

**HOUSEHOLD LABOUR FORCE SURVEY
(LFS) 2017**

QUALITY REPORT

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1. CONTACT

1.1. Contact organisation

National Institut of Statistics

1.2. Contact organisation unit

Demography and Social Statistics Department

1.5. Contact mail address

Institutul National de Statistica
Bd Libertatii nr.16 sector 5,
Bucuresti

2. STATISTICAL PRESENTATION

2.1. Coverage

The whole country is covered and only the private households are surveyed. Participation in the survey is voluntary.

The target population includes persons with usual residence in Romania, for a period of at least 12 months, members of the households from the selected dwellings. There are also considered members of the household those persons absent from home for a longer period of time, left in a different

locality inside the country or abroad¹, 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.

2.2. Reference week

Reference period (which is the 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.

2.3. 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.

3. STATISTICAL PROCESSING

3.1. 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 792 areas, Primary Sampling Units (PSUs), was designed after the 2011 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, 9504 clusters, composed of three housing units each, are systematically selected from the initial sample of PSUs. The final sample consists of 28 512 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.

¹ Persons absent from home who are left abroad are considered as members of the household only if the total duration of absence from the country is less than 12 months

3.2. Base used for the sample

The master sample EMZOT was designed on the basis of the information provided by the Census of the Population and Dwellings from 2011, aiming to obtain a sampling reserve for the household surveys to be conducted in the inter-censal period.

EMZOT was created by including the 792 groups of census sections.

The 792 census sections composing EMZOT at the time being are the primary sampling units (PSU), being distributed on the two areas as follows:

- 450 PSU in urban area;
- 342 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.

3.3. 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.

3.4. 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 1.53 %.

3.5. Size of the sample

Beginning with 2004 the size of the theoretical survey sample is 114048 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.

3.6. 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.

3.7. 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. Calibration of weights was performed in 2017 using the resident population (comparable with the 2011 Census results) at the 1st of January and 1st of July.

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.

3.8. 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;
- module on participation in continuous education.

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 (self-perceived) and situation with regard to activity one year before survey;
- questions about training.

Module on continuous education collects, for all persons aged 15 years and over, information on participation in non-formal education.

3.9. 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 - approximately 792 persons;
- supervisors
- survey responsible - approximately 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.

4. QUALITY MANAGEMENT

NA.

5. RELEVANCE

5.1. Relevance - User Needs

Assessment of the relevance of the main LFS statistics at national level (e.g. for policy makers, other stakeholders, media and academic research):

In Romania, official statistics is under the responsibility of National Institute for Statistics. In order to ensure the objectivity, transparent and scientific, character of the methodologies, indicators and classifications used in statistics, and to ensure that statistical programme cover all user requirements, the National Statistica Council was established.

The representatives of the Council meet quarterly or more frequent when is necessary in working groups by statistical fields. During these meetings National Institute for Statistics is receiving a strong feed-back from the users in terms of the results already disseminated (including the level of details, breakdowns etc.) and the requests for further needed information to be included in next statistical inquiries.

5.2. Relevance - User Satisfaction

[not requested for the LFS quality report]

5.3. Completeness

NUTS level of detail			
Regional level of an individual record (person) in the national data set	Lowest regional level of the results published by NSI	Lowest regional level of the results delivered to researchers by NSI	Brief description of the method which is used to produce NUTS-3 unemployment and labour force data sent to Eurostat?
NUTS3	NUTS2	usually NUTS2	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)

5.3.1. Data completeness - rate

Assessment of errors (bias) in the registration of unemployment: Only for those countries using registered unemployment to produce NUTS-3 level data on unemployment or labour force.

