HOUSEHOLD LABOUR FORCE SURVEY
(LFS) 2010

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.

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-censual 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

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.

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.

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

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	1.71	6.44	4.23	3.95	0.45
2	1.70	5.89	4.95	4.68	0.41
3	1.75	5.70	4.57	4.38	0.41
4	1.83	6.28	4.39	4.19	0.42
Anual	**0.87**	**2.91**	**2.23**	**3.16**	**0.29**

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	2.43	6.08	6.19	8.26	0.94
2	2.31	8.65	6.00	7.34	0.88
3	2.09	6.01	5.41	7.04	0.76
4	2.93	16.81	7.66	9.89	0.84
5	3.70	18.83	8.86	11.23	0.72
6	2.60	9.36	7.37	9.49	0.76
7	2.75	10.57	6.86	8.47	0.60
8	3.64	18.18	11.03	13.65	0.42

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

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
Under-coverage	2.11%	Due to the lack of appropriate information, the new dwellings, built after 2002 Census of the Population and Dwellings, that could possibly constitute a sampling frame of the new dwellings, have not been taken into account. Thus, an updates has be done for the PSU included in EMZOT, on the basis of a micro-census type survey(2006). The micro-census has aimed in particular the updating of the addresses of the dwellings. 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 2009 year (Source: Romanian Statistical Yearbook, 2010), and number of dwellings at the end of 2009 year (Source: Romanian Statistical Yearbook, 2010). Thus, it was assumed that the proportion of the new dwellings in total dwellings should be the same in the master sample.
Over-coverage	T1: 2.32% T2: 2.41% T3: 2.40% T4: 2.33%	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.
Classification errors		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:	*Reporting unit*	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.
	Interviewers	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 2009*
Date of the last pilot survey in order to test the questionnaire	
Number of respondents to the pilot survey	
Report from cognitive laboratory available (Y/N)	

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

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

Main references	NA

Table 2.3.d. Main methods of reducing measurement errors

Error source	Brief comments
Respondent	Interviewers are trained to offer explanations and examples before capturing the answers
Interviewer	Annual training
Questionnaire	More methodological notes.
Other	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

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*

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

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

Wave	Non response rate in %
1	7.64
2	6.14
3	4.87
4	4.36

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

Survey mode	CAPI	CATI	**PAPI**	CAWI	POŞTAL
Non-response rate in %	NA	NA	**5.75**	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	5.07	1.14	1.62	2.31
2	5.80	1.32	1.89	2.59
3	6.20	1.26	2.10	2.84
4	5.92	1.28	2.13	2.51
Annual (average 2008)	**5.75**	**1.25**	**1.94**	**2.56**

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

NUTS – 2 region (code + name)	Non response rate (%)
RO 11 – Nord – Vest	5.24
RO 12 – Centru	2.99
RO 21 – Nord – Est	6.12
RO 22 Sud – Est	6.29
RO 31 – Sud – Muntenia	5.06
RO 32 – Bucureşti - Ilfov	15.96
RO 41 - Sud – Vest Oltenia	1.69
RO 42 - Vest	2.73

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.

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

Characteristic	Imputation rate	Describe method used, mentioning which auxiliary information or stratification is used
	UNA	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 ŞI ŞOMAJ; LABOUR FORCE IN ROMANIA: EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT Annual publication: FORȚA DE MUNCĂ ÎN ROMÂNIA: OCUPARE ŞI ŞOMAJ available only in Romanian.

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 2010	11th January 2010 (preceding week as reference week)	17th June 2010	29th July 2010
QII 2010	12th April 2010 (preceding week as reference week)	16th September 2010	29th October 2010
QIII 2010	12th July 2010 (preceding week as reference week)	14th December 2010	28th January 2011
QIV 2010	11th October 2010 (preceding week as reference week)	14th March 2011	29th April 2011

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)	24th June 2011	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).

Disemination of anonimized microdata (for core LFS and recent years only, so far) files became available to the users.

5. COMPARABILITY

5.1. COMPARABILITY OVER TIME

Table 5.1.a. Change in 2010 at the concept level that would affect comparability with a previous reference time?

