <p>Standard codes (before anonymisation)</p> <p>Self-employed with employees</p> <p>Self-employed without employees</p> <p>Employee</p> <p>Family-worker</p> <p>Not applicable (WSTAT1Y=2-9 blank)</p> <p>No answer</p>	<p>WSTAT1Y=1</p>
NACE1Y1D 118/119	9 blank 00 blank	<p><i>Economic activity of local unit in which person was working one year before survey (Information concerning economic activity is available on 1 digit level in anonymised datasets.)</i></p> <p>NACE Rev. 1</p> <p>For codification; see section 'Classifications' and 'Data availability over time'</p> <p>Not applicable (WSTAT1Y =2-9 blank)</p> <p>No answer</p> <p>Standard codes (2 digits before anonymisation)</p> <p>Not applicable (WSTAT1Y =2-9 blank)</p> <p>No answer</p>	<p>WSTAT1Y =1</p>
COUNTR1Y 120/121	99 blank	<p><i>Country of residence one year before survey</i></p> <p>For codification; see section 'Classifications'</p> <p>Not applicable (child less than one year old)</p> <p>No answer</p>	<p>everybody</p>

REGI1YOR 122/123	 99 blank	<i>Region of residence (within Member State) one year before survey</i> NUTS 2 For codification; see section 'Classifications' and 'Data availability over time' Information suppressed for Netherlands in anonymised datasets Not applicable (person who has changed country of residence or child less than one year old) No answer INCOME See section 'Data availability over time' for details about availability and exchange rates.	everybody
INCMON 124/131	 0000 0000- 9999 9998 9999 9999 blank	<i>Monthly (take home) pay from main job (Not available – suppressed in anonymised datasets)</i> Standard codes (before anonymisation) The 8 digits of monthly (take home) pay from main job, including extra payments monthly paid (National currency) Not applicable (STAPRO ≠ 3) No answer	STAPRO=3
INCADD 132/139	 0000 0000- 9999 9998 9999 9999 blank	<i>Additional payments from main job (Not available – suppressed in anonymised datasets)</i> Standard codes (before anonymisation) The 8 digits of additional payments (total yearly net amount) from main job which are not monthly paid (National currency) Not applicable (STAPRO ≠ 3) No answer	STAPRO=3
INCUNEM 140/147	 0000 0000- 9999 9998 9999 9999 blank	<i>Unemployment allowances (Not available – suppressed in anonymised datasets)</i> Standard codes (before anonymisation) The 8 digits of monthly received unemployment allowances (National currency) Not applicable (INSCRIT ≠ 1,3) No answer	INSCRIT =1,3
INCUNAD 148/155	 0000 0000- 9999 9998	<i>Additional payments of unemployment allowance (Not available – suppressed in anonymised datasets)</i> Standard codes (before anonymisation) The 8 digits of additional payments (total yearly net amount) of unemployment allowance which are not monthly paid, e.g.: severance payments and other irregular payments or lump sum payments (National currency)	INSCRIT =1,3

INCSICK 156/163	9999 9999 blank	Not applicable (INSCRIT ≠ 1,3) No answer <i>Sickness, disability or invalidity allowances (Not available – suppressed in anonymised datasets)</i> Standard codes (before anonymisation) The 8 digits of monthly received sickness, disability or invalidity allowances (National currency)	STAPRO=3
	0000 0000- 9999 9998 9999 9999 blank	Not applicable (STAPRO ≠ 3) No answer	

TECHNICAL ITEMS RELATING TO THE INTERVIEW			
REFYEAR 164/167		<i>Reference year of survey</i> Last 4 digits of the year	everybody
REFWEEK 168/169		<i>Reference week</i> Number of the week running from Monday to Sunday	everybody
INTWEEK 170/171		<i>Interview week</i> Number of the week running from Monday to Sunday	everybody
COUNTRY 172/173		<i>Member State</i> For codification; see section 'Classifications' and 'Data availability over time'	everybody
REGIONOR 174/175		<i>Region of household (Anonymised)</i> NUTS 2 For codification; see section 'Classifications' and 'Data availability over time' Information suppressed for Netherlands in anonymised datasets Information available for Germany and Austria on NUTS 1 level	everybody
DEGURBA 176	1 2 3	<i>Degree of urbanisation</i> Densely-populated area Intermediate area Thinly-populated area	everybody
HHNUM 177/182		<i>Serial number of household (Anonymised)</i> Serial numbers are re-allocated by Eurostat, and does for that reason, not remain the same for all waves. Records relating to different members of the same household carry the same serial number <i>Standard codes (before anonymisation)</i> Serial numbers are allocated by the national statistical institutes and remain the same for all waves. Records relating to different members of the same household carry the same serial number	everybody
TYPMEN 183	1 2 3 4	<i>Type of household</i> Person living in private household (or permanently in a hotel) and surveyed in this household Person living in an institution and surveyed in this institution Person living in an institution but surveyed in this private household Person living in another private household on the territory of the Member State but surveyed in this household of origin	everybody
TYPINST 184	1 2 3 4	<i>Type of institution</i> Educational institution Hospital Other welfare institution Religious institution (not already included in 1-3)	TYPMEN =2,3

COEFFY 185/190	5	Workers' hostel, working quarters at building sites, student hostel, university accommodation, etc.	everybody
	6	Military establishment	
	7	Other (e.g. prison)	
COEFF 191/196	9	Not applicable (TYPMEN =1,4)	everybody
	blank	No answer	
		<i>Yearly weighting factor</i> Numbers in thousands.	
COEFFH 197/202		<i>Quarterly weighting factor</i> Numbers in thousands.	everybody
		<i>Quarterly weighting factor of the sample for household characteristics (in the case of a sample of individuals) (Not available – suppressed in anonymised datasets)</i>	
		<i>Sequence number of the survey wave (Not available – suppressed in anonymised datasets)</i>	
SEQNR 203		<i>Sequence number of the wave</i>	everybody
	1-8	ATYPICAL WORK	
		<i>Shift work</i>	
SHIFTWK 204	1	Person does shift work	STAPRO=3
	3	Person never does shift work	
	9	Not applicable (STAPRO ≠ 3)	
EVENWK 205	blank	No answer	WSTATOR=1 or WSTATOR=2
		<i>Evening work</i>	
	1	Person usually works in the evening	
NIGHTWK 206	2	Person sometimes works in the evening	WSTATOR=1 or WSTATOR =2
	3	Person never works in the evening	
	9	Not applicable (WSTATOR=3-5,9)	
SATWK 207	blank	No answer	WSTATOR =1 or WSTATOR =2
		<i>Night work</i>	
	1	Person usually works at night	
SUNWK 208	2	Person sometimes works at night	WSTATOR =1 or WSTATOR =2
	3	Person never works at night	
	9	Not applicable (WSTATOR =3-5,9)	
	blank	No answer	
		<i>Saturday work</i>	
	1	Person usually works on Saturdays	
	2	Person sometimes works on Saturdays	
	3	Person never works on Saturdays	
	9	Not applicable (WSTATOR =3-5,9)	
	blank	No answer	
		<i>Sunday work</i>	
	1	Person usually works on Sundays	
	2	Person sometimes works on Sundays	
	3	Person never works on Sundays	
	9	Not applicable (WSTATOR =3-5,9)	
	blank	No answer	

1.23. Derived variables from core questionnaire (codification)

A distinction is made in this document between the core variables as they appear in the Commission regulation; (EC) No. 1575/2000, and variables that are created by Eurostat. The variables in this section are variables created directly from the set of core variables available each year. See section 'Derived variables from core questionnaire (explanatory notes)' for more details.

Variable name	Code	Description	Filter/Remarks (Standard codification)
AGE		DEMOGRAPHIC BACKGROUND / LABOUR STATUS	
		<i>Age of interviewed person. (Anonymised)</i>	everybody
	2	0 – 4 years of age.	
	7	5 – 9 years of age.	
	12	10 – 14 years of age.	
	17	15 – 19 years of age.	
	
	87	85 – 89 years of age.	
	92	90 – 94 years of age.	
	97	95 years of age and older.	
WSTATUT		<i>Main working status</i>	everybody
	1	Employed	
	2	Unemployed	
	3	Inactive	
	4	Compulsory military service	
	9	Persons less than 15 years old	
		EMPLOYMENT CHARACTERISTICS OF MAIN AND SECOND JOB	
NACES		<i>Economic activity in main job by sector</i>	WSTATOR=1,2
	0	Agriculture	
	1	Industry	
	2	Service	
	9	Not applicable (WSTATOR=3-5,9)	
	blank	No answer	
ISCO1D		<i>Occupation (ISCO 1 digit)</i> ISCO – 88 (COM) For codification; see section 'Classifications'	WSTATOR=1,2
	Z	Not applicable (WSTATOR=3-5,9)	
	blank	No answer	
TOW		<i>Time since person started to work</i>	WSTATOR=1,2
	0-998	Time in months since the person started current employment	
	999	Not applicable (WSTATOR=3-5,9)	
	.	No answer	
NACE2JS		<i>Economic activity in second job by sector</i>	EXIST2J=2
	0	Agriculture	
	1	Industry	
	2	Service	
	9	Not applicable	
	blank	No answer	

TNW		PREVIOUS WORK EXPERIENCE OF PERSON NOT IN EMPLOYMENT	
	0-998 999 .	<i>Time since person last worked</i> Time in months since the person last worked. Not applicable (EMPLEXP ≠ 1) No answer	EMPLEXP=1
NACEPRS		<i>Economic activity previous job by sector</i>	
	0 1 2 9 blank	Agriculture Industry Service Not applicable (EMPLEXP =0,9,blank, or EMLEXP =1 and did not work in last 8 years) No answer	EMPLEXP=1 and REFYEAR – YEARPR<8
ISCOPR1D		<i>Occupation in previous job (ISCO 1 digit)</i> ISCO – 88 (COM) For codification; see section ‘Classifications’	
	Z blank	Not applicable (EMPLEXP =0,9,blank, or EMLEXP =1 and did not work in last 8 years) No answer	EMPLEXP=1 and REFYEAR- YEARPR<8
DURUNE		SEARCH FOR EMPLOYMENT	
		<i>Duration of unemployment (Anonymised)</i>	
	1 2 3 9 blank	Less than 6 month From 6 months to less than 1 year. 1 year or more. Not applicable (WSTATUT ≠ 2) No answer	WSTATUT=2
ISCED1D		Standard codes (before anonymisation)	
	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 blank	Search not yet started Less than 1 month 1-2 months 3-5 months 6-11 months 12-17 months 18-23 months 24-47 months 4 years or longer Not applicable (WSTATUT ≠ 2) No answer	
NACE1YS		EDUCATION AND TRAINING	
		<i>Level of education</i>	
	L M H 9 blank	Low: Lower secondary Medium: Upper secondary High: Third level Not applicable (child less than 15 years old) No answer	everybody aged 15 or more
NACE1YS		SITUATION ONE YEAR BEFORE THE SURVEY	
		<i>Economic activity one year before survey by sector</i>	
	0 1 2	Agriculture Industry Service	WSTAT1Y =1

REM	9 blank	Not applicable (WSTAT1Y =2-9 blank) No answer	
		TECHNICAL ITEMS RELATING TO THE INTERVIEW	
QUARTER		<i>Reference month</i>	everybody
	1-12	Month (Jan - Dec)	
YEAR		<i>Reference quarter</i>	everybody
	Q1-Q4	Quarter 1 – 4 of survey year	
HHPRIV		<i>Year of the survey</i>	everybody
		Survey year coded as 4 characters.	
		<i>Type of individual/household for publication</i>	everybody
	1	Living in private household	
	2	Living in institutional household	
	blank	No answer	

1.24. Derived variables for time series (codification)

The variables in this section are created in order to enable a comparison of values across surveys. In cases where the codes in a more recent survey have been divided to provide a higher level of detail, these codes are aggregated to match the codification of a previous survey. More details on the changes across time are given in the section 'Data availability over time'.

Variable name	Code	Description	Filter/Remarks
NA701D		EMPLOYMENT CHARACTERISTICS OF MAIN JOB	
		<i>Economic activity of the local unit (Information concerning economic activity is available on 1 digit level in anonymised datasets.)</i>	WSTATOR=1,2
		Available for 1983-1992 for all countries (except Italy in 1992) and 1993-1994 for Germany. See section 'Data availability over time'	
	0	Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	
	1	Energy and water	
	2	Extraction and processing of non-energy-producing minerals and derived products; chemical industry	
	3	Metal manufacture; mechanical, electrical and instrument engineering	
	4	Other manufacturing industries	
	5	Building and civil engineering	
	6	Distributive trades, hotels, catering, repairs	
	7	Transport and communication	
	8	Banking and finance, insurance, business services, renting	
	9	Other services	
	Z	Not applicable	
NA70PR1D		PREVIOUS WORK EXPERIENCE OF PERSON NOT IN EMPLOYMENT	
		<i>Economic activity of the local unit in which person last worked (Information concerning economic activity is available on 1 digit level in anonymised datasets.)</i>	EMPEXPL=1
		Available for 1983-1992 for all countries (except Italy in 1992) and 1993-1994 for Germany. See section 'Data availability over time'	
METHFW		See codes for NA701D.	
		SEARCH FOR EMPLOYMENT	

LENT4W		<i>Main method used during previous 4 weeks to find work. (Available from 1983 to 1997)</i>	RECHTRAV=01,11, 12 or MOTAUTRE=1-8
	01	Contacted public employment office to find work.	
	02	Contacted private employment agency to find work.	
	03	Applied to employers directly.	
	04	Asked friends, relatives, trade unions, etc.	
	05	Inserted or answered advertisements in newspapers or journals.	
	06	Studied advertisements in newspapers or journals.	
	07	Looked for land, premises or equipment.	
	08	Looked for permits, licences or financial recourses.	
	09	Awaiting the results of an application for a job.	
	10	Waiting for a call from a public unemployment office.	
	11	Awaiting the results of a competition for recruitment to the public sector.	
	12	Other method used.	
	13	No method used.	
	99	Not applicable.	
	blank	No answer.	
PURP4W		EDUCATION AND TRAINING	EDUC4WN =1
		<i>Total length of this education or training</i>	
		Available from 1992 onwards	
	1	Less than 1 week	
	2	1 week or more but less than 1 month	
	3	1 month or more but less than 3 months	
	4	3 months or more but less than 6 months	
	5	6 months or more but less than 1 year	
	6	1 year or more	
	8	No definite length	
	9	Not applicable (EDUC4WN =0,9,blank or EDUCTYPE = 4)	
	blank	No answer	
NA701Y1D		<i>Purpose of the training received.</i>	EDUC4WN=1
		Available from 1992 onwards.	
	1	Initial vocational training.	
	2	Continuous vocational training.	
	6	Other purposes.	
	9	Not applicable (EDUC4WN =0,9,blank)	
	blank	No answer	
NA701Y1D		SITUATION ONE YEAR BEFORE THE SURVEY	WSTAT1Y=1
		<i>Economic activity of local unit in which person was working one year before survey. (Information concerning economic activity is available on 1 digit level in anonymised datasets.)</i>	
		Available for 1983-1992 for all countries (except Italy in 1992) and 1993-1994 for Germany. See section 'Data availability over time' See codes for NA701D.	

EXPLANATORY NOTES

1.25. Core variables (explanatory notes)

The notes in this section apply only to the standard codification (before anonymisation).

Demographic background

SEQNUM: Sequence number in the household

A two-digit sequence number should be allocated to each member of the household. It should remain the same for all waves.

LIENREF : Relationship to reference person in the household

Each private household should contain one and only one person coded as 'reference person', who must be an adult (aged over 15). Establishing the relationship between members of the household permits analysis of the data by categories of household.

Code 2 (spouse or cohabiting partner of reference person) This code should reflect the “de facto” situation in terms of co-habitation arrangements. It therefore does not necessarily correspond with the “the jure” situation of the household in terms of co-habitation arrangements, as recorded in MSTATUS.

Code 4 (ascendant) means the father or the mother of the reference person or of his/her cohabiting partner.

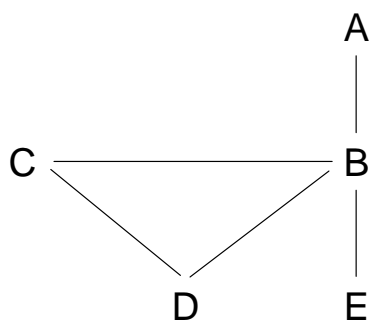
SPOUNUM,FATHNUM,MOTHNUM: Sequence number of spouse or cohabiting partner, father and mother
These variables permit the family nucleus to be reconstituted. For each member of the household, his/her spouse or cohabiting partner, father and mother should be identified if they are members of the same household.

SPOUNUM (Sequence number of spouse or cohabiting partner) should reflect the “de facto” situation in terms of co-habitation arrangements. It therefore does not necessarily correspond with the “the jure” situation of the household in terms of co-habitation arrangements, as recorded in MSTATUS.

The identification can be done using the sequence number, which was allocated to these persons in SEQNUM.

Example:

Consider the household described by the following scheme:



Mrs A is the mother of Mrs B. Mrs B is married to Mr. C; they have a common child D. Mrs B has another child from her first marriage (E).

Columns SEQNUM, SPOUNUM, FATHNUM, and MOTHNUM should be filled as follows:

	SEQNUM	SPOUNUM	FATHNUM	MOTHNUM
A	01	99	99	99
B	02	03	99	01
C	03	02	99	99
D	04	99	03	02
E	05	99	99	02

Distinction between biological and non-biological children is preferable but if this is not possible countries should inform Eurostat.

DATEBIR: Date of birth within the year (Not available – Suppressed in anonymised datasets)

Together with year of birth (YEARBIR) this enables the respondent's age to be calculated. For persons born in the same year, those coded 1 (birthday falling between 1 January and the end of the reference week) will be, for the purpose of analysing survey results, effectively one year older than those persons coded 2 (birthday falling after the end of the reference week). This definition of age should be applied in all filters that use age. Dates should be consistent: Date of birth, years of residence in this Member State, year in which the person started working and year in which the person stopped working should be in a logical order.

MSTATUS: Marital status (Anonymised)

Marital status is the conjugal status of each individual in relation to the marriage laws of the country (i.e. de jure status) It therefore does not necessarily correspond with the actual situation of the household in terms of co-habitation arrangements, as recorded in LIENREF.

Some countries (i.e. the Nordic, the Netherlands, France) have a legal framework for registering partnerships (in most countries these are same-sex partnership and they have a legal status parallel to married couples). Such information has also to be treated in a harmonised way and it is proposed to treat them as married and classify them under group 2 when they still exists, else as 0 as appropriate (legal separation or death of one of the partners).

In some countries, children under a certain age cannot have a legal marital status different from "single". To ask them this question would not be necessary; nevertheless they should be coded 1(single).

NATIONAL: Nationality (Anonymised)

Nationality should be interpreted as citizenship.

Citizenship is defined as the particular legal bond between an individual and his/her State acquired by birth or naturalisation, whether by declaration, option, marriage or other means according to national legislation. It corresponds to the country issuing the passport.

For persons with dual or multiple citizenship who hold the citizenship of the country of residence, that citizenship should be coded.

YEARRES: Years of residence in this Member State

The years of residence should be calculated taking as starting point the last entrance in the country.

For persons with up to one year's residence in this Member State, 01 should be coded; between one year and two years, 02; and so on up to 10 for persons with between nine and ten years of residence. All persons already resident for over ten years should be coded 11.

COUNTRYB: Country of birth (Anonymised)

Country of birth is defined as the country of residence of the mother at the time of birth. This should be provided according to the coding given in section 'Classifications'. If possible the exact country should be indicated; where this is not possible, one of the general groupings in bold print should be used. Member States must be coded individually.

For the purpose of this question, current national boundaries should be considered, rather than any applying at the time of the respondent's birth. This variable is optional.

*Labour status***WSTATOR:** Labour status during the reference week

Information provided here determines whether a person is considered as being in employment or not.

Persons in employment are those coded 1 or 2 in WSTATOR.

Code 1: Did any work for pay or profit during the reference week

"Work" means any work for pay or profit during the reference week, even for as little as one hour. Pay includes cash payments or "payment in kind" (payment in goods or services rather than money), whether payment was received in the week the work was done or not. Also counted, as working is anyone who receives wages for on-the-job training, which involves the production of goods or services. Self-employed persons with a business, farm or professional practice are also considered to be working if one of the following applies:

A person works in his own business, professional practice or farm for the purpose of earning a profit, even if the enterprise is failing to make a profit.

A person spends time on the operation of a business, professional practice or farm even if no sales were made, no professional services were rendered, or nothing was actually produced (for example, a farmer who engages in farm maintenance activities; an architect who spends time waiting for clients in his/her office; a fisherman who repairs his boat or nets for future operations; a person who attends a convention or seminar).

A person is in the process of setting up a business, farm or professional practice; this includes the buying or installing of equipment, and ordering of supplies in preparation for opening a new business. An unpaid family worker is said to be working if the work contributes directly to a business, farm or professional practice owned or operated by a related member of the same household. Unpaid family work is any task directly contributing to the operation of the family farm or business.

Conscripts performing some work for pay or profit during the reference week or not should always be coded 4.

Persons who works on their own small agriculture farm, who do not sell their products, but produce only for their own consumption

The classification as employment depends on whether it falls within the production boundaries. When this production is included in national accounts, underlying employment must be identified. This depends on the relative quantitative importance of the production of agricultural products for own consumption in relation to the total supply of these products in a country (ESA 3.08)

Code 2: Was not working but had a job or business from which he/she was absent during the reference week
For employees

A job exists if there is a definite and pre-scheduled arrangement between an employer and employee for regular work (that is, every week or every month), whether the work is full-time or part-time. The number of hours of work done each week or each month may vary considerably, but as long as some work is done on a regular and scheduled basis, a job is considered to exist.

Long-term absence from work.

If the total absence from work (measured from the last day of work to the day on which the paid worker will return) has exceeded three months then a person is considered to have a job only if he/she continues to receive $\geq 50\%$ of the wage or salary from their employer. If this is not the case, they should be coded 5 in WSTATOR.

Seasonal workers

During the off-season, seasonal workers cannot be considered as having a formal attachment to their high-season job— because they do not continue to receive a wage or salary from their employer although they may have an assurance of return to work. If they are not at work during the off-season, they should be coded 5 in WSTATOR.

Maternity and paternity leave

Maternity leave is first given to the mother (but may include the leave of the father in the case of a transfer of the entitlements) and corresponds to the compulsory period of the leave stipulated by national legislation to ensure that mothers before and after childbirth have sufficient rest, or for a period to be specified according to national circumstances.

Parental leave can be taken either by the mother or the father and is the interruption of work in case of childbirth or to bring up a child of young age. It should correspond to the period when parents receive “parental leave benefit”.

People on maternity leave should always be coded 2 in WSTATOR

People on full-time parental leave should be treated as a case of long term absence from work.

For unpaid family workers

The unpaid family worker can be said to have a job but not be at work if there is a definite commitment by the employer (a related household member) to accept his/her return to work and the total absence do not exceed a period of 3 months. In this point Eurostat diverges from the ILO recommendation. If the period of absence exceeds 3 months they should be coded 5 in WSTATOR.

For self-employed persons

If self-employed persons are classified as being absent from work, then they are regarded as in employment only if they can be said to have a business, farm or professional practice. This is the case if one or more of the following conditions are met:

Machinery or equipment of significant value, in which the person has invested money, is used by him or his employees in conducting his business.

An office, store, farm or other place of business is maintained.

There has been some advertisement of the business or profession by listing the business in the telephone book, displaying a sign, distributing cards or leaflets, etc.

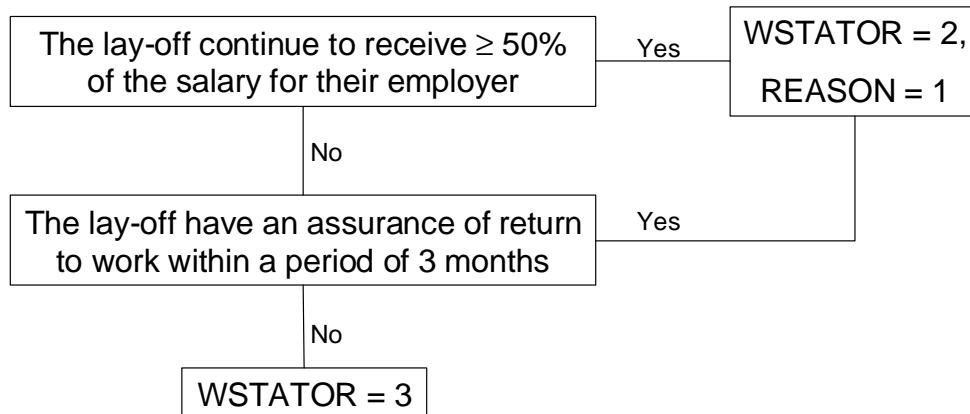
If none of these conditions is met, then the person is regarded as not being in employment and therefore should be coded 5 in WSTATOR.

Code 3: Was not working because on lay-off

A person on lay-off is one whose written or unwritten contract of employment, or activity, has been suspended by the employer for a specified or unspecified period at the end of which the person concerned has a recognised right or recognised expectation to recover employment with that employer.

The following flow-chart shows how laid-off should be coded in this variable:

Lay-offs are classified as employed if they receive $\geq 50\%$ of their wage or salary from their employer or have



an assurance of return to work within a period of 3 months.

Lay-offs are classified as unemployed if they receive less than 50% of their wage or salary from their employer, don't have assurance of return to work or have an agreed date but this date falls after a period of 3 months and if they are "available to start work in 2 weeks" and have "search for a job in the last 4 weeks".

Otherwise they are considered as inactive.

Persons who find a job to start in the future should always be coded 5 in this column.

REASON: Reason for not having worked at all though having a job

This item is addressed to those persons who had a job but did not work at all during the reference week (Filter: WSTATOR =2).

Code 1: Slack work for technical or economic reasons

This includes difficulties such as plant breakdown or materials shortage; see also note below on Code 2. A person in slack work for technical or economic reasons should have a formal attachment to his/her job.

Code 2: Labour dispute

This code only applies to persons who were directly involved in a labour dispute. Other persons who did not work because production in the establishment was impeded by a labour dispute outside the establishment (thus causing a shortage in material supplies for example) are coded 1: "slack work for technical or economic reasons".

Code 5: Maternity or parental leave

Code 5 should only be used:

for maternity leave

for parental leave of less than 3 months or with continual receipt of significant salary.

This code is used only for those persons on statutory parental leave (legal or contractual). Any other leave taken for reasons of childbearing or rearing is coded 8: "Other reasons".

Code 7: Compensation leave

This code includes all absences in relationship with working time flexibility. Examples are time off as a compensation of overtime, as a compensation of credit hours within a system of working time banking or within the framework of an annualised hours contract. (This category is a parallel to code 7 in variable REAHAHU).

Employment characteristics of the first job

DEFINITION OF THE FIRST JOB

For the purposes of variables between STAPRO and MOTAUTRE, multiple jobholders decide for themselves which job is to be considered as the first job. In doubtful cases the first job should be the one with the greatest number of hours usually worked. Persons having changed job during the reference week should regard the job held at the end of the reference week as their first job.

STAPRO: Professional status (Anonymised)

The professional status requested here refers to the main job.

Code 1: Self-employed with employees

Self-employed persons with employees are defined as persons who work in their own business, professional practice or farm for the purpose of earning a profit, and who employ at least one other person.

If people working in the business, professional practice or farm, are not paid then he/she should be considered as self employed without staff.

Code 2: Self-employed without employees

Self-employed persons without employees are defined as persons who work in their own business, professional practice or farm for the purpose of earning a profit, and who do not employ any other person.

Nevertheless he may engage members of his/her own family or apprenticed without payment. In this category one can find farmers working alone or using the assistance of members of family.

In particular:

A woman who looks after one or more children that are not her own on a private basis and receiving a payment for this service is a self-employed.

A **freelancer** should be classified as self-employed, although a person who has been regularly retained by a single employer for some time may also be regarded as an employee.

Code 3: Employee

Employees are defined as persons who work for a public or private employer and who receive compensation in the form of wages, salaries, fees, gratuities, payment by results or payment in kind; non-conscripted members of the armed forces are also included.

An employee is usually working for an outside employer, but a son or daughter, for example, who is working in a parent's firm and receives a regular monetary wage is classified here as an employee.

A woman looking after children in her own home is classified as an employee if she is paid to do this by the local authority (or any other public administration) and if she doesn't take any decision affecting the enterprise (e.g. schedules or number of children) but as a self-employed if she does it privately.

Apprentices, or trainees receiving remuneration should be considered as employees.

Priests (of any kind of religion) are considered employees

Persons who are simultaneously working in their own professional practice and for a public or private employer (e.g. doctors with their own cabinet and working in an hospital) should be classified according to the status where they work a more important number of hours.

