



EUROPEAN COMMISSION
EUROSTAT

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



EU Labour Force Survey database

User guide

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 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).

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

1.1. 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
<i>Occupation</i>	ISCO4D
<i>Supervisory responsibilities</i>	SUPERVISOR
<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 moment in finding the present job</i>	WAYJFOUN
<i>Full-time / Part-time distinction</i>	FTPT
<i>Reasons for the part-time work</i>	FTPTREAS
<i>Permanency of the job</i>	TEMP
<i>Reasons for having a temporary job/work contract of limited duration</i>	TEMPREAS
<i>Total duration of temporary job or work contract of limited duration</i>	TEMPDUR
<i>Contract with a temporary employment agency</i>	TEMPAGCY
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

Description	Variable name
<p>Number of hours actually worked during the reference week Paid overtime in the reference week in the main job Unpaid overtime in the reference week in the main job Main reason for hours actually worked during the reference week being different from the person's usual hours Wish to work usually more than the current number of hours Way that a person who wants to work more hours Number of hours that the person would like to work in total Working at home Looking for another job and reasons for doing so Reasons for looking for another job</p>	<p>HWACTUAL HWOVERP HWOVERPU HOURREAS WISHMORE WAYMORE HWWISH HOMEWK LOOKOJ LOOKREAS</p>
<p>Second job Existence of more than one job or business Professional status (in the second job) Economic activity of the local unit (in the second job) Number of hours actually worked during the reference week in the second job</p>	<p>EXIST2J STAPRO2J NACE2J2D HWACTUA2</p>
<p>Previous work experience of person not in employment Existence of previous employment experience Year in which person last worked Month in which person last worked Main reason for leaving last job or business Professional status in last job Economic activity of the local unit in which person last worked Occupation of last job</p>	<p>EXISTPR YEARPR MONTHPR LEAVREAS STAPROPR NACEPR2D ISCOPR3D</p>
<p>Search for employment Seeking employment during previous four weeks Reasons for not searching an employment Type of employment sought Duration of search for employment</p>	<p>SEEKWORK SEEKREAS SEEKTYPE SEEKDUR</p>
<p>Methods used during previous four weeks to find work Contacted public employment office to find work Contacted private employment agency to find work Applied to employers directly Asked friends, relatives, trade unions, etc. Inserted or answered advertisements in newspapers or journals Studied advertisements in newspapers or journals Took a test, interview or examination Looked for land, premises or equipment Looked for permits, licences, financial resources Awaiting the results of an application for a job Waiting for a call from a public employment office Awaiting the results of a competition for recruitment to the public sector Other method used Willingness to work for person not seeking employment Availability to start working within two weeks Reasons for not being available to start working within 2 weeks Situation immediately before person started to seek employment (or was waiting for new job to start) Need for care facilities Registration at a public employment office</p>	<p>METHODA METHODB METHODC METHODD METHODF METHODG METHODH METHODI METHODJ METHODK METHODL METHODM WANTWORK AVAILBLE AVAIREAS PRESEEK NEEDCARE REGISTER</p>
<p>Main labour status Main status</p>	<p>MAINSTAT (optional)</p>
<p>Education and training Student or apprentice in regular education during the last 4 weeks (formal education) Level of this education or training Field of this education or training Attendance to taught learning activities (non formal education) in the last 4 weeks</p>	<p>EDUCSTAT EDUCLEVL EDUCFILD (optional) COURATT</p>

Description	Variable name
<i>Number of hours spent on all taught learning activities within the last 4 weeks</i>	COURLEN
<i>Purpose of the most recent taught learning activity</i>	COURPURP (optional)
<i>Field of the most recent taught learning activity</i>	COURFIELD (optional)
<i>Did the most recent taught learning activity take place during paid working hours?</i>	COURWORH (optional)
<i>Highest level of education or training successfully completed</i>	HATLEVEL
<i>Field of highest level of education or training successfully completed</i>	HATFIELD
<i>Year when highest level of education or training was successfully completed</i>	HATYEAR
Situation one year before survey	
<i>Situation with regard to activity one year before survey</i>	WSTAT1Y
<i>Professional status one year before survey</i>	STAPRO1Y
<i>Economic activity of local unit in which person was working one year before survey</i>	NACE1Y1D
<i>Country of residence one year before survey</i>	COUNTR1Y
<i>Region of residence (within Member State) one year before survey</i>	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>	REFYEAR
<i>Reference week</i>	REFWEEK
<i>Interview week</i>	INTWEEK
<i>Member State</i>	COUNTRY
<i>Region of household</i>	REGION
<i>Degree of urbanisation</i>	DEGURBA
<i>Serial number of household in each quarter</i>	QHHNUM
<i>Type of household</i>	HHTYPE
<i>Type of institution</i>	HHINST
<i>Yearly weighting factor (also called COEFF in yearly files)</i>	COEFFY
<i>Quarterly weighting factor (also called COEFF in quarterly files)</i>	COEFFQ
<i>Quarterly weighting factor (in the case of a sample of individuals)</i>	COEFFH
<i>Sequence number of the survey wave</i>	INTWAVE
<i>Questionnaire used</i>	INTQUEST

1.2. 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
<i>Age of interviewed person</i>	AGE
<i>ILO work status</i>	ILOSTAT
<i>Economic activity (coded 1 digit)</i>	NACE1D
<i>Economic activity by sector</i>	NACES
<i>Occupation (coded 1 digit)</i>	ISCO1D
<i>Time since person started to work</i>	TOW
<i>Economic activity in second job (coded 1 digit)</i>	NACE2J1D
<i>Economic activity in second job by sector</i>	NACE2JS
<i>Time since person last worked</i>	TNW
<i>Economic activity in previous job (coded 1 digit)</i>	NACEPR1D
<i>Economic activity in previous job by sector</i>	NACEPRS
<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
<i>Economic activity one year before survey by sector</i>	NACE1YS

¹ Not available for anonymised datasets

Description	Variable name
Reference month	REM
Reference quarter	QUARTER
Year of the survey	YEAR
Type of individual/household for publication	HHPRIV

1.3. Derived household variables (overview)¹

Description	Variable name
Definition of the person (Adult/Child)	HHPERS
Household composition	HHCOMP
Number of children between 0 and 2 years in the household	HHNBCH2
Number of children between 3 and 5 years in the household	HHNBCH5
Number of children between 6 and 8 years in the household	HHNBCH8
Number of children between 9 and 11 years in the household	HHNBCH11
Number of children between 12 and 14 years in the household	HHNBCH14
Number of children between 15 and 17 years (in the household), not in employment or working less than 10 hours per week	HHNBCH17
Number of children between 18 and 24 years (in the household), not in employment or working less than 10 hours per week.	HHNBCH24
Age of the youngest child in the household	HHAGEYG
Total number of persons in the household (whatever the age)	HHNBPERSONS
Number of persons employment in the household	HHNBEMPL
Number of unemployed persons in the household	HHNBUNEM
Number of inactive persons in the household (aged 15 years and more)	HHNBINAC
Number of children in the household (aged less than 15 years)	HHNBCHLD
Number of persons aged 65 or older in the household	HHNBOLD
Presence of the father and/or mother of the person in the same household	HHPARENT
Presence of the partner of the person in the same household	HHPARTNR
Presence of the children of the person in the same household	HHCHILDR

1.4. Derived variables for time series (overview)²

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 (Nace 1970)	NA702D
Economic activity in previous job (Nace 1970)	NA70PR2D
Economic activity in second (Nace 1970)	NA702J2D
Main method used to find work	METHFW
Total length of training	LENTR4W
Purpose of the training received during previous 4 weeks	PURP4W
Economic activity one year before survey (Nace 1970)	NA701Y2D
Type of instruction	EDUCTYPE
Total length of this education or training	LENTR4WN
Usual number of hours of training per week	HWUSTRAI
Purpose of this education and training	PURP4WN
Having obtained a (non tertiary) vocational qualification minimum duration: 6 months	ISCDVOC

¹ Not available for anonymised datasets

² Not available for anonymised datasets

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

2.1. Core variables (codification)

The column reference for each variable shows how it is represented in the Commission regulation (EC) No. 1575/2000.

Variable name /Column ref. & periodicity (Q,Y)	Code	Description	Filter/Remarks (Standard codification)
DEMOGRAPHIC BACKGROUND			
HHSEQNUM 1/2 Q		<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 (not private household)</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)</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)</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)</i>	

SEX 10	Q		Sex	Everybody
		1	Male	
		2	Female	
YEARBIR 11/14	Q		Year of birth Standard codes (before anonymisation) The 4 digits of year of birth are entered Variable advised for dissemination See derived variable AGE See description for anonymised datasets in section 6	Everybody
DATEBIR 15	Q		Date of birth in relation to the end of reference period	Everybody
		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	
			Variable advised for dissemination See derived variable AGE See description for anonymised datasets in section 6	
MARSTAT 16	Y		Marital status	Everybody
		1	Single	
		2	Married	
		3	Widowed	
		4	Divorced or legally separated.	
		blank	No answer	
NATIONAL 17/18	Q		Nationality For codification, see section 'Classifications' Aggregation advised for dissemination and for anonymised datasets	Everybody
		00	National	
		01	Citizen of other EU country	
		14	Citizen of non EU country	
		Blank	No answer	
			See description for anonymised datasets in section 6	
YEARESID 19/20	Y		Years of residence in this Member State	Everybody
		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	
COUNTRYB 21/22	Q		Country of birth For codification; see section 'Classifications'	YEARESID ≠00
		99	Not applicable (YEARESID =00)	
		blank	No answer	
			Aggregation advised for dissemination and for anonymised datasets	
		01	Born in other EU country	
		14	Born in non EU country	

<p>PROXY 23</p> <p>Q</p>	<p>99 blank</p> <p>1 2 9 blank</p>	<p><i>Not applicable (YEARESID =00)</i> <i>No answer</i> <i>See description for anonymised datasets in section 6</i></p> <p><i>Nature of participation in the survey</i></p> <p><i>Direct participation</i> <i>Participation via another member of the household</i> <i>Not applicable (child less than 15 years old)</i> <i>No answer</i></p>	<p><i>Everybody aged 15 years or more</i></p>
<p>WSTATOR 24</p> <p>Q</p>	<p>1 2 3 4 5 9</p>	<p>LABOUR STATUS</p> <p><i>Labour status during the reference week</i></p> <p><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)</i> <i>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)</i> <i>Was not working because on lay-off</i> <i>Was a conscript on compulsory military or community service</i> <i>Other (15 years or more) who neither worked nor had a job or business during the reference week</i> <i>Not applicable (child less than 15 years old)</i></p> <p><i>Variable advised for dissemination</i> <i>See derived variable ILOSTAT</i></p>	<p><i>Everybody aged 15 years or more</i></p>
<p>NOWKREAS 25/26</p> <p>Q</p>	<p>0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9</p>	<p><i>Reason for not having worked at all though having a job</i></p> <p><i>Bad weather</i> <i>Slack work for technical or economic reasons</i> <i>Labour dispute</i> <i>School education or training</i> <i>Own illness, injury or temporary disability</i> <i>Maternity or parental leave</i> <i>Holidays</i> <i>Compensation leave (within the framework of working time banking or an annualised hours contract)</i> <i>Other reasons (e.g. personal or family responsibilities)</i> <i>Not applicable (WSTATOR =1,3-5,9)</i></p>	<p><i>WSTATOR=2</i></p>
<p>STAPRO 27</p> <p>Q</p>	<p>1 2 3 4 9 blank</p> <p>0 3 4 9</p>	<p>EMPLOYMENT CHARACTERISTICS OF THE MAIN JOB</p> <p><i>Professional status</i></p> <p><i>Self-employed with employees</i> <i>Self-employed without employees</i> <i>Employee</i> <i>Family worker</i> <i>Not applicable (WSTATOR=3-5,9)</i> <i>No answer</i></p> <p><i>Aggregation advised for dissemination and for anonymised datasets</i> <i>Self-employed with or without employees</i> <i>Employee</i> <i>Family worker</i> <i>Not applicable (WSTATOR=3-5,9)</i></p>	<p><i>WSTATOR =1,2</i></p>

SIGNALS 28	Q	blank	No answer	(WSTATOR = 2, 3) and NOWKREAS ≠ 04 and NOWKREAS ≠ 05 and STAPRO = 3
			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)		
NACE3D 29/31	Q		Economic activity of the local unit (coded on 2 digits – 3 digits in certain countries) NACE Rev. 1. For codification; see section 'Classifications'. Information collected using Nace 1970 in 1983-1992 for all countries (except Belgium in 1992), 1993-1994 for Germany.	WSTATOR =1,2
		000	Not applicable (WSTATOR =3-5,9)	
		blank	No answer	
			Also available for dissemination: NACE1D, NACE2D and NACES For anonymised datasets only: NACE1D and NACES: See section 3.2 'derived variables' and section 6 'criteria for anonymised datasets'.	
ISCO4D 32/35	Q		Occupation (coded on 3 digits – 4 digits in certain countries) ISCO-88(COM). For codification; see section 'Classifications'. No comparable information in 1983-1991	WSTATOR =1,2
		9999	Not applicable (WSTATOR =3-5,9)	
		Blank	No answer	
			Also available for dissemination: ISCO1D, ISCO2D and ISCO3D Available for anonymised datasets only: ISCO1D, ISCO2D See section 3.2 'derived variables' and section 6 'criteria for anonymised datasets'.	
SUPVISOR 36	Y		Supervisory responsibilities (from 2006)	STAPRO=3
		1	Yes	
		2	No	
		9	Not applicable (STAPRO≠3)	
	blank	No answer		
SIZEFIRM 37/38	Y		Number of persons working at the local unit	STAPRO=1,3,4,
		01-10	Exact number of persons, if between 1 and 10	
		11	11 to 19 persons	
		12	20 to 49 persons	
		13	50 persons or more	

	14 15 99 blank	Do not know but less than 11 persons Do not know but more than 10 persons Not applicable (STAPRO=2,9) No answer	
COUNTRYW 39/40	Q	Country of place of work For codification; see section 'Classifications'	WSTATOR =1,2
	99 blank	Not applicable (WSTATOR =3-5,9) No answer	
REGIONW 41/42	Q	Region of place of work NUTS 2 For codification; see section 'Classifications'.	WSTATOR =1,2
	99 blank	Not applicable (WSTATOR =3-5,9) No answer For anonymised datasets, see description in section 6	
YSTARTWK 43/46	Q	Year in which person started working for this employer or as self-employed Enter the 4 digits of the year concerned	WSTATOR =1,2
	9999 blank	Not applicable (WSTATOR =3-5,9) No answer Variable advised for dissemination See derived variable STARTIME	
MSTARTWK 47/48	Q	Month in which person started working for this employer or as self-employed Enter the number of the month concerned	YSTARTWK ≠ 9999, blank & REFYEAR – YSTARTWK ≤ 2
	01/12 99 blank	Not applicable (YSTARTWK =9999,blank or REFYEAR – YSTARTWK >2) No answer Variable advised for dissemination See derived variable STARTIME	
WAYJFOUN 49	Y	Involvement of the public employment office at any moment in finding the present job (from 2006)	STAPRO = 3 & has started this job in the last 12 months
	0 1 9 blank	No Yes Not applicable (STAPRO ≠ 3 or has started this job more than 1 year ago) No answer	
FTPT 50	Q	Full-time / Part-time distinction	WSTATOR=1,2
	1 2 9 Blank	Full-time job Part-time job Not applicable (WSTATOR =3-5,9) No answer	
FTPTREAS 51	Y	Reasons for the part-time work	FTPT=2

