

Quality report of the European Union Labour Force Survey

2014

2015 edition

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Luxembourg: Publications Office of the European Union, 2015

ISBN 978-92-79-50393-1

ISSN 2315-0807

doi:10.2785/649745

Cat. No: KS-TC-15-004-EN-N

Theme: Population and social conditions

Collection: Statistical working papers

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1 Introduction

The present report is the Quality Report on the European Union Labour Force Survey (EU-LFS) for the year 2014.

The quality concept applied in this report is in conformity with the definition developed by the European Statistical System. In this definition quality consists of the following components: relevance, accuracy, timeliness and punctuality, accessibility and clarity, comparability and coherence. Each quality component consists also of several sub-components. Each of the quality components is explained shortly at the start of each section in the following report ⁽¹⁾.

The individual country quality reports that were delivered to Eurostat during summer 2015 constitute the main source for the present report. Other sources that have been used or consulted are meta-data information collected by Eurostat, national quality reports from previous years, websites of the individual countries, the LFS datasets for 2014 and the documentation of the public free data set maintained by Eurostat.

The present quality report follows closely the standard Quality Report format that has been developed within Eurostat. In many instances, however, it is impossible to present the data exactly as prescribed by the standard Eurostat format, as this is geared to report homogeneous production processes within each country. This is not the case for the EU-LFS, which is the result of the collection of national data sets from NSIs. In some cases the information from the individual countries was not sufficient to provide an exact summary.

The quality reports provide also information on unemployment statistics at regional level, as the reporting of quality is a joint effort of the units within Eurostat dealing with labour force surveys and with regional employment and unemployment. The last chapter of the present report covers the regional aspects.

This quality report complements the methodological working paper describing the characteristics of the national surveys in the Member States, Candidate Countries and the EFTA countries, also available on the Eurostat website ⁽²⁾.

Eurostat wishes to thank the many experts in the countries participating in the conduct of the EU-LFS, providing the data and descriptions as well as their support necessary for this report.

⁽¹⁾ Most of the introductory texts shortly explaining each quality component are taken from the ‘ESS Standard for Quality Reports’, available at:

<http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/documents/3859598/5909785/KS-RA-08-015-EN.PDF>

⁽²⁾ Available at: <http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/products-statistical-working-papers/-/KS-TC-15-003>

2 Overview of designs and methods of the EU-LFS in 2014

2.1 Coverage

This document covers all the thirty-three countries (participating countries) providing Eurostat with micro-data from their labour force surveys in 2014: the 28 Member States of the European Union, three EFTA countries (Iceland, Norway and Switzerland), and two candidate countries, i.e. the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia⁽³⁾ and Turkey. All the territories of participating countries are covered, except for Cyprus which only covers the areas under the control of the government of the Republic of Cyprus. Since 2014, also the French overseas departments are covered (Guadeloupe, Martinique, Guyane, La Réunion), with the exception of Mayotte.⁽⁴⁾

The EU-LFS covers persons in private households. However, in several countries also members of collective households are sampled, either directly (register based sampling frames) or indirectly through their relationship with the sampled household.

In Eurostat datasets all age groups are represented for all participating countries, with the exception of Iceland, Norway, Sweden and Switzerland, which only provide data respectively for those aged 16-74, 15-74 (Norway and Sweden) and 15 and more.

2.2 Legal basis

The EU-LFS is based on European legislation since 1973. The principal legal act is the Council Regulation (EC) No 577/98. The regulations are an important element assuring the quality of the EU-LFS. They stipulate the rules and guidelines to assure the comparability of the results by regulating the survey designs, the survey characteristics, methods and the decision making processes of the EU-LFS. A detailed overview on the EU-LFS regulations is published in Statistics Explained ‘[EU-LFS – main features and legal basis](#)’.

In addition to European regulations, many participating countries have their own national legislation for the conduct of a labour force survey. Information on the national laws or regulations is not collected for this report.

2.3 Compulsory participation

In 2014 the participation in the EU-LFS was compulsory in thirteen participating countries (Belgium, Germany, Greece, Spain, France, Italy, Cyprus, Malta, Austria, Portugal, Slovakia, Norway and Turkey), and voluntary in the other countries.

2.4 Reference week

The EU-LFS is designed as a continuous quarterly survey with interviews spread uniformly over all weeks of a quarter. Each reference week starts on Monday and ends on Sunday. The first week of a year or quarter is defined as the week that includes the first Thursday of the year or the quarter. All countries conduct the LFS as a continuous survey.

⁽³⁾ In some tables of this report the abbreviation MK is used for the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia. This is a provisional code which does not prejudice in any way the definitive nomenclature for this country, which will be agreed following the conclusions of negotiations currently taking place on this subject at the United Nations.

⁽⁴⁾ Until 2014 the French overseas departments (*Département d'outre-mer* – DOM) only had a partial coverage over time, as data collection referred to quarter 2.

2.5 Periodicity of the results

All participating countries in the EU-LFS in 2014 produce quarterly estimates ⁽⁵⁾.

2.6 Sampling designs

The sampling designs in the EU-LFS are very varied. Most NSIs use some kind of multi-staged stratified random sample design, especially those that do not have central population registers available.

Bases used for the sample

Population registers and the latest Population Census or list of addresses used in that Census are the two main sources for the sampling frame. Other sources include lists of addresses from, e.g., the Postal Authorities or Utility databases. Belgium, Italy, Lithuania, Austria, Norway, Finland, Sweden, Iceland, Slovenia and Switzerland use the Population Registers as the sole basis while the Netherlands complete this information with postal data, Denmark with other registers, Latvia and Spain with Census information. Germany grounds the sample frame on the 1987 Census in the western part ⁽⁶⁾ and on the Central Population Register, based on the 1981 Census, in the east, both updated by the Register of new dwellings. France uses the tax register for Metropolitan France and the annual Population Census for the oversea departments.

Sampling stages and primary sampling units (PSU)

Denmark, Germany, Cyprus, Estonia, Luxembourg, Malta, Austria, Slovenia, Finland, Sweden, the United Kingdom, Iceland, Lithuania, Norway and Switzerland use a single stage sampling or single stage cluster sampling design. All other countries use a two or three stage sampling design, usually selecting municipalities, administrative districts or census enumeration areas in the first stage ⁽⁷⁾.

Ultimate sampling units

Three types of ultimate sampling units are employed: 1) households, 2) dwellings/addresses and 3) persons. Germany, France, Portugal and Romania sample clusters of dwelling units. In samples of dwellings or addresses, usually all persons and thus all households residing within the dwelling/address are interviewed. When persons constitute the primary sampling units, the selected persons either constitute the final sample (Finland, Sweden, Denmark, Iceland, and Switzerland) or the sampled persons lead to a final sample comprised of the sampling units and their household members (Estonia, Lithuania, Norway and Slovenia).

Overall sampling rate

The theoretical sampling rate per quarter (ultimate sampling units) of the EU-LFS is 0.5 % (EU-28: 0.53 %). Luxembourg (5.0 %) and Malta (2.1 %) have by far the highest sampling rates per quarter, followed by Iceland (1.9 %), Cyprus and Ireland (both 1.5 %) while most other participating countries have sampling rates of 1 % or less. On average, the achieved quarterly sample in 2014 in all participating countries was 1.754 million individuals (EU-28:

⁽⁵⁾ Under Regulation (EC) No 577/98 a specific variables, referred to as structural variables, need to be surveyed only as annual averages with reference to 52 weeks rather than as quarterly averages (see chapter 2.10).

⁽⁶⁾ The continuous population updating procedure which updates last German census in 1987 in the western part and the Central Population Register in the east by using statistics on births, deaths and migration provides population figures used for calibration. These old updated bases which are used also as sample frame for dwellings not built after 1987 and 1981 respectively may lead to some bias in LFS results.

⁽⁷⁾ Ireland is a special case, using a two-stage cluster design (see EU-LFS quality report 2009).

1.551 million), of which 1.348 million were in the age group 15–74 years (EU-28: 1.195 million). The achieved sample in the EU-LFS is thus approximately 0.30 % of the total population.

Stratification

All countries, except Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta and Iceland, stratify the sample frame prior to the sampling. All countries but Denmark use the region, either at NUTS 2, NUTS 3, and NUTS 4 level or nationally defined areas, as stratification variable. The degree of urbanization or the classification in ‘urban / rural area’ is also a common stratification variable. Other stratification variables include for example register status of individuals in employment/unemployment registers and auxiliary information about the characteristics (size, type) of the primary sampling units.

2.7 Rotation schemes

All participating countries except Belgium and Luxembourg use a rotating panel design for the samples. The number of panels (waves) ranges from two to eight. All panel designs foresee an overlap between one quarter and the successive one, except for Germany, which only has a year-to-year overlap. The most common panel design with a quarterly overlap in 2014, adopted by 13 participating countries, is 2-(2)-2, where sampled units are interviewed for two consecutive quarters, than stay out of the sample for the next two quarters and are included again two more times afterwards. Other widespread rotation patterns, each used by six countries, are in for 5 and in for 6 waves, where each panel is interviewed consecutively for five or six quarters before permanently leaving the sample. Three other rotation schemes are used by one or maximum two countries.

Depending on the national priorities with regard to the desired precision of change estimates, levels or annual averages, the number of waves and skip patterns lead to different outcomes of overlaps between two successive quarters or between the same quarters in two successive years. All panel designs with a quarter-to-quarter overlap foresee an overlap of 50 % or more⁽⁸⁾ of the sample between two successive quarters. There is less emphasis on overlap between corresponding quarters in two successive years. Two countries, Belgium and Luxembourg, have no overlap; six countries have an overlap of 20 % while most other countries have an overlap ranging from 33 % to 50 %. Germany has 75 % overlap with the previous year.

2.8 Calculation of the weighting factors

Council Regulation (EC) No 577/98 on the EU-LFS stipulates that weighting factors should take into account ‘in particular the probability of selection and external data relating to the distribution of the population being surveyed, by sex, age (five-year age groups) and region (NUTS 2 level), where such external data are held to be sufficiently reliable by the Member States concerned’ (Article 3(5)).

The methods of calculating the weights differ considerably between countries. Two main methods are used, depending on the detail of the external information and whether or not this external information can be cross-tabulated: 1) inverse of the selection probabilities adjusted a posteriori to the population’s distribution by sex, age groups and other external (administrative) sources, and 2) different variations of adjusting to marginal totals, including generalized calibration and generalized regression. Most of the countries adjust

⁽⁸⁾ These percentages are only theoretical; the actual overlaps are lower due to non-response and panel attrition.

for non-response either directly in the weighting process or in a preliminary step before adjusting the weights to external sources.

Due to the complexity and number of factors taken into account in some of the weighting calculations, the requirement of the Regulation to use five-year age groups is not implemented in all countries. Almost all countries adjust the weighting factors to regional levels. These regions may, however, not necessarily correspond to the NUTS 2 regional classification.

All countries use data on sex in the weighting process. Almost all countries use five-year age groups in calculating the weighting factors, exceptions are Germany, Greece, and Slovenia)⁽⁹⁾. The three countries use broader age groups than five-year ones. All countries that have NUTS 2 regions defined use at least NUTS 2 regions for calculating the weights, but twenty-one countries (Bulgaria, the Czech Republic, Germany, Croatia, Estonia, Greece, Spain, Ireland, former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Italy, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, Slovakia, Slovenia, Portugal, Finland, Sweden, Switzerland, and Norway) use a more detailed regional classification (NUTS 3 or LAU1; groups of NUTS 3).

Denmark, Finland, Sweden, Norway and Austria use register statistics on employment/unemployment directly for weighting. In other countries, different external distributions or sources are frequently used both for weighting and stratification, such as urban/rural distinction, nationality, ethnicity, and size classes of regions or local areas.

Fifteen countries, namely Belgium, the Czech Republic, Germany, Estonia, Ireland, Lithuania, Portugal, Romania, Slovenia, Slovakia, Finland, Sweden, the United Kingdom, Iceland and Norway, gross the sample to the total population, i.e. including people living in institutional households, although some of them do not (Belgium, Czech Republic, Ireland, Slovenia) or only partially (Portugal, Romania, Slovakia) cover the institutional population in data collection.

2.9 Data collection methods

Four modes of data collection exist for the EU-LFS: personal visits, telephone interviews, web interviews and self-administered questionnaires. More than half of the countries conduct the first wave always or mainly via personal visit, while subsequent waves are interviewed with telephone, if available. Germany collects data mainly with face-to-face interviews (using CAPI); persons not available for the interviewer or refusing oral interviews are in a few cases interviewed by telephone or more frequently fill in self-administered postal questionnaires. Denmark collects data for the core-LFS with telephone interviews (CATI), but for the household subsample computer assisted web interviews (CAWI) are used. Belgium conducts the interviews by means of face-to-face (CAPI), but in households of retired persons, interviews can be conducted by telephone. The Netherlands uses computer assisted web interviews (CAWI), interviews by means of face-to-face (CAPI) and telephone interviews (CATI). Six countries (Luxembourg, Finland, Sweden, Iceland, Norway and Switzerland) rely solely on telephone interviews. Italy, Spain and Portugal use a mixed mode CAPI-CATI: CAPI mainly for first wave and CATI mainly for later waves. Five countries (Bulgaria, Ireland, Romania, Croatia and Turkey) collect data using only face-to-face interviews. Among those Ireland and Turkey using computerized questionnaires (CAPI).

⁽⁹⁾ Luxembourg, Poland, and Turkey use the five-year age groups up until the 60–64 years old.

Most countries conduct the interview only with computerized questionnaires. Six (Malta, Germany, Greece, Lithuania, Poland and the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia) use both computerized and paper questionnaires and three countries (Bulgaria, Romania, Croatia) rely solely on paper questionnaires.

Due to the different data collection mode information on how long the interview lasted per household or person are hardly comparable. On average the overall time to collect the information for the household is around 30 minutes for the first waves and 20 minutes for the subsequent waves.

