

Quality report of the European Union Labour Force Survey

2008

2010 edition

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Labour Force Survey
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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 2008.

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 six 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 spring and summer 2009 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 2008 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 and was adapted to the Labour Force Survey by a special Task Force in 2000. In 2008, some amendments² have been introduced to the structure of the form for some quality dimensions, in particular those on *relevance* and *comparability*, in order to obtain more focused and more complete information. In some cases, the contents have been enlarged, in particular as regards the coverage of the use of a subsample to collect the structural variables and the assessment of non-response. In many instances, however, it is impossible to present the data exactly as prescribed by the form as it is often geared to homogeneous production processes within each country, rather than the special operation of Eurostat, obtaining 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 has become the joint effort of the units within Eurostat dealing with labour force surveys and with regional employment and unemployment. The last section of the present report covers the regional aspects.

This quality report complements the methodological working paper describing the characteristics of the national surveys in 2008 in the Member States, Candidate Countries and the EFTA countries, also available on the Eurostat website.

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¹ Most of the introductory texts shortly explaining each quality component are taken from the “ESS Standard for Quality Reports”, available at: http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/portal/page/portal/ver-1/quality/documents/ESQR_FINAL.pdf.

² The need for such amendments was discussed by LFS experts at the Workshop on LFS quality assurance, held in Athens in October 2008.

2 Overview of designs and methods of the EU-LFS in 2008

2.1 Coverage

This document covers all the thirty-three countries (participating countries) in 2008 providing Eurostat with micro-data from their labour force surveys: the 27 Member States of the European Union, Norway, Switzerland and the candidate countries, Croatia, Iceland (not yet a candidate country in 2008 but belonging to the EEA), Turkey and, for the first time, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia³. 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, and for the French overseas departments (DOM)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 and Switzerland, which only provide data respectively for those aged 16-74, 15-74 and 15 and more. Most countries interview all age groups, while some (Denmark, Estonia, Luxembourg, Hungary, Finland, Sweden and the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia) only interview working age population and retrieve information on the rest of the population from administrative sources.

2.2 Legal basis

The EU-LFS is regulated by several regulations of the Council and the European Parliament and of the Commission. The most important regulations are listed in table 2.1. In addition, 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

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

2.4 Reference week

The EU-LFS is designed as a continuous quarterly survey with interviews spread uniformly over all the weeks of the quarter. The reference week starts on Monday and ends on Sunday. The first week of the year or quarter is the week that includes the first Thursday of the year or the quarter. All countries conduct the LFS as a continuous survey, except Turkey and Switzerland. Turkey, although producing quarterly results, only covers

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 The French overseas departments (*Département d'outre-mer* - DOM) only have a partial coverage over time, as data collection only refers to quarter 2. In the present document only data for Metropolitan France are presented.

the first week of each month, whereas in 2008 Switzerland only has an annual survey carried out in the second quarter.

Among those countries conducting a continuous survey, the first week of 2008 started on Monday 31 December 2007 in all countries except Ireland, where the year 2008 started in the 49th week of 2007.

All countries conducting a continuous survey spread the actual sample over the 13 weeks of the quarter. The sample is uniformly spread over the weeks in all countries except in Hungary, Luxembourg, Slovenia, Germany and the Netherlands.

Table 2.1 Major regulations of the EU- LFS relating to 2008 data collection

General regulations	Comments
Council Regulation (EC) No 577/98 of 9 March 1998 on the organisation of a labour force sample survey in the Community (OJ No L 77/3).	This is the main regulation with provisions on design, survey characteristics and decision making processes.
Regulation (EC) No 1991/2002 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 8 October 2002 amending Council Regulation (EC) No 577/98 on the organisation of a labour force sample survey in the Community (OJ No L 308/1).	This regulation puts a time limit on the adoption of the continuous LFS.
Regulation (EC) No 2257/2003 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 25 November 2003 amending Council Regulation (EC) No 577/98 on the organisation of a labour force sample survey in the Community to adapt the list of survey characteristics (OJ No L 336/6).	This regulation introduces 6 new variables and allows the wave approach for structural variables. It also introduces the module on "atypical working times", until then regulated by a gentlemen agreement.
Implementation regulations	
Commission Regulation (EC) No 1897/2000 of 7 September 2000 implementing Council Regulation (EC) No 577/98 on the organisation of a labour force sample survey in the Community concerning the operational definition of unemployment (OJ No L 228/18).	Also contains the 12 principles for constructing the questionnaire
Commission Regulation (EC) No 430/2005 of 15 March 2005 implementing Council Regulation (EC) No 577/98 on the organisation of a labour force sample survey in the Community concerning the codification to be used for data transmission from 2006 onwards and the use of a sub-sample for the collection of data on structural variables (OJ No L 71/36)	Codification 2006-2008
Commission Regulation (EC) No 973/2007 of 20 August 2007 amending certain EC Regulations on specific statistical domains implementing the statistical classification of economic activities NACE Revision 2 (OJ No L 216/10)	Article 9 stipulates the use of NACE rev 2 in the LFS from 2008 onwards

2.5 Periodicity of the results

With the exception of Switzerland, which only provides estimates relating to the second quarter of the year, the EU-LFS in 2008 produces quarterly estimates.

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 address 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. The Nordic countries as well as Belgium, Italy, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Austria and Slovenia use the Population Registers

as the sole basis while the Netherlands complete this information with postal data. Germany grounds the sample frame on the 1987 Census in the western part⁵ and on the Central Population Register, based on the 1981 Census, in the east, both updated by the Register of new dwellings.

Sampling stages and primary sampling units (PSU)

Denmark, Germany, Luxembourg, Malta, Austria, Slovenia, Finland, Sweden, the United Kingdom, Iceland and Norway use a single stage sampling design. In Estonia, Lithuania and Slovenia all members of the household of the selected individual are selected into the final sample. All other countries use a two or three stage sampling design, usually selecting municipalities, administrative districts or census enumeration areas in the first stage⁶.

Ultimate sampling units

Three types of ultimate sampling units are employed: 1) households, 2) dwellings/addresses and 3) persons. In addition, Norway selects family units⁷ in order to achieve a sample of persons. Germany, Ireland, Portugal and Romania sample clusters of dwelling units. In samples of dwellings or addresses, usually all the persons and thus all the household units residing within the dwelling/address are interviewed (Czech Republic, Germany, Spain, France, Cyprus, Hungary, the Netherlands, Austria, Poland, Portugal, Slovakia, Romania, United Kingdom and Turkey). When persons constitute the primary sampling units, the selected persons either constitute the final sample (the Nordic countries and Switzerland) or the sampled persons lead to a final sample comprised of the sampling units and their household members (Estonia, Lithuania and Slovenia).

Overall sampling rate

The theoretical sampling rate per quarter (ultimate sampling units) of the EU-LFS is 0.41% (EU-27: 0.42%). Luxembourg has by far the highest sampling rate per quarter (3.5%), followed by Ireland (3.0%), Malta (2.25%) and Iceland (1.9%), while other participating countries have sampling rates of 1.5% or less. On average, the achieved quarterly sample in 2008 was 1.788 million individuals (EU-27: 1.570 million), of which 1.386 million were in the age group 15-74 years (EU-27: 1.215 million). The achieved sample in the EU-LFS is thus approximately 0.32% of the total population.

Stratification

All the countries, except Lithuania, Malta and Iceland, stratify the sample frame prior to the sampling. All countries but Denmark use the region, either at NUTS 2, NUTS 3, NUTS 4 level or nationally defined areas, as stratification variable. The degree of urbanization is also a common stratification variable (France, Spain, Ireland, Cyprus, Latvia, Poland, Slovenia, Bulgaria and Romania). Other stratification variables include register status of

⁵ 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 updating 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.

⁶ Ireland is a special case, using a two-stage cluster design. However, theirs is a Master Sample design: the second stage is the allocation of the dwelling units within each PSU over time, so that eventually all of the sub-units within each selected PSU are covered (or would be if the sample was not revised every five years based on the five-year Census of Population) – each PSU divided randomly into 5 clusters of 15 dwelling units, each cluster participating five times before being replaced by the next cluster. The second stage in the Portuguese sampling design is similar except that the secondary sampling units (secções) are divided into 6 clusters of 50 dwelling units, each participating 6 times before being replaced by the next cluster.

⁷ Person + spouse or registered partner + dependent children.

individuals in employment/unemployment registers (Denmark, Sweden), population of town/community (Greece), and auxiliary information about the characteristics (size, type) of the primary sampling units (Spain, France, Italy, Hungary).

2.7 Rotation schemes

All the participating countries except Belgium 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, Luxembourg and Switzerland, which only have a year-to-year overlap. The most common panel design with a quarterly overlap in 2008, adopted by 12 participating countries, is 2-(2)-2, where sampled units are interviewed for two consecutive quarters, then stay out of the sample for the next two waves and are included again two more times. 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 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 more⁸ of the sample between two successive quarters. There is less emphasis on overlap between corresponding quarters in two successive years. One country, Belgium, has no overlap; seven countries have an overlap of 20% or 25% while nineteen countries have an overlap ranging from 33% to 50%. Germany has 75% overlap with the previous year and Switzerland 80%. Luxembourg retained 6,400 households from the 2007 sample for interviewing in 2008.

2.8 Calculation of the weighting factors

The 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 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 stipulation of the Regulation to use five-year age groups are not implemented in all of the countries. Almost all countries adjust the weighting factors to regional levels. These regions may, however, not necessarily correspond to the NUTS 2 regional classification.

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

All the countries with the exception of Croatia use data on sex in the weighting process. Croatia also does not use age in calculating the weighting factors while seven countries (Bulgaria, Germany, Greece, Luxembourg, Hungary, Malta, and Slovenia) use broader age groups than five-year. All the countries that have NUTS 2 regions defined use at least NUTS 2 regions for calculating the weights, but eighteen countries (Bulgaria, the Czech Republic, Croatia, Estonia, Greece, Spain, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, Slovakia, Slovenia, Portugal, Finland, Sweden and Norway) use a more detailed regional classification (NUTS 3 or NUTS 4; groups of NUTS 3 for Portugal and Hungary).

Denmark, Finland, Sweden and Norway 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.

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

2.9 Data collection methods

Three modes of data collection exist for the EU-LFS: personal visits, telephone interviews and self-administered questionnaires. Sixteen of the participating 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 and Norway collect data with telephone interviews, but persons who could not be reached by telephone are interviewed face to face. Belgium conducts the interviews by means of face-to-face, but in households of retired persons, interviews can be conducted by telephone. Five countries (Luxembourg, Finland, Sweden, Iceland and Switzerland) rely solely on telephone interviews. Eight countries (Bulgaria, Estonia, Ireland, Portugal, Romania, Croatia, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and Turkey) collect data using only face-to-face interviews.

Twenty countries conduct the interview only with computerized questionnaires. Four (Belgium, Germany, Estonia and Poland) use both computerized and paper questionnaires. The rest rely solely on paper questionnaires.

2.10 Use of subsamples to survey structural variables

Eight countries (Spain, Germany, France, the Netherlands, Norway, Finland, the United Kingdom and Bulgaria) 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 France and Norway, which use both the first and the last survey waves, and Germany, where the subsample is about a randomly selected 10% of the total yearly sample.

Regulation (EC) No 430/2005 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 2008, such consistency is ensured by Bulgaria, Spain, Finland and Norway but not by Germany, France, the Netherlands and the United Kingdom. France and the Netherlands do not use the annual averages for the ILO labour status in the weighting scheme for the yearly subsample. No information on the origin of the inconsistency is available for Germany and the United Kingdom.

2.11 Burden of the EU-LFS

Twenty-four countries gave some information on how long the interview lasted per person or household. For these countries, the overall time spent in the household was on average 35 minutes for the first wave and 26 minutes for the following waves. The interview of single persons in the first wave lasted on average about 15 minutes, while subsequent waves took on average around 12 minutes.

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 users' needs (at least of the most relevant institutional ones). 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 any comprehensive satisfaction survey targeted at users of labour markets statistics. The relevance of the LFS statistics for the users can thus only be assessed by indirect means. Users' requests are subject to scrutiny by the national experts and representatives of the NSIs. For major topics of interest, the instrument of ad hoc modules has proven to be useful and flexible. For users other than the Commission, anecdotal evidence for relevance can be found in positive feedbacks from individual users, or even in the absence of complaint. Some users, however, seek for more timely data release, at least of a few main indicators. On the other hand, the introduction in 2010 of a release calendar for the main indicators produced by the EU-LFS, even with conservative delays, has been favorably received by users.

The main institutional users, however, are known to the unit F2 Labour Market Statistics (see Table 3.1). Many of them are frequently consulted on various aspects of development and dissemination of labour force statistics.

3.2 Completeness

Since 2005, all Member States of the EU conduct a continuous survey and provide quarterly results. In 2008 the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia started delivering quarterly labour force survey micro data to Eurostat (the 2006 datasets), whereas

Luxembourg started providing quarterly weights, thus allowing the production of quarterly estimates, and Croatia moved to a continuous survey producing quarterly results. In 2008 Switzerland, conducting a labour force survey only in the spring, thus was the only country in the European Statistical System which did not supply quarterly data.

Table 3.1 Classification and description of users

<i>User</i>	<i>Description of user</i>	<i>Needs in term of concepts/statistics</i>
DG Employment	The policy arm of the Commission regarding the labour market	Measurement and monitoring of policy agenda, especially the Lisbon and Stockholm targets
Other Directorates of the Commission	Policy setting	Various, especially in the domains of economic, education and social policy
ECB	The European Central Bank	Short term statistics relating to Euro area
OECD	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development	Varied, detailed tabulations from EU LFS data
ESTAT - Unit E4	Regional statistics and geographical information	Detailed regional statistics, structural funds
ESTAT - Unit C2	National accounts - production	Estimates of amount and quality of labour input, using both the national and domestic concept
ESTAT - Unit F4	Education, science and culture statistics	Estimates on current education and education levels, higher education and research
Other registered users of the web-data	Including NSIs, international organisations	International comparison of main indicators
The public	Researchers, news agencies and other	Varied, mainly intra EU comparisons

Even if otherwise adhering to the EU-regulations on the EU-LFS, countries do not always provide data for all the variables. This can be for various reasons, such as assessment that the variable in question is irrelevant to the labour market situation in the country or (temporary) inability to implement the variable in the national questionnaire. Some NSIs implement the full set of questions only in the spring or in a certain survey wave.

Country by country and variable by variable analysis of the (in)completeness is provided in the Annex. Tables 3.2 and 3.3 summarize the completeness of data.

Table 3.2 Completeness of the EU-LFS variables, 2008

<i>Number of compulsory variables with 100% item non-response¹</i>	<i>Number of countries</i>	<i>EU-27</i>
0	14	14
1-4	12	10
5-9	4	2
10+	3	1
Total	33	27

¹ Not including variables that are empty because the filtering variable excluded any response.