		1 2 3 4 5 6 9 Blank	Part-time job which was taken because Person is undergoing school education or training Own illness or disability Looking after children or incapacitated adults Other family or personal reasons Person could not find a full-time job Other reasons Not applicable (FTPT≠2) No answer	
TEMP 52	Q		Permanency of the job 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	STAPRO=3
TEMPREAS 53	Y		Reasons for having a temporary job/work contract of limited duration 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	TEMP=2
TEMPDUR 54	Q		Total duration of temporary job or work contract of limited duration 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	TEMP=2
TEMPAGCY 55	Y	0 1 9 blank	Contract with a temporary employment agency (from 2006) No Yes Not applicable (STAPRO≠3) No answer	STAPRO=3
SHIFTWK 56	Y		ATYPICAL WORK Shift work 1 Person does shift work 3 Person never does shift work 9 Not applicable (STAPRO ≠ 3) blank No answer	STAPRO=3
EVENWK 57	Y		Evening work	WSTATOR=1 or

		1 2 3 9 blank	Person usually works in the evening Person sometimes works in the evening Person never works in the evening Not applicable (WSTATOR=3-5,9) No answer	
NIGHTWK 58	Y		Night work	WSTATOR=1 or WSTATOR =2
		1 2 3 9 blank	Person usually works at night Person sometimes works at night Person never works at night Not applicable (WSTATOR =3-5,9) No answer	
SATWK 59	Y		Saturday work	WSTATOR =1 or WSTATOR =2
		1 2 3 9 blank	Person usually works on Saturdays Person sometimes works on Saturdays Person never works on Saturdays Not applicable (WSTATOR =3-5,9) No answer	
SUNWK 60	Y		Sunday work	WSTATOR =1 or WSTATOR =2
		1 2 3 9 blank	Person usually works on Sundays Person sometimes works on Sundays Person never works on Sundays Not applicable (WSTATOR =3-5,9) No answer	
			HOURS WORKED	
HWUSUAL 61/62	Q		Number of hours per week usually worked	WSTATOR=1,2
		00 01-98 99 blank	Usual hours cannot be given because hours worked vary considerably from week to week or from month to month Number of hours usually worked in the first job Not applicable (WSTATOR=3-5,9) No answer	
			<i>For anonymised datasets, see description in section 6.</i>	
HWACTUAL 63/64	Q		Number of hours actually worked during the reference week	WSTATOR=1,2
		00 01-98 99 blank	Person having a job or business and not having worked at all in the main activity during the reference week (WSTATOR =2) Number of hours actually worked in the first job during the reference week Not applicable (WSTATOR =3-5,9) No answer	
			<i>For anonymised datasets, see description in section 6.</i>	
HWOVERP 65/66	Q		Paid overtime in the reference week in the main job (from 2006)	STAPRO=3
		00-98 99 blank	Number of paid overtime hours Not applicable (STAPRO≠3) No answer	

HWOVERPU 67/68 Q		<p><i>For anonymised datasets, see description in section 6.</i></p> <p>Unpaid overtime in the reference week in the main job (from 2006)</p> <p>00-98 Number of unpaid overtime hours 99 Not applicable (STAPRO≠3) blank No answer</p> <p><i>For anonymised datasets, see description in section 6.</i></p>	STAPRO=3
HOURREAS 69/70 Q		<p><i>For anonymised datasets, see description in section 6.</i></p> <p>Main reason for hours actually worked during the reference week being different from the person's usual hours</p> <p>Person has worked more than usual due to</p> <p>01 - variable hours (e.g. flexible working hours) 16 - overtime 02 - other reasons</p> <p>Person has worked less than usual due to:</p> <p>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 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</p>	HWUSUAL=00-98 & HWACTUAL=01-98 Remark: The filtering criteria is based on standard codes.
WISHMORE 71 Q		<p>Wish to work usually more than the current number of hours</p> <p>0 No 1 Yes 9 Not applicable (WSTATOR = 3-5, 9) blank No answer</p>	WSTATOR =1 or WSTATOR =2
WAYMORE 72 Y		<p>Way that a person who wants to work more hours</p> <p>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</p>	WISHMORE = 1
HWWISH 73/74 Q		<p>Number of hours that the person would like to work in total</p>	WSTATOR =1 or

	01-98		Number of hours wished to work in total	WSTATOR =2
	99		Not applicable (WSTATOR =3-5,9)	
	.		No answer	
HOMEWK				
75	Y		Working at home	WSTATOR =1 or WSTATOR =2
		1	Person usually works at home	
		2	Person sometimes works at home	
		3	Person never works at home	
		9	Not applicable (WSTATOR =3-5,9)	
		blank	No answer	
LOOKOJ				
76	Q		Looking for another job and reasons for doing so	WSTATOR =1 or WSTATOR =2
		0	Person is not looking for another job	
		1	Person is looking for another job	
		9	Not applicable (WSTATOR =3-5,9)	
		blank	No answer	
LOOKREAS				
77	Y		Reasons for looking for another job	LOOKOJ=1
			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	
		4	- seeking a job with more hours worked than in present job	
		5	- seeking a job with less hours worked than in present job (WISH=0)	
		6	- of wish to have better working conditions (e.g. pay, working or travel time, quality of work)	
		7	- of other reasons	
		9	Not applicable (LOOKOJ≠ 1)	
		blank	No answer	
			SECOND JOB	
EXIST2J				
78	Q		Existence of more than one job or business	WSTATOR =1 or WSTATOR =2
		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	
STAPRO2J				
79	Q		Professional status (in the second job)	EXIST2J=2
		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	
			Aggregation advised for dissemination and for anonymised datasets:	
		0	Self-employed with or without employees	
		3	Employee	
		4	Family worker	
		9	Not applicable (EXIST2J=1,9 blank)	
		blank	No answer	

<p>NACE2J2D 80/81 Q</p>		<p><i>For anonymised datasets, see description in section 6.</i></p> <p><i>Economic activity of the local unit in the second job (coded on 2 digits.)</i> NACE Rev. 1. For codification; see section 'Classifications'. Information collected using Nace 1970 in 1983-1992 for all countries (except Belgium in 1992), 1993-1994 for Germany.</p> <p>00 blank Not applicable (EXIST2J=1,9,blank) No answer</p> <p><i>Also available for dissemination or anonymised datasets only: NACE2J1D and NACE2JS</i></p> <p><i>See section 3.2 'derived variables' and section 6 'criteria for anonymised datasets'.</i></p>	<p>EXIST2J=2</p>
<p>HWACTUA2 82/83 Q</p>	<p>00 01-98 99 blank</p>	<p><i>Number of hours actually worked during the reference week in the second job</i></p> <p>Person not having worked in the second job during the reference week</p> <p><i>Number of hours actually worked in the second job during the reference week</i></p> <p>Not applicable (EXIST2J=1,9, blank) No answer</p> <p><i>See description for anonymised datasets in section 6</i></p>	<p>EXIST2J=2</p>
PREVIOUS WORK EXPERIENCE OF PERSON NOT IN EMPLOYMENT			
<p>EXISTPR 84 Q</p>	<p>0 1 9 blank</p>	<p><i>Existence of previous employment experience</i></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><i>Year in which person last worked</i></p> <p><i>Enter the 4 digits of the year in which person last worked</i></p> <p>Not applicable (EXISTPR=0,9,blank) No answer</p> <p><i>Variable advised for dissemination</i> <i>See derived variable LEAVTIME</i></p>	<p>EXISTPR=1</p>
<p>MONTHPR 89/90 Q</p>	<p>01-12 99 blank</p>	<p><i>Month in which person last worked</i></p> <p><i>Enter the number of the month in which person last worked</i></p> <p>Not applicable (YEARPR =9999, blank or REFYEAR-YEARPR >2) No answer</p> <p><i>Variable advised for dissemination</i> <i>See derived variable LEAVTIME</i></p>	<p>YEARPR≠9999 blank & REFYEAR – YEARPR ≤2</p>
<p>LEAVREAS</p>			

91/92	Y		<i>Main reason for leaving last job or business</i>	<i>EXISTPR=1 and REFYEAR – YEARPR<8</i>
		00	<i>Dismissed or made redundant</i>	
		01	<i>A job of limited duration has ended</i>	
		02	<i>Looking for children or incapacitated children (from 2006)</i>	
		03	<i>Other personal or family responsibilities</i>	
		04	<i>Own illness or disability</i>	
		05	<i>Education or training</i>	
		06	<i>Early retirement</i>	
		07	<i>Normal retirement</i>	
		08	<i>Compulsory military or community service</i>	
		09	<i>Other reasons</i>	
		99	<i>Not applicable (EXISTPR =0,9,blank, or EXISTPR =1 and did not work in last 8 years)</i>	
		blank	<i>No answer</i>	
STAPROPR 93	Q*		<i>Professional status in last job</i>	<i>EXISTPR=1 and REFYEAR – YEARPR <8</i>
		1	<i>Self-employed with employees</i>	
		2	<i>Self-employed without employees</i>	
		3	<i>Employee</i>	
		4	<i>Family worker</i>	
		9	<i>Not applicable (EXISTPR=0,9,blank, or EXISTPR=1 And did not work in last 8 years)</i>	<i>(*) QUARTERLY only if having worked in the last 12 months YEARLY otherwise</i>
		blank	<i>No answer</i>	
			<i>Aggregation advised for dissemination and 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 (EXISTPR=0,9,blank, or EXISTPR =1 and did not work in last 8 years)</i>	
		blank	<i>No answer</i>	
			<i>See description for anonymised datasets in section 6.</i>	
NACEPR2D 94/95	Q*		<i>Economic activity of the local unit in which person last worked (coded on 2 digits)</i>	<i>EXISTPR=1 and REFYEAR – YEARPR<8</i>
			<i>NACE Rev. 1. For codification; see section ‘Classifications’. Information collected using Nace 1970 in 1983-1992 for all countries (except Belgium in 1992), 1993-1994 for Germany.</i>	<i>(*) QUARTERLY only if having worked in the last 12 months YEARLY otherwise</i>
		00	<i>Not applicable (EXISTPR =0,9,blank, or EXISTPR =1 and did not work in last 8 years)</i>	
		blank	<i>No answer</i>	
			<i>Also available for dissemination or for anonymised datasets only: NACEPR1D, and NACEPRS</i>	
			<i>See section 3.2 ‘derived variables’ and section 6 ‘criteria for anonymised datasets’.</i>	
ISCOPR3D 96/98	Q*		<i>Occupation of last job (Coded on 3 digits)</i>	<i>EXISTPR =1 and REFYEAR – YEARPR<8</i>
			<i>ISCO-88(COM). For codification; see section ‘Classifications’. No comparable information in 1983-1991</i>	

	999	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
	blank	No answer Also available for dissemination or for anonymised datasets only: ISCOPR1D and ISCOPR2D See section 3.2 'derived variables' and section 6 'criteria for anonymised datasets'.	
SEEKWORK 99	Q	SEARCH FOR EMPLOYMENT Seeking employment during previous four weeks	(WSTATOR = 3-5 or SIGNISAL = 3) and Age<75
	1	Person has already found a job which will start within a period of at most 3 months	
	2	Person has already found a job which will start in more than 3 months	
	3	Person is not seeking employment and has not found any job to start later	
	4	Person is seeking employment	
	9	Not applicable (WSTATOR = 1, 2 or 9 and SIGNISAL ≠ 3) or Age equal or greater than 75)	
SEEKREAS 100	Y	Reasons for not searching an employment Person is not seeking employment because:	SEEKWORK=3
	1	- awaiting recall to work (persons on lay-off)	
	2	- of own illness or disability	
	3	- looking after children or incapacitated adults	
	4	- of other personal or family responsibilities	
	5	- of education or training	
	6	- of retirement	
	7	- of belief that no work is available	
	8	- of other reasons	
	9	Not applicable (SEEKWORK≠3)	
SEEKTYPE 101	Q	Type of employment sought The employment sought (for SEEKWORK=11, 12 the employment found) is:	SEEKWORK=1, 2, 4 or LOOKOJ=1
	1	as self-employed	
	2	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 SEEKWORK =03-10 or LOOKOJ=0,blank)	
	blank	No answer	
SEEKDUR 102	Q	Duration of search for employment	SEEKWORK =1,4

		0	Search not yet started	or LOOKOJ=1
		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	
			METHODS USED DURING PREVIOUS FOUR WEEKS TO FIND WORK	
METHODA				
103	Q		Contacted public employment office to find work	SEEKWORK=4 or LOOKOJ=1
		0	No	
		1	Yes	
		9	Not applicable (WSTATOR = 9 or SEEKWORK = 1-3 or LOOKOJ=0, blank)	
METHODB				
104	Q		Contacted private employment agency to find work	SEEKWORK=4 or LOOKOJ=1
		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		Asked friends, relatives, trade unions, etc.	SEEKWORK=4 or LOOKOJ=1
		0	No	
		1	Yes	
		9	Not applicable (WSTATOR = 9 or SEEKWORK = 1-3 or LOOKOJ=0, blank)	
METHOD E				
107	Q		Inserted or answered advertisements in newspapers or journals	SEEKWORK=4 or LOOKOJ=1
		0	No	
		1	Yes	
		9	Not applicable (WSTATOR = 9 or SEEKWORK = 1-3 or LOOKOJ=0, blank)	
METHOD F				
108	Q		Studied advertisements in newspapers or journals	SEEKWORK=4 or LOOKOJ=1
		0	No	
		1	Yes	
		9	Not applicable (WSTATOR = 9 or SEEKWORK = 1-3 or LOOKOJ=0, blank)	
METHOD G				
109	Q		Took a test, interview or examination	SEEKWORK=4 or LOOKOJ=1
		0	No	

	1	Yes	
	9	Not applicable (WSTATOR = 9 or SEEKWORK = 1-3 or LOOKOJ=0, blank)	
METHODH 110	Q	Looked for land, premises or equipment	SEEKWORK=4 or LOOKOJ=1
	0	No	
	1	Yes	
	9	Not applicable (WSTATOR = 9 or SEEKWORK = 1-3 or LOOKOJ=0, blank)	
METHODI 111	Q	Looked for permits, licences, financial resources	SEEKWORK=4 or LOOKOJ=1
	0	No	
	1	Yes	
	9	Not applicable (WSTATOR = 9 or SEEKWORK = 1-3 or LOOKOJ=0, blank)	
METHODJ 112	Q	Awaiting the results of an application for a job	SEEKWORK=4 or LOOKOJ=1
	0	No	
	1	Yes	
	9	Not applicable (WSTATOR = 9 or SEEKWORK = 1-3 or LOOKOJ=0, blank)	
METHODK 113	Q	Waiting for a call from a public employment office	SEEKWORK=4 or LOOKOJ=1
	0	No	
	1	Yes	
	9	Not applicable (WSTATOR = 9 or SEEKWORK = 1-3 or LOOKOJ=0, blank)	
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=03-10
	1	Person is not seeking employment: - but would nevertheless like to have work	
	2	- and does not want to have work	
	9	Not applicable (SEEKWORK =01, 11, 12 ,99)	
	blank	No answer	
AVAILABLE 117	Q	Availability to start working within two weeks	SEEKWORK = 1, 4 or WANTWORK= 1, blank or
	1	If work were found now: Person could start to work immediately (within 2 weeks)	