2.10 Use of subsamples to survey structural variables

In 2014, nine countries (Bulgaria, Czech Republic, Spain, France, the Netherlands, Finland, the United Kingdom, Norway and Switzerland) use a subsample to survey all or some of the thirty-nine structural variables, taking advantage of this possibility offered by Regulation (EC) No 2257/2003. The subsample coincides with one rotation panel in total sample, except for Norway, which use both the first and the last survey waves, and Switzerland, which uses the first and the penultimate wave.

Regulation (EC) No 377/2008 stipulates that the estimates produced from the yearly subsample should be consistent with those obtained as annual averages of the full quarterly samples, at least as regards the ILO labour force status broken down by sex and 10-year age groups. This requirement aims at ensuring the consistency of the main indicators (e.g. the employment or the unemployment rates) and their break-downs produced from the two different databases. In 2014, such consistency is ensured by all countries with small deviations for France and the Netherlands.

3 Relevance

Relevance is the degree to which statistics meet current and potential user needs. It depends on whether all statistics that are needed are produced and the extent to which concepts used (definitions, classifications etc.) reflect user needs. It can be assessed by analyzing the different users, who they are, what needs they have, whether they are satisfied etc.

Most EU statistics are compiled according to regulations containing a defined list of variables, which reflect in particular the most relevant institutional users' needs. Examining the completeness of the statistics measured against the relevant regulation is therefore a way to assess the actual relevance of those statistics.

3.1 The users

Eurostat does not carry out regular satisfaction surveys targeted only at users of labour markets statistics. In 2011 Eurostat carried out a LFS Rolling Review through its Quality Assurance Framework which included a user survey. Most users stressed the importance of the EU-LFS results. The results were acknowledged as essential both for the European Commission and its agencies and for international organisations. The data are equally important or even essential for most users from universities, research institutes and businesses ⁽¹⁰⁾.

⁽¹⁰⁾ http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/c/portal/layout?p_1_id=64257&p_v_1_s_g_id=0

For major topics of interest, the instrument of ad hoc modules has proven to be useful and flexible in addition to the standard EU-LFS. Some users, however, seek for more timely data release, at least of a few main indicators. The availability of a release calendar for the main indicators produced by the EU-LFS, even with conservative delays, has been favorably received by users.

3.2 Completeness

All Member States of the EU provide quarterly and annual results.

Even if otherwise adhering to the EU-regulations on the EU-LFS, countries do not always provide data for all the variables. The reason can be for example the (temporary) inability to implement the variable in the national questionnaire.

A special case is the coverage of the household variables by the countries sampling individuals, i.e. the Nordic countries and Switzerland. In 2014 no coverage of such variables was undertaken by Iceland and Switzerland (derogation), while Denmark, Finland and Sweden covered them in special household datasets. Norway only covered household information on the family members of working age, but provided no information on other possible members of the household (i.e. children under the age of 15).

A country by country and variable by variable analysis of the situation is provided in the Annex. Tables 3.1 and 3.2 summarize the completeness of data.

Table 3.1 Completeness of the EU-LFS variables, 2014

Number of compulsory variables with 100 % item non-response ⁽¹⁾	Number of participating countries	Of which: EU-28 Member States
0	24	23
1–4	6	4
5–9	3	1
10+	0	0
Total	33	28

⁽¹⁾ Not including variables that are empty because the filtering variable excluded any response. The variable INCDECIL is not included. The INCDECIL data may be forwarded to Eurostat within twenty-one months of the end of the reference period.

Table 3.2 Compulsory EU-LFS variables having one or more country returning 100 % non-response or constant value ⁽¹⁾, 2014

Column number ⁽²⁾	Brief description	Number of countries	Of which: EU-28
Col_001/2	Sequence number in the household	3	1
Col_017/18	Nationality	1	0
Col_028	Continuing receipt of the wage or salary	2	2
Col_039/40	Country of place of work	5	2
Col_055	Contract with a temporary employment agency	3	1
Col_067/68	Unpaid overtime in the reference week in the main job	1	0
Col_073/74	Number of hours that the person would like to work in total	2	0
Col_075	Working at home	1	0
Col_093	Professional status in last job	1	1
Col_094/95	Economic activity of the local unit in which person last worked	1	0
Col_096/98	Occupation of last job	1	0
Col_101	Type of employment sought	2	1
Col_102	Duration of search for employment	1	0
Col_103	Contacted public employment to find work	1	0
Col_104	Contacted private employment agency to find work	2	0
Col_105	Applied to employers directly	1	0
Col_106	Asked friends, relatives, trade unions etc.	1	0
Col_107	Inserted or answered advertisements in newspapers or journals	1	0
Col_108	Studied advertisements in newspapers or journals	2	0
Col_109	Took a test, interview or examination	2	1
Col_110	Looked for land, premises or equipment	12	9
Col_111	Looked for permits, licenses, financial resources	11	7
Col_112	Awaiting the results of an application for a job	4	3
Col_113	Waiting for a call from a public employment office	6	4
Col_114	Awaiting the results of a competition for recruitment to the public sector	16	11
Col_115	Other method used	7	5
Col_117	Availability to start working within two weeks	1	0
Col_118	Reasons for not being available to start working within 2 weeks	3	1
Col_119	Situation immediately before person started to seek employment (or was waiting for new job to start)	2	1
Col_120	Need for care facilities	1	0
Col_121	Registration at a public employment office	4	2
Col_146	Situation with regard to activity one year before survey	1	1
Col_150/151	Country of residence one year before survey	3	1
Col_152/153	Region of residence (within Member State) one year before survey	6	3
Col_168	Degree of urbanization	2	0
Col_195	Sequence number of the survey wave	3	3
Col_209	Level of this education or training	1	0

⁽¹⁾ Excluding variables which are constant by default such as country, reference year, region (if NUTS 2 is the whole country). The variable INCDECIL is not included. The INCDECIL data may be forwarded to Eurostat within twenty-one months of the end of the reference period.

⁽²⁾ According to Commission Regulation (EC) No 377/2008.

4 Accuracy

The accuracy of statistical outputs in the general statistical sense is the degree of closeness of estimates to the true values. Statistics can be different from the true values because of random variability (the statistics change from implementation to implementation of the survey due to random effects) and/or bias (the average of the possible values of the statistics from implementation to implementation is not equal to the true value due to systematic effects).

Several types of error, stemming from all survey processes, contribute to the error of the statistics (their bias and variability). A certain typology of errors is widely adopted in statistics. **Sampling errors** affect only sample surveys; they are due to the fact that only a subset of the population, usually randomly selected, is surveyed. **Non-sampling errors** affect sample surveys and complete enumerations alike and comprise: 1. Coverage errors; 2. Measurement errors; 3. Processing errors; 4. Non-response errors.

4.1 Sampling errors

Sampling errors affect only sample surveys and arise from the fact that not all units of the frame population are surveyed. The *frame* is a device that permits access to population units, such as a list of households with addresses. *Frame population* is the set of population units which can be accessed through the frame and the survey's conclusions apply to this population. Official surveys, like the EU-LFS, use probability sampling. This makes it possible to quantify the sampling errors and can be expressed in terms of confidence intervals. Table 4.1 provides the estimates and 95 % confidence limits for the annual results 2014 reached for the five main indicators. For example, interval 217 841–218 743 covers the true value of employed persons on aggregated EU-28 level with a 95 % probability.

Table 4.1 Confidence limits ⁽¹⁾, annual average 2014

	Number of employed (x1000)	Number of part-time employed (x1000)	Number of unemployed (x1000)	Rate of unemployment (%)	Average number of hours actually worked ⁽²⁾ (Hrs.)
EU-28	218 292 ±451	44 601 ±253	24 807 ±280	10.2 ±0.26	36.8 ±0.05
EA-19	142 066 ±391	31 610 ±232	18 634 ±270	11.6 ±0.35	36.3 ±0.07
EEA	221 094 ±451	45 335 ±254	24 911 ±280	10.1 ±0.26	36.8 ±0.05
BE	4 544 ± 25	1 095 ± 19	423 ± 13	8.5 ±0.3	37.3 ±0.2
BG	2 981 ± 61	79 ± 7	385 ± 21	11.4 ±0.6	40.1 ±0.1
CZ	4 974 ± 38	316 ± 13	324 ± 13	6.1 ±0.2	39.4 ±0.1
DK	2 714 ± 10	692 ± 10	191 ± 6	6.6 ±0.2	35.0 ±0.1
DE	39 879 ±109	11 017 ± 67	2 090 ± 34	5.0 ±0.1	35.6 ±0.1
EE	625 ± 12	60 ± 5	50 ± 4	7.4 ±0.6	38.3 ±0.3
IE	1 914 ± 11	450 ± 7	243 ± 6	11.3 ±0.3	35.6 ±0.1
EL	3 536 ± 78	336 ± 18	1 274 ± 41	26.5 ±0.6	40.9 ±0.2
ES	17 344 ± 99	2 759 ± 68	5 610 ± 86	24.4 ±0.4	37.4 ±0.1
FR	26 377 ±145	4 999 ±104	3 026 ± 91	10.3 ±0.3	36.1 ±0.3
HR ⁽³⁾	1 566 ± 66	97 ± 13	327 ± 23	17.3 ±1.1	39.3 ±0.3
IT	22 279 ± 87	4 091 ± 59	3 236 ± 52	12.7 ±0.2	36.3 ±0.1
CY	363 ± 6	51 ± 3	70 ± 4	16.1 ±0.8	38.0 ±0.3
LV	885 ± 9	65 ± 5	108 ± 6	10.8 ±0.5	39.3 ±0.3
LT	1 319 ± 41	120 ± 13	158 ± 15	10.7 ±1.0	38.8 ±0.4
LU	246 ± 6	46 ± 3	15 ± 2	5.9 ±0.8	38.3 ±0.5
HU	4 101 ± 23	262 ± 12	343 ± 13	7.7 ±0.3	38.5 ±0.1
MT	181 ± 3	30 ± 1	11 ± 1	5.9 ±0.4	37.5 ±0.3
NL	8 236 ± 32	4 153 ± 27	660 ± 12	7.4 ±0.2	32.3 ±0.2
AT	4 113 ± 13	1 146 ± 17	245 ± 8	5.6 ±0.2	35.9 ±0.1
PL	15 861 ± 65	1 234 ± 35	1 567 ± 39	9.0 ±0.2	40.4 ±0.1
PT	4 500 ± 41	589 ± 21	726 ± 24	13.9 ±0.5	38.7 ±0.2
RO	8 614 ±169	860 ± 58	629 ± 32	6.8 ±0.5	39.2 ±0.2
SI	917 ± 16	103 ± 5	98 ± 5	9.7 ±0.5	39.1 ±0.2
SK	2 363 ± 18	124 ± 8	359 ± 12	13.2 ±0.6	39.0 ±0.2
FI	2 447 ± 13	377 ± 10	232 ± 7	8.7 ±0.2	36.0 ±0.1
SE	4 772 ± 18	1 247 ± 19	412 ± 8	8.0 ±0.2	35.9 ±0.2
UK	30 642 ± 84	8 204 ± 68	1 995 ± 38	6.1 ±0.1	36.0 ±0.1
IS	176 ± 2	36 ± 1	9 ± 1	4.9 ±0.4	39.9 ±0.3
NO	2 627 ± 11	698 ± 14	95 ± 5	3.5 ±0.2	34.7 ±0.2
CH	4 535 ± 22	1 721 ± 24	215 ± 11	4.5 ±0.2	36.5 ±0.2
MK	690 ± 31	41 ± 4	269 ± 17	28.0 ±1.4	41.7 ±0.4
TR	25 931 ±508	3 024 ±105	2 843 ± 97	9.9 ±0.3	47.1 ±0.2

⁽¹⁾ The confidence limits at 95 % level of significance.

⁽²⁾ By people who worked at least one hour in the reference week. The hours are calculated as the sum of actual hours in the main and second job. For IE the confidence limits not available.

⁽³⁾ The results are based non-calibrated data from the quality report.

Note: Confidence limits for the EU aggregates are Eurostat's own approximation.

Source: EU-LFS Standard Quality Report

4.2 Non-sampling errors

Coverage errors

Coverage errors (or frame errors) are due to divergences between the target population and the frame population. Possible divergence types are undercoverage (i.e. the frame population does not include all units of the target population), overcoverage (i.e. the frame population includes units which do not belong to the target population) and misclassification (i.e. units in the frame population which belong to the target population but are wrongly classified). Table 4.2 summarizes the information on the coverage errors given by the participating countries.

Table 4.2 Frame quality, coverage rates and methodological notes

	Under-coverage	Over-coverage	Misclassification	Comments
BE	< 0.5 %	→0	→0	<i>Undercoverage:</i> Households, all members of which are 77 years or older and collective households (about 0.15 % of all households) are excluded before draw.
BG		6.5 %		<i>Overcoverage:</i> The sample is drawn from the lists of households obtained from Population Census. During the survey field work problems are found on: non-occupied houses or houses used for other purposes; one household (according to the Census list) divided into two or more separate households or the opposite.
CZ				<i>Undercoverage:</i> Households are selected once a year from the Register of Census Areas. Due to differences in time span there is not the current information about addresses or flats. The sampling frame contains only private households. Persons living in institutional households are not covered. <i>Overcoverage:</i> Not existing or not inhabited flats remain in the Register of Census Areas.
DK	→0	→0	→0	
DE				<i>Undercoverage:</i> Homeless people and other people without registered residence (e.g. people living in huts, caravans) are out of the frame. Apart from that German LFS is an area sample. All inhabited dwellings belong to the frame. Thus, changes of the population (e.g. by immigration, emigration) are included in the frame automatically. Main problem: The basis (census 1987) annually updated by the register of new dwellings is very old. The census 2011 will give the German LFS a better frame quality. A new sample plan based on the census 2011 will probably be implemented from 2016 onwards.
EE				<i>Undercoverage:</i> In 2014, 9,226 households of 13,800 households sampled for the survey, were interviewed. Among the households not interviewed, in 370 cases (2.7 % of total number of sampled households) the reason was an error or inaccuracy of the frame (person emigrated or left the county, person deceased, wrong address, etc). By counties the share of frame errors varied from 0.4 % to 5.0 %.
IE				<i>Undercoverage:</i> Our frame is the Census of population and as such we have no quality concerns regarding our frame.
EL	1.0%	8.4%		<i>Undercoverage:</i> Population living in collective households or in dwellings outside the borders of built areas is not covered. Frames are compiled at census, and sampling rates are based at census population. Frames are updated at the first time when the primary sampling units are selected but not at subsequent waves. <i>Overcoverage:</i> The sample in Greek LFS is a sample of dwellings. The percentage of over-coverage is computed as the percentage of dwellings that are either used as 'secondary residence' of the household or they are used solely for business purposes (e.g. a doctor's office)
ES		23 %	NA	<i>Undercoverage</i> Percentage calculated as 'omitted' dwellings detected in the 'quality control. Measures of impact not available. <i>Overcoverage:</i> Average of the four quarter percentages of dwellings out of frame ('no encuestables'). The touristic areas are more prone to higher rates. <i>Misclassification:</i> The dwelling cannot be 'wrong classified' and within the target population, at the same time.
FR				<i>Undercoverage:</i> The sample, when it is updated several months before the reference year, does not cover the most recent buildings (less than 2 years old at the end of the reference year (less than 3 years in overseas departments)); yet, this is taken into account in the weighting procedure since the calibration method uses the number of newly-built dwellings.