NA

6. ACCURACY AND RELIABILITY

6.1. Accuracy – overall

[not requested for the LFS quality report]

6.2. Sampling error

Publication thresholds

Annual estimates		Annual estimates - wave approach (if different from full sample thresholds)	
Limit below which figures cannot be published	Limit below which figures must be published with warning	Limit below which figures cannot be published	Limit below which figures must be published with warning
6499 (less 20 observations)	6500 – 11499 (coefficient of variation between 20% - 30%)	NA	NA

6.2.1. Sampling error - indicators

Coefficient of variation (CV) Annual estimates Sampling error - indicators - Coefficient of variation (CV), Standard Error (SE) and Confidence Interval (CI)							
	Number of employed persons	Employment rate as a percentage of the population	Number of part-time employed persons	Number of unemployed persons	Unemployment rate as a percentage of labour force	Youth unemployment rate as a percentage of labour force	Average actual hours of work per week ^(*)
	Age group: 20 - 64	Age group: 20 - 64	Age group: 20 - 64	Age group: 15 -74	Age group: 15 -74	Age group: 15 -24	Age group: 20 - 64
CV	0.91	0.62	4.17	3.41	4.44	6.15	0.24
SE	75212	0.42	22395	15306	0.22	1.13	0.095
CI (**)	8125350- 8421686	67.99 - 69.66	492888 - 581124	419179 - 479483	4.50 - 5.36	16.10 -20.54	39.25 - 39.62

Description of the assumption underlying the denominator for the calculation of the CV for the employment rate:

- Reference on software used: SAS
- Reference on method of estimation: Taylor expansion method

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Coefficient of variation (CV) Annual estimates at NUTS-2 Level								
NUTS-2		CV of regional (NUTS-2) annual aggregates (in %)						
Regional Code	Region	Number of employed persons	Employment rate as a percentage of labour force	Number of part-time employed persons	Number of unemployed persons	Unemployment rate as a percentage of labour force	Youth unemployment rate as a percentage of labour force	Average actual hours of work per week ^(*)
		Age group: 20 - 64	Age group: 20 - 64	Age group: 20 - 64	Age group: 15 - 74	Age group: 15 - 74	Age group: 15 - 24	Age group: 20 - 64
RO11	Nord-Vest	2.03	1.41	11.36	11.63	15.00	19.11	0.48
RO12	Centru	2.86	1.76	13.20	10.70	14.13	15.09	0.34
RO21	Nord-Est	2.20	1.45	7.28	9.81	12.56	17.75	0.96
RO22	Sud-Est	2.50	1.78	10.88	7.92	10.14	13.95	0.52
RO31	Sud - Muntenia	2.41	1.68	8.51	7.54	9.49	11.98	0.69
RO32	Bucuresti - Ilfov	2.62	1.26	28.55	8.31	10.17	18.69	0.21
RO41	Sud-Vest -Oltenia	2.73	1.99	23.85	9.10	11.21	15.29	0.86
RO42	Vest	3.68	2.94	24.78	15.34	19.87	24.41	0.62

(*) The coefficient of variation for actual hours worked should be calculated for the sum of actual hours worked in 1st and 2nd jobs, and restricted to those who actually worked 1 hour or more in the reference week.

(**) The value is based on a CI of 95%. For the rates the CI should be given with 2 decimals.

6.3. Non-sampling error

[not requested for the LFS quality report]

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6.3.1. Coverage error

Frame quality (under-coverage, over-coverage and misclassifications ^(b))						
Under-coverage rate (%)	Over-coverage rate (%)	Misclassification rate (%)	Comments: specification and impact on estimates ^(a)			Reference on frame errors
			Undercoverage	Overcoverage	Misclassification ^(b)	
2.60	T1:3.08 T2:3.15 T3:3.13 T4:3.05		Due to the lack of appropriate information, the new dwellings, built after 2011 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 (of the addresses of dwellings) will be envisaged for the PSU included in EMZOT. Under-coverage rate was estimated as the ratio between number of new permanent dwellings, built in the period end of 2011 year (the year of the last census)- end of 2015 year (Source: Romanian Statistical Yearbook, 2016), and number of dwellings at the end of 2016 year (Source: Romanian Statistical Yearbook, 2017). Thus, it was assumed that the proportion of the new dwellings in total dwellings should be the same in the master sample.	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.	NA	NA

(a) Mention specifically which regions / population groups are not suitably represented in the sample.