AVAIRESAS 118	Y	9	Person could not start to work immediately (within 2 weeks) because: Not applicable (SEEKWORK ≠ 1 and SEEKWORK ≠ 4 and WANTWORK≠ 1 and WANTWORK≠ blank and WISHMORE ≠ 1 and SIGNISAL ≠ 3)	WISHMORE = 1 or SIGNISAL = 3
		blank	No answer	
PRESEEK 119	Y		Reasons for not being available to start working within 2 weeks	AVAILBLE = 2
			Person could not start to work immediately (within 2 weeks) because:	
		1	- he/she must complete education or training	
		2	- he/she must complete compulsory military or community service	
		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 (AVAILBLE ≠ 2)			
blank	No answer			
NEEDCARE 120	Y		Situation immediately before person started to seek employment (or was waiting for new job to start)	SEEKWORK = 1, 2, 4
		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)	
blank	No answer			
REGISTER 121	Y		Need for care facilities (from 2006)	FTP TREAS = 3 or SEEKREAS = 3
			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	
9	Not applicable (FTP TREAS ≠ 3 and SEEKREAS ≠ 3)			
blank	No answer			
REGISTER 121	Y		Registration at a public employment office	everybody aged 15 to 74 years
		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	

<p>MAINSTAT 122 Y</p>	<p>9 blank</p> <p>1</p> <p>2</p> <p>3</p> <p>4</p> <p>5</p> <p>6</p> <p>7</p> <p>8</p> <p>9 blank</p>	<p><i>Not applicable (child less than 15 years)</i> <i>No answer</i></p> <p>MAIN LABOUR STATUS</p> <p><i>Main status</i> <i>(Since 1998 only, optional: not available for certain countries)</i></p> <p><i>Carries out a job or profession, including unpaid work for a family business or holding, including an apprenticeship or paid traineeship, etc,</i></p> <p><i>Unemployed</i></p> <p><i>Pupil, student, further training, unpaid work experience</i></p> <p><i>In retirement or early retirement or has given up business</i></p> <p><i>Permanently disabled</i></p> <p><i>In compulsory military service</i></p> <p><i>Fulfilling domestic tasks</i></p> <p><i>Other inactive person</i></p> <p><i>Not applicable (child less than 15 years)</i> <i>No answer</i></p> <p><i>Variable advised for dissemination</i> <i>See also derived variable ILOSTAT.</i> <i>Use of MAINSTAT advised for comparisons with WSTAT1Y.</i></p>	<p>everybody aged 15 years or more</p>
<p>EDUCSTAT 123 Q</p>	<p>1</p> <p>2</p> <p>9 Blank</p>	<p>EDUCATION AND TRAINING: participation</p> <p><i>Student or apprentice in regular education during the last 4 weeks</i> <i>From 2003 onwards</i></p> <p><i>Has been a student or an apprentice</i></p> <p><i>Has not been a student or apprentice</i></p> <p><i>Not applicable (child less than 15 years)</i> <i>No answer</i></p> <p><i>Note for dissemination</i> <i>Available from 2003. See the derived variable EDUC4WN for time series</i></p>	<p>Everybody aged 15 years or more</p>
<p>EDUCLEVL 124 Q</p>	<p>1</p> <p>2</p> <p>3</p> <p>4</p> <p>5</p> <p>6</p> <p>9 Blank</p> <p>0</p> <p>7</p> <p>8</p> <p>9</p>	<p>EDUCLEVEL</p> <p><i>Level of this education or training</i> <i>From 2003 onwards (optional in 2003)</i></p> <p><i>ISCED 1</i></p> <p><i>ISCED 2</i></p> <p><i>ISCED 3</i></p> <p><i>ISCED 4</i></p> <p><i>ISCED 5</i></p> <p><i>ISCED 6</i></p> <p><i>Not applicable (EDUCSTAT =2,9,blank)</i> <i>No answer</i></p> <p><i>Additional codes for correspondence with 1998-2002 data:</i></p> <p><i>Training that is not allocated to the ISCED classification (e.g.: language courses, computer courses, seminars ...)</i></p> <p><i>ISCED 1-2</i></p> <p><i>ISCED 3-4</i></p> <p><i>Not applicable (EDUC4WN =0,9,blank)</i></p>	<p>EDUCSTAT=1</p> <p>EDUC4WN=1</p>
<p>EDUCFILD 125/127 Y</p>		<p><i>Field of this education or training</i> <i>From 2003 onwards (optional)</i></p>	<p>EDUCSTAT=1 and EDUCLEVL= 3-6</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 EDUCLEVL ≠ 3-6) Blank No answer Note for dissemination No equivalent variable before 2003	
COURATT			
128	Q	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) 1 Yes 2 No 9 Not applicable (child less than 15 years) Blank No answer Note for dissemination Available from 2003. See the derived variable EDUC4WN for time series	Everybody aged 15 years or more
COURFILD			
133/135	Y	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

<p>COURLEN 129/131 Q</p>	<p>3 digits 999 Blank</p>	<p>Number of hours spent on all taught learning activities within the last 4 weeks From 2003 onwards (optional in 2003)</p> <p>Number of hours Not applicable (COURATT = 2,9,blank) No answer</p> <p>Note for dissemination See also the derived variables LENTR4WN for 1998-2002 data, and LENTR4W (derived) and HWUSTRAI for 1992-2002 time series</p>	<p>COURATT=1</p>
<p>COURPURP 132 Y</p>	<p>1 2 9 Blank</p>	<p>Purpose of the most recent taught learning activity From 2003 onwards (Optional)</p> <p>1 Mostly job related (professional) 2 Mostly personal/ social 9 Not applicable (COURATT = 2,9,blank) Blank No answer</p> <p>Note for dissemination For 1992-2002 time series, see the derived variable PURP4W (1998-2002) and PURP4W (derived – 1992-2002 series), concerning all education and training activities</p>	<p>COURATT=1</p>
<p>COURWORH 136 Y</p>	<p>1 2 3 4 5 9 Blank</p>	<p>Did the most recent taught learning activity take place during paid working hours? From 2003 onwards (optional)</p> <p>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</p> <p>Note for dissemination No equivalent variable before 2003</p>	<p>COURATT=1</p>
<p>HATLEVEL 137/138 Q</p>	<p>00 10 (2) 11 21 22 30 31 32 33 (2) 34 (2) 35 (2) 36 (1) 41 42 43</p>	<p>EDUCATION AND TRAINING: highest attainment level</p> <p>Highest level of education or training successfully completed</p> <p>Codes from 1998 No formal education or below ISCED 1</p> <p>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 and more) 32 ISCED 3 a,b 33 (2) ISCED 3c (3 years or longer) 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)</p>	<p>everybody aged 15 years or more</p>

		<p>51 ISCED 5b 52 ISCED 5a 60 ISCED 6 99 Not applicable (child less than 15 years) Blank No answer</p> <p>(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</p> <p>Variable advised for dissemination and for data before 1998 See the derived variable HATLEV1D (3 levels)</p>	
HATFIELD			
139/141	Y	<p>Field of highest level of education or training successfully completed From 2003 onwards</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 (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</p> <p>Note for dissemination No equivalent variable before 2003</p>	HATLEVEL=22-60
HATYEAR			
	Y	<p>Year when highest level of education or training was successfully completed (Since 1998, different filter from 2003 onwards)</p> <p>Codes from 2003 onwards</p> <p>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) No answer</p>	Everybody aged 15 years or more & HATLEVEL = 11-60
142/145	Y	<p>Codes for 1998-2002</p> <p>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</p>	everybody aged 15 years or more
WSTAT1Y		SITUATION ONE YEAR BEFORE SURVEY	

146	Y		<i>Situation with regard to activity one year before survey</i>	<i>everybody aged 15 years or more</i>
		1	<i>Carries out a job or profession, including unpaid work for a family business or holding, including an apprenticeship or paid traineeship, etc,</i>	
		2	<i>Unemployed</i>	
		3	<i>Pupil, student, further training, unpaid work experience</i>	
		4	<i>In retirement or early retirement or has given up business</i>	
		5	<i>Permanently disabled</i>	
		6	<i>In compulsory military service</i>	
		7	<i>Fulfilling domestic tasks</i>	
		8	<i>Other inactive person</i>	
		9	<i>Not applicable (child less than 15 years)</i>	
		blank	<i>No answer</i>	
STAPRO1Y 147	Y		<i>Professional status one year before survey</i>	<i>WSTAT1Y=1</i>
		1	<i>Self-employed with employees</i>	
		2	<i>Self-employed without employees</i>	
		3	<i>Employee</i>	
		4	<i>Family-worker</i>	
		9	<i>Not applicable (WSTAT1Y=2-9 blank)</i>	
		blank	<i>No answer</i>	
			<i>Aggregation advised for dissemination and 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 (WSTAT1Y=2-9 blank)</i>	
		blank	<i>No answer</i>	
			<i>See description for anonymised datasets in section 6.</i>	
NACE1Y1D 148/149	Y		<i>Economic activity of local unit in which person was working one year before survey (Coded on 2 digits)</i> <i>NACE Rev. 1. For codification; see section 'Classifications'.</i> <i>Information collected using Nace 1970 in 1983-1992 for all countries (except Belgium in 1992), 1993-1994 for Germany.</i>	<i>WSTAT1Y=1</i>
		00	<i>Not applicable (WSTAT1Y =2-9 blank)</i>	
		blank	<i>No answer</i>	
			<i>Also available for dissemination and for anonymised datasets: NACE1Y1D, and NACE1YS</i>	
			<i>See section 3.2 'derived variables' and section 6 'criteria for anonymised datasets'.</i>	
COUNTR1Y 150/151	Y		<i>Country of residence one year before survey</i> <i>For codification; see section 'Classifications'</i>	<i>everybody</i>
		99	<i>Not applicable (child less than one year old)</i>	
		blank	<i>No answer</i>	
REGION1Y 152/153	Y		<i>Region of residence (within Member State) one year before survey</i> <i>NUTS 2. For codification; see section 'Classifications'.</i>	<i>everybody</i>
		99	<i>Not applicable (person who has changed country of residence or child less than one year old)</i>	

	<i>blank</i>	<i>No answer</i>	
		<i>See description for anonymised datasets in section 6.</i>	
INCMON 154/161	Y	INCOME <i>Since 1998. Available for a reduced number of countries</i> <i>Monthly (take home) pay from main job</i> <i>Optional: available for certain countries only</i> <i>Numbers in deciles. Can be delivered with a 21months delay</i>	STAPRO=3
	01	<i>Below the 1st decile</i>	
	02	<i>Between the 1st and the 2nd decile</i>	
	03	<i>Between the 2nd and the 3rd decile</i>	
	04	<i>Between the 3rd and the 4th decile</i>	
	05	<i>Between the 4th and the 5nd decile</i>	
	06	<i>Between the 5st and the 6nd decile</i>	
	07	<i>Between the 6st and the 7nd decile</i>	
	08	<i>Between the 7st and the 8nd decile</i>	
	09	<i>Between the 8st and the 9nd decile</i>	
	10	<i>More or equal to the 9st decile</i>	
	99	<i>Not applicable (STAPRO ≠ 3)</i>	
	<i>blank</i>	<i>No answer</i>	
		<i>Not available for anonymised datasets</i>	
		TECHNICAL ITEMS RELATING TO THE INTERVIEW	
REFYEAR 162/165	Q	<i>Reference year of survey</i> <i>Last 4 digits of the year</i>	<i>everybody</i>
REFWEEK 166/167	Q	<i>Reference week</i> <i>Number of the week running from Monday to Sunday</i>	<i>everybody</i>
INTWEEK 168/169	Q	<i>Interview week</i> <i>Number of the week running from Monday to Sunday</i>	<i>everybody</i>
COUNTRY 170/171	Q	<i>Member State</i> <i>For codification; see section 'Classifications' and 'Data availability over time'</i>	<i>everybody</i>
REGION 172/173	Q	<i>Region of household</i> <i>NUTS 2. For codification; see section 'Classifications'</i> <i>See description for anonymised datasets in section 6.</i>	<i>everybody</i>
DEGURBA 174	Q	<i>Degree of urbanisation</i> <i>Densely-populated area</i> <i>Intermediate area</i> <i>Thinly-populated area</i>	<i>everybody</i>
QHNUM 175/180	Q	<i>Quarter (derived variable) & Serial number of household</i> <i>Serial numbers are allocated by the national statistical institutes and remain the same for all waves.</i> <i>Records relating to different members of the same household</i>	<i>everybody</i>

HHTYPE 181	Q		carry the same serial number	
		1	Type of household Person living in private household (or permanently in a hotel) and surveyed in this household	everybody
		2	Person living in an institution and surveyed in this institution	
		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	
HHINST 182	Q		Type of institution	HHTYPE =2,3
		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	
		7	Other (e.g. prison)	
		9	Not applicable (HHTYPE =1,4)	
		blank	No answer	
COEFFY (POP) 183/188	Y		Yearly weighting factor for annual averages of quarterly data	everybody
also called COEFF/VALUE in annual data			Numbers in thousands.	
		0000-9999	Cols 185-188 contain whole numbers	
		00-99	Cols 189-190 contain decimal places	
COEFFQ (POP) 189/194	Q		Quarterly weighting factor	everybody
also called COEFF/VALUE in quarterly data			Numbers in thousands.	
		0000-9999	Cols 191-194 contain whole numbers	
		00-99	Cols 195-196 contain decimal places	
COEFFH 195/200	Y		Quarterly weighting factor of the sample for household characteristics (in the case of a sample of individuals)	
INTWAVE 201	Q		Sequence number of the survey wave	everybody
		1-8	Sequence number of the wave	
INTQUEST 202	Q		Questionnaire used	everybody
		1	Only core variables	
		2	Whole questionnaire	

2.2. 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	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>
HHXXXX	Y	<i>Household derived variables: see section 2.3</i>	<i>HHPRIV=1</i>
ILOSTAT	Q	LABOUR STATUS <i>ILO working status</i> 1 <i>Employed</i> 2 <i>Unemployed</i> 3 <i>Inactive</i> 4 <i>Compulsory military service</i> 9 <i>Persons less than 15 years old</i>	<i>everybody</i>
NACES	Q	EMPLOYMENT CHARACTERISTICS OF MAIN AND SECOND JOB <i>Economic activity in main job by sector</i> 0 <i>Agriculture</i> 1 <i>Industry</i> 2 <i>Service</i> 9 <i>Not applicable (WSTATOR=3-5,9)</i> <i>blank</i> <i>No answer</i> <i>Also available for dissemination (time series): NACE1D</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> 9 <i>Not applicable (WSTATOR=3-5,9)</i> <i>blank</i> <i>No answer</i> <i>Also available for dissemination: ISCO2D</i>	<i>WSTATOR=1,2</i>
STARTIME	Q	<i>Time since person started to work</i> 0-998 <i>Time in months since the person started current employment</i> 999 <i>Not applicable (WSTATOR=3-5,9)</i> <i>.</i> <i>No answer</i>	<i>WSTATOR=1,2</i>
NACE2JS	Q	<i>Economic activity in second job by sector</i> 0 <i>Agriculture</i> 1 <i>Industry</i> 2 <i>Service</i> 9 <i>Not applicable</i> <i>blank</i> <i>No answer</i> <i>Also available for dissemination: NACE2J1D</i>	<i>EXIST2J=2</i>