	Under-coverage	Over-coverage	Misclassification	Comments
HR	:	Q1: 9.6 % Q2: 10.5 % Q3: 9.8 % Q4: 9.8 %	:	<i>Undercoverage:</i> Since the beginning of 2014, the new sample frame based on the data from the Census of Population, Households and Dwellings in 2011 has been in use. This sample frame includes addresses of private households on the whole territory of Croatia; hence the LFS results relate to the whole country. As the Census database was not updated since 2011, it is becoming obsolete, and some problems regarding migration and/or newly built dwellings will be present in a larger extent. <i>Overcoverage:</i> Overcoverage rates are actually non-eligibility rates of addresses selected in sample.
IT	:	2.4 %	2.0 %	<i>Undercoverage:</i> Households are selected once a year from the municipalities' registry offices; they cover the whole reference population. The data might contain errors as for information such as addresses (due for instance to recent change of the address), wrong inclusions (recent emigration) and missed inclusions (recent immigration). It is required that each non-responding household be replaced with a household having similar characteristics of the first one, in order to maintain as much as possible the sample representativeness and to minimize the impact of unit non-response. No more than 3 replaces are admitted.
CY	2.0 %			<i>Undercoverage:</i> The sample was drawn from the Census of Population frame of 2011. In a post enumeration survey conducted after the census an undercoverage of 1.97 % was estimated. However updating to include newly constructed dwellings has not yet been carried out. This is usually carried out on an annual basis.
LV		1.5 %		<i>Undercoverage:</i> In general the list of counting areas covers all territory of Latvia, but there could be some territories not covered by the list. It is due to active building of new dwellings in previously unoccupied areas during the last years. <i>Overcoverage:</i> Overall in the year 1.5 % of overcoverage from sample. Main reason of it are, rarely updated register were can be old information. Also other reasons will be checked.
LT				<i>Overcoverage:</i> Among not interviewed households, in 1 498 cases (5 % of total number of sampled households) the reason was an error or inaccuracy of the frame (imprecise address, the premises at the indicated address are non-residential (a hairdresser's, shop, etc.), the building was knock down, etc).
LU	14.0 %			<i>Undercoverage:</i> Households with no telephone will not be in the frame.
HU				<i>Undercoverage:</i> Hard-to-access groups are characterized either by extremely bad traffic conditions to get to their place or by collective reluctance — usually within a small community — towards being interviewed. Though the effect of these factors cannot be estimated, it is supposed to be not significant.
MT				<i>Undercoverage:</i> The sampling frame being used covers private households. Hence persons living in institutional households are not being covered. Since the 2011 Census is being used as a sampling frame, households created after 2011 are not well represented. <i>Overcoverage:</i> There is over-representation for households created prior to 2011 and for households which were present in 2011 and no longer exist after 2011.
NL	:	:	:	
AT	:	:	:	<i>Undercoverage:</i> From 2004 onwards the sample for the Austrian LFS is drawn from the Austrian Register of Residents. This register was set up in 2002. The sample is drawn three months before the start of the quarter. This results in a time lag of three to six months. Therefore dwellings where persons moved in after the due date for the survey are not covered. This could mean an undercoverage of recent migrants.
PL	:	12.9%	:	<i>Undercoverage:</i> New dwellings underrepresented in the sample — dwellings are selected once a year from the register of housing units and due to differences in time span there is not the current information about addresses or flats, also population living in collective (institutional) households staying/or planning to stay in this places for over a year, homeless people and other people without registered residence (e.g. people living in huts, caravans) are out of the frame, emigrants staying abroad for more than one year. <i>Overcoverage</i> consist of dwellings: in which inhabitants are not present for a long time, not inhabited or inhabited seasonally, changed into inhabitable space (for example shop), in liquidation, not found (incorrect address).
PT	Approx. < 1%	14.0 %	:	<i>Undercoverage:</i> The sampling frame doesn't cover the individuals living in collective dwellings. This population represents less than approximately 1 %.

	Under-coverage	Over-coverage	Misclassification	Comments
RO	3.7 %	Q1: 4.0 % Q2: 4.1 % Q3: 4.1 % Q4: 4.0 %	:	<i>Undercoverage:</i> Due to the lack of appropriate information, the new dwellings, built after 2002 Census of the Population and Dwellings, that could possibly constitute a sampling frame of the new dwellings, have not been taken into account. Thus, an updates has be done for the PSU included in EMZOT, on the basis of a micro-census type survey (2006). The micro-census has aimed in particular the updating of the addresses of the dwellings. Undercoverage rate was estimated as the ratio between number of new permanent dwellings, built in the period end of 2002 year (the year of the census)– end of 2013 year (<i>Source:</i> Romanian Statistical Yearbook, 2014), and number of dwellings at the end of 2013 year (<i>Source:</i> Romanian Statistical Yearbook, 2014). Thus, it was assumed that the proportion of the new dwellings in total dwellings should be the same in the master sample. <i>Overcoverage:</i> Overcoverage rates were estimated on the basis of the survey samples, as ratio between number of not-eligible dwellings and number of sampled dwellings.
SI	→0	→0	→0	<i>Negligible</i>
SK				<i>Undercoverage:</i> The LFS sample is based on a Population Census conducted once each ten years (last time in 2011). There is the lack of information on new statistical units during a rather long period. Errors as for information on addresses of dwellings; missing coverage of collective households, persons living in convents, partially student halls of residence (although they are surveyed via other members of the households), members of the Slovak embassies and institutions abroad. Under-coverage comprises people born abroad and living in collective houses <i>Overcoverage:</i> Mainly young residents working temporarily abroad can stay to live there. <i>Misclassification:</i> Misclassification by incorrect identification is negligible
FI	→0	1.6%		<i>Undercoverage:</i> The sampling frame used is the total population database maintained by Statistics Finland. It is based on the Population Information System of The Population Register Centre and updated regularly. Undercoverage fairly small (no large-scale immigration). <i>Overcoverage:</i> Mostly emigration in wave 1, deaths and emigration for later waves.
SE	1 %	0.2 %	:	<i>Undercoverage:</i> The LFS sample is drawn once a year and the sampled persons are interviewed eight times during a two year period. No additional sample selection is made in order to update the sample with immigrants during this two-year period. The average time span between sample selection and the reference week is about 19 months, which means an under-coverage of about 50 000 persons or 1 % of the population. This under-coverage is judged to have marginal effects on the LFS-estimates. <i>Overcoverage:</i> There is a certain over coverage in RTB and consequently in the sampling frame. The over coverage consists of people born abroad who left Sweden without reporting this to the Swedish authorities. When these persons are included in the sample there are no information that they have moved out from Sweden. They cannot be reached for interview and will be classified as non-response. According to evaluation-studies made this over-coverage is mainly concentrated to non-Nordic immigrants and is of a magnitude of 25 000–50 000 persons in the total population (0.2 %).
UK	Approx. 1.5 %			<i>Undercoverage:</i> The LFS coverage omits communal establishments, excepting NHS housing and students in halls of residence. Members of the armed forces are only included if they live in private accommodation. The LFS, by not sampling from communal establishments, excludes approximately 1.5 % of the total GB population.
IS	→0	→0	→0	No significant problems
NO				<i>Undercoverage:</i> Do not include those 75 years and older. Imputes as outside the labour force. Number of persons employed about 0.25 per cent too low. <i>Misclassification:</i> Using family as a proxy for household at the moment.
CH				<i>Misclassification:</i> Differing household composition. Unit non response if the selected person is not living in the selected household (anymore), else no impact on estimates.
MK		Q1: 10.9 % Q2: 11.3 % Q3: 11.5 % Q4: 12.4 %		<i>Overcoverage:</i> Overcoverage rates were estimated on the basis of the survey samples, as ratio between number of not-eligible dwellings and number of sampled dwellings.
TR	:	10.1 %	:	

Note: (:) indicates that information is not provided. *Blank* indicates that information is not available to NSI.
Source: EU-LFS Standard Quality Report

Measurement errors

Measurement errors are errors that occur during data collection and cause the recorded values of variables to be different from the true ones. Their causes are commonly categorized as:

- *Survey instrument*: the form, questionnaire or measuring device used for data collection may lead to the recording of wrong values.
- *Respondent*: respondents may, consciously or unconsciously, give erroneous information.
- *Interviewer*: interviewers may influence the answers given by respondents.

No regular estimates of these errors are available. However, the number of proxy interviews and statistics on the last updates of the questionnaire are all related to the error sources listed above (Table 4.3).

Processing errors

Between data collection and the beginning of statistical analysis for the production of statistics, data must undergo a certain processing: coding, data entry, data editing, imputation, etc. Errors introduced at these stages are called *processing errors*. No estimates can be produced indicating the rate of processing errors in the EU-LFS.

Non-response errors

Non-response is the failure of a survey to collect data on all survey variables, from all the population units designated for data collection in a sample or complete enumeration. The difference between the statistics computed from the collected data and those that would be computed if there were no missing values is the *non-response error*.

Tables 4.4 shows non-response rates, but they are not fully comparable. Most of the countries calculate non-response on the basis of the household unit, except Denmark, Finland, Sweden, Iceland, Norway and Switzerland, which calculate non-response on person basis. The treatment of non-response in the follow-up waves is also different between countries. Some participating countries do not take previous non-response into account when calculating the non-response in later waves, whereas others do. Thus the former countries may show lower non-response rates on the average than the latter.

Table 4.3 Share of proxy interviews and last update of the questionnaire

	% of proxy interviews (unweighted) ⁽¹⁾	Date of last update of the questionnaire	Date of the last pilot survey in order to test the questionnaire	Number of respondents to the pilot survey
EU-28	30.2	–	–	–
BE	19.0	Nov. 2013	No pilot survey for the changes in 2014	N/A
BG	33.7	Q1 2011	2007	Approx. 1 060 persons
CZ	44.6	31.12.2012	2001	891 persons
DK	4.8	1st of Dec. 2014	N/A	N/A
DE	26.0	yearly	no pilot surveys, only yearly conducted cognitive pretests	N/A
EE	36.4	September 2013	Oct-Dec 2013	189 persons
IE	50.5	Last major field update was Q2 2012.	N/A	N/A
EL	41.4	31.11.2012	No pilot	
ES ⁽²⁾	52.5	2005	2004	3 500 households were interviewed.
FR	27.8	2013 Q1 with some correct. during 2013 and 2014 Q1	2011	1 200 persons
HR	46.3	2014	N/A	N/A
IT	18.0	Jan. 2014 for Q1, Q3 and Q4 – April 2013 for AHM in Q2	November 2013	1 005 households
CY	32.5	October 2013	October 2013	150 persons
LV	37.9	Nov. 2013	16.05.2005-29.05.2005 testing of CAPI	N/A
LT	34.5	Nov.2013	04.2010	35
LU	39.8	Yearly update	November 2012	25
HU	44.0	October 2013	September 2013	About 2 000 persons
MT	49.8	End of 2013	No pilot survey was carried out	N/A
NL	46.5			
AT	25.2	Q1 2014	Pilot study in Q3 2013 (education - ISCED11 from 2014 onwards)	1 353 persons
PL	40.0	Q1 2013	There was no test survey	
PT	47.7	2014	From 3rd quarter 2009 to 2nd quarter 2010	Around 40 000 individuals by quarter
RO	25.8	Starting with Q1 2014	Q3 2013	51 482 persons
SI	55.6	2013		
SK	49.8	2014		
FI	4.1	January 2014		
SE	2.6	April 2014	Pilot studies in March/June 2004.	400 persons
UK ⁽²⁾	35.5	January 2014	16/06/2013 to 04/07/2014	1 000 households sampled.
IS ⁽²⁾	0.3		Nov. and Dec.2002	
NO	16.7	Q1 2006	No pilot survey	
CH	1.9	30.03.2010	15.12.2009	About 100 persons
MK	54.5	October 2012	There was no test survey	
TR	20.9	2014	2013	Around 500 households

⁽¹⁾ 15–74 years respondents; ⁽²⁾ 16–74 years respondents. Notes: (–) indicates that the item is not applicable and (:;) indicates that information is not provided. *Blank* indicates that information is not available to NSI.

