

## HOUSEHOLD LABOUR FORCE SURVEY (LFS) 2015

### *QUALITY REPORT*

#### GENERAL DESCRIPTION

#### THE DESIGN AND METHODS USED FOR THE LFS

##### 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 abroad<sup>1</sup>, 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 (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.

##### 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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<sup>1</sup> 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

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.

### **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.

### **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 1.53 %.

### **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.

### **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. Calibration of weights was performed in 2015 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.

### **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:

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- 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.

#### **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 - approximately 1 per 4-5 interviewers;
- 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.

#### **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)	X		X		X		X		X	
Total Employment rate	X		X		X		X		X	
Part-time employment	X		X		X		X		X	
Temporary employment	X		X		X		X		X	
Employment by socio-demographic breakdown (age, sex, education)	X		X		X		X		X	
Employment by territorial (NUTS 2 or NUTS 3) breakdown	X		X		X		X			X
Employment by economic activity (NACE) breakdown	X		X		X		X			X
Hours actually worked	X		X		X		X		X	
Total Unemployment (levels)	X		X		X		X		X	
Total Unemployment rate	X		X		X		X		X	
Long-term unemployment	X		X		X		X		X	
Youth unemployment	X		X		X		X		X	
Unemployment by socio-demographic breakdown (age, sex, education)	X		X		X		X		X	
Unemployment by territorial (NUTS 2 or NUTS 3) breakdown	X		X		X		X			X

## 2. ACCURACY

### 2.1. SAMPLING ERRORS

*Table 2.1.a. Coefficient of variation (CV), standard error (SE) and confidence intervals for main annual estimates*

	Number of employed	Employment rate	Number of part-time employed	Number of unemployed	Unemployment rate	Youth unemployment rate	Average number of hours actually worked per week <sup>(*)</sup>
	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	0.88	0.61	3.38	2.46	3.27	4.75	0.25
SE	71560	0.40	23221	15347	0.22	1.03	0.1
CI	7995890-8276405	65.21-66.78	641842-732870	593831-653990	6.36-7.23	19.67-23.72	38.93-39.31

*\* the sum of actual hours worked in the main and secondary job*

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

Region code	Region	Number of employed	Employment rate	Number of part-time employed	Number of unemployed	Unemployment rate	Youth unemployment rate	Average number of hours actually worked per week <sup>(*)</sup>
		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	2.24	1.47	10.12	7.70	10.37	15.92	0.45
RO12	Centru	2.76	2.12	13.01	6.83	9.14	12.30	0.41
RO21	Nord-Est	1.73	1.27	6.05	7.61	10.3	13.94	0.91
RO22	Sud-Est	2.31	1.72	8.50	6.11	7.79	10.73	0.65
RO31	Sud - Muntenia	2.22	1.62	6.47	5.38	6.60	8.01	0.73
RO32	Bucuresti	3.04	1.38	16.92	7.61	10.14	19.8	0.26

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	- Ilfov							
RO41	Sud-Vest -Oltenia	2.79	2.08	17.21	5.78	7.56	11.62	1.02
RO42	Vest	3.35	2.54	15.86	11.79	14.82	16.43	0.61

## 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>	2.02%	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, updates are 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 between end of 2011 year (the year of the census) and the end of year 2014 (Source: Romanian Statistical Yearbook, 2015), and number of dwellings at the end of 2014 year (Source: Romanian Statistical Yearbook, 2015). Thus, it was assumed that the proportion of the new dwellings in total dwellings should be the same in the master sample.
<i>Over-coverage</i>	T1: 3.4% T2: 3.28% T3: 3.0% T4: 2.9%	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)**

<b>Date of the last <sup>(1)</sup> update of the questionnaire</b>	<b>Date of the last pilot survey in order to test the questionnaire</b>
Date of the last update of the questionnaire	starting with Q1 2014*
Date of the last pilot survey in order to test the questionnaire	Q3 2013
Number of respondents to the pilot survey	51482
Report from cognitive laboratory available (Y/N)	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
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**Table 2.3.d. Main methods of reducing measurement errors**

<b>Error source</b>	<b>Brief comments</b>
<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**

<b>Average number of interviewers per quarter (full time equivalent)</b>	792
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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.