Table 3.3 Compulsory EU-LFS variables having one or more country returning 100% non-response or constant value¹, 2008

Column number ²	Brief description	Number of countries	EU-27
1/2	Sequence number in the household	4	2
3	Relationship to reference person in the household	5	3
4/5	Sequence number of spouse or cohabiting partner	5	3
6/7	Sequence number of father	5	3
8/9	Sequence number of mother	5	3
16	Marital status	1	1
17/18	Nationality	2	1
19/20	Years of residence in this Member State	2	1
21/22	Country of birth	3	2
25/26	Reasons for not having worked at all though having a job	1	1
27	Professional status	1	1
28	Continuing receipt of the wage or salary	4	4
29/31	Economic activity of the local unit	6	5
32/35	Occupation	1	1
37/38	Number of persons working at the local unit	1	1
39/40	Country of place of work	6	3
41/42	Region of place of work	8	6
43/46	Year in which person started working for this employer or as self-employed	1	1
50	Full-time/part-time distinction	1	1
55	Contract with a temporary employment agency	3	1
56	Shift work	1	1
57	Evening work	2	2
58	Night work	1	1
59	Saturday work	1	1
60	Sunday work	1	1
61/62	Number of hours per week usually worked in the main job	1	1
65/66	Paid overtime in the reference week in the main job	1	1
67/68	Unpaid overtime in the reference week in the main job	3	1
71	Wish to work usually more than the current number of hours	1	1
73/74	Number of hours that the person would like to work in total	2	1
75	Working at home	1	1
76	Looking for another job	1	1
78	Existence of more than one job or business	1	1
79	Professional status (in the second job)	1	1
80/81	Economic activity of the local unit (in the second job)	5	4
94/95	Economic activity of the local unit in which person last worked	4	3
96/98	Occupation of last job	1	1
100	Reasons for not searching an employment	1	1
101	Type of employment sought (non-employed)	2	1
102	Duration of search for employment (non-employed)	1	1
109	Took a test, interview or examination (non-employed)	3	2
110	Looked for land, premises or equipment (non-employed)	6	4
111	Looked for permits, licences, financial resources (non-employed)	4	2
112	Awaiting the results of an application for a job (non-employed)	6	6
113	Waiting for a call from a public employment office (non-employed)	7	6
114	Awaiting the results of a competition for recruitment to the public sector (non-employed)	16	13
115	Other method used (non-employed)	6	6
118	Reasons for not being available to start working within 2 weeks	1	1

Job search activities of the non-employed

Column number ²	Brief description	Number of countries	EU-27	
Job search activities of the employed	101	Type of employment sought (employed)	4	
	102	Duration of search for employment (employed)	3	
	103	Contacted public employment to find work (employed)	1	
	104	Contacted private employment agency to find work (employed)	3	1
	105	Applied to employers directly (employed)	1	
	106	Asked friends, relatives, trade unions etc. (employed)	1	
	107	Inserted or answered advertisements in newspapers or journals (employed)	2	1
	108	Studied advertisements in newspapers or journals (employed)	2	
	109	Took a test, interview or examination (employed)	2	1
	110	Looked for land, premises or equipment (employed)	14	12
	111	Looked for permits, licenses, financial resources (employed)	14	11
	112	Awaiting the results of an application for a job (employed)	6	5
	113	Waiting for a call from a public employment office (employed)	10	7
	114	Awaiting the results of a competition for recruitment to the public sector (employed)	19	14
	115	Other method used (employed)	6	5
	117	Availability to start working within two weeks (employed)	1	
	118	Reasons for not being available to start working within 2 weeks	5	3
	119	Situation immediately before person started to seek employment (or was waiting for new job to start)	2	1
	120	Need for care facilities	2	1
	121	Registration at a public employment office	2	1
124	Level of this education or training	1		
129/131	Number of hours spent on all taught learning activities within the last four weeks	1		
142/145	Year when highest level of education or training was successfully completed	1		
146	Situation with regard to activity one year before survey	2	1	
148/149	Economic activity of the local unit in which person was working one year before survey	4	4	
150/151	Country of residence one year before survey	2	1	
152/153	Region of residence (within Member State) one year before survey	3	2	
168/169	Interview week	1	1	
172/173	Region of household	2	1	
174	Degree of urbanisation	7	2	
201	Sequence number of the survey wave	6	5	

¹ Excluding variables which are constant by default such as country, reference year, region (if NUTS 2 is the whole country)

² According to the Commission Regulation No. 430/2005.

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, comprise 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 simply 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; and 5. Model assumption 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 statistics produced from a sample survey will differ from the values which would be computed if exactly the same survey operations were applied to the whole frame population.

Table 4.1 Confidence limits¹, 2nd quarter 2008

Country	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-27	221,810 ±523	40,608 ±287	16,101 ±200	6.8 ±0.1	37.6 ±0.1
EU-25	208,944 ±410	39,566 ±260	15,328 ±191	6.8 ±0.1	37.4 ±0.1
EU-15	177,121 ±372	37,441 ±247	13,082 ±177	6.9 ±0.1	36.8 ±0.1
EA-15	141,783 ±343	28,201 ±219	11,108 ±166	7.3 ±0.1	37.0 ±0.1
EA-12	140,249 ±343	28,063 ±219	11,042 ±166	7.3 ±0.1	37.0 ±0.1
EEA	224,513 ±523	41,362 ±287	16,177 ±200	6.7 ±0.1	37.6 ±0.1
BE	4,414 ± 62	998 ± 46	298 ± 30	6.3 ±0.6	37.0 ±0.5
BG	3,372 ± 85	81 ± 11	207 ± 19	5.8 ±0.5	41.0 ±0.2
CZ	5,003 ± 42	248 ± 14	220 ± 14	4.2 ±0.3	41.6 ±0.1
DK ³	2,871 ± 20	708 ± 21	90 ± 7	3.1 ±0.2	35.3 ±0.2
DE	38,472 ±211	10,085 ±131	3,225 ± 92	7.7 ±0.2	36.1 ±0.2
EE	657 ± 19	42 ± 7	27 ± 6	4.0 ±0.8	39.8 ±0.3
IE	2,108 ± 15	390 ± 7	117 ± 7	5.3 ±0.3	36.6 ±0.7
EL	4,583 ± 86	250 ± 17	357 ± 19	7.2 ±0.4	41.6 ±0.3
ES	20,425 ±124	2,449 ± 65	2,382 ± 78	10.4 ±0.4	38.9 ±0.2
FR	25,967 ±153	4,415 ±112	1,944 ± 80	7.0 ±0.3	36.6 ±0.1
IT	23,581 ±120	3,460 ± 85	1,704 ± 63	6.7 ±0.2	37.8 ±0.2
CY	384 ± 9	30 ± 3	12 ± 2	3.1 ±0.5	38.6 ±0.4
LV	1,142 ± 20	73 ± 10	76 ± 12	6.3 ±0.9	40.2 ±0.4
LT	1,525 ± 45	99 ± 11	72 ± 10	4.5 ±0.6	40.0 ±0.2
LU	208 ± 5	34 ± 3	11 ± 2	5.0 ±1.1	37.1 ±0.8
HU	3,868 ± 33	173 ± 12	319 ± 17	7.6 ±0.4	40.1 ±0.1
MT	160 ± 5	19 ± 2	10 ± 2	6.0 ±0.9	39.6 ±0.5
NL	8,580 ± 50	4,051 ± 40	248 ± 12	2.8 ±0.2	31.8 ±0.1
AT	4,108 ± 44	968 ± 26	146 ± 12	3.4 ±0.3	38.0 ±0.4
PL	15,689 ±154	1,300 ± 76	1,196 ± 66	7.1 ±0.4	41.4 ±0.3
PT	5,228 ± 55	631 ± 39	410 ± 27	7.3 ±0.5	38.2 ±0.4
RO	9,493 ±313	961 ±121	566 ± 54	5.6 ±0.5	40.5 ±0.3
SI	990 ± 19	90 ± 7	43 ± 5	4.1 ±0.5	39.9 ±0.3
SK	2,405 ± 24	53 ± 6	268 ± 14	10.0 ±0.9	40.4 ±0.2
FI	2,574 ± 17	333 ± 13	202 ± 9	7.3 ±0.3	37.3 ±0.2
SE	4,624 ± 20	1,248 ± 23	340 ± 12	6.9 ±0.2	35.9 ±0.1
UK	29,377 ±140	7,421 ±110	1,610 ± 61	5.2 ±0.2	36.0 ±0.1
HR	1,638 ± 74	142 ± 21	140 ± 17	7.9 ±0.9	40.4 ±0.4
IS	180 ± 3	34 ± 2	6 ± 1	3.0 ±0.6	42.6 ±0.7
MK	607 ± 30	35 ± 7	310 ± 26	33.8 ±2.2	42.9 ±0.7
TR	21,842 ±77	2,017 ±77	1,928 ±70	8.2 ±0.4	50.2 ±0.2
NO	2,523 ± 16	720 ± 19	70 ± 5	2.7 ±0.2	35.2 ±0.4
CH	4,229 ± 50	1,445 ± 34	147 ± 11	3.4 ±0.2	37.6 ±0.2

¹ The confidence limits at 95% level of significance. ² By people who worked at least one hour in the reference week.

³ Based on 2007 coefficients of variation

Note: Estimates in italics indicate Eurostat's own approximation of the confidence limits

The participating countries provide Eurostat with an estimate of the relative standard error of five main statistics. These relative standard errors can also be expressed as confidence limits, i.e. the range of values that in 19 out of 20 times would capture the true value in the population. It is also relatively straightforward to provide similar statistics on the aggregate level.

Table 4.1 provides the estimates and confidence limits for the 2nd quarter 2008, while table 4.2 provides estimates and confidence limits for the annual averages for 2008.

Table 4.2 Confidence limits¹, annual average 2008

Country	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-27	221,670 ±378	40,434 ±236	16,605 ±142	7.0 ±0.07	37.6 ±0.04
EU-25	208,940 ±313	39,429 ±224	15,830 ±136	7.0 ±0.07	37.4 ±0.04
EU-15	141,713 ±256	28,033 ±151	11,426 ±110	7.5 ±0.08	37.1 ±0.05
EA-15	141,713 ±256	28,033 ±151	11,426 ±110	7.5 ±0.08	37.1 ±0.05
EA-12	140,174 ±255	27,895 ±151	11,355 ±110	7.5 ±0.08	37.1 ±0.05
EEA	224,361 ±378	41,179 ±237	16,677 ±142	6.9 ±0.07	37.6 ±0.04
BE	4,446 ±31	1,006 ±23	333 ±15	7.0 ±0.3	37.1 ±0.3
BG	3,361 ±63	79 ±7	200 ±15	5.6 ±0.4	41.1 ±0.1
CZ	5,003 ±35	245 ±11	230 ±11	4.4 ±0.2	41.5 ±0.1
DK ³	2,854 ±14	703 ±15	98 ±5	3.3 ±0.2	35.3 ±0.2
DE	38,880 ±106	10,066 ±65	3,141 ±45	7.5 ±0.1	36.2 ±0.1
EE	657 ±14	47 ±5	38 ±4	5.5 ±0.6	39.5 ±0.2
IE	2,101 ±16	390 ±11	135 ±7	6.0 ±0.3	36.7 ±0.6
EL	4,559 ±80	255 ±14	378 ±17	7.7 ±0.3	41.6 ±0.2
ES	20,258 ±95	2,425 ±50	2,591 ±56	11.3 ±0.3	38.6 ±0.1
FR	25,912 ±152	4,389 ±95	2,070 ±61	7.4 ±0.2	36.9 ±0.1
IT	23,405 ±87	3,346 ±58	1,692 ±44	6.7 ±0.2	37.8 ±0.1
CY	383 ±8	30 ±3	15 ±2	3.7 ±0.4	39.3 ±0.3
LV	1,125 ±11	70 ±5	91 ±6	7.5 ±0.5	40.4 ±0.3
LT	1,520 ±32	102 ±8	94 ±8	5.8 ±0.5	39.9 ±0.2
LU	202 ±1	36 ±1	11 ±2	5.1 ±0.2	37.4 ±0.6
HU	3,879 ±28	179 ±10	329 ±15	7.8 ±0.3	40.2 ±0.1
MT	160 ±2	18 ±1	10 ±1	6.0 ±0.4	39.6 ±0.5
NL	8,593 ±43	4,068 ±34	243 ±8	2.8 ±0.1	32.2 ±0.1
AT	4,090 ±37	955 ±21	162 ±9	3.8 ±0.2	38.1 ±0.3
PL	15,800 ±93	1,342 ±53	1,211 ±43	7.1 ±0.3	40.9 ±0.2
PT	5,198 ±53	620 ±36	427 ±24	7.6 ±0.4	38.5 ±0.4
RO	9,369 ±202	926 ±76	576 ±38	5.8 ±0.4	40.0 ±0.2
SI	996 ±16	90 ±5	46 ±3	4.4 ±0.3	40.0 ±0.2
SK	2,434 ±19	65 ±5	256 ±10	9.5 ±0.6	40.0 ±0.2
FI	2,531 ±12	338 ±9	172 ±5	6.4 ±0.2	37.1 ±0.1
SE	4,593 ±17	1,222 ±20	305 ±8	6.2 ±0.2	36.1 ±0.1
UK	29,364 ±140	7,420 ±153	1,753 ±63	5.6 ±0.2	35.9 ±0.1
HR	1,636 ±54	144 ±14	149 ±12	8.4 ±0.6	39.8 ±0.3
IS	177 ±1	36 ±1	5 ±1	3.0 ±0.3	41.6 ±0.3
MK	609 ±22	35 ±4	310 ±17	33.8 ±1.4	43.0 ±0.4
TR	21,193 ±41	1,965 ±36	2,275 ±36	9.7 ±0.3	50.0 ±0.1
NO	2,514 ±14	708 ±17	66 ±4	2.6 ±0.2	34.9 ±0.3
CH	4,229 ±50	1,445 ±34	147 ±11	3.4 ±0.2	37.6 ±0.2

¹ The confidence limits at 95% level of significance. ² By people who worked at least one hour in the reference week.

³ Based on coefficients of variation for 2007 quarters.

Note: Estimates in italics indicate Eurostat's own approximation of the confidence limits

4.2 Non-sampling errors

Coverage errors

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 really apply to this population. *Coverage errors* (or frame errors) are due to divergences between the target population and the frame population.

Table 4.3 Frame quality, coverage rates and methodological notes

Country	Under-coverage	Over-coverage	Miscellaneous	Comments
BE	< 0,5%	→0	→0	<i>Undercoverage:</i> Households, all members of which are 76 years or older, and collective households (about 0,15% of all households) are excluded before draw. Delay between draw of household (from NPR, kept up to date "permanently") and fieldwork: between 2 and 6 months.
BG		7.45%		<i>Overcoverage:</i> The sample is planned and formed on lists of households obtained from March 2001 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>Overcoverage:</i> The not existing or not inhabited flats remains in the Register of Census Areas and causes overcoverage. On other hand foreigners live prevailingly in collective households and the data for this population based on LFS are not representative for this group
DK	→0	→0	→0	<i>Undercoverage:</i> Statistics Denmark applies registers that are expected to have full coverage. In the Danish LFS the main sampling frame is the Population Register supplemented with the Unemployment Register for stratification purposes. The Population Register covers all registered residents in Denmark, and the register is currently updated on a quarterly basis. In terms of both coverage and updating, as such, this is a high quality sampling frame. However, after selection the monthly LFS sub-samples are transmitted to the Central Office of Civil Registration (CPR) in order to both verify active status (alive and resident) and to add updated information on dwelling address. Recently the Law of CPR was revised giving everybody the potential right to refuse participation in statistical and scientific surveys. Residents who have used this right (mainly people who have recently changed their dwelling place) are guaranteed that they will not be contacted in relation to surveys, thus CPR is not allowed to transmit any information concerning their potential active status or dwelling address. Unfortunately, this results in problems of increasing refusal which is a disturbing trend. <i>Overcoverage:</i> See above.
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.,
EE				<i>Undercoverage:</i> In 2008 7,900 households of 12,127 households sampled for the survey, were interviewed. Among the households not interviewed, in 156 cases (1.3% 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 NUTS3 regions the share of frame errors varied from 0.7% in North-eastern Estonia to 1.6% in Western Estonia.
IE				<i>Undercoverage:</i> Our frame is the Census of population and as such we have no quality concerns regarding our frame.
EL	About 1%			<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.