Code 4: Family worker

Family workers are persons who help another member of the family to run an agricultural holding or other business, provided they are not considered as employees.

Persons working in a family business or on a family farm without pay should be living in the same household as the owner of the business or farm, or in a slightly broader interpretation, in a house located on the same plot of land and with common household interests. Such people frequently receive remuneration in the form of fringe benefits and payments in kind. However, that this applies only when the business is owned or operated by the individual themselves or by a relative. Thus, unpaid voluntary work done for charity should not be included.

The category includes,

A son or daughter working in the parents' business or on the parents' farm without pay.

A wife who assists her husband in his business, e.g. a haulage contractor, without receiving any formal pay.

Members of producers' co-operatives should be considered as self-employed if in the co-operative, each member takes part on an equal footing with other members in determining the organisation of production, sales and /or other work of the establishment, the investments and **the distribution of the proceeds of the establishment** amongst their members.

In the case a co-operative hired workers and these workers have an employment contract that gives them a basic remuneration (which is not directly dependent upon the revenue of the co-operative), these workers are identified as employees of the co-operative.

Even if the co-operative has employees (e.g. an accountant) the members of the co-operative should be considered as "self-employed without employees" because the co-operative as an institution (and not any of its members) is the employer.

NACE1D: Economic activity of the local unit (Information concerning economic activity is available on 1 digit level in anonymised datasets)

The NACE codes in section 'Classifications' are derived from the Statistical Classification of Economic Activities (NACE Rev. 1). The "local unit" to be considered is the geographical location where the job is mainly carried out or, in the case of itinerant occupations, can be said to be based; normally it consists of a single building, part of a building, or, at the largest, a self-contained group of buildings. The "local unit" is therefore the group of employees of the enterprise who are geographically located at the same site.

ISCO2D: Occupation. (Information concerning occupation is available on 2-digit level in anonymised datasets)

This should be coded according to the ISCO-88 (COM) classification provided in section 'Classifications', which is based upon ISCO-88; International Standard Classification of Occupations, published by the International Labour Office (Geneva, 1990).

This variable is derived from ISCO4D as part of the anonymisation.

NBPERS: Number of persons working at the local unit (Anonymised)

The "local unit" to be considered is the geographical location where the job is mainly carried out or, in the case of itinerant occupations, can be said to be based; normally it consists of a single building, part of a building, or, at the largest, a self-contained group of buildings. The "local unit" is therefore the group of employees of the enterprise who are geographically located at the same site.

The codes provided permit either a reasonably exact number to be indicated (codes 10-13) or simply an indication of whether it is greater or less than ten (codes 14 and 15). Employer should be included in the number of persons working at the local unit.

WCOUNTRY: Country of place of work

This should be provided according to the coding shown in section 'Classifications'. If possible the exact country should be indicated; where this is not possible, one of the general groupings in bold print should be used. Member States must be coded individually.

WREGIOOR: Region of place of work (Anonymised)

This should be provided to the coding system in section 'Classifications', which is based upon the Classification of Territorial Units (NUTS).

YSTARTWK, MSTARTWK: Year/Month in which the person started working for this employer or as self-employed.

This information is valuable for estimating the degree of fluidity in the labour market and in identifying the areas of economic activity where the turnover of labour is rapid or otherwise. Due to recall problems the month in which the person started working should be asked only if the person started work for this employer or as self-employed within the last 2 years.

FTPT: Full-time / part-time distinction

This variable refers to the main job.

The distinction between full-time and part-time work should be made on the basis of a spontaneous answer given by the respondent. It is impossible to establish a more exact distinction between part-time and full-time work, due to variations in working hours between Member States and also between branches of industry. By checking the answer with the number of hours usually worked, it should be possible to detect and even to correct implausible answers, since part-time work will hardly ever exceed 35 hours, while full-time work will usually start at about 30 hours.

The current reason for working part-time can differ from the reason when the person started working part-time. In this case the current reason should be coded.

Code 8: Looking after children in this context means their own or the children of the spouse or cohabiting partner and excludes situations where a person is looking after the children of any other person. The same applies for the incapacitated adults.

PERM: Permanency of the job

This question is addressed **only to employees**. In the majority of Member States most jobs are based on written work contracts. However in some countries such contracts exist only for specific cases (for example in the public sector, for apprentices, or for other persons undergoing some formal training within an enterprise). Taking account of these different institutional arrangements the notions "temporary job" and "work contract of limited duration" (likewise "permanent job" and "work contract of unlimited duration") describe situations which under different institutional frameworks can be regarded as similar. A job may be regarded as temporary if it is understood by both employer and the employee that the termination of the job is determined by objective conditions such as reaching a certain date, completion of an assignment or return of another employee who has been temporarily replaced. In the case of a work contract of limited duration the condition for its termination is generally mentioned in the contract.

To be included in these groups are:

persons with a seasonal job,

persons engaged by an employment agency or business and hired out to a third party for the carrying out of a "work mission" (unless there is a work contract of unlimited duration with the employment agency or business),

persons with specific training contracts. If it exists no objective criterion for the termination of a job or work contract these should be regarded as permanent or of unlimited duration (Code 1).

What is involved is the actual employment being time-limited under an agreement - not that he/she has, for example, considered stopping work in order to travel or attend college. Students with jobs which they only reckon to have for as long as they are studying are thus not in a time-limited job.

Respondents who have a contract to do their job, which may be renewed, for example, once a year, should be coded according to whether or not the respondents themselves consider their job to be of an unlimited duration.

Code 6: Contract for a probationary period

This code applies only if a contract finishes automatically at the end of the probationary period, necessitating a new contract if the person continues to be employed by the same employer.

In the case where more than one category applies temporary work in relationship with a period of training or trial period (DURTEMP= 2 or 6) are priority reasons for a temporary job.

DURTEMP: Total duration of temporary job or work contract of limited duration

This refers to the total of the time already elapsed plus the time remaining until the end of the contract.

Code 2 should be interpreted as 1 month to less than 4 months, code 3 as 4 to less than 7 months and so on. For persons who have a contract to perform a task and who don't know how long it will take, blank (no answer) should be used.

HWUSUAL: Number of hours per week usually worked (Anonymised)

The number of hours given here corresponds to the number of hours the person normally works. This covers all hours including extra hours, either paid or unpaid, which the person normally works, but excludes the travel time between the home and the place of work as well as the main meal breaks (normally taken at midday). Persons who usually also work at home (within the definitions given in the notes to variable HOMEWK) are asked to include the number of hours they usually work at home. Apprentices, trainees and other persons in vocational training are asked to exclude the time spent in school or other special training centres. Some persons, particularly the self-employed and family workers, may not have usual hours, in the sense that their hours vary considerably from week to week or month to month. When the respondent is unable to provide a figure for usual hours for this reason, the average of the hours actually worked per week over the past four weeks is used as a measure of usual hours. Code '00' is applied to those cases where neither the number of usual hours nor an average number of hours worked over the past four weeks can be established.

HWACTUAL: Number of hours actually worked during the reference week (Anonymised)

The number of hours given here corresponds to the number of hours the person actually worked during the reference week. This includes all hours including extra hours regardless of whether they were paid or not. Travel time between home and the place of work as well as the main meal breaks (normally taken at midday) are excluded. Persons who have also worked at home (within the definitions given in the notes to variable HOMEWK) are asked to include the number of hours they have worked at home. Apprentices, trainees and other persons in vocational training are asked to exclude the time spent in school or other special training centres.

REAHU: Main reason for hours actually worked during the reference week being different from the person's usual hours

This question should also be asked of those persons who did not state their usual hours (HWUSUAL = 00). They may know if they have worked considerably more or less than usual even if they cannot give a number for their usual hours. In a case where more than one reason applies, the reason to be coded is that which explains the greatest number of hours. In the case where the same number of hours is justified by different reasons, the reason with the lowest code should be coded.

Code 04: Slack work for technical or economic reasons

This includes difficulties such as plant breakdown or materials shortage; see also note below on Code 05.

Code 05: Labour dispute

This code only applies to persons who were directly involved in a labour dispute. Other persons who did not work because production in the establishment was impeded by a labour dispute (thus causing a shortage in material supplies, for example) are coded 04.

Code 09: Maternity or parental leave

Parental leave can be taken either by the mother or the father and is the interruption of work in case of childbirth or to bring up a child of young age. It should correspond to the period when parents receive "parental leave benefit".

This code is used only for those persons on statutory parental leave (legal or contractual). Any other leave taken for reasons of childbearing or rearing is coded 10: "special leave for personal or family reasons".

Code 16: Overtime

Overtime includes extra hours regardless of whether they were paid or not. Only hours that cannot be recuperated at long term (shift work or flexible hours) should be considered.

WISH: Willingness to work a greater number of hours (Anonymised)

This variable is necessary to identify persons in underemployment.

Code 4: This code applies to those persons who would like to work a greater number of hours with none of the restrictions set out in codes 1 to 3.

As part of the anonymisation process, values contained in the variable indicating more than 80 hours worked are not shown.

HWWISH: Number of hours that the person would like to work in total

This variable should include the number of hours actually worked in all jobs:

plus the extra hours wished for those who want to work more hours in the reference week.

minus the number of hours that the person would like to work less for those who would like to work less hours in the reference week.

HOMEWK: Working at home

This concept applies to many self-employed people, for example in artistic or professional activities, who work wholly or partly at home, often in a part of their living accommodation set aside for the purpose. However, if the place of work comprises a separate unit (for example, a doctor's surgery or tax consultant's practice) which is adjacent to the person's home but contains a separate entrance, then work performed there should not be considered to be done "at home". Similarly, a farmer is not to be regarded as working "at home" when he is occupied in fields or buildings adjacent to his house. In the case of employees, "working at home" should be interpreted strictly in terms of formal working arrangements, where it is mutually understood by the employee and the employer that a certain part of the work is to be done at home. Such an arrangement may be explicitly included in the terms of employment, or may be recognised in other ways (for example, if the employee explicitly notifies the employer of this work by completing a timesheet, or by requesting additional payment or other form of compensation). This arrangement is also recognised if an employee is equipped with a computer in his home in order to perform his work. Other typical examples of "working at home" include travelling salesmen who prepare at home for appointments with clients which are then held at the clients' offices or homes, or persons who do typing or knitting work which on completion is sent to a central location.

"Working at home" does not cover cases where employees carry out tasks at home (because of personal interest or pressure of time), which under their working arrangements might equally have been performed at their place of work.

Code 1: Person usually works at home

"Usually" in this context may be interpreted to mean that during a reference period of four weeks preceding the interview, the person did work at home within the framework of an agreement as described above, and the number of occasions on which he did so amounted to half or more of the days worked in this period.

Code 2: Person sometimes works at home

"Sometimes" in this context may be interpreted to mean that during a reference period of four weeks preceding the interview, the person did work at home within the framework of an agreement as described above, but the number of occasions on which he did so amounted to less than half of the days worked in this period.

Code 3: Person never works at home

"Never" in this context may be interpreted to mean that during a reference period of four weeks preceding the interview, the person did not on any occasion work at home within the framework of an agreement as described above.

MOTAUTRE: Looking for another job and reasons for doing so

Self-employed people may interpret 'looking for additional business' as trying to increase their present business. They should be coded 1 to 8 at this question only if they were looking for a different business in the week of reference, and not just for additional clients.

This variable identifies under-employed persons. Codes 3, 7 and 8 give a better picture of the kind of job these persons are looking for:

if it is a job with more hours worked or not (code 7 or 8),

if it is a second job (code 3)

Code 6 identifies those persons who declare they are looking for another job but give no reason.

When more than one reason had been mentioned the order of priority should be 1, 3, 7, 8, 4, 2, 5, 6 being 1 the highest priority.

INFORMATION ABOUT SECOND JOBS

EXIST2J: Existence of more than one job or business

Code 2: Person had more than one job or business during the reference week. This refers only to those persons with more than one job. It does not refer to persons having changed job during the reference week.

STAPRO2J: Professional status in the second job (Anonymised)

See notes to variable STAPRO.

NACE2J1D: Economic activity of the local unit of the second job

The NACE codes in section 'Classifications' is derived from the Statistical Classification of Economic Activities (NACE Rev. 1). For the term "local unit" see notes to variables NACE1D.

EMPLEXP: Existence of previous employment experience

This column is used to define whether a person without employment has previously been in employment and, if so, variables YEARPR and MONTHPR provide information on the month and year in which he/she last worked.

YEARPR, MONTHPR: Year/Month in which person last worked

The information on the year and month when the person last worked permits exact calculation of the length of time which has elapsed since the person was in employment. In the case of unemployed persons, this is used in the estimation of the duration of unemployment, which is defined as the shorter of the length of time since last employment and the duration of search for work (DURSEAR). The month in which the person last worked should be asked only if the person last worked within the last 2 years.

Although compulsory military or community service is not regarded as employment in the framework of the survey, respondents who, after having left their last job were conscripts on compulsory military or community service should indicate the month and year in which they completed this service in order that this period is not counted in the unemployment duration.

REASFORL: Main reason for leaving last job or business

Code 0: Dismissed or made redundant

This code is used for employees whose employment ended involuntarily. It includes those employees who were dismissed, made redundant, or lost their job because their employer either went out of business, or sold or closed down the business.

Code 1: A job of limited duration has ended

This code is used for employees who declare that their last job was temporary and came to an end, or that they had a formal work contract that was completed. This also applies to seasonal and casual jobs.

Code 2: Personal or family responsibilities

Personal or family responsibilities may include marriage, pregnancy, childcare, serious illness of another member of the family, long vacation etc. However, if the respondent left his/her job because of personal health-related reasons then code 3 should be used.

Code 5: Early retirement

This code applies mainly to those employees who have taken the early retirement option due to economic factors (labour market problems, difficulties in specific sectors of the economy, etc.). If the respondent retired from his/her job at the normal retirement age then code 6 should be used.

Code 8: Other reasons

This code is used where none of the codes 0-7 applies, including cases where the person has resigned from his job for reasons (such as personal dissatisfaction) not covered by any of the other codes. Employers who went out of business, or sold or closed down the business should also be coded 8.

Due to recall problems this variable is restricted to those who had stopped work within the last 8 years, nevertheless if the person has not answered in which year they have last worked, he/she should answer the present question.

STAPROPR: Professional status in the last job (Anonymised)

See notes to variable STAPRO.

Due to recall problems this variable is restricted to those who had stopped work within the last 8 years, nevertheless if the person has not answered in which year they have last worked, he/she should answer the present question.

NACEPR1D: Economic activity of the local unit in which person last worked

The NACE codes in section 'Classifications' are derived from the Statistical Classification of Economic Activities (NACE Rev. 1). For the term "local unit", see notes to variable NACE1D.

Due to recall problems this variable is restricted to those who had stopped work within the last 8 years, nevertheless if the person has not answered in which year they have last worked, he/she should answer the present question.

ISCOPR2D: Occupation of last job.

This should be coded according to the ISCO-88 (COM) classification provided in section 'Classifications', which is based upon ISCO-88; International Standard Classification of Occupations, published by the International Labour Office (Geneva, 1990).

Due to recall problems this variable is restricted to those who had stopped work within the last 8 years, nevertheless if the person has not answered in which year they have last worked, he/she should answer the present question.

This variable is derived from variable ISOPR3D as part of the anonymisation.

SEARCH FOR EMPLOYMENT

RECHTRAV: Seeking employment for person without employment during the last four weeks week

The period of reference for this variable is the last four weeks, in order to remain consistent with the variables concerning the methods used during previous four weeks to find work.

Due to the importance of this question in defining the unemployed, every effort should be made to ensure that an answer is given to this question. 'Blanks' should be kept to a minimum. Those people not seeking employment (i.e. codes 03 to 10 or blank) are questioned on their willingness to work at DESIRTR.

The question on search for employment applies to the last 4 weeks and persons coded 11 are directly considered as unemployed with the condition to be available within two weeks. No further check should be done on methods applied.

On the other hand, persons coded 12 are considered as 'not searching anymore' since they have already found a job. Therefore, they should not be considered as unemployed and there should not be further check on methods. In case they are still searching for a work, they should be coded as 01.

Code 01: Person is seeking employment

Also considered, as seeking employment is a person who seeks an opportunity of professional training within an enterprise, e.g. as an apprentice or trainee.

Code 11 and 12: Person has already found a job to start later

This applies to all persons without a job during the reference week who has already found a job which will start later. Persons who were coded 11 in this variable are considered as unemployed when they are available. Those coded 12 are considered inactive because they were not looking for a job (otherwise they would have been coded 1) The period of 3 months considered follows the week of reference.

Code 03: Awaiting recall to work (persons laid-off)

This code is to re-identify those persons who in WSTATOR state they are laid-off and not seeking employment.

Code 08: Belief that no work is available

This code permits the estimation of the number of "discouraged workers".

TYPEMPCH: Type of employment sought

Code 1: As self-employed

Persons seeking self-employment, who are without employment during the reference week, are also asked under Cols. 91-92 whether they have taken any active steps during the past 4 weeks to set up a business, farm or professional practice.

Codes 2/5: Only full-time/part-time job is looked for (or has already been found)

Persons having already found a job as employee which will start later should be coded either 2 or 5 depending on whether the job found is full-time or part-time. Codes 3 and 4 do not apply for this group.

DURSEAR: Duration of search for employment (Anonymised)

In the case of unemployed persons, this is used in the estimation of the duration of unemployment, which is defined as the shorter of the following two periods: the length of time since last employment (see notes on YEARPR and MONTHPR) and the duration of search for work.

METHODS USED DURING PREVIOUS FOUR WEEKS TO FIND WORK

METHODA to METHODM:

Due to the importance of these columns for the classification of the unemployed:

all the questions should be asked to the population concerned (persons seeking an employment) answering these questions is compulsory.

Only the methods used during the four weeks ending with the reference week are to be recorded.

In METHODDA only contacts with the public employment office **with the objective of finding a job** should be coded yes.

The consultation of job advertisements in Internet and the consultation of list of job vacancies in the entrance of the factories should be coded as 1 (yes) in METHODDF.

In METHODDM (other method used), the answer "yes" should be recorded only if the person has used an active method not covered by variables METHODDA to METHODDL. Passive methods not coded before should be coded no.

DESIRTR: Willingness to work for person not seeking employment

This question is intended to permit a more exact measure for "discouraged workers". It is put to persons coded 03-10 in variable RECHTRAV, i.e. without employment and not seeking employment. Discouraged workers are persons who are not seeking work because they believe that none is available (RECHTRAV=08) but would nevertheless like to have a job (DESIRTR=1).

DISPO: Availability to start working within next two weeks

Persons seeking paid employment must be immediately available for work in order to be considered unemployed. 'Immediately available' means that if a job were found at the time of the interview, the person would be able to start work within two weeks. Testing for availability in the two weeks after the interview is considered more appropriate than testing during the reference week, because some persons may be unavailable for work during the reference week due to obstacles that might have been overcome had they known that a job was available to them. In order to obtain a wider view of the movement of the labour market, this question is also put to "discouraged workers" (DESIRTR = 1 and RECHTRAV=08), to persons who wish to work a greater number of hours (WISH = 1 to 4) and to persons who have found a job to start within 3 months.

SITBEFST: Situation immediately before person started to seek employment (or was waiting for new job to start)

This information permits a distinction to be made between categories of unemployed persons, namely job-losers/leavers, entrants and re-entrants. Job-losers/leavers are persons who were working before seeking work (Code 1), while entrants and re-entrants were outside the labour force (Codes 2 to 5).

INSCRIT: Registration at a public employment office

Information has to be provided for everybody of working age participating in the survey. It could be obtained directly from the claimant count register.

For persons having declared themselves to be seeking employment this question should be the last in the section on seeking employment, as it is important not to give the subject of registration too much emphasis in defining the unemployed. Since unemployment will basically be defined by the criteria of job search and availability for work the respondents' answer to these questions should not be conditioned by whether or not they are registered at an official employment exchange. It is expected that by following this rule the comparability of unemployment figures will be improved. Persons not seeking employment are also asked this question. By putting this question to everybody it should be possible to better compare the unemployment figures derived from the survey with those from the unemployment registers.

Persons who are in employment and who register in a public employment office to find another job should be coded 2 or 1 (for those who receive complementary unemployment benefits).

Benefits, in this context should be limited to unemployment allowances (not other social benefits).

Main Status

MAINSTAT: Main Status

The "main activity status" gives each person's self-perception regarding his/her activity status; for instance, students with small jobs will in general be classified as students. The reference period for this variable should be at least 3 months including the reference week. In case of change the present situation should be stated as durable.

If possible the information should be coded using a single question and not derived from different questions in from the questionnaire. This question shouldn't in any case precede the questions on the labour status according to the ILO definition or the questions on the registration at the public employment office.

Education and training

EDUC4WN: Education and training received during previous four weeks

A reference period of four weeks has been chosen in order to avoid distortion of information due to recall problems. All information collected through the following questions, however, should refer to the entire course or programme (in other words should consider its entire duration).

The information collected here should relate to all education or training whether or not relevant to the respondent's current or possible future job (see new ISCED - International Standard Classification of Education - UNESCO 1997).

It should include initial education, further education, continuing or further training, training within the company, apprenticeship, on-the-job training, seminars, distance learning, evening classes, self-learning etc. It should also include courses followed for general interest and may cover all forms of education and training as language, data processing, management, art/culture, health/medicine courses.

The question on purpose sorts the various options, giving the possibility of isolating job-related training.

If the interviewee has taken part in several courses of education or training over the past four weeks, the one considered most useful for his or her current or future employment should be recorded; in case of doubt, record the longest course in terms of hours.

EDUCSTAT: Student or apprentice in regular education during the last four weeks

This variable only covers the regular education system (formal education, including schools, colleges and universities) and which the respondent has attended sometime during the last 4 weeks. A special code was added for students in regular education but on holidays during the four weeks preceding the week of reference.

Formal education is defined as education and training with the following characteristics:

- purpose and format are predetermined.
- provided in the system of schools, colleges, universities and other educational institutions
- it normally constitutes a continuous ladder of education.
- it is structured in terms of learning objectives, learning time and learning support
- it is normally intended to lead to a certification recognised by national authorities qualifying for a specific education/programme).
- corresponds to the programmes covered by the UOE-questionnaires.

The list of national programmes covered by the UOE-questionnaire is found at the address:

http://forum.europa.eu.int/Public/irc/dsis/edtcslibrary?l=/public/unesco_collection/programmes_isc97/school_1999_2000

These lists may be updated by countries.

COURATT: Participation in courses, seminars, conferences etc. outside the regular education system

This variable covers all organised learning activities **outside the regular education**.

This is what may be called **non-formal** education and training.

A non-formal learning activity is defined as being organised like a course, a conference or seminar for which the interviewee has applied and has participated in.

It could be for a short or a longer period also with minor breaks.

A non-formal learning activity may exceed the reference period (starting before or finishing later)

It includes the following activities:

Attending a course or a seminar to get or to improve skills, knowledge and competence. This includes both courses leading to certificates and courses not leading to certificates. The courses can be attended to improve job related knowledge or improve skills for social and personal purposes.

Attending a seminar, a course or a lecture to gain vocational guidance and to give a first step to working life, which isn't leading to a recognised qualification. This includes measures which show and analyse the labour market, his or hers needs and possibilities and which help to choose a job and also measures which improve basic skills/key skills in public or private institutions. The training is taught and within a group on full time basis (or maybe part time) for a shorter period.

Attending a correspondence course, a tele-teaching or a comparable measure of teacher-supported distance learning to improve skills, knowledge or competence.

Private lessons to improve skills, knowledge and competence, especially as a supplement to formal education. This includes supplementary course by a private tutor. Leisure classes for example studying a language for 'leisure' purposes, even if the qualifications achieved may correspond to (part of) A-level the attendance should be considered as a non-formal 'course'.

It is recommended that the operational definition contain examples from the national learning environment. Below follows some examples;

Taught courses in job-related skills provided by the employer at the workplace or in other units belonging to the employer. Attending a course, seminar, conference provided by the employer at the workplace or in any of the employer's premises.

Courses, seminars etc provided by an external enterprise (not the employer) with education as its main activity

Courses, seminars etc provided by an external enterprise (not the employer) which main activity is production of goods and services.

Participation in study circles. The study circle is defined as a small group of people who meet regularly over a long period of time, plan and organise their studies under the guidance of an approved leader. It can also be provided by adult education associations.

Participating in preparatory labour market training as part of a labour market policy programme.

Attending a course, seminar conference provided by trade unions or employers' associations

Attending labour market training provided by the Employment Service Agency

Attending an foreign language course

Attending correspondence courses provided by correspondence institutes
Attending art courses, piano lessons, courses in Chi gong, riding lessons etc. (courses for personal/social reasons).
Music school, driving school or provider of courses in parenthood, hobby activities for example weaving and sports.
Received instructions or private lessons from a teacher, tutor or adviser
Other educations, courses, seminars or conferences

EDUCTYPE: Type of instruction

Code 1: refers to face to face instruction usually involving a teacher and one or several pupils taking place in a class-room type environment regardless of the actual establishment (establishments within or outside the national education system including private training centres in the employer's premises).

Code 2 includes conferences, seminar, workshop.

Code 3: For this code to be the appropriate one, both work experience and classroom instruction must be explicitly integrated into a single system. This code should be chosen even if during the past four weeks, the training took place exclusively in a working environment or as classroom instruction (for instance 'sandwich courses').

EDUCLEVE: Level of education or training

Level is coded according the International Standard Classification of Education 1997.

Codes 1 to 7 should be used for those programmes that either belong to the regular education system or are equivalent in terms of qualifications aspired to.

Code 8 should be used for programmes that neither belong to the regular education system nor are equivalent in terms of qualifications aspired to (language courses, computer courses, seminars etc.).

"Special needs education programs" are also covered in ISCED 1997. They have to be allocated according to their similarity in terms of contents with other education programs. In other words, there is not a unique code foreseen for special needs education programs which can thus correspond either to ISCED 0, 1 or 2 levels.

EDUCLEVN: Level of this education or training

Level refers to the programme mentioned in variable EDUCSTAT.

Level is coded according to the International Standard Classification of Education 1997 and consists of only levels without destination (educational or labour market: A-C) or orientation (general, pre-vocational, vocational).

ISCED 1 Primary education

ISCED 2 Lower secondary education

ISCED 3 Upper secondary education

ISCED 4 Post secondary education, non-tertiary

ISCED 5 Tertiary education

ISCED 6 Postgraduate education

If the respondent has been enrolled in several educational programmes during the reference period he or she should only give information on the most recent educational programme.

EDUCFIEL: Field of this education or training

The field should refer to the same programme as in variable EDUCSTAT and COURATT.

For the coding of EDUCFIELD see HATFIELD.

If the respondent has been enrolled in several educational programmes during the reference period he or she should only give information on the most recent educational programme.

COURFIEL: Field of the most recent taught learning activity

Although the classification used does not cover the very broad offer of subjects in courses, conferences, seminars etc, it is coded in the same way as programmes under HATFIELD and EDUCFIELD to facilitate implementation and allow aggregation.

According to the manual on fields of education and training the main subject content of the programme decides which field it should be classified into. "Thus, the distinction between fields does not take into account the personal purposes of the participation in the programmes (pleasure, leisure, to get a job etc.), nor is the intended occupation explicitly taken into account.

As not many detailed codes (3 digits) and narrow codes (2 digits) are used in this coding the most precise code available should be used (put in brackets below).

In the following some examples of coding courses according to the principle of the theoretical content as the most important criteria are shown (with the code to be used in this connection in brackets) in other words: the answer for each activity should be coded with the most detailed code possible and only with one code. Courses attended for personal reasons that are not possible to allocate to specific codes should be coded as 'General Programmes' (000).

Do-it-yourself (unspecified): 090 (000)
 Tango, waltz, other dances: 212 (200)
 Home furnishing: 214 (200)
 Weaving (Craft): 215 (200)
 Embroidery (Craft): 215 (200)
 Needlecraft: 215 (200)
 Feng Shui (spiritual belief): 221 (200)
 Basic programmes in reading, writing etc. for immigrants (for example Swedish for immigrants): 222
 Foreign languages: 222
 Education in the German society, like norms, behaviour, laws etc.: 310 (300)
 Mediation (in public conflicts etc.): 313 (300)
 Inter-religious or inter-cultural dialogue: 313 (300)
 Genealogy: 322 (300)
 Weaving (industrial): 542 (500)
 Embroidery and needlework (industrial): 542 (500)
 Sewing (industrial): 542 (500)
 Computer science: 481
 Computer use (most of the activities probably has to be coded under 'Computer use'): 482
 Anti-stress, relaxation, relaxing, how to manage stress: 726 (700)
 Courses in psycho-body-mental therapy not leading to an official certificate: 726 (700)
 Courses for parents in educational questions are to be coded as 'Child care and youth services': 761 (700)
 Cooking (hotels, restaurants): 811 (800)
 Social games, round games, like monopoly, bridge, chess (recreation and leisure): 812 (800)
 For collectors of special objects (e.g., stamps, coins etc.): (Leisure): 812 (800)
 Sports and other physical activities with the purpose to stay healthy: 813 (800)
 Yoga, ayurveda: 813 (800)
 Qigong, shiatsu: 813 (800)
 Riding lesson: 813 (800)
 Needlework (home): 814 (800)
 Sewing (home): 814 (800)
 Cooking (home): 814 (800)
 Prevent stress at the workplace: 862 (800)
COURLEN: Number of hours spent in all taught learning activities within the last 4 weeks

Duration in number should reflect the number of **taught** hours only.

