

## EU-Labour Force Survey December 2012 release

### Setup for Importing the Anonymised Yearly Data Sets for 1983-2011

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#### I. Overview

The following information will help you to import the EU-LFS 1983-2011 yearly data. The data you received from Eurostat are formatted as comma separated values (csv). With the routines provided by GESIS's German Microdata Lab, these data can be converted into SPSS.

The routines to convert the data into SPSS consist of a year-specific setup and a universal label syntax:

Setup for 2011 yearly data:	Setup_EULFS_2011_y.sps
Setup for 2009-2010 yearly data:	Setup_EULFS_2009-2010_y.sps
Setup for 2006-2008 yearly data:	Setup_EULFS_2006-2008_y.sps
Setup for 2002-2005 yearly data:	Setup_EULFS_2002-2005_y.sps
Setup for 1998-2001 yearly data:	Setup_EULFS_1998-2001_y.sps
Setup for 1983-1997 yearly data:	Setup_EULFS_1983-1997_y.sps
Labels for all data:	Labels_EULFS_1983-2011.sps

The routines achieve the following objectives:

- Transformation of EU-LFS yearly data from csv into sav (SPSS)
- Recoding of alphanumeric variables into numeric variables
- Recoding of missing values
- Definition of variable and value labels (by executing the label syntax)

For a first check of the converted data, you can compare the number of cases per country with the number of cases listed in table 1a-f. Consistent numbers indicate that the execution of the setup was successful.

## II. Explanatory notes on the recoding of alphanumeric variables into numeric variables

- HHNUM, QHHNUM, QUARTER, REGION, REGIONW, REGION1Y  
These variables have a large amount of values or – in case of QUARTER – only one value. Thus they remain alphanumeric.
- YEARESID  
The alphanumerically coded 5-year groups (11-14, 15-19 etc.) are recoded into numeric codes in line with the standard aggregation of AGE. In Malta, the grouping differs slightly from the other countries (see User Guide 2012, p. 65), however this is documented in the appropriate value labels.  
Until 2007, there is only one group for "more than 10 years".
- COUNTRYW, COUNTR1Y  
Numeric 2-digit codes are assigned for European countries. These codes display the alphabetical order of the country as given by the ISO codes (e.g. 06 for BG representing Bulgaria). The alphanumeric codes in the EU-LFS differ from the ISO codes with regard to the United Kingdom (UK instead of GB) and – from 2012 on – to Greece (EL instead of GR). For these countries, the numeric codes are assigned in accordance with the codes used in the EU-LFS (e.g. 50 for UK representing United Kingdom). Note that there are codes for clusters of European countries as well (e.g. 110 for EU15). These codes were used until 2005. Numeric 4-digit codes are assigned for countries outside Europe. The first two digits indicate the region, according to the country codification from 2011 (e.g. 05 for North Africa).<sup>1</sup> The last two digits display the alphabetical order of the country in the corresponding region as given by the ISO codes (e.g. 02 for EG representing Egypt, so that the whole code for Egypt is 0502).<sup>2</sup>  
In Malta and Slovenia, the coding of COUNTRYW in the raw data differs from the other countries (see User Guide 2012, p. 65). Thus the recoding within the Setup is different as well.

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<sup>1</sup>[http://circa.europa.eu/irc/dsis/employment/info/data/eu\\_lfs/LFS\\_MAIN/Coding\\_lists\\_explanatory\\_notes\\_and\\_classifications/Country\\_codification\\_from\\_2011\\_onwards.pdf](http://circa.europa.eu/irc/dsis/employment/info/data/eu_lfs/LFS_MAIN/Coding_lists_explanatory_notes_and_classifications/Country_codification_from_2011_onwards.pdf)

<sup>2</sup>[http://www.iso.org/iso/country\\_codes/iso\\_3166\\_code\\_lists/country\\_names\\_and\\_code\\_elements.htm](http://www.iso.org/iso/country_codes/iso_3166_code_lists/country_names_and_code_elements.htm)

### III. Explanatory notes on the recoding of missing values

Coding standard for missing values:

- 1 for "No answer"
- 2 for "Not applicable"
- 3 for "Not available"
- 4 for "Not specified"
- 9 for "Otherwise" in exceptional cases (only LEAVCLAS)

In SPSS these missing values are declared as user-missing values.

