

**HOUSEHOLD LABOUR FORCE SURVEY
(LFS) 2008**

QUALITY REPORT

GENERAL DESCRIPTION

THE DESIGN AND METHODS USED FOR THE LFS

Coverage

There is no specific national legislation concerning obligation to provide information for the survey, and participation in the survey is voluntary.

The whole country is covered and only the private households are surveyed.

The target population includes persons residents in Romania.

Inclusion/exclusion criteria for members of the household

The survey covers all the members of the selected households including the persons absent from home for a longer period (over 6 months), if they are preserving family relations with the household to which they belong, such as:

- pupils and students away for study;
- persons left for work;
- prisoners;
- persons temporary in hospitals or sanatoria for medical cure,

and they are surveyed via the relatives living in the selected households.

Persons permanently living in collective units (elderly, handicapped, workers hostels, sanatoria etc.) are not included in the survey.

Reference week

Reference period (for most of the questions) was the week, from Monday to Sunday, before the registration. Starting with 1996, the reference weeks are evenly spread throughout entire year.

Periodicity of the results

Starting with 1996, the household labour force survey is quarterly carried out, as a continuous research, thus allowing to get short-term data on the size and structure of labour force supply and to point out seasonal phenomena taking place on the labour market. The survey provides quarterly and annually (averages) results.

Sampling Plan

Because of the lack of appropriate registers (dwelling register, population register etc), the household surveys carried out by INS-Romania are based on the repeated use of a master sample, which involves further the use of multi-stage sampling designs.

LFS sampling design has been founded on a two-stage sampling technique.

The sampling plan is a two-stage probability sampling of clusters of housing units.

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In the first stage, a stratified random sample of 780 areas, Primary Sampling Units (PSUs), was designed after the 2002 census, using as stratification criteria the residence area and county. This is the Multifunctional Sample of Territorial Areas, so called the master sample EMZOT.

In the second stage, 9360 clusters, composed of three housing units each, are systematically selected from the initial sample of PSUs. The final sample consists of 28 080 dwelling units. All households within each sampling unit are included.

The sample is built up based on the dwellings rotation proceeding ("rotational scheme 2-2-2"), having as basic principle the following technique: a dwelling is surveyed for two successive quarters, it is temporarily taken out from the survey in the next two quarters, it is introduced again in the survey in the next two quarters, then it is taken out for good from the survey. Therefore, a dwelling is administered for 6 quarters.

Base used for the sample

During 2002-2003 years, the master sample EMZOT was designed on the basis of the information provided by the Census of the Population and Dwellings from 2002, aiming to obtain a sampling reserve for the household surveys to be conducted in the inter-censal period.

EMZOT was created by including the 780 groups of census sections.

The 780 census sections composing EMZOT at the time being are the primary sampling units (PSU), being distributed on the two areas as follows:

- 427 PSU in urban area;
- 353 PSU in rural area.

EMZOT is a stratified sample. Stratification criteria were county and urban/rural area, resulting 88 strata. In order to select UP, within every stratum, the balanced method was used, by macro CUBE.

A PSU contains about 2000 dwellings.

Sample unit

The primary sampling unit, corresponding to the selection of the master sample, has been a group of census sections.

The secondary (ultimate) sampling unit, corresponding to the selection of the survey sample, has been the cluster of 3 dwellings.

Overall sampling rate

The overall sampling rate, estimated as ratio between number of sampled dwellings, after the two sampling stages, and number of dwellings at country level, is about 1.55 %.

Size of the sample

Beginning with 2004 the size of the survey sample is 112.320 dwellings annual.

According to the methodology adopted by Romanian INS for its household surveys, a dwelling may contain one or many households (still, not very frequent cases, usually a dwelling comprising only

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one household). Thus, in case of LFS, all the households belonging to the sampled dwellings, as well as all the persons of 15 years old and over, living in those households, are surveyed.

In these conditions, the size of the household sample, as well as the size of persons sample, are random variables, depending on the sampled dwellings.

Stratification

Stratification concerns only the first stage sampling. There are 88 strata; the criteria used being the area (urban or rural) and the county (NUTS-3 level) where a certain PSU is located.

