EUROPEAN COMMISSION
EUROSTAT

Directorate D: Single Market, Employment and Social statistics
Unit D-1: Labour market
Directorate E: Agriculture, Fisheries, Structural Funds and Environment statistics
Unit E-4: Structural Funds

Joint
Standard Quality Report
for

Labour Force Survey

and

Regional Labour Market Statistics

General information

This Quality Report is a combined effort of the units D1-Labour market and E4-Structural Funds to describe the quality of data collected by these units.

The aim of the quality reports is to establish the current level of knowledge in Eurostat about the quality of the statistical products. The results from the reports will be used for internal summaries of what is known about the quality and where there is lack of quality.

All available information that describes the quality of the product should be reported. If the information is extensive, references should be given for information more detailed. For lack of information on some quality aspects no complementary data has to be collected from the Member States.

The reports should be updated continuously and transmitted to the quality manager once a year.

The structure of the form is according to the quality concept for Eurostat.

All pre-printed information is in Italics.

All new items (compared to the 2001 Quality Report Form) are in a blue font.

Administrative information

Country	
Statistical product (name)	***Labour Force Survey and NUTS-3 level estimates of the labour force and the number of unemployed***
Reference period	***2003***
Periodicity of the LFS statistics (monthly, quarterly, annual)	**QUARTERLY**
Periodicity of the NUTS-3 statistics	*Annual*
Persons who have filled the present report	Irena Svetin, Katja Rutar, Andrej Haramina

Complete the abbreviations used in the report

Abbreviation	*Explanation*
CV	Coefficient of variation
YN	Yes / No
?	Don't know
M?	Member State doesn't know
NA	Not applicable/ Not relevant
NR	No response: Member State doesn't answer to Eurostat request for information
NC	No change from previous Quality Report
LFS	Labour Force Survey
NUTS	Nomenclature of territorial unit for statistics or equivalent statistical regions in the EFTA and CC countries

0 General description

THE DESIGN AND METHODS USED FOR THE LFS

This description should include items like[1]:

Coverage

Observation units are all individuals usually living in the selected households.A household is a single person or a group of persons, who live together and share expenses related to common living and eating.Temporarily absent members of the households without any other habitual residence were also included in the household. Persons living in institutions (army, hospital, prison, etc.) for a total period exceeding six months, students living away from home and persons living permanently or temporarily in other countries were excluded from the survey.

The definition of the target population followed the criterion for the resident population, i.e. all persons whose usual place of residence was on the territory of Slovenia. The survey covered only the population living in private households. The source for the number of population is the Central Population Register.

Inclusion/exclusion criteria for members of the household

The inclusion/exclusion criteria for members of the households is the limit of 6 months (see explatation above).

Reference week

is a week preceding the interview (from Monday to Sunday).

Periodicity of the results

Results are published quarterly and yearly.

Sampling design

Inside each stratum we use systematic random sampling.

Base used for the sample

Sampling frame is Central Register of Population of the Republic of Slovenia.

Sample unit

We select individuals who leed us to the households.

Overall sample rate

Cca. 1% of population is included in the sample each quarter.

Size of the sample

Each quarter app. 7.600 households are in the sample.

Stratification

Sample is stratified according type of settlement and statistical region.

Description of the rotation scheme

According to rotation patern: 3-1-2 (households are 3 quarters in the sample, then one quarter left out and then interviewed for two more quarters)

[1] Alternatively the description already in the documents “Labour force survey results 2002” and “Labour force survey in the acceding countries - Methods and Definitions – 2002” can be used as a basis for updating the description.

Brief description of the method of calculating the weights

- ***Is the expansion factor to (Census) population totals or the target population totals (e.g., without institutional population)?***
- ***Be specific as to which age groups, regions (levels) etc. are used in the calculation of the weights.***

In the first step the data is weighted for unequal probability of selection and for non-response. Next, the post-stratification is performed according to the known population distribution: age (8 groups), sex and region (NUTS3 level). The post-stratification is done on individual level (members of the same household thus receive different weights) and benchmarked to population totals. Institutional population is included in population totals. In the longitudinal analysis the weight from the last quarter is used as a longitudinal weight.