Ennumerate all changes at concept level introduced in 2009

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	N				
Geographical boundaries	N				
Other concept	N				

Table 5.1.b. Change in 2009 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
Ennumerate all changes at measurement level that have been introduced in 2009

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				
Rotarion pattern	N				
Questionnaire	N				
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 2010 that have been made on the questionnaire so that it complies with the Twelve Principles.

Principle	*Description of improvement*
11. Job search methods are enumerated until at least three active methods have been mentioned.	Question on jobs search method - previously asked as a multiple answer question was split in a sequence of questions (in principle, one for each method)

6. COHERENCE

Table 6.1. Coherence of LFS data with National Accounts data

	Description of difference in concept	**Description of difference in measurement**	**Give an assessment of the effects of the differences**	**Give references to description of differences**
Total employment	NA data uses domestic concept;	In NA: LFS is the main data source; LFS data are adjusted for domestic concept with administrative data (from Ministry of Labour, Ministry of Internal Affairs, Ministry of External Affairs) with: -add the non-residents working in Romanian embassies abroad and subtract ones working in foreign embassies in Romania; -add non-resident workers and subtract residents working abroad; - net immigrants in Romania. For 2009, NA data were estimated (as average of the quarterly "flash" estimates	No important effects are imposed by differences; The methodological explanations refer to years previous 2009 (since 2009 was calculated from quarterly "flash" estimates).	Annual National Accounts Brochure
Total employment by NACE	NA data uses domestic concept; NA uses the concept of "homogenous industry" (both main and secondary activities are included and are expressed in FTEs)	Adjustments on LFS data by NACE due to reconciliation with other data source, at two digits NACE: - SBS is used for mining and manufacturing; - accounting statements for financial intermediation; - government statistics data for real estate and business services, public administration, other collective services.	No important effects are imposed by differences by total, but increased quality of the NA data in terms of distribution by economic activities is achieved because of using more reliable data sources	Idem
Number of hours worked	NA uses concept of actual working hours, in full and part time jobs in main and secondary jobs.	Total hours-worked from LFS (main and secondary activities) are adjusted with: hours not-worked by women in parental leave	No important differences, but higher then for LFS since all (main and secondary) activities are included	Idem

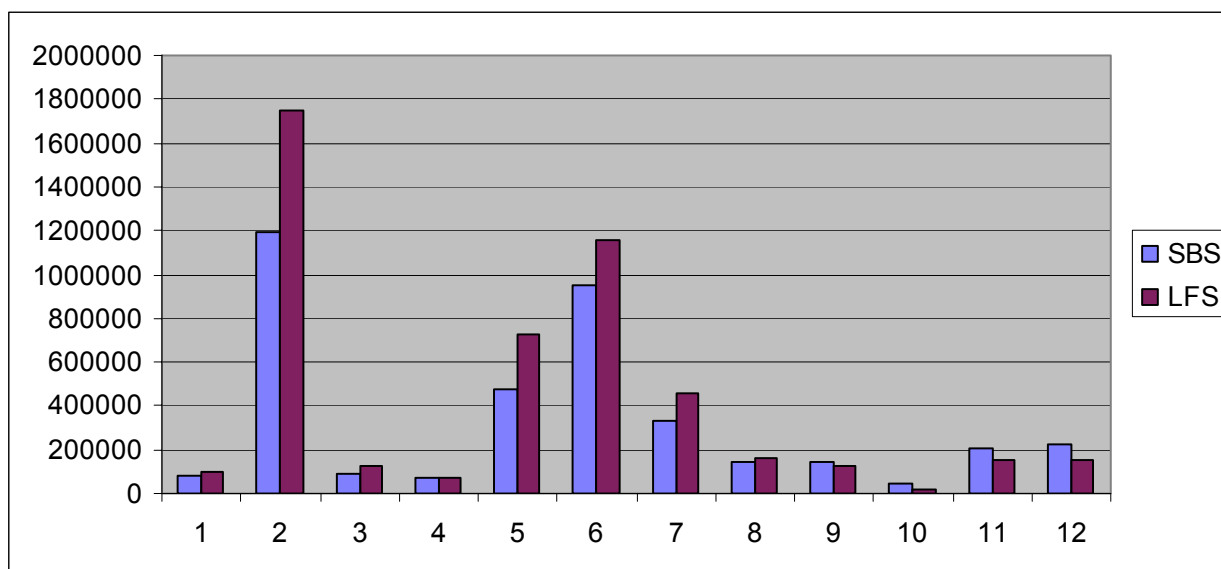| *(Thou persons)*	Employment total		Differences	Employees		Differences	Self- Employed		Differences
	NA	LFS	NA-LFS	NA	LFS	NA-LFS	NA	LFS	NA-LFS
Year 2009	9200.4	9243.5	-43.1	6573.2	6213.0	360.2	2627.2	3030.5	-403.2
2009 Q1	9098.5	9038.6	59.9	6563.3	6257.1	306.2	2535.2	2781.5	-246.3
2009 Q2	9233.7	9381.3	-147.6	6572.4	6232.3	340.1	2661.2	3149.0	-487.7
2009 Q3	9416.7	9527.1	-110.4	6595.2	6264.9	330.3	2821.5	3262.2	-440.7
2009 Q4	9052.7	9026.9	25.9	6561.7	6097.8	463.9	2491.0	2929.0	-438.0