Brief description of the method of calculating the weights

The final weights, used to obtain estimates at household level and person level, as well, are obtained following, basically, a 3-step procedure.

The first step assigns the inverse of the selection probabilities to each sampled dwelling unit.

The second step adjusts for non-response, categorising the responding dwelling units by the following characteristics: county and urban/rural residency.

The third and final steps consists of calibrating the secondary weights to the best latest available population totals for every 8 regions (NUTS-2 level) by urban-rural area, gender, 14 age groups and the households totals, using the SAS macro Calmar. In the calculation of weighting factors the totals known at population level from current demographic statistics, recalculated on 2002 Census population, available twice a year (1st of January and 1st of July) are used. The current demographic statistics used to calibrate the LFS estimates include the institutional population, too.

At the end of this step, the final weights, which are different from household to household, are obtained and all the persons belonging to a certain household get the weight of that household.

Data collection methods

The data are collected only by face-to-face interviews - registration on paper-and-pencil.

Data are collected with identical questionnaires through the whole year. The questionnaire is divided into two parts:

- dwelling questionnaire;
- individual questionnaire.

The first consists of:

- a part concerning information about the building and the dwelling: its destination, situation (previously surveyed, new in the sample, has to be excluded from the survey: destroyed, changed the destination, disappeared by fusion etc.), type (permanent, temporary), number of households living in;
- a part for each household, addressed to all household members disregarding the age, collecting demographic and educational data, information concerning the relationship with the head of household, mobility in comparison with the previous survey and the presence in the household.

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The individual questionnaire, addressed only to the household members aged 15 and over, consists in several parts:

- general questions addressed to all persons aged 15 years and more (15 years was adopted as minimum age limit for defining the active population) which allow to guide the interview to the next modules of the questionnaire, depending on economic activity of the respondents;
- questions addressed to persons who worked regarding their professional status, place of work, occupation, main and secondary activity, hours worked, willingness of another job, working at home, atypical work (shift work, evening work, night work, Saturday work, Sunday work);
- questions addressed to persons who did not work (unemployed and inactive) regarding their professional status, activity, occupation and place of work before stop working, willingness for a job, reasons for not seeking job etc.;
- questions addressed to persons who are seeking job (unemployed or employed who are seeking for another job), methods used for seeking job, availability for work etc.;
- questions about main labour status during previous 3 months and situation with regard to activity one year before survey;
- questions about training.

Number of field staff

National Institute of Statistics has the co-ordinating role and the 42 territorial divisions, proportional dimensioned with the region size, provide a good organisation and supervising of collection, processing and analysis activities.

At the level of each territorial divisions, the staff involved in survey realisation is structured on three levels:

- interviewers - 780 persons;
- supervisors - 1 per 4-5 interviewers;
- survey responsible - 47 persons (41 territorial divisions +6 districts of Bucharest).

Supervisors (1 per 4-5) are controlling and guiding interviewers activity, are verifying questionnaires fulfilled by interviewers, coding variables to be coded from individual questionnaires and solving the errors occurred during the data entry.

Survey responsible persons (one for each county) co-ordinates entire activity carried out in the county, insuring the control and checking, validation and data transmission to INS.

Which method is used for the adjustment of non-response?

The minimization of the effects induced by the presence of unit non-responses is sought through 2 adjustments:

- re-weighting with the inverse of the response rate on response homogeneous groups;
- re-weighting by calibration of the weights.

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1. RELEVANCE

Table 1.1. Relevance of the main LFS statistics at national level

	For policy makers (a)		For social actors (b)		For the media (c)		For researchers and students (d)		For enterprises (e)	
	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low
Total Employment (levels)	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N
Total Employment rate	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N
Part-time employment	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N
Temporary employment	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N
Employment by socio-demographic breakdown (age, sex, education)	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N
Employment by territorial (NUTS 2 or NUTS 3) breakdown	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y
Employment by economic activity (NACE) breakdown	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y
Hours actually worked	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N
Total Unemployment (levels)	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N
Total Unemployment rate	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N
Long-term unemployment	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N
Youth unemployment	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N
Unemployment by socio-demographic breakdown (age, sex, education)	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N
Unemployment by territorial (NUTS 2 or NUTS 3) breakdown	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y