Country	Under-coverage	Over-coverage	Misclassification	Comments
ES	1,28% (2007 data)	18.08%	NA	<i>Undercoverage:</i> Percentage calculated as 'omitted' dwellings detected in the 'quality control survey'. Measures of impact not available. <i>Overcoverage:</i> The touristic areas are more prone to higher rates. <i>Misclassification:</i> The dwelling can not be 'wrong classified' and within the target population, at the same time.
FR				<i>Undercoverage:</i> New dwellings seem to be underrepresented in the sample.
IT	-	1.56%	1.52%	<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). As for the survey's management strategies, Istat requires 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 minimise the impact of unit non-response. No more than 3 replaces are admitted.
CY	2.00%			<i>Undercoverage:</i> In the first stage of the sample design a number of primary sampling units (PSUs) were drawn in 2005 from the Census of Population frame of 2001. In a post enumeration survey conducted after the census an undercoverage of 2,0% was estimated. The selected PSUs were again enumerated completely in 2005. In the 2nd stage of the sample design a number of households were selected from the updated PSUs. Updating to include newly constructed dwellings is carried out on an annual basis. Although the selected PSUs are completely updated annually, the original selection of PSUs was based on the distribution of households as enumerated in the 2001 Census. This assumes that the development of the selected PSUs was the same as in the rest of the areas which were not selected and this might not be completely true. <i>Overcoverage:</i> The sample size per year is approximately 18 400 dwelling units containing approximately 3400 households per quarter. The difference is empty houses.
LV		6.40%		<i>Undercoverage:</i> The shortcoming is that the number of households in counting areas has not been updated from year 2000. 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 year are 6.4% of over-coverage from sample. Main reason of it are, rarely updated register were can be old information. Also other reasons will be checked.
LT		1.30%		<i>Undercoverage:</i> In 2008 30454 households sampled for the survey, were interviewed. Among the households not interviewed, in 2784 cases (9% 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). The main problems are that some persons don't live in Lithuania for a long time and still are in the Population register and people, especially young, move across the country without declaration of their living place.
LU				<i>Undercoverage:</i> Some households of the sampling frame RGPP were out of scope. They were deleted both from the sample and the sampling 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 2005 Census is being used as a sampling frame, households created after 2005 are not represented. <i>Overcoverage:</i> There is over-representation for households created prior to 2005 and for households which were present in 2005 and no longer exist after 2005.
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, still the composition of the households is not always recorded correctly. However as we are sampling households not persons this does not cause serious problems for the results of the survey. The sample is drawn three months before the start of the quarter. This

Country	Under-coverage	Over-coverage	Misclassification	Comments
				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 results in an undercoverage of recent migrants.
PL	-	-	-	-
PT	-	18.67%	-	<i>Undercoverage:</i> The sampling frame doesn't cover the individuals living in collective dwellings. This population represents less than approximately 1%. <i>Overcoverage:</i> From the first quarter of 2008 onward there are slight differences in the calculation of the over-coverage rate. The situations where the dwellings are unallocated or used for other purposes other than residence are identified and now excluded from the non-respondents and considered as overcoverage.
RO	0.56%	Q1: 2.17% Q2: 2.17% Q3: 2.59% Q4: 2.50%	-	<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 update has been done for the PSU included in EMZOT, on the basis of a micro-census type survey. 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 2006 year and number of dwellings in EMZOT. <i>Overcoverage:</i> Over-coverage 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>Undercoverage:</i> Since a register of private households is not available, the Population register is used as an approximation. We therefore adjust data for unequal probability of selection of households.
SK				<i>Undercoverage:</i> The LFS sample is based on a Population Census conducted once a ten years (last time in 2001). 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	1.30%		<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> Overcoverage: mostly emigration in wave 1, deaths and emigration for later waves.
SE	1% of the population	0.2% of the population	-	<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 50000 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 can not 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	Approximately 1.5% of the total GB population	N/A	N/A	<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.
HR	-	-	-	<i>Undercoverage:</i> Starting from the first half-year 2002, the sample frame for the LFS is based on the Census 2001 data. 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 2001, it is becoming obsolete, and some problems regarding migration and/or newly built dwellings

Country	Under-coverage	Over-coverage	Misclassification	Comments
				can be foreseen for the coming years.
IS	→0	→0	→0	No significant problems
MK		Q1: 5.3 %; Q2: 6.0%; Q3: 6.3%; Q4: 5.9 %		<i>Overcoverage:</i> Over-coverage rates were estimated on the basis of the survey samples, as ratio between number of not-eligible dwellings and number of sampled dwellings.
TR	-	-	-	<i>Undercoverage:</i> In the survey, the frame which is updated in 2003 based on 2000 Dwelling Enumeration Study is used as the sampling frame. Therefore newly established places, streets or settlements do not take part in the frame. <i>Overcoverage:</i> In the survey, another problem occurs when the frame contains some non-eligible units such as establishments, warehouses, etc. and when these units are selected as if they were households. In order to minimize these frame problems, before selecting households at the second stage, all selected PSU's are listed in the area so that an updated list of households with newly added addresses (within that street) is achieved for the second stage.
NO	0.10%	-	20%	<i>Undercoverage:</i> Do not include those 75 years and older. impute them 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>Undercoverage:</i> Standard-sample: The base used for the standard sample are the registered phone numbers. The coverage rate is not exactly known. We estimate that the coverage rate has achieved less than 90% which will be a big problem next 2-3 years. But with a change in the law the coverage factor will be improved in 2-3 years. The reasons are there are households that do not register their (fix-) phone number and households that can only be contacted by a mobile phone number. But with a change in the law, the coverage factor will be improved in 2-3 years. Extra-sample of foreign persons: As the extra sample is based on the register of foreign persons, the quality (including recent immigration) is almost "perfect". The register has a monthly update.

Note: Hyphen "-" indicates that information is not provided. Blank indicates that information is not available to NSI.

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 estimates of these errors are available. However, the number of proxy interviews, the average number of interviews per interviewer and statistics on the last updates of the questionnaire, are all related to the error sources listed above.

Table 4.4 Share of proxy interviews, number of interviews per interviewer and last update of the questionnaire

Country	% of proxy interviews (unweighted) ¹	Number of interviews per interviewer per quarter ¹	Date of the 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-27	34.5	154	-	-	-
BE	18.9	83	November 2007 (for the reference year 2008)	Q32006: a CAPI questionnaire was tested	about 1000
BG	40.0	281	Q1 2008	2007	approx. 1060
CZ	45.3	421	December 2007	2001	891
DK	1.1	872	September 2008	Pilots are conducted from time to time to test new questions or other adjustments of the questionnaire.	
DE	26.0	88	yearly	No pilot surveys, only yearly conducted cognitive pre-tests	N.A.
EE	19.2	90	January 2008	Oct-Nov 2007	161
IE	49.6	-	-	-	-
EL	42.5	93	January 2008	-	-
ES ²	52.8	357	2005	2004	3.500 households
FR	32.3	98	Q1 2008	2005	Around 250
IT ²	18.4	358	January 2008 for Q1, Q3 and Q 4 and April 2008 for AHM in Q2	December 2007	300 households
CY	31.2	759	September 2007	October 2007	30
LV	43.4	111	October 2005	May 2005 testing of CAPI	
LT	35.1	167	October 2008	October 2008	35
LU	52.7	542	yearly update		
HU	44.5	122	August 2008	August 2006	About 100
MT	50.2	121	2008	No pilot survey	N.A.
NL	46.8	1,180	-	-	-
AT	24.9	136	Q1 2009	Test of changes in the questions on hours worked finalized in Nov. 2008	151 Persons
PL	41.1	48	Q1 2008	No pilot survey	N.A.
PT	47.9	179	2006	No pilot survey	N.A.
RO	29.4	62	August 2007	June 2007	100 households
SI	57.9	343	January 2009	No pilot survey	N.A.
SK	38.6	446	2008	1992	-
FI	4.5	232	November 2008	-	-
SE	2.8	340	January 2008	Pilot studies in March and June 2004.	1400
UK ²	34.8	122	January 2007	August 2006	807 households sampled for the Dress Rehearsal. Achieved sample = 528 households.
HR	43.3	77	2006	No pilot survey	N.A.
IS ²	1.6	996	-	November and December 2002	-
MK	41.5	110	October 2007	No pilot survey	N.A.
TR	58.5	464	2007 (very minor changes)	Before 2004	Around 100 households

Country	% of proxy interviews (unweighted) ¹	Number of interviews per interviewer per quarter ¹	Date of the last update of the questionnaire	Date of the last pilot survey in order to test the questionnaire	Number of respondents to the pilot survey
NO	13.3	659	Q 1 2006	No pilot survey	N.A.
CH	0.5	100	April 2008	February 2008	155

¹ 15-74 years respondents

² 16-74 years respondents

Notes: N.A. indicates that the item is not applicable. Hyphen ("-") indicates that information is not provided. Blank indicates that information is not available to NSI.

Source: EU-LFS

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*.

Table 4.5 Rates of non response by wave. Annual average 2008

Country	Waves							
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
BE	25.8							
BG	26.3	19.2	17.3	14.3				
CZ	24.5	21.0	20.3	19.7	19.6			
DK	30.2	36.7	32.9	35.1				
DE ¹	-	-	-	-				
EE	42.5	35.0	30.9	27.9				
IE	17.4	16.4	16.3	16.4	16.8			
EL	13.2	12.0	11.9	11.8	11.1	11.0		
ES	17.0	13.9	13.8	14.2	14.3	14.5		
FR	17.9	17.1	15.9	15.6	15.5	12.3		
IT	22.9	8.5	7.4	6.1				
CY	3.6	4.1	5.2	5.2	5.4	5.0		
LV	34.6	31.4	32.0	31.0				
LT	24.6	20.1	-	-				
LU	68.0							
HU	29.2	21.7	13.6	10.8	9.0	8.2		
MT	19.8	17.2	14.4	14.4				
NL	37.9	18.9	6.4	5.3	5.3			
AT	4.6	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.2			
PL	20.0	17.2	16.3	15.2				
PT	-	-	-	-	-	-		
RO	7.6	6.2	4.9	4.2				
SI ²	31.8	18.8	14.2	11.8	8.2			
SK	13.2	-	-	-	-			
FI	19.2	18.0	18.5	19.6	19.9			
SE	22.8	19.1	18.1	18.3	18.9	19.0	19.4	17.7
UK	32.0	39.2	42.3	45.5	46.7			
HR	-	-	-	-				
IS	19.2	19.5	20.3	19.9	20.0			

Country	Waves							
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
MK	17.2	15.8	16.3	15.4				
TR	13.1	12.2	13.6	13.0				
NO	21.1	14.6	13.7	13.3	12.8	12.2	12.0	12.5
CH ¹	36.2	21.5	18.2	16.2	16.0			

¹ Survey waves are on annual basis.

² 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: Hyphen "-" indicates that information is not provided.

Table 4.6 Rates of non response by survey mode. Annual average 2008

Country	Survey modes			
	CAPI	CATI	PAPI	POSTAL
BE	25.2		26.1	
BG			19.3	
CZ	21.0			
DK	57.8	33.4		
DE		-	-	-
EE	34.0			
IE	16.8			
EL			11.8	
ES	26.9	9.6		
FR	15.7			
IT	18.0	5.7		
CY	3.6	5.0		
LV	37.6	21.8		
LT	20.1		24.6	
LU		68.0		
HU		-	-	
MT			16.8	
NL	37.9	8.3		
AT	10.3	0.9		
PL	-	-	-	
PT	-			
RO			5.7	
SI	30.3	13.9		
SK			6.6	
FI		19.0		
SE		19.2		
UK	-	-		
HR			18.6	
IS		19.3		
MK			10.3	
TR	13.0			
NO		13.6		
CH		24.9		

Note: Hyphen "-" indicates that information is not provided. Blank indicates that that survey mod is not in use in that country.

¹ 1st wave only.

Tables 4.5, 4.6 and 4.7 do not show fully comparable non-response rates. All 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 4.7 Total and reason-specific non-response rates. Annual average 2008

Country	Non response rate (%)	Refusals (%)	Non-contacts (%)	Other reasons(%)
BE	25.8	3.1	10.8	11.9
BG	19.3	4.7	13.6	0.9
CZ	21.0	15.2	5.5	0.3
DK	45.5	8.0	8.2	29.3
DE	2.9	-	-	-
EE	34.0	12.7	18.6	2.7
IE	16.8	3.9	4.4	8.5
EL	11.8	3.5	8.3	0.0
ES	17.0	6.9	10.1	0.0
FR	15.7	4.1	8.4	3.2
IT	11.8	3.7	6.0	2.1
CY	4.8	4.0	0.4	0.4
LV	32.3	12.6	13.6	6.1
LT	22.3	9.8	9.7	2.8
LU	68.0	15.0	17.0	36.0
HU	15.4	4.4	9.4	1.6
MT	16.8	1.6	15.3	-
NL	18.6	8.3	5.8	4.5
AT	5.3	0.3	5.1	-
PL	25.7	15.7	8.1	1.9
PT	13.8	3.0	8.5	2.4
RO	5.7	1.3	2.3	2.2
SI	19.6	11.7	2.0	5.9
SK	6.6	4.5	0.4	1.8
FI	19.0	13.0	5.7	0.3
SE	19.2	8.9	9.7	0.6
UK	32.0	23.8	8.7	N.A.
HR	18.6	10.1	3.3	5.3
IS	19.3	8.6	8.6	2.0
MK	10.3	5.7	3.7	0.8
TR	13.0	0.3	8.3	4.4
NO	13.6	2.9	8.3	2.4
CH	24.9	6.9	4.6	13.4

Note: Hyphen "-" indicates that information is not provided.

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 releases of data in the majority of the participating countries are in the first two months after the end of the quarter.

In 2008, the release of EU-LFS data was not bound by an advance release calendar. The Eurostat website is updated continually with new data as they arrive within two or three weeks from final data processing in Eurostat⁹.

Table 5.1 First release nationally, transmission to Eurostat and Eurostat's dissemination of LFS data by number of calendar days from the end of the reference period 2008 – quarterly LFS only¹

Number of calendar days from end of reference period	Number of countries			
	2007	2008		
	All	All	EU-27	Euro area
First release nationally				
<31	3	6	5	3
31-60	9	7	5	2
61-90	7	8	7	5
91+	6	7	6	2
Annual only or no publication ²	3	2	2	2
Not known	3	2	2	1
Total	31	32	27	15
Average number of calendar days	71	68	69	68
Transmission to Eurostat				
<31	1	0	0	0
31-60	4	2	2	2
61-90	18	26	24	12
91+	8	4	1	1
Total	31	32	27	15
Average number of calendar days	88	95	77	77
Eurostat's dissemination of national data (web site)				
<31	0	0	0	0
31-60	2	1	1	1
61-90	14	16	16	8
91+	15	15	10	6
Total	31	32	27	15
Average number of calendar days	103	107	87	87

¹ I.e. not incl. Switzerland in 2007 and 2008. The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia is also not included in 2007.

² France for 2007, Luxembourg and Germany for 2007 and 2008.

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 2008 Eurostat published the quarterly and annual results in the series *Data in Focus*.

Eurostat 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.

⁹ Starting from 2010, a release calendar has been introduced for the dissemination of the EU-LFS based main indicators.

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 EU-LFS main page (http://circa.europa.eu/irc/dsis/employment/info/data/eu_lfs/).

Through direct queries, customized tabulations of EU-LFS results are available to users in electronic format. These data are also produced free of charge.

Researchers may purchase anonymized datasets containing microdata, if certain conditions are fulfilled. Data from all Member States except Malta and from Norway and Iceland are available in this format.

7 Comparability

Comparability refers to statistical outputs comprising the same data items (say employment data) but for different reference periods, regions or other domains, where the aim is to combine them to make comparisons over time, or across regions, or across other 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

Table 7.1 summarizes the situation as regards the availability of quarterly microdata and the uniform spreading of the sample over the whole year.