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*. If an employer also has working contract with his/her own enterprise, he/she will be considered as employee in SBS but as employer in LFS	SBS data: beside survey data, administrative sources (mainly balance sheets) and other statistical surveys data used as well as methods of estimations are applied	LFS estimates on employment (in economic activities covered by both statistics, i.e. from B to N sections, excluding K) - 13% higher than SBS estimates (but LFS comprises own-account workers as well).	No special documentation is produced for both LFS and SBS. For SBS, more detailed methodological information can be retrieved on: http://www.insse.ro/cms/files/aplicatie/Metodologii%20CAM/Intreprinderi/Ancheta%20structurala/metodologie%20structurala.pdf
Total employment by NACE	SBS does not comprise budgetary sector (public administration, health, education) and part of services**.	Enterprise' main economic activity is considered - in SBS (as against local unit economic activity in LFS)		
Number of hours worked	SBS comprise data on hours worked only by employees.	Idem		

* The number of persons employed is defined as the total number of persons who work in the observation unit (inclusive of working proprietors, partners working regularly in the unit and unpaid family workers working regularly in the unit), as well as persons who work outside the unit who belong to it and are paid by it (e.g. sales representatives, delivery personnel, repair and maintenance teams). It includes persons absent for a short period (e.g. sick leave, paid leave or special leave), and also those on strike, but not those absent for an indefinite period. It also includes part-time workers who are regarded as such under the laws of the country concerned and who are on the pay-roll, as well as seasonal workers, apprentices and home workers on the pay-roll.

** NACE Rev2 section: B to E, F, G, H to J, L to N, 95, 6411, 6419, 6492, 65

Comparison between employment by NACE in SBS and LFS (persons)

Year - 2009 (persons)

NACE Rev2.	SBS	LFS	differences
B	78177	100383	22206
C	1195999	1751319	555320
D	86047	128752	42705
E	76001	68162	-7839
F	479255	725908	246653
G	948348	1156517	208169
H	335200	455248	120048
I	144639	164514	19875
J	140252	123291	-16961
L	46087	15534	-30553
M	202070	148195	-53875
N	220170	149829	-70341

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

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	
	Registered unemployment (December 2009)	*ILO unemployment*
Overall effect	626960	725150
Men under 25 years	56478	121611
Men 25 years and over	306081	315096
Women under 25 years	42664	82467
Women 25 years and over	221735	205976

7. COST AND BURDEN

7.1. COST

Table 7.1. Number of staff involvedin 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		40 min	40 min
Core questionnaire (pr person)		12 min	12 min
Ad hoc questionnaire (pr person)		8 min	8 min

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	101527	24813	76714
Persons interviewed over the year	243753	60520	183233
Persons interviewed for the ad hoc model over the year	39332	9768	-