Data collection methods

First interview CAPI, repeted interviews (mostly) CATI.

Number of field staff

29 field, 15 phone interviewers.

% of proxy interviews

Cca. 60 %.

The regional dimension:

- ***Lowest level of regional classification in the national LFS: NUTS3***
- ***Lowest level of regional classification published nationally or delivered to researchers: NUTS3 (as yearly average only)***

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE METHOD USED TO PRODUCE DATA ON UNEMPLOYMENT AND LABOUR FORCE BY NUTS-3 LEVEL

This description should include items like:

Is the method:

- Annual average from LFS dataset
- 3-year average from the LFS dataset
- Register data
- Combination of LFS and register data?

The structure of registered data is taken into account and applied to the totals which source is Labour Force Survey.

1 RELEVANCE (optional)

1.1 USERS' DESCRIPTION

Table 1.1 Classification and description of users

User	*Classification of user*[1)]	*Description of user*
1	*Ex. European level*	*the European Parliament, Council and Commission*
2	*Ex. Internal to Eurostat*	*D-1 (Labour market) or E-4 (Structural Funds)*

1) Classification of users:

- Institutions:

European level: Commission (DGs, Secretariat General), Council, European Parliament, EMI, other European Agencies.

National or regional level: Ministries of Economy or Finance, Other Ministries (for sectoral comparisons), NSIs, etc.

Multi-national organisations: OECD, UN, IMF, etc.

- *Social actors:* Employers associations, trade unions, lobbies, at the European, national or regional level
- *Media*: International, national or regional specialised or for general public, interested both in figures and analyses/comments.
- *Researchers, students*
- *Enterprises*: for own market research activities or for consultancy services in the information sector.

1.2 USERS' NEEDS

These tables should be filled per class of users

Table 1.2.a Users' needs origin

User (from table 1.1)	*Needs In term of theoretical concepts[1)]*	*Source[2)]*	*Reference document*
1	*Labour force and unemployment*	*Council Regulation No 577/98 and Council Regulation No 1260/1999*	*See Source*
2			

1) *For example: A common definition of the statistical unit "household" or estimation at detailed regional level*
2) *For example: Regulation or directive/ SPC decision/ CEIES/CDIS/ partnership with a DG/ other.*

Table 1.2.b Users needs satisfaction

User (from table 1.1)	*Measure-ment of user satisfaction? (Y/N)*	*State to what extend these needs have been fulfilled in the users' eyes*	*Reference document on user satisfaction*
1			
2			

1.3 RELEVANCE FOR USERS

These tables should be filled per class of users

Table 1.3 Do we as specialists consider that the statistics provided to/ used by the users are relevant?

User (from table 1.1)	*Y/N*	*If Y or N, explain why.*
1		
2		
3		
.		
.		

Table 1.4 Does your unit anticipate some changes for the future needs?

User (from table 1.1)	*Y/N*	*If Y give a short description*
1		
2		
3		
.		
.		

2 ACCURACY

2.1 SAMPLING ERRORS

Table 2.1.1 Coefficient of variation (CV) Quarterly estimates[1)]

Quarter	CV of national quarterly aggregates (in %)				
	Number of employed	Number of part-time employed	Number of unemployed	Unemployment rate	Average number of hours usually worked
1	0.91	4.54	4.31	4.19	0.24
2	0.91	4.29	4.59	4.47	0.25
3	0.91	4.71	4.41	4.30	0.22
4	0.91	4.01	4.26	4.16	0.26

1) For the calculation of the CV it is necessary to take into account the design effect.

Reference on software used : SAS Release 8.02 (proc surveymeans)

Reference on method of estimation *Taylor expansion method for complex sample design*

Table 2.1.2 Coefficient of variation (CV) Annual estimates at NUTS-2 Level[1)]

Region (NUTS-2)	CV of regional (NUTS-2) annual aggregates (in %)				
	Number of employed	Number of part-time employed	Number of unemployed	Rate of unemployment	Average number of hours usually worked

Add rows as necessary.