(b) Misclassification refers to statistical units having an erroneous classification where both the wrong and the correct one are within the target population.

6.3.1.1. Over-coverage – rate

[Over-coverage rate, please see concept 6.3.1 Coverage error in the LFS quality report]

6.3.1.2. Common units – proportion

[not requested for the LFS quality report]

6.3.2. Measurement error

Errors due to the medium (questionnaire)			
Was the questionnaire updated for the 2017 LFS operation? (Y/N)	Synthetic description of the update	Was the questionnaire tested? (Y/N)	If the questionnaire has been tested, which kind of tests has been applied (pilot, cognitive, internal check)?
N	NA	NA	NA

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Main methods of reducing measurement errors			
Error source			
Respondent	Letter introducing the survey (Y/N)	Phone call for booking or introducing the survey (Y/N)	
	Y	N	
Interviewer	Periodical training (at least 1 time per year) (Y/N)	Feedbacks from interviewer (reports, debriefings, etc.) (Y/N)	
	Y	N	
Fieldwork	Monitoring directly contacting households, (Y/N)	Monitoring directly listening interviews, (Y/N)	Monitoring remotely through performance indicators (Y/N)
	Y	N	Y
Questionnaire	Questionnaire in several languages (Y/N)	On-line checks (for computer assisted interviews (Y/N)	
	N	NA	
Other Comments	/		

6.3.3. Non response error

[not requested for the LFS quality report]

6.3.3.1. Unit non-response - rate

Methods used for adjustments for statistical unit non-response		
Adjustment via weights (Y/N)	Variables used for non-response adjustment	Description of method
Y	County (NUTS 3 level) and area of residence (U/R)	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.

Substitution of non-responding units (Y/N)	Substitution rate	Criteria for substitution
N	NA	NA

Other methods (Y/N)	Description of method
N	NA

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Calculation of non-response. Annual average

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

Rates of non response by survey mode. Annual average				
Survey				
CAPI	CATI	PAPI	CAWI	POSTAL
NA	NA	12.72	NA	NA

Divisions of non-response into categories. Quarterly data and annual average				
Quarter	Non response rate (%)	Refusals (%)	Non-contacts (%)	Other reasons(%)
1	12.11	2.71	5.64	3.75
2	13.4	2.65	6.41	4.35
3	13.28	2.68	6.44	4.15
4	10.96	2.46	4.53	3.98
Annual	12.72	2.64	6.1	3.99

Rates of non response. Annual average	
NUTS-2 region (code + name)	Non response rate (%)
RO11-Nord-Vest	7.69
RO12-Centru	13.80
RO21-Nord-Est	10.31
RO22-Sud-Est	16.07
RO31-Sud - Muntenia	8.45
RO32-Bucuresti - Ilfov	36.31
RO41-Sud-Vest -Oltenia	0.82
RO42-Vest	7.74

6.3.3.2. Item non-response - rate

Item non-response - Quarterly data (Compared to the variables defined by the Commission Regulation (EC) No 377/2008)							
Variable status	Column	Identifier	Quarter 1	Quarter 2	Quarter 3	Quarter 4	Short comments on reasons for non-available statistics and prospects for future solutions
Compulsory optional							
compulsory	Col_110 Employed	METHODHC	.	.	C	C	According to the survey results this is not a popular search method among employed
	Col_111 Employed	METHODI	C	.	C	C	According to the survey results this is not a popular search method among employed

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Item non-response - Annual data (Compared to the variables defined by the Commission Regulation (EC) No 377/2008)

Variable status	Column	Identifier	This year reference	Short comments on reasons for non-available statistics and prospects for future solutions
NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

Methods used for editing and imputation of statistical item non-response

Do you apply some data editing procedure to detect and correct errors? (Y/N)	Overall editing rate (Units with at least one item changed / Total Units)
Y	Not available

Are all or part of the variables with item non-response imputed? (Y/N)	Overall imputation rate (Units with at least one item imputed / Total Units)		
Y	7.5%		
Main variables	Imputation rate	Describe method used, mentioning which auxiliary information or stratification is used	
INCDECIL	8.6%	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.	