Source: EU-LFS Standard Quality Report

Table 4.4 Rates of non-response by wave. Annual average 2014

	Total	Waves							
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
BE	27.8	27.8							
BG	23.7	30.5	23.8	21.0	19.2				
CZ	20.6	23.6	20.5	19.5	19.5	20.0			
DK	46.2	50.5	48.0	46.7	45.2				
DE ⁽¹⁾	2.3	2.3							
EE	31.3	46.1	36.3	17.1	15.5				
IE	23.9	25.0	23.9	23.4	23.3	23.9			
EL	24.6	28.7	26.4	24.0	23.4	22.8	22.3		
ES	15.2	15.4	11.7	11.7	11.4	12.0	12.3		
FR	20.9	25.2	21.4	20.1	19.4	18.9	20.1		
HR	31.3	31.3	:	:	:				
IT	11.8	26.2	5.7	5.4	4.1				
CY	4.2	5.15	4.3	4.2	4.1	4.0	3.5		
LV	35.7	38.7	35.5	33.6	33.2				
LT	19.6	28.0	21.6	18.6	17.1				
LU	84.6	84.6							
HU	17.2	33.8	25.1	15.3	11.4	9.6	8.4		
MT	23.7	16.7	26.8	25.6	25.8				
NL ⁽²⁾	42.6	42.6	38.4	9.1	4.6	3.7			
AT	5.7	3.8	5.7	6.0	5.9	5.5			
PL	31.5	36.0	31.7	29.9	28.2				
PT	14.8	9.6	14.1	14.8	17.0	16.8	16.7		
RO	9.5	11.7	9.8	8.7	7.9				
SI ⁽³⁾	21.3	34.6	21.8	13.3	11.6	8.2			
SK	11.0	11.0	:	:	:	:			
FI	28.0	27.9	27.3	27.6	28.4	28.8			
SE	35.7	37.6	35.2	35.2	35.3	36.1	35.9	35.5	34.2
UK	39.8	40.8	35.6	38.9	41.2	42.5			
IS	21.0	21.8	21.0	20.9	20.7	20.8			
NO	19.9	24.0	22.1	20.7	19.7	19.3	18.5	18.5	16.8
CH	18.8	38.8	7.2	8.9	4.0				
MK	24.6	27.3	26.0	21.2	23.9				
TR	9.3	11.0	8.6	8.3	7.8				

(¹) Survey waves are on annual basis.

(²) Households in the first wave, thereafter persons.

(³) Conditional non-response in waves 2-5. The non-respondents from previous waves are excluded from the sample in subsequent waves (waves 2-5)

Note: (:) indicates that information is not available.

Source: EU-LFS Standard Quality Report

5 Timeliness and punctuality

The *timeliness* of statistical outputs is the length of time between the event or phenomenon they describe and their availability.

Punctuality is the time lag between the release date of data and the target date on which they were scheduled for release as announced in an official release calendar, laid down by Regulations or previously agreed among partners.

According to Council Regulation (EC) No 577/98 data shall be delivered to Eurostat within twelve weeks from the end of a reference quarter. Table 5.1 shows that data are transmitted to Eurostat for most countries in the third month after the end of the quarter. First national releases of data in the majority of the participating countries are in the first two months after the end of the quarter.

A release calendar for the EU-LFS main indicators is in place, foreseeing the release of the main indicators four weeks after the data delivery deadline. In addition Eurostat continually updates the Eurostat online database with new data after final data processing

in Eurostat. Timeliness and punctuality of the transmission to Eurostat and Eurostat's dissemination of the national data have not really changed from 2013 to 2014.

Table 5.1 Transmission to Eurostat and Eurostat's dissemination of LFS data by number of calendar days from the end of the reference period 2014 – quarterly LFS data (results)

Number of calendar days from end of reference period	Number of countries			
	2013	2014		
	All	All	EU-28	Euro area
Transmission to Eurostat				
<31	1	0	0	0
31-60	9	9	7	4
61-90	21	24	21	12
91+	2	0	0	0
Total	33	0	0	0
<i>Average number of calendar days</i>	66	33	28	16
Eurostat's dissemination of national data (web site)				
<31	0	0	0	0
31-60	5	2	2	2
61-90	25	27	24	13
91+	3	4	2	1
Total	33	0	0	0
<i>Average number of calendar days</i>	76	33	28	16

Source: EU-LFS Standard Quality Report

6 Accessibility and clarity

Accessibility and clarity refer to the simplicity and ease with which users can access statistics, with the appropriate user information and assistance: a global context which finally enables them to make optimum use of the statistics.

In 2014 Eurostat published quarterly and annual results as well as an analysis of indicators to supplement the unemployment rate in its series *Statistics in Focus*.

Eurostat also publishes annually a compendium describing the main characteristics of the national surveys.

The Eurostat public website is free of charge and includes main indicators, derived from the Labour Force Survey, as well as detailed, constantly updated main results from the EU-LFS. All data on the website are supplemented by meta-data in Euro SDMX Metadata Structure (ESMS), giving basic information on the background and a summary of the methodology. More detailed information can be found at the dedicated [EU-LFS web page](#) and at the [EU-LFS \(Statistics Explained\)](#).

Through direct queries, customized tabulations of EU-LFS results are available to users in electronic format. Eurostat extracts around 1 300 direct queries each year. These data are also produced free of charge.

Since 2011 researchers can get anonymised datasets containing microdata free of charge if certain conditions are fulfilled. Data from all Member States and from Iceland, Norway and Switzerland are available in this format. In 2014 around 300 researchers or research groups worked with EU-LFS microdata (new contracts and amendments).

7 Comparability

Comparability refers to statistical outputs comprising the same data items (say employment data) but for different reference periods, regions or domains, where the aim is to combine them to make comparisons over time, or across regions, or across domains. It can be said that it is the extent to which differences between statistics are attributed to differences between the true values of the statistical characteristics.

7.1 Comparability over time

For a detailed overview on the availability of quarterly EU-LFS microdata and the uniform spreading of the sample over the whole year, please consult: [EU Labour Force Survey EU — Methodology \(Statistics Explained\)](#).

Every year, a certain number of changes are introduced in some national LFSs, to take into account changes introduced at European level, to better align the national surveys to the already existing EU regulations or methodological guidelines, or to take into consideration national needs. These changes can concern the conceptual level (i.e. concepts and definitions used by the LFS, the survey coverage, i.e. the target population, the legislation, the classifications used, the geographical boundaries) or the measurement level (i.e. the sampling frame, the sample design, the rotation pattern, the questionnaire, the instructions to interviewers, the survey modes, the weighting scheme, the use of auxiliary information).

Table 7.1 reports changes to the national labour force surveys introduced in 2014 by the participating countries. Such changes may introduce some discontinuity in the time-series.

Table 7.1 Improvements or changes compared to previous year

Changes to sampling frame, sample design or target population	
FR	No change in Metropolitan France. In 2014, Overseas departments (Guadeloupe, Martinique, Guyane, La Réunion), except Mayotte, have joined the French quarterly LFS, which covered only Metropolitan France until 2013. A specific sampling frame for overseas departments was set up.
HR	2011 Census has been used as a new sample frame. Furthermore, the new sample design has been newly determined. The sample consists of four separately selected subsamples, rotation groups or panels. The sample design is two-stage and stratified.
LV	The all households from dwelling are included in the survey. Quarterly average demographic data has used in calibration. In comparison with previous year total sample size increased for 10.9%.
PT	Statistics Portugal has released Labour Force Survey results for the 1st quarter of 2014 with reference to the population estimates calculated from Census 2011 final results. The back series (quarterly and annual; from 1998 to 2013 were also recalibrated and the databases revised were sent to Eurostat.
CH	Whereas the sampling frame used until Q1 2014 covered only households with a fixed-line connection, the SFSO's Sampling Frame for Person and Household Surveys (used for the SLFS from Q2 2014 on) covers 100% of Switzerland's permanent resident population.
TR	In 2014 while taking account one week reference period starting Monday ending Sunday transition to the new regulations (52 weeks) as the reference period for the survey of the whole weeks of the year was implemented continuously instead of fixed reference period. The new series in the household Labour Force Survey's sampling design and frame are based on the law called 'The Law of Establishment of Greater Municipality in Thirteen Provinces and Twenty-Six District Municipality' from 2014 which is valid under the new administrative division.

Changes to questionnaire or national explanatory notes	
BE	Next to the introduction of ISCED 11 extra questions and change in wording of the questions concerning HATLEVEL and EDUCLEVL were introduced and questions about learning mobility were added.
FR	An additional question has been introduced in case of temporary work, to comply with the list of modalities defined by Eurostat for variable TEMPDUR.
HU	Change of the questionnaire (WSTATOR).
PL	In order to meet the requirement of harmonization with the higher level of detail of the HATLEVEL variable, the number of variants in the answers to the question about the level of education has been increased.
RO	Introduction of 'diploma approach' in the context of implementation of ISCED 2011
TR	Some required questions included in the questionnaire and some unnecessary questions were removed. Some questions or question options have been rearranged.
Changes to weighting schemes	
DE	Re-weighting using calibration marginal based on the population census 2011 (impact: population –1.70 mill., employed –0.93 mill, unemployed –0.09 mill. persons)
EE	Data for 2000–2013 have been adjusted using population numbers revised on the basis of 2011 Population Census and registers
EL	Since 1st quarter 2014 new population estimations, based on 2011 census, are used for LFS estimates
ES	Application of Census 2011 as new population base and new auxiliary variables used for calibration: size of the households (5 groups) and 3 groups of age for each sex at NUTS 3 level.
FR	No change in Metropolitan France. Specific weighting scheme for overseas departments, see §2. Introduction and §5.3.3. Non Response Error for more details.
LV	The calibration procedure is supplemented with new auxiliary information from the State Revenue Service. Strata, wave, CAPI and CATI methods are used as RHG (response homogeneity group) for non-response adjustment.
HU	In 2014 the population totals used in calibration as controls were updated with census 2011 results. Besides, we changed for a finer breakdown of 5-year age groups, thus having 16 age groups in contrast with the former 10 age groups.
AT	Revision of the weighting scheme (Census 2011 and inclusion of register information on labour status).
TR	Since 2014, the household labor force survey results were weighted according to the population projections renewed together with amendments. Also modifications in the calibration stage were introduced.
Other changes	
ALL	The introduction of ISCED 2011 classification in 2014 Q1 in all countries.
EL	Use of portable computers in a number of primary sampling units in the 3rd quarter of 2014

Source: EU-LFS Standard Quality Report

7.2 Comparability over space

A common framework regulation⁽¹¹⁾, common variable definition⁽¹²⁾, common explanatory notes⁽¹³⁾ and common regulation⁽¹⁴⁾ regarding the definition of unemployment and the twelve principles of questionnaire construction go a long way to ensure comparability of the statistics between the participating countries. This is, however, mainly true for the main characteristics, employment and unemployment where particular definitions and sequence of questions are part of the EU legislation. For other variables, each country has the responsibility to ensure that the national survey provides data that are compatible with the EU definitions and of the same quality.

As most of the variables are defined in accordance with recommendations of the International Labour Organization (ILO) and other international organizations, the main statistics from the EU-LFS are directly comparable to those of other industrialized countries, especially those of the other members of the OECD.

Over the last years, Eurostat has commissioned several reports to examine the degree to which the participating countries adhere to the common set of definitions. The most recent study of this kind was carried out on the 2008 questionnaires. As a general conclusion it emerges that, in spite of the progress regarding the adherence to the EU regulations, principles and guidelines (i.e. the explanatory notes), the national questionnaires still largely differ even in the collection of key variables such as WSTATOR (*Labour status in the reference week*). Hence, even if labour market statistics are subject to quite comprehensive international definitions, principles and guidelines, which make it one of the most harmonised statistical domains not only in Europe but worldwide, there is still room for further improvement of cross-country comparability⁽¹⁵⁾.

This applies also to the variable INCDECIL on income deciles, which was introduced as mandatory in 2009. At present, the comparability of this variable is still low, which is due to several elements: some countries ask information on monthly pay directly to the interviewees, while others retrieve it from national registers. Some countries ask the exact amounts while other ones collect the information in earning bands. Some countries define the deciles based on external sources, while others do it on the basis of the collected data. Some countries collect net, others gross income. Finally, the treatment of bonuses, allowances and fringe benefits is likely not fully homogeneous across countries. Work is on-going to reduce these disparities and improve the comparability of the variable. The dissemination of INCDECIL is pending on a quality assessment of the results by Eurostat.

⁽¹¹⁾ Council Regulation (EC) No 577/98.

⁽¹²⁾ Commission Regulation (EC) No 377/2008.

⁽¹³⁾ EU Labour Force Survey Explanatory Notes, available at:
http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/statistics-explained/index.php/EU_labour_force_survey_-_methodology

⁽¹⁴⁾ Commission Regulation (EC) No 1897/2000.

⁽¹⁵⁾ A Task Force coordinated by Eurostat is currently working to identify shortcomings and propose possible improvements for the cross-country comparability of the national Labour Force Surveys in the EU.

8 Coherence

The coherence of two or more statistical outputs refers to the degree to which the statistical processes by which they were generated used the same concepts — classifications, definitions, and target populations — and harmonized methods. Coherent statistical outputs have the potential to be validly combined and used jointly. It is, however, generally easier to show cases of incoherence than to prove coherence. The following sections assess coherence with similar data from two other sources, the population statistics and the employment data from national accounts. Other comparisons are possible, such as with employment data from the Structural Business Statistics and the Labour Cost Survey.

8.1 Coherence with population statistics

The coherence with population statistics is of importance for the users, as often the most recent population estimates are available from the EU-LFS statistics. These two statistics are, however, not fully comparable.

Differences that need to be considered are:

- The EU-LFS statistics cover only the population in private households, while population statistics cover the whole population, including those living in collective households (e.g. conscripts).
- Sometimes the rules for defining the usual resident population differ in the LFS from the rules in population statistics.
- Population statistics usually refer to particular dates, e.g. 1st January or mid-year for population level and characteristics. The EU-LFS statistics generally refer to the average quarterly or annual situation.

Moreover, most of the participating countries carried out a population census in the 2011 round. New censuses often result in new weights, new sample frames or new sample designs. By 2014 all of the participating countries had revised the weights to reflect new population estimates. Furthermore most countries have already completed the re-weighting of previous data series at least back to 2011.