The Code -3 for "Not available" is assigned, if a variable has no valid cases in a country. Some of these variables have only system-missings (i.e. blanks) in the raw data of the respective country, others have only cases with "No answer" and/or "Not applicable".

Specifics and exceptions:

– MARSTAT

In Bulgaria (only in 2001) and Slovenia (from 1999 on) children under the age of 15 had not been asked about their marital status. Thus -1 for "No answer" has been recoded to -2 for "Not applicable" in those cases.

– NATIONAL, COUNTRYB

The code -1 includes not only cases without a valid answer, but also suppressed cases, cases with the original code "Other and Stateless", and in some countries certain other cases (see User Guide 2012, p. 69).

### IV. Explanatory notes on specific recoding, renaming and label definitions

– REGION, REGIONW, REGION1Y

The values of these variables have country-specific meanings (according to the NUTS classification).<sup>3</sup> Thus they remain unlabelled.

– ISCO3D, ISCOPR3D

Due to a revision of the International Standard Classification of Occupations, which becomes effective in the LFS data from 2011 onwards, the ISCO-variables coded on the 3-digit-level are renamed.

Until 2010, where ISCO-88 COM is used:

- ISCO3D is renamed into ISCO3D\_88
- ISCOPR3D is renamed into ISCOPR3D\_88

From 2011 onwards, where ISCO-08 is used:

- ISCO3D is renamed into ISCO3D\_08
- ISCOPR3D is renamed into ISCOPR3D\_08

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<sup>3</sup>[http://circa.europa.eu/irc/dsis/employment/info/data/eu\\_lfs/LFS\\_MAIN/Coding\\_lists\\_explanatory\\_notes\\_and\\_classifications/NUTS\\_2006\\_from\\_2007\\_onwards.pdf](http://circa.europa.eu/irc/dsis/employment/info/data/eu_lfs/LFS_MAIN/Coding_lists_explanatory_notes_and_classifications/NUTS_2006_from_2007_onwards.pdf)

The ISCO-variables coded on the 1-digit-level (ISCO1D, ISCOPR1D) are not affected by the revision. Thus they remain unchanged.

– HHCOMP

The variable contains the value 50, which is not mentioned in the User Guide. All persons with this value are children with no adult household members present in the dataset. Thus we have labelled the value "No adult household members present in the dataset".

## V. Notes on irregularities not mentioned in the User Guide

2011 data:

– COEFF

There are cases with a weighting factor of zero in France, Poland and Spain.

– INTWEEK, SIGNISAL

These variables contain system-missings in some countries. The origin of these missings is unclear.

2010 data:

– COEFF

There are cases with a weighting factor of zero in France, Poland and Spain. There are system-missings in Denmark and Finland. The origin of these missings is unclear.

– HHSEQNUM, INTWEEK

These variables contain system-missings in some countries. The origin of these missings is unclear.

– YEARESID, AGERESID

There are only blanks in Iceland for persons who have not been born in Iceland. Thus there are only two categories (0 "Born in the country" and -1 "No answer").

– ISCO3D\_88, ISCOPR3D\_88

A number of cases belonging to the category "armed forces" had been coded incorrectly in the 3-digit ISCO code. This became obvious while crosstabulating the 1-digit with the 3-digit ISCO code. Thus these cases have been recoded.

2009 data:

– COEFF

There are cases with a weighting factor of zero in France, Poland and Spain. There are system-missings in Finland. The origin of these missings is unclear.

– HHSEQNUM, INTWEEK, INTWAVE, DEGURBA, NOWKREAS

These variables contain system-missings in some countries. The origin of these missings is unclear.

– DEGURBA

In Switzerland all cases have the value 2 for "Intermediate area".

– YEARESID, AGERESID

There are only blanks in Iceland for persons who have not been born in Iceland. Thus there are only two categories (0 "Born in the country" and -1 "No answer").