LEAVTIME Q	0-998 999 .	PREVIOUS WORK EXPERIENCE OF PERSON NOT IN EMPLOYMENT <i>Time since person last worked</i> <i>Time in months since the person last worked.</i> <i>Not applicable (EXISTPR ≠ 1)</i> <i>No answer</i>	EXISTPR=1
NACEPRS Q/Y	0 1 2 9 blank	<i>Economic activity previous job by sector</i> <i>Agriculture</i> <i>Industry</i> <i>Service</i> <i>Not applicable (EXISTPR =0,9,blank, or EXISTPR =1 and did not work in last 8 years)</i> <i>No answer</i> <i>Also available for dissemination: NACEPR1D</i>	EXISTPR=1 and REFYEAR – YEARPR<8
ISCOPR1D Q/Y	9 blank	<i>Occupation in previous job (ISCO 1 digit)</i> <i>ISCO – 88 (COM)</i> <i>For codification; see section ‘Classifications’</i> <i>Not applicable (EXISTPR =0,9,blank, or EXISTPR =1 and did not work in last 8 years)</i> <i>No answer</i> <i>Also available for dissemination: ISCOPR2D</i>	EXISTPR=1 and REFYEAR- YEARPR<8
DURUNE Q	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 blank	SEARCH FOR EMPLOYMENT <i>Duration of unemployment</i> <i>Search not yet started</i> <i>Less than 1 month</i> <i>1-2 months</i> <i>3-5 months</i> <i>6-11 months</i> <i>12-17 months</i> <i>18-23 months</i> <i>24-47 months</i> <i>4 years or longer</i> <i>Not applicable (WSTATUT ≠ 2)</i> <i>No answer</i>	WSTATUT=2
HATLEV1D Q	L M H 9 blank	EDUCATION AND TRAINING <i>Level of education</i> <i>Low: Lower secondary</i> <i>Medium: Upper secondary</i> <i>High: Third level</i> <i>Not applicable (child less than 15 years old)</i> <i>No answer</i>	everybody aged 15 or more
EDUC4WN Q	0 1 9 blank	<i>Education or training received during previous four weeks (1992-2002, derived from 2003 onwards)</i> <i>Received no education or training</i> <i>Received some education or training</i> <i>Not applicable (child less than 15 years)</i> <i>No answer</i>	everybody aged 15 years or more

		<p><i>Note for dissemination</i> EDUC4WN is derived from EDUCSTAT and COURATT from 2003 or 2004 according to the country. EDUC4WN should be used for 1992-2002 time series.</p>	
NACE1YS	Y	<p>SITUATION ONE YEAR BEFORE THE SURVEY</p> <p><i>Economic activity one year before survey by sector</i></p> <p>0 <i>Agriculture</i> 1 <i>Industry</i> 2 <i>Service</i> 9 <i>Not applicable (WSTAT1Y=2-9 blank)</i> blank <i>No answer</i></p> <p><i>Also available for dissemination: NACE1Y1D</i></p>	WSTAT1Y=1
REM	Q	<p>TECHNICAL ITEMS RELATING TO THE INTERVIEW</p> <p><i>Reference month</i></p> <p>1-12 <i>Month (Jan - Dec)</i></p>	everybody
QUARTER	Q	<p><i>Reference quarter</i></p> <p>Q1-Q4 <i>Quarter 1 – 4 of survey year</i></p>	everybody
YEAR	Q	<p><i>Year of the survey</i></p> <p><i>Survey year coded as 4 characters.</i></p>	everybody
HHPRIV	Q	<p><i>Type of individual/household for publication</i></p> <p>1 <i>Living in private household</i> 2 <i>Living in institutional household</i> blank <i>No answer</i></p> <p><i>Advised use for dissemination: private households</i></p>	everybody

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

- Household composition by members' relationships.

HHPERS	Y	<p><i>Position in the household</i></p> <p><i>The person is considered as:</i></p> <p>1 <i>A child aged less than 15 living with his/her father/mother</i> 2 <i>A child aged 16 to 24, living with his/her father/mother and economically inactive *</i> 3 <i>A child aged less than 15 not living with his/her father/mother</i> 4 <i>An adult</i> 9 <i>Not applicable (not a private household)</i> blank <i>Not specified</i></p> <p><i>(*) 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</i></p>	HHPRIV=1
HHCAMP	Y	<p><i>Composition of the household</i></p> <p><i>The person belongs to a household composed of:</i></p>	HHPRIV=1

		10	One adult without children One adult with at least:	
		11	- a son or daughter aged less than 15	
		12	- else: another child aged 15 to 24 (as in HHPTYPE)	
		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 (as in HHPTYPE)	
		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 (as in HHPTYPE)	
		33	- else: another child aged less than 15	
		99	Not applicable (not a private household)	
		blank	Not specified	
HHNBCH2	Y		Number of children between 0 and 2 years in the household	HHPRIV=1
		00-98	Number of children *	
		99	Not applicable (not a private household)	
		blank	Not specified	
HHNBCH5	Y		Number of children between 3 and 5 years in the household	HHPRIV=1
		00-98	Number of children *	
		99	Not applicable (not a private household)	
		blank	Not specified	
HHNBCH8	Y		Number of children between 6 and 8 years in the household	HHPRIV=1
		00-98	Number of children *	
		99	Not applicable (not a private household)	
		blank	Not specified	
HHNBCH11	Y		Number of children between 9 and 11 years in the household	HHPRIV=1
		00-98	Number of children *	
		99	Not applicable (not a private household)	
		blank	Not specified	
HHNBCH14	Y		Number of children between 12 and 14 years in the household	HHPRIV=1
		00-98	Number of children *	
		99	Not applicable (not a private household)	
		blank	Not specified	
HHNBCH17	Y		Number of children between 15 and 17 years in the household, not in employment or working less than 10 hours per week.	HHPRIV=1
		00-98	Number of children *	
		99	Not applicable (not a private household)	
		blank	Not specified	
HHNBCH24	Y		Number of children between 18 and 24 years in the household, not in employment or working less than 10 hours per week.	HHPRIV=1

HHAGEYG	Y	00-98	Number of children *	HHPRIV=1
		99	Not applicable (not a private household)	
		blank	Not specified	
			Age of the youngest child in the household	
		00-24	Age of the youngest child in the household *	
		99	Not applicable (not a private household or no child)	
		blank	Not specified	
			(* 'Children' should be understood as children of any person in the household (i.e. any person less than 15 years old).	

- Household composition by working status and age of members.

HHNBPERS	Y		Total number of persons in the household (whatever the age)	HHPRIV=1
		00-98	Number of persons *	
		99	Not applicable (not a private household)	
		blank	Not specified	
HHNBEMPL	Y		Total number of persons employed in the household	HHPRIV=1
		00-98	Number of persons aged 15 or more	
		99	Not applicable (not a private household)	
		blank	Not specified	
HHNBUNEM	Y		Total number of persons unemployed in the household	HHPRIV=1
		00-98	Number of persons aged 15 or more	
		99	Not applicable (not a private household)	
		blank	Not specified	
HHNBINAC	Y		Total number of persons inactive in the household	HHPRIV=1
		00-98	Number of persons aged 15 or more	
		99	Not applicable (not a private household)	
		blank	Not specified	
HHNBCHLD	Y		Total number of persons aged less than 15 in the household	HHPRIV=1
		00-98	Number of persons aged less than 15	
		99	Not applicable (not a private household)	
		blank	Not specified	
HHNBOLD	Y		Total number of persons aged 65 or more in the household	HHPRIV=1
		00-98	Number of persons aged 65 or more	
		99	Not applicable (not a private household)	
		blank	Not specified	

- Household information on household members

HHPARENT	Y		Presence of one of the parent in the household	HHPRIV=1
		1	The father of the person is in the same household	

HHPARTNR	Y	2	<i>The mother of the person is in the same household</i>	HHPRIV=1
		3	<i>Both father and mother are in the same household</i>	
		4	<i>The father and mother are not in the same household</i>	
		9	<i>Not applicable (not a private household)</i>	
		blank	<i>Not specified</i>	
HHCHILDR	Y		<i>Presence of the partner in the household</i>	HHPRIV=1
		1	<i>The spouse, / cohabiting partner of the person is in the same household</i>	
		2	<i>No spouse / cohabiting partner or spouse / cohabiting partner of the person is not in the same household</i>	
		9	<i>Not applicable (not a private household)</i>	
		blank	<i>Not specified</i>	
HHCHILDR	Y		<i>Presence of the children in the household</i>	HHPRIV=1
		1	<i>Children of the person is in the same household</i>	
		2	<i>No children or children of the person is not in the same household</i>	
		9	<i>Not applicable (not a private household)</i>	
		blank	<i>Not specified</i>	

2.4. 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 (time series): NA701D, NACES(time series) See description for anonymised datasets in section 6</i>	WSTATOR=1,2
NA701D	Y	<i>Economic activity of the local unit (Coded on 1 digits)</i> 0 <i>Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing</i> 1 <i>Energy and water</i> 2 <i>Extraction and processing of non-energy-producing minerals and derived products; chemical industry</i> 3 <i>Metal manufacture; mechanical, electrical and instrument engineering</i> 4 <i>Other manufacturing industries</i> 5 <i>Building and civil engineering</i> 6 <i>Distributive trades, hotels, catering, repairs</i> 7 <i>Transport and communication</i> 8 <i>Banking and finance, insurance, business services, renting</i> 9 <i>Other services</i> Z <i>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 Italy in 1992) and 1993-1994 for Germany</i> 00 <i>Not applicable (EXIST2J=1,9,blank)</i>	EXIST2J=2

		<i>blank</i>	<i>No answer</i>	
NA70PR2D	Y		<p>PREVIOUS WORK EXPERIENCE OF PERSON NOT IN EMPLOYMENT</p> <p><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> <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> <i>See description for anonymised datasets in section 6</i></p>	<i>EMPEXPL=1</i>
METHFW	Y		<p>SEARCH FOR EMPLOYMENT</p> <p><i>Main method used during previous 4 weeks to find work. (Available from 1983 to 1997)</i></p> <p>01 <i>Contacted public employment office to find work.</i> 02 <i>Contacted private employment agency to find work.</i> 03 <i>Applied to employers directly.</i> 04 <i>Asked friends, relatives, trade unions, etc.</i> 05 <i>Inserted or answered advertisements in newspapers or journals.</i> 06 <i>Studied advertisements in newspapers or journals.</i> 07 <i>Looked for land, premises or equipment.</i> 08 <i>Looked for permits, licences or financial recourses.</i> 09 <i>Awaiting the results of an application for a job.</i> 10 <i>Waiting for a call from a public unemployment office.</i> 11 <i>Awaiting the results of a competition for recruitment to the public sector.</i> 12 <i>Other method used.</i> 13 <i>No method used.</i> 99 <i>Not applicable.</i> <i>blank</i> <i>No answer.</i></p>	<i>SEEKWORK=0</i> <i>1,11,12 or</i> <i>LOOKOJ=1-8</i>
LENTR4W	Y		<p>EDUCATION AND TRAINING</p> <p><i>Total length of this education or training (Since 1992)</i></p> <p><i>Available from 1992 onwards</i></p> <p>1 <i>Less than 1 week</i> 2 <i>1 week or more but less than 1 month</i> 3 <i>1 month or more but less than 3 months</i> 4 <i>3 months or more but less than 6 months</i> 5 <i>6 months or more but less than 1 year</i> 6 <i>1 year or more</i> 8 <i>No definite length</i> 9 <i>Not applicable (EDUC4WN =0,9,blank or EDUCTYPE = 4)</i> <i>blank</i> <i>No answer</i></p>	<i>EDUC4WN =1</i>
PURP4W	Y		<p><i>Purpose of the training received (Since 1992)</i></p> <p><i>Available from 1992 onwards.</i></p> <p>1 <i>Initial vocational training.</i> 2 <i>Continuous vocational training.</i> 6 <i>Other purposes.</i> 9 <i>Not applicable (EDUC4WN =0,9,blank)</i> <i>blank</i> <i>No answer</i></p>	<i>EDUC4WN=1</i>
LENTR4WN	Y		<p>Total length of this education or training 1998-2002</p>	<i>EDUC4WN =1</i> <i>and</i>

HWUSTRAI	Y	1	Less than 1 week	<p><i>EDUC4WN =1 and EDUCTYPE=1, 2, 3, blank</i></p>		
		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 (<i>EDUC4WN =0,9,blank or EDUCTYPE = 4</i>)					
blank	No answer					
<p><i>Note for dissemination</i> For 1992-2002 time series, see derived variable LENTR4W (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</p>						
<p>Usual number of hours of training per week (1992-2002)</p>						
ISCDVOC	Y	01-98	Number of hours	<p><i>everybody aged 15 years or more</i></p>		
		99	Not applicable (<i>EDUC4WN =0,9,blank or EDUCTYPE = 4</i>)			
		.	No answer			
		<p><i>Note for dissemination</i> No equivalent variable from 2003 onwards</p>				
		<p><i>Note for dissemination</i> See also COURLEN from 2003 onwards, LENTR4WN for 1998-2002 data, and LENTR4W (derived) for 1992-2002 time series</p>				
<p>Having obtained a (non tertiary) vocational qualification: minimum duration : 6 months (1998-2002)</p>						
PURP4WN	Y	1	Yes – Class-room instruction	<p><i>EDUC4WN =1</i></p>		
		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			
		<p><i>Note for dissemination</i> No equivalent variable from 2003 onwards</p>				
<p>Purpose of this education and training (1998-2002)</p>						
<p><i>Codification from 2001 onwards</i></p>						
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 (<i>EDUC4WN =0,9,blank</i>)					
blank	No answer					

<p>NA701Y1D</p> <p>Y</p>	<p>1</p> <p>2</p> <p>3</p> <p>4</p> <p>5</p> <p>6</p> <p>9</p> <p>blank</p>	<p><i>Codification for 1998-2000</i></p> <p><i>Initial education or training aiming at getting the skills for a job (except under a specific employment measure)</i></p> <p><i>Continuing vocational training (except under a specific employment measure)</i></p> <p><i>- to adapt to technological change, obtain promotion or upgrade acquired skills</i></p> <p><i>- 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</i></p> <p><i>- other adult training</i></p> <p><i>Training under a specific employment measure</i></p> <p><i>General interest</i></p> <p><i>Not applicable (EDUC4WN =0,9,blank)</i></p> <p><i>No answer</i></p> <p><i>Note for dissemination</i></p> <p><i>For 1992-2002 time series, see derived variable PURP4W (3 categories)</i></p> <p><i>From 2003, COURPURP (optional): concerns only non regular taught activities.</i></p> <p>SITUATION ONE YEAR BEFORE THE SURVEY</p> <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><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>	<p>WSTAT1Y=1</p>
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3. EXPLANATORY NOTES

3.1. Core variables (explanatory notes)

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

HHSECNUM (Col 1/2): 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.

HHLINK (Col. 3): 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 MARSTAT (Col. 16).