Table 8.1 Coherence with population statistics 2014

	Population 15-64 1/1/2014			LFS annual average 15-64 2014			Relative difference [(L-P)/P*100]		
	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women
EU-28	333 782.1	166 799.3	166 982.8	329 340.2	164 189.9	165 150.2	-1.3	-1.6	-1.1
BE	7 303.5	3 675.8	3 627.8	7 265.5	3 649.4	3 616.1	-0.5	-0.7	-0.3
BG	4 831.9	2 438.9	2 393.0	4 795.6	2 416.9	2 378.6	-0.8	-0.9	-0.6
CZ	7 109.4	3 601.2	3 508.2	7 081.2	3 588.0	3 493.3	-0.4	-0.4	-0.4
DK	3 631.8	1 829.9	1 801.9	3 626.3	1 827.1	1 799.2	-0.2	-0.2	-0.1
DE	53 336.4	26 869.9	26 466.5	52 737.5	26 521.9	26 215.6	-1.1	-1.3	-0.9
EE	866.0	427.0	439.0	861.7	423.2	438.5	-0.5	-0.9	-0.1
IE	3 011.4	1 492.9	1 518.5	3 007.4	1 490.7	1 516.7	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1
EL	7 069.5	3 494.9	3 574.5	7 040.4	3 479.8	3 560.6	-0.4	-0.4	-0.4
ES	31 005.2	15 610.5	15 394.7	30 750.1	15 436.1	15 314.0	-0.8	-1.1	-0.5
FR	41 767.7	20 625.7	21 142.0	40 931.7	20 087.2	20 844.5	-2.0	-2.6	-1.4
HR	2 836.5	1 418.9	1 417.6	2 826.0	1 414.1	1 411.9	-0.4	-0.3	-0.4
IT	39 319.6	19 566.3	19 753.2	39 161.1	19 469.2	19 691.8	-0.4	-0.5	-0.3
CY	599.4	291.3	308.1	571.5	271.9	299.6	-4.7	-6.7	-2.7
LV	1 325.5	642.1	683.4	1 295.3	624.6	670.7	-2.3	-2.7	-1.9
LT	1 970.6	953.2	1 017.5	1 961.0	949.2	1 011.7	-0.5	-0.4	-0.6
LU	379.8	193.6	186.1	364.4	184.6	179.8	-4.0	-4.7	-3.4
HU	6 719.7	3 326.5	3 393.2	6 587.7	3 246.7	3 341.1	-2.0	-2.4	-1.5
MT	288.1	147.4	140.8	284.8	145.0	139.8	-1.2	-1.6	-0.7
NL	11 060.2	5 560.9	5 499.3	10 980.4	5 510.3	5 470.1	-0.7	-0.9	-0.5
AT	5 731.3	2 869.6	2 861.7	5 675.8	2 825.5	2 850.3	-1.0	-1.5	-0.4
PL	26 639.1	13 293.3	13 345.8	25 277.8	12 620.4	12 657.4	-5.1	-5.1	-5.2
PT	6 835.6	3 321.1	3 514.5	6 794.3	3 289.1	3 505.2	-0.6	-1.0	-0.3
RO	13 556.1	6 830.3	6 725.8	13 526.7	6 812.0	6 714.7	-0.2	-0.3	-0.2
SI	1 399.9	719.9	680.1	1 397.2	719.4	677.8	-0.2	-0.1	-0.3
SK	3 852.9	1 933.6	1 919.2	3 852.8	1 933.6	1 919.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
FI	3 499.7	1 771.1	1 728.6	3 471.7	1 748.6	1 723.1	-0.8	-1.3	-0.3
SE	6 126.6	3 114.3	3 012.3	6 141.3	3 123.5	3 017.9	0.2	0.3	0.2
UK	41 708.7	20 779.1	20 929.7	41 073.1	20 382.1	20 691.0	-1.5	-1.9	-1.1
IS	215.8	109.2	106.6	205.1	103.2	101.9	-5.0	-5.5	-4.4
NO	3 364.4	1 724.2	1 640.2	3 372.2	1 724.4	1 647.7	0.2	0.0	0.5
CH	5 494.6	2 772.9	2 721.7	5 468.5	2 759.1	2 709.4	-0.5	-0.5	-0.5
MK	1 461.6	741.4	720.2	1 461.1	741.6	719.5	0.0	0.0	-0.1
TR	51 926.4	26 237.0	25 689.3	50 977.1	25 534.2	25 442.9	-1.8	-2.7	-1.0

Source: Eurostat (online data codes: [demo_pjan](#) and [lfsa_pganws](#)), 31 July 2015 (extracted).

8.2 Coherence with other employment estimates

Coherence of employment for LFS and National Accounts

Key concepts used in National Accounts, such as domestic employment, have no correspondence in the EU-LFS, which uses instead number of persons employed based on residency within the national border (national employment). There are also differences in coverage, where the EU-LFS covers the age groups 15 and older in private households only, while the national accounts cover all persons regardless of age or type of residence. In addition, the EU-LFS doesn't consider conscripts and unpaid trainees as employed whereas these are explicitly or implicitly accounted for in the National Accounts. The reference period for the measurement could also contribute to some differences. The LFS estimates represent one average of all the weeks in the year (for annual results) or the quarter (for quarterly results). National Accounts stock estimates refer to the mid of the year (for annual accounts) or mid of the quarter (for quarterly accounts).

As expected, the employment estimates based on the LFS data usually lie somewhat below the estimates of employment as estimated by National Accounts. This emerges from table 8.2, where the data are grouped on the basis of the importance of the LFS in the production of the National accounts data. National Accounts estimates on employment are in general higher, especially in countries with a considerable percentage of irregular economy. For three countries, however, the opposite is true.

Admittedly the coverage, measurement and conceptual differences mentioned above only account for a relatively small part of the difference between the two estimates. As a rule of thumb, relative differences higher than 1.5 % need to be explained by other reasons. This would concern eighteen participating countries as shown in table 8.2. Germany, France and Italy are responsible for the bulk of the absolute difference between the National Accounts employment estimates and the LFS employment, while in relative terms Bulgaria, Greece, Italy, Germany and the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia show the highest discrepancies, with a distance of more than 5.0 %⁽¹⁶⁾. When comparing data from LFS and National Account, users are also interested in whether the two sources show the same trend or not, i.e. change from one period to another. Table 8.2 also compares the data on employment growth in 2014. The results show that both sources are broadly comparable as regards the direction of the employment growth for the EU-28 and that the differences are mostly marked in the size of the growth figures.

The reasons for the disparities, either in levels or in the direction of the employment growth are not fully known. In general, the actual sources of incoherence are quite diverse across countries. The issue of incoherence between the LFS and National Accounts employment estimates has been addressed by a Eurostat-coordinated Task Force on the Quality of the Labour Force Survey. By the use of reconciliation tables, a range of potential sources of incoherence on the LFS side was identified, either related to a biased measurement of specific areas of employment, such as marginal employment, employment in black labour activities, employment in private households, illegal immigrants, or emerging from data collection, as in the case of non-response and proxy interviews. National Accounts combines data from all available data sources in the country. This method allows better average of the non-observed economy. For this reason, National Accounts estimates are frequently higher than LFS employment estimates. In addition, it can be pointed out that LFS estimates are subject to sampling error, both with regard to levels and changes between periods (cf. tables 4.1). When changes between periods are small, this may result in diverging trends between the National Accounts' and the LFS'

⁽¹⁶⁾ No data is available for Turkey.

figures, just because for the LFS the changes are within the margin of error. As regards National Accounts, some indicative reasons for incoherence can be mentioned: National Accounts may use sources different than LFS (or LFS combined with other sources) to estimate employment; National Accounts may introduce adjustments to reach consistency between the employment reported by its sources and other related variables, like salaries or production; the national accounts approach, by comparing and combining different sources, is also more prone than LFS to identify and address underreporting or systematic biases. All in all, national accounts are judged more suitable to measure employment levels, employment growth and industry breakdowns. LFS is more adequate to measure participation in the labour market (i.e. employment rates, activity rates, etc.), or to analyse the situation of specific socio-economic groups of the population (e.g. by age, gender or educational level).

Coherence of employment for LFS and Business Statistics

Business statistics, whether structural business statistics (SBS) or short-term business statistics (STS), are focused on production-related variables like output, turnover or value added, but they also produce some estimates of employment. These estimates may be and frequently are different from LFS. The main reasons for the differences are:

- *Different scope*: business surveys gather information on production units operating in the territory whereas LFS gathers information on people living in the country. Cross-border workers, or seasonal workers, are correspondingly recorded in different countries.
- *Different coverage*: the LFS does not collect information for people living in collective households (business statistics do not exclude the information). The LFS covers all economic activities and all firm sizes, whereas business statistics typically do not gather information on agriculture, Government or some service activities. In addition, business registers used to compile business statistics may not include small enterprises below a certain threshold or may leave out employment not included in the payroll or in the accounting books such as family workers.
- *Different units*: business surveys estimate the number of jobs whereas LFS counts jobholders. Business surveys rarely have access to jobholders' features like age, gender, etc. for which LFS is the only source.

Table 8.2 Employment (national concept) 2014 in two different datasets on the Eurostat website. Levels and growth rates

	2014 levels				2013–2014 growth rates		
	Labour force survey (x1000)	National accounts (x1000)	LFS-NA (x1000)	(LFS - NA)/NA *100 (%)	Labour force survey (%)	National accounts ⁽¹⁾ (%)	LFS-NA p.p.
1 Countries using LFS as their only source for employment in national accounts. LFS is only adjusted for conceptual alignment to ESA2010							
EE	624.8	627.7	-2.9	-0.5	0.6	0.6	0.0
IE	1 913.9	1 914.4	-0.5	0.0	1.7	1.7	0.0
LT	1 319.0	1 319.3	-0.3	0.0	2.0	2.0	0.0
HU	4 100.8	4 100.8	0.0	0.0	5.3	5.3	0.0
PL	15 861.5	15 862.0	-0.5	0.0	1.9	1.9	0.0
UK	30 641.8	30 723.0	-81.2	-0.3	2.3	2.3	0.0
2 Countries using mainly LFS, but replacing it in a few industries (or labour status), on a case-by-case basis							
BG	2 981.4	3434.17 (p)	-452.8	-13.2	1.6	0.4	1.2
EL	3 536.2	3906.08 (p)	-369.9	-9.5	0.7	0.7	0.0
LV	884.6	888.2	-3.6	-0.4	-1.0	-1.0	0.0
RO	8 613.7	8 779.2	-165.5	-1.9	0.8	0.6	0.2
3 Countries not using LFS, or making minimal use of it							
BE	4 543.5	4 639.1	-95.6	-2.1	0.3	0.4	-0.1
CZ	4 974.3	5 094.8	-120.5	-2.4	0.8	0.9	-0.1
FR	26 376.9	27 680.0	-1 303.1	-4.7	2.4	0.3	2.1
LU	245.6	238.1	7.5	3.1	2.9	2.1	0.8
SI	916.8	:	916.8	:	1.2	:	:
IS	176.1	177.7	-1.6	-0.9	1.7	1.6	0.1
4 Countries combining sources for labour supply and demand, LFS being one source among others. This group is rather heterogeneous and can be sub-divided as follows:							
4a Countries giving precedence to labour supply sources (i.e. LFS)							
ES	17 344.2	18224.4 (p)	-880.2	-4.8	1.2	1.3	-0.1
HR	1 565.7	1 575.0	-9.3	-0.6	2.7	2.7	0.0
IT	22 278.9	23 972.9	-1 694.0	-7.1	0.4	0.1	0.3
PT	4 499.5	4550.62 (e)	-51.1	-1.1	1.6	1.5	0.1
SK	2 363.1	2 363.1	0.0	0.0	1.5	1.5	0.0
FI	2 447.2	2 498.5	-51.3	-2.1	-0.4	-0.8	0.4
SE	4 772.1	4 738.5	33.6	0.7	1.4	1.4	0.0
NO	2 626.6	2 748.0	-121.4	-4.4	1.0	1.1	-0.1
CH	4 534.5	:	:	:	1.7	:	:
4b Countries not giving precedence to any labour side							
DE	39 879.1	42 640.0	-2 760.9	-6.5	0.9	0.9	0.0
AT	4 112.7	4 219.3	-106.6	-2.5	0.2	0.9	-0.7
4c Countries giving precedence to labour demand sources (i.e. employment registers and/or enterprise surveys)							
DK	2 714.1	2 734.0	-19.9	-0.7	1.0	0.7	0.3
MT	181.3	187.5	-6.2	-3.3	3.1	4.5	-1.4
CY	362.7	351.49 (p)	11.2	3.2	-0.7	-2.0	1.3
NL	8 236.1	8609 (p)	-372.9	-4.3	-0.6	-0.2	-0.4
MK	690.2	:	690.2	:	1.7	:	:

(:) indicates that information is not available, (p) provisional and (e) estimated

Source: Eurostat Labour Force Survey, Annual averages (online data code: [lfsi_emp_a](#)) and Eurostat National Accounts, national concept (online data code: [nama_10_pe](#)) – 31 July and 10 August 2015

9 Regional labour market statistics ⁽¹⁷⁾

9.1 Introduction

The EU-LFS is designed to give accurate quarterly information at national level and accurate annual information at NUTS 2 regional level. Microdata including the NUTS 2 level codes are provided by all the participating countries with a good degree of geographical comparability, which allows the production and dissemination of a wide set of comparable indicators. Eight countries, namely Estonia, Cyprus, Luxembourg, Malta, Latvia, Lithuania, Iceland and the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia comprise a single NUTS 2 region, i.e. the national result is also the NUTS 2 result (as well as the NUTS 1 result).

For the purposes of regional analyses as well as for monitoring the progress towards regional cohesion, data at NUTS 3 level are also often requested by users. However, as the transmission of data at NUTS 3 level has no legal basis, the figures are provided by participating countries on a voluntary basis with the purpose of deriving other regional aggregations. Therefore, available NUTS 3 data is currently only used for publication at a more aggregated level. For example, unemployment and employment figures are disseminated by urban-rural typology as well as metropolitan and maritime regions, which are based on data of groups of NUTS 3 regions ⁽¹⁸⁾.

The compilation of NUTS 2 figures is well specified in the EU-LFS. As this is not the case for the NUTS 3, the sources and compilation methods for this dataset are described below.