The definition of total time spent in taught learning by the individual is the total number of hours that the individual has spent on participating in classes, seminars, conferences, lectures, tutorials etc. or receiving instruction or advice. Only the hours of instruction should be included in the total time spent in taught learning, which means that travelling time and homework should be excluded.

PURP4WN: Purpose of education or training

First of all, this question aims at collecting information on participation in training under a specific employment measure (code 5).

Secondly, the question aims at collecting **individual perception of purpose**. The answer does not depend on the characteristics of a programme but on the perception the individual has about his current training. This perception would usually depend on whether the person has had a previous main job before.

Code 1: Initial education or training aiming at getting the skills for a job either in the formal education system or in the working environment (except under a specific employment measure)

Code 6: courses followed for general interest not related to current or future job.

LENT4WN: Total length

This question aims at estimated total length (elapsed time) of education or training, meaning both the period already completed and the period the interviewee has still to complete. Previous courses leading to a separate qualification or diploma and future courses the person may intend to follow but which are not an intrinsic part of the current course are excluded.

HWUSTRAL: Usual number of hours

The week to be considered should be a typical one. Time spent on homework should be excluded

COURPURP: Purpose of the most recent taught activity

The following definitions apply:

Job-related (professional): the respondent takes part in this activity in order to obtain knowledge and/or learn new skills for a current or a future job, increase earnings, improve job- and/or career opportunities in a current or another field and generally improve his/her opportunities for advancement and promotion.

Non job-related (personal/social): the respondent take part in this activity in order to develop competencies required for personal, community, domestic, social or recreational purposes.

COURWORH: Did the most recent taught learning activity take place during paid working hours
This variable informs on the support to the course by the employer. It refers to the degree that the activity takes place during paid working hours meaning that the working hours are used to attend the activity instead of working. It also includes the case of where a number of working hours are being replaced by learning activity even if the activity itself takes place outside normal working time of the respondent.

If the learning activity takes place outside normal working time and the respondent has received payment for the hours or additional leisure hours, the activity should be coded as during paid working hours.
The answer should only reflect the participation in the course itself and not homework.

Self-employed should be treated as employed

Contributing family workers (those workers who hold a 'self-employment' job in a market-oriented establishment operated by a related person living in the same household), who cannot be regarded as partners, voluntary social workers and others working without being paid but attending a course within that area should be coded as "4: Only outside paid hours", as there are no paid working hours.

If a person attends a long course (within the reference period) and does not have a job all the time of the course, there will be two periods of the course: the period where the person is in job and the period where the person is not in job. The answer and coding should reflect the situation in the longest period of the course (again within the reference period)

ISCED2D: Highest level of education or training successfully completed.

Level is coded according to the International Standard Classification of Education 1997.

Persons with no education (illiterate) should be coded 00.

The expression 'level successfully completed' must be associated with obtaining a certificate or a diploma, when there is a certification. In cases where there is no certification, successful completion must be associated with full attendance.

When determining the highest level, both general and vocational education/training should be taken into consideration.

Persons who have not completed their studies should be coded according to the highest level they have completed and should not be coded with a blank.

ISCED3 without distinction possible should only be used in those cases in which a distinction a, b, c is impossible. This is typically the case for qualifications whose exact characteristics are not known either because they were obtained in another country or they refer to an education system no longer in existence. As part of the anonymisation process, values contained in the variable indicating more than 80 hours worked are not shown.

HATFIELD: Field of education

Field is coded according to the manual on Fields of Education and Training, EUROSTAT 1999.

Fields of Education

ISCED 97 contains 25 two-digit fields of education. The classification used here goes up to a three-digit code in a hierarchical system for classifying fields of education, where the two-digit level is the ISCED 97 fields of education. It is mainly the first two digits that are used in international data collection. However, the third digit gives a more flexible system, and other aggregations based on the third digit may be used in ad hoc data collections to suit specific purposes.

There are 9 broad fields, (1-digit), 25 narrow fields, 2-digit) and about 80 detailed fields (3-digit).

The coding used here is in broad fields (1 digit) except for foreign languages within '**Humanities, languages and arts**' (200) and a few fields of particular policy relevance under '**Science, mathematics and computing**' (400) where 2 and 3 digits are used. The rule is that the field should be coded at the most detailed level and only once.

The rule for coding is that the respondents should be coded with the most detailed code possible and only with one code.

The broad field 200: '**Humanities, languages and arts**' includes the detailed fields '**Foreign languages**' with code 222.

So respondents having '**Foreign languages**' as their field should be coded with 222, and not with code 200. All other respondents with field of attainment within '**Humanities, languages and arts**' should be coded with 200.

Similarly the broad field 400 : 'Science, Mathematics and Computing' includes the narrow fields: 'Life science' (including 'Biology and Environmental science') with codes 420, 'Physical science' (including 'Physics, Chemistry and Earth science') with code 440, 'Mathematics and statistics' with code 460 and the detailed fields: 'Computer science' with code 481 and: 'Computer use' with code 482.

So all respondents having any of those narrow or detailed fields as their attainment field should be coded with the corresponding code.

All other respondents with field of attainment within '**Science, mathematics and computing**' should be coded with 400.

Respondents with field of attainment in any other broad field should be coded with 1 digit + '00'.

Situation one year before survey

WSTAT1Y: Situation with regard to activity one year before survey

The information collected through this question and those following in this section, is used to assess mobility of various types: between employment, unemployment and inactivity; of professional status; of economic activity; geographical mobility. Clearly such mobility measures, based upon the respondent's situation at two points in time, can only indicate at most one change in each case (for example, from unemployed to employed), whereas in fact several changes may have taken place over this period (for example, unemployed - employed - inactive - employed). Also, the International Labour Organisation definitions used elsewhere in the survey cannot be applied here, since not all the questions necessary can be asked (for example, availability for work, job search, etc.). The variables "current main status" and "main status one year before the survey" have exactly the same structure in order to permit these comparisons.

Code 4: Person was conscripted on compulsory military or community service

Although conscripts on compulsory military or community service are excluded from the survey results, this code identifies persons who were conscripts a year before the survey. This is important in identifying labour force entrants.

NACE1Y1D: Economic activity of the local unit in which the person worked one year before survey

The NACE codes in section 'Classifications' are derived from the Statistical Classification of Economic Activities (NACE Rev. 1).

COUNTR1Y: Country of residence one year before survey

This should be provided according to the coding in section 'Classifications'.

REGI1YOR: Region of residence one year before survey

This should be provided to the coding system in section 'Classifications', which is based upon the Classification of Territorial Units (NUTS).

INCOME

INCMON: Monthly (take-home) pay from main job (Not available – Suppressed in anonymised datasets)

Data should refer to the last monthly pay received before the reference week.

Data should be provided for all employees. Income from self-employment is excluded because of measurement problems.

If the job is an occasional job for a short period, the amount should be an estimate of the total earnings from all similar jobs in that month.

The monthly (take-home) pay is the pay after (provisional, subject to revision later) deduction of income tax and National Insurance Contributions. It includes regular overtime, tips and commission but excludes income from investments – assets, savings, stocks and shares.

INCADD: Additional payments from main job (Not available – Suppressed in anonymised datasets)

Irregular payments should refer to the total amount of irregular payments received in a calendar year. It can be the total of irregular payments received in the last calendar year if the person did not change his employment since then, or an estimate of the total of irregular payments that the person will receive in the present year if the person was not in the same job the year before.

These irregular payments comprise, e.g., 13th and 14th month, holiday pay, profit share, bonuses, fringe benefits and sickness insurance premium compensation.

INCUNEM: Unemployment allowances (Not available – Suppressed in anonymised datasets)

Data should refer to the last monthly unemployment allowance received before the week of reference.

The data should be provided for all registered unemployed claiming unemployment benefits.

The monthly unemployment allowance include unemployment benefits or assistance, training allowances and placement or resettlement benefits in relationship to job creation schemes.

INCUNAD: Additional payments of unemployment allowance (Not available – Suppressed in anonymised datasets)

This variable includes all irregular payments (total yearly net amount) of unemployment allowance which are not paid monthly, e.g., severance payments and other irregular payments or lump-sum payments.

INCSICK: Sickness, disability or invalidity allowances (Not available – Suppressed in anonymised datasets)

Data should refer to the sickness, disability or invalidity allowances received in the month before the reference week.

Data should be provided for persons having an employment. The sickness, disability or invalidity allowances should be provided for persons who receive this kind of allowances and for whom it is not included in the monthly (take-home) pay from the main job.

REFWEEK: Reference week

The reference weeks should follow the Norm ISO 8601 which indicates that, according to the Gregorian calendar, the first week of the year is the one that includes the first Thursday of that year. Concretely:

- Week 1 of 1998 starts the 29th December 1997
- Week 1 of 1999 starts the 4th January 1999
- Week 1 of 2000 starts the 3rd January 2000
- Week 1 of 2001 starts the 1st January 2001

As the year has 365 days (except leap years which have 366 days) and the quarterly survey covers 364 days ($52 \times 7 = 364$), every year the Thursday of the first week of the first quarter moves (backward) to the previous day of the month. After some years that Thursday will be the 31st of December of year Y-1. To avoid this situation, when this happens, the 53rd week of the year will be skipped.

INTWEEK: Survey week

Number of the week running from Monday to Sunday when the interview took place. This information used with reference week gives an indication of the recall period and an information on the quality of the answer. See also notes referring to variable REFWEEK.

COUNTRY: Member State

This should be provided according to the coding in section 'Classifications'.

REGIONOR: Region of household (Anonymised)

This should be provided to the coding system in section 'Classifications', which is based on the Classification of Territorial Units (NUTS). The third and fourth digits of the NUTS code (that is, the level II regional code) should be provided.

DEGURBA: Degree of urbanisation

The concept of "urbanisation" has been introduced to indicate the character of the area where the respondent lives. Three types of area have been identified, as follows:

densely-populated (Code 1)

intermediate (Code 2)

thinly-populated (Code 3).

In the definition of "Degree of urbanisation" there is a criteria of geographical contiguity together with a population threshold. Harmonised, comparable correspondence between the Degree of Urbanisation and NUTS 5 regions will be (re-)defined on the basis of 2001 census data (for Member States and Candidate countries) in 2005.

An "area" consists of a group of contiguous "local areas" where a "local area" corresponds to the following entities in the respective Member States:

Belgique / Belgie :	Commune/Gemeente
Czech Republic:	Obce (6 251 in year 2000)
Danmark :	Kommuner
Deutschland :	Gemeinde
Estonia:	Vald+Alev+Linn (254)
Ellada :	Demos
España :	Municipio
France :	Commune
Ireland :	DED / ward
Italia :	Commune
Latvia:	Pagast+ Pilsetas (560)
Luxembourg:	Commune
Hungary:	Telepules (3 135)
Nederland :	Gemeente
Österreich :	Gemeinde
Poland:	Gminy+Miasta (2 486)
Portugal:	Freguesias
Slovenia:	Obcinah (192 since 1 jan 1999)
Slovakia:	Obce A Mesta (2 920 in year 1999)
Suomi / Finland:	Kunnat
Sverige :	Kommun
United Kingdom :	Ward
Iceland:	Sveitarfélag (165 until 1997, 124 from 1998)
Norway:	Kommuner (435)
Switzerland:	Gemeinden / Communes / Comuni (2 903 in year 1999)

This information is not yet available for Lithuania, Romania, Bulgaria, Cyprus, Malta and Turkey.

The three types of area described above are defined as follows:

Code 1: Densely populated area

This is a contiguous set of local areas, each of which has a density superior to 500 inhabitants per square kilometre, where the total population for the set is at least 50,000 inhabitants.

Code 2: Intermediate area

This is a contiguous set of local areas, not belonging to a densely-populated area, each of which has a density superior to 100 inhabitants per square kilometre, and either with a total population for the set of at least 50,000 inhabitants or adjacent to a densely-populated area.

Code 3: Thinly populated area

This is a contiguous set of local areas belonging neither to a densely populated nor to an intermediate area. A set of local areas totalling less than 100 square kilometres, not reaching the required density, but entirely enclosed within a densely-populated or intermediate area, is to be considered to form part of that area. If it is enclosed within a densely populated area and an intermediate area it is considered to form part of the intermediate area.

TYPMEN: Type of household

A private household (housekeeping unit concept) is either:

a one-person household, i.e. a person who lives alone in a separate housing unit or who occupies, as a lodger, a separate room (or rooms) of a housing unit but does not join with any of the other occupants of the housing unit to form part of a multi-person household as defined below, or

a multi-person household, i.e. a group of two or more persons who combine to occupy the whole or part of a housing unit and to provide themselves with food and possibly other essentials for living. Members of the group may pool their incomes to a greater or lesser extent

The household-dwelling concept (the aggregate number of persons occupying a housing unit) can equally be accepted.

These definitions comprise all persons living in the households surveyed during the reference week, and those persons absent from the household for short periods due to studies, holidays, illness, business trips, etc. In this context short period means less than one year in total (time already elapsed plus the time remaining until the foreseen return).

An institutional household comprises persons whose need for shelter and subsistence are being provided by an institution.

COEFFY: Yearly weighting factor

Each person in the survey sample may be considered to be "representative" of a certain number of other persons not in the sample. The record for each responding individual is therefore assigned a weighting indicating how many persons are in this sense "represented" by this individual. In order to have consistency between individual and household statistics the same weighting factor should be allocated to all the members of the household.

The '4 first digits' should correspond to whole numbers and the '2 last digits' should correspond to decimal places (without any coma before).

COEFF: Quarterly weighting factor

In order to have a measure of each variable at quarterly level a quarterly weighting factor should also be calculated. See also notes for variable COEFFY.

Countries still having a yearly survey are requested to fill these columns with the Yearly weighting factor.

COEFFH: Quarterly weighting factor of the sample for household characteristics (in the case of a sample of individuals) (Not available – Suppressed in anonymised datasets)

According to Article 2, § 4. of the regulation for a continuous labour force survey, if the sampling unit is the individual, information can be collected for a sub-sample defined in such way that:

- The reference weeks are uniformly distributed throughout the whole year;
- The number of observations (individuals sampled plus the members of their household) satisfies, for the annual estimates of levels, the reliability criteria.

For countries providing household data using this kind of sub-sample (and only for these countries) this weighting factor should be calculated for each person composing the sub-sample.

SEQNR: Sequence number of the survey wave (Not available – Suppressed in anonymised datasets)

The sequence number of the wave should correspond to the number of times that the individual/household is in the sample. The quarters where the individual/household is not in the sample should be excluded from the counting. For countries where the sample unit is the household, the sequence number of the survey wave is attached to the household. Therefore it should follow the same pattern for all individuals of the same household. For instance a new person joining the household (and the sample) in wave 2 would be assigned number 2. A person present in wave 1, absent in wave 2 but present in wave 3 would be assigned number 3 when interviewed in wave 3.

SHIFTWK: Shift work

Shift work is a regular work schedule during which an enterprise is operational or provides services beyond the normal working hours from 8 am to 6 p.m. on weekdays (evening closing hours may be later in the case of a longer break at noon in some Member states). Shift work is a work organisation under which different groups or crews of workers succeed each other at the same work site to perform the same operations. At the start of the shift work, work of the previous shift is taken over and at the end of the shift, work is handed over to the next shift. Shift work usually involves work on unsocial hours in the early morning, at night or in the weekend and the weekly rest days not always coincide with the normal rest days. This definition of this variable has changed in 2001, to see previous definition please consult "The European Union Labour force survey, Methods and definitions 1998"

EVENWK: Evening work

The definitions of evening and night vary considerably so that it is not easy to establish a strictly common basis for all Member States. Generally speaking, however, "evening work" can be considered to be work done after the usual hours of working time in this Member State, but before the usual sleeping hours. This implies the possibility of sleeping at normal times (whereas "night work" implies an abnormal sleeping pattern).

Code 1: Person usually works in the evening

"Usually" in this context may be interpreted to mean on at least half of the days worked in a reference period of four weeks preceding the interview.

Code 2: Person sometimes works in the evening

"Sometimes" in this context may be interpreted to mean on less than half of the days worked (but on at least one occasion) in a reference period of four weeks preceding the interview.

Code 3: Person never works in the evening

"Never" in this context may be interpreted to mean on no occasion in a reference period of four weeks preceding the interview.

NIGHTWK: Night work

Bearing in mind the definitional problems discussed under EVENWK, "night work" can be generally be considered to be work done during the usual sleeping hours. This implies an abnormal sleeping pattern (whereas "evening work" implies the possibility of sleeping at normal times).

Code 1: Person usually works at night

"Usually" in this context may be interpreted to mean on at least half of the days worked in a reference period of four weeks preceding the interview.

Code 2: Person sometimes works at night

"Sometimes" in this context may be interpreted to mean on less than half of the days worked (but on at least one occasion) in a reference period of four weeks preceding the interview.

Code 3: Person never works at night

"Never" in this context may be interpreted to mean on no occasion in a reference period of four weeks preceding the interview.

SATWK: Saturday work

This should be strictly interpreted in terms of formal working arrangements. Thus employees who, on their own initiative, take some of their work home or work at the place of business on Saturdays should not be included in this classification, even if they have done so during the reference period of four weeks preceding the interview.

Code 1: Person usually works on Saturdays

"Usually" in this context may be interpreted to mean on two or more Saturdays in a reference period of four weeks preceding the interview.

Code 2 : Person sometimes works on Saturdays

"Sometimes" in this context may be interpreted to mean on one Saturday in a reference period of four weeks preceding the interview.

Code 3 : Person never works on Saturdays

"Never" in this context may be interpreted to mean not on any Saturday in a reference period of four weeks preceding the interview.

SUNWK: Sunday work

This should be strictly interpreted in terms of formal working arrangements. Employees who take some of their office work home and/or work occasionally at the place of business on Sundays should not be included in this classification.

Code 1 : Person usually works on Sundays

"Usually" in this context may be interpreted to mean on two or more Sundays in a reference period of four weeks preceding the interview.

Code 2 : Person sometimes works on Sundays

"Sometimes" in this context may be interpreted to mean on one Sunday in a reference period of four weeks preceding the interview.

Code 3 : Person never works on Sundays

"Never" in this context may be interpreted to mean not on any Sunday in a reference period of four weeks preceding the interview.

1.26. Derived variables from core questionnaire (explanatory notes)

This section gives further details on the creation of the following variables: AGE, WSTATUT, NACES, ISCO1D, TOW, NACE2JS, TNW, NACEPRS, ISCOPR1D, DURUNE, ISCED1D, NACE1YS, REM, QUARTER, YEAR, and HHPRIV.

Demographic background and labour status

AGE and WSTATUT: see the diagrams below.

Activity, occupation and job tenure

NACES / NACE2JS / NACEPRS / NACE1YS are built using the following grouping:

0. Agriculture - > Section A to B

1. Industry: Section C to F

2. Services: Section G to Q

ISCO1D / ISCOPR1D correspond to the level 1 of the classification ISCO. They are derived from the core data received on 3 digits.

For TOW, see the diagrams below.

Previous work experience of person not in employment and search for employment

TNW and DURUNE: see the diagrams below.

Education and training

ISCED1D: see the diagrams below.

Technical items relating to the interview

YEAR / QUARTER / REM:

The survey is distributed along the 52 weeks of the year. The date (reference year and week) of each interview is recorded in the core variables REFYEAR and REFWEEK.

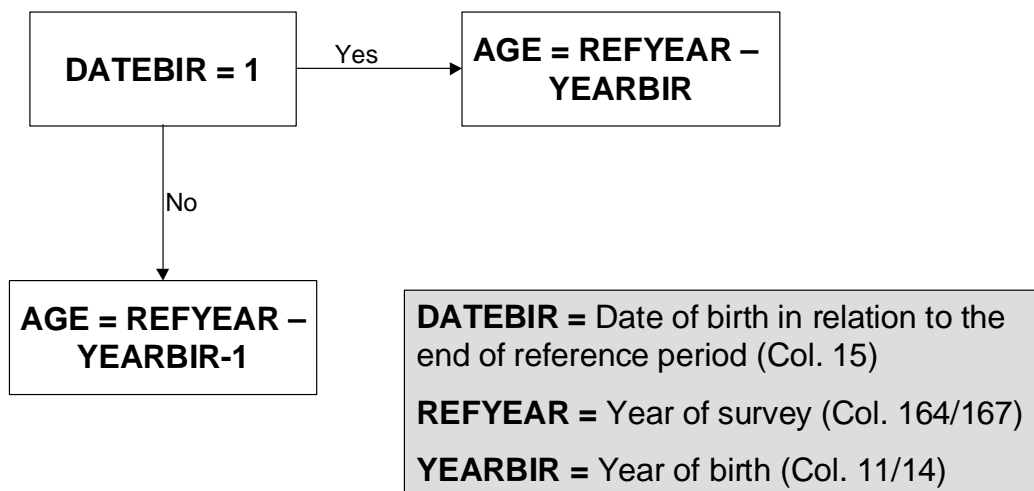
The weeks are coded using the norm ISO 8601. The Norm indicates that, according to the Gregorian calendar, the first week of the year is the one that includes the first Thursday of that year (which is equivalent to the week that includes the 4th January).

A reference months (REM) and quarter (QUARTER) are then assigned to each of the 52 weeks. Quarter 1 corresponds to the period week 1 – week 13, quarter 4 to the period week 40- week 52.

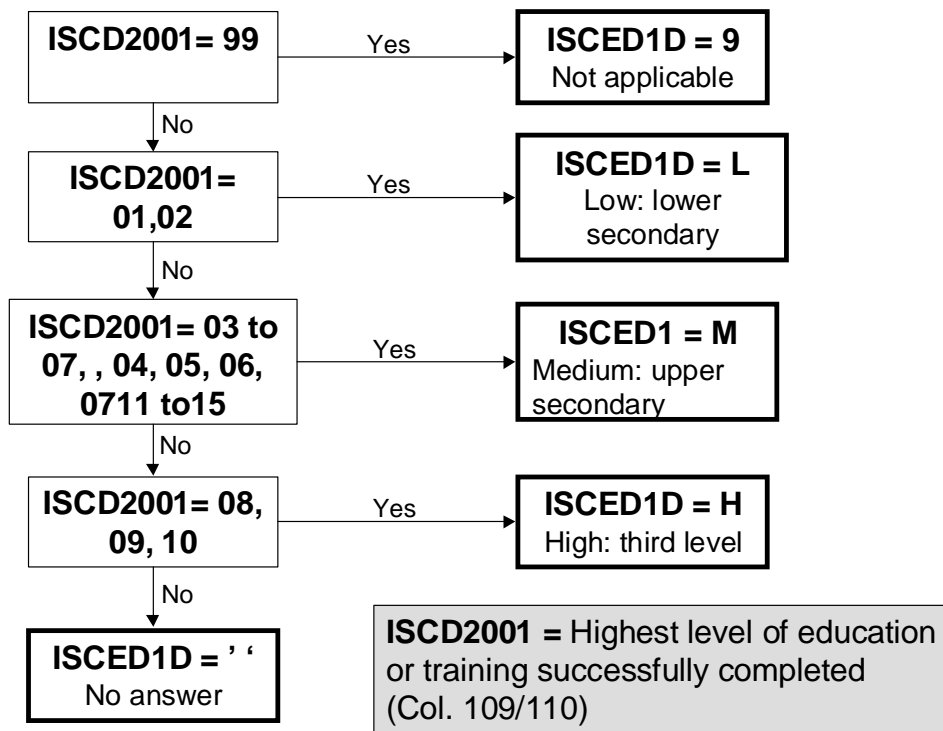
Due to the organisation of the survey in Ireland and the UK (survey starts in December), REFYEAR and REFWEEK are used to assign the exact date of the interview, while YEAR and QUARTER are used to identify the reference quarter.

For HHPRIV, see the diagrams below.

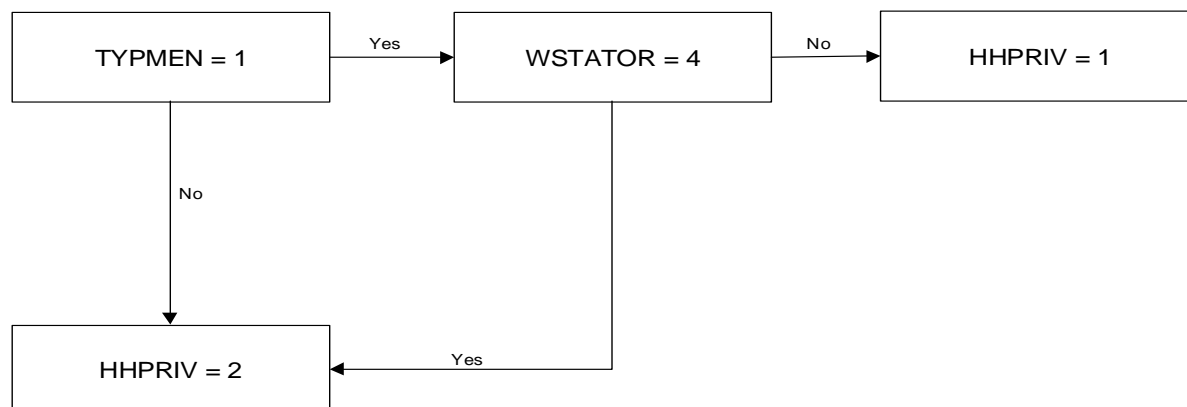
AGE



ISCED1D: Level of education



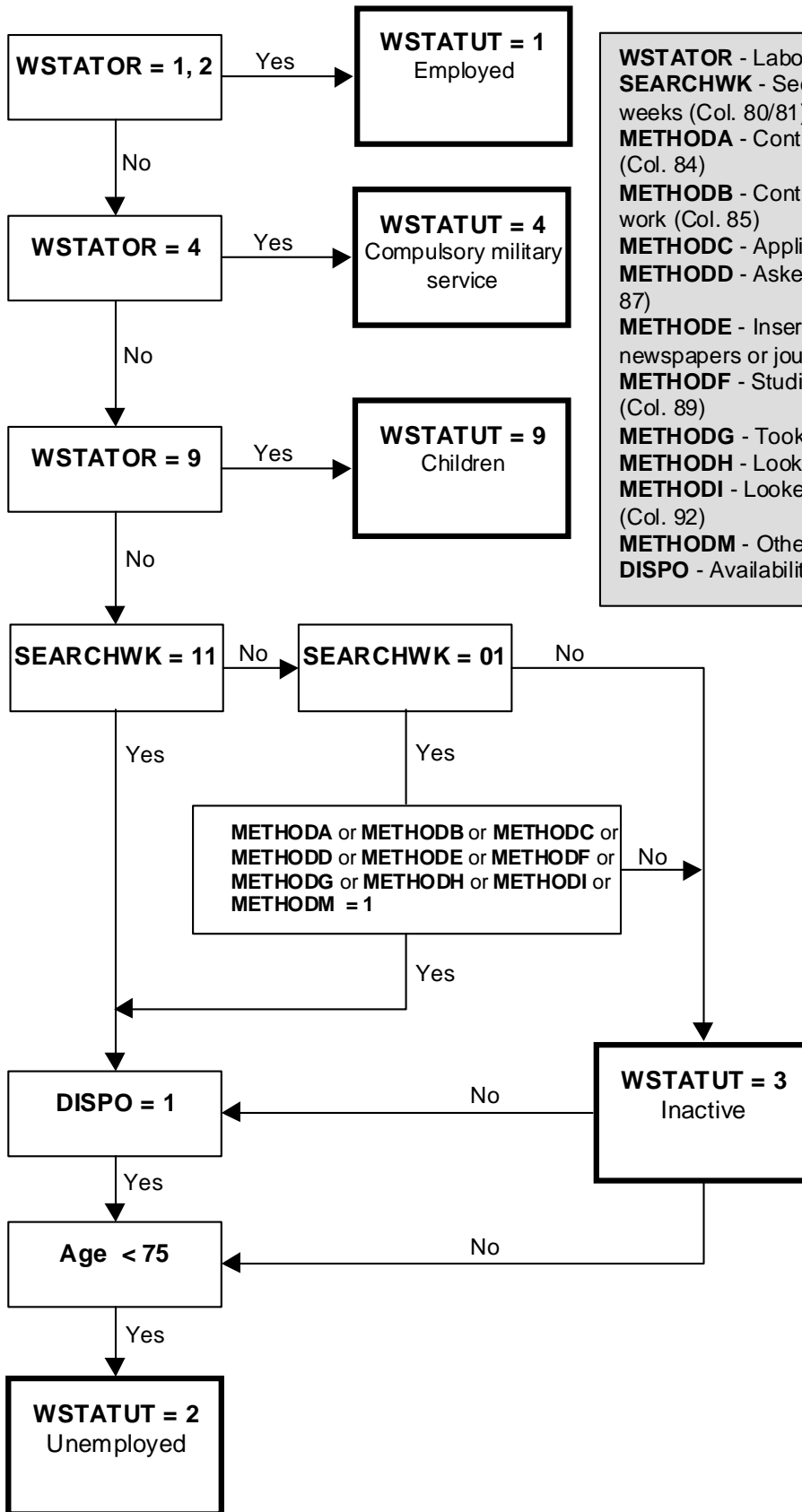
Type of individual / household for publication