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

HHSPOU, HHFATH, HHMOTH (Col 4/5, 6/7 and 8/9): Sequence number of spouse or cohabiting partner, father and mother

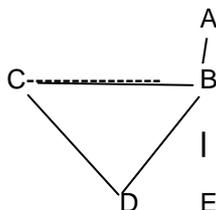
These variables permit the family nucleus to be reconstituted. For each member of the household, his/her spouse or cohabiting partner, father and mother should be identified if they are members of the same household.

Col 4/5 (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 MARSTAT (Col. 16).

The identification should be done using the sequence number which was allocated to these persons in HHSECNUM (col.1/2).

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 1/2, 4/5, 6/7, and 8/9 should be filled as follows:

	col. 1/2	col. 4/5	col. 6/7	col. 8/9
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 (Col. 15): Date of birth within the year

Together with year of birth (Cols. 11/14) 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.

MARSTAT (Col. 16): Marital status

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 Col. 3.

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 the partnership still exists, else as 3-4 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 (Cols. 17/18): Nationality

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.

This should be provided according to the coding given in Annex IV. 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.

YEARESID (Cols. 19/20): 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 (Cols. 21/22): Country of birth

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 Annex IV. 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.

Labour status

WSTATOR (Col. 24): 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.

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:

(i) 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.

(ii) 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).

(iii) 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 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

1. 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.

- Seasonal workers

During the off-season, seasonal workers cannot be considered as having a formal attachment to their high-season job. If they are not at work during the off-season, they should be coded 5 in col. 24.

- 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 or statutory 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 on maternity leave should always be coded 2 in col. 24

2. 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 col. 24.

3. 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:

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

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

(iii) 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 col. 24.

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. This category of the population is never considered as employed. They are considered unemployed if they were actively

looking for work in the last 4 weeks and if they are available to start work in 2 weeks; otherwise they are classified as inactive.

Persons without employment during the reference week but who have found a job to start in the future should always be coded 5 in this column.

NOWKREAS (Col 25/26): 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: Col.24=2).

Code 01: Slack work for technical or economic reasons

This includes difficulties such as plant breakdown or materials shortage; see also note below on Code 02. A person in slack work for technical or economic reasons should have a formal attachment to his/her job.

Code 02: 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 01: "slack work for technical or economic reasons".

Code 05: Maternity 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 or statutory 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.

Code 06: 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 child-bearing or rearing is coded 09: "Other reasons".

Code 08: 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 07 in HOURS column 69/70).

Employment characteristics of the first job

Definition of the first job

For the purposes of Cols. 27 to 77, multiple job holders 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 (Col. 27): Professional status

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 **person who looks after one or more children** that are not his/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 **person looking after children in his/her own home** is classified as an employee if he/she is paid to do this by the local authority (or any other public administration) and if he/she doesn't take any decision affecting the enterprise (e.g. schedules or number of children) but as a self employed if he/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 a 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 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.

SIGNISAL (Col 28): Continuous receipt of the salary

The variable is proposed because it is an essential variable to explain the employment rate.

The purpose of this variable is to try to measure the formal job attachment by the continuous receipt of a significant part of the wage or salary or social allowances.

The main target groups for this variable are the persons in long term absences:

- the parental leave
- the paid or unpaid leave initiated by the employer or the administration
- the educational or training leave
- other kinds of career breaks

The salary to be considered in this variable is the salary from the main job and net salary should be preferred unless gross salary is easier to collect.

Salary can be paid by the employer or by the social security (or both).

If the countries dispose of this information from other sources they can use this information without asking the question.

The total duration of the absence should be calculated as the elapsed time between the moment the person last worked and the end of the reference week.

Family workers should not be considered in this variable but in case of absence, they should be coded 2 in variable WSTATOR 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. If the period of absence exceeds 3 months they should be coded 5.

NACE3D (Cols. 29/31): Economic activity of the local unit

The NACE codes in Annex II are derived from the Statistical Classification of Economic Activities (NACE Rev. 1.2). 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.

For those countries that are not able to provide information at a 3 digit level the third digit should be coded '0'.

ISCO 4D (Cols. 32/35): Occupation

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

For those countries that are not able to provide information at a 4 digit level the fourth digit should be coded '0'.

SUPERVISOR Col.36: Supervisory responsibilities

Supervisory responsibility includes formal responsibility for supervising other employees (other than apprentices), whom they supervise directly, sometimes doing some of the work they supervise and excludes quality control (check output of services but not the work produced by other persons) and consultancy. A person with supervisory responsibilities takes charge of the work, directs the work and sees that is satisfactorily carried out.

Sometimes job titles can be misleading. For example, a 'playground supervisor' supervises children not employees and so should be coded 2. Similarly, a 'store manager' may be a storekeeper and not a supervisor of employees.

The supervisory responsibilities refer to the main job.

It should be considered the usual situation and not the situation only during the reference week.

In some cases the person is cumulating supervising responsibilities with other functions; even if the supervising responsibilities constitute a part of their job, they should be coded 1.

A person is considered to have supervisory responsibilities when they supervise the work of at least one person.

Persons who are having supervisory responsibilities only because they are replacing temporarily a superior absent should not be considered as having supervisory responsibilities. The definition of temporarily here is left to the respondent.

Members of groups with collective responsibility should be considered as having supervisory responsibilities.

SIZEFIRM (Cols. 37/38): Number of persons working at the local unit

For the term "local unit", see notes to NACE3D (Cols. 29/31). The codes provided permit either a reasonably exact number to be indicated (codes 01-10) or simply an indication of whether it is greater or less than ten (codes 14 and 15).

The employer should be included in the number of persons working at the local unit.

COUNTRYW (Cols. 39/40): Country of place of work

This should be provided according to the coding shown in Annex IV. 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.

REGIONW (Cols. 41/42): Region of place of work

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

YSTARTWK, MSTARTWK (Cols. 43/46 and 47/48): 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.

WAYJFOUN (Col. 49): Involvement of the public employment office at any moment in the job finding

The involvement of the public employment office should be effective, the main question is if the person would found the job if the employment office did not exist. It should be a role of putting in contact the employer and the employee by informing one of the existence of the other. Training courses or any other activities that improve the skills of job searchers and which had allowed the person to take this job should be excluded.

FTPT (Col. 50): 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.

FTPTREAS (Col.51): Reasons for the part-time work

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 3:

Care includes all care responsibilities:

- for own children or spouse children living inside or outside the household
- for other children (up to 14) living inside or outside the household
- for adult ill/elderly/incapacitated/disabled relatives/friends (aged 15 or more)

But excludes :

- Care as a job (it means that care done in a professional capacity is excluded).

TEMP (Col. 52): 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:

- (i) persons with a seasonal job,
- (ii) 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),
- (iii) persons with specific training contracts. If there 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.

TEMPREAS (Col.53): Reasons for having a temporary job/work contract of limited duration

Code 4: 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 (Col. 53= 1 or 4) are priority reasons for a temporary job.

TEMPDUR (Col. 54): 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.

TEMPAGCY (Col. 55): Contract with a temporary employment agency

Work for a temporary employment agency involves a triangular employment relationship between an employee who is paid by the employment agency but performs work for and under the supervision of a user enterprise. Staff leasing is excluded here; staff leasing applies in the case when the type of expert knowledge or experience needed by the user enterprise is matched by the economic activity of the service provider. The service provider has not a general intermediary function on the labour market.

Persons employed by an agency but not performing any work during the reference week for and under the supervision of a user enterprise and who are asked to perform administrative or other tasks for the agency should anyway be coded as working for a temporary employment agency because this situation do not correspond to their usual situation.

Staff working directly for the temporary employment agency (administrative tasks) and not performing any work for and under the supervision of a user enterprise should be coded 0.

If a country has this information from other sources this variable can be imputed and the information does not have to be collected by interview.

The "Economic activity of the local unit" (NACE3D) for persons with a contract with a temporary employment agency, should be coded as the activity of the enterprise where they actually work.

SHIFTWK (Col. 56): 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 pm 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 (Col.57): 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 (Col.58): Night work

Bearing in mind the definitional problems discussed under EVENWK (Col. 57), "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 (Col. 59): 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 (Col. 60): 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.

HWUSUAL (Cols. 61/62): Number of hours per week usually worked

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 Col. 75) 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.

If the number of hours given by the respondent is not a complete number of hours the number should be rounded (ex: 37.5 hours should be coded 38)

How to treat persons who do a part time based on a full time week of work and 0h week of work in the following one?

HWACTUAL (Cols. 63/64): Number of hours actually worked during the reference week

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 Col. 75) 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.

If the number of hours given by the respondent is not a complete number of hours the number should be rounded (ex: 37.5 hours should be coded 38)

HWOVERP (Col. 65/66): Paid overtime in the reference week

This variable only refers to **Paid** overtime

Overtime includes "all hours worked, paid or unpaid, in excess of the normal hours, which are the number of hours fixed in each country by or in pursuance of laws or regulations, collective agreements... or, where not so fixed, the number of hours in excess of which any time worked is remunerated at overtime rates or forms an exception to the recognised rules or custom of the establishment or of the process concerned" (ILO Recommendation 116, 1962). Hours worked are defined as all periods when workers are available to receive orders from an employer or client and to perform the tasks and duties for their job.

Hours worked at home should be included if following the conditions of the previous paragraph.

Specific situations like teachers who prepare lessons at home for the following day or if someone researches a topic for work on the internet at home, or reads a work-related article on the train on the way home should be left up to the consideration of the respondent if they consider it overtime or not.

HWOVERU (Col. 67/68): Unpaid overtime in the reference week

This variable only refers to **Unpaid** overtime. For the definition of overtime see notes of HWOVERP

HOURREAS (Cols. 69/70): 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 (Cols. 61/62 = 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 child-bearing 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.

WISHMORE and WAYMOR (Col. 71 and 72): Willingness to work a greater number of hours and Way how person wants to work more hours

These variables are 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.

HWWISH (Col. 73/74): 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 (Col. 75): 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.

LOOKOJ (Col. 76): 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 at this question only if they were looking for a *different business* in the reference week, and not just for additional clients.

LOOKREAS (Col. 77): Reasons for looking for another job

This variable identifies under-employed persons. Codes 3, 4 and 5 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 4 or 5),
- if it is a second job (code 3)

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

Information about second jobs

EXIST2J (Col. 78): 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 (Col. 79): Professional status in the second job
See notes to Col. 27.

NACE2J2D (Cols. 80/81): Economic activity of the local unit of the second job

The NACE codes in Annex II are derived from the Statistical Classification of Economic Activities (NACE Rev. 1). For the term "local unit" see notes to Cols. 29/31.

EXISTPR (Col. 84): Existence of previous employment experience

This column is used to define whether a person without employment has previously been in employment and, if so, Cols. 85/88 and 89/90 provide information on the month and year in which he/she last worked.

YEARPR, MONTHPR (Cols. 85/88 and 89/90): 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 (Col. 102). 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.

LEAVREAS (Col. 91/92): Main reason for leaving last job or business

Code 00: 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 01: 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 which was completed. This also applies to seasonal and casual jobs.

Code 02: Looking after children or incapacitated adults

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.

Code 03: Other personal or family responsibilities

Other personal or family responsibilities may include marriage, pregnancy, long vacation etc. However, if the respondent left his/her job because of personal health-related reasons then code 04 should be used.

Code 06: 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 07 should be used.

Code 09: Other reasons

This code is used where none of the codes 00-08 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 09.

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 (Col. 93): Professional status in the last job

See notes to Col. 27.

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.

NACEPR2D (Cols. 94/95): Economic activity of the local unit in which person last worked

The NACE codes in Annex II are derived from the Statistical Classification of Economic Activities (NACE Rev. 1). For the term "local unit", see notes to Cols. 29/31.

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.

ISCOPR3D (Cols. 96/98): Occupation of last job

This should be coded according to the ISCO-88 (COM) classification provided in Annex III, 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.

Search for employment

SEEKWORK (Col. 99): 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 are questioned on their willingness to work at Col. 116.

The question on search for employment applies to the last 4 weeks and persons coded 1 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 2 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 4.

Code 4: 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 1 and 2 : Person has already found a job to start later

This applies to all persons without a job during the reference week, who have already found a job which will start later. Persons who were coded 1 in this variable are considered as unemployed when they are available. Those coded 2 are considered inactive because they were not looking for a job (otherwise they would have been coded 4) The period of 3 months considered follows the week of reference.

SEEKREAS (Col.100):

Code 1: Awaiting recall to work (persons laid-off)

This code is to re-identify those persons who in Col. 24 state they are laid-off and not seeking employment.

Code 7: Belief that no work is available

This code permits the estimation of the number of "discouraged workers".

SEEKTYPE (Col. 101): 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. 110-111 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.

SEEKDUR (Col. 102): Duration of search for 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 following two periods: the length of time since last employment (see notes on Cols. 85-90) and the duration of search for work.

Methods used during previous four weeks to find work

METHODA-M (Cols. 103 to 115):

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 col.103 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 column 108.

In col. 115 (other method used), the answer "yes" should be recorded only if the person has used an active method not covered by col. 103 to 111. Passive methods not coded before should be coded no.

WANTWORK (Col. 116): 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 3 Col. 99, i.e. without employment and not seeking employment. Discouraged workers are persons who are not seeking work because they believe that none is available (col. 100=7) but would nevertheless like to have a job (col. 116=1).

AVAILBLE (Col. 117): 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" (Col. 100 = 7 and col. 116=1), to persons who wish to work a greater number of hours (col. 71= 1) and to persons who have found a job to start within 3 months.

PRESEEK (Col. 119): 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).

NEEDCARE (Col. 120): Need for care facilities

The purpose of this variable is to measure in what measure the non-existence of care services is an obstacle to participation in the labour market.

Care includes all care responsibilities:

- for own children or spouse children living inside or outside the household
- for other children (up to 14) living inside or outside the household
- for adult ill/elderly/incapacitated/disabled relatives/friends (aged 15 or more)

The need for care services can be a need for normal working hours or for special periods of day (very early in the morning or late evening) or for special periods of the year (e.g. school holidays).

Care services exclude the unpaid help by relatives, friends or neighbours. The care services can be private or subsidised by the State or the employers and consequently paid or not paid.

Some examples of care services could be crèche, day care centre, organised family care (e.g. family crèches, home-based care by childminders affiliated to a child minding service), after school centre, paid carers, specialised centres for handicapped, institutions, assistance at home.

The word "suitable" means the minimum standards of quality that the person requests from a care service. This notion of quality involves schedules, quality of the personnel, etc.

The word "available" means at a reasonable distance, taking into account also the means of transport.

The word "affordable" should take into account the report between:

- an eventual future salary for the person who would work or work more if care services were available
- and the cost of the care service.

REGISTER (Col. 121): 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 (Col. 122): 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

EDUCSTAT (Col.123): 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.

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/edtcs/library?l=/public/unesco_collection/programmes_isced97/school_1999_2000

These lists may be updated by countries.

B) Specific questions on coding

Some specific cases

If the interviewee is enrolled as a student or an apprentice in a programme within the regular education system the answer is code 1.

This includes modules (short programmes/courses) which may be part of a longer regular education programme and are taken and completed, giving to their graduates the corresponding academic credit, independent of whether the person continues to complete the full programme or not. The field and level of the short programmes/courses will be the same as the programme of which they form part.

For apprentices who in the past 4 weeks are in a period of only 'on-the-job training' or alternate 'on-the-job' and 'in-school learning' within the framework of an alternate (e.g. dual) programme, the answer is code 1, since the person is enrolled in a qualifying programme.