9.2 Sources for NUTS 3 level labour market statistics

A majority of Member States provide the NUTS 3 code in the LFS micro data. Most of these countries have given their consent to Eurostat to use the micro data to produce the aggregations by regional typologies. For 2014, 20 Member States (Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, the Netherlands, Slovakia, Spain, Sweden and the United Kingdom) as well as Norway and the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia sent the NUTS 3 codes in the LFS micro data. All but two of these countries (France and Spain) have given their consent that this data can be used to publish estimates by regional typologies. Three of the 20 countries providing NUTS 3 micro data, namely Austria, Ireland and Spain, also transmitted tabulated results. Six countries, Germany, Poland, Portugal, Romania and Slovenia, only transmit tabulated results, partly because the data is not always based on annual LFS results. However, due to non-sampling errors and the combined use of LFS data with the information from other sources (e.g. registers, small area estimates), it is difficult to assess the accuracy of NUTS 3 level labour market data according to scientific standards.

⁽¹⁷⁾ The chapter 9 was jointly written by Units F3 and E4.

⁽¹⁸⁾ For a detailed description of this regional typologies, see:

<http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/rural-development/methodology>

<http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/metropolitan-regions/overview>

<http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/maritime-policy-indicators/methodology>

For two Member States, Cyprus and Luxembourg, the NUTS 3 level does not differ from the NUTS 1 and the NUTS 2 level. In 2014, for Croatia, Switzerland, Iceland and Turkey, no NUTS 3 data were available. Portugal has sent to Eurostat tabulated results by NUTS 3 level only for the labour force population (active population) and employment and unemployment data already aggregated by regional typologies (metropolitan and maritime regions and urban-rural typologies). For 2014, for the first time, Germany has provided LFS data in all four labour market datasets, aggregated by regional typologies.

From 2014 onwards, the LFS reliability limits used for annual averages of quarterly data ⁽¹⁹⁾ are applied directly on the aggregated labour market data by regional typologies. In past years the LFS reliability limits used for NUTS 2 data were also applied for the individual NUTS 3 data, which resulted in an unnecessary high number of missing aggregate values.

In order to accommodate cases in which countries do not want to transmit any NUTS 3 data, like Portugal and Germany, Eurostat offers the possibility to transmit the data already aggregated by regional typologies. For this purpose, Eurostat can provide the appropriate templates to be submitted via eDamis.

⁽¹⁹⁾For more information, see http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/statistics-explained/index.php/EU_labour_force_survey

10 Annex I: Item non-response for the variables defined by Commission Regulation (EC) No 377/2008 and clarifications provided by Member States

Quarterly data 2014

	Variable status	Column	Identifier	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Short comments on reasons for non-available statistics and prospects for future solutions
BE	compulsory	Col_073/74	HWWISH	90	89.7	90.4	89.4	HHWISH is only asked to persons who declared to wish to work more.
		Col_110 - Employed	METHODH	.	C	C	.	Search method did not occur for those quarters
		Col_116	WANTWORK	43.7	42.7	43.3	43.1	'Wantwork' is not asked to all persons with seekwork =3.
		Col_195	INTWAVE	C	C	C	C	Only one wave
BG	compulsory	Col_054	TEMPDUR	.	.	11.8	10.3	For persons without employment contract (main part of the variable non-response) the duration of job is often unclear
		Col_082/83	HWACTUA2	12.7	20.3	31.1	26.3	Respondents meet difficulties to answer the question, especially self-employed. More than a half of non-responded persons were self-employed on the second job.
		Col_110 - Employed	METHODH	.	C	.	.	This method is rarely used by employed persons to find other job
		Col_111 - Employed	METHODI	.	C	C	.	This method is rarely used by employed persons to find other job
		Col_114 - Employed	METHODL	.	C	C	.	This method is rarely used by employed persons to find other job
		Col_115 - Employed	METHODM	C	C	C	C	Only methods corresponding to variables from METHODODA (col_103) to METHODOI (col_111) are considered as active methods.
		Col_115 - Not employed	METHODM	C	C	C	C	Only methods corresponding to variables from METHODODA (col_103) to METHODOI (col_111) are considered as active methods.
CZ	compulsory	Col_028	SIGNISAL	.	10.2	.	.	In definitive database for 2nd quarter and for yearly dataset is without item-nonresponse, the error was in transcodification, only 2 records (persons).
		Col_123	EDUCSTAT	16.6	16.8	17.2	17.4	Only persons aged 15–69
DE	compulsory	Col_073/74	HWWISH	.	10.1	11.6	12.3	This variable is not filled because there are no intra-annual waves in the German LFS.
		Col_195	INTWAVE	100	100	100	100	
	optional	Col_021/22	COUNTRYB	100	100	100	100	This variable is not filled in for legal reasons.
EE	compulsory	Col_028	SIGNISAL	.	C	.	.	Due to small absolute numbers very few cases, if any
		Col_110 - Employed	METHODH	C	.	.	C	Due to small absolute numbers very few cases, if any
		Col_110 - Not employed	METHODH	.	C	C	.	Due to small absolute numbers very few cases, if any
		Col_111 - Employed	METHODI	.	C	C	.	Due to small absolute numbers very few cases, if any
		Col_111 - Not employed	METHODI	.	.	C	.	Due to small absolute numbers very few cases, if any

	Variable status	Column	Identifier	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Short comments on reasons for non-available statistics and prospects for future solutions
		Col_113 - Employed	METHODK	C	.	C	C	Due to small absolute numbers very few cases, if any
		Col_113 - Not employed	METHODK	.	.	.	C	Due to small absolute numbers very few cases, if any
		Col_114 - Employed	METHODL	.	.	C	C	Due to small absolute numbers very few cases, if any
		Col_114 - Not employed	METHODL	C	.	C	.	Due to small absolute numbers very few cases, if any
		Col_115 - Employed	METHODM	.	.	C	.	Due to small absolute numbers very few cases, if any
		Col_115 - Not employed	METHODM	.	.	C	C	Due to small absolute numbers very few cases, if any
IE	compulsory	Col_054	TEMPDUR	60.4	50.7	42.9	44.4	Persons are asked the question and the level of non-response generally reflects people not knowing what the duration of temporary employment will be
		Col_073/74	HWWISH	11.1	10.4	.	.	The issue with this variable will be addressed as part of the current Household Survey Redevelopment project. This project is scheduled for completion in 2017.
EL	compulsory	Col_039/40	COUNTRYW	C	C	C	C	It is quite rare the incidence of persons residing in Greece and working abroad.
ES	compulsory	Col_073/74	HWWISH	82.8	82.9	83.9	83.6	Most of the blanks come from people that don't wish to work more/less hours (perhaps the filter for this variable should be changed or add proper categories). Other option is to code the number of hours HWWISH from HWUSUAL.
		Col_115 - Employed	METHODM	C	C	C	C	No 'other' active method in the survey
		Col_115 - Not employed	METHODM	.	.	C	C	No 'other' active method in the survey
		Col_129/131	COURLEN	36.5	38.2	46.9	36.4	People aged 15 plus 'don't know' number of hours
		Col_209	EDUCLEVL	10	10.3	11.7	10.6	People aged 15.
FR	compulsory	Col_054	TEMPDUR	20	18.1	16.1	17.2	
		Col_073/74	HWWISH	16.9	16.7	16.7	16.1	
		Col_080/81	NACE2J2D	17.5	17.8	17.7	17.2	
		Col_162/163	INTWEEK	10.5	10.6	10.9	10.6	For households where all persons are aged 65 or more and are inactive, the variables are imputed for waves 2 to 5; thus there is no interview week for them.
HR	compulsory	Col_047/48	MSTARTWK	13	12	11.7	12	Respondents, primarily proxy respondents often do not know information on month in which person started working.
		Col_065/66	HWOVERP	97	97.5	97.2	97.3	
		Col_073/74	HWWISH	89.6	89.5	87.2	86.7	One category of persons do not answer to this question. It is planned to be changed from 2016.
		Col_101 - Employed	SEEKTYPE	100	100	100	100	Variable will be available from 2015.
		Col_101 - Not employed	SEEKTYPE	100	100	100	100	Variable will be available from 2015.
		Col_111 - Employed	METHODI	.	.	.	C	
IT	compulsory	Col_073/74	HWWISH	.	.	16.7	.	The questions on WISHMORE-HWWISH in the IT questionnaire

	Variable status	Column	Identifier	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Short comments on reasons for non-available statistics and prospects for future solutions
								are referred to the wish of working more than the actual number of hours. Most of the item non-responses are due to persons that did not want to work at all in the reference week (code '0' is not available); they are mainly concentrated in the 3rd quarter in which there are summer holidays. A little percentage of item non-responses is due to 'don't know' answers.
		Col_101 - Employed	SEEKTYPE	21.9	23.3	18.8	21.9	Item non-responses are due to persons that do not have preferences about an employment as self-employed or employee.
		Col_101 - Not employed	SEEKTYPE	25.8	26.7	28.1	28.2	Item non-responses are due to persons that do not have preferences about an employment as self-employed or employee.
CY	compulsory	Col_028	SIGNISAL	.	C	C	.	
		Col_039/40	COUNTRYW	C	C	C	C	Country is always CY
		Col_041/42	REGIONW	C	C	C	C	NUTS 2 is the whole of CY
		Col_110 - Employed	METHODH	C	.	C	C	Rare method to use for searching
		Col_111 - Employed	METHODI	C	C	C	C	Rare method to use for searching
		Col_114 - Employed	METHODL	C	.	.	.	Rare method to use for searching
LV	compulsory	Col_023	PROXY	13	13.6	13.6	13.8	There aren't interviewed persons aged 75 or more included in filter.
		Col_041/42	REGIONW	C	C	C	C	Data about workplace are collected at NUTS 1 level.
		Col_084	EXISTPR	24.9	26.1	26.4	26.9	There aren't interviewed persons aged 75 or more included in filter (col.84).
		Col_111 - Employed	METHODI	.	C	.	.	This method is used infrequently.
		Col_111 - Not employed	METHODI	.	.	.	C	This method is used infrequently.
		Col_123	EDUCSTAT	13	13.6	13.6	13.8	There aren't interviewed persons aged 75 or more included in filter (col.123).
		Col_128	COURATT	13.1	13.6	13.6	13.9	There aren't interviewed persons aged 75 or more included in filter (col.128).
LT	compulsory	Col_041/42	REGIONW	C	C	C	C	All records have two values: 00 or 99 because NUTS2 level is all country. Statistics Lithuania collects statistics on NUTS 3 level for this variable.
		Col_110 - Employed	METHODH	.	.	C	.	This method used to find work is not very popular among employed respondents. In third quarter non of respondents indicated it, so all records had value 0 – 'No'.
		Col_111 - Employed	METHODI	.	.	C	.	This method used to find work is not very popular among employed respondents. In third quarter non of respondents indicated it, so all records had value 0 – 'No'.
		Col_114 - Employed	METHODL	C	C	C	.	This method used to find work is not very popular among

	Variable status	Column	Identifier	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Short comments on reasons for non-available statistics and prospects for future solutions
								employed respondents. In 1–3 quarters non of respondents indicated it, so all records had value 0 – 'No'.
LU	compulsory	Col_054	TEMPDUR	.	10.4	.	.	No answers given by respondents
		Col_089/90	MONTHPR	.	.	11.3	.	No answers given by respondents
		Col_195	INTWAVE	C	C	C	C	No wave approach used
HU	compulsory	Col_047/48	MSTARTWK	.	11.8	16	22	There is an upper-age limit (74 years) in HU-LFS for this variable.
		Col_084	EXISTPR	19	19.2	19.5	19.7	There is an upper-age limit (74 years) in HU-LFS for this variable.
		Col_089/90	MONTHPR	.	12.6	20.3	24.4	There is an upper-age limit (74 years) in HU-LFS for this variable.
		Col_110 - Employed	METHODH	.	.	.	C	
		Col_123	EDUCSTAT	10.8	10.8	10.8	10.9	There is an upper-age limit (74 years) in HU-LFS for this variable.
		Col_128	COURATT	10.8	10.8	10.8	10.9	There is an upper-age limit (74 years) in HU-LFS for this variable.
MT	compulsory	Col_041/42	REGIONW	C	.	C	C	For persons working outside of Malta, information is collected on Country of work only and regional information is not collected. Otherwise, all information for persons working in Malta is collected and transmitted to Eurostat.
		Col_082/83	HWACTUA2	.	.	18.6	.	Persons usually retain their secondary job, but reduce their working hours in summer.
		Col_089/90	MONTHPR	.	15.7	18	.	Usually this variable is imputed on the distribution of the variable itself, but when the imputation rate is high, the information is left empty.
		Col_112 - Employed	METHODJ	C	C	.	C	Information on this variable is not collected.
		Col_112 - Not employed	METHODJ	C	C	C	C	Information on this variable is not collected.
		Col_113 - Employed	METHODK	C	C	.	C	Information on this variable is not collected.
		Col_113 - Not employed	METHODK	C	C	C	C	Information on this variable is not collected.
		Col_114 - Employed	METHODL	C	C	.	C	Information on this variable is not collected.
		Col_114 - Not employed	METHODL	C	C	C	C	Information on this variable is not collected.
		Col_129/131	COURLEN	53	.	.	.	An error in the data entry program led to a high non response rate, which was rather difficult to impute all the information.
NL	compulsory	Col_054	TEMPDUR	64.3	63.2	62.7	63.5	
		Col_080/81	NACE2J2D	26.6	26.5	26.3	26.5	
		Col_112 - Employed	METHODJ	C	C	C	C	
		Col_112 - Not employed	METHODJ	C	C	C	C	
		Col_114 - Employed	METHODL	C	C	C	C	
		Col_114 - Not employed	METHODL	C	C	C	C	
	optional	Col_021/22	COUNTRYB	13.9	13.6	13.4	13.4	
PT	compulsory	Col_054	TEMPDUR	15	15.4	15	15.1	NC
		Col_115 - Employed	METHODM	C	C	C	C	NC
		Col_115 - Not	METHODM	C	.	C	C	NC

	Variable status	Column	Identifier	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Short comments on reasons for non-available statistics and prospects for future solutions
		employed						
RO	compulsory	Col_110 - Employed	METHODH	C	.	.	C	According to the survey results this is not a popular search method among employed
SI	compulsory	Col_065/66	HWOVERP	88.1	88	89.5	87.8	
		Col_067/68	HWOVERPU	93.6	92.8	93.8	92.7	
		Col_110 - Employed	METHODH	C	.	.	.	Almost NA in Slovenia
		Col_110 - Not employed	METHODH	.	.	.	C	Almost NA in Slovenia
		Col_111 - Employed	METHODI	C	.	.	.	
		Col_114 - Employed	METHODL	C	C	C	C	NA in Slovenia
		Col_114 - Not employed	METHODL	C	C	C	C	NA in Slovenia
SK	compulsory	Col_101 - Employed	SEEKTYPE	.	12.4	14.2	15.8	Missing of appropriate code for those who are looking for any job (no preference between self-employed, employees) causes higher value of the non-response rate.
		Col_101 - Not employed	SEEKTYPE	16.2	16.2	17.5	17.3	Missing of appropriate code for those who are looking for any job (no preference between self-employed, employees) causes higher value of the non-response rate.
		Col_110 - Employed	METHODH	.	.	C	C	Methods used in job seeking have the same question 'State all methods you used during the last 4 weeks to find work'
		Col_114 - Employed	METHODL	C	C	C	C	Methods used in job seeking have the same question 'State all methods you used during the last 4 weeks to find work'
		Col_115 - Employed	METHODM	C	C	C	C	Methods used in job seeking have the same question 'State all methods you used during the last 4 weeks to find work'
		Col_115 - Not employed	METHODM	.	.	.	C	Methods used in job seeking have the same question 'State all methods you used during the last 4 weeks to find work'
		Col_209	EDUCLEVL	.	39.5	40.6	40	Blank items should be added to code 3
FI	compulsory	Col_084	EXISTPR	.	10.1	10.2	.	According to our calculations Q1 non-response rate is 1.9 and Q2 non-response rate is 2.0 for 15 to 74 years old reference persons. As Finland is using persons as sampling units, this variable is optional for other members of the household.
		Col_102 - Employed	SEEKDUR	.	.	.	10.6	According to our calculations Q3 non-response rate is 7.6 for 15 to 74 years old reference persons. As Finland is using persons as sampling units, this variable is optional for other members of the household.
		Col_112 - Employed	METHODJ	C	.	C	.	Passive job search methods are asked only if none of the active methods have been used.
		Col_113 - Employed	METHODK	.	C	C	C	Passive job search methods are asked only if none of the active methods have been used.