Table 7.1 Availability of micro-data from the EU-LFS¹

Country	Spring quarter micro-data available from:	Quarterly micro-data available from:	Reference weeks evenly spread over a quarter from:	Remarks
BE	1983	1999	1999	1983-1998: One week in the second quarter 2000-2002: One week per quarter
BG	2000	2000	2003	2003-2007: Uniformly spread over the first 12 weeks of each quarter 2008+ Uniformly spread over all the 13 weeks of each quarter
CZ	1998	1998	1997	1997: Seasonal quarters 2 and 4
DK	1983	1999	1994	1992-1993: More than one week spread unevenly over 1st and 2nd quarter
DE	1983	2005	2005	1983-2004: One week in the 2nd quarter
EE	1997	2000	2000	1997-1999: All weeks in 2nd quarter not uniformly spread
EL	1983	1998	1996	1992-1995: All weeks in 2nd quarter not uniformly spread
ES	1986	1996	1999	1996-1998: Evenly spread with the exception of 4 weeks in August (not surveyed due to interviewers' holidays)
FR	1983	2003	2003	1983-2002: Survey conducted in the first quarter of the year. 1992-2002: More than one week, but not uniformly spread in one quarter
IE	1983	1999q2	1998	1992-1997: More than one week, but not uniformly spread in one quarter 1998+: Seasonal quarters
IT	1983	1992q4	2004	1983-2003: One week per quarter
CY	1999	2004q2	1999	
LV	1998	2002	2002	1998-2001: All weeks in 2nd and 4th quarter not uniformly spread (semi-annual results)

Country	Spring quarter micro-data available from:	Quarterly micro-data available from:	Reference weeks evenly spread over a quarter from:	Remarks
LT	1998	2002	2002q3	1998-2001: One week in 2nd and 4th quarter each (semi-annual results) 2002q1-q2: One week per quarter
LU	1983	2007q1	2003	1983-2002: One week per quarter 2003+: All weeks of the year, but not uniformly spread, quarterly breakdowns not available.
HU	1996	1999	2003	1999-2002: One week per month 2003-2005: 3 weeks per month not uniformly spread 2006+: All weeks surveyed, nearly uniformly spread
MT	2000	2002	2004	2000-2003: One week per quarter
NL	1987	2000	2000	1987-1999: 1st to 22nd/23rd week surveyed, not uniformly spread 2000+: all weeks surveyed, not uniformly spread
AT	1995	2003	2004	1995-2003: More than one week at the end of the quarter, not uniformly spread
PL	1997	2000	2000	
PT	1986	1996q2	1998	1986-1991: One week in 1 st and 2 nd quarter. 1992-1997: More than one week per quarter, not uniformly spread
RO	1997	1999	1998	1998-2004: Most or all weeks of the quarter, not uniformly spread 2005: Uniformly spread over any 12 weeks of each quarter 2006+: Uniformly spread over all weeks of each quarter
SI	1996	1999	2002	1996-2001: One week per quarter 2002-2005: All or most weeks surveyed, not uniformly spread 2006+: All weeks surveyed, nearly uniformly spread
SK	1998	1998	1998	1998-1999: Seasonal quarters
FI	1995	1999	2000	1995-1998: "Spring data" = March, April, and May. One reference week per month. 1999: Quarterly data from 2 nd q onwards. One reference week per month. 2000+: Quarterly data. Continuous survey. Uniformly spread over the weeks of the month, months of each quarter have 4-4-5 weeks
SE	1995	2001	1999	1995-1998: Uniformly spread over 4 weeks of the second quarter (weeks 14 to 17)
UK	1983	1999q2	1992	1992-2006: Seasonal quarters
HR	2002	2007q1	2007q1	2002-2006: Half-year results, one reference week per month
IS	1995	2003	2003	1995-2002: One week per quarter
MK	-	2006q1	2006q1	
TR	-	2006	-	Only one week per month covered
NO	1995	2000	1996	1995: One week per month
CH	1996	-	-	1995+: All or most weeks surveyed, not uniformly spread.

¹ The table reflects the actual data availability in the databases of Eurostat in August 2010. National surveys may, e.g., have started producing quarterly results while only spring results were delivered to Eurostat.

In 2008, the new Rev. 2 version of the Statistical Classification of Economic Activities in the European Community (NACE Rev. 2) was introduced in the EU-LFS, in replacement of the former Rev. 1.1 (NACE Rev. 1.1). Member States followed different approaches to the changeover from the old to the new classification. In general, in 2008 they collected the information on the economic activity according to the Rev. 2 version of the NACE, but also provided to Eurostat some NACE Rev. 1.1 information on the basis of bridge tables. Exceptions are Bulgaria, Slovenia and Sweden, which did not send NACE Rev. 1.1, and Poland which discontinued NACE Rev. 1.1 starting from the second quarter 2008. Eight countries, namely Germany, Ireland, France, Italy, Malta, the Netherlands, Finland and the

United Kingdom, in 2008 collected the information on the economic activity according to the Rev. 1.1 version of the NACE and used bridge tables to produce the data according to Rev. 2 version sent to Eurostat.

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 account 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 7.2 reports the changes to the national labour force surveys introduced in 2008 by the participating countries. Although it is reasonable to think that such changes will introduce some discontinuity in the time-series, an assessment of their impact is seldom available.

Table 7.2 Improvements or changes compared to previous year

Country	Change	Impact of the changes on the statistic
Changes to sampling frame, sample design or target population		
BG	Sample size increased by 1 504 households (to a total sample of 19 504) The wave approach is introduced. The 13th week is covered by the enlargement of the sample.	
LT	Number of sample increased (from averagely 6600 households in 2007 to 8000 in 2008).	
MT	Census of Population and Housing database is used. Prior samples were extracted from the utilities database of households A new rotation pattern was adopted for 2008 2-(2)-2	
PL	Enlargement of the sample size in 7 NUTS2 regions (voivodships)	improved precision of the annual averages in 7 NUTS2 regions
SI	New definition of resident population introduced	
FI	Extension of the use of the wave approach	
UK	Change of residency rules (i.e. the six-months residency rule removed from household surveys), in order to improve the coverage of short-term migrants and temporary foreign workers Implementation of the wave approach	
Changes to questionnaire or national explanatory notes		
BE	In April 2008 we sent a special note with instructions to the interviewers concerning the wage question, to reduce item non-response. Item non response was 38% in Q1 2008, 30% in Q2 2008, 33% in Q3 2008, 35% in Q4 2008. Because interviewers had some problems with the answers to give for unpaid family workers, we added a remark in our first question. The question is now: Did you do any paid work during the reference week, even if only for one hour? (Attention : unpaid workers for a relative's business answer 'no' here and 'yes' at question 2 or 3.)	
BG	Instructions are adjusted to the new explanatory notes. Two questionnaires are used. The full questionnaire, incl. annual variables is used for the third wave. New questions are included. Two new questions are included to identify persons who have already found a new job which will start later (up to 3 months and over 3 months). Questions have been introduced in the questionnaire to cover the following variables: MAINSTAT, WSTAT1Y, STAPRO1Y, NACE1Y2D HWOVERPU - Included as a separate question. In 2007 was calculated as a difference between the total overtime hours and paid overtime hours. WSTATOR - Additional question about the assurance to return back to work was included for persons on unpaid leave or other interruption of work due to employer's reasons.	

Country	Change	Impact of the changes on the statistic
	SHIFTWK EVENWK NIGHTWK SATWK SUNWK HOMEWK - Wording of these questions and corresponding answers were adjusted according to their description in the revised explanatory notes.	
	HWWISH - The question is related to all employed persons and includes all jobs.	
	SEEKWORK - Two new questions are included to identify persons who have already found a new job. In previous questionnaire was included as an answer in the question on reasons for not looking for a job.	
	METHODJ METHODDL - New question with answers corresponding to these two methods of job search was included. In previous questionnaire these methods were included as answers in the question on reasons for not looking for a job.	
	AVAILBLE - The question is asked not only of not employed who are looking for a job and of employed looking for another job, but also of employed who wish to work more hours.	
	NEEDCARE - With purpose to make clear the meaning of the variable additional questions were included in 2008 questionnaire and the wording of the existed questions was adjusted accordingly.	
DE	In 2008 the design of the paper questionnaire has been revised in order to improve the general data quality. Also the questions about the employment status have been adapted in order to improve the measurement of the ILO-status.	
EL	Question on participation in non formal education changed from a simple yes-no question to a question with many answer categories	While in 2007 the mean participation rate in non formal education was 2.5%, in 2008 rose to 3.5%
ES	COUNTRYW and REGIONW - Some mistakes in the countries codes were detected and corrected	
FR	change in the question measuring WISHMORE: question asked now on the referenced week	1% on the part of employed people wishing to work more hours
IT	YEARESID (we changed the questionnaire taking into account the document "European Union Labour Force Survey list of variables – detailed codification from 2008");	Negligible
CY	The questions on job search contain a clue for the identification of persons with a minor job of a few or even one hour The reference period of availability is now clearly specified as the period until the end of the two weeks following the reference week The question on the "contact with the public employment office to find work" was changed to respect the principle	
LV	Improvement of wording of some questions; Improvement of instruction for interviewers	
LT	New improved instructions.	
AT	hours worked explicitly excluding lunch breaks of 30 or more minutes	Slightly lower mean. For details see presentation of B. Mitterdorfer, Stockholm Workshop 2008.
PL	After completion of the carried out works concerning estimates of the resident population for Poland, due to the introduced questions, there will be possible to recalculate data for the resident population For the variable METHODDM - other method used, there were specified other active methods and other inactive methods. Since the first quarter of 2008, in the variable METHODDM have been coded only other active methods YEARESID - The coding of the variable YEARESID years of residence in this country has been adjusted to the change described in the Regulation No 102/2007 of 2 February 2007 EDUCSTAT - The EDUCSTAT variable was supplemented with code 2 "person in regular education but on holidays". This code in case of Poland concerns mainly persons who completed one level of education (school, university) and are waiting for the results of recruitment into the next level of education (school, university). INCMON - In order to reduce no-response rates for the variable INCMON monthly pay from main job, a comment has been introduced to the questionnaire that all the obtained information including those concerning earnings are confidential, moreover a questions presenting earnings bands (intervals) has been introduced to the questionnaire for persons who do not want to declare their exact amount of earnings. Moreover, it was additionally précised that earnings should be declared recalculated into a full month.	
PT	NATIONAL (col. 17/18) - change in national criterion according the Eurostat 2008 implementation rules: for persons with dual or multiple citizenships, and who hold the citizenship of the country of residence, that citizenship should be	

Country	Change	Impact of the changes on the statistic
	<p>coded; in case of multiple citizenship, where it includes one citizenship of a member state of the European Union, that citizenship should be coded; in other situation the first answer of the respondent should be coded. Until now the national criteria was: for persons with dual or multiple citizenship, the citizenship coded should be the oldest one.</p> <p>WSTATOR (col. 24) - Introduction of the Eurostat 2008 implementation rule: persons in paid employment who were on training during whole reference week should be coded 1 if one of the three following statements is true: the participation of the employee is required by the employer; the training takes place inside normal working hours; the training is directly connected to the current job.</p> <p>STAPRO (col. 27), STAPRO2J (col. 79), STAPROPR (col. 93) and STAPRO1Y (col. 147) - From 2008Q1 onwards and for the data transmission to Eurostat, members of producers' co-operative will be classified as self-employment without employees (cod. 2). INE doesn't follow this rule: the members of producers' co-operative are classified as an autonomous category in the classification "professional status" and before 2008 for the data transmission to Eurostat they were coded 5 (option not considered in the regulation).</p> <p>NACE3D (col. 29/31) and all the other variables related with the economic activity - change in national criterion according the Eurostat 2008 implementation rule: the economic activity of the local unit for persons with a contract with a temporary employment agency should be coded as the activity of the local unit where they actually work and not in the industry of the agency which employs them. The previous national criterion was: for these persons the activity coded should be the industry of the agency which employs them and not the activity of the local unit where they actually work.</p> <p>SIZEFIRM (col. 37/38) - change in national criterion according the Eurostat 2008 implementation rules: persons working for a temporary employment agency should provide the number of persons working in the local unit where they perform their work. The previous national criterion was: persons working for a temporary employment agency should provide the number of persons working in the agency which employs them.</p> <p>TEMPAGCY (col. 55) - change of the scope of the national question. From 2008 onwards, the national question starts to consider all of contract with a temporary employment agency foreseen by law. Until now only was considered one of the two possible types of contract.</p> <p>SHIFTWK (col. 56) - change in the data transmission according the Eurostat 2008 implementation rule: shift work should imply changes in the working schedule. Persons having fixed assignment to a given shift should not be considered as shift-workers, even if their working schedules are defined in their establishment in terms of shift work. INE collects data concerning both possible shift (fixed and not fixed) and they have been sent together to Eurostat (cod. 1 - Person does shift work). From 2008Q1 onwards the fixed shift will be coded 3 - Person never does shift work. With this changing, the series to Eurostat will have a break.</p> <p>NIGHTWK (col. 58) - Introduction of the Eurostat 2008 implementation rules: the criterion applied to code this variable is the actual frequency within a reference period of four weeks; code 1: working during the nights at least half of the days worked in a reference period of four weeks preceding the end of the reference week; code 2: working during the nights less than half of the days worked, but a least one hour in a reference period of four weeks preceding the end of the reference week; code 3: working during the nights on no occasion in a reference period of four weeks preceding the end of reference week.</p> <p>SATWK (col. 59) - Introduction of the Eurostat 2008 implementation rules: the criterion applied to code this variable is the actual frequency within a reference period of four weeks; code 1: working at least two of the Saturdays in a reference period of four weeks preceding the end of the reference week; code 2: working on one Saturday (at least one hour) in one occasion in a reference period of four weeks preceding the end of the reference week; code 3: working on Saturdays on no occasion in a reference period of four weeks preceding the end of reference week.</p> <p>SUNWK (col. 60) - Introduction of the Eurostat 2008 implementation rules: the criterion applied to code this variable is the actual frequency within a reference period of four weeks; code 1: working at least two of the Sundays in a reference period of four weeks preceding the end of the reference week; code 2: working on one Saturday (at least one hour) in one occasion in a reference period of four weeks preceding the end of the reference week; code 3: working on Sundays on no occasion in a reference period of four weeks preceding the end of reference week.</p>	