C) Suggestions for the questionnaire

Instead of using a general statement, the corresponding national names should be used to make the question more recognisable.

A national list of widely known educational programmes or schools, colleges, universities and institutions providing formal education could be used for asking this question.

EDUCLEVL (Col. 124): Level of this education or training

Level refers to the programme mentioned in Col. 123

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.

B) Specific questions on coding

Level 4 may not exist in some countries. Please check your ISCED-Mapping

C) Suggestions for the questionnaire

The questionnaire could consist of detailed list of national names of the programmes which would imply a post-coding the answers to make them corresponding to the EDUCLEVL.

EDUCFIELD (Cols. 125/127): Field of this education or training

A) Description of the variable & its coding

The field should refer to the same programme as in Col. 123 and 124.

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.

B) Specific questions on coding

See under HATFIELD

C) Suggestions for the questionnaire

See under HATFIELD

A question on this variable could be : "Which was the main subject/content of the educational programme".

The subject/content of the educational programme is coded to the field of education/training that applies.

If the interviewer can not code the answer with one of the 15 codes an open answer and post-coding is recommendable.

COURATT (Col.128): Participation in courses, seminars, conferences etc. outside the regular education system

A) Description of the variable & its coding

This variable covers all organised learning activities **outside the regular education**.

This is what may be called **non-formal** education and training.

An 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.

An non-formal learning activity may exceed the reference period (starting before or finishing later)

It includes the following activities :

(National examples are welcome illustrating the follow paragraphs)

- 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 are 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

C) Suggestions for the questionnaire

A national list of widely known courses or institutions providing non-formal education could be used for asking this question (e.g. Adult education institutions). This could be completed with a reference to well known national examples of seminars, conferences etc.

COURLEN (Cols.129/131): 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.

COURPURP (Col. 132): 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 carrier 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.

COURFIELD (Cols 133/135): 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 is 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)

COURWORH (Col.136): 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)

HATLEVEL (cols 137/138): Highest level of education or training successfully completed

HATFIELD (Cols. 139/141): 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'.

B) Specific questions on coding

Inter-disciplinary programmes

'Inter-disciplinary programmes' has here the meaning of programmes combining (generally **two**) fields of education and training. For these programmes (see *example 1 to 4*), the 'majority rule' should be used, that is the subject that dominates decides into which field the programme should be classified. The criteria for dominating is normally the time used on the subject.

Example 1: A programme consisting of both Computer science (481) and Computer use (482) should be classified according to which of the subjects dominates, that is on which subject most of the time is spent.

In *Example 2* subjects fall into the same broad field but in two different narrow fields. Also in this example, use the majority rule. The programme is not broad enough to be considered as a 'broad programme'.

Example 2: A programme combining study of life science with study of physical science should be classified according to which of the fields dominates; 420 'Life science' or 440 'Physical science'.

In *Example 3* below subjects fall into two different broadfields (3 and 8). Use the majority rule; you are more or less obliged to do that as there is no other solution (except 999).

Example 3: A programme that mainly includes subjects within the area of social sciences should be allocated to field 300 ('Social sciences, Business and Law') even if a certain amount of services within environmental protection technology (field 851 'environmental protection technology') is included.

Programmes aiming at one specific vocational field consisting also of supporting subjects from other fields are *not* considered as broad programmes in this context.

Example 4: In a programme in physics, more time may be devoted to other supporting subjects (language, mathematics, statistics etc.) than the intended subject. However, this programme should be classified as 440 'Physical science' and not as a broad programme.

C) Suggestions for the questionnaire

In order to be sure that the most detailed field is found in case both broad and narrow/detailed fields are possible codes, the most detailed codes could precede the less detailed ones in the questionnaire.

If the interviewer can not code the answer with one of the 15 codes an open answer and post-coding is recommended.

Situation one year before survey

WSTAT1Y (Col. 146): 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.

NACE1Y2D (Cols. 148/149): Economic activity of the local unit in which the person worked one year before survey

The NACE codes in Annex II are derived from the Statistical Classification of Economic Activities (NACE Rev. 1).

COUNTR1Y (Cols. 150/151): Country of residence one year before survey

This should be provided according to the coding in Annex IV.

REGION1Y (Cols. 152/153): Region of residence one year before survey

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

Income

INCMON (Cols. 154/161): Monthly (take-home) pay from main job (**INCDECIL**)

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.

Technical points relating to the interview

REFWEEK (Col. 166/167): 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 (Cols. 168/169): Interview 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 col. 166/167.

COUNTRY (Cols. 170/171): Member State

This should be provided according to the coding in Annex IV.

REGION (Cols. 172/173): Region of household

This should be provided to the coding system in Annex I, 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 (Col. 174): 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 has been (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
Danmark :	Kommuner
Deutschland :	Gemeinde

Ellada:	Demos
España:	Municipio
France:	Commune
Ireland:	DED / ward
Italia:	Commune
Luxembourg:	Commune
Nederland :	Gemeente
Österreich :	Gemeinde
Portugal:	Freguesias
Suomi / Finland:	Kunnat
Sverige:	Kommune
United Kingdom:	Ward
Iceland:	SVEITARFÉLAG (165 until 1997, 124 from 1998)
Norway:	KOMMUNER (435)
Switzerland:	GEMEINDEN / COMMUNES / COMUNI (2 903 in year 1999)
Czech Republic:	OBCE (6 251 in year 2000)
Estonia:	VALD+ALEV+LINN (254)
Hungary:	TELEPULES (3 135)
Latvia:	PAGAST+ PILSETAS (560)
Poland:	GMINY+MIASTA (2 486)
Slovenia:	OBCINAH (192 since 1 Jan 1999)
Slovakia:	OBCE A MESTA (2 920 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.

HHNUM (Col. 175/180): Serial number of household

HHTYPE (Col. 181): Type of household

A private household (housekeeping unit concept) is either:

- a) 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
- b) 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 (Cols. 183/188): 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).

COEFFQ (Cols. 189/194): 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 Cols. 183/188.

Countries still having a yearly survey are requested to fill these columns with the Yearly weighting factor.

The '4 first digits' should correspond to whole numbers and the '2 last digits' should correspond to decimal places (without any coma before).

COEFFH (Cols. 195/200): Quarterly weighting factor of the sample for household characteristics (in the case of a sample of individuals)

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.

INTWAVE (Col. 201): Sequence number of the survey wave

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.

3.2. Derived variables from core questionnaire (explanatory notes)

This section gives further details on the creation of the following variables: AGE, ILOSTAT, NACES, ISCO1D, STARTIME, NACE2JS, LEAVTIME, NACEPRS, ISCOPR1D, DURUNE, HATLEV1D, NACE1YS, REM, QUARTER, YEAR, and HHPRIV.

Demographic background and labour status

AGE and ILOSTAT: 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 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 REFWEEK.

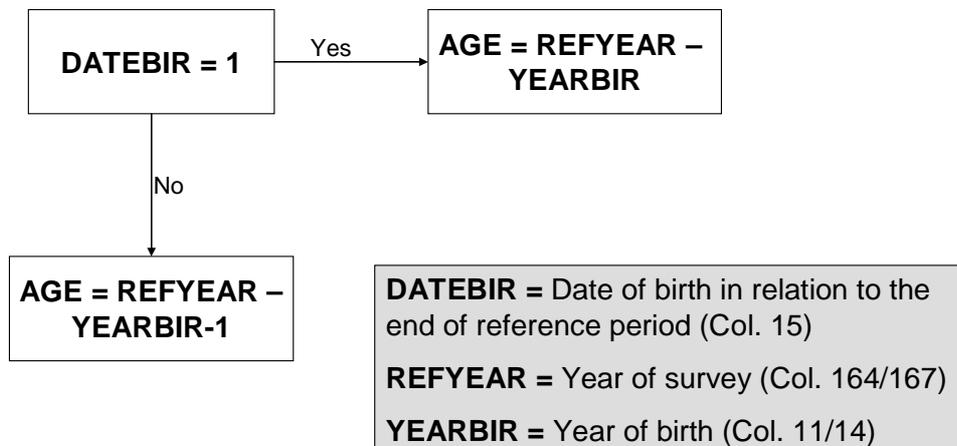
The weeks are coded using the norm ISO 8601. The Norm indicates that, according to the Gregorian calendar, the first week of the year is the one that includes the first Thursday of that year (which is equivalent to the week that includes the 4th January).

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.

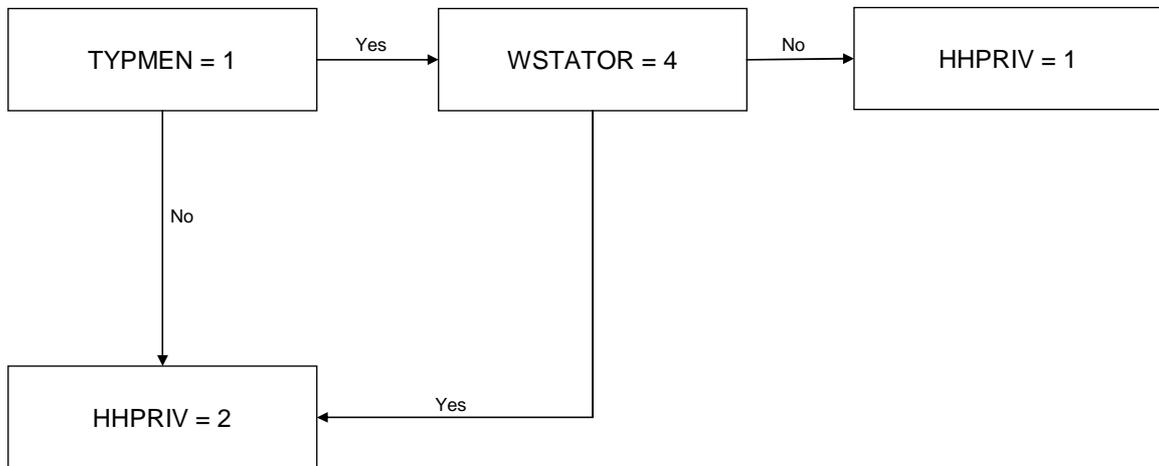
Due to the organisation of the survey in Ireland and the UK (survey starts in December), REFYEAR and REFWEEK are used to assign the exact date of the interview, while YEAR and QUARTER are used to identify the reference quarter.

For HHPRIV, see the diagrams below.

AGE



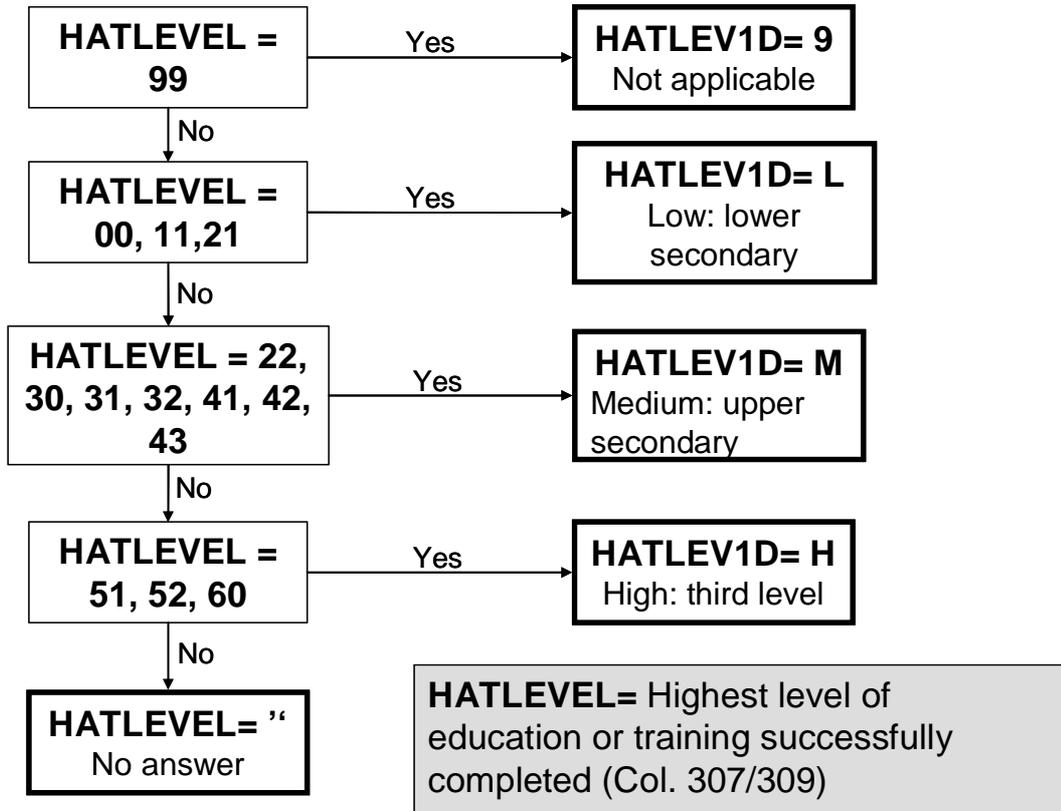
HHPRIV = Distinction private / institutional households