	Variable status	Column	Identifier	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Short comments on reasons for non-available statistics and prospects for future solutions
		Col_114 - Employed	METHODL	C	C	C	C	NA
		Col_114 - Not employed	METHODL	C	C	C	C	NA
SE	compulsory	Col_001/2	HHSEQNUM	C	C	C	C	The household supplement for the Swedish LFS is added to the 8th rotation where all household members are included in the sample. Persons aged 15–74 years of age are interviewed with regard to the labour market. Data for 2014 has been delivered to Eurostat separately from individual data.
		Col_054	TEMPDUR	17.2	13.7	12.4	16	Respondents do not always remember start and end of work
		Col_102 - Employed	SEEKDUR	12.2	12.5	11.1	11.2	High item non response. People tend to forget how long they have been looking for work.
		Col_102 - Not employed	SEEKDUR	25.3	37.7	17.2	19	High item non response. People tend to forget how long they have been looking for work.
		Col_114 - Employed	METHODL	.	.	.	C	Very infrequent that this variable has value 1. Checked against micro-data.
		Col_114 - Not employed	METHODL	.	C	.	C	
UK	compulsory	Col_054	TEMPDUR	54.2	54.7	51.5	52.7	There is a high-level of non-response due to a relatively small proportion of the employed sample working in a temporary job in the reference week.
		Col_065/66	HWOVERP	90.4	90.3	90.3	89.6	There is a high level of non-response due to a relatively small proportion of the employed sample working overtime in the reference week
		Col_067/68	HWOVERPU	83.8	83.9	84.9	84.1	There is a high level of non-response due to a relatively small proportion of the employed sample working overtime in the reference week
		Col_073/74	HWWISH	88.4	89	89.2	89.4	This variable is only computed for those who wish to work more hours. The non-response is due to only 4 % of the sample wishing to work more hours
		Col_109 - Employed	METHODG	C	C	.	C	The UK-LFS does not collect information on whether respondents took a test, interview or examination. Only 'no' responses can be computed.
		Col_109 - Not employed	METHODG	C	C	C	.	The UK-LFS does not collect information on whether respondents took a test, interview or examination. Only 'no' responses can be computed.
		Col_113 - Employed	METHODK	C	C	.	C	The UK-LFS does not collect information on whether respondents are waiting for a call from a public employment office
		Col_113 - Not employed	METHODK	C	C	C	.	The UK-LFS does not collect information on whether respondents are waiting for a call from a public employment office
		Col_114 - Employed	METHODL	C	C	.	C	The UK-LFS does not collect information on whether respondents are awaiting results

	Variable status	Column	Identifier	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Short comments on reasons for non-available statistics and prospects for future solutions
								of a competition for recruitment to the public sector
		Col_114 - Not employed	METHODL	C	C	C	.	The UK-LFS does not collect information on whether respondents are awaiting results of a competition for recruitment to the public sector
		Col_129/131	COURLEN	70.9	70.3	69.6	69.6	The high level of non-response is due to the fact that not all people who have completed a course in the last 4 weeks are asked how many hours of instruction that have attended in total
		Col_209	EDUCLEVL	.	.	10.9	.	Seasonal, i.e. higher proportion of cases where EDUCSTAT = 3 in summer
IS	compulsory	Col_001/2	HHSEQNUM	.	C	C	.	
		Col_039/40	COUNTRYW	C	.	.	C	
		Col_041/42	REGIONW	C	.	.	C	
		Col_065/66	HWOVERP	66.2	69.6	71.4	67.3	
		Col_067/68	HWOVERPU	64.9	68.7	70.9	66.8	
		Col_069/70	HOURREAS	16.2	16.5	16.1	14.7	
		Col_073/74	HWWISH	100	100	100	99.9	
		Col_101 - Employed	SEEKTYPE	100	100	100	100	
		Col_101 - Not employed	SEEKTYPE	.	14.2	.	.	
		Col_102 - Employed	SEEKDUR	100	100	100	100	
		Col_102 - Not employed	SEEKDUR	.	15.2	.	.	
		Col_103 - Employed	METHODA	.	C	C	.	
		Col_104 - Employed	METHODB	.	C	C	.	
		Col_105 - Employed	METHODC	.	C	C	.	
		Col_106 - Employed	METHODD	.	C	C	.	
		Col_107 - Employed	METHODE	.	C	C	.	
		Col_108 - Employed	METHODF	.	C	C	.	
		Col_109 - Employed	METHODG	.	C	C	.	
		Col_109 - Not employed	METHODG	C	C	C	C	
		Col_110 - Employed	METHODH	.	C	C	.	
		Col_111 - Employed	METHODI	.	C	C	.	
		Col_112 - Employed	METHODJ	.	C	C	.	
		Col_113 - Employed	METHODK	.	C	C	.	
		Col_113 - Not employed	METHODK	C	C	C	C	
		Col_114 - Employed	METHODL	.	C	C	.	
		Col_114 - Not employed	METHODL	C	C	C	C	
		Col_115 - Employed	METHODM	.	C	C	.	
		Col_116	WANTWORK	26.3	37.6	27	31.1	
		Col_117 -	AVAILBLE	C	C	.	C	

	Variable status	Column	Identifier	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Short comments on reasons for non-available statistics and prospects for future solutions
		Employed						
		Col_209	EDUCLEVL	100	100	100	100	
NO	compulsory	Col_039/40	COUNTRYW	C	C	C	C	
		Col_047/48	MSTARTWK	28.6	33.3	35.4	39.3	
		Col_054	TEMPDUR	48	49.7	42.8	49.8	
		Col_071	WISHMORE	13.6	12.6	13.7	14.1	
		Col_076	LOOKOJ	12.6	11.3	12.6	12.9	
		Col_082/83	HWACTUA2	11.3	.	.	10.5	
		Col_089/90	MONTHPR	.	.	.	10.5	
		Col_102 - Employed	SEEKDUR	.	.	10.1	10.5	
		Col_102 - Not employed	SEEKDUR	.	10.8	.	.	
		Col_110 - Employed	METHODH	C	.	.	.	
		Col_110 - Not employed	METHODH	.	.	C	.	
		Col_111 - Employed	METHODI	C	.	.	.	
		Col_114 - Employed	METHODL	C	C	C	C	
		Col_114 - Not employed	METHODL	C	C	C	C	
CH	compulsory	Col_001/2	HHSEQNUM	C	C	C	C	In Switzerland only one person per household is interviewed (see derogation in annex II). For this person HHSEQNUM automatically equals 1.
		Col_110 - Not employed	METHODH	C	.	C	C	No relevant respondent declared to have used this method.
		Col_111 - Not employed	METHODI	.	C	C	C	No relevant respondent declared to have used this method.
		Col_114 - Employed	METHODL	C	C	C	C	METHODL is not relevant for Switzerland.
		Col_114 - Not employed	METHODL	C	C	C	C	METHODL is not relevant for Switzerland.
MK	compulsory	Col_041/42	REGIONW	C	C	C	C	
		Col_114 - Employed	METHODL	C	C	C	C	
		Col_114 - Not employed	METHODL	C	.	C	.	
		Col_115 - Employed	METHODM	.	.	.	C	
		Col_168	DEGURBA	100	100	100	100	
TR	compulsory	Col_017/18	NATIONAL	100	100	100	100	According to the 2010 Address Based Population Registration System; 99.7 % of population has Turkish Nationality. So, it is not easy to cover non-nationals with a sample survey.
		Col_039/40	COUNTRYW	.	C	C	C	There are very few people who are working abroad and at the same time considered as household member since Turkey is a very broad country. This may only occur in border cities, but not common. So, this variable is not asked.
		Col_067/68	HWOVERPU	100	100	100	100	Only total overtime is asked in the questionnaire (paid+unpaid). Since it is not possible to distinguish paid and unpaid overtime. Total overtime is given in HWOVERP and this variable is coded as blank.

	Variable status	Column	Identifier	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Short comments on reasons for non-available statistics and prospects for future solutions
		Col_073/74	HWWISH	100	100	100	100	This variable was dropped out from the questionnaire in 2009 since it was observed that, results were not reliable. Respondents replied this question as they understand (some give the hours that would like to work in total while others only give the additional hours).
		Col_104 - Employed	METHODB	C	C	C	C	For employed people all the methods are not asked in same detail, some of them are grouped looking at the frequency (for example, Public Employment Office and Private Employment Offices are combined in one code). So, while constituting the METHOD variables, there are some blank codes for employed people.
		Col_108 - Employed	METHODF	C	C	C	C	See METHODB
		Col_111 - Employed	METHODI	C	C	C	C	See METHODB
		Col_113 - Employed	METHODK	C	C	C	C	See METHODB
		Col_114 - Employed	METHODL	C	C	C	C	See METHODB
		Col_168	DEGURBA	100	100	100	100	

Note: 'C' All records have the same value

Source: Joint Standard Quality Report for Labour Force Survey and Regional Labour Market Statistics – Annual quality reports 2014

Annual data 2014

	Variable status	Column	Identifier	2014	Short comments on reasons for non-available statistics and prospects for future solutions
BE	compulsory	Col_118 - Not employed	AVAIREAS	90	(Early) retired persons are asked if they are searching a job. If not, they are not asked if they want a job. So we don't know for these persons if they are available.
BG	compulsory	Col_118 - Employed	AVAIREAS	16.7	Persons who are employed but temporary absent from work (e.g. on parental leave) — cases with SIGNISAL=3, were not asked this question due to the limitations of paper questionnaire. The future decision will depend on the existence of variable SIGNISAL.
	optional	Col_136	COURWORH	100	The variable is not available in the national LFS.
CZ	compulsory	Col_154/155	INCDECIL	100	Dataset with this variable will be sent during the next year (imputation).
	optional	Col_125/127	EDUCFILD	100	Czech LFS does not survey this variable
		Col_132	COURPURP	100	Czech LFS does not survey this variable
		Col_136	COURWORH	100	Czech LFS does not survey this variable
DK	optional	Col_132	COURPURP	100	
		Col_133/134	COURFILD	100	
		Col_136	COURWORH	100	
DE	compulsory	Col_036	SUPVISOR	20	
		Col_049	WAYJFOUN	11.5	
		Col_053	TEMPREAS	34.9	A considerable amount of respondents have indicated 'other reasons' (without specification). As TEMPREAS does not have such a residual category, these respondents have to be coded 'blank'
		Col_055	TEMPAGCY	24	
		Col_120	NEEDCARE	28.4	
		Col_121	REGISTER	93.9	Problem will be solved in the future
		Col_150/151	COUNTR1Y	10	
	optional	Col_122	MAINSTAT	100	
		Col_136	COURWORH	100	
	EE	compulsory	Col_053	TEMPREAS	16.3

	Variable status	Column	Identifier	2014	Short comments on reasons for non-available statistics and prospects for future solutions
					includes persons having 'no preference' (D15=3) between both categories 'Did not want permanent job' and 'Wanted permanent job, but have not found?'. To correct it, persons having 'no preference' (D15=3) are coded as 'blank' since 2010.
IE	compulsory	Col_037/38	SIZEFIRM	12.6	Not stated answers arise from respondents
		Col_053	TEMPREAS	18.2	Not stated answers arise from respondents
		Col_093	STAPROPR	100	Not currently collected
		Col_118 - Employed	AVAIRES	97.4	
		Col_119	PRESEEK	100	Not currently collected
		Col_121	REGISTER	100	Not currently collected
		Col_146	WSTAT1Y	100	Not currently collected
		Col_150/151	COUNTR1Y	100	Not currently collected
		Col_152/153	REGION1Y	C	Not currently collected
		Col_154/155	INCDECIL	70.9	Question only asked to direct respondents due to sensitive nature of question
	optional	Col_132	COURPURP	48.3	Not stated answers arise from respondents
		Col_133/134	COURFIELD	100	Not currently collected
		Col_136	COURWORH	22	Not stated answers arise from respondents
EL	compulsory	Col_053	TEMPREAS	20.9	In the Greek questionnaire there is the (residual) answer category 'Did not specify the reason' (which is converted in 'No answer'). It should be tested if the exclusion of this answer category would reduce the non-response in this variable.
		Col_118 - Employed	AVAIRES	24.6	In the Greek questionnaire there is the (residual) answer category 'Did not specify the reason' (which is converted in 'No answer'). It should be tested if the exclusion of this answer category would reduce the non-response in this variable.
		Col_154/155	INCDECIL	20.3	It is a sensitive question in which people tend to refuse to answer.
	optional	Col_132	COURPURP	10.9	The high non response in this (and the next 2 variables) is probably due to the fact that a part of the respondents (specifically-employed persons) is asked separately about participation in work-related educational activities. In several cases, these are