1) For the calculation of the CV it is necessary to take into account the design effect.

Table 2.1.3 Coefficient of variation (CV) Annual estimates at NUTS-3 level[1)]

Only to be completed by countries using the LFS to produce NUTS-3 level data for Eurostat

Region (NUTS-3)	Sample size (number of responding persons)	CV of regional (NUTS-3) annual aggregates (in %)		
		Number of persons in the labour force	Number of unemployed	Unemployment rate

Add rows as necessary.

[1)] For the calculation of the CV for NUTS-3 regions, the national design effect can be used as an approximation of the true regional design effect.
Please indicate if this approximation is used (Y/N): _____

2.2 NON SAMPLING ERRORS

2.2.1 Frame errors

Table 2.2.1 Frame quality, coverage rates and methodological notes

Give brief comments on the main problems of frame quality and the rates of undercoverage/ overcoverage/ classification errors of the statistical units

For household survey it would be better to use household or dwelling register but we don't have them yet. Undercoverage or overcoverage are neglectable in population register.

Brief comments on the main problems of frame quality[1)]	*Rate of under-coverage*	*Rate of over-coverage*	*Rate of classification errors[2)]*	*Reference on frame errors*

[1)] Mention specifically which regions / population groups are not or badly represented in the sample.
[2)] Misclassification refers to statistical units having an erroneous classification where both the wrong and the correct one are within the target population.

2.2.2 Measurement errors

Table 2.2.2.a Errors due to the reporting unit and the interviewer

Is there information on these errors (Y/N)	*Is there some measurement of the errors? (Y/N)*	*If Y give brief comments on the assessment of the errors*
N	N	

Table 2.2.2.b Errors due to the medium (questionnaire)

Date of the last ([1]) update of the questionnaire	*Date of the last pilot survey in order to test the questionnaire*	*Number of respondents to the pilot survey*	*Report from cognitive laboratory available (Y/N)*
1st Jan. 2002	November 2002	?	

([1]) Date of last update of the questionnaire before the end of the reference period for this report

Table 2.2.2.c Are there any methodological notes on the measurement errors?

Methodological notes (Y/N)	*Main references*
N	

Table 2.2.2.d Main methods of reducing measurement errors

Error source	*Brief comments*
Respondent	
Interviewer	
Questionnaire	The usage of CATI, CAPI
Other	

2.2.3 Processing errors

Table 2.2.3a Information available about data capture errors and the error rates

Only for countries not using Computer assisted data collection.

Info. on data capture errors[1)] (Y/N/NA)	*Error rate in %*	*Comments*
N		

1) Errors that occur when information on a questionnaire is converted to a computer format

Table 2.2.3b Information available about codification errors and the error rates

Info. on data codification errors (Y/N/NA)	*Error rate in %*	*Comments*
N		

Table 2.2.3c Information available about editing errors and the error rates

Info. on errors during the editing phase (Y/N/NA)	*Error rate in %*	*Comments*
N		

Table 2.2.3d Information available about other processing errors and the error rates

Info. on other process errors[1)] (Y/N/NA)	*Error rate in %*	*Comments*
N		

1) Mainly due to the use of computers (bugs in computer programs, wrong files etc.)

2.2.4 Non response errors[2]

For comparability reasons use the following definition of non-response rate:

Non-response rate is calculated as 1-*r/n* where *r* represents the number of responding households and *n* is the number of eligible households. Eligible households are all households initially selected into the sample less the households that are not in the target population (over-coverage). When the final sampling unit is the dwelling, non-response rate is nevertheless calculated in this way, thus disregarding the over-coverage created by, e.g., vacant dwellings. Ideally the non-response rate should be calculated before substituting a non-responding household/dwelling with another unit. This is especially important when substitution is used for reasons like refusals, not at home etc in addition to reasons due to frame errors. Member States sampling from a frame of individuals should base their non-response calculation on the sampled individual elements instead of households.