6.3.4. Processing error

[not requested for the LFS quality report]

6.3.4.1. Imputation – rate

[not requested for the LFS quality report]

6.3.5. Model assumption error

[not requested for the LFS quality report]

6.4. Seasonal adjustment

Do you apply any seasonal adjustment to the LFS Series? (Y/N)	If Yes, is your adopted methodology compliant with the ESS guidelines on seasonal adjustment? (ref. http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/research-methodology/seasonal-adjustment) (Y/N)	If Yes, are you compliant with the Eurostat/ECB recommendation on Jdemetra+ as software for conducting seasonal adjustment of official statistics. (ref. http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/ess/-/jdemetra-officially-recommended-as-software-for-the-seasonal-adjustment-of-official-statistics) (Y/N)	If Not, please provide a description of the used methods and tools
N	NA	NA	NA

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6.5. Data revision – policy

Do you adopt a general data revision policy fully compliant with the ESS Code of Practice principles? (in particular see the 8th principle) (Y/N)	Are you compliant with the ESS guidelines on revision policy for PEEIs? (ref. http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/documents/3859598/5935517/KS-RA-13-016-EN.PDF) (Y/N)
Y	Y

6.6. Data revision – practice

[not requested for the LFS quality report]

6.6.1. Data revision - average size

[not requested for the LFS quality report]

7. TIMELINESS AND PUNCTUALITY

Quarterly LFS data Reference period, transmission date and coverage			
Main dates in the national production process			
Quarter	Date of data collection beginning	Date of end of the quality check for statistics requested by Eurostat	Date of national publication*
1	09.01.2017	26.06.2017	27.06.2017
2	10.04.2017	22.09.2017	27.09.2017
3	10.07.2017	21.12.2017	22.12.2017
4	09.10.2017	23.03.2017	28.03.2018

*press release

7.1.1. Time lag - first result

[not requested for the LFS quality report]

7.1.2. Time lag - final result

[not requested for the LFS quality report]

8. COHERENCE AND COMPARABILITY

8.1. Comparability - geographical

Divergence of national concepts from European concepts		
<i>(European concept or National proxy concept used) List all concepts where any divergences can be found</i>		
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 (*)	N	Starting with 2014 national LFS is fully aligned to the definition of resident population; data for years 2010-2013 were reweighted taking into account the resident population - consistent with 2011 Census
Identification of the main job (*)	N	NA
Employment	N	NA
Unemployment	N	NA

(*) See LABOUR FORCE SURVEY - EXPLANATORY NOTES (TO BE APPLIED FROM 2016Q1 ONWARDS)

8.1.1. Asymmetry for mirror flow statistics - coefficient

[not requested for the LFS quality report]

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8.2. Comparability - over time

Changes at CONCEPT level introduced during the reference year and affecting comparability with previous reference periods (including breaks in series)				
Changes in	Description of the impact of the changes	Statistics also revised backwards (if Y: year / N)	Variables affected	Break in series to be flagged (if Y: year and quarter/N)
concepts and definition	N	NA	NA	NA
coverage (i.e. target population)	N	NA	NA	NA
legislation	N	NA	NA	NA
classifications	N	NA	NA	NA
geographical boundaries	N	NA	NA	NA