Country	Change	Impact of the changes on the statistic
	<p>HWACTUAL 8col. 63/64) - Introduction of the Eurostat 2008 implementation rule related to training time: for employees, training time should be included if one of the following statements is true: the participation of the employee is required by the employer; the training takes place inside normal working hours; the training is directly connected to the current job.</p> <p>HOURREAS (col. 69/70) - Introduction of the Eurostat 2008 implementation rule: in the case where the same number of hours justified by different reasons, the following rule should be applied: if one of these reasons is "overtime" then code 16 should be coded, otherwise the lowest code should be coded.</p> <p>HOMEWK (col. 75) - Introduction of the Eurostat 2008 implementation rule: the criterion applied to code this variable is the actual frequency within a reference period of four weeks.</p> <p>LOOKREAS (col. 77) - Introduction of the Eurostat 2008 implementation rule: when more than one reason had been mentioned the order of priority should be 1. 3, 4, 5, 6, 2 and 7.</p>	
RO	<p>Starting with 2008, the reference period is clearly specified (by giving the exact date) in the questionnaire:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - questions regarding employment; - in the heading of the job search chapter; - questions on job search and availability <p>Variables INCMON (optional) and DEGURBA covered and sent to Eurostat</p>	
FI	<p>Commission regulation no. 430/2005 was applied from the beginning of 2008 (including the coverage of variables SIGNISAL, SUPVISOR, WAYJFOUN, TEMPAGCY, NEEDCARE. This caused small revisions in some concepts and definitions.</p> <p>Revised questionnaire from 2008 onwards: wave approach applied, new questions added for new variables. Also some changes in the national part due to changes in user needs.</p> <p>Interviewers' instructions were revised in 2008 according to the implementation of the wave approach and the new questionnaire.</p>	Minor changes not affecting comparability over time
SI	<p>Most of the changes were made for the national needs; the only change as a result of ES was changing of the position of variable on the main status (which was moved to the end of the questionnaire).</p>	No impact on the data was observed so far.
SE	<p>Changes were made for the variable COURATT so that it now also includes informal education during working hours in the main job.</p>	
Changes to weighting schemes		
TR	<p>From Q1-2009, results are published by the weights calculated by the ultimate population projections calculated by age and sex distribution at regional level. All quarterly micro data sets for 2006-2008 terms were re-sent with the new weights in the first half of 2010.</p>	
MK	<p>Estimated number of households on regional level and estimated number of households by size introduced in the weighting scheme as auxiliary information</p>	
Other changes		
BE	<p>Since 2008, the national questions and instructions about education and training take into account the BaMa structure of higher education. As a consequence, there is a rupture between 2007 and 2008 for HATLEVEL.</p>	For HATLEVEL: smaller % in ISCED 5B (13,9% in 2007; 12,3% in 2008), higher % in ISCED 5A (10,3% in 2007; 12,3% in 2008)
EL	<p>Since 2008, households with all members 70 years old or older are surveyed only in first wave (if the household has even one member less than 70, it is surveyed as usual). These households are surveyed also at the second quarter if persons over 69 are included in the target population of ad hoc module</p>	By applying the method in previous data (2004-2007)-that is, by substituting "real" data by the data from 1st wave, the impact on important variables was negligible
IT	<p>From the first quarter 2008 onwards Italian LFS data on people aged 15 years old include neither employed nor unemployed. The reason is the recent national legislation (Italian law 296/2006) which raised the number of years of compulsory education s</p>	Negligible
MT	<p>With the new rotation pattern more data is collected via telephone since data for the 2nd to 4th panel are collected via telephone surveys only</p>	
PL	<p>Since the first quarter of 2008 there has been introduced a change in the methodology of calculating a duration of search for employment (SEEKDUR). A question concerning a break in job search of at least 4 weeks duration has been introduced into the questionnaire. The duration of job search is counted from the moment of the end of the break in job search (if there was such break). Therefore, these data are not comparable to the data for the previous quarters.</p>	

Country	Change	Impact of the changes on the statistic
MK	Changes in NUTS 3 classification Usage of SAS macro Calmar for calibration of weight. The post-stratification is done on household level, all members in the households have the same calibrated weight.	

7.2 Comparability over space

A common framework regulation¹⁰, common variable definition¹¹, common explanatory notes¹² and common regulation¹³ 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.

Eurostat has commissioned several reports over time to examine the degree to which the participating countries adhere to the common set of definitions. The most recent such study is ongoing and final results are not yet available. The previous one was carried out in 2003 for the survey reference year 2001. Too many changes have occurred since then in the execution of the EU-LFS for the results of this study to be presented here.

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

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 Survey 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.

¹⁰ Council Regulation (EC) No 577/98.

¹¹ Commission Regulation (EC) No 430/2005.

¹² The European Union Labour Force Survey. Methods and definitions – 2001.

¹³ Commission Regulation (EC) No 1897/2000.

Most of the participating countries carried out a population census in the 2001 round. New censuses often result in new weights, new sample frames or new sample designs. By 2004 all of the participating countries had revised the weights to reflect new population estimates. Re-weighting of previous data series have, however, not always been implemented.

Table 8.1 Coherence with population statistics 2008

Country	Population 15-64 1/1/2008			LFS annual average 15-64 2008			Relative difference [(L-P)/P*100]		
	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women
EU-27	333,474.0	166,982.4	166,491.6	330,386.6	164,818.9	165,567.7	-0.9	-1.3	-0.6
BE	7,046.7	3,543.3	3,503.4	7,073.3	3,556.7	3,516.5	0.4	0.4	0.4
BG	5,293.6	2,632.0	2,661.7	5,169.4	2,562.4	2,607.0	-2.3	-2.6	-2.1
CZ	7,391.4	3,726.1	3,665.2	7,410.4	3,739.4	3,671.1	0.3	0.4	0.2
DK	3,612.8	1,823.2	1,789.6	3,590.8	1,809.1	1,781.7	-0.6	-0.8	-0.4
DE	54,417.4	27,540.8	26,876.6	54,066.0	27,212.5	26,853.5	-0.6	-1.2	-0.1
EE	911.6	438.8	472.8	907.4	434.9	472.4	-0.5	-0.9	-0.1
IE	3,017.3	1,520.6	1,496.7	3,041.1	1,530.6	1,510.4	0.8	0.7	0.9
EL	7,522.6	3,804.5	3,718.1	7,231.9	3,617.3	3,614.6	-3.9	-4.9	-2.8
ES ²	31,143.4	15,764.8	15,378.6	31,251.8	15,815.8	15,435.9	0.3	0.3	0.4
FR ¹	40,446.3	20,033.5	20,412.8	39,688.1	19,517.1	20,171.0	-1.9	-2.6	-1.2
IT	39,306.3	19,647.5	19,658.8	39,181.8	19,573.6	19,608.2	-0.3	-0.4	-0.3
CY	553.1	274.2	278.9	523.8	256.0	267.8	-5.3	-6.6	-4.0
LV	1,567.8	759.4	808.4	1,567.8	759.4	808.4	0.0	0.0	0.0
LT	2,316.2	1,120.5	1,195.7	2,316.1	1,120.5	1,195.6	0.0	0.0	0.0
LU	328.3	166.3	162.0	318.2	161.2	157.0	-3.1	-3.0	-3.1
HU	6,912.7	3,402.9	3,509.8	6,794.2	3,321.4	3,472.8	-1.7	-2.4	-1.1
MT	286.9	145.9	141.0	288.4	146.6	141.9	0.5	0.5	0.6
NL	11,054.8	5,571.5	5,483.3	10,970.1	5,515.8	5,454.3	-0.8	-1.0	-0.5
AT	5,616.0	2,811.7	2,804.4	5,575.9	2,775.2	2,800.7	-0.7	-1.3	-0.1
PL	27,083.4	13,449.5	13,633.9	26,265.7	12,930.8	13,334.8	-3.0	-3.9	-2.2
PT	7,138.9	3,530.9	3,608.0	7,145.1	3,535.7	3,609.4	0.1	0.1	0.0
RO	15,043.8	7,501.7	7,542.1	15,042.3	7,501.0	7,541.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
SI	1,402.9	715.4	687.5	1,422.0	731.5	690.5	1.4	2.3	0.4
SK	3,903.2	1,945.8	1,957.3	3,891.8	1,939.8	1,952.0	-0.3	-0.3	-0.3
FI	3,530.7	1,784.6	1,746.1	3,513.8	1,765.5	1,748.3	-0.5	-1.1	0.1
SE	6,032.8	3,066.8	2,966.0	6,045.8	3,070.9	2,974.9	0.2	0.1	0.3
UK ²	40,593.1	20,259.9	20,333.1	40,093.7	19,918.1	20,175.6	-1.2	-1.7	-0.8
HR	2,971.6	1,482.6	1,489.0	2,741.5	1,356.5	1,385.0	-7.7	-8.5	-7.0
IS ²	213.1	110.7	102.3	204.1	106.1	97.9	-4.2	-4.2	-4.3
MK	1,434.3	726.4	707.9	1,434.7	726.5	708.3	0.0	0.0	0.1
TR	46,943.7	23,655.7	23,288.0	45,988.3	22,821.0	23,167.3	-2.0	-3.5	-0.5
NO	3,136.5	1,598.1	1,538.3	3,152.3	1,603.8	1,548.5	0.5	0.4	0.7
CH	5,171.6	2,597.4	2,574.2	5,171.6	2,597.4	2,574.2	0.0	0.0	0.0

¹ Not including the overseas departments of France.

² The age group 16-64 years for LFS Data.

Source: Eurostat website, 6 May 2010

There are other differences that need to be considered:

- 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.

8.2 Coherence with other employment estimates

Coherence with 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 represent one average week in the year with all the weeks of the year measured. When data are derived from administrative sources or establishment surveys the reference period is usually different, the month, the whole year or a single day within the year or month.

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. For five countries, however, the opposite is true.

It should, however, be recognised that 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 of more than 1.5% need to be explained by other reasons. This would concern 10 participating countries shown in table 8.2. Germany and Italy are responsible for the bulk of the absolute difference between the National Accounts estimates and the LFS, while Bulgaria shows the highest relative discrepancies. Three countries have discrepancies of more than 5%.

When comparing LFS data and National Account statistics, users are also interested in whether or not the two approaches show the same trend, i.e. change from one period to another. Table 8.2 also compares the data on employment growth in 2008. The results show that both sources are broadly comparable with relation to the direction of the employment growth for the EU-27 and that the differences are mostly marked in the levels 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 recently 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 market activities, employment in private households, illegal immigrants, or emerging from data collection, as in the case of non-response and proxy interviews. 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 and 4.2). When changes

between periods are small, this may result in diverging trends between the national accounts' and the LFS' 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.

Table 8.2 Employment (national concept) 2008 in two different datasets on the Eurostat website. Levels and growth rates

Country	2008 levels				2007-2008 growth rates		
	National accounts ¹ (x1000)	Labour force survey ² (x1000)	LFS-NA (x1000)	(LFS-NA)/NA *100 (%)	LFS (%)	NA (%)	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 ESA95						
CY	395.7	382.9	-12.8	-3.2	1.3	2.8	-1.5
EE	658.7	656.5	-2.2	-0.3	0.2	0.3	-0.1
LT	1,524.7	1,520.0	-4.7	-0.3	-0.9	-0.9	0.0
UK	29,443.0	29,363.9	-79.1	-0.3	0.8	0.8	0.0
HU	3,879.4	3,879.4	0.0	0.0	-1.2	-1.2	0.0
IE	2,097.8	2,101.2	3.4	0.2	-0.5	-1.1	0.6
2	Countries using mainly LFS, but replacing it in a few industries (or labour status), on a case-by-case basis						
BG	3,835.6	3,360.7	-474.9	-12.4	3.3	3.3	0.0
EL	4,706.9	4,559.4	-147.5	-3.1	1.1	0.1	1.0
LV	1,129.8	1,124.5	-5.3	-0.5	0.6	0.6	0.0
RO	-	9,369.1	-	-	0.2	-	-
3	Countries not using LFS, or making minimal use of it						
LU	213.7	202.4	-11.3	-5.3	-0.2	2.9	-3.1
CZ	5,186.4	5,002.5	-183.9	-3.5	1.6	0.6	1.0
BE	4,532.0	4,445.9	-86.1	-1.9	1.5	1.7	-0.2
IS	178.6	177.1	-1.5	-0.9	0.9	0.7	0.2
PL	15,800.0	15,799.8	-0.2	0.0	3.7	3.7	0.0
FR ³	25,883.1	25,911.8	28.7	0.1	1.4	0.6	0.8
SI	984.3	996.1	11.8	1.2	1.1	2.6	-1.5
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)						
IT	25,045.1	23,404.7	-1,640.4	-6.5	0.8	0.2	0.6
NO	2,618.0	2,513.7	-104.3	-4.0	3.3	3.2	0.1
ES	20,532.6	20,257.6	-275.0	-1.3	-0.5	-0.3	-0.2
PT	5,204.7	5,197.8	-6.9	-0.1	0.5	0.5	0.0
SK	2,433.8	2,433.7	-0.1	0.0	3.2	3.2	0.0
CH	4,228.8	4,228.8	0.0	0.0	2.6	2.6	0.0
HR	1,635.2	1,635.5	0.3	0.0	1.3	1.1	0.2
FI	2,526.8	2,530.9	4.1	0.2	1.6	1.6	0.0

Country	2008 levels				2007-2008 growth rates		
	National accounts ¹ (x1000)	Labour force survey ² (x1000)	LFS-NA (x1000)	(LFS-NA)/NA *100 (%)	LFS (%)	NA (%)	LFS-NA p.p.
SE	4,575.3	4,593.0	17.7	0.4	1.2	0.9	0.3
4b Countries not giving precedence to any labour side							
DE	40,216.0	38,879.7	-1,336.3	-3.3	1.8	1.4	0.4
AT	-	4,089.9	-	-	1.5	-	-
4c Countries giving precedence to labour demand sources (i.e. employment registers and/or enterprise surveys)							
MT	163.7	160.3	-3.4	-2.1	2.6	2.6	0.0
NL	8,720.5	8,592.7	-127.8	-1.5	1.5	1.5	0.0
DK	2,891.0	2,853.8	-37.2	-1.3	1.8	1.5	0.3
MK	537.5	609.0	71.5	13.3	3.2	6.2	-3.0

Source: Eurostat, documentation as available on 3/09/2010

Notes: The LFS estimates are the average of the quarterly totals.

¹ Economy and finance/National accounts (including GDP)/Annual national accounts/Auxiliary indicators to National Accounts - Annual data/Population and employment annual data (nama_aux_pem: http://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/show.do?dataset=nama_aux_pem&lang=en)

² Population and social conditions/Labour market/Employment and unemployment (LFS)/LFS main indicators/Employment – LFS adjusted series/Employment (main characteristics and rates) – Annual averages (lfsi_emp_a: http://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/show.do?dataset=lfsi_emp_a&lang=en)

³ The National Accounts estimates include the overseas departments, whereas the LFS only covers the mainland territory of France

Hyphen "-" indicates that information is not provided

Coherence with 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 them). The LFS covers all economic activities and all firm sizes, whereas business statistics typically do not gather information on agriculture 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.

9 Regional unemployment

9.1 Introduction

The quality report for the EU-LFS has been combined with the regional labour market statistics into a joint standard quality report as a combined effort of the Eurostat units F2-Labour market statistics and E4 - Regional statistics and geographical information. The first eight sections have been devoted to the national part of the quality assessment of LFS. This ninth and last section is devoted to the regional labour market statistics.

The EU-LFS is only designed to give accurate annual information on NUTS 2 level. For the purposes of regional statistics, as well as monitoring for the Structural Funds, data also at NUTS 3 level are needed.

Depending on the available information in the participating countries, the NUTS 3 unemployment compilations methods differ between countries. Some countries use the annual average of the LFS-data, three countries use a 3-year average from the LFS-data and some countries use combined information of the LFS and registered unemployment. The base benchmark for NUTS 3 labour market figures is the EU-LFS NUTS 2 results. The EU-LFS NUTS 2 data (economically active population and unemployed persons) are distributed to NUTS 3 either according to the distribution of LFS NUTS 3 figures or to the distribution of register data. Because of the non-sampling errors and because of the (combined) use of registered unemployment, it is nearly impossible to assess the accuracy for NUTS 3 level according to scientific standards. Because of that, some countries were not able to provide coefficients of variation (CV) at NUTS 3 level.

9.2 Sources for NUTS 3 compilation of unemployment

For a limited number of countries the NUTS 3 compilation of unemployment is based on registers, or a combination of registers and LFS. These are Belgium, Bulgaria, Denmark, France, Germany, Austria, Portugal, Slovenia and Sweden. For all other participating countries the NUTS 3 data are derived from the national LFS.

Estonia, Cyprus, Luxembourg, Malta, Latvia, Lithuania, Slovenia and Iceland comprise a single NUTS 2 region, i.e. national data represent NUTS 2 results (as well as NUTS 1 results).

Luxembourg and Cyprus comprise a single NUTS 3 region, i.e. national data represent NUTS 3 results (as well as NUTS 1 and NUTS 2 results).

Norway provides Eurostat with labour force data on NUTS 3 level but no other EFTA country does.

There are no unemployment and economically active population data divided by sex and age (15-24, 25 and over) available at NUTS 3 level for France (only the totals for unemployment and economically population by age are available).