TYPMEN (Col.183): Type of household

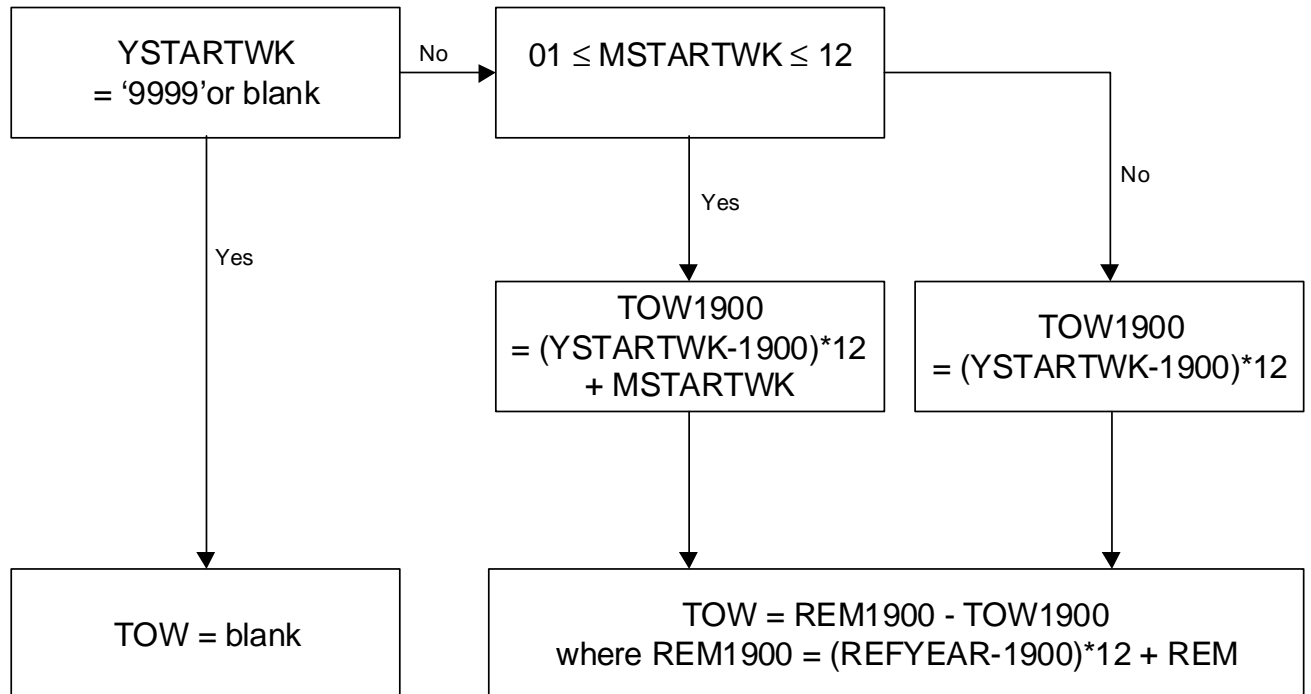
WSTATOR (Col.24): Labour status during the reference week

WSTATUT: ILO Working status



WSTATOR - Labour status during the reference week (Col. 24)
SEARCHWK - Seeking employment during previous four weeks (Col. 80/81)
METHODA - Contacted public employment office to find work (Col. 84)
METHODB - Contacted private employment agency to find work (Col. 85)
METHODC - Applied to employers directly (Col. 86)
METHODD - Asked friends, relatives, trade unions, etc. (Col. 87)
METHODE - Inserted or answered advertisements in newspapers or journals (Col. 88)
METHODF - Studied advertisements in newspapers or journals (Col. 89)
METHODG - Took a test, interview or examination (Col. 90)
METHODH - Looked for land, premises or equipment (Col. 91)
METHODI - Looked for permits, licences, financial resources (Col. 92)
METHODM - Other method used (Col. 96)
DISPO - Availability to start working within two weeks (Col. 98)

TOW = Time since person started to work

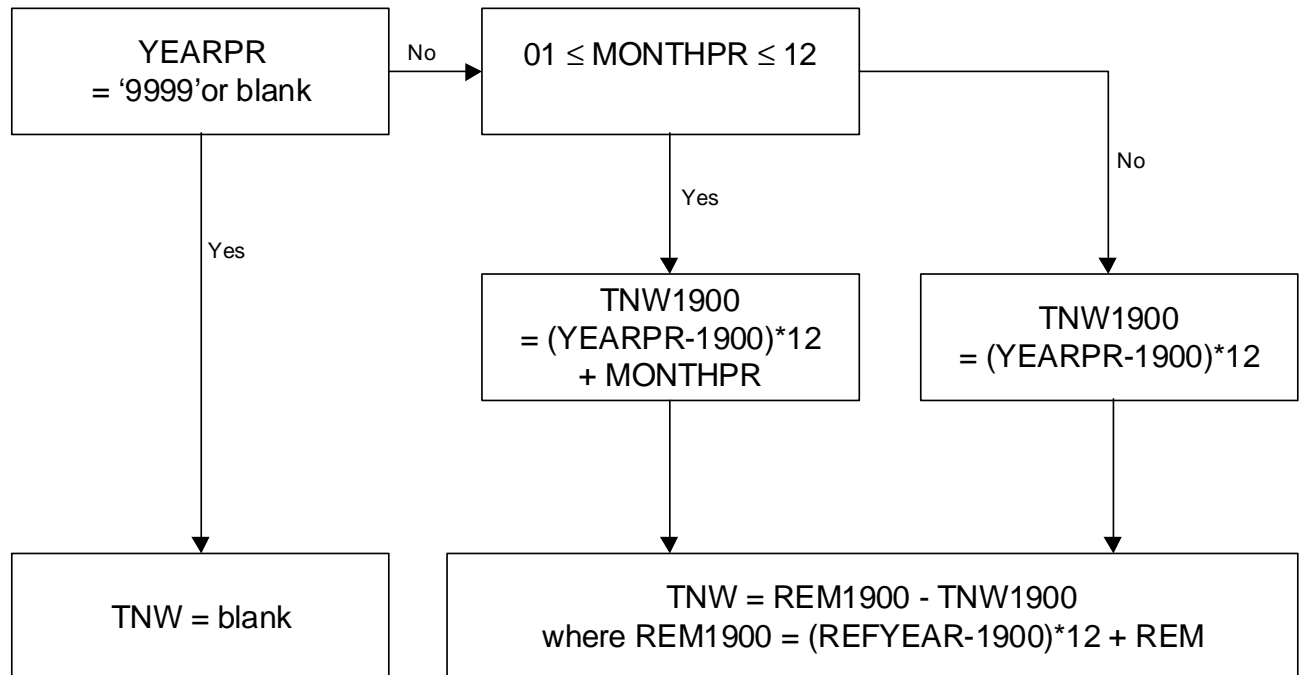


YSTARTWK (Col.40/43): Year in which the person started working for this employer or as self-employed

MSTARTWK (Col.44/45): Month in which the person started working for this employer or as self-employed

REFYEAR, REM: Reference year and month

TNW = Time since person last worked

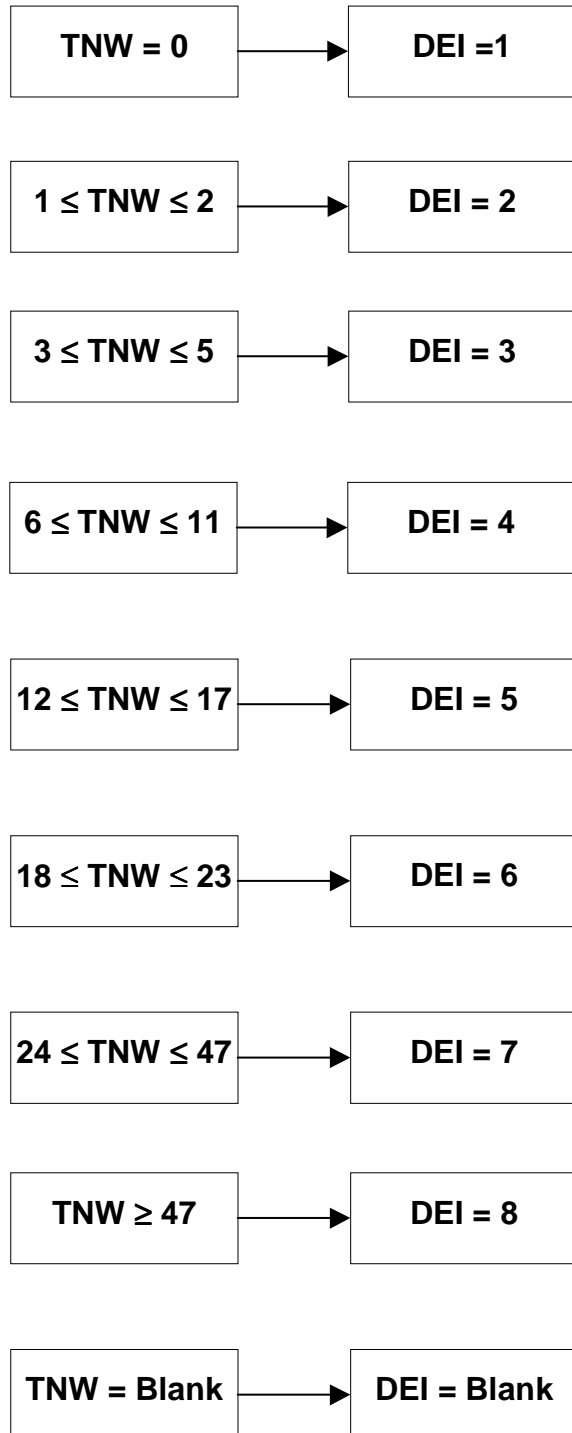


YEARPR (Col.67/70): Year in which person last worked

MONTHPR (Col.71/72): Month in which person last worked

REFYEAR, REM: Reference year and month

DURUNE: Duration of unemployment



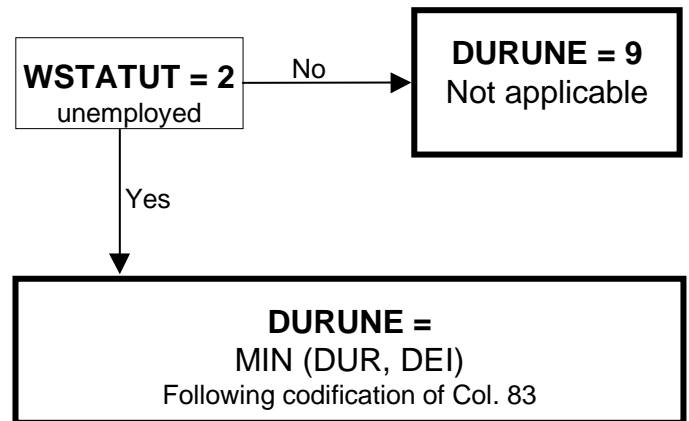
TNW - Time since person last worked in months,
(derived from Col. 67/70 and Col. 71/72)

DEI - Duration without employment

DUR - Duration of search (Col. 83)

DURUNE - Minimum between DUR and DEI

METHODC - Applied to employers directly (Col. 86)



CLASSIFICATIONS

Four EU classifications are used in the EU Labour Force Survey for the codification of:

- Regions (NUTS),
- Activity (NACE),
- Occupation (ISCO-COM)
- Country codes (based on ISO)
- Education (ISCED)

For the analysis of time-series and the implementation of these classifications in the survey, more details are given in the section 'Data availability across time'.

1.27. Regional codes used in the EU Labour Force Survey (according to the Classification of Territorial Units (NUTS))

The following codes are used to identify the regions for which data are collected in the EU LFS.

CODE	REGION	PAYS
BE		BELGIQUE-BELGIE
BE10	Rég. Bruxelles-Cap.- Brussels Hfdst. gewest	
BE21	Antwerpen	
BE22	Limburg (b)	
BE23	Oost-Vlaanderen	
BE24	Vlaams Brabant	
BE25	West-Vlaanderen	
BE31	Brabant Wallon	
BE32	Hainaut	
BE33	Liège	
BE34	Luxembourg (b)	
BE35	Namur	
DK00	Danmark	DANMARK
DE		DEUTSCHLAND
DE11	Stuttgart	
DE12	Karlsruhe	
DE13	Freiburg	
DE14	Tübingen	
DE21	Oberbayern	
DE22	Niederbayern	
DE23	Oberplatz	
DE24	Oberfranken	
DE25	Mittelfranken	
DE26	Unterfranken	
DE27	Schwaben	
DE31	Berlin-West, Stadt	
DE32	Berlin-Ost, Stadt	
DE40	Brandenburg	
DE50	Bremen	
DE60	Hamburg	
DE71	Darmstadt	
DE72	Giessen	
CODE	REGION	PAYS
DE73	Kassel	
DE80	Mecklenburg-Vorpommern	
DE91	Braunschweig	
DE92	Hannover	
DE93	Lüneburg	
DE94	Weser-Ems	
DEA1	Düsseldorf	
DEA2	Köln	
DEA3	Münster	

DEA4	Detmold	
DEA5	Arnsberg	
DEB1	Koblenz	
DEB2	Trier	
DEB3	Rheinhessen-Pfalz	
DEC0	Saarland	
DED0	Sachsen	
DEE1	Dessau	
DEE2	Halle	
DEE3	Magdeburg	
DEF0	Schleswig-Holstein	
DEG0	Thüringen	
GR		ELLADA
GR11	Anatoliki Makedonia, Thraki	
GR12	Kentriki Makedonia	
GR13	Dytiki Makedonia	
GR14	Thessalia	
GR21	Ipeiros	
GR22	Ionia Nisia	
GR23	Dytiki Ellada	
GR24	Stereia Ellada	
GR25	Peloponnisos	
GR30	Attiki	
GR41	Voreio Aigaio	
GR42	Notio Aigaio	
GR43	Kriti	
ES		ESPAÑA
ES11	Galicia	
ES12	Principado de Asturias	
ES13	Cantabria	
ES21	Pais Vasco	
ES22	Comunidad Foral de Navarra	
ES23	La Rioja	
ES24	Aragón	
ES30	Comunidad de Madrid	
ES41	Castilla y León	
ES42	Castilla-la Mancha	
ES43	Extremadura	
ES51	Cataluna	
ES52	Comunidad Valenciana	
ES53	Islas Baleares	
ES61	Andalucia	
ES62	Región de Murcia	
ES63	Ceuta y Melilla	
ES70	Canarias	
FR		FRANCE
FR10	Île de France	
FR21	Champagne-Ardenne	
FR22	Picardie	
FR23	Haute-Normandie	
FR24	Centre	
CODE	REGION	PAYS
FR25	Basse-Normandie	
FR26	Bourgogne	
FR30	Nord - Pas-de-Calais	
FR41	Lorraine	
FR42	Alsace	
FR43	Franche-Comté	
FR51	Pays de la Loire	
FR52	Bretagne	
FR53	Poitou-Charentes	
FR61	Aquitaine	

FR62	Midi-Pyrénées	
FR63	Limousin	
FR71	Rhône-Alpes	
FR72	Auvergne	
FR81	Languedoc-Roussillon	
FR82	Provence-Alpes-Côte d'Azur	
FR83	Corse	
FR91	Guadeloupe	
FR92	Martinique	
FR93	Guyane	
FR94	Réunion	
IE		IRELAND
IE01	Border, Midland and Western	
IE02	Southern and Eastern	
IT		ITALIA
IT11	Piemonte	
IT12	Valle d'Aosta	
IT13	Liguria	
IT20	Lombardia	
IT31	Trentino-Alto Adige	
IT32	Veneto	
IT33	Friuli-Venezia Giulia	
IT40	Emilia-Romagna	
IT51	Toscana	
IT52	Umbria	
IT53	Marche	
IT60	Lazio	
IT71	Abruzzo	
IT72	Molise	
IT80	Campania	
IT91	Puglia	
IT92	Basilicata	
IT93	Calabria	
ITA0	Sicilia	
ITB0	Sardegna	
LU00		LUXEMBOURG
For region of residence:		
NL00		NEDERLAND
For other regional data:		
NL		NEDERLAND
NL11	Groningen	
NL12	Friesland	
NL13	Drenthe	
NL21	Overijssel	
NL22	Gelderland	
NL23	Flevoland	
NL31	Utrecht	
NL32	Noord-Holland	
NL33	Zuid-Holland	
CODE	REGION	PAYS
NL34	Zeeland	
NL41	Noord-Brabant	
NL42	Limburg (NL)	
AT		ÖSTERREICH
AT11	Burgenland	
AT12	Niederösterreich	
AT13	Wien	
AT21	Kärnten	
AT22	Steiermark	

AT31	Oberösterreich	
AT32	Salzburg	
AT33	Tirol	
AT34	Vorarlberg	
PT		PORTUGAL
PT11	Norte	
PT12	Centro (P)	
PT13	Lisboa e Vale do Tejo	
PT14	Alentejo	
PT15	Algarve	
PT20	Açores	
PT30	Madeira	
FI		SUOMI/FINLAND
FI13	Itä-Suomi	
FI14	Väli-Suomi	
FI15	Pohjois-Suomi	
FI16	Uusimaa (Suuralue)	
FI17	Etelä-Suomi	
FI20	Åland	
SE		SVERIGE
SE01	Stockholm	
SE02	Östra Mellansverige	
SE04	Sydsverige	
SE06	Norra Mellansverige	
SE07	Mellersta Norrland	
SE08	Övre Norrland	
SE09	Småland med Öarna	
SE0A	Västsverige	
UK		UNITED KINGDOM
UKC1	Tees Valley & Durham	
UKC2	Northumberland, Tyne and Wear	
UKD1	Cumbria	
UKD2	Cheshire	
UKD3	Greater Manchester	
UKD4	Lancashire	
UKD5	Merseyside	
UKE1	East Riding & North Lincolnshire	
UKE2	North Yorkshire	
UKE3	South Yorkshire	
UKE4	West Yorkshire	
UKF1	Derbyshire, Nottinghamshire	
UKF2	Leicestershire, Northamptonshire	
UKF3	Lincolnshire	
UKG1	Herefordshire, Worcestershire & Warks	
UKG2	Shropshire, Staffordshire	
UKG3	West Midlands	
UKH1	East Anglia	
UKH2	Bedfordshire, Hertfordshire	
UKH3	Essex	
CODE	REGION	PAYS
UKI1	Inner London	
UKI2	Outer London	
UKJ1	Berkshire, Bucks, Oxfordshire	
UKJ2	Surrey, East-West Sussex	
UKJ3	Hampshire, Isle of Wight	
UKJ4	Kent	
UKK1	Avon, Gloucestershire, Wiltshire & North Somerset	
UKK2	Dorset, Somerset	
UKK3	Cornwall & Isles of Scilly	

UKK4	Devon	
UKL1	West Wales & the Valleys	
UKL2	East Wales	
UKM1	North Eastern Scotland	
UKM2	Eastern Scotland	
UKM3	South Western Scotland	
UKM4	Highlands, Islands	
UKN0	Northern Ireland	
IS00		ICELAND
NO00		NORWAY
NO01	Oslo og Akershus	
NO02	Hedmark og Oppland	
NO03	Soer-Ostlandet	
NO04	Agder og Rogaland	
NO05	Vestlandet	
NO06	Troendelag	
NO07	Nord-Norge	

1.28. Statistical Classification of economic activities (NACE Rev.1)

Nace is coded on one digit (codes A, B, C, etc.) in the anonymised datasets as follows:

Section A Agriculture, hunting and forestry

01 Agriculture, hunting and related service activities

011 Growing of crops; market gardening; horticulture

012 Farming of animals

013 Growing of crops combined with farming of animals (mixed farming)

014 Agricultural and animal husbandry service activities, except veterinary activities

015 Hunting, trapping and game propagation, including related service activities

02 Forestry, logging and related service activities

020 Forestry, logging and related service activities

Section B Fishing

05 Fishing, operation of fish hatcheries and fish farms; service activities incidental to fishing

050 Fishing, operation of fish hatcheries and fish farms; service activities incidental to fishing

Section C	Mining and quarrying
10	Mining of coal and lignite; extraction of peat
101	Mining and agglomeration of hard coal
102	Mining and agglomeration of lignite
103	Extraction and agglomeration of peat
11	Extraction of crude petroleum and natural gas; service activities incidental to oil and gas extraction, excluding surveying
111	Extraction of crude petroleum and natural gas
112	Service activities incidental to oil and gas extraction, excluding surveying
12	Mining of uranium and thorium ores
120	Mining of uranium and thorium ores
13	Mining of metal ores
131	Mining of iron ores
132	Mining of non-ferrous metal ores, except uranium and thorium ores
14	Other mining and quarrying
141	Quarrying of stone
142	Quarrying of sand and clay
143	Mining of chemical and fertilizer minerals
144	Production of salt
145	Other mining and quarrying n.e.c.
Section D	Manufacturing
15	Manufacture of food products and beverages
151	Production, processing and preserving of meat and meat products
152	Processing and preserving of fish and fish products
153	Processing and preserving of fruit and vegetables
154	Manufacture of vegetable and animal oils and fats
155	Manufacture of dairy products
156	Manufacture of grain mill products, starches and starch products
157	Manufacture of prepared animal feeds
158	Manufacture of other food products
159	Manufacture of beverages
16	Manufacture of tobacco products
160	Manufacture of tobacco products
17	Manufacture of textiles
171	Preparation and spinning of textile fibres
172	Textile weaving
173	Finishing of textiles
174	Manufacture of made-up textile articles, except apparel
175	Manufacture of other textiles
176	Manufacture of knitted and crocheted fabrics
177	Manufacture of knitted and crocheted articles
18	Manufacture of wearing apparel; dressing and dyeing of fur
181	Manufacture of leather clothes
182	Manufacture of other wearing apparel and accessories
183	Dressing and dyeing of fur; manufacture of articles of fur
19	Tanning and dressing of leather; manufacture of luggage, handbags, saddlery, harness and footwear
191	Tanning and dressing of leather
192	Manufacture of luggage, handbags and the like, saddlery and harness
193	Manufacture of footwear
20	Manufacture of wood and of products of wood and cork, except furniture; manufacture of articles of straw and plaiting materials
201	Sawmilling and planting of wood; impregnation of wood
202	Manufacture of veneer sheets; manufacture of plywood, laminboard, particle board, fibre board and other panels and boards
203	Manufacture of builders' carpentry and joinery
204	Manufacture of wooden containers
205	Manufacture of other products of wood; manufacture of articles of cork, straw and plaiting materials
21	Manufacture of pulp, paper and paper products
211	Manufacture of pulp, paper and paperboard
212	Manufacture of articles of paper and paperboard
22	Publishing, printing and reproduction of recorded media
221	Publishing

	222	Printing and service activities related to printing
	223	Reproduction of recorded media
23		Manufacture of coke, refined petroleum products and nuclear fuel
	231	Manufacture of coke oven products
	232	Manufacture of refined petroleum products
	233	Processing of nuclear fuel
24		Manufacture of chemicals and chemical products
	241	Manufacture of basic chemicals
	242	Manufacture of pesticides and other agro-chemical products
	243	Manufacture of paints, varnishes and similar coatings, printing ink and mastics
	244	Manufacture of pharmaceuticals, medicinal chemicals and botanical products
	245	Manufacture of soap and detergents, cleaning and polishing preparations, perfumes and toilet preparations
	246	Manufacture of other chemical products
	247	Manufacture of man-made fibres
25		Manufacture of rubber and plastic products
	251	Manufacture of rubber products
	252	Manufacture of plastic products
26		Manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products
	261	Manufacture of glass and glass products
	262	Manufacture of non-refractory ceramic goods other than for construction purposes; manufacture of refractory ceramic products
	263	Manufacture of ceramic tiles and flags
	264	Manufacture of bricks, tiles and construction products, in baked clay
	265	Manufacture of cement, lime and plaster
	266	Manufacture of articles of concrete, plaster and cement
	267	Cutting, shaping and finishing of stone
	268	Manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products
27		Manufacture of basic metals
	271	Manufacture of basic iron and steel and of ferro-alloys (ECSC)
	272	Manufacture of tubes
	273	Other first processing of iron and steel and production of non-ECSC ferro-alloys
	274	Manufacture of basic precious and non-ferrous metals
	275	Casting of metals
28		Manufacture of fabricated metal products, except machinery and equipment
	281	Manufacture of structural metal products
	282	Manufacture of tanks, reservoirs and containers of metal; manufacture of central heating radiators and boilers
	283	Manufacture of steam generators, except central heating hot water boilers
	284	Forging, pressing, stamping and roll forming of metal; powder metallurgy
	285	Treatment and coating of metals; general mechanical engineering
	286	Manufacture of cutlery, tools and general hardware
	287	Manufacture of other fabricated metal products
29		Manufacture of machinery and equipment n.e.c.
	291	Manufacture of machinery for the production and use of mechanical power, except aircraft, vehicle and cycle engines
	292	Manufacture of other general purpose machinery
	293	Manufacture of agricultural and forestry machinery
	294	Manufacture of machine-tools
	295	Manufacture of other special purpose machinery
	296	Manufacture of weapons and ammunition
	297	Manufacture of domestic appliances n.e.c.
30		Manufacture of office machinery and computers
	300	Manufacture of office machinery and computers
31		Manufacture of electrical machinery and apparatus n.e.c.
	311	Manufacture of electric motors, generators and transformers
	312	Manufacture of electricity distribution and control apparatus
	313	Manufacture of insulated wire and cable
	314	Manufacture of accumulators, primary cells and primary batteries
	315	Manufacture of lighting equipment and electric lamps
	316	Manufacture of electrical equipment n.e.c.
32		Manufacture of radio, television and communication equipment and apparatus
	321	Manufacture of electronic valves and tubes and other electronic components

- 322 Manufacture of television and radio transmitters and apparatus for line telephony and line telegraphy
- 323 Manufacture of television and radio receivers, sound or video recording or reproducing apparatus and associated goods
- 33 Manufacture of medical, precision and optical instruments, watches and clocks
 - 331 Manufacture of medical and surgical equipment and orthopaedic appliances
 - 332 Manufacture of instruments and appliances for measuring, checking, testing, navigating and other purposes, except industrial process control equipment
 - 333 Manufacture of industrial process control equipment
 - 334 Manufacture of optical instruments and photographic equipment
 - 335 Manufacture of watches and clocks
- 34 Manufacture of motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers
 - 341 Manufacture of motor vehicles
 - 342 Manufacture of bodies (coachwork) for motor vehicles; manufacture of trailers and semi-trailers
 - 343 Manufacture of parts and accessories for motor vehicles and their engines
- 35 Manufacture of other transport equipment
 - 351 Building and repairing of ships and boats
 - 352 Manufacture of railway and tramway locomotives and rolling stock
 - 353 Manufacture of aircraft and spacecraft
 - 354 Manufacture of motorcycles and bicycles
 - 355 Manufacture of other transport equipment n.e.c.
- 36 Manufacture of furniture; manufacturing n.e.c.
 - 361 Manufacture of furniture
 - 362 Manufacture of jewellery and related articles
 - 363 Manufacture of musical instruments
 - 364 Manufacture of sports goods
 - 365 Manufacture of games and toys
 - 366 Miscellaneous manufacturing n.e.c.
- 37 Recycling
 - 371 Recycling of metal waste and scrap
 - 372 Recycling of non-metal waste and scrap
- Section E Electricity, gas and water supply
- 40 Electricity, gas, steam and hot water supply
 - 401 Production and distribution of electricity
 - 402 Manufacture of gas; distribution of gaseous fuels through mains
 - 403 Steam and hot water supply
- 41 Collection, purification and distribution of water
- Section F Construction
- 45 Construction
 - 451 Site preparation
 - 452 Building of complete constructions or parts thereof; civil engineering
 - 453 Building installation
 - 454 Building completion
 - 455 Renting of construction or demolition equipment with operator
- Section G Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles and personal and household goods
- 50 Sale, maintenance and repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles; retail sale of automotive fuel
 - 501 Sale of motor vehicles
 - 502 Maintenance and repair of motor vehicles
 - 503 Sale of motor vehicle parts and accessories
 - 504 Sale, maintenance and repair of motorcycles and related parts and accessories
 - 505 Retail sale of automotive fuel
- 51 Wholesale trade and commission trade, except of motor vehicles and motorcycles
 - 511 Wholesale on a fee or contract basis
 - 512 Wholesale of agricultural raw materials and live animals
 - 513 Wholesale of food, beverages and tobacco
 - 514 Wholesale of household goods
 - 515 Wholesale of non-agricultural intermediate products, waste and scrap
 - 516 Wholesale of machinery, equipment and supplies
 - 517 Other wholesale
- 52 Retail trade, except of motor vehicles and motorcycles; repair of personal and household goods
 - 521 Retail sale in non-specialised stores