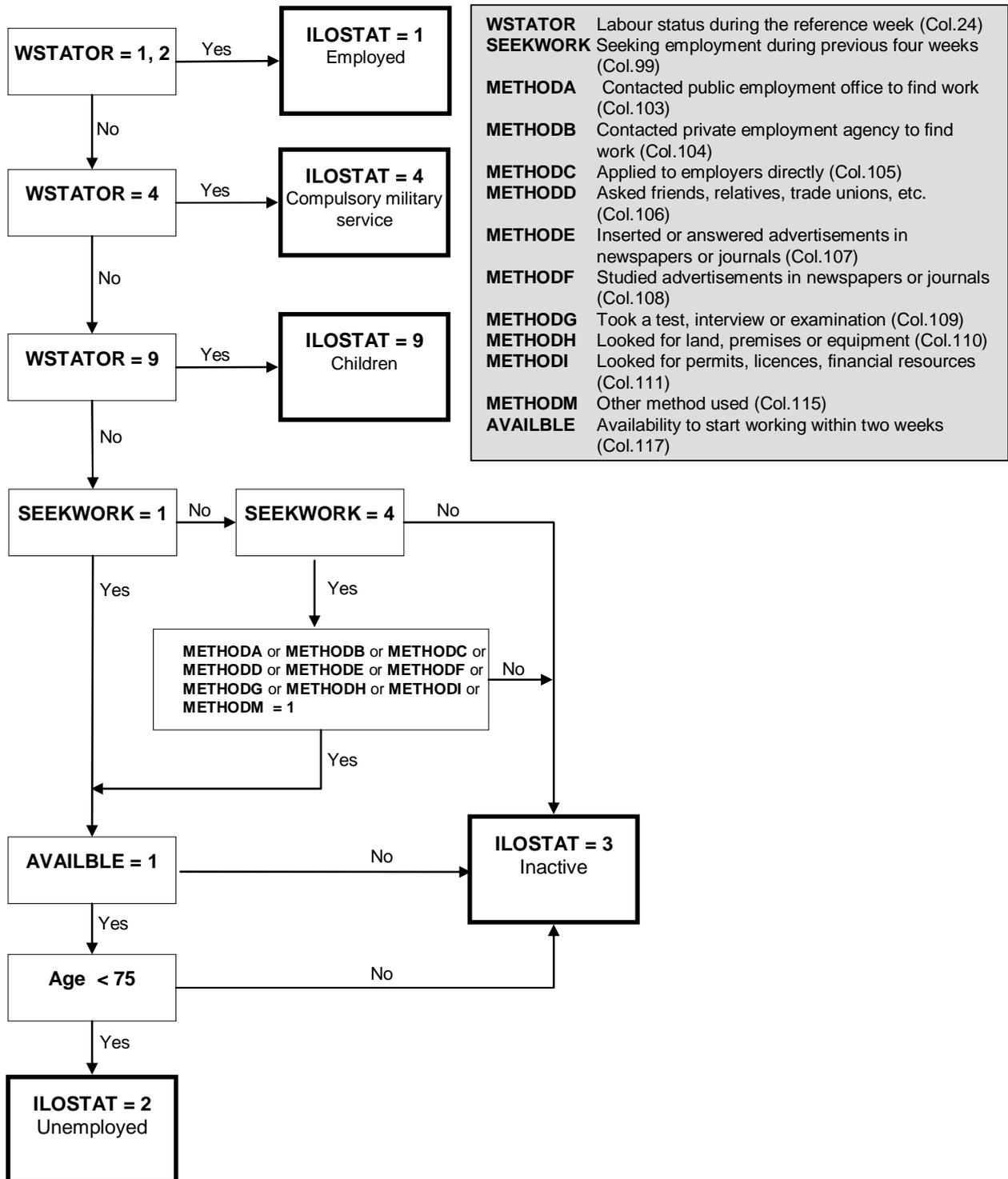
TYPMEN (Col.183): Type of household

WSTATOR (Col.24): L abour status during the reference week

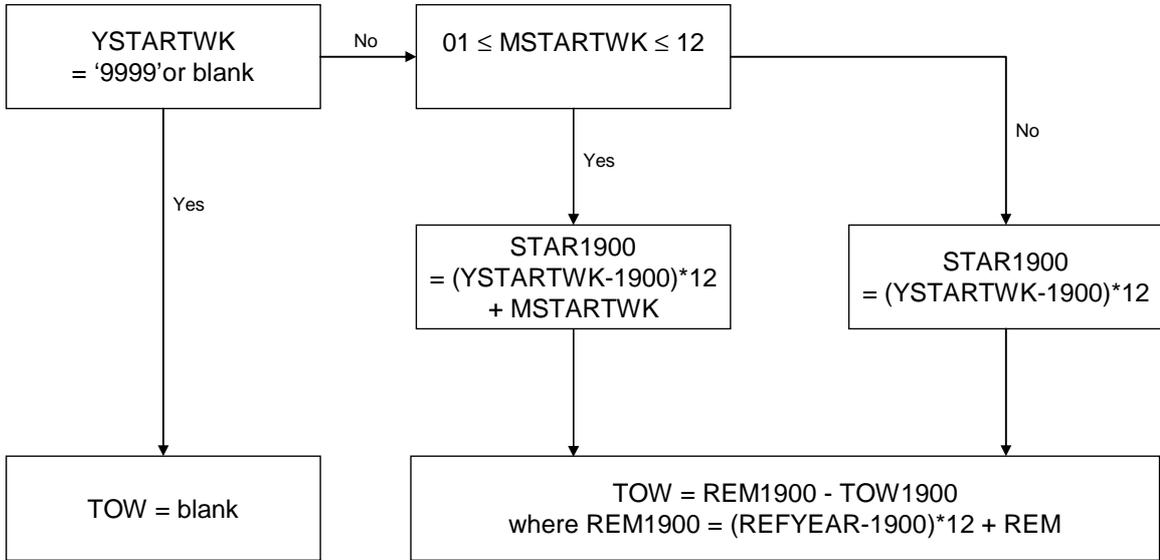
HATLEV1D: Level of education



ILOSTAT: ILO/EU Employment status

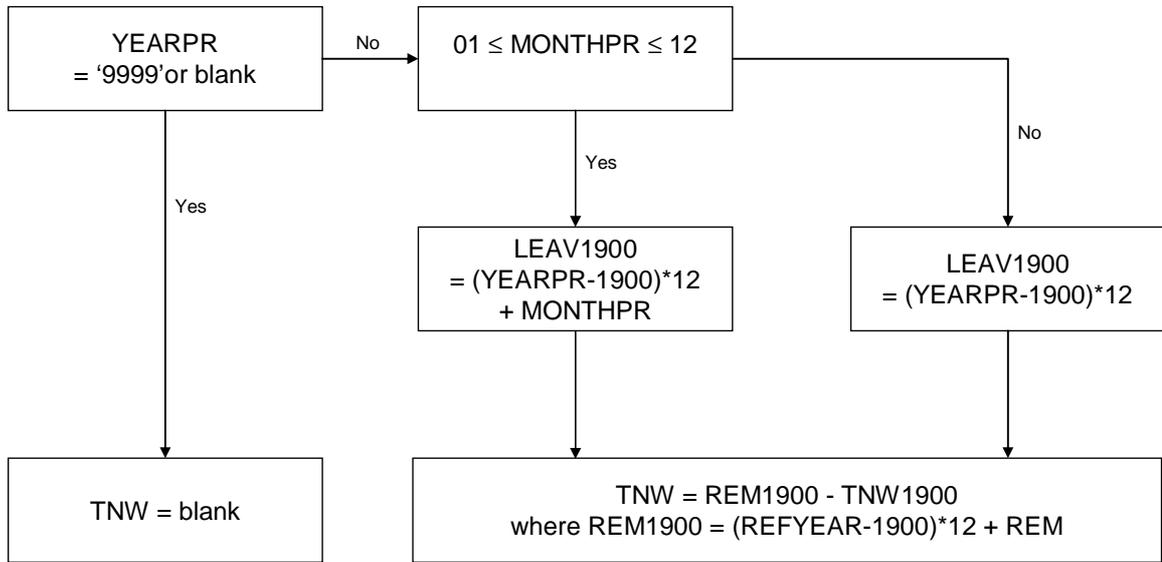


STARTIME = Time since person started to work



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

LEAVTIME = 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

LEAVTIME = 0 → LEAVCLAS = 1

$1 \leq \text{LEAVTIME} \leq 2$ → LEAVCLAS = 2

$3 \leq \text{LEAVTIME} \leq 5$ → LEAVCLAS = 3

$6 \leq \text{LEAVTIME} \leq 11$ → LEAVCLAS = 4

$12 \leq \text{LEAVTIME} \leq 17$ → LEAVCLAS = 5

$18 \leq \text{LEAVTIME} \leq 23$ → LEAVCLAS = 6

$24 \leq \text{LEAVTIME} \leq 47$ → LEAVCLAS = 7

$\text{LEAVTIME} \geq 47$ → LEAVCLAS = 8

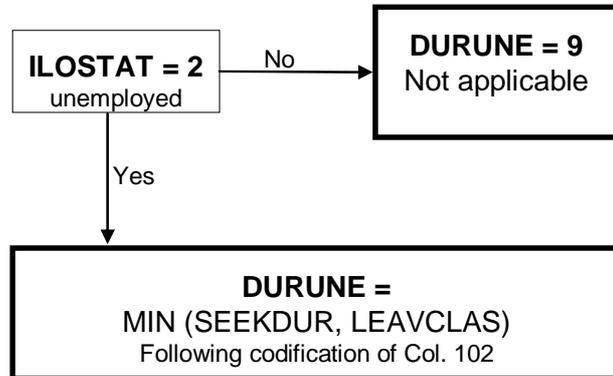
LEAVTIME = Blank → LEAVCLAS = Blank

LEAVTIME - Time since person last worked in months, (derived from Col. 85/88 and Col. 89/90)

LEAVCLAS - Duration without employment

SEEKDUR - Duration of search (Col. 102)

DURUNE - Minimum between LEAVCLAS and SEEKDUR



4. AD-HOC MODULES

Since 1999 an inherent part of the European Union labour force survey are the so called 'ad hoc modules'. The Council Regulation No 577/98 specifies that a further set of variables 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 sample size) and the deadline for the transmission of the results.

The topics of the ad hoc modules are listed below.

Year	Topic	Database description	Data available on Eurostat website / CD-ROM *
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	in preparation	no data yet
2006	Transition from work into retirement	in preparation	no data yet
2005	Reconciliation between work and family life	see webpage	in preparation / Yes
2004	Work organisation and working time arrangements	see webpage*	in preparation / 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*	in preparation / 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

The description of ad-hoc modules is available at http://circa.europa.eu/irc/dsis/employment/info/data/eu_lfs/index.htm (section 9, ad-hoc modules)

5. 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)

5.1. 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 in 2006 and 2007. 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>codes valid until 2006</i>	
<i>BG11</i>	<i>Severozapaden</i>	
<i>BG12</i>	<i>Severen tsentralen</i>	
<i>BG13</i>	<i>Severoiztochen</i>	
<i>BG21</i>	<i>Yugozapaden</i>	
<i>BG22</i>	<i>Yuzhen tsentralen</i>	
<i>BG23</i>	<i>Yugoiztochen</i>	
	<i>new codes from 2007 (different borders)</i>	
<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 (from 2007)</i>	<i>Hovedstaden</i>	
<i>DK02 (from 2007)</i>	<i>Sjælland</i>	
<i>DK03 (from 2007)</i>	<i>Syddanmark</i>	
<i>DK04 (from 2007)</i>	<i>Midtjylland</i>	
<i>DK05 (from 2007)</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>	

CZ06	<i>Southeast</i>	
CZ07	<i>Central Moravia</i>	
CZ08	<i>Ostrava</i>	
DE		DEUTSCHLAND
DE11	<i>Stuttgart</i>	
DE12	<i>Karlsruhe</i>	
DE13	<i>Freiburg</i>	
DE14	<i>Tübingen</i>	
DE21	<i>Oberbayern</i>	
DE22	<i>Niederbayern</i>	
DE23	<i>Oberplatz</i>	
DE24	<i>Oberfranken</i>	
DE25	<i>Mittelfranken</i>	
DE26	<i>Unterfranken</i>	
DE27	<i>Schwaben</i>	
DE31	<i>Berlin-West, Stadt</i>	
DE32	<i>Berlin-Ost, Stadt</i>	
DE40	<i>Brandenburg</i>	
DE50	<i>Bremen</i>	
DE60	<i>Hamburg</i>	
DE71	<i>Darmstadt</i>	
DE72	<i>Giessen</i>	
DE73	<i>Kassel</i>	
DE80	<i>Mecklenburg-Vorpommern</i>	
DE91	<i>Braunschweig</i>	
DE92	<i>Hannover</i>	
DE93	<i>Lüneburg</i>	
DE94	<i>Weser-Ems</i>	
DEA1	<i>Düsseldorf</i>	
DEA2	<i>Köln</i>	
DEA3	<i>Münster</i>	
DEA4	<i>Detmold</i>	
DEA5	<i>Arnsberg</i>	
DEB1	<i>Koblenz</i>	
DEB2	<i>Trier</i>	
DEB3	<i>Rheinhessen-Pfalz</i>	
DEC0	<i>Saarland</i>	
DED0	<i>Sachsen</i>	
DEE1 (E0 from 2007)	<i>Dessau</i>	
DEE2 (E0 from 2007)	<i>Halle</i>	
DEE3 (E0 from 2007)	<i>Magdeburg</i>	
DEF0	<i>Schleswig-Holstein</i>	
DEG0	<i>Thüringen</i>	
EE00		ESTONIA
IE		IRELAND
IE01	<i>Border, Midland and Western</i>	
IE02	<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

ES11
ES12
ES13
ES21
ES22
ES23
ES24
ES30
ES41
ES42
ES43
ES51
ES52
ES53
ES61
ES62
ES63
ES70

Galicia
Principado de Asturias
Cantabria
Pais Vasco
Comunidad Foral de Navarra
La Rioja
Aragón
Comunidad de Madrid
Castilla y León
Castilla-la Mancha
Extremadura
Cataluna
Comunidad Valenciana
Islas Baleares
Andalucia
Región de Murcia
Ceuta y Melilla
Canarias

ESPAÑA**FR**

FR10
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Île de France
Champagne-Ardenne
Picardie
Haute-Normandie
Centre
Basse-Normandie
Bourgogne
Nord - Pas-de-Calais
Lorraine
Alsace
Franche-Comté
Pays de la Loire
Bretagne
Poitou-Charentes
Aquitaine
Midi-Pyrénées
Limousin
Rhône-Alpes
Auvergne
Languedoc-Roussillon
Provence-Alpes-Côte d'Azur
Corse
Guadeloupe
Martinique
Guyane
Réunion

FRANCE**IT**

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Piemonte
Valle d'Aosta
Liguria
Lombardia
Trentino-Alto Adige
Veneto
Friuli-Venezia Giulia
Emilia-Romagna
Toscana
Umbria
Marche
Lazio
Abruzzo
Molise

ITALIA

<i>IT80</i>	<i>Campania</i>	
<i>IT91</i>	<i>Puglia</i>	
<i>IT92</i>	<i>Basilicata</i>	
<i>IT93</i>	<i>Calabria</i>	
<i>ITA0</i>	<i>Sicilia</i>	
<i>ITB0</i>	<i>Sardegna</i>	
CY		CYPRUS
LT00		LITUANIA
LV00		LATVIA
LU00		LUXEMBOURG
HU		HUNGARY
<i>HU01</i>	<i>Central Hungary</i>	
<i>HU02</i>	<i>Central Transdanubia</i>	
<i>HU03</i>	<i>Western Transdanubia</i>	
<i>HU04</i>	<i>Southern Transdanubia</i>	
<i>HU05</i>	<i>Northern Hungary</i>	
<i>HU06</i>	<i>Northern Great Plain</i>	
<i>HU07</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>	
<i>NL21</i>	<i>Overijssel</i>	
<i>NL22</i>	<i>Gelderland</i>	
<i>NL23</i>	<i>Flevoland</i>	
<i>NL31</i>	<i>Utrecht</i>	
<i>NL32</i>	<i>Noord-Holland</i>	
<i>NL33</i>	<i>Zuid-Holland</i>	
<i>NL34</i>	<i>Zeeland</i>	
<i>NL41</i>	<i>Noord-Brabant</i>	
<i>NL42</i>	<i>Limburg (NL)</i>	
AT		ÖSTERREICH
<i>AT11</i>	<i>Burgenland</i>	
<i>AT12</i>	<i>Niederösterreich</i>	
<i>AT13</i>	<i>Wien</i>	
<i>AT21</i>	<i>Kärnten</i>	
<i>AT22</i>	<i>Steiermark</i>	
<i>AT31</i>	<i>Oberösterreich</i>	
<i>AT32</i>	<i>Salzburg</i>	
<i>AT33</i>	<i>Tirol</i>	
<i>AT34</i>	<i>Vorarlberg</i>	
PL		POLAND
<i>PL01</i>	<i>Dolnoslaskie</i>	
<i>PL02</i>	<i>Kujawsko-Pomorskie</i>	
<i>PL03</i>	<i>Lubelskie</i>	
<i>PL04</i>	<i>Lubuskie</i>	
<i>PL05</i>	<i>Łódzkie</i>	
<i>PL06</i>	<i>Małopolskie</i>	
<i>PL07</i>	<i>Mazowieckie</i>	
<i>PL08</i>	<i>Opolskie</i>	
<i>PL09</i>	<i>Podkarpackie</i>	
<i>PL0A</i>	<i>Podlaskie</i>	
<i>PL0B</i>	<i>Pomorskie</i>	
<i>PL0C</i>	<i>Ślaskie</i>	
<i>PL0D</i>	<i>Świętokrzyskie</i>	
<i>PL0E</i>	<i>Warmińsko-Mazurskie</i>	
<i>PL0F</i>	<i>Wielkopolskie</i>	

