EUROPEAN COMMISSION
EUROSTAT

Joint
Standard Quality Report
for
Labour Force Survey
and
Regional Labour Market Statistics

General information

This Quality Report is a combined effort of the units F2-Labour market statistics and E4-Regional indicators and geographical information to describe the quality of data collected by these units.

The aim of the quality reports is to establish the current level of knowledge in Eurostat about the quality of the statistical products. The results from the reports will be used for internal summaries of what is known about the quality and where there is lack of quality.

All available information that describes the quality of the product should be reported. If the information is extensive, references should be given for information more detailed. For lack of information on some quality aspects no complementary data has to be collected from the Member States.

The reports should be updated continuously and transmitted to the quality manager once a year.

The structure of the form is according to the quality concept for Eurostat.

Administrative information

Country	*LUXEMBOURG*
Statistical product (name)	**Labour Force Survey and NUTS-3 level estimates of the labour force and the number of unemployed**
Reference period	*2010*
Periodicity of the LFS statistics (monthly, quarterly, annual)	*Quarterly*
Periodicity of the NUTS-3 statistics	*NA*
Persons who have filled the present report	Marco Schockmel

Complete the abbreviations used in the report

Abbreviation	Explanation
CV	Coefficient of variation (or relative standard error)
Y/N	Yes / No
H/P	Households/Persons
M?	Member State doesn't know
NA	Not applicable/ Not relevant
UNA	Information unavailable
NR or blank	No response: Member State doesn't answer to Eurostat request for information
LFS	Labour Force Survey
NUTS	Nomenclature of territorial units for statistics or corresponding statistical regions in the EFTA and candidates countries
NC	No change from last report.

NB: if the information is not available or is not applicable/not relevant use the corresponding abbreviations. Blank fields will be considered as non-response.

The design and methods used for the LFS

Coverage	The sampling frame covers only private households in Luxembourg. The cross-border workers are not taken into account. The resident population comprises persons registered as residing in one of the communes.
Inclusion/exclusion criteria for members of the household	The household is defined as persons living in the same household, other than subtenants and military personnel returning home at the weekend.
Questions relating to employment status are put to all persons aged ...	The demographic part of the questionnaire is submitted to all the household members. But only the 15+ years old should be interviewed for the rest of questionnaire.
Reference week	The sample is divided into 53 reference weeks. Once a year, each selected household should be interviewed within 3 weeks from the reference week.
Periodicity of the results	The results are yearly. All the data continuously collected during 53 weeks are aggregated.

Sampling design	Simple random sampling through random digital dialing
Base used for the sample (sampling frame)	The set of all telephone numbers
Last update of the sampling frame	
Primary sampling unit (PSU)	The primary sampling unit is the private household selected by the phone number
Final sampling unit (FSU)	The final sampling unit consists of the persons living in the selected household
First (and intermediate) stage sampling method	-
Final stage sampling method	-
*Overall theoretical **yearly** sampling rate (i.e. including non-response)*	The yearly sampling rate is 3.8%.
*Size of the theoretical **yearly** sample (i.e. including non-response)*	The sample size is 18 781 persons.
Stratification	-
Description of the rotation scheme	No rotational scheme is applied. The 2010 data will be analyzed to determine how many housolds participated randomly in the 2009 and 2010 surveys

Brief description of the method of calculating the weights	Post-stratification at one level was performed by sex, age-group, size of the household and nationality
Is the sample population in private household expanded to the total population (including those in collective households)? (Y/N)	N
Gender is used in weighting (Y/N)	Y
Which age groups are used in the weighting (e.g., 0-14, 15-19, ..., 70-74, 75+)?	The following age classes are used: 0-14, 15-19, 20-24, 25-29, 30-34, 35-39, 40-44, 45-49, 50-59, 60-64, 65+
Which regional breakdown is used in the weighting (e.g. NUTS 3)?	NA
Other weighting dimensions	The distinction between luxembourgish and foreign person

Data collection methods, brief description	All the interviews are performed by phone. One interview (covering the core variables as well as the ad hoc module variables) lasts in average 10 to 15 minutes per interviewed person.
Participation is voluntary/compulsory?	Voluntary

Publication thresholds, annual estimates

Limit, below which figures cannot be published	500
Limit, below which figures must be published with warning	1200

Use of subsamples to survey structural variables (wave approach)

Only for countries using a subsample for yearly variables

Wave(s) for the subsample	NA
Are the 30 totals for ILO labour status (employment, unemployment and inactivity) by sex (males and females) and age groups (15-24, 25-34, 35-44, 45-54, 55+) between the annual average of quarterly estimates and the yearly estimates from the subsample all consistent? (Ref.: Commission Reg. 430/2005, Annex I) (Y/N)	NA
If not please list deviations	NA
List of yearly variables for which the wave approach is used (Ref.: Commission Reg. 377/2008, Annex II)	NA

i.e.: 1st wave, or 1st and 6th waves, etc.