	522	Retail sale of food, beverages and tobacco in specialised stores
	523	Retail sale of pharmaceutical and medical goods, cosmetic and toilet articles
	524	Other retail sale of new goods in specialised stores
	525	Retail sale of second-hand goods in stores
	526	Retail sale not in stores
	527	Repair of personal and household goods
Section H		Hotels and restaurants
55		Hotels and restaurants
	551	Hotels
	552	Camping sites and other provision of short-stay accommodation
	553	Restaurants
	554	Bars
	555	Canteens and catering
Section I		Transport, storage and communication
60		Land transport; transport via pipelines
	601	Transport via railways
	602	Other land transport
	603	Transport via pipelines
61		Water transport
	611	Sea and coastal water transport
	612	Inland water transport
62		Air transport
	621	Scheduled air transport
	622	Non-scheduled air transport
	623	Space transport
63		Supporting and auxiliary transport activities; activities of travel agencies
	631	Cargo handling and storage
	632	Other supporting transport activities
	633	Activities of travel agencies and tour operators; tourist assistance activities n.e.c.
	634	Activities of other transport agencies
64		Post and telecommunications
	641	Post and courier activities
	642	Telecommunications
Section J		Financial intermediation
65		Financial intermediation, except insurance and pension funding
	651	Monetary intermediation
	652	Other financial intermediation
66		Insurance and pension funding, except compulsory social security
	660	Insurance and pension funding, except compulsory social security
67		Activities auxiliary to financial intermediation
	671	Activities auxiliary to financial intermediation, except insurance and pension funding
	672	Activities auxiliary to insurance and pension funding

Section K	Real estate, renting and business activities
70	Real estate activities
701	Real estate activities with own property
702	Letting of own property
703	Real estate activities on a fee or contract basis
71	Renting of machinery and equipment without operator and of personal and household goods
711	Renting of automobiles
712	Renting of other transport equipment
713	Renting of other machinery and equipment
714	Renting of personal and household goods n.e.c.
72	Computer and related activities
721	Hardware consultancy
722	Software consultancy and supply
723	Data processing
724	Database activities
725	Maintenance and repair of office, accounting and computing machinery
726	Other computer related activities
73	Research and development
731	Research and experimental development on natural sciences and engineering
732	Research and experimental development on social sciences and humanities
74	Other business activities
741	Legal, accounting, book-keeping and auditing activities; tax consultancy; market research and public opinion polling; business and management consultancy; holdings
742	Architectural and engineering activities and related technical consultancy
743	Technical testing and analysis
744	Advertising
745	Labour recruitment and provision of personnel
746	Investigation and security activities
747	Industrial cleaning
748	Miscellaneous business activities n.e.c.
Section L	Public administration and defence; compulsory social security
75	Public administration and defence; compulsory social security
751	Administration of the State and the economic and social policy of the community
752	Provision of services to the community as a whole
753	Compulsory social security activities
Section M	Education
80	Education
801	Primary education
802	Secondary education
803	Higher education
804	Adult and other education
Section N	Health and social work
85	Health and social work
851	Human health activities
852	Veterinary activities
853	Social work activities
Section O	Other community, social and personal service activities
90	Sewage and refuse disposal, sanitation and similar activities
900	Sewage and refuse disposal, sanitation and similar activities
91	Activities of membership organisations n.e.c.
911	Activities of business, employers' and professional organisations
912	Activities of trade unions
913	Activities of other membership organisations
92	Recreational, cultural and sporting activities
921	Motion picture and video activities
922	Radio and television activities
923	Other entertainment activities
924	News agency activities
925	Library, archives, museums and other cultural activities
926	Sporting activities
927	Other recreational activities
93	Other service activities
930	Other service activities

Section P Private households with employed persons
 95 Private households with employed persons
 950 Private households with employed persons
 Section Q Extra-territorial organisations and bodies
 99 Extra-territorial organisations and bodies
 990 Extra-territorial organisations and bodies

1.29. International Standard classification of occupations (ISCO-88 (com))

ISCO is coded on two digits (codes 11, 12, 13, etc.) in the anonymised datasets as follows:

MAJOR GROUP 1: LEGISLATORS, SENIOR OFFICIALS AND MANAGERS

11 Legislators and senior officials
 111 Legislators and senior government officials
 1110 Legislators and senior government officials
 114 Senior officials of special-interest organisations
 1141 Senior officials of political party organisations
 1142 Senior officials of employers', workers' and other economic-interest organisations
 1143 Senior officials of humanitarian and other special-interest organisations

- 12 Corporate managers
 - 121 Directors and chief executives
 - 1210 Directors and chief executives
 - 122 Production and operations managers
 - 1221 Production and operations managers in agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing
 - 1222 Production and operations managers in manufacturing
 - 1223 Production and operations managers in construction
 - 1224 Production and operations managers in wholesale and retail trade
 - 1225 Production and operations managers in restaurants and hotels
 - 1226 Production and operations managers in transport, storage and communications
 - 1227 Production and operations managers in business services enterprises
 - 1228 Production and operations managers in personal care, cleaning and related services
 - 1229 Production and operations managers not elsewhere classified
 - 123 Other specialist managers
 - 1231 Finance and administration managers
 - 1232 Personnel and industrial relations managers
 - 1233 Sales and marketing managers
 - 1234 Advertising and public relations managers
 - 1235 Supply and distribution managers
 - 1236 Computing services managers
 - 1237 Research and development managers
 - 1239 Other specialist managers not elsewhere classified
 - 13 Managers of small enterprises
 - 131 MANAGERS OF SMALL ENTERPRISES
 - 1311 Managers of small enterprises in agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing
 - 1312 Managers of small enterprises in manufacturing
 - 1313 Managers of small enterprises in construction
 - 1314 Managers of small enterprises in wholesale and retail trade
 - 1315 Managers of small enterprises of restaurants and hotels
 - 1316 Managers of small enterprises in transport, storage and communications
 - 1317 Managers of small enterprises in business services enterprises
 - 1318 Managers of small enterprises in personal care, cleaning and related services
 - 1319 Managers of small enterprises not elsewhere classified
- MAJOR GROUP 2: PROFESSIONALS
- 21 Physical, mathematical and engineering science professionals
 - 211 PHYSICISTS, CHEMISTS AND RELATED PROFESSIONALS
 - 2111 Physicists and astronomers
 - 2112 Meteorologists
 - 2113 Chemists
 - 2114 Geologists and geophysicists
 - 212 Mathematicians, statisticians and related professionals
 - 2121 Mathematicians and related professionals
 - 2122 Statisticians
 - 213 Computing professionals
 - 2131 Computer systems designers, analysts and programmers
 - 2139 Computing professionals not elsewhere classified

- 214 Architects, engineers and related professionals
 - 2141 Architects, town and traffic planners
 - 2142 Civil engineers
 - 2143 Electrical engineers
 - 2144 Electronics and telecommunications engineers
 - 2145 Mechanical engineers
 - 2146 Chemical engineers
 - 2147 Mining engineers, metallurgists and related professionals
 - 2148 Cartographers and surveyors
 - 2149 Architects, engineers and related professionals not elsewhere classified
- 22 Life science and health professionals
 - 221 LIFE SCIENCE PROFESSIONALS
 - 2211 Biologists, botanists, zoologists and related professionals
 - 2212 Pharmacologists, pathologists and related professionals
 - 2213 Agronomists and related professionals
 - 222 Health professionals (except nursing)
 - 2221 Medical doctors
 - 2222 Dentists
 - 2223 Veterinarians
 - 2224 Pharmacists
 - 2229 Health professionals (except nursing) not elsewhere classified
 - 223 Nursing and midwifery professionals
 - 2230 Nursing and midwifery professionals
- 23 Teaching professionals
 - 231 College, university and higher education teaching professionals
 - 2310 College, university and higher education teaching professionals
 - 232 Secondary education teaching professionals
 - 2320 Secondary education teaching professionals
 - 233 Primary and pre-primary education teaching professionals
 - 2331 Primary education teaching professionals
 - 2332 Pre-primary education teaching professionals
 - 234 Special education teaching professionals
- 2340 Special education teaching professionals
 - 235 Other teaching professionals
 - 2351 Education methods specialists
 - 2352 School inspectors
 - 2359 Other teaching professionals not elsewhere classified
- 24 Other professionals
 - 241 Business professionals
 - 2411 Accountants
 - 2412 Personnel and careers professionals
 - 2419 Business professionals not elsewhere classified
 - 242 Legal professionals
 - 2421 Lawyers
 - 2422 Judges
 - 2429 Legal professionals not elsewhere classified
 - 243 Archivists, librarians and related information professionals
 - 2431 Archivists and curators
 - 2432 Librarians and related information professionals
 - 244 Social science and related professionals
 - 2441 Economists
 - 2442 Sociologists, anthropologists and related professionals
 - 2443 Philosophers, historians and political scientists
 - 2444 Philologists, translators and interpreters
 - 2445 Psychologists
 - 2446 Social work professionals
- 245 Writers and creative or performing artists
 - 2451 Authors, journalists and other writers
 - 2452 Sculptors, painters and related artists
 - 2453 Composers, musicians and singers
 - 2454 Choreographers and dancers
 - 2455 Film, stage and related actors and directors
- 246 Religious professionals

- 2460 Religious professionals
- 247 Public service administrative professionals
- 2470 Public service administrative professionals
- MAJOR GROUP 3: TECHNICIANS AND ASSOCIATE PROFESSIONALS
- 31 Physical and engineering science associate professionals
 - 311 PHYSICAL AND ENGINEERING SCIENCE TECHNICIANS
 - 3111 Chemical and physical science technicians
 - 3112 Civil engineering technicians
 - 3113 Electrical engineering technicians
 - 3114 Electronics and telecommunications engineering technicians
 - 3115 Mechanical engineering technicians
 - 3116 Chemical engineering technicians
 - 3117 Mining and metallurgical technicians
 - 3118 Draughtspersons
 - 3119 Physical and engineering science technicians not elsewhere classified
 - 312 Computer associate professionals
 - 3121 Computer assistants
 - 3122 Computer equipment operators
 - 3123 Industrial robot controllers
 - 313 Optical and electronic equipment operators
 - 3131 Photographers and image and sound recording equipment operators
 - 3132 Broadcasting and telecommunications equipment operators
 - 3133 Medical equipment operators
 - 3139 Optical and electronic equipment operators not elsewhere classified

- 314 Ship and aircraft controllers and technicians
 - 3141 Ships' engineers
 - 3142 Ships' deck officers and pilots
 - 3143 Aircraft pilots and related associate professionals
 - 3144 Air traffic controllers
 - 3145 Air traffic safety technicians
- 315 Safety and quality inspectors
 - 3151 Building and fire inspectors
 - 3152 Safety, health and quality inspectors
- 32 Life science and health associate professionals
 - 321 Life science technicians and related associate professional
 - 3211 Life science technicians
 - 3212 Agronomy and forestry technicians
 - 3213 Farming and forestry advisers
 - 322 Health associate professionals (except nursing)
 - 3221 Medical assistants
 - 3222 Hygienists, health and environmental officers
 - 3223 Dieticians and nutritionists
 - 3224 Optometrists and opticians
 - 3225 Dental assistants
 - 3226 Physiotherapists and related associate professionals
 - 3227 Veterinary assistants
 - 3228 Pharmaceutical assistants
 - 3229 Health associate professionals (except nursing) not elsewhere classified
- 323 Nursing and midwifery associate professionals
 - 3231 Nursing associate professionals
 - 3232 Midwifery associate professionals
- 33 Teaching associate professionals
 - 331 Primary education teaching associate professionals
 - 3310 Primary education teaching associate professionals
 - 332 Pre-primary education teaching associate professionals
 - 3320 Pre-primary education teaching associate professionals
 - 333 Special education teaching associate professionals
 - 3330 Special education teaching associate professionals
 - 334 Other teaching associate professionals
 - 3340 Other teaching associate professionals
- 34 Other associate professionals
 - 341 Finance and sales associate professionals
 - 3411 Securities and finance dealers and brokers
 - 3412 Insurance representatives
 - 3413 Estate agents
 - 3414 Travel consultants and organisers
 - 3415 Technical and commercial sales representatives
 - 3416 Buyers
 - 3417 Appraisers, valuers and auctioneers
 - 3419 Finance and sales associate professionals not elsewhere classified
 - 342 Business services agents and trade brokers
 - 3421 Trade brokers
 - 3422 Clearing and forwarding agents
 - 3423 Employment agents and labour contractors
 - 3429 Business services agents and trade brokers not elsewhere classified
 - 343 Administrative associate professionals
 - 3431 Administrative secretaries and related associate professionals
 - 3432 Legal and related business associate professionals
 - 3433 Bookkeepers
 - 3434 Statistical, mathematical and related associate professionals
 - 344 Customs, tax and related government associate professionals
 - 3441 Customs and border inspectors
 - 3442 Government tax and excise officials
 - 3443 Government social benefits officials
 - 3444 Government licensing officials
 - 3449 Customs, tax and related government associate professionals not elsewhere classified

- 345 Police inspectors and detectives
 - 3450 Police inspectors and detectives
- 346 Social work associate professionals
 - 3460 Social work associate professionals
- 347 Artistic, entertainment and sports associate professionals
 - 3471 Decorators and commercial designers
 - 3472 Radio, television and other announcers
 - 3473 Street, night-club and related musicians, singers and dancers
 - 3474 Clowns, magicians, acrobats and related associate professionals
 - 3475 Athletes, sports persons and related associate professionals
- 348 Religious associate professionals
 - 3480 Religious associate professionals

MAJOR GROUP 4: CLERKS

- 41 Office clerks
- 411 Secretaries and keyboard-operating clerks
 - 4111 Stenographers and typists
 - 4112 Word-processor and related operators
 - 4113 Data entry operators
 - 4114 Calculating-machine operators
 - 4115 Secretaries
- 412 Numerical clerks
 - 4121 Accounting and book-keeping clerks
 - 4122 Statistical and finance clerks
- 413 Material-recording and transport clerks
 - 4131 Stock clerks
 - 4132 Production clerks
 - 4133 Transport clerks
- 414 Library, mail and related clerks
 - 4141 Library and filing clerks
 - 4142 Mail carriers and sorting clerks
 - 4143 Coding, proof-reading and related clerks
 - 4144 Scribes and related workers
- 419 Other office clerks
 - 4190 Other office clerks
- 42 Customer services clerks
- 421 Cashiers, tellers and related clerks
 - 4211 Cashiers and ticket clerks
 - 4212 Tellers and other counter clerks
 - 4213 Bookmakers and croupiers
 - 4214 Pawnbrokers and money-lenders
 - 4215 Debt-collectors and related workers
- 422 Client information clerks
 - 4221 Travel agency and related clerks
 - 4222 Receptionists and information clerks
 - 4223 Telephone switchboard operators

MAJOR GROUP 5: SERVICE WORKERS AND SHOP AND MARKET SALES WORKERS

- 51 Personal and protective services workers
- 511 Travel attendants and related workers
 - 5111 Travel attendants and travel stewards
 - 5112 Transport conductors
 - 5113 Travel guides
- 512 Housekeeping and restaurant services workers
 - 5121 Housekeepers and related workers
 - 5122 Cooks
 - 5123 Waiters, waitresses and bartenders
- 513 Personal care and related workers
 - 5131 Child-care workers
 - 5132 Institution-based personal care workers
 - 5133 Home-based personal care workers
 - 5139 Personal care and related workers not elsewhere classified
- 514 Other personal services workers
 - 5141 Hairdressers, barbers, beauticians and related workers
 - 5142 Companions and valets

	5143	Undertakers and embalmers
	5149	Other personal services workers not elsewhere classified
516		Protective services workers
	5161	Fire-fighters
	5162	Police officers
	5163	Prison guards
	5169	Protective services workers not elsewhere classified

52	Models, salespersons and demonstrators
521	Fashion and other models
	5210 Fashion and other models
522	Shop, stall and market salespersons and demonstrators
	5220 Shop, stall and market salespersons and demonstrators
MAJOR GROUP 6: SKILLED AGRICULTURAL AND FISHERY WORKERS	
61	Skilled agricultural and fishery workers
611	Market gardeners and crop growers
	6111 Field crop and vegetable growers
	6112 Gardeners, horticultural and nursery growers
612	Animal producers and related workers
	6121 Dairy and livestock producers
	6122 Poultry producers
	6129 Animal producers and related workers not elsewhere classified
613	Crop and animal producers
	6130 Crop and animal producers
614	Forestry and related workers
	6141 Forestry workers and loggers
	6142 Charcoal burners and related workers
615	Fishery workers, hunters and trappers
	6151 Aquatic life cultivation workers
	6152 Inland and coastal waters fishery workers
	6153 Deep-sea fishery workers
	6154 Hunters and trappers
MAJOR GROUP 7: CRAFT AND RELATED TRADES WORKERS	
71	Extraction and building trades workers
711	Miners, shotfirers, stone cutters and carvers
	7111 Miners and quarry workers
	7112 Shotfirers and blasters
	7113 Stone splitters, cutters and carvers
712	Building frame and related trades workers
	7121 Builders
	7122 Bricklayers and stonemasons
	7123 Concrete placers, concrete finishers and related workers
	7124 Carpenters and joiners
	7129 Building frame and related trades workers not elsewhere classified
713	Building finishers and related trades workers
	7131 Roofers
	7132 Floor layers and tile setters
	7133 Plasterers
	7134 Insulation workers
	7135 Glaziers
	7136 Plumbers and pipe fitters
	7137 Building and related electricians
	7139 Building finishers and related trade workers not elsewhere classified
714	Painters, building structure cleaners and related trades workers
	7141 Painters and related workers
	7143 Building structure cleaners
72	Metal, machinery and related trades workers
721	Metal moulders, welders, sheet-metal workers, structural-metal preparers, and related trades workers
	7211 Metal moulders and coremakers
	7212 Welders and flame cutters
	7213 Sheet-metal workers
	7214 Structural-metal preparers and erectors
	7215 Riggers and cable splicers
	7216 Underwater workers
722	Blacksmiths, tool-makers and related trades workers
	7221 Blacksmiths, hammer-smiths and forging-press workers
	7222 Tool-makers and related workers
	7223 Machine-tool setters and setter-operators
	7224 Metal wheel-grinders, polishers and tool sharpeners
723	Machinery mechanics and fitters

	7231	Motor vehicle mechanics and fitters
	7232	Aircraft engine mechanics and fitters
	7233	Agricultural- or industrial-machinery mechanics and fitters
724		Electrical and electronic equipment mechanics and fitters
	7241	Electrical mechanics fitters and services
	7242	Electronics mechanics, fitters and servicers
	7243	Electronics mechanics and servicers
	7244	Telegraph and telephone installers and servicers
	7245	Electrical line installers, repairers and cable jointers
73		Precision, handicraft, craft printing and related trades workers
	731	Precision workers in metal and related materials
	7311	Precision-instrument makers and repairers
	7312	Musical-instrument makers and tuners
	7313	Jewellery and precious-metal workers
732		Potters, glass-makers and related trades workers
	7321	Abrasive wheel formers, potters and related workers
	7322	Glass-makers, cutters, grinders and finishers
	7323	Glass engravers and etchers
	7324	Glass, ceramics and related decorative painters
733		Handicraft workers in wood, textile, leather and related materials
	7331	Handicraft workers in wood and related materials
	7332	Handicraft workers in textile, leather and related materials

- 734 Craft printing and related trades workers
 - 7341 Compositors, typesetters and related workers
 - 7342 Stereotypers and electrotypers
 - 7343 Printing engravers and etchers
 - 7344 Photographic and related workers
 - 7345 Bookbinders and related workers
 - 7346 Silk-screen, block and craft textile printers
- 74 Other craft and related trades workers
 - 741 Food processing and related trades workers
 - 7411 Butchers, fishmongers and related food preparers
 - 7412 Bakers, pastry-cooks and confectionery makers
 - 7413 Dairy-products workers
 - 7414 Fruit, vegetable and related preservers
 - 7415 Food and beverage tasters and graders
 - 7416 Tobacco preparers and tobacco products makers
 - 742 Wood treaters, cabinet-makers and related trades workers
 - 7421 Wood treaters
 - 7422 Cabinetmakers and related workers
 - 7423 Woodworking machine setters and setter-operators
 - 7424 Basketry weavers, brush makers and related workers
 - 743 Textile, garment and related trades workers
 - 7431 Fibre preparers
 - 7432 Weavers, knitters and related workers
 - 7433 Tailors, dressmakers and hatters
 - 7434 Furriers and related workers
 - 7435 Textile, leather and related pattern-makers and cutters
 - 7436 Sewers, embroiderers and related workers
 - 7437 Upholsterers and related workers
 - 744 Pelt, leather and shoemaking trades workers
 - 7441 Pelt dressers, tanners and fellmongers
 - 7442 Shoe-makers and related workers
- MAJOR GROUP 8: PLANT AND MACHINE OPERATORS AND ASSEMBLERS
- 81 Stationary plant and related operators
 - 811 Mining and mineral-processing-plant operators
 - 8111 Mining plant operators
 - 8112 Mineral-ore and stone-processing-plant operators
 - 8113 Well drillers and borers and related workers
 - 812 Metal-processing plant operators
 - 8121 Ore and metal furnace operators
 - 8122 Metal melters, casters and rolling-mill operators
 - 8123 Metal heat-treating-plant operators
 - 8124 Metal drawers and extruders
 - 813 Glass, ceramics and related plant operators
 - 8131 Glass and ceramics kiln and related machine operators
 - 8139 Glass, ceramics and related plant operators not elsewhere classified
 - 814 Wood-processing- and papermaking-plant operators
 - 8141 Wood-processing-plant operators
 - 8142 Paper-pulp plant operators
 - 8143 Papermaking-plant operators
 - 815 Chemical-processing-plant operators
 - 8151 Crushing-, grinding- and chemical-mixing-machinery operators
 - 8152 Chemical-heat-treating-plant operators
 - 8153 Chemical-filtering- and separating-equipment operators
 - 8154 Chemical-still and reactor operators (except petroleum and natural gas)
 - 8155 Petroleum- and natural-gas-refining-plant operators
 - 8159 Chemical-processing-plant operators not elsewhere classified
 - 816 Power-production and related plant operators
 - 8161 Power-production plant operators
 - 8162 Steam-engine and boiler operators
 - 8163 Incinerator, water-treatment and related plant operators
 - 817 Industrial robot operators
 - 8170 Industrial robot operators
- 82 Machine operators and assemblers

- 821 Metal- and mineral-products machine operators
 - 8211 Machine-tool operators
 - 8212 Cement and other mineral products machine operators
- 822 Chemical-products machine operators
 - 8221 Pharmaceutical-and toiletry-products machine operators
 - 8222 Ammunition- and explosive-products machine operators
 - 8223 Metal finishing-, plating- and coating-machine operators
 - 8224 Photographic-products machine operators
 - 8229 Chemical-products machine operators not elsewhere classified
- 823 Rubber- and plastic-products machine operators
 - 8231 Rubber-products machine operators
 - 8232 Plastic-products machine operators
- 824 Wood-products machine operators
 - 8240 Wood-products machine operators
- 825 Printing-, binding- and paper-products machine operators
 - 8251 Printing-machine operators
 - 8252 Book-binding-machine operators
 - 8253 Paper-products machine operators
- 826 Textile-, fur- and leather-products machine operators
 - 8261 Fibre-preparing-, spinning- and winding-machine operators
 - 8262 Weaving- and knitting-machine operators
 - 8263 Sewing-machine operators
 - 8264 Bleaching-, dyeing- and cleaning-machine operators
 - 8265 Fur- and leather-preparing-machine operators
 - 8266 Shoemaking- and related machine operators
 - 8269 Textile-, fur- and leather-products machine operators not elsewhere classified

- 827 Food and related products machine operators
 - 8271 Meat- and fish-processing-machine operators
 - 8272 Dairy-products machine operators
 - 8273 Grain- and spice-milling-machine operators
 - 8274 Baked-goods, cereal- and chocolate-products machine operators
 - 8275 Fruit-, vegetable- and nut-processing-machine operators
 - 8276 Sugar production machine operators
 - 8277 Tea-, coffee- and cocoa-processing-machine operators
 - 8278 Brewers, wine and other beverage machine operators
 - 8279 Tobacco production machine operators
- 828 Assemblers
 - 8281 Mechanical-machinery assemblers
 - 8282 Electrical-equipment assemblers
 - 8283 Electronic-equipment assemblers
 - 8284 Metal-, rubber- and plastic-products assemblers
 - 8285 Wood and related products assemblers
 - 8286 Paperboard, textile and related products assemblers
 - 8287 Composite products assemblers
- 829 Other machine operators not elsewhere classified
 - 8290 Other machine operators not elsewhere classified
- 83 Drivers and mobile plant operators
- 831 Locomotive engine drivers and related workers
 - 8311 Locomotive engine drivers
 - 8312 Railway brakemen, signallers and shunters
- 832 Motor vehicle drivers
 - 8321 Motorcycle drivers
 - 8322 Car, taxi and van drivers
 - 8323 Bus and tram drivers
 - 8324 Heavy truck and lorry drivers
- 833 Agricultural and other mobile plant operators
 - 8331 Motorised farm and forestry plant operators
 - 8332 Earth-moving and related plant operators
 - 8333 Crane, hoist and related plant operators
 - 8334 Lifting-truck operators
- 834 Ships' deck crews and related workers
 - 8340 Ships' deck crews and related workers
- MAJOR GROUP 9: ELEMENTARY OCCUPATIONS
- 91 Sales and services elementary occupations
 - 911 Street vendors and related workers
 - 9111 Street vendors
 - 9113 Door-to-door and telephone salespersons
 - 912 Shoe cleaning and other street services elementary occupations
 - 9120 Shoe cleaning and other street services elementary occupations
 - 913 Domestic and related helpers, cleaners and launderers
 - 9131 Domestic helpers and cleaners
 - 9132 Helpers and cleaners in offices, hotels and other establishments
 - 9133 Hand-launderers and pressers
 - 914 Building caretakers, window and related cleaners
 - 9141 Building caretakers
 - 9142 Vehicle, window and related cleaners
 - 915 Messengers, porters, doorkeepers and related workers
 - 9151 Messengers, package and luggage porters and deliverers
 - 9152 Doorkeepers, watchpersons and related workers
 - 9153 Vending-machine money collectors, meter readers and related workers
 - 916 Garbage collectors and related labourers
 - 9161 Garbage collectors
 - 9162 Sweepers and related labourers
- 92 Agricultural, fishery and related labourers
 - 921 Agricultural, fishery and related labourers
 - 9211 Farm-hands and labourers
 - 9212 Forestry labourers
 - 9213 Fishery, hunting and trapping labourers
- 93 Labourers in mining, construction, manufacturing and transport

- 931 Mining and construction labourers
 - 9311 Mining and quarrying labourers
 - 9312 Construction and maintenance labourers: roads, dams and similar constructions
 - 9313 Building construction labourers
- 932 Manufacturing labourers
 - 9320 Manufacturing labourers
- 933 Transport labourers and freight handlers
 - 9330 Transport labourers and freight handlers

MAJOR GROUP 0: ARMED FORCES

- 01 Armed forces
 - 010 Armed forces
 - 0100 Armed forces

1.30. Codification of countries

		01	EUROPEAN UNION
BE	Belgique-Belgie		
DK	Danmark		
DE	Deutschland		
GR	Ellada		
ES	España		
FR	France		
IE	Ireland		
IT	Italia		
LU	Luxembourg		
NL	Nederland		
AT	Österreich		
PT	Portugal		
FI	Suomi / Finland		
SE	Sverige		
UK	United Kingdom		
		02	OTHER EEA
IS	Iceland		
LI	Liechtenstein		
NO	Norway		
		03	CENTRAL AND EASTERN EUROPE
AL	Albania		
	Armenia		
	Azerbaijan		
BY	Belarus		
BA	Bosnia Herzegowina		
BG	Bulgaria		
HR	Croatia		
CZ	Czech Republic		
EE	Estonia		
MK	FYROM		
	Georgia		
HU	Hungary		
LT	Lithuania		
LV	Latvia		
MD	Republic of Moldova		
PL	Poland		
RO	Romania		
RU	Russian Federation		
SK	Slovak Republic		
SI	Slovenia		
UA	Ukraine		
YU	Federal Republic of Yugoslavia		
		04	OTHER EUROPE
	Andorra		
CY	Cyprus		
MT	Malta		
	San Marino		
CH	Switzerland		
TR	Turkey		
	Vatican City		
		05	NORTHERN AFRICA
DZ	Algeria		
EG	Egypt		
LY	Libya		
MA	Morocco		
	Sudan		

TN

Tunisia

06

OTHER AFRICA

Burundi
Comoros
Djibouti
Eritrea
Ethiopia
Kenya
Madagascar
Malawi
Mauritius
Seychelles
Somalia
Uganda
Tanzania
Zambia
Zimbabwe
Angola
Cameroon
Central African Republic
Chad
Congo
Equatorial Guinea
Gabon
Sao Tome and Principe
Zaire
Botswana
Lesotho
Namibia
South Africa
Swaziland
Benin
Burkina Faso
Cape Verde
Ivory Coast
Gambia
Ghana
Guinea
Guinea-Bissau
Liberia
Mali
Mauritania
Niger
Nigeria
Senegal
Sierra Leone
Togo

ZA

07

NORTHERN AMERICA

CA

Bermuda
Canada
Greenland
Saint Pierre and Miquelon
United States of America

US

08

CENTRAL AMERICA AND CARRIBEAN

Belize
Costa Rica
El Salvador
Guatemala
Honduras
Mexico

MX

Nicaragua
Panama
Antigua and Barbuda
Bahamas
Barbados
Cuba
Dominica
Dominican Republic
Grenada
Haiti
Jamaica
Netherlands Antilles
Puerto Rico
Trinidad and Tobago

09

SOUTH AMERICA

AR

Argentina

BR

Bolivia

Brazil

Chile

Colombia

Ecuador

Guyana

Paraguay

Peru

Surinam

Uruguay

Venezuela

10

EASTERN ASIA

CN

China

Dem. People's Republic of Korea

JP

Japan

Mongolia

Republic of Korea

Taiwan

11

WESTERN ASIA

IQ

Bahrein

IL

Iraq

Israel

Jordan

Kuwait

LB

Lebanon

Oman

Palestine

Qatar

Saudi Arabia

Syria

United Arab Emirates

Yemen

12

SOUTHERN AND SOUTH EASTERN ASIA

IN

Afghanistan

Bangladesh

Bhutan

India

Iran

Kazakhstan

Kyrgyzstan

Maldives

Nepal

PK

Pakistan

Sri Lanka

	Tajikistan
	Turkmenistan
	Uzbekistan
	Brunei
KH	Cambodia
	East Timor
ID	Indonesia
	Laos
	Malaysia
	Myanmar
PH	Philippines
	Singapore
TH	Thailand
VN	Vietnam

13 AUSTRALIA, OCEANIA AND OTHER TERRITORIES

AU	Australia
NZ	New Zealand
	Fiji
	New Caledonia
	Papua New Guinea
	Solomon Islands
	Vanuatu
	Micronesia
	Polynesia

14 Other + stateless

Blank No answer

1.31. Levels of education and training (ISCED 1997)

ISCED 0 — PRE-PRIMARY EDUCATION

Programs at level 0, (pre-primary) defined as the initial stage of organised instruction are designed primarily to introduce very young children to a school-type environment, i.e. to provide a bridge between the home and a school based atmosphere. Upon completion of these programs, children continue their education at level 1 (primary education).