Unemployment data (absolute levels) for Portugal at NUTS 3 were for the first time published by Eurostat in 2004. Data on the economically active population and unemployment rates at NUTS 3 level are available since September 2006.

The annual average of unemployment by NUTS 3 regions from the national LFS is compiled by the Czech Republic, Greece, Spain, Ireland, Italy, Hungary, Malta, Latvia,

Lithuania, the Netherlands, Slovakia, Finland, the UK and Bulgaria. Poland and Romania provide a three year average that is based on the LFS. Estonia provides annual average labour force data and 3-year average unemployment data.

9.3 Coefficient of variation at NUTS 2 and NUTS 3 for unemployment rate

Table 9.1 gives a summary of the coefficients of variation for the unemployment rate. Only the lowest and the highest coefficients are shown.

Table 9.1 Coefficient of variation (CV) for the unemployment rate, 2008

Countries	CV of regional (NUTS 2) annual aggregates in percentage		CV of regional (NUTS 3) annual aggregates in percentage	
	Lowest	Highest	Lowest	Highest
BE	5.4	10.8	N.A.	N.A.
BG	6.5	10.5	7.8	37.1
CZ	5.7	13.5	5.8	13.5
DK	-	-	N.A.	N.A.
DE	2.5	10.6	N.A.	N.A.
EE	N.A.	N.A.	9.4	14.5
IE	3.9	4.6	6.2	11.5
EL	4.1	18.1	4.1	63.2
ES	2.1	17.1	3.1	20.2
FR	3.9	29.5	N.A.	N.A.
IT	2.8	9.9	4.1	23.1
CY	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
LV	N.A.	N.A.	6.3	8.9
LT	N.A.	N.A.	7.5	29.2
LU	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
HU	4.6	7.9	6.5	15.6
MT	N.A.	N.A.	3.9	11.6
NL	4.5	14.1	6.8	33.5
AT	5.6	9.7	N.A.	N.A.
PL	6.2	8.8	8.4	26.8
PT	3.6	13.2	N.A.	N.A.
RO	6.5	15.5	N.A.	N.A.
SI	4.7	6.1	N.A.	N.A.
SK	2.6	9.0	2.8	9.2
FI	2.7	21.9	3.9	21.9
SE	3.2	6.5	3.3	14.0
UK	5.0	18.2	N.A.	N.A.
HR	5.6	7.3	N.A.	N.A.
IS	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
MK	N.A.	N.A.	4.3	8.8
TR	3.0	18.0	N.A.	N.A.
NO	4.9	8.3	N.A.	N.A.
CH	6.3	11.6	N.A.	N.A.

Note: N.A. indicates that CV at the regional level is not applicable, either because the regional level does not differ from the higher NUTS level, the country is not required to deliver NUTS 3 employment and unemployment data, or the source is not the LFS. Hyphen "-" indicates that no information on the regional CV is supplied.

The EU-LFS is designed to give reliable estimates on the NUTS 2 level of aggregation, provided that the population of the region in question exceeds 300,000 inhabitants. The coefficients of variation given in table 9.1 are nevertheless provided for regions which have small populations and hence small sample sizes. In the EU-27, 13 out of 252 NUTS 2 regions have a population below 300,000. This will tend to inflate the CVs and the range of CVs.

As expected, the CVs for the NUTS 3 regions are bigger and have a wider range than for the NUTS 2 regions. Of the seventeen countries providing data and CVs on NUTS 3 level, eight have CVs up to 15% and another one has all the regional CVs up to 20%. When counting the regions, 65% of the 458 NUTS 3 regions for which data are available, have CV less than 15% and 85% less than 20%.

Annex: Item non-response compared to the variables defined by the Commission Regulation (EC) No 430/2005 and clarifications provided by Member States

(Source: Joint Standard Quality Report for Labour Force Survey and Regional Labour Market Statistics – Annual quality reports 2008)

Quarterly data

Country	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	91.5	92.3	92.1	91.7	HWWISH is only asked to persons who declared to wish to work more.
		Col_110 - Employed	METHODH	C	.	.	.	This was checked and seems to be okay. There are 5 persons with code 1 'Yes'.
		Col_116	WANTWORK	44.0	43.0	43.2	43.5	We don't ask 'wantwork' to all persons with seekwork =3. We have no info about 'wantwork' for persons with statbit=2 & seekwork=3 neither for persons with seekwork = 3 but who are (early) retired. 99% or more of the item non-response concerns (early) retired persons. We can consider them as not willing to work anymore since they don't seek work.
		Col_201	INTWAVE	C	C	C	C	only one wave in 2008
BG	compulsory	Col_054	TEMPDUR	29.2	33.0	35.4	35.9	Respondents meet difficulties to answer the question. About a third of non-responded person were working without a labour contract.
		Col_082/83	HWACTUA2	22.7	16.0	19.8	27.7	Respondents meet difficulties to answer the question, especially self-employed. More than a half of non responded persons were self-employed.
		Col_110 - Employed	METHODH	.	.	C	.	Generally the number of persons looking for a job as a self-employed is very low.
		Col_111 - Employed	METHODI	C	.	.	.	Generally the number of persons looking for a job as a self-employed is very low.
		Col_114 - Employed	METHODL	.	C	C	C	Method not frequently used in Bulgaria
		Col_115 - Employed	METHODM	C	C	C	C	Only other methods are considered as active methods.
		Col_115 - Not employed	METHODM	C	C	C	C	Only other methods are considered as active methods.
CZ	compulsory	Col_123	EDUCSTAT	14.1	14.2	14.2	14.4	only persons aged 15-69
DK	compulsory	Col_017/18	NATIONAL	.	11.2	11.0	11.2	In the Danish LFS the variable covers only population 15-74.
		Col_023	PROXY	11.1	11.1	11.0	11.1	In the Danish LFS the variable covers only population 15-74.
		Col_047/48	MSTARTWK	.	.	13.7	19.1	
		Col_054	TEMPDUR	10.2	10.1	.	.	
		Col_084	EXISTPR	30.3	29.8	28.7	28.5	
		Col_110 - Employed	METHODH	.	.	.	C	
		Col_111 - Employed	METHODI	.	.	.	C	
		Col_114 - Employed	METHODL	.	.	.	C	

Country	Variable status	Column	Identifier	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Short comments on reasons for non-available statistics and prospects for future solutions
		Col_114 - Not employed	METHODL	C	.	C	.	
		Col_123	EDUCSTAT	11.1	11.1	11.0	11.1	In the Danish LFS the variable covers only population 15-74.
		Col_137/138	HATLEVEL	.	12.6	12.6	14.0	
		Col_168/169	INTWEEK	11.1	11.1	11.0	11.1	In the Danish LFS the variable covers only population 15-74.
DE	compulsory	Col_073/74	HWWISH	6.2	5.4	4.9	5.4	In 2008 also respondents who want to work less had to answer this question.
		Col_114 - Employed	METHODL	NA	NA	NA	NA	The questions on job search are merged into one multiple-choice question. For that reason non-response for a single search method can't be calculated.
		Col_114 - Not employed	METHODL	NA	NA	NA	NA	The questions on job search are merged into one multiple-choice question. For that reason non-response for a single search method can't be calculated.
		Col_201	INTWAVE	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	This variable is not filled because there are no intra-annual waves in the German LFS.
	optional	Col_021/22_	COUNTRYB	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	This variable is not filled in 2008 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	.	.	Due to small absolute numbers very few cases, if any
		Col_111 - Employed	METHODI	.	C	C	C	Due to small absolute numbers very few cases, if any
		Col_111 - Not employed	METHODI	C	C	C	.	Due to small absolute numbers very few cases, if any
		Col_112 - Employed	METHODJ	.	C	C	C	Due to small absolute numbers very few cases, if any
		Col_112 - Not employed	METHODJ	.	.	C	.	Due to small absolute numbers very few cases, if any
		Col_113 - Employed	METHODK	C	C	C	C	Due to small absolute numbers very few cases, if any
		Col_113 - Not employed	METHODK	.	C	C	.	Due to small absolute numbers very few cases, if any
		Col_114 - Employed	METHODL	.	C	C	C	Due to small absolute numbers very few cases, if any
		Col_114 - Not employed	METHODL	C	C	C	C	Due to small absolute numbers very few cases, if any
		Col_115 - Employed	METHODM	C	C	C	C	Due to small absolute numbers very few cases, if any
		Col_115 - Not employed	METHODM	C	C	C	C	Due to small absolute numbers very few cases, if any
IE	compulsory	Col_017/18	NATIONAL	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
		Col_065/66	HWOVERP	10.9	.	13.8	.	

Country	Variable status	Column	Identifier	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Short comments on reasons for non-available statistics and prospects for future solutions
		Col_067/68	HWOVERPU	10.8	.	13.8	.	
		Col_073/74	HWWISH	.	.	29.0	.	
		Col_085/88	YEARPR	14.5	14.0	13.0	13.2	
		Col_103 - Employed	METHODA	.	C	.	.	
		Col_115 - Employed	METHODM	C	C	C	C	
		Col_115 - Not employed	METHODM	C	C	C	C	
		Col_021/22_	COUNTRYB	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
EL	compulsory	Col_039/40	COUNTRYW	C	C	C	C	It is quite rare the incidence of persons residing in Greece and working abroad. Usually there is a labour force "input" from bordering countries.
ES	compulsory	Col_054	TEMPDUR	14.0	13.2	11.6	12.9	respondent 'don't know'
		Col_073/74	HWWISH	86.0	85.6	86.0	85.0	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	C	C	No 'other' active method in the survey
		Col_124	EDUCLEVL	13.4	13.5	15.5	13.4	People aged 15.
		Col_129/131	COURLEN	33.1	32.3	42.9	31.7	People aged 15 plus 'don't know' number of hours
FR	compulsory	Col_028	SIGNISAL	C	C	C	C	The question is not asked yet; it will be included in the new questionnaire in 2012
		Col_065/66	HWOVERP	.	.	.	89.8	there was a problem with the format of the variable, example 2 instead of 02 this will be corrected from 2009 q1
		Col_073/74	HWWISH	83.9	83.6	83.7	83.7	This is the answer rate to this question
		Col_082/83	HWACTUA2	27.2	29.2	29.1	26.3	
		Col_112 - Employed	METHODJ	C	C	C	C	The question is not asked yet; it will be included in the new questionnaire in 2012
		Col_112 - Not employed	METHODJ	C	C	C	C	The question is not asked yet; it will be included in the new questionnaire in 2012
		Col_113 - Employed	METHODK	C	C	C	C	The question is not asked yet; it will be included in the new questionnaire in 2012
		Col_113 - Not employed	METHODK	C	C	C	C	The question is not asked yet; it will be included in the new questionnaire in 2012
		Col_114 - Employed	METHODL	C	C	C	C	it will be corrected
		Col_114 - Not employed	METHODL	C	C	C	C	it will be corrected
		Col_116	WANTWORK	31.5	31.3	31.6	30.9	
IT	compulsory	Col_073/74	HWWISH	.	.	17.7	.	Please note that our questions on WISHMORE-HWWISH 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)

Country	Variable status	Column	Identifier	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Short comments on reasons for non-available statistics and prospects for future solutions
		Col_101 - Employed	SEEKTYPE	17.9	20.5	22.0	18.0	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	20.3	21.2	19.4	21.9	See above
		Col_021/22_	COUNTRYB	100.0	.	.	.	The variable has been transmitted on May 2009. The late delivery depends on the fact that Italian questionnaire changed following "European Union Labour Force Survey list of variables – detailed codification from 2008" and we reserved more time i in order to do checks.
CY	compulsory	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_104 - Employed	METHODB	C	.	.	C	
		Col_110 - Employed	METHODH	.	.	.	C	
		Col_111 - Employed	METHODI	C	C	.	C	
		Col_114 - Employed	METHODL	.	.	C	.	
		Col_115 - Employed	METHODM	.	.	.	C	
LV	compulsory	Col_041/42	REGIONW	C	C	C	C	In case of Latvia NUTS 2=NUTS 1, therefore there is used code 00 for whole country.
		Col_065/66	HWOVERP	98.9	99.3	99.1	99.3	Mistake in coding. Coding will be improved.
		Col_067/68	HWOVERPU	99.8	99.9	99.9	99.9	Mistake in coding. Coding will be improved.
		Col_084	EXISTPR	16.7	16.9	15.9	14.8	There aren't interviewed persons aged 75 or more included in filter (col.24-5).
		Col_101 - Employed	SEEKTYPE	14.4	.	.	.	Mistake in coding. Coding was improved.
		Col_102 - Employed	SEEKDUR	14.4	.	.	.	Mistake in coding. Coding was improved.
		Col_110 - Employed	METHODH	.	C	C	.	Numbers are constant due to concurrence.
		Col_110 - Not employed	METHODH	.	C	.	.	Numbers are constant due to concurrence.
		Col_111 - Employed	METHODI	.	C	C	.	Numbers are constant due to concurrence.
		Col_111 - Not employed	METHODI	C	C	C	.	Numbers are constant due to concurrence.
LT	compulsory	Col_041/42	REGIONW	C	C	C	C	All records have two values:00 or 99 because NUTS2 level is all country. We have statistics on NUTS 3 level for this variable
		Col_047/48	MSTARTWK	37.8	33.7	34.4	33.6	Statistics is available. Some respondents prefer not to tell the month in order not to tell wrong information because of not recalling.
		Col_089/90	MONTHPR	27.4	25.5	21.1	19.5	Statistics is available. Some respondents prefer not to tell the month in order not to tell wrong information because of not recalling.

Country	Variable status	Column	Identifier	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Short comments on reasons for non-available statistics and prospects for future solutions
		Col_101 - Employed	SEEKTYPE	20.4	17.9	19.0	20.3	Statistics is available. Some respondents do not know what they want and they are ready to work any type of the job found.
		Col_110 - Employed	METHODH	C	C	C	C	This is not popular answer. Very small population chooses this answer.
		Col_111 - Employed	METHODI	C	.	.	.	This is not popular answer. Very small population chooses this answer.
		Col_113 - Employed	METHODK	.	.	.	C	People tend to look for a job actively.
		Col_114 - Employed	METHODL	C	C	C	C	This answer is not popular, because people get the results of a competition for recruitment to the public sector quickly and it is not popular answer.
		Col_114 - Not employed	METHODL	.	C	.	.	This is not popular answer.
LU	compulsory	Col_079	STAPRO2J	C	16.3	16.0	.	2nd job not so typical
		Col_107 - Employed	METHODE	.	C	.	.	due to the small size of sample
		Col_109 - Not employed	METHODG	.	.	.	C	and because these methods
		Col_110 - Employed	METHODH	C	.	C	C	are not so typical (often used)
		Col_110 - Not employed	METHODH	.	.	C	C	in Luxembourg
		Col_113 - Employed	METHODK	.	.	C	.	
		Col_114 - Not employed	METHODL	.	.	.	C	
		Col_201	INTWAVE	C	C	C	C	Only 1 wave in 2008
HU	compulsory	Col_047/48	MSTARTWK	.	11.2	16.3	21.3	EU Filter: REFYEAR – YSTARTWK<=2 HU Filter: SUM (REFYEAR– YSTARTWK<2) or (SUM(REFYEAR– YSTARTWK=2) and (REFMONTH<=MSTARTWK))
		Col_084	EXISTPR	15.1	15.5	15.9	16.1	EU Filter: WSTATOR 3-5 HU Questionnaire: Persons on lay-off are not asked about existence of previous employment experience. Number of persons on lay-off is much lower, than in EU-calculation.
		Col_089/90	MONTHPR	.	10.1	16.8	21.4	EU Filter: REFYEAR – YEARPR<=2 HU Questionnaire: * Quest1: When did you last have a regular job/business? Year to be given by respondent. Quest2: If the last job/business terminated not more than two years ago from the end of last week, then in which month? Month to be given by respondent
		Col_110 - Employed	METHODH	.	C	.	.	There was no employed in Q2 who looked for another job (LOOKOJ=1) by looking for land, premises or equipment (METHODH=1), so every employed looked for another job (LOOKOJ=1) have code "0 No" at variable METHODH.