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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**

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

<sup>1)</sup> 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**

<b>Info. on data capture errors (Y/N)</b>	<b>Error rate in %</b>	<b>Comments</b>
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**

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

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

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

<sup>2)</sup> 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

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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	13.33
2	11.45
3	12.68
4	11.20

**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	12.17	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	12.84	3.95	5.3	3.59
2	12.51	3.5	5.36	3.65
3	12.29	3.24	5.31	3.73
4	11.02	2.91	4.71	3.4
<b>Annual (average 2015)</b>	12.17	3.40	5.17	3.59

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

NUTS – 2 region (code + name)	Non response rate (%)
RO 11 – Nord – Vest	9.16
RO 12 – Centru	9.0
RO 21 – Nord – Est	7.75
RO 22 Sud – Est	16.41
RO 31 – Sud – Muntenia	9.6
RO 32 – București - Ilfov	35.11
RO 41 - Sud – Vest Oltenia	0.91
RO 42 - Vest	8.67

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

<b>Description:</b>
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 corresponds 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**

<b>Characteristic</b>	<b>Imputation rate</b>	<b>Describe method used, mentioning which auxiliary information or stratification is used</b>
	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**

<b>References:</b>
Annual publication: FORȚA DE MUNCĂ ÎN ROMÂNIA: OCUPARE ȘI ȘOMAJ available in Romanian and English

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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 2015	5 <sup>th</sup> January 2015 (preceding week as reference week)	23 <sup>th</sup> June 2015	23 <sup>th</sup> June 2015
QII 2015	5 <sup>th</sup> April 2015 (preceding week as reference week)	21 <sup>th</sup> September 2015	22 <sup>th</sup> October 2015
QIII 2015	5 <sup>th</sup> July 2015 (preceding week as reference week)	21 <sup>th</sup> December 2015	22 <sup>th</sup> January 2016
QIV 2015	5 <sup>th</sup> October 2015 (preceding week as reference week)	25 <sup>th</sup> March 2016	30 <sup>th</sup> April 2016

*NUTS-3 level LFS data on unemployment and labour force*

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

Date of end of the quality check for statistics requested by Eurostat	Date of national publication
september 2015	not published

#### 4. ACCESSIBILITY AND CLARITY

Main publications on survey results are:

- 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 in Romanian and English;
- Statistical Yearbook;
- Social Trends.

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).

Dissemination of anonymized micro data (for core LFS and recent years only, so far) files became available to the users.

Data and metadata from Romanian LFS are available on INS web-site:

- online database - Romanian: <https://statistici.insse.ro/shop/>;
- LFS methodology - Romanian: <http://colectaredate.insse.ro/metadata/public.htm?locale=en>;
- online database - English: <https://statistici.insse.ro/shop/?lang=en>;
- LFS methodology: English: <http://colectaredate.insse.ro/metadata/public.htm?locale=ro> .

**5. COMPARABILITY**

**5.1. COMPARABILITY OVER TIME**

*Table 5.1.a. Change in 2015 at the concept level that would affect comparability with a previous reference time?*

<b>Changes in</b>	<b>Description of the impact of the changes on the statistics</b>	<b>Statistics also revised backwards (if Y: year / N)</b>	<b>Variables affected</b>	<b>Break in series to be flagged (if Y: year and quarter/N)</b>
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 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 2015*

<b>Changes to</b>	<b>Description of the impact of the changes on the statistics.</b>	<b>Statistics also revised backwards (if Y: year / N)</b>	<b>Variables affected</b>	<b>Break in series to be flagged (if Y: year and quarter/N)</b>
Sampling frame	N			
Sample design	N			
Rotation 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*

<b>Is there a divergence between the national and European concepts for the following characteristics?</b>	<b>(Y/N)</b>	<b>Give a description of difference and provide an assessment of the impact of the divergence on the statistics</b>
Definition of resident population	N	Starting with 2014 national LFS is fully aligned to the definition of resident population; data for years 2004-2013 were reweighted taking into account the resident population - consistent with 2011 Census.
Identification of the main job	N	
Employment	N	
Unemployment	N	

## 5.3. ADHERENCE TO EU REGULATIONS

**Table 5.3.a. Improvements in 2015 that have been made on the questionnaire so that it complies with the Twelve Principles.**

<i>Principle</i>	<i>Description of improvement</i>

*No changes to the questionnaire as compared with the previous year (in respect to the 12 principles). LFS questionnaire comply the Twelve Principles concerning the operational definition of unemployment (European Commission Regulation No 1897/2000).*

**6. COHERENCE**

**Table 6.1. Coherence of LFS data with National Accounts data**

Detailed description of the conceptual and measurement differences between the estimates from Labour force Survey (LFS) and those from National Accounts (NA-ESA2010) can be found in Annex 1.