ISCED 1 — PRIMARY EDUCATION OR FIRST STAGE OF BASIC EDUCATION

Programmes at level 1 are normally designed on a unit or project basis to give students a sound basic education in reading, writing and mathematics along with an elementary understanding of other subjects such as history, geography, natural science, social science, art and music. In some cases religious instruction is featured. The core at this level consists of education provided for children, the customary or legal age of entrance being not younger than five years or older than seven years. This level covers, in principle, six years of full-time schooling.

ISCED 2 — LOWER SECONDARY EDUCATION OR SECOND STAGE OF BASIC EDUCATION

The contents of education at this stage are typically designed to complete the provision of basic education which began at ISCED level 1. In many, if not most countries, the educational aim is to lay the foundation for lifelong learning and human development. The programmes at this level are usually on a more subject-oriented pattern using more specialised teachers and more often several teachers conducting classes in their field of specialisation. The full implementation of basic skills occurs at this level. The end of this level often coincides with the end of compulsory schooling where it exists.

ISCED 3 — (UPPER) SECONDARY EDUCATION

This level of education typically begins at the end of full-time compulsory education for those countries that have a system of compulsory education. More specialisation may be observed at this level than at ISCED level 2 and often teachers need to be more qualified or specialised than for ISCED level 2. The entrance age to this level is typically 15 to 16 years. The educational programmes included at this level typically require the completion of some 9 years of full-time education (since the beginning of level 1) for admission or a combination of education and vocational or technical experience.

ISCED 3A: Programmes designed to provide direct access to ISCED 5A;

ISCED 3B: Programmes designed to provide direct access to ISCED 5B;

ISCED 3C: Programmes not designed to lead to ISCED 5A or 5B.

ISCED 4 POST-SECONDARY NON TERTIARY EDUCATION

ISCED 4 captures programmes that straddle the boundary between upper secondary and post-secondary education from an international point of view, even though they might clearly be considered as upper secondary or post-secondary programmes in a national context. These programmes can, considering their content, not be regarded as tertiary programmes. They are often not significantly more advanced than programmes at ISCED 3 but they serve to broaden the knowledge of participants who have already completed a programme at level 3.

Typical examples are programmes designed to prepare students for studies at level 5 who, although having completed ISCED level 3, did not follow a curriculum which would allow entry to level 5, i.e. pre-degree foundation courses or short vocational programmes. Second cycle programmes can be included as well.

ISCED 4A: See text for ISCED 3

ISCED 4B: See text for ISCED 3

ISCED 4C: See text for ISCED 3

ISCED 5 — FIRST STAGE OF TERTIARY EDUCATION (NOT LEADING DIRECTLY TO AN ADVANCED RESEARCH QUALIFICATION)

This level consists of tertiary programmes having an educational content more advanced than those offered at levels 3 and 4. Entry to these programmes normally requires the successful completion of ISCED level 3A or 3B or a similar qualification at ISCED level 4A. They do not lead to the award of an advanced research qualification (ISCED 6). These programmes must have a cumulative duration of at least two years.

ISCED 5A: Programmes that are largely theoretically based and are intended to provide sufficient qualifications for gaining entry into advanced research programmes and professions with high skills requirements.

ISCED 5B: Programmes that are practically oriented/ occupationally specific and are mainly designed for participants to acquire the practical skills and know-how needed for employment in a particular occupation or trade or class of occupations or trades, the successful completion of which usually provides the participants with a labour-market relevant qualification

ISCED 6 — SECOND STAGE OF TERTIARY EDUCATION (LEADING TO AN ADVANCED RESEARCH QUALIFICATION)

This level is reserved for tertiary programmes which lead to the award of an advanced research qualification. The programmes are therefore devoted to advanced study and original research and not based on course-work only. They typically require the submission of a thesis or dissertation of publishable quality which is the product of original research and represents a significant contribution to knowledge. They prepare graduates for faculty posts in institutions offering ISCED 5A programmes, as well as research posts in government, industry, etc.

Data availability over time

This section gives an overview of the changes introduced in the EU LFS since 1983. The second one provides guidelines for the analyses of data based on NUTS (regions), NACE (activity) and ISCED (education) and shows the availability of data on income.

SURVEY CHANGES ACROSS TIME

The EU LFS data has been collected according to four series of codification: 1983-1991, 1992-1997, 1998-2000 and 2001-2002. The availability of variables across time is summarised in the table below.

The systematic use of the ILO concepts and definitions in the EU LFS since 1983 has ensured a high degree of comparability of the results of all surveys conducted since that year. The stricter application of the ILO guidelines as from the 1992 survey may cause a slight break between the 1983-91 series and the series from 1992 onwards. However, the fact that both series are based on the ILO guidelines ensures that the differences are minimal. A new definition of unemployment, Commission Regulation (EC) No 1897/2000 of 7 September 2000, may cause a break between the 2000 and 2001 data. This definition remains fully compatible with the ILO standard and improves the comparability within the EU.

The former definition of unemployment used to refer to persons aged 15 and more. Persons who found a job to start later used to be considered as unemployed with the unique condition of having no job in the reference week.

The transition to a continuous survey calls for a revised sampling plan, which may also cause breaks in the time series. The Council Regulation (EC) No 577/98 provides for the organisation of a continuous survey (the reference weeks distributed uniformly across the year) to provide quarterly results. Member States not in a position to conduct a continuous survey are provisionally authorised to conduct a single, annual survey in the spring. Therefore, some Member States still have an annual survey with a single reference week.

Regulation 1991/2002 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 8 October 2002 amending Council Regulation (EC) No 577/98 on the organisation of a labour force sample survey in the Community introduces a deadline (end of 2002) for the period of transition given to the Member States to introduce a continuous quarterly survey. Two countries have received a derogation: Italy (2003) and Germany (2004, under the condition of providing quarterly substitute estimates for the main labour force sample survey aggregates as well as annual average estimates for some specified labour force sample survey aggregates).

The main breaks in series since 1998 due to the transition process happened:

- between 1997 and 1998 for Greece and Portugal,
- between 1998 and 1999 for Belgium,
- between 1999 and 2000 for the Netherlands
- between 2000 and 2001 for Sweden.

Notes:

- The education and training module was entirely revised in 1998. The level of education attained must now be coded according to ISCED (1997 version). Because many countries encountered difficulties in collecting these data, this information does not appear for some countries.
- ISCO available on 2 digits since 1992. Nace available on 2 digits since 1983 (optional on 3 digits since 2001 - see guidelines below).

This list shows the correspondence between the current LFS variables and those of the series 1983 to 1991, 1992 to 1997 and 1998 to 2000. The asterisks (*) in the list 1983 to 1991, 1992 to 1997 or 1998 to 2000 denote that, although there is a correspondence between the questions in the 4 series, some changes have been made in the conventions for coding the data.

Availability of variables across the different series.

Description	Variable name	Column 2001	Column 1998-00	Column 1992-97	Column 1983-91
Demographic background					
Sequence number in the household	SEQNUM	x	x	-	-
Relationship to reference person in the household	LIENREF	x	x	x	x
Sequence number of spouse or cohabiting partner	SPOUNUM	x	x	-	-
Sequence number of father	FATHNUM	x	x	-	-
Sequence number of mother	MOTHNUM	x	x	-	-
Sex	SEX	x	x	x	x
Year of birth (A)	YEARBIR	x	x	x*	x*
Date of birth in relation to the end of reference period (A)	DATEBIR	x	x	x	x

Marital status (A)	MSTATUS	x	x	x	x
Nationality (A)	NATIONAL	x	x	x	x*
Years of residence in this Member State	YEARRES	x	x	x	-
Country of birth (A)	COUNTRYB	x	x	x	-
Nature of participation in the survey	NATPART	x	x	x	x
Labour status					
Labour status during the reference week	WSTATOR	x	x	x	x
Reason for not having worked at all though having a job	REASON	x	x	x*	x*
Employment characteristics of the main job					
Professional status (A)	STAPRO	x	x	x	x
Economic activity of the local unit (A)	NACE1D	x	x*	x*	x*
Occupation (A)	ISCO2D	x	x*	x*	x*
Number of persons working at the local unit (A)	NBPERS	x	x	x	-
Country of place of work	WCOUNTRY	x	x	x	-
Region of place of work (A)	WREGIOOR	x	x	x	-
Year in which person started working for this employer or as self-employed	YSTARTWK	x	x	x*	-
Month in which person started working for this employer or as self-employed	MSTARTWK	x	x	x	-
Full-time / Part-time distinction	FTPT	x	x*	x*	x*
Permanency of the job	PERM	x	x	x	x
Total duration of temporary job or work contract of limited duration	DURTEMP	x	x	x	-

Description	Variable name	Column 2001	Column 1998-00	Column 1992-97	Column 1983-91
Hours worked					
Number of hours per week usually worked (A)	HWUSUAL	x	x	x	x
Number of hours actually worked during the reference week (A)	HWACTUAL	x	x	x	x
Main reason for hours actually worked during the reference week being different from the person's usual hours	REAHAHU	x	x	x*	x*
Wish to work usually more than the current number of hours	WISH	x	x	-	-
Number of hours that the person would like to work in total	HWWISH	x	x	-	-
Working at home	HOMEWK	x	x	x	-
Looking for another job and reasons for doing so	MOTAUTRE	x	x	x*	x*
Second job					
Existence of more than one job or business	EXIST2J	x	x	x	x
Professional status (in the second job) (A)	STAPRO2J	x	x	x	-
Economic activity of the local unit (in the second job) (A)	NACE2J1D	x	x	x	-
Number of hours actually worked during the reference week in the second job (A)	HWACTUA2	x	x	x	-
Previous work experience of person not in employment					
Existence of previous employment experience	EMPLEXP	x	x	x	x*
Year in which person last worked	YEARPR	x	x	x*	-
Month in which person last worked	MONTHPR	x	x	x	-
Main reason for leaving last job or business	REASFORL	x	x	x*	x*
Professional status in previous job (A)	STAPROPR	x	x	x*	x*
Economic activity of the local unit in which person last worked (A)	NACEPR1D	x	x	x*	x*
Occupation of last job (A)	ISCOPR2D	x	x	x*	x*
Search for employment					
Seeking employment during previous four weeks	RECHTRAV	x	x*	x*	x*
Type of employment sought	TYPEMPCH	x	x	x	x
Duration of search for employment (A)	DURSEAR	x	x	x	x*

Description	Variable name	Column 2001	Column 1998-00	Column 1992-97	Column 1983-91
Methods used during previous four weeks to find work					
Contacted public employment office to find work	METHODA	x	x	-	-
Contacted private employment agency to find work	METHODB	x	x	-	-
Applied to employers directly	METHODC	x	x	-	-
Asked friends, relatives, trade unions, etc.	METHODD	x	x	-	-
Inserted or answered advertisements in newspapers or journals	METHOD E	x	x	-	-
Studied advertisements in newspapers or journals	METHODF	x	x	-	-
Took a test, interview or examination	METHODG	x	x	-	-
Looked for land, premises or equipment	METHODH	x	x	-	-
Looked for permits, licences, financial resources	METHODI	x	x	-	-
Awaiting the results of an application for a job	METHODJ	x	x	-	-
Waiting for a call from a public employment office	METHODK	x	x	-	-
Awaiting the results of a competition for recruitment to the public sector	METHODL	x	x	-	-
Other method used	METHODM	x	x	-	-
Willingness to work for person not seeking employment	DESIRTR	x	x	x	-
Availability to start working within two weeks	DISPO	x	x	x	x
Situation immediately before person started to seek employment (or was waiting for new job to start)	SITBEFST	x	x	x	x
Registration at a public employment office	INSCRIT	x	x	x	x
Main labour status					
Main status	MAINSTAT	x	x	x*	-
Education and training					
Education or training received during previous four weeks	EDUC4WN	x	x	x*	x*
Type of instruction	EDUCTYPE	x	x*	-	-
Level of this education or training	EDUCLEVE	x	x	-	-
Purpose of this education and training	PURP4WN	x	x	-	-
Total length of this education or training	LENTR4WN	x	x	x*	-
Usual number of hours of training per week	HWUSTRAI	x	x	x	-
Highest level of education or training successfully completed	ISCED2D	x	x*	-	-
Having obtained a (non tertiary) vocational qualification (minimum duration : 6 months)	ISCDVOC	x	x	-	-
Year when highest level of education or training was successfully completed	ISCDYEAR	x	x	-	-

Description	Variable name	Column 2001	Column 1998-00	Column 1992-97	Column 1983-91
Situation one year before survey					
Situation with regard to activity one year before survey	WSTAT1Y	x	x	x*	x*
Professional status one year before survey (A)	STAPRO1Y	x	x	x	x
Economic activity of local unit in which person was working one year before survey (A)	NACE1Y1D	x	x	x	x*
Country of residence one year before survey	COUNTR1Y	x	x	x	x*
Region of residence (within Member State) one year before survey	REGI1YOR	x	x	x	x*
Income					
Monthly (take home) pay from main job (A)	INCMON	x	x	-	-
Additional payments from main job (A)	INCADD	x	x	-	-
Unemployment allowances (A)	INCUNED	x	x	-	-
Additional payments of unemployment allowance (A)	INCUNAD	x	x	-	-
Sickness, disability or invalidity allowances (A)	INCSICK	x	x	-	-
Technical items relating to the interview					
Year of survey	REFYEAR	x	x	x*	x*
Reference week	REFWEEK	x	x	x	x
Interview week	INTWEEK	x	x	-	-
Member State	COUNTRY	x	x	x	x*
Region of household (A)	REGIONOR	x	x	x	x*
Degree of urbanisation	DEGURBA	x	x	x	-
Serial number of household (A)	HHNUM	x	x	x	x
Type of household	TYPMEN	x	x	x	x
Type of institution	TYPINST	x	x	x	x
Yearly weighting factor	COEFFY	x	x	x	x
Quarterly weighting factor	COEFF	x	x	-	-
Quarterly weighting factor of the sample for household characteristics (in the case of a sample of individuals) (A)	COEFFH	x	x	-	-
Sequence number of the survey wave (A)	SEQNR	x	x	-	-
Atypical work					
Shift work	SHIFTWK	x	x	x	-
Evening work	EVENWK	x	x	x	-
Night work	NIGHTWK	x	x	x	-
Saturday work	SATWK	x	x	x	-
Sunday work	SUNWK	x	x	x	-

GUIDELINES FOR ANALYSES BASED ON NUTS (REGION), NACE (ACTIVITY) AND ISCED (EDUCATION), CLASSIFICATIONS AND INCOME

This section provides guidelines for analysis of time-series involving the classifications ISCED (education), NUTS (regions) and NACE (economic activity). The variables concerned are:

- NUTS classification:
 - REGIONOR - Region of residence
 - WREGIOOR - Region of work
 - REGI1YOR - Region of residence one year before
- NACE classification.
 - NACE1D – Economic activity in main job
 - NACE2J1D - Economic activity in second job
 - NACE1Y1D - Economic activity one year before
 - NACEPR1D - Economic activity in previous job
 - NA701D - Economic activity in main job
 - NA702J1D - Economic activity in second job
 - NA701Y1D - Economic activity one year before
 - NA70PR1D - Economic activity in previous job
- ISCED classification.
 - ISCED2D - Highest level of education
 - ISCED1D – Education level

1.32. Guidelines for analyses based on ISCED (levels of education and training)

See section 'classifications' for further details on ISCED 1997 (applicable from 1998 in the EU LFS).
Codification (highest education attainment level from 1998 data onwards)

Although National Statistical Institutes should theoretically collect detailed education level as below, it is advised to use aggregated levels (variable ISCED1D).

- Codification 2001-2002 (variable ISCED2D)

ISCED2D Column 109/110		<i>Highest level of education or training successfully completed</i>
00		No formal education or below ISCED 1
10(2)		ISCED 0-1
11		ISCED 1
21		ISCED 2
22		ISCED 3c (shorter than 3 years)
30		ISCED 3 (without distinction a,b or c possible, 3 y+)
31		ISCED 3c (3 years or more)
32		ISCED 3a,b
33(2)		ISCED 3c (3 years or more) or ISCED 4c
34(2)		ISCED 3b or ISCED 4b
35(2)		ISCED 3a or ISCED 4a
36(1)		ISCED 3 or 4 (without distinction a,b or c possible)
41		ISCED 4a ,b
42		ISCED 4c
43		ISCED 4 (without distinction a,b or c possible)
51		ISCED 5b
52		ISCED 5a
60		ISCED 6
99		Not applicable (child less than 15 years)
Blank		No answer
		(1) According to 2001-2002 codification this code contains only ISCED 3 levels without distinction a,b or c possible but of various lengths.
		(2) Codes valid only for the series 1998-2000
		Variable advised for dissemination
		See derived variable ISCED1D

- Dissemination and comparability with 1992-1997 data

Since the variable ISCED2D is available from 1998 only and often lack comparability across countries, it is advised to use the variable ISCED1D:

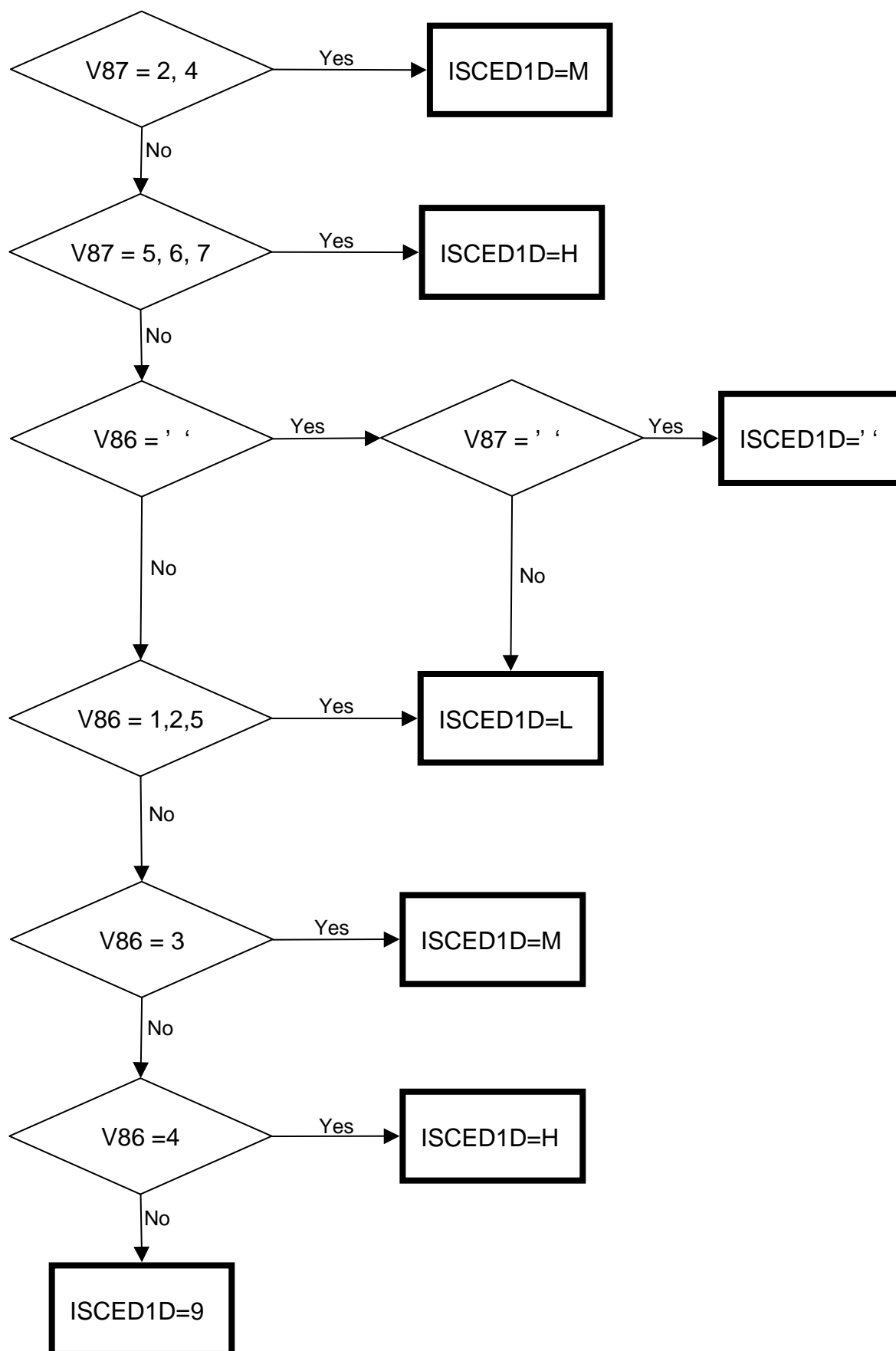
ISCED1D		<i>Highest level of education or training successfully completed</i>
L		Low (ISCED 0-2)
M		Medium (ISCED 3-4)
H		High (ISCED 5-6)
99		Not applicable (child less than 15 years)
blank		No answer

From 1992 to 1997, highest education attainment level was collected through the 2 variables below (former columns V86 and V87). Comparability with 1998 data onwards is ensured through the variable ISCED1D:

- Codification 1992-1997:

Column V86		<i>Highest completed level of general education</i>
	1	Less than first stage of secondary level education (that is, completed only primary education (ISCED 1) or none)
	2	Completed first stage of secondary level education (ISCED 2) but not second stage
	3	Completed second stage of secondary level education (ISCED 3) but not third stage
	4	Completed recognised third level education
	5	Other general education
	9	Not applicable (child less than 15 years)
	Blank	No answer
Column V87		<i>Highest completed level of further education or vocational training</i>
	1	No further education or vocational training (only general education or none at all)
	2	Completed a course (minimum one year) at a school providing specific vocational training
	3	Completed a course (minimum one year) of specific vocational training in a working environment (without complementary instruction at a school or college)
	4	Completed a course of specific vocational training within a system which provided both work experience and complementary instruction elsewhere (any form of 'dual system' including apprenticeship)
	5	Received a third-level qualification which is not a university degree
	6	Received a university degree (initial) or recognised equivalent
	7	Received a university higher degree or post-graduate qualification
	8	Received some vocational qualification not covered above
	9	Not applicable (child less than 15 years)
	Blank	No answer

- Comparability with 1998 data (through the variable ISCED1D)



1.33. Guidelines for analyses based on NACE

Activity data is collected using Nace on 2 digits since 1983 (optional on 3 digits since 2001). NACE Rev.1 is applicable from 1992. See section 'classifications' for further details on the Nace codification (available on 1 digit in anonymised datasets).

Conversion from NACE 70 to NACE Rev.1 (years 1992 to 1994):

In 1992 (all countries except Italy) and 1993-1994 (Germany), activity codes were provided accordingly to NACE 70. The conversion From NACE 70 to NACE Rev.1 was not possible for all codes. Therefore, 9 groups were created to ensure a minimum of comparability among Member States:

- **Group 1 (G1):** Codes 41, 42
- **Group 2 (G2):** Codes 43, 44, 45
- **Group 3 (G3):** Code 47
- **Group 4 (G4):** Codes 12,14,15
- **Group 5 (G5):** Codes 22,31
- **Group 6 (G6):** Codes 32,34
- **Group 7 (G7):** Codes 46,49
- **Group 8 (G8):** Codes 61,62,63,64,65,67
- **Group 9 (G9):** Codes 83,85,92,98

Group 3 contains old NACE code 47 which is split into codes 21 and 22 in the new NACE.

Conversion table from NACE 70 to Nace Rev 1..