	Variable status	Column	Identifier	2014	Short comments on reasons for non-available statistics and prospects for future solutions
					proxies and the person who is answering is aware of the fact that the person participated in an activity but does not know the details (subject, etc) to report. We are trying to improve the situation
		Col_133/134	COURFILD	10.9	See previous comment.
		Col_136	COURWORH	10.9	See previous comment.
ES	compulsory	Col_118 - Not employed	AVAIRES	20.2	
		Col_120	NEEDCARE	10.2	
		Col_154/155	INCDECIL	100	It will be provided from registers in due time.
		Col_132	COURPURP	16.4	People aged 15
	optional	Col_133/134	COURFILD	18.2	People aged 15
		Col_136	COURWORH	100	Not provided
FR	compulsory	Col_049	WAYJFOUN	18.3	
		Col_053	TEMPREAS	12	
		Col_119	PRESEEK	45.8	PRESEEK is not asked in the French LFS questionnaire. However, this variable is rebuilt for people who have been seeking a job for one year or less; Indeed, information are available in the questionnaire regarding the situation at each of the last twelve months and regarding the date since people have been seeking a job.
		Col_150/151	COUNTR1Y	19	
		Col_154/155	INCDECIL	25.2	
	optional	Col_132	COURPURP	9.7	
	HR	compulsory	Col_118 - Employed	AVAIRES	85
Col_150/151			COUNTR1Y	14	One category of persons (persons under 15) did not answer at this question. It was changed from 2015.
Col_154/155			INCDECIL	26	
optional		Col_133/134	COURFILD	100	
IT	compulsory	Col_150/151	COUNTR1Y	12.6	Item non-response is due to people aged less than 15 years, for which this information is not collected in the national questionnaire
CY	compulsory	Col_055	TEMPAGCY	C	No such agencies in Cyprus
		Col_146	WSTAT1Y	13.5	There aren't interviewed persons aged 75 or more included in filter (col.146).
	optional	Col_122	MAINSTAT	13.5	There aren't interviewed persons aged 75 or more included in filter (col.122).
LT	compulsory	Col_152/153	REGION1Y	C	All records have two values: NUTS2 or 99. Statistics Lithuania collects statistics on NUTS 3 level for this variable.

	Variable status	Column	Identifier	2014	Short comments on reasons for non-available statistics and prospects for future solutions
		Col_154/155	INCDECIL	30.9	Some respondents do not want to tell their monthly wage (salary). From IV quarter 2010 the Social Insurance Fund Board data is used for imputation of wage (salary) from the main job for respondents who didn't answer this question.
LU	compulsory	Col_118 - Not employed	AVAIERAS	11.6	
		Col_121	REGISTER	13.3	
HU	compulsory	Col_146	WSTAT1Y	10.8	There is an upper-age limit (74 years) in HU-LFS for this variable.
		Col_154/155	INCDECIL	100	According to the Regulation (EC) No 1372/2007 of the European Parliament and the Council of 23 October 2007 amending Council regulation (EC) No 577/98 on the organization of a labour force sample survey in the Community transmission of the results — where administrative data are used to supply data corresponding to the survey characteristic wages from the main job, — may be forwarded to Eurostat within twenty-one months of the end of the reference period. And data always are transmitted to Eurostat to the end of the requested period.
	optional	Col_122	MAINSTAT	10.8	There is an upper-age limit (74 years) in HU-LFS for this variable.
MT	compulsory	Col_118 - Employed	AVAIERAS	84.8	Further analysis in the future will be carried out to ensure non response rate.
	optional	Col_132	COURPURP	13.8	This variable has been recently included in the questionnaire. Necessary analysis and imputations will be carried out if necessary in the future.
		Col_133/134	COURFIELD	100	Information is not collected.
		Col_136	COURWORH	100	Information is not collected.
NL	compulsory	Col_049	WAYJFOUN	62.6	
		Col_051	FTPTREAS	12.4	
		Col_053	TEMPREAS	32.7	
		Col_093	STAPROPR	60.5	
		Col_094/95	NACEPR2D	65.8	
		Col_096/98	ISCOPR3D	75.1	
		Col_118 - Not employed	AVAIERAS	30.9	
		Col_119	PRESEEK	66.7	
		Col_146	WSTAT1Y	18.3	
	optional	Col_136	COURWORH	11.4	
AT	compulsory	Col_121	REGISTER	100	Delivered yearly
		Col_154/155	INCDECIL	100	Delivered yearly

	Variable status	Column	Identifier	2014	Short comments on reasons for non-available statistics and prospects for future solutions
PL	compulsory	Col_154/155	INCDECIL	56.9	We are taking in account to apply imputation method for this variable in future.
PT	compulsory	Col_154/155	INCDECIL	34.3	NC
	optional	Col_125/127	EDUCFILD	100	NC
		Col_132	COURPURP	100	NC
		Col_133/134	COURFILD	100	NC
		Col_136	COURWORH	100	NC
SI	compulsory	Col_016	MARSTAT	13.3	Problem will be solved in the future.
		Col_049	WAYJFOUN	19.8	Problem will be solved in the future.
		Col_091/92	LEAVREAS	96.4	
		Col_093	STAPROPR	96.2	
		Col_094/95	NACEPR2D	97.1	
		Col_096/98	ISCOPR3D	98.3	Problem will be solved in the future.
		Col_118 - Employed	AVAIAREAS	100	Problem will be solved in the future.
	Col_154/155	INCDECIL	100	Yearly files are sent separately by 31 March of the following year	
	optional	Col_133/134	COURFILD	100	
	SK	compulsory	Col_154/155	INCDECIL	41.5
FI	compulsory	Col_146	WSTAT1Y	18.9	As Finland is using persons as sampling units, this variable is optional for other members of the household. The non-response rate is 5.9 for the right target group with the yearly weighting factor COEFFY: INTWAVE=5 and HHLINK=1 and age=15-74.
		Col_150/151	COUNTR1Y	41.8	As Finland is using persons as sampling units, this variable is optional for other members of the household. The non-response rate is 7.4 for the right target group with the yearly weighting factor COEFFY: INTWAVE=5 and HHLINK=1 and age=15-74.
		Col_154/155	INCDECIL	77.4	The non-response rate is 7.4 for 15 to 74 years old reference persons.
	optional	Col_133/134	COURFILD	100	Optional variable.
	SE	compulsory	Col_118 - Employed	AVAIAREAS	77.7
Col_121			REGISTER	19.3	The high non-response is due to employed who doesn't look for another job.
Col_146			WSTAT1Y	44.3	A new solution of collecting the data was used during 2007. Some smaller improvements have been done since then.
Col_154/155			INCDECIL	100	Register variable.
optional		Col_132	COURPURP	100	Optional. Will not be collected
		Col_133/134	COURFILD	100	Optional. Will not be

	Variable status	Column	Identifier	2014	Short comments on reasons for non-available statistics and prospects for future solutions
					collected
		Col_136	COURWORH	100	Optional. Will not be collected
UK	compulsory	Col_053	TEMPREAS	33.2	The current calculation of TEMPREAS assigns WHYTMP6 = 5 (some other reason) to blank (no answer). Eurostat codification only allows the four values covered by the first four response categories. It is not clear how those who answer 'some other reason' should be coded.
		Col_055	TEMPAGCY	98.6	TEMPAGCY is derived from NSI var TMPCON (contract with employment agency). TMPCON only asked if HOWGET = 5 (private employment agency). If filter HOWGET = 5 included in DV then item non response falls to < 2 %.
		Col_118 - Employed	AVAIRES	67.6	Further analysis to be undertaken.
		Col_118 - Not employed	AVAIRES	34.7	Further analysis to be undertaken.
		Col_120	NEEDCARE	55.6	Further analysis to be undertaken.
		Col_121	REGISTER	52.4	Revised to 4.3 % following error in Q1 and Q2 data.
		Col_154/155	INCDECIL	25.9	Refusal = 15.6 %, non-contact (no proxy) = 4.1 %, no pay yet received = 0.3 %, don't know = 5.9 %.
	optional	Col_122	MAINSTAT	100	Not currently included on UK LFS.
		Col_132	COURPURP	72.7	The national questionnaire variable that informs COURPURP - T4PURP is asked only of specific forms of taught-learning. The UK training and taught learning questions are currently being reviewed and will change for 2016.
		Col_136	COURWORH	72.7	As COURPURP.
IS	compulsory	Col_053	TEMPREAS	38.3	
		Col_055	TEMPAGCY	C	
		Col_093	STAPROPR	67.3	
		Col_094/95	NACEPR2D	49.2	
		Col_096/98	ISCOPR3D	15.6	
		Col_100	SEEKREAS	29.9	
		Col_118 - Employed	AVAIRES	100	
		Col_118 - Not employed	AVAIRES	71.7	
		Col_121	REGISTER	73.8	
		Col_150/151	COUNTR1Y	84.9	
		Col_152/153	REGION1Y	C	
		Col_154/155	INCDECIL	100	
	optional	Col_122	MAINSTAT	23.1	

	Variable status	Column	Identifier	2014	Short comments on reasons for non-available statistics and prospects for future solutions	
		Col_133/134	COURFILD	100		
NO	compulsory	Col_049	WAYJFOUN	30.8		
		Col_051	FTPTREAS	26.6		
		Col_053	TEMPREAS	21.2		
		Col_094/95	NACEPR2D	100		
		Col_096/98	ISCOPR3D	100		
		Col_100	SEEKREAS	31.4		
		Col_118 - Employed	AVAIRESAS	24.2		
		Col_119	PRESEEK	19.3		
		Col_121	REGISTER	100		
		Col_150/151	COUNTR1Y	100		
		Col_152/153	REGION1Y	C		
		Col_154/155	INCDECIL	100		
		optional	Col_132	COURPURP	100	
		Col_133/134	COURFILD	100		
		Col_136	COURWORH	100		
CH	compulsory	Col_053	TEMPREAS	26.8	A considerable amount of respondents have indicated 'other reasons' (without specification). As TEMPREAS does not have such a residual category, these respondents have to be coded 'blank'.	
		Col_094/95	NACEPR2D	11.7	A major part of the non-response in NACEPR2D is due to the fact that the local unit indicated by respondents does not (or not anymore) figure in the register which is used to derive the economic activity according to NACE.	
		Col_118 - Not employed	AVAIRESAS	17.6	Filter error, modification of the questionnaire made for 2016	
		Col_120	NEEDCARE	29.4	Filter error, modification of the questionnaire made for 2016	
		Col_072	WAYMORE	33	Filter/codification error, adaptation planned	
		Col_132	COURPURP	35.7	Filter error, modification of the questionnaire made for 2016	
		Col_133/134	COURFILD	100	Not asked in the SLFS.	
		optional	Col_136	COURWORH	100	Not asked in the SLFS.
	MK	compulsory	Col_118 - Not employed	AVAIRESAS	93.1	
			Col_119	PRESEEK	100	
Col_120			NEEDCARE	100		
Col_121			REGISTER	83.4	This variable is planned to be introduced in the future.	
Col_150/151			COUNTR1Y	15.3	This variable is planned to be introduced in the future.	
Col_152/153			REGION1Y	C		
Col_154/155			INCDECIL	100		
		optional	Col_122	MAINSTAT	100	
TR	compulsory	Col_055	TEMPAGCY	100	This variable is not asked since temporary working agencies are not common	

	Variable status	Column	Identifier	2014	Short comments on reasons for non-available statistics and prospects for future solutions
					in Turkey for the moment.
		Col_118 - Employed	AVAIREAS	C	This variable is not available for employed since 2009. It had been asked until 2009 and found unnecessary when examined the frequency.
		Col_121	REGISTER	100	This question is not asked since the coverage of unemployment benefits is very limited in Turkey. (around 10 % of registered unemployed are receiving unemployment benefit at the current situation).
		Col_150/151	COUNTRY	100	
	optional	Col_132	COURPURP	100	Questions about attending any courses, seminars, conferences or receive private lessons or instructions outside the regular education system haven't asked since 2014.
		Col_133/135	COURFILD	100	Questions about attending any courses, seminars, conferences or receive private lessons or instructions outside the regular education system haven't asked since 2014.
		Col_136	COURWORH	100	Questions about attending any courses, seminars, conferences or receive private lessons or instructions outside the regular education system haven't asked since 2014.

Note: 'C' All records have the same value

Source: Joint Standard Quality Report for Labour Force Survey and Regional Labour Market Statistics – Annual quality reports 2014

11 Annex II: Data presentation and abbreviations

Data presentation

The following symbols are used, where necessary:

- : Not available;
- Not applicable.

Geographical aggregates and country codes

EU-28	European Union of 28 Member States
EU	European Union
EA-19	Euro area of 19 Member States
EEA	European Economic Area
BE	Belgium
BG	Bulgaria
CZ	Czech Republic
DK	Denmark
DE	Germany
EE	Estonia
IE	Ireland
EL	Greece
ES	Spain
FR	France
HR	Croatia
IT	Italy
CY	Cyprus
LV	Latvia
LT	Lithuania
LU	Luxembourg
HU	Hungary
MT	Malta
NL	Netherlands
AT	Austria
PL	Poland
PT	Portugal
RO	Romania
SI	Slovenia
SK	Slovakia
FI	Finland
SE	Sweden
UK	United Kingdom
IS	Iceland
NO	Norway
CH	Switzerland
MK ⁽¹⁾	the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia
TR	Turkey

(1) Provisional ISO code which does not prejudice in any way the definitive nomenclature for this country, which is to be agreed following the conclusion of negotiations currently taking place on this subject at the United Nations.

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