Changes at MEASUREMENT level introduced during the reference year and affecting comparability with previous reference periods (including breaks in series)				
Changes to	Description of the impact of the changes	Statistics also revised backwards (if Y: year / N)	Variables affected	Break in series to be flagged (if Y: year and quarter/N)
sampling frame	N	NA	NA	NA
sample design	N	NA	NA	NA
rotation pattern	N	NA	NA	NA
questionnaire	N	NA	NA	NA
instruction to interviewers	N	NA	NA	NA
survey mode	N	NA	NA	NA
weighting scheme	N	NA	NA	NA
use of auxiliary information	N	NA	NA	NA

8.2.1. Length of comparable time series

[not requested for the LFS quality report]

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8.3. Coherence - cross domain

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 in balance sheets) and other statistical 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 excluding K) is 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%20structurale/metodologie%20structurale.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)	UNA	
Number of hours worked	SBS comprise data on hours worked only by employees.	Idem	UNA	

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

Assessment of the effect of differences of LFS unemployment and registered unemployment					
Give an assessment of the effects of the differences					
Overall effect	Men under 25 years	Men 25 years and over	Women under 25 years	Women 25 years and over	Regional distribution (NUTS-3)
LFS unemployment: 529869	68644	221761	48447	110479	UNA
Registered unemployment: 418237	22321	179610	16494	132680	UNA

8.4. Coherence - sub annual and annual statistics

[not requested for the LFS quality report]

8.5. Coherence - National Accounts

See Annex 1.

Which is the use of LFS data for National Account Data?					
Country uses LFS as the only source for employment in national accounts.	Country uses mainly LFS, but replacing it in a few industries (or labour status), on a case-by-case basis of it	Country not make use of LFS, or makes minimal use of it	Country combines sources for labour supply and demand giving precedence to labour supply sources (i.e. LFS)	Country combines sources for labour supply and demand giving precedence to any labour side	Country combines sources for labour supply and demand giving precedence to labour demand sources (i.e. employment registers and/or enterprise surveys)
Y	N	N	N	N	N

8.6. Coherence – internal

[not requested for the LFS quality report]

9. ACCESSIBILITY AND CLARITY

9.1. Dissemination format - News release

[not requested for LFS quality report]

9.2. Dissemination format – Publications

Main publications on survey results are: -LFS annual detailed publication; - Statistical Yearbook; - Social Trends.

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9.3. Dissemination format - online database

Documentation, explanation, quality limitations, graphics etc.			
Web link to national methodological publication	Conditions of access to data	Accompanying information to data	Further assistance available to users
Link to the national web page (national language(s)); - online database(https://statistici.insse.ro/shop/); - LFS methodology (http://colectaredate.insse.ro/metadata/public.htm?locale=en) Link to the national web page (English); - online database(https://statistici.insse.ro/shop/?lang=en); - LFS methodology (http://colectaredate.insse.ro/metadata/public.htm?locale=en)	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 synthesis of the annual Quality Report is available on INS-WEB (http://www.insse.ro) and INTRANET. Data for main indicators are loaded into INS database (TEMPO), also available on the INS-WEB.	Publications on LFS results (published in Romanian and English) contain survey methodology and organisation, analysis (including graphs) and tables with detailed data.	The publications 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.

9.3.1. Data tables – consultations

[not requested for the LFS quality report]

9.4. Dissemination format - microdata access

Accessibility to LFS national microdata (Y/N)	Who is entitled to the access (researchers, firms, institutions)?	Conditions of access to data	Accompanying information to data	Further assistance available to users
Y	Researchers	Data on CD, provided after a contract is signed	Database description	Upon request

9.5. Dissemination format – other

[not requested for the LFS quality report]

9.6. Documentation on methodology

References to methodological notes about the survey and its characteristics
 - LFS methodology (<http://colectaredate.insse.ro/metadata/public.htm?locale=en>)

9.7. Quality management – documentation

[not requested for the LFS quality report]

9.7.1. Metadata completeness – rate

[not requested for the LFS quality report]

9.7.2. Metadata – consultations

[not requested for the LFS quality report]

10. COST AND BURDEN

Number of staff involved in central and regional offices, excluding interviewers

Consider only staff directly employed by the NS

Full-time equivalents:

Total - 195 (not in FTE)

- of which professional and managerial - 195 (not in FTE)

Duration of the interview			
	Minutes		
	Total	First wave	Later waves
Average time spent in the household	aprox. 40 min	aprox. 40 min	aprox. 40 min
Core questionnaire (pr person)	13.3 min	13.5 min	12.7 min
Ad hoc Modules (pr person)	7 min		
Note: This table should only show the burden on the respondents, not time spent in the field to contact the household or fill in administrative forms.			