Table 2.2.4.a Availability and calculation of non-response. Annual average

Is non response rate available (Y/N)	*Is the non response rate weighted? (Y/N)*	*If weighted, state the definition of the weights*
Y	N	

Non response errors

Table 2.2.4.b Rates of non response. Annual average

Wave	*Non response rate in %*
1	19 %
2	
3	
4	
5	
6	
7	
8	

[2] Non-responses should absolutely not be confused with under-coverage, i.e. units which are in the target population, but which have no chance of being enumerated because they were not in the frame at the time of selection. No information is, of course, available for them. They should be counted, if detected, in the rate of under-coverage, and not as non-response.

Explanation: We calculate non-response rates separated only on (1) new part of the sample (1. wave) and (2) panel part of the sample (waves 2.-5.). Non response rate for panel is 10.2%.

Table 2.2.4.c Availability and calculation of non-response at NUTS-3 level

Only to be completed by countries using the LFS to produce NUTS-3 level data for Eurostat

Is non response rate available (Y/N)	*Is the non response rate weighted? (Y/N)*	*If weighted, state the definition of the weights*
N		

Explanation: We do not calculate non-response on NUTS3 level for national needs, because we do not publish (quarterly) data on a NUTS3 level (but there are data available to calculate it).

Table 2.2.4.d Rates of non response. Annual average

NUTS-3 region	*Non response rate in %*

Add rows as necessary.

Table 2.2.4.e Divisions of non-response into categories. Quarterly data

Quarter	*Non response rate in %*	*Refusals (%)*	*Non-contacts (%)*	*Other reasons(%)*
1	11,1	7,2	2,3	1,6
2	13,6	8,5	3,3	1,8
3	12,0	8,0	2,5	1,5
4	13,0	9,4	2,0	1,6

Explanation: Only responding householda are taken to the Panel, which means that response rates are not calculated on the base of initially selected units but number of responding units from previous wave are in the enumerator. By calculating refusal-rate non-contacted are not considered.

Table 2.2.4.f Patterns of non response. Underestimation bias

Information available (Y/N)	*Tendency to underestimate the main characteristics (Y/N)*	*If Y give the characteristics*
N		

Table 2.2.4.g Patterns of non response. Overestimation bias

Information available (Y/N)	*Tendency to overestimate the main characteristics (Y/N)*	*If Y give the characteristics*
N		

Patterns of non response refer to the population subgroups for which non-responses are important for structural reasons. The question is to know if these non-responses lead to biases.

Table 2.2.4.h Methods used for adjustments for statistical unit non-response

Describe method used, mentioning which auxiliary information or stratification is used
Weighting with variables stratification variables wave * NUTS3 * settlement size and typ

Table 2.2.4.i Methods used for adjustments for statistical item non-response

Characteristic	*Imputation (Y/N)*	*If imputed, rate of non response*	*If imputed, describe method used, mentioning which auxiliary information or stratification is used*
Imputations are made for all variables except for col: 3, 10, 4/5, 6/7, 8/9, 23, 24,26, 27/29, 30/33 60, 62/63, 66, 74, 75/76, 77/79, 80/81, 98, 101, 118/119, 312/315	Y	?	Hot-deck method

Add rows as necessary.

Table 2.2.4.j References to methodological notes on non response rates and their treatment

Available (Y/N)	*References*
Y	AAPOR standard definitions for (non)response rates (www.aapor.org).

2.3 REGISTER ERRORS[3]

Only for those countries using registered unemployment to produce NUTS-3 level data on unemployment or labour force.

2.3.1 Assessment of factors that produce higher number of registered unemployment than should if legal concept were applied correctly

Register and LFS data differ regarding:

- source: register data are obtained from the Register of Unemployed Persons, which is kept by the Employment Service of Slovenia, while survey data are obtained by the Labour Force Survey. In register data we have full coverage while Labour Force Survey results are estimates based on the statistical sample.
- reporting period: register data are extracted on the last day of the month while survey data refer to the activity of the respondent in the week before the interview (from Monday to Sunday).
- observation period: register data are extracted on the last day of the month while the Labour Force Survey is carried out quarterly.
- definitions of unemployed persons: registered unemployed persons are persons who are registered by the employment office and fulfil all criteria defined by the employment office. In LFS the ILO criteria for defining unemployed persons is used.