– ISCO3D\_88, ISCOPR3D\_88

A number of cases belonging to the category "armed forces" had been coded incorrectly in the 3-digit ISCO code. This became obvious while crosstabulating the 1-digit with the 3-digit ISCO code. Thus these cases have been recoded.

2008 data:

– COEFF

There are cases with a weighting factor of zero in France, Germany, Poland and Spain. There are system-missings in Finland and the United Kingdom. The origin of these missings is unclear.

– HHSEQNUM, INTWEEK, INTWAVE, DEGURBA, NOWKREAS

These variables contain system-missings in some countries. The origin of these missings is unclear.

– YEARESID, AGERESID

There are only blanks in Iceland for persons who have not been born in Iceland. Thus there are only two categories (0 "Born in the country" and -1 "No answer").

2007 data:

– COEFF

There are cases with a weighting factor of zero in France, Poland and Spain. There are system-missings in Finland and Greece. The origin of these missings is unclear.

– HHSEQNUM, INTWEEK, INTWAVE, DEGURBA

These variables contain system-missings in some countries. The origin of these missings is unclear.

– YEARESID

There are only blanks in Iceland for persons who have not been born in Iceland. Thus there are only two categories (0 "Born in the country" and -1 "No answer").

2006 data:

– COEFF

There are cases with a weighting factor of zero in France, Poland and Spain. There are system-missings in Belgium and Finland. The origin of these missings is unclear.

– HHSEQNUM, INTWEEK, INTWAVE, DEGURBA

These variables contain system-missings in some countries. The origin of these missings is unclear.

– YEARESID

There are only blanks in Iceland for persons who have not been born in Iceland. Thus there are only two categories (0 "Born in the country" and -1 "No answer").

#### 2005 data:

- COEFF

There are cases with a weighting factor of zero in Poland. There are system-missings in Finland. The origin of these missings is unclear.

- Data of Greece for 2005 (gr2005\_y)

There are seven cases with defective raw data. Due to a supernumerary comma for the variable COURPURP in the raw data, the values of all following variables are mismatched. To exclude these cases from the analysis, they can be identified as follows:

QHHNUM=Q126126 and HHSEQNUM=1, QHHNUM=Q127870 and HHSEQNUM=4,  
QHHNUM=Q131569 and HHSEQNUM=1, QHHNUM=Q150794 and HHSEQNUM=3,  
QHHNUM=Q154369 and HHSEQNUM=3, QHHNUM=Q154369 and HHSEQNUM=4,  
QHHNUM=Q156497 and HHSEQNUM=4

- HHSEQNUM, INTWEEK, INTWAVE, DEGURBA, METHODDA – METHODDM

These variables contain system-missings in some countries. The origin of these missings is unclear.

- YEARESID

There are only blanks in Iceland for persons who have not been born in Iceland. Thus there are only two categories (0 "Born in the country" and -1 "No answer").

#### 2004 data:

- COEFF

There are cases with a weighting factor of zero in Poland. There are system-missings in Finland. The origin of these missings is unclear.

- HHSEQNUM, INTWEEK, INTWAVE, DEGURBA, METHODDA – METHODDM

These variables contain system-missings in some countries. The origin of these missings is unclear.

- YEARESID

There are only blanks in Iceland and Romania for persons who have not been born in Iceland or Romania. Thus there are only two categories (0 "Born in the country" and -1 "No answer").

#### 2003 data:

- COEFF

There are cases with a weighting factor of zero in Poland. There are system-missings in Finland. The origin of these missings is unclear.

- HHSEQNUM, INTWEEK, INTWAVE, DEGURBA, METHODDA – METHODDM

These variables contain system-missings in some countries. The origin of these missings is unclear.

#### 2002 data:

- COEFF

There are cases with a weighting factor of zero in Poland.

- HHSEQNUM, INTWEEK, INTWAVE, DEGURBA, METHODDA – METHODDM

These variables contain system-missings in some countries. The origin of these missings is unclear.

2001 data:

- COEFF

There are cases with a weighting factor of zero in Poland.