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2. ACCURACY

2.1. SAMPLING ERRORS

Table 2.1.a. Coefficient of variation (CV) Quarterly and annual estimates

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

Quarter	CV of national quarterly aggregates (in %)				
	Number of employed	Number of part-time employed	Number of unemployed	Rate of unemployment	Average number of hours actually worked per week
1	1,56	6,50	4,56	4,46	0,41
2	1,68	6,40	4,90	4,80	0,38
3	1,70	5,95	5,35	5,20	0,40
4	1,68	6,19	5,48	5,34	0,43
Annual	1,10	4,17	3,34	3,25	0,27

Table 2.1.b. Coefficient of variation (CV) Annual estimates at NUTS-2 Level

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

Region (NUTS-2)	CV of regional (NUTS-2) annual aggregates (in %)				
	Number of employed	Number of part-time employed	Number of unemployed	Rate of unemployment	Average number of hours actually worked per week
1	2,51	7,92	8,98	9,04	0,78
2	2,69	10,72	8,22	7,64	0,84
3	2,14	7,19	6,65	6,47	0,73
4	3,57	17,18	9,48	9,57	1,02
5	3,98	19,24	11,39	10,56	0,49
6	3,37	13,70	12,16	11,89	0,75
7	3,12	14,11	8,56	8,39	0,59
8	4,23	29,05	16,75	15,53	0,38

- 1 – Region North-East
- 2 – Region South-East
- 3 – Region South-Muntenia
- 4 – Region South-West-Oltenia
- 5 – Region West
- 6 – Region North-West
- 7 – Region Center
- 8 – Region Bucharest-Ilfov

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2.2. FRAME ERRORS

Table 2.2. Frame quality, coverage rates and methodological notes

Give brief comments on the main problems of frame quality and the rates of under-coverage / over-coverage/ classification errors of the statistical units

	Rates	Description of overcoverage, undercoverage and classification errors and their impact on estimates
<i>Under-coverage</i>	0,56%	Due to the lack of appropriate information, the new dwellings, built after 2002 Census of the Population and Dwellings, that could possibly constitute a sampling frame of the new dwellings, have not been taken into account. Thus, an updates has be done for the PSU included in EMZOT, on the basis of a micro-census type survey. The micro-census has aimed in particular the updating of the addresses of the dwellings. Under-coverage 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>Over-coverage</i>	T1: 2,17% T2: 2,17% T3: 2,59% T4: 2,50%	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.
<i>Classification errors</i>		NA

2.3. MEASUREMENT ERRORS

Table 2.3.a. Errors due to the reporting unit and the interviewers

Give brief comments on the assessment of errors due to:	<i>Reporting unit</i>	IT solution for Romanian LFS is divided into two components: IT solution at local level - territorial statistical offices and IT solution at central level - INS headquarter (Bucharest). Information on errors is available only for IT solution at central level.
	<i>Interviewers</i>	UNA

Table 2.3.b. Errors due to medium (questionnaire)

Date of the last (¹) update of the questionnaire	Date of the last pilot survey in order to test the questionnaire
Date of the last update of the questionnaire	august 2007
Date of the last pilot survey in order to test the questionnaire	June 2007
Number of respondents to the pilot survey	100 households
Report from cognitive laboratory available (Y/N)	N

¹⁾ *Date of last update of the questionnaire before the end of the reference period for this report*

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Table 2.3.c. Are there any methodological notes on the measurement errors?

Main references	NA
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Table 2.3.d. Main methods of reducing measurement errors

Error source	Brief comments
<i>Respondent</i>	Interviewers are trained to offer explanations and examples before capturing the answers
<i>Interviewer</i>	Annual training
<i>Questionnaire</i>	More methodological notes.
<i>Other</i>	Logical tests are performed so as to identify any error, allowing the correction in data.