<i>PL0G</i>	<i>Zachodniopomorskie</i>	
PT		PORTUGAL
<i>PT11</i>	<i>Norte</i>	
<i>PT12</i>	<i>Centro (P)</i>	
<i>PT13</i>	<i>Lisboa e Vale do Tejo</i>	
<i>PT14</i>	<i>Alentejo</i>	
<i>PT15</i>	<i>Algarve</i>	
<i>PT20</i>	<i>Açores</i>	
<i>PT30</i>	<i>Madeira</i>	
RO		ROMANIA
<i>RO06 (RO11 from 2007)</i>	<i>Nord-Vest</i>	
<i>RO07 (RO12 from 2007)</i>	<i>Centru</i>	
<i>RO01 (RO21 from 2007)</i>	<i>Nord-Est</i>	
<i>RO02 (RO22 from 2007)</i>	<i>Sud-Est</i>	
<i>RO03 (RO31 from 2007)</i>	<i>Sud - Muntenia</i>	
<i>RO08 (RO32 from 2007)</i>	<i>București - Ilfov</i>	
<i>RO04 (RO41 from 2007)</i>	<i>Sud-Vest Oltenia</i>	
<i>RO05 (RO42 from 2007)</i>	<i>Vest</i>	
SK		SLOVAKIA
<i>SK01</i>	<i>Bratislava</i>	
<i>SK02</i>	<i>Western Slovakia</i>	
<i>SK03</i>	<i>Central Slovakia</i>	
<i>SK04</i>	<i>Eastern Slovakia</i>	
SI00		SLOVENIA
<i>SI01 (from 2007)</i>	<i>Vzhodna Slovenija</i>	
<i>SI02 (from 2007)</i>	<i>Zahodna Slovenija</i>	
FI		SUOMI/FINLAND
<i>FI13</i>	<i>Itä-Suomi</i>	
<i>FI14</i>	<i>Väli-Suomi</i>	
<i>FI15</i>	<i>Pohjois-Suomi</i>	
<i>FI16</i>	<i>Uusimaa (Suuralue)</i>	
<i>FI17</i>	<i>Etelä-Suomi</i>	
<i>FI20</i>	<i>Åland</i>	
SE		SVERIGE
<i>SE01 (SE11 from 2007)</i>	<i>Stockholm</i>	
<i>SE02 (SE12 from 2007)</i>	<i>Östra Mellansverige</i>	
<i>SE04 (SE22 from 2007)</i>	<i>Sydsverige</i>	
<i>SE06 (SE31 from 2007)</i>	<i>Norra Mellansverige</i>	
<i>SE07 (SE32 from 2007)</i>	<i>Mellersta Norrland</i>	
<i>SE08 (SE33 from 2007)</i>	<i>Övre Norrland</i>	
<i>SE09 (SE21 from 2007)</i>	<i>Småland med Öarna</i>	
<i>SE0A (SE23 from 2007)</i>	<i>Västsverige</i>	
UK		UNITED KINGDOM
<i>UKC1</i>	<i>Tees Valley & Durham</i>	
<i>UKC2</i>	<i>Northumberland, Tyne and Wear</i>	
<i>UKD1</i>	<i>Cumbria</i>	
<i>UKD2</i>	<i>Cheshire</i>	
<i>UKD3</i>	<i>Greater Manchester</i>	
<i>UKD4</i>	<i>Lancashire</i>	
<i>UKD5</i>	<i>Merseyside</i>	
<i>UKE1</i>	<i>East Yorkshire & North Lincolnshire</i>	
<i>UKE2</i>	<i>North Yorkshire</i>	
<i>UKE3</i>	<i>South Yorkshire</i>	
<i>UKE4</i>	<i>West Yorkshire</i>	
<i>UKF1</i>	<i>Derbyshire, Nottinghamshire</i>	
<i>UKF2</i>	<i>Leicestershire, Rutland, Northamptonshire</i>	
<i>UKF3</i>	<i>Lincolnshire</i>	

UKG1	Herefordshire, Worcestershire & Warwickshire	
UKG2	Shropshire, Staffordshire	
UKG3	West Midlands	
UKH1	East Anglia	
UKH2	Bedfordshire, Hertfordshire	
UKH3	Essex	
UKI1	Inner London	
UKI2	Outer London	
UKJ1	Berkshire, Buckinghamshire, Oxfordshire	
UKJ2	Surrey, East-West Sussex	
UKJ3	Hampshire, Isle of Wight	
UKJ4	Kent	
UKK1	Gloucestershire, Wiltshire, Bristol/Bath area	
UKK2	Dorset, Somerset	
UKK3	Cornwall & Isles of Scilly	
UKK4	Devon	
UKL1	West Wales & the Valleys	
UKL2	East Wales	
UKM1 (until 2006)	North Eastern Scotland	
UKM2	Eastern Scotland	
UKM3	South Western Scotland	
UKM4 (until 2006)	Highlands, Islands	
UKM5 (from 2007, new borders)	North Eastern Scotland	
UKM6 (from 2007, new borders)	Highlands, Islands	
UKN0	Northern Ireland	
TR00		TURKEY (from 2007)
TR10	Istanbul	
TR21	Tekirdag	
TR22	Balikesir	
TR31	Izmir	
TR32	Aydin	
TR33	Manisa	
TR41	Bursa	
TR42	Kocaeli	
TR51	Ankara	
TR52	Konya	
TR61	Antalya	
TR62	Adana	
TR63	Hatay	
TR71	Kirikkale	
TR72	Kayseri	
TR81	Zonguldak	
TR82	Kastamonu	
TR83	Samsun	
TR90	Trabzon	
TRA1	Erzurum	
TRA2	Agri	
TRB1	Malatya	
TRB2	Van	
TRC1	Gaziantep	
TRC2	Sanliurfa	
TRC3	Mardin	
IS00		ICELAND
NO00		NORWAY
NO01	Oslo og Akershus	
NO02	Hedmark og Oppland	
NO03	Soer-Ostlandet	
NO04	Agder og Rogaland	

NO05
NO06
NO07

Vestlandet
Troendelag
Nord-Norge

CH

CH01
CH02
CH03
CH04
CH05
CH06
CH07

Région lémanique
Espace Mittelland
Nordwestschweiz
Zürich
Ostschweiz
Zentralschweiz
Ticino

SWITZERLAND

5.2. Statistical Classification of economic activities at 2 and 3 digits (NACE Rev.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 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

5.3. International Standard classification of occupations 2, 3 and 4 digits (ISCO-88 (com))

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

5.4. Codification of countries

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 from 2006:

- The aggregated codes 01 (EU 15), 02 (Other EEA), 03 (Central and Eastern Europe), 04 (Other Europe) and the temporary used 15 (10 New Member States from 2004) are no longer available (see description at the end of the section). 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.

NOTE: 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.

EUROPEAN UNION

BE	Belgium
CZ	Czech Republic
DK	Denmark
DE	Germany
EE	Estonia
GR	Greece
ES	Spain
FR	France
IE	Ireland
IT	Italy
CY	Cyprus
LV	Latvia
LT	Lithuania
LU	Luxembourg
HU	Hungary
MT	Malta
NL	Netherlands
AT	Austria
PL	Poland
PT	Portugal
SI	Slovenia
SK	Slovak Republic
FI	Finland
SE	Sweden
UK	United Kingdom

CANDIDATE COUNTRIES

BG	Bulgaria
HR	Croatia
RO	Romania
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	
MK	FYRMacedonia	
RU	Russian Federation	
SM	San Marino	
UA	Ukraine	
VA	Vatican City	
XK	Kosovo (UNSCR1244)	from 2006
XM	Montenegro	from 2006
XS	Serbia	from 2006

03 OTHER CENTRAL AND EASTERN EUROPE

AL	Albania
BY	Belarus
BA	Bosnia Herzegovina
HR	Croatia
MK	FYROM
MD	Republic of Moldova
RU	Russian Federation
UA	Ukraine
YU	Federal Republic of Yugoslavia

04 OTHER EUROPE

	Andorra
BG	Bulgaria
RO	Romania
	San Marino
CH	Switzerland
TR	Turkey
	Vatican City

05 NORTHERN AFRICA

DZ	Algeria
EG	Egypt
LY	Libya
MA	Morocco
TN	Tunisia

06 OTHER AFRICA

	Burundi
	Comoros
	Djibouti
	Eritrea
ET	Ethiopia
	Kenya
	Rwanda
	Madagascar
	Malawi
	Mauritius
	Seychelles
	Somalia
	Uganda
	Tanzania
	Zambia
	Zimbabwe
	Angola
	Cameroon

	Central African Republic	
	Chad	
	Congo	
	Equatorial Guinea	
	Gabon	
	Sao Tome and Principe	
	Republic Democratic of Congo	
	Botswana	
	Lesotho	
	Namibia	
ZA	South Africa	
	Swaziland	
	Benin	
	Burkina Faso	
	Cape Verde	
	Ivory Coast	
	Gambia	
	Ghana	
	Guinea	
	Guinea-Bissau	
	Liberia	
	Mali	
	Mauritania	
	Mozambique	
	Niger	
	Nigeria	
	Sudan	under 05 until 2003
	Senegal	
	Sierra Leone	
	Togo	
07	NORTHERN AMERICA	
	Bermuda	
CA	Canada	
	Greenland	
	Saint Pierre and Miquelon	
US	United States of America	
08	CENTRAL AMERICA AND CARRIBEAN	
	Belize	
	Costa Rica	
	El Salvador	
	Guatemala	
	Honduras	
MX	Mexico	
	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	
	Bolivia	

BR	Brazil Chile Colombia Ecuador Guyana Paraguay Peru Surinam Uruguay Venezuela	
10	EASTERN ASIA	
CN	China	
JP	Japan Taiwan	
11	NEAR and MIDDLE EAST	
AM	Armenia	under 03 until 2003
AZ	Azerbaijan	under 03 until 2003
GE	Georgia	under 03 until 2003
KZ	Kazakhstan	under 12 until 2003
KG	Kyrgyzstan	under 12 until 2003
TJ	Tajikistan	under 12 until 2003
TM	Turkmenistan	under 12 until 2003
UZ	Uzbekistan	under 12 until 2003
IL	Israel	
JO	Jordan	
LB	Lebanon	
PS	Palestine	
SY	Syria Yemen United Arab Emirates	
	Bahrein	
IQ	Iraq	
IR	Iran	under 12 until 2003
	Kuwait	
	Oman	
	Qatar	
	Saudi Arabia	
12	SOUTHERN AND SOUTH EASTERN ASIA	
	Afghanistan	under 03 until 2003
	Bangladesh	
	Bhutan	
IN	India	
LK	Sri Lanka	
	Maldives	
	Nepal	
PK	Pakistan	
	Brunei	
ID	Indonesia	
KH	Cambodia	
	Dem. People's Republic of Korea(North)	under 10 until 2003
	Republic of Korea (South)	under 10 until 2003
	Laos	
	Myanmar	
	Mongolia	under 10 until 2003
	Malaysia	
PH	Philippines	
	Singapore	
TH	Thailand	
	East Timor	

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

CONTENT OF THE CODES 01, 02, 03 AND 04 USED UNTIL 2003:

01	EUROPEAN UNION (until 2003)
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 (until 2003)
IS	Iceland
LI	Liechtenstein
NO	Norway
03	CENTRAL AND EASTERN EUROPE (until 2003)
AL	Albania
	Armenia
	Azerbaijan
BY	Belarus
BA	Bosnia Herzegovina
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 (until 2003)

Andorra
CY Cyprus
MT Malta
San Marino
CH Switzerland
TR Turkey
Vatican City

5.5. 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.

6. CRITERIA FOR ANONYMISED DATASETS

The following criteria are applicable on 1983-2006 LFS data for all countries; for core and ad hoc module data:

- Age (AGE): aggregated in five year age groups
- Nationality (NATIONAL) and country of birth (COUNTRYB): aggregated in 3 groups: Nationals / Non-nationals but nationals of an EU country / Non-nationals and non-nationals of an EU country
- Marital status (MARSTAT): widowed, divorced or separated are combined in a single category
- Professional status (STAPRO): self employed with and without employees are combined in a single category
- Number of persons working in the local unit (SIZEFIRM): categories 1-10 are combined into one category
- Occupation (ISCO3D and ISCOPR3D): aggregated at 2-digits level
- Economic activity (NACE1D, NACE2J1D, NACEPR1D and NACE1Y1D): aggregated at 1-digit level
- Duration of search for employment (SEEKDUR): aggregated in 3 groups: less than or equal to six months / more than six months to less than one year / one year or more
- For variables concerning number of hours worked (HWACTUAL, HWUSUAL, HWACTUA2) aggregate in a single category all hours above 80 (applies from 2006 onwards also to the new variables on overtime hours HWOVERP and HWOVERPU)
- Information on income (INCMON) is suppressed for all countries and years
- Information on wave will be suppressed. Users are not able to track persons between successive sets of microdata.

Specific to individual Member States

BG: Contract with a temporary employment agency (TEMPAGCY), overtime hours paid and unpaid (HWOVERP and HWOVERPU)¹ suppressed from 2006 onwards.

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

Due to the increase of the sample size a further anonymisation is necessary from 2005 onwards. For this reason DE 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): suppressed²

AT: Region of residence (REGION): aggregated at NUTS 1 level³

SI: Reason for working part time (FTP TREAS) and reason for not having a permanent job (TEMPREAS): no detail will be supplied⁴

¹ suppressed from 2006 onwards, not available before

² Coded as " 00 "

³ Coded as " 0 "

⁴ Recode FTP TREAS code 2-6 = 7

Education attainment levels (EDUCLEVL, HATLEVEL): ISCED 3 a, b and 3c long are aggregated into one code. Level 2 and 3c short aggregated into one code¹.

Country of place of work (COUNTRYW): aggregated in the same way as data on nationality (i.e. same country / other country within the EU / other country outside the EU)²

UK: All geographical identifiers (Region of household REGION, Region of place of work REGIONW, Region of residence one year before survey REGION1Y): aggregated at NUTS 1-level

¹ Recode 22-33 = 36

² If ILOSTAT = 1 and work outside SI then recoded COUNTRYW = 16

Specific to ad hoc modules (currently 1999-2006)

In accordance with the general criteria above the following 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): number of hours worked aggregate in a single category all hours above 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): number of hours worked aggregate in a single category all hours above 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, 2, 3-4, 5-6 |
| 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), Field of education/learning for the recent taught activity (CSFIELDA Col.269-271, CSFIELDDB Col.272-274, CSFIELDDC Col.275-277): ISCED-codes aggregated to 1-digit level
Level of education or training (REGLEVEL Col.249): ISCED-codes aggregated to groups 0-2, 3-4 and 5-6
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

RO: Level of education or training (REGLEVEL Col.249): ISCED-codes: aggregated to groups 0-1, 2, 3-4, 5-6 |
| 2005+ | all ad hoc modules from 2005 onwards
DE: anonymised weights have to be used also for the ad hoc module data |