- HHSEQNUM, INTWEEK, INTWAVE, DEGURBA, METHODDA – METHODDM

These variables contain system-missings in some countries. The origin of these missings is unclear.

2000 data:

- HHSEQNUM, INTWEEK, INTWAVE, DEGURBA, METHODDA – METHODDM

These variables contain system-missings in some countries. The origin of these missings is unclear.

1999 data:

- HHSEQNUM, HHLINK, INTWEEK, INTWAVE, DEGURBA, METHODDA – METHODDM

These variables contain system-missings in some countries. The origin of these missings is unclear.

- ILOSTAT

In Cyprus, there are no cases with value 2 for "Unemployed" and no cases with value 3 for "Inactive". Instead, there are a lot of cases with system-missing. The origin of these missings is unclear.

1998 data:

- HHSEQNUM, INTWAVE, DEGURBA, METHODDA – METHODDM

These variables contain system-missings in some countries. The origin of these missings is unclear.

1997 data:

- DEGURBA

This variable contains system-missings in some countries. The origin of these missings is unclear.

- ISCOPR3D\_88

There is a small number of cases with invalid codes (e.g. 249, 299 or 799) in some countries. The meaning of these codes is unclear. Thus they remain unlabelled.

- PURP4W

In Italy there are some cases with the invalid code 4. The meaning of this code is unclear. Thus it remains unlabelled.

1996 data:

– DEGURBA

This variable contains system-missings in some countries. The origin of these missings is unclear.

– ISCOPR3D\_88

There is a small number of cases with invalid codes (e.g. 299, 349 or 490) in some countries. The meaning of these codes is unclear. Thus they remain unlabelled.

– PURP4W

In Italy there are some cases with the invalid code 4. The meaning of this code is unclear. Thus it remains unlabelled.

– YEARPR, LEAVTIME

In Slovenia, there are a few cases with invalid codes (e.g. 193 for YEARPR or 21647 for LEAVTIME). The meaning of these codes is unclear. Thus they remain unlabelled.

1995 data:

– COEFF

There is one system-missing in Sweden. The origin of this missing is unclear.

– DEGURBA

This variable contains system-missings in some countries. The origin of these missings is unclear.

– ISCOPR3D\_88

There is a small number of cases with invalid codes (e.g. 299, 799 or 899) in some countries. The meaning of these codes is unclear. Thus they remain unlabelled.

– PURP4W

In Italy there are some cases with the invalid code 4. The meaning of this code is unclear. Thus it remains unlabelled.

1994 data:

– ISCOPR3D\_88

There is a small number of cases with invalid codes (e.g. 299, 799 or 899) in some countries. The meaning of these codes is unclear. Thus they remain unlabelled.

– PURP4W

In Italy there are some cases with the invalid code 4. The meaning of this code is unclear. Thus it remains unlabelled.

1993 data:

– COEFF

There are cases with a weighting factor of zero in Denmark.

– ISCO3D\_88, ISCOPR3D\_88

There is a small number of cases with invalid codes (e.g. 219, 515 or 819) in some countries. The meaning of these codes is unclear. Thus they remain unlabelled.



– PURP4W

In Italy there are some cases with the invalid code 4. The meaning of this code is unclear. Thus it remains unlabelled.

1992 data:

– COEFF

There are cases with a weighting factor of zero in Denmark.

– ISCO3D\_88, ISCOPR3D\_88

There is a small number of cases with invalid codes (e.g. 299, 515 or 799) in some countries. The meaning of these codes is unclear. Thus they remain unlabelled.

– PURP4W

In Italy there are some cases with the invalid code 4. The meaning of this code is unclear. Thus it remains unlabelled.

1991 data:

– COEFF

There are cases with a weighting factor of zero in Denmark, Luxembourg and in United Kingdom.

– REFWEEK

This variable contains system-missings in some countries. The origin of these missings is unclear.

1990 data:

– COEFF

There are cases with a weighting factor of zero in Denmark, Luxembourg and in United Kingdom.

1989 data:

– COEFF

There are cases with a weighting factor of zero in Denmark, Luxembourg and in United Kingdom.

– REFWEEK

This variable contains system-missings in some countries. The origin of these missings is unclear.