Number of units:

	Number		
	Total	First wave	Later waves
Households visited over the year	94504	23089	71415
Persons interviewed over the year	230842	56373	174109
Persons interviewed for the ad hoc module over the year	25878		

11. CONFIDENTIALITY

11.1. Confidentiality – policy

[not requested for the LFS quality report]

11.2. Confidentiality - data treatment

Same as Eurostat except few variables

12. COMMENT

Symbols used:

NA – not applicable

UNA – information not available

Conceptual and measurement differences between the estimates from Labour force Survey (LFS) and those from National Accounts (NA-ESA2010)

Compilation aspects	NA – ESA2010	LFS	Reason for adjustment
<i>Definition</i>	Employment (ESA2010): all persons – both employees and self-employed – engaged in some productive activity that falls within the production boundary of the ESA. The employment includes both residents and non-residents who work for resident producer units.	Employment (ILO): comprise all the persons aged 15 years and over who have carried out an economic activity producing goods or services of at least one hour in the reference period (one week), in order to get income as salary, payment in kind or other benefits.	
<i>Occupational status-type</i>	<p>Employees, including employers (ESA2010): all persons who, by agreement, work for another resident institutional unit and receive remuneration (recorded as D.1 compensation of employees in ESA). The relationship of employer to employee exists when there is an agreement, which may be formal or informal, between an enterprise and a person, normally entered into voluntarily by both parties, whereby the person works for the enterprise in return for remuneration in cash or in kind.</p> <p>The following categories are included:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • persons (manual and non-manual workers, management personnel, domestic staff, people carrying out remunerated productive activity under employment programs) engaged by an employer under a contract of employment; • civil servants and other government employees whose terms and conditions of employment are laid down by public law; • the armed forces, consisting of those who have enlisted for both long and short engagements and also conscripts (including conscripts working for civil purposes); • ministers of religion, if they are paid directly by general government or a non-profit institution; • owners of corporations and quasi-corporations if they work in these enterprises; • students who have a formal commitment whereby they contribute some of their own labour as an input into an enterprise process of production in return for remuneration and education services; • outworkers if there is an explicit agreement that the outworker is remunerated on the basis of the work done that is, the amount of labour which is contributed as an input into some 	<p>Employees: that person who carries out his activity based on a labour contract within an economic or social unit – irrespectively of its ownership type –or for private persons, getting a remuneration as salary, in cash or in kind, as commission etc. The “labour contract” comprise also any other kind of labour agreement (in write or verbal form), another than the labour contract / status (job) agreement.</p> <p>Employers: that person who carries out his occupation (trade) in his own unit (enterprise, agency, workshop, shop, office, farm etc.), for whose activity he has employed one or several employees. This category also includes employers, who are also employees of their own enterprise, as well as holders of management agreements or franchise who use employees.</p> <p>Self-employed: that person who carries out his activity in his own unit or in individual business, hiring no employee, being helped or not by contributing family members. This status also includes independent entrepreneurs (peddlers, coaches, women taking care of children, carters, private taxi-drivers etc.), free-lancers (strolling musicians, fine artists, lawyers), occasional day-workers, holders of management or franchise contracts who do not use employees, individual farmers or those who work in agricultural associations.</p> <p>Contributing family worker - that person who carries out his activity within an economic family unit run by a family member or relative, not receiving remuneration as salary or pay in kind. Such a unit is considered peasant's (agricultural) household. If several persons of a household work in their own agricultural household, one of them - generally the household head - is considered self-</p>	Not adjusted