Country	Variable status	Column	Identifier	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Short comments on reasons for non-available statistics and prospects for future solutions
		Col_111 - Employed	METHODI	.	.	C	.	There was no employed in Q3 who looked for another job (LOOKOJ=1) by looking for permits, licences, financial resources (METHODI=1), so every employed looked for another job (LOOKOJ=1) have code "0 No" at variable METHODI.
MT	compulsory	Col_028	SIGNISAL	57.1	28.6	43.8	57.8	
		Col_041/42	REGIONW	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	National questionnaire excludes the collection of region of place of work for persons working outside the country
		Col_054	TEMPDUR	15.4	30.2	19.1	16.3	
		Col_110 - Employed	METHODH	.	C	C	C	
		Col_110 - Not employed	METHODH	.	.	C	.	
		Col_111 - Employed	METHODI	.	C	C	.	
		Col_112 - Employed	METHODJ					Not included in the questionnaire
		Col_112 - Not employed	METHODJ					Not included in the questionnaire
		Col_113 - Employed	METHODK					Not included in the questionnaire
		Col_113 - Not employed	METHODK					Not included in the questionnaire
		Col_114 - Employed	METHODL					Not included in the questionnaire
Col_114 - Not employed	METHODL					Not included in the questionnaire		
NL	compulsory	Col_039/40	COUNTRYW	11.0	11.3	10.6	10.7	
		Col_041/42	REGIONW	11.0	11.3	10.6	10.7	
		Col_043/46	YSTARTWK	19.4	19.7	19.1	19.2	
		Col_054	TEMPDUR	73.8	73.3	71.6	73.2	
		Col_102 - Not employed	SEEKDUR	.	.	14.4	.	
		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	
		Col_124	EDUCLEVL	.	.	12.2	.	
PL	compulsory	Col_123	EDUCSTAT	19.5	19.5	20.3	20.3	We don't ask persons aged 65 years and more
		Col_128	COURATT	19.5	19.5	20.3	20.3	We don't ask persons aged 65 years and more
PT	compulsory	Col_054	TEMPDUR	43.0	40.9	43.1	39.5	These situations are "de facto" "non response".
		Col_101 - Employed	SEEKTYPE	28.9	31.3	29.9	29.1	The "non response" are related to individuals who were not seeking for a job in the reference week but wanted a job. To Eurostat, this situation is classified as LOOKOJ=1. In 4Q2006, the 160 employed persons with «non response» in SEEKTYPE are SEEKWORK= 9 and LOOKOJ=1. In the national
		Col_102 - Employed	SEEKDUR	31.7	33.6	33.3	31.5	
		Col_110 - Employed	METHODH	C	.	.	C	
		Col_112 - Not employed	METHODJ	C	C	C	C	
		Col_113 - Not employed	METHODK	C	C	C	C	
		Col_114 - Not employed	METHODL	C	C	C	C	

Country	Variable status	Column	Identifier	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Short comments on reasons for non-available statistics and prospects for future solutions
		Col_115 - Not employed	METHODM	C	C	C	C	questionnaire, for the individuals who were not seeking for a job but wanted a job, we don't collect information about the type of employment (SEEKTYPE) and duration of seek (SEEKDUR).
		Col_168/169	INTWEEK	.	.	.	16.3	
RO	compulsory	Col_069/70	HOURREAS	16.5	16.5	17.6	16.7	
		Col_110 - Employed	METHODH	.	C	C	.	
		Col_111 - Employed	METHODI	C	C	C	C	
		Col_174	DEGURBA	100.0	100.0	.	.	Data for DEGURBA were sent starting with the 3rd quarter of 2008
SI	compulsory	Col_041/42	REGIONW	C	C	C	C	
		Col_065/66	HWOVERP	84.2	84.7	87.8	85.6	
		Col_067/68	HWOVERPU	90.8	90.9	92.6	92.1	
		Col_073/74	HWWISH	84.5	85.1	85.2	86.7	
		Col_111 - Employed	METHODI	.	.	C	.	
		Col_114 - Employed	METHODL	C	C	C	C	
		Col_114 - Not employed	METHODL	C	C	C	C	
SK	compulsory	Col_124	EDUCLEVL	.	.	36.6	.	
		Col_028	SIGNISAL	C	C	.	.	
		Col_101 - Employed	SEEKTYPE	.	.	.	12.1	Missing of appropriate code for those who are looking for any job (no preference between self-employed, employee) causes higher value of the non-response rate.
		Col_111 - Employed	METHODI	C	.	.	.	
		Col_114 - Employed	METHODL	C	C	C	C	
FI	compulsory	Col_116	WANTWORK	17.6	18.2	16.8	17.4	
		Col_089/90	MONTHPR	23.6	22.5	18.2	15.0	Mistake on the questionnaire: if REFYEAR - YEARPR=2 then MONTHPR was not asked.
		Col_101 - Not employed	SEEKTYPE	.	19.1	10.1	.	Programming mistake: If SEEKWORK=1 or 2 then SEEKTYPE is missing.
		Col_112 - Employed	METHODJ	.	C	.	.	Passive job search methods are asked only if none of the active methods has been used.
		Col_112 - Not employed	METHODJ	.	.	.	.	Passive job search methods are asked only if none of the active methods has been used.
		Col_113 - Employed	METHODK	.	C	C	C	Passive job search methods are asked only if none of the active methods has been used.
		Col_113 - Not employed	METHODK	.	.	.	.	Passive job search methods are asked only if none of the active methods has been used.
		Col_114 - Employed	METHODL	C	C	C	C	NA
Col_114 - Not employed	METHODL	C	C	C	C	NA		

Country	Variable status	Column	Identifier	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Short comments on reasons for non-available statistics and prospects for future solutions
		Col_115 - Not employed	METHODM	.	.	.	.	NA
SE	compulsory	Col_001/2	HHSEQNUM	C	C	C	C	No household data has been sent for Sweden. Sampling unit is individuals, therefore normally only 1 person/household in the data.
		Col_054	TEMPDUR	13.0	11.8	10.8	12.8	Respondents do not always remember start and end of work
		Col_102 - Not employed	SEEKDUR	22.3	39.8	15.2	15.1	High item non response. People tend to forget how long they have been looking for work.
		Col_114 - Employed	METHODL	C	C	C	C	Not a relevant variable in Sweden
		Col_114 - Not employed	METHODL	C	C	.	C	Not a relevant variable in Sweden
	optional	Col_021/22_	COUNTRYB	10.9	10.9	10.5	10.6	Register variable
UK	compulsory	Col_054	TEMPDUR	49.5	50.7	45.1	50.4	Col_54 is currently only produced in AJ. It will be produced quarterly from 2008 onwards.
		Col_065/66	HWOVERP	89.4	88.8	89.1	89.1	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_067/68	HWOVERPU	84.9	83.9	85.4	84.6	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_073/74	HWWISH	91.8	92.0	91.3	91.1	This variable is only computed for those who wish to work more hours. The high level of non-response is due to only 4% of the sample wishing to work more hours
		Col_109 - Employed	METHODG	C	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	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	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	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	C	The UK-LFS does not collect information on whether respondents are awaiting results of a competition for recruitment to the public sector

Country	Variable status	Column	Identifier	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Short comments on reasons for non-available statistics and prospects for future solutions
		Col_114 - Not employed	METHODL	C	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_124	EDUCLEVL	.	.	14.7	.	According to our datasets, the level of non-response was not significantly higher in JS07 than in other quarters
		Col_129/131	COURLEN	77.0	78.0	78.1	77.0	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_137/138	HATLEVEL	17.3	17.0	17.4	17.2	The highest level of qualification is not asked of women aged 60-99 who are not working. Men aged 65-99 who are not working are also not asked to give their highest level of qualification. These cases appear as blanks rather than non-applicables
HR	compulsory	Col_065/66	HWOVERP	96.6	96.3	96.4	.	
		Col_073/74	HWWISH	94.1	95.0	95.2	.	
		Col_101 - Employed	SEEKTYPE	100.0	100.0	100.0	.	
		Col_101 - Not employed	SEEKTYPE	100.0	100.0	100.0	.	
		Col_201	INTWAVE	C	C	100.0	.	
TR	compulsory	Col_017/18	NATIONAL	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	According to the 2000 Population Census 99,6 % of population has Turkish Nationality. So, it is not easy to cover non-nationals with a sample survey.
		Col_029/31	NACE3D	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	Starting from Q1-2009 this variable will be sent by NACE Rev2.
		Col_039/40	COUNTRYW	C	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.
		Col_067/68	HWOVERPU	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	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.
		Col_080/81	NACE2J2D	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	Starting from Q1-2009 this variable will be sent by NACE Rev2.
		Col_094/95	NACEPR2D	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	Starting from Q1-2009 this variable will be sent by NACE Rev2.
		Col_104 - Employed	METHODB	C	C	C	C	For employed people we're not asking all the methods in same detail, we're grouping some of the methods looking at the frequency (for example, we combined Public Employment Office and
		Col_108 - Employed	METHODF	C	C	C	C	
		Col_111 - Employed	METHODI	C	C	C	C	

Country	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	C	<i>Private Employment Offices in one code). So, while constituting the METHOD variables we have some blank codes for employed people.</i>
		Col_114 - Employed	METHODL	C	C	C	C	
		Col_174	DEGURBA	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	<i>For the moment there is not an external source to be used for this variable.</i>
		Col_021/22	COUNTRYB	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	<i>Starting from Q1-2009 this variable will start to be sent.</i>
IS	compulsory	Col_001/2	HHSEQNUM	C	C	.	.	
		Col_025/26	NOWKREAS	17.0	11.3	.	19.3	
		Col_039/40	COUNTRYW	C	C	C	C	
		Col_041/42	REGIONW	C	C	C	C	
		Col_065/66	HWOVERP	70.4	70.9	75.3	76.9	
		Col_067/68	HWOVERPU	99.6	99.8	99.9	99.7	
		Col_069/70	HOURREAS	15.2	11.5	15.0	14.9	
		Col_073/74	HWWISH	100.0	99.9	100.0	100.0	
		Col_101 - Employed	SEEKTYPE	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
		Col_101 - Not employed	SEEKTYPE	16.5	27.6	19.7	.	
		Col_102 - Employed	SEEKDUR	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
		Col_102 - Not employed	SEEKDUR	13.2	26.2	19.7	.	
		Col_103 - Employed	METHODA	C	.	C	C	
		Col_104 - Employed	METHODB	C	.	C	C	
		Col_105 - Employed	METHODC	C	.	C	C	
		Col_106 - Employed	METHODD	C	.	C	C	
		Col_107 - Employed	METHODE	C	.	C	C	
		Col_108 - Employed	METHODF	C	.	C	C	
		Col_109 - Employed	METHODG	C	.	C	C	
		Col_109 - Not employed	METHODG	C	C	C	C	
		Col_110 - Employed	METHODH	C	.	C	C	
		Col_110 - Not employed	METHODH	C	C	.	.	
		Col_111 - Employed	METHODI	C	.	C	C	
		Col_111 - Not employed	METHODI	C	C	.	.	
		Col_112 - Employed	METHODJ	C	.	C	C	
		Col_113 - Employed	METHODK	C	.	C	C	
		Col_113 - Not employed	METHODK	C	C	C	C	
		Col_114 - Employed	METHODL	C	.	C	C	
		Col_114 - Not employed	METHODL	C	C	C	C	
		Col_115 - Employed	METHODM	C	.	C	C	
		Col_116	WANTWORK	27.6	32.8	27.6	25.2	
		Col_117 - Employed	AVAILBLE	C	.	C	.	
		Col_124	EDUCLEVL	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
Col_174	DEGURBA	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0			

Country	Variable status	Column	Identifier	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Short comments on reasons for non-available statistics and prospects for future solutions
NO	compulsory	Col_039/40	COUNTRYW	C	C	C	C	
		Col_047/48	MSTARTWK	22.9	27.1	30.6	35.1	
		Col_054	TEMPDUR	49.2	43.3	42.5	49.5	
		Col_071	WISHMORE	13.5	11.9	11.7	11.4	
		Col_076	LOOKOJ	11.1	10.9	10.7	10.5	
		Col_110 - Employed	METHODH	.	.	C	.	
		Col_110 - Not employed	METHODH	.	.	C	C	
		Col_111 - Employed	METHODI	.	.	C	.	
		Col_111 - Not employed	METHODI	.	.	C	C	
		Col_114 - Employed	METHODL	C	C	C	C	
		Col_114 - Not employed	METHODL	C	C	C	C	
		Col_168/169	INTWEEK	.	14.9	.	.	
		Col_174	DEGURBA	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
CH	compulsory	Col_001/2	HHSEQNUM	.	C	.	.	<i>derogation in annex II (not a household survey)</i>
		Col_065/66	HWOVERP	.	100.0	.	.	<i>will be available from 2010</i>
		Col_067/68	HWOVERPU	.	100.0	.	.	<i>will be available from 2010</i>
		Col_101 - Employed	SEEKTYPE	.	100.0	.	.	<i>not asked when employed</i>
		Col_101 - Not employed	SEEKTYPE	.	23.7	.	.	<i>not asked when inactive</i>
		Col_102 - Employed	SEEKDUR	.	100.0	.	.	<i>not asked when employed</i>
		Col_102 - Not employed	SEEKDUR	.	21.6	.	.	<i>not asked when inactive</i>
		Col_113 - Employed	METHODK	.	C	.	.	<i>not asked when employed</i>
		Col_114 - Employed	METHODL	.	C	.	.	<i>not asked when employed</i>
		Col_129/131	COURLEN	.	100.0	.	.	<i>will be available from 2010</i>
		Col_174	DEGURBA	.	100.0	.	.	<i>will be available from 2010</i>

(*) C: All records have the same value

Annual data

Country	Variable status	Column	Identifier	2008	Short comments on reasons for non-available statistics and prospects for future solutions
BE	compulsory	Col_053	TEMPREAS	27.4	<i>It concerns persons who answered 'other reason', but since Eurostat doesn't allow 'other reason', they were seen as 'blanco'. Maybe we can change the questionnaire in the future but in 2007 and also in 2008 the possibility "other reason" is not removed.</i>
		Col_118 - Employed	AVAIREAS	89.6	<i>Most of the persons concerned don't pass the question about 'avaireas'. A big part of the persons are (pre)retired so it seems not suitable to ask them why they are not available. We suppose the reasons are other reasons. Also the persons with wishmore=1</i>
		Col_118 - Not employed	AVAIREAS	92.5	
	optional	Col_154/161	INCMON	34.9	
BG	compulsory	Col_053	TEMPREAS	13.8	
		Col_118 - Employed	AVAIREAS	57.1	
	optional	Col_136	COURWORH	100.0	
		Col_154/161	INCMON	100.0	<i>Wage variable will be included in 2009</i>
CZ	optional	Col_125/127	EDUCFILD	100.0	<i>Czech LFS does not survey this indicator</i>
		Col_132	COURPURP	100.0	<i>Czech LFS does not survey this indicator</i>
		Col_133/134	COURFILD	100.0	<i>Czech LFS does not survey this indicator</i>
		Col_136	COURWORH	100.0	<i>Czech LFS does not survey this indicator</i>
		Col_154/161	INCMON	100.0	<i>Czech LFS does not survey this indicator</i>
DK	compulsory	Col_146	WSTAT1Y	11.2	<i>In the Danish LFS the variable covers only population 15-74. Non-response rate for this age group is 0.8</i>
	optional	Col_132	COURPURP	30.6	
		Col_133/134	COURFILD	48.8	
		Col_136	COURWORH	31.1	
		Col_154/161	INCMON	100.0	
DE	compulsory	Col_021/22	COUNTRYB	100.0	<i>Not surveyed.</i>
		Col_036	SUPVISOR	20.4	<i>Provision of information is voluntary. Normal non-response rate</i>
		Col_049	WAYJFOUN	22.0	
		Col_053	TEMPREAS	29.1	<i>In this rate respondents are included who answered "other reasons". Obviously the reasons stipulated for LFS are not complete. The real non-response-rate is less than 1%.</i>
		Col_055	TEMPAGCY	20.4	<i>Provision of information is voluntary. Normal non-response rate</i>
		Col_118 - Employed	AVAIREAS	87.8	
		Col_120	NEEDCARE	27.0	
		Col_142/145	HATYEAR	12.4	<i>Code blank also includes persons who do not have a formal education. The filter of this variable should be changed.</i>
	optional	Col_122	MAINSTAT	100.0	<i>Not surveyed.</i>
		Col_125/127	EDUCFILD	100.0	<i>Not surveyed.</i>
		Col_136	COURWORH	100.0	<i>Not surveyed.</i>
		Col_154/161	INCMON	100.0	<i>Not surveyed.</i>
		EE	optional	Col_154/161	INCMON	13.1	Will be improved since 2009. From persons who refuse to say exact sum of income, additional question about income decile is asked
IE	compulsory	Col_051	FTP TREAS	48.4	
		Col_053	TEMPREAS	58.6	
		Col_093	STAPROPR	100.0	