1988 data:

– COEFF

There are cases with a weighting factor of zero in Denmark, Luxembourg and in United Kingdom.

– REFWEEK

This variable contains system-missings in some countries. The origin of these missings is unclear.

1987 data:

– COEFF

There are cases with a weighting factor of zero in Italy, Luxembourg and in United Kingdom.

– REFWEEK

This variable contains system-missings in some countries. The origin of these missings is unclear.

1986 data:

– COEFF

There are cases with a weighting factor of zero in Italy, Luxembourg and in United Kingdom.

– REFWEEK

This variable contains system-missings in some countries. The origin of these missings is unclear.

1985 data:

– COEFF

There are cases with a weighting factor of zero in Italy, Luxembourg and in United Kingdom.

– REFWEEK

This variable contains system-missings in some countries. The origin of these missings is unclear.

1984 data:

– COEFF

There are cases with a weighting factor of zero in Luxembourg and in United Kingdom.

– REFWEEK

This variable contains system-missings in some countries. The origin of these missings is unclear.

1983 data:

– COEFF

There are cases with a weighting factor of zero in Denmark and in United Kingdom.

– REFWEEK

This variable contains system-missings in some countries. The origin of these missings is unclear.

– STAPRO1Y

In United Kingdom, there is a small number of cases with the invalid code 7. The meaning of this code is unclear. Thus it remains unlabelled.

## VI. Classifications

- ISCED classification (EDUCLEVEL, HATLEVEL):  
[http://circa.europa.eu/irc/dsis/employment/info/data/eu\\_lfs/LFS\\_MAIN/Related\\_documents/ISCED\\_EN.htm](http://circa.europa.eu/irc/dsis/employment/info/data/eu_lfs/LFS_MAIN/Related_documents/ISCED_EN.htm)
- other classifications used in the EU LFS:  
[http://circa.europa.eu/irc/dsis/employment/info/data/eu\\_lfs/LFS\\_MAIN/Coding\\_lists\\_explanatory\\_notes\\_and\\_classifications/Index\\_EU\\_LFS\\_coding\\_lists\\_explanatory\\_notes\\_and\\_classifications.htm](http://circa.europa.eu/irc/dsis/employment/info/data/eu_lfs/LFS_MAIN/Coding_lists_explanatory_notes_and_classifications/Index_EU_LFS_coding_lists_explanatory_notes_and_classifications.htm)

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Table 1a: Number of cases per country in the EU-Labour Force Survey 2007-2011, yearly data<sup>a</sup>

Country	N (without selection)				
	2011	2010	2009	2008	2007
01 AT Austria	180.847	182.154	185.242	194.070	201.771
02 BE Belgium	95.940	102.473	104.395	105.604	111.978
03 BG Bulgaria	33.103	34.791	35.329	34.835	130.964
04 CH Switzerland	71.872	67.121	49.390	47.899	48.485
05 CY Cyprus	43.522	43.662	41.422	40.380	38.462
06 CZ Czech Republic	45.361	234.219	235.119	241.934	250.602
07 DE Germany	48.176	47.767	50.035	47.915	49.178
08 DK Denmark	140.538	133.023	118.732	115.508	118.001
09 EE Estonia	21.639	20.065	19.856	22.242	23.342
10 ES Spain	110.032	114.102	113.337	109.503	107.224
11 FI Finland	55.716	57.845	59.455	60.953	60.517
12 FR France	517.118	500.462	417.131	348.562	350.737
13 GR Greece	271.770	302.136	297.460	293.618	296.383
14 HU Hungary	282.740	282.935	289.049	290.431	305.048
15 IE Ireland	228.220	246.338	273.130	74.368	85.133
16 IS Iceland	12.730	12.491	12.370	12.356	12.435
17 IT Italy	657.569	662.986	659.561	671.939	677.746
18 LT Lithuania	65.166	66.867	66.803	61.776	63.022
19 LU Luxembourg	19.942	18.781	19.229	14.288	21.178
20 LV Latvia	35.856	37.433	40.424	38.597	37.822
21 MT Malta	23.976	26.189	26.401	-	-
22 NL Netherlands	87.876	82.389	93.491	109.585	106.472
23 NO Norway	19.737	19.985	20.422	20.163	20.785
24 PL Poland	421.133	414.121	212.420	206.893	206.875
25 PT Portugal	159.736	161.168	164.964	167.970	171.960
26 RO Romania	241.682	243.753	239.426	240.785	249.521
27 SE Sweden	252.642	260.253	201.336	205.262	208.058
28 SI Slovenia	61.888	64.599	65.919	65.600	67.877
29 SK Slovak Republic	104.274	104.685	105.014	109.840	110.377
30 UK United Kingdom	88.824	93.215	95.254	193.630	120.379
Σ	4.399.625	4.638.008	4.312.116	4.146.506	4.252.332