2.3.2 Assessment of factors that produce lower number of registered unemployment than should if legal concept were applied correctly

3 TIMELINESS AND PUNCTUALITY

3.1 LFS DATA

Table 3.1.a Reference period, transmission date and coverage

Quarter	*Main dates in the national production process*		
	Date of data collection beginning	*Date of end of the quality check for statistics requested by Eurostat*	*Date of national publication*
1	6 January 2003		30 May 2003
2	7 April 2003		29 August 2003
3	7 July 2003		28 November 2003
4	6 October 2003		27 February 2004

[3] Discussion of the conceptual differences with the LFS definition of unemployment or labour force is in section 6.3

Table 3.1.b Reason for late delivery

To be completed only in case of late delivery or if some important variables, such as regions of household or place of work, NACE, ISCO or ISCED, are not classified in time.

Quarter	*Describe reasons for late delivery mentioning all bottle-necks*
1	
2	
3	
4	

Table 3.1.c Ways for improving timeliness

To be completed only in case of late delivery or if some important variables, such as regions of household or place of work, NACE, ISCO or ISCED, are not classified in time.

Quarter	*Describe ways for improving timeliness*
1	
2	
3	
4	

3.2 NUTS-3 LEVEL LFS DATA ON UNEMPLOYMENT AND LABOUR FORCE

Table 3.2.a Reference period, transmission date and coverage

Main dates in the national production process		
Date of data collection beginning	*Date of end of the quality check for statistics requested by Eurostat*	*Date of national publication*
6 January 2003	18 March 2003	18 March 2003
3 February 2003	16 April 2003	16 April 2003
3 March 2003	16 May 2003	16 May 2003
1 April 2003	17 June 2003	17 June 2003
5 May 2003	16 July 2003	16 July 2003
2 June 2003	18 August 2003	18 August 2003
1 July 2003	16 September 2003	16 September 2003
1 August 2003	16 October 2003	16 October 2003
1 September 2003	18 November 2003	18 November 2003
1 October 2003	16 December 2003	16 December 2003
3 November 2003	16 January 2004	16 January 2004
1 December 20003	17 February 2004	17 February 2004

Table 3.2.b Reason for late delivery

To be completed only in case of late delivery of NUTS-3 level data on unemployment and labour force.

Describe reasons for late delivery mentioning all bottle-necks

Table 3.2.c Ways for improving timeliness

To be completed only in case of late delivery of NUTS-3 level data on unemployment and labour force.

Describe ways for improving timeliness

4 Accessibility and clarity

4.1 A list of type and frequency of publications

- First release (4 quarterly, 1 yearly release)
- Rapid reports (4 quarterly, 1 yearly release)
- Statistical yearbook (1 yearly release)
- Results of surveys (1 yearly release)

4.2 Conditions of access to data

Means, support, marketing conditions, possible restrictions, existing service-level agreement, etc.

The microdata are given to the resaerchers who have to sign the contract and the statement in which

they state they would respect the law on personal data protection and that they would demolish the data in the period of two weeks after the end of the data usage.

4.3 Accompanying information to data

Documentation, explanation, quality limitations, graphics etc.

Along with the microdata come also the crucial information, such as: questionnaire, weighting factor, file structure (if necessary), limits for data publishing (according to CVs).

4.4 Further assistance available to users

Further assistance is available via phone or Email.

4.5 Possible improvements, compared to the previous situation.

5 COMPARABILITY[4]

5.1 COMPARABILITY OVER TIME

Table 5.1.a Has there been any change at the concept level[1]) that would affect comparability with a previous reference time?

Enumerate all concepts or definitions that have been changed since last year

Characteristic	*Change in concepts compared to previous year (Y/N/?)*	*Impact of the changes on the statistics.*
	N	

1) Besides changes in concepts and definitions this could include changes in coverage, changes in administrative rules and legislation, changes in classifications, changes in geographical boundaries etc.