Country	Variable status	Column	Identifier	2008	Short comments on reasons for non-available statistics and prospects for future solutions
		Col_096/98	ISCOPR3D	27.8	
		Col_100	SEEKREAS	93.0	
		Col_118 - Employed	AVAIRES	97.9	
		Col_119	PRESEEK	100.0	
		Col_120	NEEDCARE	66.5	
		Col_121	REGISTER	100.0	
		Col_142/145	HATYEAR	61.9	
		Col_146	WSTAT1Y	100.0	
		Col_150/151	COUNTR1Y	20.6	
		Col_152/153	REGION1Y	20.6	
	optional	Col_132	COURPURP	47.3	
	Col_133/134	COURFILD	100.0		
	Col_136	COURWORH	19.4		
	Col_154/161	INCMON	100.0		
GR	compulsory	Col_049	WAYJFOUN	24.6	
		Col_053	TEMPREAS	14.1	<i>there is indeed high non response. In 2009 we are going to redesign the questionnaire (there are going to be 2 separate questions on the subject and not one (as it is now) and we hope that this will have a positive effect.</i>
		Col_118 - Employed	AVAIRES	14.2	
	optional	Col_154/161	INCMON	16.6	<i>As mentioned in the previous report, it is a highly sensitive question, which always causes problems (high non response, and quality concerns also!)</i>
ES	compulsory	Col_053	TEMPREAS	22.9	<i>'Don't Know' responses</i>
		Col_118 - Employed	AVAIRES	21.5	<i>'Don't Know' responses</i>
	optional	Col_132	COURPURP	17.7	<i>No information for people aged 15</i>
		Col_133/134	COURFILD	17.7	<i>No information for people aged 15</i>
		Col_136	COURWORH	100.0	<i>Not surveyed</i>
		Col_154/161	INCMON	100.0	<i>Not surveyed. It is planned to obtain the information from administrative sources, in the future.</i>
FR	compulsory	Col_016	MARSTAT	18.3	<i>We don't have the status for the people under 15 years, we will affect the value '1' to people under 15</i>
		Col_049	WAYJFOUN	98.3	
		Col_051	FTP TREAS	12.9	
		Col_055	TEMPAGCY	21.3	
		Col_072	WAYMORE	16.1	
		Col_096/98	ISCOPR3D	100.0	<i>The activity code of the last occupied job is only in 2 digits, so it's not possible to convert into ISCO 88</i>
		Col_100	SEEKREAS	63.9	
		Col_118 - Employed	AVAIRES	100.0	
		Col_119	PRESEEK	100.0	<i>The question is not asked</i>
		Col_121	REGISTER	10.9	<i>95% of the non respondents are aged between 65 and 74, because the question of the registration at a public employment office is asked only for the people under 65</i>
		Col_150/151	COUNTR1Y	52.1	<i>We have a real problem with this variable which is badly answered (people who lived abroad)</i>
		Col_152/153	REGION1Y	52.1	<i>We have a real problem with this variable which is badly answered (people who lived abroad)</i>

Country	Variable status	Column	Identifier	2008	Short comments on reasons for non-available statistics and prospects for future solutions
IT	compulsory	Col_150/151	COUNTR1Y	13.1	Item non-response are due to people aged less than 15 years old, for which this information has not been collected
		Col_152/153	REGION1Y	13.1	Item non-response are due to people aged less than 15 years old, for which this information has not been collected
CY	compulsory	Col_055	TEMPAGCY	C	We have not found any temporary agency in Cyprus
		Col_152/153	REGION1Y	100.0	
	optional	Col_154/161	INCMON	100.0	We have not started to collect the income variable yet since it is optional
LV	compulsory	Col_118 - Employed	AVAIRES	21.4	
	optional	Col_125/127	EDUCFILD	38.7	
		Col_154/161	INCMON	13.8	
LT	optional	Col_154/161	INCMON	23.7	The respondents do not want to unveil their true income. If there is a possibility to hide personal information, the respondents very often choose that way. It is planned to use administrative source
LU	optional	Col_154/161	INCMON	51.6	many people refuse to give answer; as from 2009 this variable is compulsory we are conscious that we have to make efforts
HU	compulsory	Col_118 - Employed	AVAIRES	98.8	They are people, who wish to work more than the current number of hours is, but are not seeking for another job
	optional	Col_154/161	INCMON	42.4	
MT	compulsory	Col_118 - Employed	AVAIRES	47.3	
	optional	Col_125/127	EDUCFILD	100.0	Optional variable – Not addressed in LFS
		Col_132	COURPURP	100.0	Optional variable – Not addressed in LFS
		Col_133/134	COURFILD	100.0	Optional variable – Not addressed in LFS
		Col_136	COURWORH	100.0	Optional variable – Not addressed in LFS
NL	compulsory	Col_051	FTPTREAS	10.7	
		Col_053	TEMPREAS	27.3	
		Col_091/92	LEAVREAS	16.7	Due to response as "other reasons". Negligible true non-response
		Col_093	STAPROPR	78.2	
		Col_094/95	NA11PR2D	79.6	
		Col_096/98	ISCOPR3D	78.5	
		Col_118 - Not employed	AVAIRES	27.3	
		Col_119	PRESEEK	65.3	
		Col_146	WSTAT1Y	17.6	
	optional	Col_154/161	INCMON	100.0	
AT	compulsory	Col_118 - Employed	AVAIRES	C	
	optional	Col_154/161	INCMON	100.0	we will provide this information as soon as it is compulsory
PL	compulsory	Col_139/141	HATFIELD	12.6	We do not ask persons over 65 years old
		Col_142/145	HATYEAR	19.1	We do not ask persons over 65 years old
	optional	Col_154/161	INCMON	43.8	The question is rather sensitive. Since the first quarter of 2008 we have introduced an additional question with earnings intervals (bands) in order to improve response rate.
PT	compulsory	Col_057	EVENWK	100.0	This variable does not exist in our national questionnaire. It's not applied to the national reality.
		Col_118 - Employed	AVAIRES	93.8	Due to a mistake in the conversion conditions of col_117. Situation to be corrected
	optional	Col_125/127	EDUCFILD	100.0	The optional variables of the Commission regulation (EC) n° 2104/2002 of 28 November

Country	Variable status	Column	Identifier	2008	Short comments on reasons for non-available statistics and prospects for future solutions
		Col_133/134	COURFILD	100.0	2002 were not included in our national questionnaire. The reasons for that option can be summarized as follows: 1) safeguarding the levels of participation and contribution of the respondents not increasing the burden on the same ones; 2) keeping the quality of answers of the compulsory variables.
		Col_136	COURWORH	100.0	
		Col_154/161	INCMON	29.3	Corresponding to the «non response»
RO	compulsory	Col_118 - Not employed	AVAIREAS	15.3	
SI	compulsory	Col_016	MARSTAT	12.0	Children under 15 have no answer
		Col_049	WAYJFOUN	24.5	filter has to be checked
		Col_118 - Employed	AVAIREAS	100.0	
	optional	Col_125/127	EDUCFILD	100.0	it is optional
		Col_133/134	COURFILD	100.0	it is optional
Col_154/161	INCMON	100.0	data will be available 2009 onwards		
SK	compulsory	Col_091/92	LEAVREAS	11.3	
	optional	Col_154/161	INCMON	100.0	Data on income are optional and they are not surveyed
FI	optional	Col_125/127	EDUCFILD	79.6	
		Col_133/134	COURFILD	100.0	
		Col_154/161	INCMON	100.0	
SE	compulsory	Col_003	HHLINK	100.0	Problem with household data. Will be improved during data collection 2009.
		Col_004/5	HHSPOU	100.0	Problem with household data. Will be improved during data collection 2009.
		Col_006/7	HHFATH	100.0	Problem with household data. Will be improved during data collection 2009.
		Col_008/9	HHMOTH	100.0	Problem with household data. Will be improved during data collection 2009.
		Col_118 - Employed	AVAIREAS	19.2	NR
		Col_121	REGISTER	18.6	NR
		Col_142/145	HATYEAR	28.5	Register variable. Register quality
		Col_146	WSTAT1Y	41.7	A new solution of collecting the data was used during 2007. Some smaller improvements have been done since then.
	optional	Col_125/127	EDUCFILD	100.0	Optional. Will not be collected
		Col_132	COURPURP	100.0	Optional. Will not be collected
		Col_133/134	COURFILD	100.0	Optional. Will not be collected
		Col_136	COURWORH	100.0	Optional. Will not be collected
		Col_154/161	INCMON	100.0	Optional. Will not be collected
UK	compulsory	Col_051	FTPTREAS	100.0	
		Col_053	TEMPREAS	36.0	Respondents who give "Some other reason" as the reason why they have a temporary job appear as blanks on the dataset
		Col_055	TEMPAGCY	98.2	Only respondents who get their current work through a private employment agency or business are asked whether they have a contract with an employment agency. Employed people who do not get their current work through an agency appear as blanks.
		Col_056	SHIFTWK	100.0	Variable is only produced in AJ
		Col_057	EVENWK	100.0	Variable is only produced in AJ
		Col_058	NIGHTWK	100.0	Variable is only produced in AJ
		Col_059	SATWK	100.0	Variable is only produced in AJ
		Col_060	SUNWK	100.0	Variable is only produced in AJ

Country	Variable status	Column	Identifier	2008	Short comments on reasons for non-available statistics and prospects for future solutions
		Col_118 - Employed	AVAIREAS	70.3	Not everyone who is unavailable to start work in 2 weeks is asked to give a reason why.
		Col_118 - Not employed	AVAIREAS	39.2	Not everyone who is unavailable to start work in 2 weeks is asked to give a reason why.
		Col_120	NEEDCARE	100.0	Variable is only produced in OD
		Col_142/145	HATYEAR	18.4	Year in which qualification was obtained is not asked of women aged 60-99 who are not working. Men aged 65-99 who are not working are also not asked this question. These cases appear as blanks rather than non-applicables
		Col_150/151	COUNTR1Y	100.0	Variable is only produced in AJ
		Col_152/153	REGION1Y	100.0	Variable is only produced in AJ
	optional	Col_122	MAINSTAT	100.0	The UK does not produce this variable
		Col_125/127	EDUCFILD	15.9	15 year-olds who are in education appear as blanks for this variable
		Col_132	COURPURP	78.3	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 the main purpose of their course.
		Col_136	COURWORH	83.8	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 whether the course took place during working hours
		Col_154/161	INCMON	55.0	A high proportion of respondents refuse to give their income
		HR	compulsory	Col_118 - Employed	AVAIREAS	77.6
Col_118 - Not employed	AVAIREAS			82.7	
Col_150/151	COUNTR1Y			13.9	
Col_152/153	REGION1Y			13.9	
optional	Col_133/134		COURFILD	100.0	
MK	compulsory	Col_016	MARSTAT	18.3	Children under 15 are not asked this question
		Col_019/20	YEARESID	100.0	
		Col_021/22	COUNTRYB	19.5	Children under 15 are not asked this question
		Col_037/38	SIZEFIRM	12.6	
		Col_056	SHIFTWK	69.8	
		Col_118 - Employed	AVAIREAS	98.2	
		Col_118 - Not employed	AVAIREAS	90.1	
		Col_119	PRESEEK	100.0	
		Col_120	NEEDCARE	100.0	
		Col_121	REGISTER	77.4	
		Col_147	STAPRO1Y	21.3	
		Col_150/151	COUNTR1Y	18.8	Children under 15 are not asked this question
	Col_152/153	REGION1Y	18.8	Children under 15 are not asked this question	
	optional	Col_122	MAINSTAT	100.0	
Col_154/161		INCMON	100.0		
TR	compulsory	Col_021/22	COUNTRYB	100.0	
		Col_055	TEMPAGCY	100.0	This variable is not asked since temporary working agencies have not yet started into operation in Turkey for the moment.
		Col_118 - Employed	AVAIREAS	98.1	
		Col_121	REGISTER	100.0	This variable 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).

Country	Variable status	Column	Identifier	2008	Short comments on reasons for non-available statistics and prospects for future solutions	
	optional	Col_150/151	COUNTR1Y	49.7	<i>These optional variables are not asked for the moment since these are not critical at national level.</i>	
		Col_122	MAINSTAT	100.0		
		Col_125/127	EDUCFILD	100.0		
		Col_133/134	COURFILD	100.0		
		Col_136	COURWORH	100.0		
IS	compulsory	Col_003	HHLINK	100.0		
		Col_004/5	HHSPOU	100.0		
		Col_006/7	HHFATH	100.0		
		Col_008/9	HHMOTH	100.0		
		Col_049	WAYJFOUN	17.0		
		Col_053	TEMPREAS	25.2		
		Col_055	TEMPAGCY	100.0		
		Col_075	HOMEWK	10.1		
		Col_093	STAPROPR	47.0		
		Col_096/98	ISCOPR3D	10.7		
		Col_100	SEEKREAS	29.0		
		Col_118 - Employed	AVAIRES	100.0		
		Col_118 - Not employed	AVAIRES	83.7		
		Col_119	PRESEEK	17.1		
		Col_120	NEEDCARE	76.2		
		Col_121	REGISTER	73.4		
		Col_150/151	COUNTR1Y	100.0		
		Col_152/153	REGION1Y	100.0		
	optional	Col_133/134	COURFILD	100.0		
		Col_154/161	INCMON	100.0		
NO	compulsory	Col_003	HHLINK	100.0		
		Col_004/5	HHSPOU	100.0		
		Col_006/7	HHFATH	100.0		
		Col_008/9	HHMOTH	100.0		
		Col_049	WAYJFOUN	33.4		
		Col_051	FTPTREAS	22.8	<i>Due to proxy</i>	
		Col_053	TEMPREAS	11.4		
		Col_096/98	ISCOPR3D	53.3		
		Col_100	SEEKREAS	22.9		
		Col_118 - Employed	AVAIRES	20.0		
		Col_119	PRESEEK	13.1		
		Col_121	REGISTER	100.0		
		Col_142/145	HATYEAR	100.0		
		Col_150/151	COUNTR1Y	100.0		
		Col_152/153	REGION1Y	100.0		
		optional	Col_122	MAINSTAT	100.0	
			Col_125/127	EDUCFILD	100.0	
			Col_132	COURPURP	100.0	
	Col_133/134		COURFILD	100.0		
	Col_136		COURWORH	100.0		
	Col_154/161		INCMON	100.0		

(*) C: All records have the same value

European Commission

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