<sup>a</sup> see also "datafileinfo\_year\_2009-2011.csv" and "datafileinfo\_year\_2006-2008.csv" on the DVD you received from Eurostat

Table 1b: Number of cases per country in the EU-Labour Force Survey 2002-2006, yearly data<sup>a</sup>

Country	N (without selection)				
	2006	2005	2004	2003	2002
01 AT Austria	201.083	205.058	45.185	56.268	58.717
02 BE Belgium	114.278	109.125	27.739	27.565	27.834
03 BG Bulgaria	134.298	140.035	36.540	38.524	57.549
04 CH Switzerland	48.262	51.791	54.229	57.679	41.263
05 CY Cyprus	38.227	39.514	10.615	10.779	10.667
06 CZ Czech Republic	253.254	249.737	62.807	60.973	62.091
07 DE Germany	49.685	477.171	327.088	330.297	328.074
08 DK Denmark	58.899	59.792	15.445	15.471	16.081
09 EE Estonia	20.189	17.904	4.533	4.735	4.948
10 ES Spain	106.279	610.851	175.159	175.209	172.552
11 FI Finland	38.353	39.500	39.680	40.782	42.743
12 FR France	339.775	342.099	87.774	86.889	175.939
13 GR Greece	303.621	314.576	80.992	73.017	77.451
14 HU Hungary	311.397	312.190	82.310	88.212	82.904
15 IE Ireland	85.734	91.174	86.545	101.500	105.569
16 IS Iceland	12.550	12.424	3.110	3.186	3.646
17 IT Italy	684.303	704.372	172.264	192.359	194.041
18 LT Lithuania	44.958	47.947	12.149	12.219	12.993
19 LU Luxembourg	85.080	90.024	21.189	16.394	13.429
20 LV Latvia	18.640	21.919	6.020	6.022	5.943
21 MT Malta	-	-	-	-	-
22 NL Netherlands	108.545	469.514	112.913	96.740	97.594
23 NO Norway	20.663	85.331	21.306	20.931	20.838
24 PL Poland	216.840	225.325	57.433	58.303	58.623
25 PT Portugal	179.534	190.128	50.714	46.385	45.617
26 RO Romania	257.982	269.408	68.596	41.556	41.757
27 SE Sweden	209.871	148.124	52.185	56.316	55.699
28 SI Slovenia	69.813	71.406	18.871	19.881	19.766
29 SK Slovak Republic	113.417	116.250	28.772	28.889	29.420
30 UK United Kingdom	120.651	123.141	125.610	130.417	136.155
Σ	4.246.181	5.635.830	1.887.773	1.897.498	1.999.903

<sup>a</sup> see also "datafileinfo\_year\_2006-2008.csv" and "datafileinfo\_year\_2002-2005.csv" on the DVD you received from Eurostat

Table 1c: Number of cases per country in the EU-Labour Force Survey 1997-2001, yearly data<sup>a</sup>