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Compilation aspects	NA – ESA2010	LFS	Reason for adjustment
	<p>process of production;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> disabled workers, provided the formal or informal relationship of employer to employee exists; persons employed by temporary employment agencies, who are to be included in the industry of the agency which employs them, and not in the industry of the enterprise for which they actually work. <p>Persons temporarily not at work, are also considered as employees if they have a formal job attachment. This formal attachment should be determined according to the following criteria:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the continued receipt of wage or salary; an assurance of return to work following the end of the contingency, or an agreement as to the date of return; <p>Usually, this covers persons temporarily not at work because of illness or injury, holiday or vacation, strike or lock-out, educational or training leave, maternity or parental leave, reduction in economic activity, etc.</p> <p>Self-employed (ESA2010): persons who are the sole owners, or joint owners, of the unincorporated enterprises in which they work, excluding those unincorporated enterprises that are classified as quasi-corporations. The compensation for self-employment is mixed income. Self-employed persons also include the following categories:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> unpaid family workers, including those working in unincorporated market oriented enterprises; outworkers whose income is a function of the value of the outputs from some process of production for which they are responsible; workers engaged in production undertaken entirely for their own final consumption or own capital formation, either individually or collectively. 	<p>employed, while the others are considered contributing family workers.</p> <p>Member of an agricultural holding or of a non agricultural co-operative - is considered that person who has worked either as owner of agricultural land within an agricultural holding constituted according to the Law 36/1991, or as member of a craftsmen, consumer or credit co-operative.</p>	
Concept	Domestic concept (ESA2010): employment involves resident and non-resident employees and self-employed persons employed by the resident producer units.	National concept: there are covered all persons permanently or temporary resident in Romanian (usually resident population)	Yes;
Type of activity used for classification by industry	Homogenous branch (ESA2010) consists of a grouping of units of homogenous production. The set of activities covered by a homogenous branch is identified by reference to a product classification. The homogenous branch produces those goods or services specified in the classification and only those products.	<p>Economic activity of the employer is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> activity of the economic and social unit (autonomous body, commercial company, institution, organisation, association etc.), if the unit has no subunits; activity of the subunit (of plant-type, factory, section, computing office, transport base, platform, canteen, enterprise shop etc.), if the interviewees stated such a job; main activity of the economic and 	Yes

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		<p>social unit for senior officials or persons carrying out auxiliary activities (administrative, marketing, consulting, supply - sale, accounting etc.);</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - activity determined by the occupation, for persons working on their own account; - activity of the job for the supported person, for contributing family workers. 	
<i>Level of detail by activity - publication</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Sections NACE Rev.2 for annual data - A10 NACE Rev.2 for quarterly data 	Sections NACE Rev.2	No
<i>Data sources (input data)</i>	<p>National accounts integrate information from many sources:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Labour Force Survey (AMIGO) at annual and quarterly level <p>Administrative data:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Budgetary statements of General Government; - Accounting statements of financial and non-profit units; - Data provided by Ministry of Labour, Family, Social Security and Elderly; - Data provided by Ministry of Foreign Affairs etc. 	Direct survey	Yes
<i>Data validation /exhaustiveness based on:</i>	<p>Labour Cost Survey</p> <p>National accounts ('Wages and salaries, gross')</p> <p>Structural business survey</p>	-	Yes
<i>Measurement unit</i>	<p>Number of persons</p> <p>Number of hours actually worked</p>	<p>Number of persons</p> <p>Number of hours worked</p>	Yes
<i>Other</i>	<p>More appropriate to be used when examining employment and GDP together</p> <p>Interpretation: employment in resident production units irrespective of the place of residence of the employed person</p>	<p>Harmonized concepts (especially within Europe) and therefore provides internationally comparable results</p> <p>Interpretation: resident persons in employment</p>	