**Table 6.2. Coherence of LFS data with Business statistics data**

	<b>Description of difference in concept</b>	<b>Description of difference in measurement</b>	<b>Give an assessment of the effects of the differences</b>	<b>Give references to description of differences</b>
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: <a href="http://www.insse.ro/cms/files/aplicatie/Metodologii%20CAM/Intreprinderi/Ancheta%20structurala/metodologie%20structurala.pdf">http://www.insse.ro/cms/files/aplicatie/Metodologii%20CAM/Intreprinderi/Ancheta%20structurala/metodologie%20structurala.pdf</a>
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



**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**

	<b>Give an assessment of the effects of the differences</b>	
	<b><i>Registered unemployment (December 2015)</i></b>	<b><i>ILO unemployment</i></b>
<b>Overall effect</b>	436242	623910
Men under 25 years	39444	85874
Men 25 years and over	212060	309024
Women under 25 years	28258	62347
Women 25 years and over	156480	166666

**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*

	<b>Full-time equivalents</b>
Total	975 persons
- of which professional and managerial	195 persons

**7.2. BURDEN**

**Table 7.2.a. Duration of the interview**

	<b>Minutes</b>		
	<b>Total</b>	<b>First wave</b>	<b>Later waves</b>
Average time spent in the household		40 min	40 min
Core questionnaire (pr person)		12.8 min	12.5 min
Ad hoc questionnaire (pr person)		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**

	<b>Number</b>		
	<b>Total</b>	<b>First wave</b>	<b>Later waves</b>
Households visited over the year	95166	23555	71611
Persons interviewed over the year	239124	59394	1797360
Persons interviewed for the ad hoc model over the year	-	-	-

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

<i>Compilation aspects</i>	NA – ESA2010	LFS	Reason for adjustment
<i>Definition</i>	<b>Employment (ESA2010):</b> 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.	<b>Employment (ILO):</b> 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><b>Employees, including employers (ESA2010):</b> 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"> <li>• 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;</li> <li>• civil servants and other government employees whose terms and conditions of employment are laid down by public law;</li> <li>• the armed forces, consisting of those who have enlisted for both long and short engagements and also conscripts (including conscripts working for civil purposes);</li> <li>• ministers of religion, if they are paid directly by general government or a non-profit institution;</li> <li>• owners of corporations and quasi-corporations if they work in these enterprises;</li> <li>• 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;</li> <li>• 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</li> </ul>	<p><b>Employees:</b> 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><b>Employers:</b> 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><b>Self-employed:</b> 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><b>Contributing family worker</b> - 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</p>	Not adjusted

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<i>Compilation aspects</i>	NA – ESA2010	LFS	Reason for adjustment
	<p>some process of production;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• disabled workers, provided the formal or informal relationship of employer to employee exists;</li> <li>• 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.</li> </ul> <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"> <li>• the continued receipt of wage or salary;</li> <li>• an assurance of return to work following the end of the contingency, or an agreement as to the date of return;</li> </ul> <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><b>Self-employed (ESA2010):</b> 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"> <li>• unpaid family workers, including those working in unincorporated market oriented enterprises;</li> <li>• outworkers whose income is a function of the value of the outputs from some process of production for which they are responsible;</li> <li>• workers engaged in production undertaken entirely for their own final consumption or own capital formation, either individually or collectively.</li> </ul>	<p>of them - generally the household head - is considered self-employed, while the others are considered contributing family workers.</p> <p><b>Member of an agricultural holding or of a non agricultural co-operative</b> - 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>	
<i>Concept</i>	<b>Domestic concept (ESA2010):</b> employment involves resident and non-resident employees and self-employed persons employed by the resident producer units.	<b>National concept:</b> there are covered all persons permanently or temporary resident in Romanian (usually resident population)	Yes;
<i>Type of activity used for classification by industry</i>	<b>Homogenous branch (ESA2010)</b> 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.	<b>Economic activity</b> of the employer is: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- activity of the economic and social unit (autonomous body, commercial company, institution, organisation, association etc.), if the unit has no subunits;</li> <li>- 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;</li> <li>- main activity of the economic and</li> </ul>	Yes

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<i>Compilation aspects</i>	NA – ESA2010	LFS	Reason for adjustment
		<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"> <li>- activity determined by the occupation, for persons working on their own account;</li> <li>- activity of the job for the supported person, for contributing family workers.</li> </ul>	
<i>Level of detail by activity - publication</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Sections NACE Rev.2 for annual data</li> <li>- A10 NACE Rev.2 for quarterly data</li> </ul>	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"> <li>- Labour Force Survey (AMIGO) at annual and quarterly level</li> </ul> <p>Administrative data:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Budgetary statements of General Government;</li> <li>- Accounting statements of financial and non-profit units;</li> <li>- Data provided by Ministry of Labour, Family, Social Security and Elderly;</li> <li>- Data provided by Ministry of Foreign Affairs etc.</li> </ul>	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><b>Interpretation:</b> 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><b>Interpretation:</b> resident persons in employment</p>	