Country	N (without selection)				
	2001	2000	1999	1998	1997
01 AT Austria	59.296	59.146	61.618	61.902	59.717
02 BE Belgium	26.391	27.446	27.479	80.066	80.373
03 BG Bulgaria	59.991	53.404	-	-	-
04 CH Switzerland	18.738	17.733	17.720	16.306	16.188
05 CY Cyprus	10.596	10.301	10.135	-	-
06 CZ Czech Republic	63.964	65.464	68.824	70.721	72.028
07 DE Germany	-	-	-	-	-
08 DK Denmark	15.986	17.993	17.895	18.233	18.265
09 EE Estonia	5.179	4.676	16.361	16.861	5.051
10 ES Spain	173.643	180.853	196.532	190.911	189.898
11 FI Finland	42.712	42.146	35.071	17.063	17.213
12 FR France	178.143	182.066	182.155	183.072	183.417
13 GR Greece	80.282	81.264	82.921	84.007	163.893
14 HU Hungary	84.671	85.080	87.541	84.036	63.443
15 IE Ireland	105.405	106.306	109.768	111.342	147.933
16 IS Iceland	3.685	3.697	3.656	3.755	3.759
17 IT Italy	196.236	199.367	200.625	201.835	201.541
18 LT Lithuania	7.788	7.583	7.558	7.543	-
19 LU Luxembourg	14.814	15.257	16.095	17.326	17.769
20 LV Latvia	18.834	19.193	18.701	18.756	-
21 MT Malta	-	-	-	-	-
22 NL Netherlands	90.264	66.992	51.929	55.959	89.842
23 NO Norway	20.213	21.095	20.717	20.664	21.362
24 PL Poland	57.575	46.295	53.300	54.545	54.583
25 PT Portugal	45.681	45.626	47.315	50.067	44.044
26 RO Romania	43.742	44.805	46.261	47.718	49.473
27 SE Sweden	50.512	17.321	17.909	15.810	16.069
28 SI Slovenia	19.607	18.751	19.627	17.976	18.318
29 SK Slovak Republic	30.554	30.846	30.442	31.301	-
30 UK United Kingdom	135.887	140.067	143.058	144.979	148.091
Σ	1.660.389	1.610.773	1.591.213	1.622.754	1.682.270

<sup>a</sup> see also "datafileinfo\_year\_1998-2001.csv" and "datafileinfo\_year\_1983-1997.csv" on the DVD you received from Eurostat

Table 1d: Number of cases per country in the EU-Labour Force Survey 1992-1996, yearly data<sup>a</sup>

Country	N (without selection)				
	1996	1995	1994	1993	1992
01 AT Austria	60.325	60.337	-	-	-
02 BE Belgium	81.760	80.385	81.281	81.219	77.690
03 BG Bulgaria	-	-	-	-	-
04 CH Switzerland	16.186	-	-	-	-
05 CY Cyprus	-	-	-	-	-
06 CZ Czech Republic	-	-	-	-	-
07 DE Germany	-	-	-	-	-
08 DK Denmark	18.354	18.449	18.942	29.379	27.028
09 EE Estonia	-	-	-	-	-
10 ES Spain	191.097	192.743	190.737	190.708	196.715
11 FI Finland	17.751	18.675	-	-	-
12 FR France	185.590	186.482	187.326	181.762	174.797
13 GR Greece	165.305	165.221	167.225	170.386	135.941
14 HU Hungary	64.611	-	-	-	-
15 IE Ireland	144.674	148.090	149.566	151.820	153.913
16 IS Iceland	3.845	3.933	-	-	-
17 IT Italy	202.432	203.434	198.935	200.550	201.007
18 LT Lithuania	-	-	-	-	-
19 LU Luxembourg	18.382	18.731	13.949	14.149	15.202
20 LV Latvia	-	-	-	-	-
21 MT Malta	-	-	-	-	-
22 NL Netherlands	77.808	87.311	82.084	74.968	77.350
23 NO Norway	21.551	30.673	-	-	-
24 PL Poland	-	-	-	-	-
25 PT Portugal	43.770	43.933	47.029	48.776	48.566
26 RO Romania	-	-	-	-	-
27 SE Sweden	16.244	16.651	-	-	-
28 SI Slovenia	24.640	-	-	-	-
29 SK Slovak Republic	-	-	-	-	-
30 UK United Kingdom	152.116	153.761	159.445	163.164	159.601
Σ	1.506.441	1.428.809	1.296.519	1.306.881	1.267.810