Table 5.1.b Has there been any change at the measurement level[1]) that would affect comparability with a previous reference time?

Enumerate all measurements that have been changed since last year

Characteristic	*Change in measurement (Y/N/?)*	*Impact of the changes on the statistics.*
	N	

1) For example changes in data collection, procedure for seasonal adjustment, use of auxiliary information

Table 5.1.c If there is a change over time what is the quantitative estimate of this effect?

Give the estimates (in percentage) for the characteristic and level of classification according to 5.1.a and 5.1.b. Indicate if statistics are fully (F) or partially (P) adjusted for the changes.

Characteristic	*Quantitative estimate (Y/N)*	*Estimation of effect for aggregates[1)]*	*Estimation of adjustment F/P for aggregate*
	N		

1) Percentage

Table 5.1.d If there is a change over time is the statistics revised?

Characteristic	*Are estimated differences published (Y/N)*	*Are statistics revised (Y/N)*	*If statistics are revised, give brief comment on the method of revision*
	N		

[4] Comparability is related to, and sometimes confused with, accuracy. The more accurately data are calculated (increasing the number of significant figures in the results, for instance), the greater the risk to touch the limit of comparability. Care should be paid in reporting to properly allocate errors under the appropriate component.

5.2 COMPARABILITY WITH OTHER COUNTRIES

Table 5.2.a Is there any divergence of the statistical concept from European concepts

(European concept or National proxy concept used) List all concepts where any divergences can be found

Characteristic	*Divergence (Y/N)*	*If yes description of the impact of the divergence on the statistics*
*		

Add rows as necessary.

* There is a divergence in a concept; it relies on a definiton on unemployment only, the figures can be calculated on both ways, taking into account ILO and Eurostat approach. In general the figure on unemplyment rate calculated by Eurostat and Slovenian statisrical office differs for 0.1%

Table 5.2.b What are the quantitative assessments of the differences?

Give a summary of consequences and effects on the statistics. Give the estimates (in percentage) for the characteristic and level of classification according to 5.2.a. Indicate if statistics are full (F) or partial (P) adjusted for the changes.

Characteristic	*Estimation of effect for aggregates[1)]*	*Estimation of effect for first level of breakdown*			*Estimate of adjustment F/P for aggregates*
		Median	Min	Max	

Add rows as necessary.

1) Percentage

5.3 COMPLIANCE WITH EU LEGISLATION ON THE LFS

There are three important benchmarks for quality and comparability in the EU legislation on the Labour Force Survey, apart from the Council Regulation No 577/98. The first two are in Commission Regulation No 1897/2000 on the operational definition of unemployment, which also contains the so-called Twelve Principles for the formulation of the questions on the labour status. The third is the Commission Regulation No 1575/2000 on the codification to be used for data transmission from 2001 onwards.

The following items presuppose that improvements need to be made on each of these three important benchmarks. This is at least true for the year 2001, when all of the 15 Member States had varying problems both with regard to the list of variables and with regard to the 12 principles according to a study initiated by Eurostat. Countries not participating in the aforementioned study may nevertheless complete the following items enumerating all improvements in the questionnaires.

Table 5.3.a Improvements in 2002 or 2003 that have been made on the questionnaire so that it complies with the Twelve Principles.

Principle	*Year*	*Description of improvement*
Unemployment	*2002*	*Implementing of active steps of searching for a job (col. 84-96)*

Add rows as necessary.

Table 5.3.b Improvements in 2002 or 2003 that have been made on the questionnaire so that it accurately transcodes to the EU list of variables

Variable	*Year*	*Description of improvement*
293 – 312/315	*2003*	*New variables on education were implemented*

Add rows as necessary.

Table 5.3.c Improvements in 2002 or 2003 that have been made so that the transmitted data comply with the EU definition of unemployment.

Concept	*Year*	*Description of improvement*

Add rows as necessary.