Table 2.3.e. Number of interviewers per quarter

Average number of interviewers per quarter (full time equivalent)	780
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2.4. PROCESSING ERRORS

IT solution for Romanian LFS was accomplished using Visual Fox and divided into two components:

- IT solution at local level – territorial statistical offices;
- IT solution at central level – INS headquarters (Bucharest).

IT solution at local level allowed performing the data entry and the validation at each county level (42 counties in total – NUTS3 level).

The questionnaire design, quite detailed explanatory notes and the IT solutions developed had as result complete and of good quality data.

The information given refers **only to the errors and cases corrected at central level**, after the data files are received from all over the country. Statistics on first level of checking at local level are not available.

One error may need several variables to be corrected or, if the figures correspond to reality due to unusual phenomena, figures were accepted as such and no correction was made.

For the correctness of the data and the correlations between variables, over 800 tests were applied. Among these, the most frequently are presented in the following table:

Table 2.4.a. Information available about data capture errors and the error rates

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

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

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Table 2.4.b. Information available about codification errors and the error rates

Info. on data capture errors (Y/N)	Error rate in %	Comments
Y	0.03	checking the correlation between overtime and the difference between actual and usual duration of working week
Y	0.04	checking the correlation between age and the relationship to reference person in the household
Y	0.02	checking the correlation between occupation and the highest level of education or training successfully completed
Y	0.02	checking the correlation between the highest level of education or training successfully completed and the education or training received during previous four weeks within the national education system

Table 2.4.c. Information available about editing errors and the error rates

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

Table 2.4.d. Information available about other processing errors and the error rates

Info. on other process errors ²⁾ (Y/N)	Error rate in %	Comments
N		

²⁾ Mainly due to the use of computers (bugs in computer programs, wrong files etc.)

2.5. NON RESPONSE ERRORS

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

Non-response rate is calculated as $100 - r/n$ where r represents the number of responding households and n is the number of eligible households. Eligible households are all households initially selected into the sample less the households that are not in the target population (over-coverage). When the final sampling unit is the dwelling, non-response rate is nevertheless calculated in this way, thus disregarding the over-coverage created by, e.g., vacant dwellings. Ideally the non-response rate should be calculated before substituting a non-responding household/dwelling with another unit. This is especially important when substitution is used for reasons like refusals, not at home etc in addition to reasons due to frame errors. Member States sampling from a frame of individuals should base their non-response rate calculation on the sampled individual elements instead of households.

Table 2.5.a. Calculation of non-response. Annual average

Is the non response rate weighted? (Y/N)	N
Is the non-response on household level or person level? (H/P)	H

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Table 2.5.b. Rates of non response by survey wave. Annual average

Wave	Non response rate in %
1	7,60
2	6,16
3	4,85
4	4,16

Table 2.5.c. Rates of non-response by survey mode. Annual average

Survey mode	CAPI	CATI	PAPI	CAWI	POȘTAL
Non-response rate in %	NA	NA	5,69	NA	NA

Table 2.5.d. Divisions of non-response into categories. Quarterly data and annual average

Quarter	Non response rate (%)	Refusals (%)	Non-contacts (%)	Other reasons (%)
1	5,02	1,11	1,92	2,00
2	5,80	1,23	2,40	2,20
3	6,00	1,46	2,20	2,30
4	5,92	1,31	2,49	2,12
Annual (average 2008)	5,69	1,28	2,25	2,16

Table 2.5.e. Rates of non response. Annual average

NUTS – 2 region (code + name)	Non response rate (%)
RO 11 – Nord – Vest	5,33
RO 12 – Centru	3,64
RO 21 – Nord – Est	6,29
RO 22 Sud – Est	6,44
RO 31 – Sud – Muntenia	4,84
RO 32 – București - Ilfov	13,76
RO 41 - Sud – Vest Oltenia	2,57
RO 42 - Vest	2,37

Table 2.5.f. Methods used for adjustments for statistical unit non-response

Description:
As it was already mentioned in previous item regarding the computation of the weights, in order to contra balance the non-respondent households, it is proceed at a re-weighting, by adjusting the weights of the respondent households with the inverse of the response rate. The non-response are not globally adjusted, at the entire sample level, but separately, on groups of households, groups generated by the intersection of the variables considered as explicative variables of the non response: county (NUTS 3 level) and area of residence (urban \ rural). This correspond to the so-called 'response-homogenous groups" method, which assumes that in a certain group all the units have the same probability. In order to minimize the effects induced by the presence of non-response another adjustment is done: re-weighting by calibration of the weights.