<sup>a</sup> see also "datafileinfo\_year\_1983-1997.csv" on the DVD you received from Eurostat

Table 1e: Number of cases per country in the EU-Labour Force Survey 1987-1991, yearly data<sup>a</sup>

Country	N (without selection)				
	1991	1990	1989	1988	1987
01 AT Austria	-	-	-	-	-
02 BE Belgium	78.026	77.148	77.321	77.967	74.576
03 BG Bulgaria	-	-	-	-	-
04 CH Switzerland	-	-	-	-	-
05 CY Cyprus	-	-	-	-	-
06 CZ Czech Republic	-	-	-	-	-
07 DE Germany	-	-	-	-	-
08 DK Denmark	29.435	28.885	28.897	28.817	28.972
09 EE Estonia	-	-	-	-	-
10 ES Spain	199.613	201.640	199.553	198.310	184.972
11 FI Finland	-	-	-	-	-
12 FR France	170.407	168.882	171.365	171.439	170.471
13 GR Greece	138.129	139.764	140.794	143.139	142.734
14 HU Hungary	-	-	-	-	-
15 IE Ireland	150.228	151.027	154.882	154.580	156.448
16 IS Iceland	-	-	-	-	-
17 IT Italy	192.597	383.682	384.472	349.734	351.592
18 LT Lithuania	-	-	-	-	-
19 LU Luxembourg	24.448	24.629	24.629	25.031	24.586
20 LV Latvia	-	-	-	-	-
21 MT Malta	-	-	-	-	-
22 NL Netherlands	76.260	77.210	79.578	78.284	52.632
23 NO Norway	-	-	-	-	-
24 PL Poland	-	-	-	-	-
25 PT Portugal	84.289	83.746	84.800	89.414	90.904
26 RO Romania	-	-	-	-	-
27 SE Sweden	-	-	-	-	-
28 SI Slovenia	-	-	-	-	-
29 SK Slovak Republic	-	-	-	-	-
30 UK United Kingdom	159.129	161.772	166.433	166.456	163.886
Σ	1.302.561	1.498.385	1.512.724	1.483.171	1.441.773

<sup>a</sup> see also "datafileinfo\_year\_1983-1997.csv" on the DVD you received from Eurostat



Table 1f: Number of cases per country in the EU-Labour Force Survey 1983-1986, yearly data<sup>a</sup>

Country	N (without selection)			
	1986	1985	1984	1983
01 AT Austria	-	-	-	-
02 BE Belgium	81.455	89.872	43.290	110.468
03 BG Bulgaria	-	-	-	-
04 CH Switzerland	-	-	-	-
05 CY Cyprus	-	-	-	-
06 CZ Czech Republic	-	-	-	-
07 DE Germany	-	-	-	-
08 DK Denmark	28.876	30.851	30.051	203.663
09 EE Estonia	-	-	-	-
10 ES Spain	199.257	-	-	-
11 FI Finland	-	-	-	-
12 FR France	169.549	169.651	170.789	171.130
13 GR Greece	141.998	141.713	142.141	126.774
14 HU Hungary	-	-	-	-
15 IE Ireland	153.692	155.855	153.972	146.954
16 IS Iceland	-	-	-	-
17 IT Italy	329.044	331.073	345.484	343.716
18 LT Lithuania	-	-	-	-
19 LU Luxembourg	24.660	26.005	27.661	27.727
20 LV Latvia	-	-	-	-
21 MT Malta	-	-	-	-
22 NL Netherlands	-	163.616	-	170.910
23 NO Norway	-	-	-	-
24 PL Poland	-	-	-	-
25 PT Portugal	92.655	-	-	-
26 RO Romania	-	-	-	-
27 SE Sweden	-	-	-	-
28 SI Slovenia	-	-	-	-
29 SK Slovak Republic	-	-	-	-
30 UK United Kingdom	167.245	167.188	164.692	217.772
Σ	1.388.431	1.275.824	1.078.080	1.519.114

<sup>a</sup> see also "datafileinfo\_year\_1983-1997.csv" on the DVD you received from Eurostat