6 COHERENCE

Table 6.1 Coherence of LFS data with National Accounts data

	Description of difference in concept	*Description of difference in measurement*	*Give an assessment of the effects of the differences*	*Give references to description of differences*
Total employment	NA: domestic concept LFS: national concept	NA: persons not living, but working in Slovenia, conscripts, unpaid workers working in the industry of goods are considered as employed persons (but not in LFS) LFS: persons on maternity leave are considered as employed persons (but not in NA)		
Total employment by NACE	NA: domestic concept LFS: national concept	NA: persons not living, but working in Slovenia, conscripts, unpaid workers working in the industry of goods are considered as employed persons (but not in LFS) LFS: persons on maternity leave are considered as employed persons (but not in NA)		
Number of hours worked	No data available from NA			

*Table 6.2 Coherence of LFS data with Business statistics data**

	Description of difference in concept	*Description of difference in measurement*	*Give an assessment of the effects of the differences*	*Give references to description of differences*

Total employment	SRE: domestic concept LFS: national concept	SRE: total coverage; coverage: persons in paid employment + self-employed persons with the employment contracts and social insurance LFS: survey based on sample; coverage: persons performed at least one working hour in the reference week		
Total employment by NACE	SRE: domestic concept LFS: national concept	SRE: total coverage LFS: survey based on sample LFS: survey based on sample; coverage: persons performed at least one working hour in the reference week		
Number of hours worked	SRE: domestic concept LFS: national concept	SRE: total coverage LFS: survey based on sample		

**Statistical Register of Employment*

Table 6.3a Coherence of LFS data with registered unemployment

Description of difference in concept	LFS: ILO and ES definition Registered data: persons registered at the National employment office
Description of difference in measurement	LFS: survey Registered data: total coverage
Give references to description of differences	

Table 6.3b Assessment of the effect of differences of LFS unemployment and registered unemployment

	Give an assessment of the effects of the differences
Overall effect	
Men under 25 years	
Men 25 years and over	
Women under 25 years	
Women 25 years and over	
Regional distribution (NUTS-3)[1)]	

[1)] Only to be completed by countries using the LFS to produce NUTS-3 level data for Eurostat

7 COMPLETENESS

Table 7.a Rate of available statistics

% of variables not available[1])	*Short comments on reasons for non-available statistics and prospects for future solutions*
14 % (out of all, also optinal variables)	Some optional variabels are not covered (such as income due to response rate we don't want to decline); some of the missing variables are not avaialbe because they are not applicable.

1) Compared to the variables defined by the Commission Regulation (EC) No 1575/2000.

8 Cost and Burden

8.1 COST

Table 8.1a Number of staff involved

	Full-time equivalents
Total	29 field interviewers 15 phone interviewers 1 full time employed methodologist 5 part-time employed persons provding coding 3 part-time employed IT persons 1 part-time employed person providing sample and weights
- of which professional and manageral	

Table 8.1b Costs for the NSI

	Thousands	*% sub-contracted*
Staff cost	11.000.000,00	
Data collection costs (	35.000.000,00	
Cost for the treatment of non-response (post-telephone, interview)		
Costs for data control (checking and editing) and compilation of results (extrapolation, tabulation, formatting)		
Other costs		
Total costs	46.000.000,00	

Currency used: sit_____

8.2 BURDEN

Table 8.2a Duration of the interview

	Minutes	
	First wave	*Later waves*
Average time spent in the household	Field interview: 12 minutes	Phone interview: 8 minutes
Core questionnaire (pr person)		
Core and ad hoc questionnaire (pr person) if not distinguishable		
Ad hoc questionnaire (pr person)		

Note: This table should only show the burden on the respondents. Not time spent in the field to contact the household or fill out adminstrative forms.

Table 8.2b Number of units

	Number	
	First wave	*Later waves*
Households visited over the year	6688	10951
Persons interviewed over the year	20496	59879
Persons interviewed for the ad hoc model over the year		17372

Table 8.2c Typical national hourly wage

	Same currency as in table 8.1b
Typical hourly wage (gross)	1.467,00