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Table 2.5.g. Methods used for imputation of statistical item non-response

Characteristic	Rate of item non-response	Describe method used, mentioning which auxiliary information or stratification is used
		The procedure is using Hot-Deck method, missing items being taken from a donor record. The identification of the donor record is made on the basis of the sample of respondents, taking into account a set of variables well correlated with the variable to be imputed. The item non-responses are rare cases, not being allowed for the most important questions of the survey.

Table 2.5.h. References to methodological notes on non response rates and their treatment

References:
Quarterly publication: FORȚA DE MUNCĂ ÎN ROMÂNIA: OCUPARE ȘI ȘOMAJ; LABOUR FORCE IN ROMANIA: EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT Annual publication: FORȚA DE MUNCĂ ÎN ROMÂNIA: OCUPARE ȘI ȘOMAJ available only in Romanian.

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3. TIMELINESS AND PUNCTUALITY

Table 3.a. Reference period, transmission date and coverage

Quarter	Main dates in the national production process		
	Date of data collection beginning	Date of end of the quality check for statistics requested by Eurostat	Date of national publication
QI 2007	7 th January 2008 (preceding week as reference week)	18 th June 2008	30 th July 2008
QII 2007	7 th April 2008 (preceding week as reference week)	18 th October 2008 26 th March 2009 (Ad Hoc Module 2008)	29 th October 2008
QIII 2007	7 th July 2008 (preceding week as reference week)	10 th December 2008	28 th January 2009
QIV 2007	6 th October 2007 (preceding week as reference week)	16 th March 2009	30 th April 2009

NUTS-3 level LFS data on unemployment and labour force

Table 3.b. Reference period, transmission date and coverage

Main dates in the national production process		
Date of data collection beginning	Date of end of the quality check for statistics requested by Eurostat	Date of national publication
3-year average from the LFS dataset is the method used to produce NUTS-3 unemployment and labour force data sent to Eurostat (to Unit of regional statistics)	29 th May 2008	not published

4. ACCESSIBILITY AND CLARITY

Main publications on survey results are:

- a quarterly detailed publication that contains survey methodology and organisation, results analysis and tables; published in Romanian and English;
- annual detailed publication that presents survey methodology and organisation; it contains analysis and average annual data, as well as information on the evolution of main indicators during period of 1996+; published only in Romanian;
- Statistical Yearbook;
- Social Trends;
- Human Development Report.

Survey results are available on electronic format also.

Upon requests data are processed in order to answer to a larger number of users (internal and international).

The publications (quarterly and annual) are stored in the electronic library of INS. Upon users' request, the entire publication or parts of it may be extracted and delivered in e-format or on paper.

The synthesis of the annual Quality Report is available on INS-WEB and INTRANET. Data for main indicators are loaded into INS database (TEMPO).

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5. COMPARABILITY

5.1. COMPARABILITY OVER TIME

Table 5.1.a. Change in 2008 at the concept level that would affect comparability with a previous reference time?

Enumerate all changes at concept level introduced in 2008

Changes in	Description of the impact of the changes on the statistics.	Estimation of effect for aggregates (%)	Estimation of adjustment F/P for aggregate	Are statistics revised backwards (Y/N)	If statistics are revised, give brief comment on the method of revision
Concept and definition	N				
Coverage (i.e. target population)	N				
Legislation	N				
Classification	Data collected on both NACE Rev1.1 and Rev.2 over 2008, thus no impact on data series				
Geographical boundaries	N				
Other concept	N				

Table 5.1.b. Change in 2008 at the measurement level that would affect comparability with a previous reference time?