OBS	NACE 70			NACE Rev. 1		
	2 digits	1 digit	Sector	2 digits	1 digit	Sector
1	00	0	0	01	A	0
2	01	0	0	01	A	0
3	02	0	0	02	A	0
4	03	0	0	05	B	0
5	11	1	1	10	C	1
6	12	1	1	G4	G4 (C/D)	1
7	13	1	1	11	C	1
8	14	1	1	G4	G4 (C/D)	1
9	15	1	1	G4	G4 (C/D)	1
10	16	1	1	40	E	1
11	17	1	1	41	E	1
12	21	2	1	13	C	1
13	22	2	1	G5	D	1
14	23	2	1	14	C	1
15	24	2	1	26	D	1
16	25	2	1	24	D	1
17	26	2	1	24	D	1
18	31	3	1	G5	D	1
19	32	3	1	G6	D	1
20	33	3	1	30	D	1
21	34	3	1	G6	D	1
OBS	NACE 70			NACE Rev. 1		
	2 digits	1 digit	Sector	2 digits	1 digit	Sector
22	35	3	1	34	D	1
23	36	3	1	35	D	1
24	37	3	1	33	D	1
25	41	4	1	G1	D	1
26	42	4	1	G1	D	1
27	43	4	1	G2	D	1
28	44	4	1	G2	D	1

29	45	4	1	G2	D	1
30	46	4	1	G7	D	1
31	47	4	1	G3	D	1
32	48	4	1	25	D	1
33	49	4	1	G7	D	1
34	50	5	1	45	F	1
35	61	6	2	G8	G	2
36	62	6	2	G8	G	2
37	63	6	2	G8	G	2
38	64	6	2	G8	G	2
39	65	6	2	G8	G	2
40	66	6	2	55	H	2
41	67	6	2	G8	G	2
42	71	7	2	60	I	2
43	72	7	2	60	I	2
44	73	7	2	61	I	2
45	74	7	2	61	I	2
46	75	7	2	62	I	2
47	76	7	2	63	I	2
48	77	7	2	63	I	2
49	79	7	2	64	I	2
50	81	8	2	65	J	2
51	82	8	2	66	J	2
52	83	8	2	G9	G9 (J/K/O)	2
53	84	8	2	71	K	2
54	85	8	2	G9	G9 (J/K/O)	2
55	91	9	2	75	L	2
56	92	Z	2	G9	G9 (J/K/O)	2
57	93	Z	2	80	M	2
58	94	Z	2	73	K	2
59	95	Z	2	85	N	2
60	96	Z	2	91	O	2
61	97	Z	2	92	O	2
62	98	Z	2	G9	G9 (J/K/O)	2
63	9A	Z	2	95	P	2
64	9B	Z	2	99	Q	2
65	99	n/a	n/a	00	n/a	n/a

NACE 1970 1 digit (1983-1991, 1992 for all countries except Italy):

Section 0 - Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing

Section 1 - Energy and water

Section 2 - Extraction and processing of non-energy-producing minerals and derived products; chemistry industry

Section 3 - Metal manufacture; mechanical, electrical and instrument engineering

Section 4 - Other manufacturing industries

Section 5 - Building and civil engineering

Section 6 - Distributive trades, hotels, catering, repairs

Section 7 - Transport and communication

Section 8 - Banking and finance, insurance, business services, renting

Section 9 - Other services

1.34. Guidelines for analyses based on NUTS

The classification NUTS 1998 is applicable to the EU LFS since 1998 (See section 'classifications' for the detailed codification). Nevertheless, the codification of regions is stable only since 1999 and the following explanations should be considered for time series analyses.

Conversion into NUTS 1999:

BELGIUM

- The Halle-Vilvoorde region and the region of Leuven disappear as from 1996. The two are combined to form the region Vlaams-Brabant.
- The region of Nivelles (NUTS 3) changes name in 1996 to become Brabant-Wallon.
- There is no detailed code for the workplace region in 1992. The only code is 00.
- In 1984, there is no code for the region of residence one year before the survey.
- In 1985, the region of residence one year before the survey contains two anomalies:
Data quality is poor for the codes 61 and 71, i.e. the regions of Luxembourg and Namur respectively.

Also, there are no observations for codes 81 and 91, i.e. the regions of Oost-Vlaanderen and West-Vlaanderen.

DENMARK

- Denmark has no regional divisions, but in the LFS database, the sole Danish « region » has the following code numbers:
Code 09 from 1983 to 1991, then code R9 from 1992 to 1995 and lastly code 09 from 1996.
- For the workplace region, for the years 1993 to 1995 code 10 corresponds to a German region: Schleswig-Holstein.

GERMANY

- From 2002 onwards, D0 comprises three parts of regions: part of the region of Chemnitz, the region of Dresden and the region of Leipzig.

GREECE

- From 1988, the codes and the classification coincide: each code is associated with a region, 13 regions in total.
- Before 1988 Greece is divided into 9 regions. After that there are 13 regions, as a result of more or less complicated changes.
- In 1987, the data quality on the region of residence for code 12 is poor.

From 1983 to 1987, we have the following regions: (the breakdown in brackets refers to the regions used from 1988)

- Anatoliki Stera Kai Nisia = Sterea Ellada + Attiki + part of Notoio Aigaio
- Kentriki kai Dykiti Makedonia = part of Kentriki Makedonia + Dykiti Makedonia
- Peloponnisos kai Dykiti Sterea Ellada = part of Ionia Nisia + Peloponnisos + Dykiti Ellada
- Ipeiros = Ipeiros + part of Ionia Nisia
- Anatoliki Makedonia = part of Kentriki Makedonia + Anatoliki Makedonia – Thraki
- Thraki = Anatoliki Makedonia kai Thraki – Thraki
- Nisia Anatolikou Aigaiou = part of Notoio Aigaio + Voreio Aigaio
- Thessalia = Thessalia
- Kriti = Kriti

Consequently, from 1988 to 1998, we have the following 13 regions :

- Anatoliki Makedonia kai Thraki
- Kentriki Makedonia
- Dykiti Makedonia
- Thessalia
- Ipeiros
- Ionia Nisia
- Dykiti Ellada
- Sterea Ellada
- Peloponnisos
- Attiki
- Voreio Aigaio

- Notio Aigaio
- Kriti

SPAIN

- The region Ceuta y Mellila (code 63) appears only from 1988, solely for the region of residence.
- In 1988, the data quality for the region of residence one year before the survey is poor for codes 13, 51, 70, and 61 .
- In 1992, for the workplace region, code 14 corresponds to the region of Alentejo in Spain. In the same way, for the period [1992-1996] code 81 is linked with the region of Languedoc-Roussillon in France.
- From 1999, the regions of work are detailed for Spain, France and Portugal only.

FRANCE

- In 1992 and 1993, for the region of residence one year before the survey, code 91 corresponds to Guadeloupe.

IRELAND

- There is a single code number for the region of residence in 1984, 1985 and 1988.
- There is no code for the region of residence in the years 1983, 1986 and 1987.
- For the period 1983-1998, the workplace region has only one code.
- From 1983 to 1991, there is no code for the region of residence one year before the survey.

ITALY

- In 1993, the data quality for the workplace region is poor.
- From 1984 to 1991, there is no code for the region of residence one year before the survey.

HUNGARY

- Coding of the regions of residence was introduced in 1997. It comprises 7 regions :
- Central Hungary
- Central Transdanubia
- Western Transdanubia
- Southern Transdanubia
- Northern Hungary
- Northern Great Plain
- Southern Great Plain
- *However, the other variables do not adopt this new coding in 1997.*

LUXEMBOURG

- In 1983, 1986, 1990 and 1991, there is no code for the region of residence. In the other years, the single Luxembourg « region » is 06 from 1987 to 1989 and from 1992 to 1995 and 00 in 1984 and 1985 and from 1996 onwards.
- For the region of residence one year before the survey, in 1993 and in 1995 a series of codes is used corresponding to certain regions of the world. These correspond to:
 - Code 12 = Switzerland
 - Code 13 = Norway (only in 1993)
 - Code 16 = Iceland (only in 1993)
 - Code 22 = Czechoslovakia (only in 1995)
 - Code 23 = Hungary
 - Code 24 = Romania
 - Code 26 = ex-Yugoslavia
 - Code 30 = Africa (only in 1995)
 - Code 40 = North America and Central America and the Caribbean (only in 1995)
 - Code 41 = United States
 - Code 50 = South America (only in 1995)
 - Code 51 = Brazil
 - Code 70 = South Asia (only in 1995)
 - Code 72 = India
 - Code 85 = Korea (only in 1993)

NETHERLANDS

- For the workplace region, the following codes refer to Belgian or German regions.
 - Code 15 = Limburg (BE) [1992-1995]
 - Code 18 = Oost-Vlaanderen (BE) [1992-1995]
 - Code 19 = West-Vlaanderen (BE) [1992-1995]
 - Code 25 = West-Vlaanderen (BE) [1996-1997]
 - Code 40 = Bremen (DE) [1992-1995]
 - Code 50 = Bremen (DE) [1996-1997]
 - Code 53 = Munster (DE) [1992-1995]
 - Code A1 = Düsseldorf (DE) [1996-1997]

Code A3 = Munster (DE) [1996-1997]

AUSTRIA

- In 1995, the data quality of code 11 is poor only for the region of residence one year before the survey.
- For the region of residence one year before the survey, 3 codes correspond to German regions:
 - Code 27 = Schwaben [1996-1997]
 - Code 91 = Oberbayern [1995]
 - Code 92 = Niederbayern [1995]
- This is also true for the workplace region, but only in 1995. The codes are the following:
 - Code 91 = Oberbayern
 - Code 92 = Niederbayern
 - Code 97 = Schwaben

PORTUGAL

- In 1986 and 1987, code 40 corresponds to the region "South". From 1988, this is divided into two regions: Alentejo (code 14) and Algarve (code 15).
- From 1988 to 1991 there are no observations on codes 14 and 15, formerly code 40, for the region of residence one year before the survey.
- In 1994 and 1995, for the workplace region code 61 corresponds to 2 regions of different countries. If the code of the country is RB it is the region of Andalucia in Spain, otherwise it is the region of Aquitaine in France.
- For the region of residence one year before the survey, between 1988 and 1991 there is no code for the region of the South (code 40), which divides into 2 regions for this variable only from 1992.
- For the workplace region, a series of codes between 1992 and 1998 correspond to Spanish and French regions.
 - Code 21 = Pais Vasco (ES) [1994-1995]
 - Code 23 = La Rioja (ES) [1993]
 - Code 41 = Castilla-Leon (ES) [1992]
 - Code 42 = Castilla-La-Mancha (ES) [1992]
 - Code 43 = Extremadura (ES) [1995/1997]
 - Code 51 = Cataluna (ES) [1992]
 - Code 61 = Andalucia (ES) [1994-1995/1997]
 - Code 61 = Aquitaine (FR) [1994-1995]
 - Code 62 = Murcia (ES) [1992]
 - Code 70 = Canarias (ES) [1994-1995]

FINLAND

- In 1995, the workplace region coded 02 later corresponds to the region coded 20.
- The region of residence one year before the survey only has detailed codes of regions from 1998 onwards.
- From 1999, the name of the regions remain the same as in 1995-1998 although the borders were slightly changed.

SWEDEN

- No regional data available for persons aged 15 years and less or 75 years and more.
- The region of residence one year before the survey has no code in 1995.
- In 1996 and 1997, for code 01 the data quality on the region of residence is poor.

UNITED KINGDOM

A new codification of regions was retrospectively applied on 1996, 1997 and 1998 data: this concerns only the region of residence. The region of work and region of residence one year before the survey were not updated (codes for 1995 data were used : see table below).

HUNGARY

- Coding of the regions of residence was introduced in 1997. It comprises 7 regions:
 - Central Hungary
 - Central Transdanubia
 - Western Transdanubia
 - Southern Transdanubia
 - Northern Hungary
 - Northern Great Plain
 - Southern Great Plain
- However, the other variables do not adopt this new coding in 1997.

NORWAY

There are no codes for the regions of residence one year before the survey.

1.35. Guidelines for specific waves

For certain variables and countries, the information is collected on a restricted or different sample which implies the use of a special weighting factor (see table below).

For the quarterly files concerned, a special group is generated ("LFS_spec"). The files contain only the individual of the survey waves concerned. Due to the restricted sample, the results should be computed as an annual average of the four quarters (no quarterly information should be produced), i.e. the coefficient COEFFY (or COEFF/4) should be used. Special reliability limits should be applied (see reliability_limits.csv, column wave_limits).

The LFS_spec files have the same structure as the quarterly LFS datasets but contain restricted information for Denmark.

WAVE-SPECIFIC- VARIABLES - Library 'spec'

	NL		FR	FR		DK	FI	AT	UK	ES
	<i>from</i>	<i>to</i>	<i>in</i>	<i>from</i>	<i>to</i>	<i>from</i>	<i>from</i>	<i>from</i>	<i>from</i>	<i>from</i>
SHIFTWK	2000Q1		2001Q1							2005Q1
EVENWK	2000Q1									2005Q1
NIGHTWK	2000Q1									2005Q1
SATWK	2000Q1									2005Q1
SUNWK	2000Q1									2005Q1
WSTAT1Y	2000Q1			2003Q1				2004Q1		2005Q1
STAPRO1Y	2000Q1			2003Q1				2004Q1		2005Q1
NACE1Y2D	2000Q1			2003Q1				2004Q1		2005Q1
COUNTR1Y	2000Q1			2003Q1						
REGI1YOR	2000Q1			2003Q1						
DURSEAR	2000Q1	2002Q1								
DURUNE	2000Q1	2002Q1								
HHNUM						2002Q1	2003Q1			
LIENREF						2002Q1	2003Q1			
SEQNUM-MOTHNUM						2002Q1	2003Q1			
NBPERS										2005Q1
WISH										2005Q1
HOMEWK										2005Q1
REASFORL										2005Q1
SITBEFST										2005Q1
INSCRIT										2005Q1
EDUCFIEL										2005Q1
COURPURP										2005Q1
COURFIEL										2005Q1
HATFIELD										2005Q1

(1) Spain: Data are not availabilities in principal files for variables on table but there is no specific file because Spain doesn't give data.

Conversion table for regional analyses.

BE - BELGIQUE - BELGIË	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	Current NUTS
Région de Bruxelles-Capitale / Brussels H	20	20	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	30	30	30	30	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Prov. Antwerpen	10	10	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	20	20	20	20	20	21	21	21	21	21	21
Prov. Limburg	50	50	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	15	15	15	15	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22
Prov. Oost-Vlaanderen	80	80	81	81	81	81	81	81	81	18	18	18	18	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23
Prov. Vlaams Brabant	22	22	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	13	13	13	13	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24
Prov. West-Vlaanderen	90	90	91	91	91	91	91	91	91	19	19	19	19	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25
Prov. Brabant Wallon	23	23	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	22	22	22	22	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31
Prov. Hainaut	30	30	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	23	23	23	23	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32
Prov. Liège	40	40	41	41	41	41	41	41	41	24	24	24	24	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33
Prov. Luxembourg	60	60	61	61	61	61	61	61	61	26	26	26	26	34	34	34	34	34	34	34	34	34	34	34
Prov. Namur	70	70	71	71	71	71	71	71	71	27	27	27	27	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35
Halle-Vilvoorde*	21	21	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	12	12	12	12	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24

* Since 1996 Halle-Vilvoorde is included in Prov. Vlaams Brabant

CZ - ČESKÁ REPUBLIKA	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	Current NUTS
Praha	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01
Střední Čechy	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	02	02	02	02	02	02	02	02	02
Jihozápad	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	03	03	03	03	03	03	03	03	03
Severozápad	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	04	04	04	04	04	04	04	04	04
Severovýchod	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	05	05	05	05	05	05	05	05	05
Jihovýchod	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	06	06	06	06	06	06	06	06	06
Střední Morava	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	07	07	07	07	07	07	07	07	07
Moravskoslezsko	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	08	08	08	08	08	08	08	08	08
DK - DANMARK	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	Current NUTS
Danmark	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00

DE - DEUTSCHLAND	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	Current NUTS
Stuttgart	-	81	81	81	81	81	81	81	81	81	81	81	81	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
Karlsruhe	-	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
Freiburg	-	83	83	83	83	83	83	83	83	83	83	83	83	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13
Tübingen	-	84	84	84	84	84	84	84	84	84	84	84	84	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14
Oberbayern	-	91	91	91	91	91	91	91	91	91	91	91	91	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21
Niederbayern	-	92	92	92	92	92	92	92	92	92	92	92	92	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22
Oberpfalz	-	93	93	93	93	93	93	93	93	93	93	93	93	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23
Oberfranken	-	94	94	94	94	94	94	94	94	94	94	94	94	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24
Mittelfranken	-	95	95	95	95	95	95	95	95	95	95	95	95	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25
Unterfranken	-	96	96	96	96	96	96	96	96	96	96	96	96	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26
Schwaben	-	97	97	97	97	97	97	97	97	97	97	97	97	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27
Berlin	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30	30	30	30	30	30
Brandenburg - Nordost	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	41
Brandenburg - Südwest	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	42
Bremen	-	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50
Hamburg	-	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60
Darmstadt	-	61	61	61	61	61	61	61	6A	6A	6A	6A	6A	71	71	71	71	71	71	71	71	71	71	71
Giessen	-	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	6B	6B	6B	6B	6B	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72
Kassel	-	63	63	63	63	63	63	63	6C	6C	6C	6C	6C	73	73	73	73	73	73	73	73	73	73	73
Mecklenburg-Vorpommern	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	D0	D0	D0	D0	D0	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80
Braunschweig	-	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	3A	3A	3A	3A	3A	91	91	91	91	91	91	91	91	91	91	91
Hannover	-	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	3B	3B	3B	3B	3B	92	92	92	92	92	92	92	92	92	92	92
Lüneburg	-	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	3C	3C	3C	3C	3C	93	93	93	93	93	93	93	93	93	93	93
Weser-Ems	-	34	34	34	34	34	34	34	3D	3D	3D	3D	3D	94	94	94	94	94	94	94	94	94	94	94
Düsseldorf	-	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	A1	A1	A1	A1	A1	A1	A1	A1	A1	A1	A1
Köln	-	52	52	52	52	52	52	52	52	52	52	52	52	A2	A2	A2	A2	A2	A2	A2	A2	A2	A2	A2
Münster	-	53	53	53	53	53	53	53	53	53	53	53	53	A3	A3	A3	A3	A3	A3	A3	A3	A3	A3	A3
Detmold	-	54	54	54	54	54	54	54	54	54	54	54	54	A4	A4	A4	A4	A4	A4	A4	A4	A4	A4	A4
Arnsberg	-	55	55	55	55	55	55	55	55	55	55	55	55	A5	A5	A5	A5	A5	A5	A5	A5	A5	A5	A5
Koblenz (Rheinland-Pfalz)	-	71	71	71	71	71	71	71	71	71	71	71	71	B1	B1	B1	B1	-	-	B1	B1	B1	B1	B1
Trier (Rheinland-Pfalz)	-	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	B2	B2	B2	B2	-	-	B2	B2	B2	B2	B2
Rheinhausen-Pfalz (Rheinland-Pfalz)	-	73	73	73	73	73	73	73	73	73	73	73	73	B3	B3	B3	B3	-	-	B3	B3	B3	B3	B3
Saarland	-	A0	A0	A0	A0	A0	A0	A0	A0	A0	A0	A0	A0	C0	C0	C0	C0	C0	C0	C0	C0	C0	C0	C0
Chemnitz (Sachsen)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	E1	E1	E1	E1	E1	D0	D0	D0	D0	D1	D1	D1	D1	D1	D1	D1
Dresden (Sachsen)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	E2	E2	E2	E2	E2	D0	D0	D0	D0	D2	D2	D2	D2	D2	D2	D2
Leipzig (Sachsen)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	E3	E3	E3	E3	E3	D0	D0	D0	D0	D3	D3	D3	D3	D3	D3	D3
Dessau	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	F1	F1	F1	F1	F1	E1	E1	E1	E1	E1	E1	E1	E1	E1	E1	E1
Halle	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	F2	F2	F2	F2	F2	E2	E2	E2	E2	E2	E2	E2	E2	E2	E2	E2
Magdeburg	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	F3	F3	F3	F3	F3	E3	E3	E3	E3	E3	E3	E3	E3	E3	E3	E3
Schleswig-Holstein	-	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	F0	F0	F0	F0	F0	F0	F0	F0	F0	F0	F0
Thüringen	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	G0	G0	G0	G0	G0	G0	G0	G0	G0	G0	G0	G0	G0	G0	G0	G0
Brandenburg*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	C0	C0	C0	C0	C0	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	-
Berlin West**	-	B0	B0	B0	B0	B0	B0	B0	B1	B1	B1	B1	B1	31	31	31	31	31	-	-	-	-	-	-
Berlin Ost**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	B2	B2	B2	B2	B2	32	32	32	32	32	-	-	-	-	-	-

* Brandenburg has been split into Brandenburg-Nordost and Brandenburg-Südwest since 2004

** Berlin West and Berlin Ost have been merged since 2001

Rheinland-Pfalz (B0)	-	71	71	71	71	71	71	71	71	71	71	71	71	B1	B1	B1	B1	B0	B0	B1	B1	B1	B1	-
Rheinland-Pfalz (B0)	-	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	B2	B2	B2	B2	B0	B0	B2	B2	B2	B2	-
Rheinland-Pfalz (B0)	-	73	73	73	73	73	73	73	73	73	73	73	73	B3	B3	B3	B3	B0	B0	B3	B3	B3	B3	-

EE - EESTI	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	Current NUTS
Eesti	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00
GR - ELLADA	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	Current NUTS
Anatoliki Makedonia, Thraki	-	-	-	-	-	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
Kentriki Makedonia	-	-	-	-	-	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
Dytiki Makedonia	-	-	-	-	-	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13
Thessalia	04	04	04	12	12	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14
Ipeiros	05	05	05	13	13	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21
Ionia Nisia	-	-	-	-	-	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22
Dytiki Ellada	-	-	-	-	-	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23
Stereia Ellada	-	-	-	-	-	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24
Peloponnisos	-	-	-	-	-	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25
Attiki	-	-	-	-	-	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30
Voreio Aigaio	-	-	-	-	-	41	41	41	41	41	41	41	41	41	41	41	41	41	41	41	41	41	41	41
Notio Aigaio	-	-	-	-	-	42	42	42	42	42	42	42	42	42	42	42	42	42	42	42	42	42	42	42
Kriti	06	06	06	31	31	43	43	43	43	43	43	43	43	43	43	43	43	43	43	43	43	43	43	43
Anatoliki Stera kai Nisi	01	01	01	21	21	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kentriki kai Dytiki Make	02	02	02	11	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Peloponnisos kai Dytiki	03	03	03	22	22	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Anatoliki Makedonia	07	07	07	23	23	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Thraki	08	08	08	14	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nisia Anatolikou Aigaiou	09	09	09	32	32	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

ES - ESPAÑA	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	Current NUTS
Galicia	-	-	-	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
Principado de Asturias	-	-	-	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
Cantabria	-	-	-	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13
Pais Vasco	-	-	-	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21
Comunidad Foral de Navarra	-	-	-	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22
La Rioja	-	-	-	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23
Aragón	-	-	-	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24
Comunidad de Madrid	-	-	-	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30
Castilla y León	-	-	-	41	41	41	41	41	41	41	41	41	41	41	41	41	41	41	41	41	41	41	41	41
Castille-La-Mancha	-	-	-	42	42	42	42	42	42	42	42	42	42	42	42	42	42	42	42	42	42	42	42	42
Extremadura	-	-	-	43	43	43	43	43	43	43	43	43	43	43	43	43	43	43	43	43	43	43	43	43
Cataluña	-	-	-	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51
Comunidad Valenciana	-	-	-	52	52	52	52	52	52	52	52	52	52	52	52	52	52	52	52	52	52	52	52	52
Illes Balears	-	-	-	53	53	53	53	53	53	53	53	53	53	53	53	53	53	53	53	53	53	53	53	53
Andalucía	-	-	-	61	61	61	61	61	61	61	61	61	61	61	61	61	61	61	61	61	61	61	61	61
Región de Murcia	-	-	-	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62
Ciudad Autónoma de Ceuta	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	63	63	63	63	63	63	63	63
Ciudad Autónoma de Melilla	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	64	64	64	64	64	64	64	64
Canarias	-	-	-	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70
Ceuta y Melilla	-	-	-	63	63	63	63	63	63	63	63	63	63	63	63	63	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

FR - FRANCE	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	Current NUTS
Ile de France	11	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Champagne-Ardenne	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21
Picardie	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22
Haute-Normandie	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23
Centre	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24
Basse-Normandie	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25
Bourgogne	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26
Nord-Pas-De-Calais	31	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30
Lorraine	41	41	41	41	41	41	41	41	41	41	41	41	41	41	41	41	41	41	41	41	41	41	41	41
Alsace	42	42	42	42	42	42	42	42	42	42	42	42	42	42	42	42	42	42	42	42	42	42	42	42
Franche-Comté	43	43	43	43	43	43	43	43	43	43	43	43	43	43	43	43	43	43	43	43	43	43	43	43
Pays de la Loire	52	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51
Bretagne	53	52	52	52	52	52	52	52	52	52	52	52	52	52	52	52	52	52	52	52	52	52	52	52
Poitou-Charentes	54	53	53	53	53	53	53	53	53	53	53	53	53	53	53	53	53	53	53	53	53	53	53	53
Aquitaine	72	61	61	61	61	61	61	61	61	61	61	61	61	61	61	61	61	61	61	61	61	61	61	61
Midi-Pyrénées	73	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62
Limousin	74	63	63	63	63	63	63	63	63	63	63	63	63	63	63	63	63	63	63	63	63	63	63	63
Rhône-Alpes	82	71	71	71	71	71	71	71	71	71	71	71	71	71	71	71	71	71	71	71	71	71	71	71
Auvergne	83	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72
Languedoc-Roussillon	91	81	81	81	81	81	81	81	81	81	81	81	81	81	81	81	81	81	81	81	81	81	81	81
Provence-Alpes-Côte-d'Azur	92	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82
Corse	93	83	83	83	83	83	83	83	83	83	83	83	83	83	83	83	83	83	83	83	83	83	83	83
Guadeloupe	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	91	-	-	91	91	91	91	91	91
Martinique	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	92	-	-	92	92	92	92	92	92
Guyane	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	93	-	-	93	93	93	93	93	93
Réunion	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	94	-	-	94	94	94	94	94	94
IE - IRELAND	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	Current NUTS
Border Midland and Western	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01
Southern and Eastern	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	02	02	02	02	02	02	02	02	02
East	-	-	-	-	-	-	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
South West	-	-	-	-	-	-	02	02	02	02	02	02	02	02	02	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
South East	-	-	-	-	-	-	03	03	03	03	03	03	03	03	03	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
North East	-	-	-	-	-	-	04	04	04	04	04	04	04	04	04	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mid-West	-	-	-	-	-	-	05	05	05	05	05	05	05	05	05	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
North West and Donegal	-	-	-	-	-	-	06	06	06	06	06	06	06	06	06	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Midlands	-	-	-	-	-	-	07	07	07	07	07	07	07	07	07	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
West	-	-	-	-	-	-	08	08	08	08	08	08	08	08	08	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

IT - ITALIA	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	Current NUTS
Piemonte	01	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	C1	C1	C1	C1	C1	C1	C1	C1
Valle d'Aosta/Vallée d'Aoste	02	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	C2	C2	C2	C2	C2	C2	C2	C2
Liguria	03	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	C3	C3	C3	C3	C3	C3	C3	C3
Lombardia	04	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	C4	C4	C4	C4	C4	C4	C4	C4
Provincia Autonoma Bolzano/Bozen	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	D1	D1	D1	D1	D1	D1	D1	D1
Provincia Autonoma Trento	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	D2	D2	D2	D2	D2	D2	D2	D2
Veneto	06	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	D3	D3	D3	D3	D3	D3	D3	D3
Friuli-Venezia Giulia	07	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	D4	D4	D4	D4	D4	D4	D4	D4
Emilia-Romagna	08	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	D5	D5	D5	D5	D5	D5	D5	D5
Toscana	09	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	E1	E1	E1	E1	E1	E1	E1	E1
Umbria	10	52	52	52	52	52	52	52	52	52	52	52	52	52	52	52	E2	E2	E2	E2	E2	E2	E2	E2
Marche	11	53	53	53	53	53	53	53	53	53	53	53	53	53	53	53	E3	E3	E3	E3	E3	E3	E3	E3
Lazio	12	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	E4	E4	E4	E4	E4	E4	E4	E4
Abruzzo	14	81	81	81	81	81	81	81	81	71	71	71	71	71	71	71	F1	F1	F1	F1	F1	F1	F1	F1
Molise	15	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	F2	F2	F2	F2	F2	F2	F2	F2
Campania	13	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	F3	F3	F3	F3	F3	F3	F3	F3
Puglia	16	91	91	91	91	91	91	91	91	91	91	91	91	91	91	91	F4	F4	F4	F4	F4	F4	F4	F4
Basilicata	17	92	92	92	92	92	92	92	92	92	92	92	92	92	92	92	F5	F5	F5	F5	F5	F5	F5	F5
Calabria	18	93	93	93	93	93	93	93	93	93	93	93	93	93	93	93	F6	F6	F6	F6	F6	F6	F6	F6
Sicilia	24	A0	A0	A0	A0	A0	A0	A0	A0	A0	A0	A0	A0	A0	A0	A0	G1	G1	G1	G1	G1	G1	G1	G1
Sardegna	20	B0	B0	B0	B0	B0	B0	B0	B0	B0	B0	B0	B0	B0	B0	B0	G2	G2	G2	G2	G2	G2	G2	G2
Trentino-Alto Adige*	05	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

* Trentino-Alto Adige has been split into Provincia Autonoma Bolzano/Bozen and Provincia Autonoma Trento

CY - KYPROS	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	Current NUTS
Kypros / Kibris	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00
LV - LATVIJA	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	Current NUTS
Latvija	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00
LT - LIETUVA	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	Current NUTS
Lietuva	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00