*For example changes in data collection, weighting scheme, new design, use of auxiliary information
Enumerate all changes at measurement level that have been introduced in 2008*

Changes to	Description of the impact of the changes on the statistics.	Estimation of effect for aggregates (%)	Estimation of adjustment F/P for aggregate	Are statistics revised backwards (Y/N)	If statistics are revised, give brief comment on the method of revision
Sampling frame	N				
Sample design	N				
Rotation pattern	N				
Questionnaire					
Instruction to interviewers	N				
Survey mode	N				
Weighting scheme	N				
Use of auxiliary information	N				
Other	N				

5.2. GEOGRAPHICAL COMPARABILITY

Table 5.2. Divergence of national concepts from European concepts

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

Is there a divergence between the national and European concepts for the following characteristics?	(Y/N)	Give a description of difference and provide an assessment of the impact of the divergence on the statistics
Definition of resident population	Y and N	Definition of target population and data collection according to the concept. Weighting procedure unchanged because of lack of information which would allow a calibration for resident population.
Identification of the main job	N	
Employment	Y	For self-employed and contributing family workers from agriculture, the minimum duration of economic activity carried out is 15 hours.
Unemployment	N	

5.3. ADHERENCE TO EU REGULATIONS

Table 5.3.a. Improvements in 2008 that have been made on the questionnaire so that it complies with the Twelve Principles.

<i>Description of improvement</i>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Starting with 2008, the reference period is clearly specified (by giving the exact date) in the questionnaire: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - questions regarding employment; - in the heading of the job search chapter; - questions on job search and availability

Table 5.3.b. Improvements in 2008 that have been made on the questionnaire so that it accurately transcodes to the EU list of variables

<i>Description of improvement</i>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> NACE3D - both NACE Rev1 and NACE Rev2 were collected INCMON - optional variable, sent starting with 2008 DEGURBA - sent starting with Q3 2008

6. COHERENCE

Table 6.1. Coherence of LFS data with National Accounts data

	Description of difference in concept	Description of difference in measurement	Give an assessment of the effects of the differences	Give references to description of differences
Total employment				
Total employment by NACE				
Number of hours worked				

For the time being, National Accounts have no data available

Table 6.2. Coherence of LFS data with Business statistics data

	Description of difference in concept	Description of difference in measurement	Give an assessment of the effects of the differences	Give references to description of differences
Total employment	SBS comprise only the persons employed in enterprises: employees, employers and partners, contributing family workers. Number of employees is expressed in FTUs.	SBS is an annual survey in enterprises; information collected refer to calendar year (as reference period)		
Total employment by NACE	SBS does not comprise budgetary sector (public administration, health, education)	Idem		
Number of hours worked	SBS comprise data on hours worked only by employees.	Idem		

Table 6.3.a. Coherence of LFS data with registered unemployment

Description of difference in concept	Registered unemployment is measured according to national legislation and differs considerably from ILO unemployment.
Description of difference in measurement	Part of registered unemployed is classified as employed according to LFS and vice-versa.
Give references to description of differences	TEMPO database stored on the INS web-site - where the metadata are available for both, the LFS unemployment and Registered unemployment

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

	Give an assessment of the effects of the differences	
	<i>Registered unemployment (December 2008)</i>	<i>ILO unemployment</i>
Overall effect	403441	575547
Men under 25 years	36847	108200
Men 25 years and over	179366	261025
Women under 25 years	34368	69096
Women 25 years and over	152860	137226

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7. COST AND BURDEN

7.1. COST

Table 7.1. Number of staff involved in central and regional offices

Consider only staff directly employed by the NSI

	Full-time equivalents
Total	975 persons
- of which professional and managerial	195 persons

7.2. BURDEN

Table 7.2.a. Duration of the interview

	Minutes		
	Total	First wave	Later waves
Average time spent in the household		1-2h15min	1-2h15min
Core questionnaire (pr person)		Aprox. 50 minutes	Aprox. 50 minutes
Ad hoc questionnaire (pr person)		5 minutes	6 minutes

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

Table 7.2.b. Number of units

	Number		
	Total	First wave	Later waves
Households visited over the year	101772	24959	76813
Persons interviewed over the year	240785	58248	182537
Persons interviewed for the ad hoc model over the year	46868	46868	-