LU - LUXEMBOURG (GRAND-DUCHÉ)	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	Current NUTS
Luxembourg (Grand-Duché)	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00
HU - MAGYARORSZAG	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	Current NUTS
Közép-Magyarország	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Közép-Dunántul	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21
Nyugat-Dunántul	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22
Del-Dunántul	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23
Észak-Magyarország	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31
Észak-Alföld	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32
Del-Alföld	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33
MT - MALTA	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	Current NUTS
Malta	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00
NL - NEDERLAND	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	Current NUTS
Groningen	11	-	11	-	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
Friesland	12	-	12	-	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
Drenthe	13	-	13	-	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13
Overijssel	21	-	21	-	21	21	21	21	21	23	23	23	23	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21
Gelderland	22	-	22	-	22	22	22	22	22	24	24	24	24	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22
Flevoland	-	-	-	-	51	23	23	23	23	25	25	25	25	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23
Utrecht	31	-	31	-	31	31	31	31	31	71	71	71	71	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31
Noord-Holland	32	-	32	-	32	32	32	32	32	72	72	72	72	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32
Zuid-Holland	33	-	33	-	33	33	33	33	33	73	73	73	73	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33
Zeeland	34	-	34	-	34	34	34	34	34	74	74	74	74	34	34	34	34	34	34	34	34	34	34	34
Noord-Brabant	42	-	41	-	41	41	41	41	41	51	51	51	51	41	41	41	41	41	41	41	41	41	41	41
Limburg	43	-	42	-	42	42	42	42	42	52	52	52	52	42	42	42	42	42	42	42	42	42	42	42
Flevoland*	-	-	-	-	52	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Note: Only one code available for region of residence in anonymised datasets NL00 (Nederland)

* Flevoland was merged in 1988

AT - ÖSTERREICH	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	Current NUTS
Burgenland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
Niederösterreich	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
Wien	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13
Kärnten	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21
Steiermark	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22
Oberösterreich	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31
Salzburg	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32
Tirol	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33
Vorarlberg	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	34	34	34	34	34	34	34	34	34	34	34	34
PL - POLSKA	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	Current NUTS
Lodzkie	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
Mazowieckie	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
Malopolskie	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21
Slaskie	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22
Lubelskie	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31
Podkarpackie	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32
Swietokrzyskie	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33
Podlaskie	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	34	34	34	34	34	34	34	34	34
Wielkopolskie	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	41	41	41	41	41	41	41	41	41
Zachodniopomorskie	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	42	42	42	42	42	42	42	42	42
Lubuskie	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	43	43	43	43	43	43	43	43	43
Dolnoslaskie	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51
Opolskie	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	52	52	52	52	52	52	52	52	52
Kujawsko-Pomorskie	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	61	61	61	61	61	61	61	61	61
Warminsko-Mazurskie	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62
Pomorskie	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	63	63	63	63	63	63	63	63	63
PT - PORTUGAL	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	Current NUTS
Norte	-	-	-	10	10	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
Algarve	-	-	-	-	-	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15
Centro (P)	-	-	-	20	20	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16
Lisboa	-	-	-	30	30	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17
Alentejo	-	-	-	-	-	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18
Região Autónoma dos Açores	-	-	-	50	50	21	21	21	21	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20
Região Autónoma da Madeira	-	-	-	60	60	31	31	31	31	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30
Sud	-	-	-	40	40	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

SI - SLOVENIJA	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	Current NUTS
Slovenija	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00
SK - SLOVENSKA REPUBLIKA	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	Current NUTS
Bratislavsky kraj	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01
Zapadne Slovensko	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	02	02	02	02	02	02	02	02	02
Stredne Slovensko	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	03	03	03	03	03	03	03	03	03
Vychodne Slovensko	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	04	04	04	04	04	04	04	04	04
FI - SUOMI	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	Current NUTS
Itä-Suomi	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13
Etelä-Suomi	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18
Länsi-Suomi	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19
Pohjois-Suomi	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	15	15	15	1A	1A	1A	1A	1A	1A	1A	1A
Åland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20
Vali-Suomi	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	14	14	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Uusimaa (former)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	11	11	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Etela-Suomi (former)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	12	12	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Note: Slight revisions of borders for Uusimaa and Etela-Suomi in 1999

SE - SVERIGE	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	Current NUTS
Stockholm	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01
Östra Mellansverige	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	02	02	02	02	02	02	02	02	02	02	02	02
Sydsverige	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	04	04	04	04	04	04	04	04	04	04	04	04
Norra Mellansverige	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	06	06	06	06	06	06	06	06	06	06	06	06
Mellersta Norrland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	07	07	07	07	07	07	07	07	07	07	07	07
Övre Noorland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	08	08	08	08	08	08	08	08	08	08	08	08
Småland med öarna	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	09	09	09	09	09	09	09	09
Västsverige	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0A	0A	0A	0A	0A	0A	0A	0A
Småland med öarna (former)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	03	03	03	03	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Västsverige (former)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	05	05	05	05	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Codification valid from 1996 for region of residence and from 1999 for other regional variables:

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UK - UNITED KINGDOM (region of residence)	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2004	Current NUTS
Tees Valley and Durham	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	C1	C1	C1	C1	C1	C1	C1	C1	C1	C1	C1
Northumberland and Tyne and Wear	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	C2	C2	C2	C2	C2	C2	C2	C2	C2	C2	C2
Cumbria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	D1	D1	D1	D1	D1	D1	D1	D1	D1	D1	D1
Cheshire	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	D2	D2	D2	D2	D2	D2	D2	D2	D2	D2	D2
Greater Manchester	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	D3	D3	D3	D3	D3	D3	D3	D3	D3	D3	D3
Lancashire	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	D4	D4	D4	D4	D4	D4	D4	D4	D4	D4	D4
Merseyside	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	D5	D5	D5	D5	D5	D5	D5	D5	D5	D5	D5
East Riding and North Lincolnshire	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	E1	E1	E1	E1	E1	E1	E1	E1	E1	E1	E1
North Yorkshire	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	E2	E2	E2	E2	E2	E2	E2	E2	E2	E2	E2
South Yorkshire	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	E3	E3	E3	E3	E3	E3	E3	E3	E3	E3	E3
West Yorkshire	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	E4	E4	E4	E4	E4	E4	E4	E4	E4	E4	E4
Derbyshire and Nottinghamshire	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	F1	F1	F1	F1	F1	F1	F1	F1	F1	F1	F1
Leicestershire, Rutland and Northampton:	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	F2	F2	F2	F2	F2	F2	F2	F2	F2	F2	F2
Lincolnshire	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	F3	F3	F3	F3	F3	F3	F3	F3	F3	F3	F3
Herefordshire, Worcestershire and Warwi	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	G1	G1	G1	G1	G1	G1	G1	G1	G1	G1	G1
Shropshire and Staffordshire	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	G2	G2	G2	G2	G2	G2	G2	G2	G2	G2	G2
West Midlands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	G3	G3	G3	G3	G3	G3	G3	G3	G3	G3	G3
East Anglia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	H1	H1	H1	H1	H1	H1	H1	H1	H1	H1	H1
Bedfordshire and Hertfordshire	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	H2	H2	H2	H2	H2	H2	H2	H2	H2	H2	H2
Essex	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	H3	H3	H3	H3	H3	H3	H3	H3	H3	H3	H3
Inner London	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	I1	I1	I1	I1	I1	I1	I1	I1	I1	I1	I1
Outer London	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	I2	I2	I2	I2	I2	I2	I2	I2	I2	I2	I2
Berkshire, Buckinghamshire and Oxfor	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	J1	J1	J1	J1	J1	J1	J1	J1	J1	J1	J1
Surrey, East and West Sussex	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	J2	J2	J2	J2	J2	J2	J2	J2	J2	J2	J2
Hampshire and Isle of Wight	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	J3	J3	J3	J3	J3	J3	J3	J3	J3	J3	J3
Kent	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	J4	J4	J4	J4	J4	J4	J4	J4	J4	J4	J4
Gloucestershire, Wiltshire and North Som	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	K1	K1	K1	K1	K1	K1	K1	K1	K1	K1	K1
Dorset and Somerest	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	K2	K2	K2	K2	K2	K2	K2	K2	K2	K2	K2
Cornwall and Isles of Scilly	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	K3	K3	K3	K3	K3	K3	K3	K3	K3	K3	K3
Devon	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	K4	K4	K4	K4	K4	K4	K4	K4	K4	K4	K4
West Wales and The Valleys	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	L1	L1	L1	L1	L1	L1	L1	L1	L1	L1	L1
East Wales	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	L2	L2	L2	L2	L2	L2	L2	L2	L2	L2	L2
North Eastern Scotland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	M1	M1	M1	M1	M1	M1	M1	M1	M1	M1	M1
Eastern Scotland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	M2	M2	M2	M2	M2	M2	M2	M2	M2	M2	M2
South Western Scotland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	M3	M3	M3	M3	M3	M3	M3	M3	M3	M3	M3
Highlands and Islands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	M4	M4	M4	M4	M4	M4	M4	M4	M4	M4	M4
Northern Ireland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	N0	N0	N0	N0	N0	N0	N0	N0	N0	N0	N0

For other regional variables until 1999 and region of residence until 1996, see below:

UK - UNITED KINGDOM (other regional data)	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	Current NUTS
North	01	01	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Yorkshire and Humberside	02	02	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
East Midlands	03	03	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
East Anglia	04	04	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	H1	H1	H1	H1	-	-	-
South East	05	05	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
South West	06	06	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
West Midlands	07	07	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
North West	08	08	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wales	09	09	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scotland	10	10	A0	A0	A0	A0	A0	A0	A0	A0	A0	A0	A0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Northern Ireland	11	11	B0	B0	B0	B0	B0	B0	B0	B0	B0	B0	B0	B0	B0	B0	N0	N0	N0	N0	-	-	-
Cleveland Durham	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	11	11	11	C1	C1	C1	C1	-	-	-
Cumbria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	12	12	12	D1	D1	D1	D1	-	-	-
Northumberland Tyne and Wear	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	13	13	13	C2	C2	C2	C2	-	-	-
Humberside	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	21	21	21	21	E1	E1	E1	E1	-	-	-
North Yorkshire	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	22	22	22	22	E2	E2	E2	E2	-	-	-
South Yorkshire	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	23	23	23	23	E3	E3	E3	E3	-	-	-
West Yorkshire	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	24	24	24	E4	E4	E4	E4	-	-	-
Derbyshire Nottinghamshire	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	31	31	31	31	F1	F1	F1	F1	-	-	-
Leicestershire Northampton	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	32	32	32	32	F2	F2	F2	F2	-	-	-
Lincolnshire	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	33	33	33	33	F3	F3	F3	F3	-	-	-
Bedfordshire Hertfordshire	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	51	51	51	51	H2	H2	H2	H2	-	-	-
Berkshire Buckinghamshire	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	52	52	52	52	J1	J1	J1	J1	-	-	-
Surrey, East-West Sussex	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	53	53	53	53	J2	J2	J2	J2	-	-	-
Essex	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	54	54	54	54	H3	H3	H3	H3	-	-	-
Greater London	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	55	55	55	55					-	-	-
Hampshire Isle of wight	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	56	56	56	56	J3	J3	J3	J3	-	-	-
Kent	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	57	57	57	57	J4	J4	J4	J4	-	-	-
Avon Gloucestershire Wil	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	61	61	61	61	K1	K1	K1	K1	-	-	-
Cornwall Devon	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	62	62	62	62					-	-	-
Dorset Somerset	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	63	63	63	63	K2	K2	K2	K2	-	-	-
Hereford and Worcester W	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	71	71	71	71	G1	G1	G1	G1	-	-	-
Shropshire Staffordshire	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	72	72	72	72	G2	G2	G2	G2	-	-	-
West Midlands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	73	73	73	73	G3	G3	G3	G3	-	-	-
Cheshire	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	81	81	81	81	D2	D2	D2	D2	-	-	-
Greater Manchester	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	82	82	82	82	D3	D3	D3	D3	-	-	-
Lancashire	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	83	83	83	83	D4	D4	D4	D4	-	-	-
Merseyside	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	84	84	84	84	D5	D5	D5	D5	-	-	-
Clwyd Dyfed Gwynedd Powy	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	91	91	91	91	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gwent Mid south West Gla	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	92	92	92	92	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Borders Central Fife Lot	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	A1	A1	A1	A1	M2	M2	M2	M2	-	-	-
Dumfries and Galloway St	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	A2	A2	A2	A2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Highlands Islands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	A3	A3	A3	A3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grampian	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	A4	A4	A4	A4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

IS - ÍSLAND	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	Current NUTS	
Ísland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	
LI - LIECHTENSTEIN	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	Current NUTS	
Liechtenstein	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
No LFS conducted in that country																									
NO - NORGE	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	Current NUTS	
Oslo og Akershus	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	
Hedmark og Oppland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	02	02	02	02	02	02	02	02	02	
Sør-Østlandet	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	03	03	03	03	03	03	03	03	03	
Agder og Rogaland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	04	04	04	04	04	04	04	04	04	
Vestlandet	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	05	05	05	05	05	05	05	05	05	
Trøndelag	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	06	06	06	06	06	06	06	06	06	
Nord-Norge	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	07	07	07	07	07	07	07	07	07	
CH - SWITZERLAND	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	Current NUTS	
Région lémanique	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	01	01	01	01	01	
Espace Mittelland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	02	02	02	02	02	
Nordwestschweiz	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	03	03	03	03	03	
Zürich	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	04	04	04	04	04	
Ostschweiz	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	05	05	05	05	05	
Zentralschweiz	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	06	06	06	06	06	
Ticino	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	07	07	07	07	07	
BG - BULGARIA	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	Current NUTS	
Severozapaden	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	
Severen tsentralen	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	02	02	02	02	02	02	02	
Severoiztochen	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	03	03	03	03	03	03	03	
Yugozapaden	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	04	04	04	04	04	04	04	
Yuzhen tsentralen	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	05	05	05	05	05	05	05	
Yugoiztochen	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	06	06	06	06	06	06	06	

HR - CROATIA	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	Current NUTS
Croatia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	00	00	00	00	00
RO - ROMANIA	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	Current NUTS
Nord Est	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01	01
Sud Est	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	02	02	02	02	02	02	02	02	02
Sud	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	03	03	03	03	03	03	03	03	03
Sud Vest	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	04	04	04	04	04	04	04	04	04
Vest	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	05	05	05	05	05	05	05	05	05
Nord Vest	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	06	06	06	06	06	06	06	06	06
Centru	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	07	07	07	07	07	07	07	07	07
Bucuresti	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	08	08	08	08	08	08	08	08	08
TR - TURKIYE	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	Current NUTS
Istanbul	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	TR1
Tekirdag	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	TR21
Balikesir	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	TR22
Izmir	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	TR31
Aydin	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	TR32
Manisa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	TR33
Bursa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	TR41
Kocaeli	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	TR42
Ankara						-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	TR51
Konya						-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	TR52
Antalya						-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	TR61
Adana						-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	TR62
Hatay						-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	TR63
Kirikkale						-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	TR71
Kayseri						-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	TR72
Zonguldak						-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	TR81
Kastamonu						-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	TR82
Samsun						-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	TR83
Trabzon						-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	TR90
Erzurum						-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	TRA1
Agri						-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	TRA2
Malatya						-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	TRB1
Van						-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	TRB2
Gaziantep						-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	TRC1
Sanliurfa						-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	TRC2
Mardin						-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	TRC3

Guidelines for publications

The results are subject to the usual types of errors associated with sampling techniques (see limits thresholds below). These rules apply either to the variable COEFF (weight for quarterly results) or to the variable COEFFY (weight for annual averages).

Due to the lack of coverage of institutional households in certain surveys, all Eurostat publications are based on private household (code 1 of the derived variable HHPRIV). The EU population for a specific variable/code is obtained by summing the weighted population (using the variables COEFF or COEFFY) of each of the 15 Member States for this variable/code.

Since large countries still do not have a quarterly LFS in 2003, EU aggregates are still produced on 'spring' files, i.e. reference quarter in the year. Spring is also the reference period for long time series.

In order to implement automatic procedures for the selection of 'spring' among all quarters available but also apply the appropriate reliability limits (quarterly or annual average of four quarters), a separate dataset is available with the following information:

LFS anonymised data sets: content and reliability limits:

Variable name	Code	Description	Filter/Remarks (Standard codification)
COUNTRY		<i>Member State</i>	As in section 7.1 and 7.2
YEAR		<i>Year of the survey</i>	As in section 7.1 and 7.2
QUARTER		Survey year coded as 4 characters.	
		<i>Reference quarter</i>	As in section 7.1 and 7.2
	Q1-Q4	Quarter 1 – 4 of survey year	
CYQ		<i>File name (country, year, quarter)</i>	
SPRING		<i>Spring file</i>	
	Y	Reference quarter for that year	
	N	Other quarter	
LIMIT_A		<i>Reliability limit 'A' for quarterly data (unreliable data due to small sample size: not publishable)</i>	
LIMIT_B		<i>Reliability limit 'B' for quarterly data (uncertain data reliable due to small sample size)</i>	
ALIMIT_A		<i>Reliability limit 'A' for annual average of 4 quarters (unreliable data due to small sample size: not publishable)</i>	
ALIMIT_B		<i>Reliability limit 'B' for annual average of 4 quarters (uncertain data reliable due to small sample size)</i>	
LIMIT_C		<i>Confidentiality limit (unweighted data)</i>	
DATELAST		<i>File version date (in Eurostat Database)</i>	

12. EU LFS QUARTERLY RESULTS - RELIABILITY LIMITS FOR 1998 TO 2005

The EU Labour Force Survey, like all surveys, is based upon a sample of the population. The results are therefore subject to the usual types of errors associated with sampling techniques. Based upon the sample size and design in the various Member States, Eurostat implements basic guidelines intended to avoid publication of figures which are statistically unreliable. These guidelines are summarised below.

	YEAR															
	1998		1999		2000		2001		2002		2003		2004		2005	
	LIMIT_A	LIMIT_B	LIMIT_A	LIMIT_B	LIMIT_A	LIMIT_B	LIMIT_A	LIMIT_B	LIMIT_A	LIMIT_B	LIMIT_A	LIMIT_B	LIMIT_A	LIMIT_B	LIMIT_A	LIMIT_B
COUNTRY	.	.	.	.	91000	.	86500	.	84500	.	88000	.	87600	.	106550	.
EU25 *																
EU15 *	64500	.	64500	.	64500	.	58000	.	58000	.	61500	.	60500	.	75500	.
EUROAREA*	42000	.	42000	.	42000	.	42000	.	42000	.	45500	.	44500	.	59000	.
NMS10 *	.	.	.	.	26500	.	28500	.	26500	.	26500	.	27100	.	31050	94200
BE	2500	4500	2500	4500	2500	4500	2500	4500	2500	4500	2500	4500	2500	4500	2500	4500
CZ	1000	.	1000	.	1000	.	1000	.	1000	.	1000	.	1000	.	750	4500
DK	3500	7500	3500	7500	3500	7500	3500	7500	3500	7500	3500	7500	3500	7500	3500	7000
DE	8000	.	8000	.	8000	.	8000	.	8000	.	8000	.	5000	8000	20000	.
EE	1500	3000	1500	3000	5000	10000	5000	10000	5000	10000	5000	10000	5000	10000	6800	15200
GR	2500	4500	2500	4500	2500	4500	2500	4500	2500	4500	2500	4500	2500	4500	2500	4500
ES	2500	5000	2500	5000	2500	5000	2500	5000	2500	5000	2500	5000	2500	5000	2500	5000
FR	3500	8500	3500	8500	3500	8500	3500	8500	3500	8500	7000	21000	7000	21000	7000	21000
IE	2500	4500	2500	4500	2500	4500	2500	4500	2500	4500	2500	4500	2500	4500	2500	4500
IT	3500	7500	3500	7500	3500	7500	3500	7500	3500	7500	3500	7500	3500	7500	3500	7500
CY	.	.	500	1500	500	1500	500	1500	500	1500	500	1500	500	1500	500	1500
LV	2500	4500	2500	4500	2500	4500	4500	7500	2500	4500	2500	4500	2500	4500	4500	7500
LT	5000	.	5000	.	5000	.	5000	.	5000	.	5000	.	5800	23000	5700	22700
LU	500	1500	500	1500	500	1500	500	1500	500	1500	500	1500	500	1500	500	1500
HU	2500	4500	2500	4500	2500	4500	2500	4500	2500	4500	2500	4500	2300	4000	2800	4800
MT	.	.	.	.	1500	3000	1500	3000	1500	3000	1500	3000	1500	3000	1500	3000
NL	4500	10000	4500	10000	4500	10000	4500	10000	4500	10000	4500	10000	4500	10000	4500	10000
AT	2000	.	2000	.	2000	.	2000	.	2000	.	2000	.	4000	8000	4000	8000
PL	5000	20000	5000	20000	5000	20000	5000	20000	5000	20000	5000	20000	5000	20000	5000	20000
PT	7500	15000	7500	15000	7500	15000	7500	15000	7500	15000	7500	15000	7500	.	7500	.
SI	1000	10500	1000	10500	1000	10500	1000	10500	1000	10500	1000	10500	1000	10500	1000	10500
SK	2500	4500	2500	4500	2500	4500	2500	4500	2500	4500	2500	4500	2500	4500	2500	4500
FI	2500	4500	2500	4500	2500	4500	2500	4500	2500	4500	2500	4500	2500	4500	2000	4000
SE	9000	.	9000	.	9000	.	2500	.	2500	.	2500	.	2500	4500	3000	5000
UK	10000	.	10000	.	10000	.	10000	.	10000	.	10000	.	10000	.	10000	.
BG	.	.	.	.	5500	10000	5500	10000	5500	10000	5500	10000	5500	10000	5600	12700
HR	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2500	20500	2500	20500	2500	20500	2600	21000
RO	2000	.	2000	.	2000	.	2000	.	2000	.	2000	.	6500	11500	6500	11500
TR	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
IS	1000	.	1000	.	1000	.	1000	.	1000	.	1000	.	1000	.	1000	.
NO	5000	.	5000	.	5000	.	5000	.	5000	.	5000	.	5000	.	5000	.
CH	3000	10000	3000	10000	3000	10000	3000	10000	2000	5000	2000	5000	2000	5000	2000	5000

(*) New EU limits are progressively implemented in Eurostat publications (maximum of the national limits instead of the sum).

Figures less than those in column A above, should not be published; by convention, a dot or full stop is used instead. When applicable, figures less than those given in column B but greater than those in column A, should be printed only with a warning concerning their reliability. By convention, they appear between brackets.

In most cases, data released by Eurostat will conform to these rules. In some circumstances, figures may be provided to researchers without the modifications described above. This is done to enable them to develop their own aggregated tables during the course of their analysis. When these aggregations have been finalised, the guidelines outlined above should again be observed. Compliance with this principle is to be considered as a condition of the release of data in this form.

NOTE: reliability limits may vary from quarter to quarter due to e.g. transition to other survey structures. For this table the only exception is Sweden in quarter 4 of 2004, where LIMIT_A is 3000 and LIMIT_B is 5000.

13. EU LFS ANNUALLY RESULTS - RELIABILITY LIMITS FOR 1998 TO 2005

The EU Labour Force Survey, like all surveys, is based upon a sample of the population. The results are therefore subject to the usual types of errors associated with sampling techniques. Based upon the sample size and design in the various Member States, Eurostat implements basic guidelines intended to avoid publication of figures which are statistically unreliable. These guidelines are summarised below.

	YEAR															
	1998		1999		2000		2001		2002		2003		2004		2005	
	LIMIT_A	LIMIT_B	LIMIT_A	LIMIT_B	LIMIT_A	LIMIT_B	LIMIT_A	LIMIT_B	LIMIT_A	LIMIT_B	LIMIT_A	LIMIT_B	LIMIT_A	LIMIT_B	LIMIT_A	LIMIT_B
COUNTRY	.	.	.	.	66450	.	63450	.	62150	.	62150	.	60150	.	60150	.
EU25 *	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
EU15 *	46500	.	46500	.	46500	.	43500	.	43500	.	43500	.	41500	.	41500	.
EUROAREA *	36500	.	36500	.	36500	.	33500	.	33500	.	33500	.	31500	.	31500	.
NMS10 *	.	.	.	.	19950	.	19950	.	18650	.	18650	.	18650	.	18650	.
BE	2500	4500	2500	4500	2500	4500	2500	4500	2500	4500	2500	4500	2500	4500	2500	4500
CZ	700	.	700	.	700	.	700	.	700	.	700	.	700	.	700	.
DK	2000	3500	2000	3500	2000	3500	2000	3500	2000	3500	2000	3500	2000	3500	2000	3500
DE	8000	.	8000	.	8000	.	8000	.	8000	.	8000	.	5000	8000	5000	.
EE	1250	2500	1250	2500	1250	2500	1250	2500	1250	2500	1250	2500	1250	2500	1250	2500
GR	2500	4500	2500	4500	2500	4500	2500	4500	2500	4500	2500	4500	2500	4500	2500	4500
ES	2000	4000	2000	4000	2000	4000	2000	4000	2000	4000	2000	4000	2000	4000	2000	4000
FR	3500	8500	3500	8500	3500	8500	3500	8500	3500	8500	3500	8500	3500	8500	3500	8500
IE	2500	4500	2500	4500	2500	4500	2500	4500	2500	4500	2500	4500	2500	4500	2500	4500
IT	1500	3500	1500	3500	1500	3500	1500	3500	1500	3500	1500	3500	1500	2500	1500	2500
CY	.	.	500	1500	500	1500	500	1500	500	1500	500	1500	500	1500	500	1500
LV	2500	4000	2500	4000	2500	4000	2500	4000	1200	2000	1200	2000	1200	2000	1200	2000
LT	4000	7500	4000	7500	4000	7500	4000	7500	4000	7500	4000	7500	4000	7500	4000	7500

	YEAR															
	1998		1999		2000		2001		2002		2003		2004		2005	
	LIMIT_A	LIMIT_B	LIMIT_A	LIMIT_B	LIMIT_A	LIMIT_B	LIMIT_A	LIMIT_B	LIMIT_A	LIMIT_B	LIMIT_A	LIMIT_B	LIMIT_A	LIMIT_B	LIMIT_A	LIMIT_B
LU	500	1500	500	1500	500	1500	500	1500	500	1500	500	1500	500	1500	500	1500
HU	2000	3500	2000	3500	2000	3500	2000	3500	2000	3500	2000	3500	2000	3500	2000	3500
MT	.	.	.	.	1500	3000	1500	3000	1500	3000	1500	3000	1500	3000	1500	3000
NL	4500	10000	4500	10000	4500	10000	1500	4500	1500	4500	1500	4500	1500	4500	1500	4500
AT	2000	.	2000	.	2000	.	2000	.	2000	.	2000	.	3000	6000	3000	6000
PL	5000	15000	5000	15000	5000	15000	5000	15000	5000	15000	5000	15000	5000	15000	5000	15000
PT	4500	8000	4500	8000	4500	8000	4500	8000	4500	8000	4500	8000	4500	.	4500	.
SI	500	4000	500	4000	500	4000	500	4000	500	4000	500	4000	500	4000	500	4000
SK	2000	3000	2000	3000	2000	3000	2000	3000	2000	3000	2000	3000	2000	3000	2000	3000
FI	2500	4500	2500	4500	2500	4500	2500	4500	2500	4500	2500	4500	2500	4500	2500	4500
SE	2000	.	2000	.	2000	.	2000	.	2000	.	2000	.	2000	.	2000	.
UK	6000	.	6000	.	6000	.	6000	.	6000	.	6000	.	6000	.	6000	.
BG	.	.	.	.	3500	6000	3500	6000	3500	6000	3500	6000	3500	6000	3500	6000
HR	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2500	20500	2500	20500	2500	20500	2600	21000
RO	2000	.	2000	.	2000	.	2000	.	2000	.	2000	.	6500	11500	6500	11500
TR	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
IS	1000	.	1000	.	1000	.	1000	.	1000	.	1000	.	1000	.	1000	.
NO	5000	.	5000	.	5000	.	5000	.	5000	.	5000	.	5000	.	5000	.
CH	3000	10000	3000	10000	3000	10000	3000	10000	2000	5000	2000	5000	2000	5000	2000	5000

(*) New EU limits are progressively implemented in Eurostat publications (maximum of the national limits instead of the sum).

Figures less than those in column A above, should not be published; by convention, a dot or full stop is used instead. When applicable, figures less than those given in column B but greater than those in column A, should be printed only with a warning concerning their reliability. By convention, they appear between brackets.

In most cases, data released by Eurostat will conform to these rules. In some circumstances, figures may be provided to researchers without the modifications described above. This is done to enable them to develop their own aggregated tables during the course of their analysis. When these aggregations have been finalised, the guidelines outlined above should again be observed. Compliance with this principle is to be considered as a condition of the release of data in this form.

The tables with reliability limits above and more related information can be found via the link below.
http://forum.europa.eu.int/irc/dsis/employment/info/data/eu_lfs/index.htm

The csv-file Reliability_limits.csv included on the CD-ROMs, contains all quarterly and annual limits.