30 totals: 3 employment statuses X 2 genders X 5 age groups

e.g. consistency for ilostatus only; or for the three variables one by one; etc.

Publication thresholds, annual estimates (wave approach) if different from full sample thresholds

Limit, below which figures cannot be published	NA
Limit, below which figures must be published with warning	NA

Brief description of the method used to produce data on

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

Table 1.1a 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 available statistics and prospects for future solutions
compulsory	Col_80/81	NACE2J2D	.	12.12	.	.	we have not much observations of persons with second jobs
compulsory	Col_89/90	MONTHPR	.	13.41	.	.	
compulsory	Col_101	SEEKTYPE_Employed	100	100	100	100	
compulsory	Col_101	SEEKTYPE_Not Employed	.	.	12.5	.	
compulsory	Col_102	SEEKDUR_Employed	100	100	100	100	
compulsory	Col_103	METHODA_Employed	C	C	C	C	
compulsory	Col_104	METHODB_Employed	C	C	C	C	
compulsory	Col_105	METHODC_Employed	C	C	C	C	
compulsory	Col_106	METHODD_Employed	C	C	C	C	
compulsory	Col_107	METHODE_Employed	C	C	C	C	
compulsory	Col_108	METHODF_Employed	C	C	C	C	
compulsory	Col_109	METHODG_Employed	C	C	C	C	
compulsory	Col_110	METHODH_Employed	C	C	C	C	
compulsory	Col_111	METHODI_Employed	C	C	C	C	
compulsory	Col_112	METHODJ_Employed	C	C	C	C	
compulsory	Col_113	METHODK_Employed	C	C	C	C	
compulsory	Col_114	METHODL_Employed	C	C	C	C	
compulsory	Col_115	METHODM_Employed	C	C	C	C	
compulsory	Col_195	INTWAVE	C	C	C	C	Only 1 wave in 2010

Table 1.1b Item non-response - Annual data

Compared to the variables defined by the Commission Regulation (EC) No 377/2008

Variable status	Column	Identifier	2010	Short comments on reasons for non-available statistics and prospects for future solutions
compulsory	Col_53	TEMPREAS	12.35	
compulsory	Col_118	AVAIREAS_Employed	98.99	
compulsory	Col_118	AVAIREAS_Not Employed	18.73	
compulsory	Col_154/155	INCDECIL	10.83	

C: All records have the same value

Table 1.2.1 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)		Comments
	high	low	high	low	high	low	high	low	high	low	
Total Employment (levels)		x		x		x	x			x	As more then 40% of the employment is occupied by cross border
Total Employment rate		x		x		x	x			x	workers, registered data from the social security are used, as
Part-time employment		x		x		x	x			x	cross border workers are not included in the LFS
Temporary employment		x		x		x	x			x	
Employment by socio-demographic breakdown (age, sex, education)	x		x		x				x		educational level is not included in the registered data
Employment by territorial (NUTS 2 or NUTS 3) breakdown	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	
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	For unemployment registered data from the Public Employment
Total Unemployment rate		x		x		x	x			x	Service is normally used
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	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	

(a) i.e. if the statistic is used as policy target or if it is used in official studies **influencing policy making**
(b) i.e. if the statistic is used by employers associations, trade unions, lobbies, at national or regional level, for their **decision making**
(c) i.e. if the statistic **is mentioned** in national or regional media, specialised or for general public
(d) i.e. if the statistic is used by academics **for scientific research** (e.g. appears in scientific publications) or by students
(e) i.e. if the statistic is used by enterprises **for own market research activities or for consultancy services** in the information sector

Table 2.1.1 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	2.00	5.60	11.80	11.60	1.10
2	1.90	5.00	11.90	11.70	1.00
3	2.00	5.30	12.20	12.10	1.00
4	1.83	5.13	10.50	10.36	1.15
Annual	1.01	2.55	5.75	5.67	0.60

Reference on software used :	Stata 10
Reference on method of estimation:	Taylor

Table 2.1.2 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.
PLEASE DO NOT ADD OR DELETE ROWS

NUTS-2		CV of regional (NUTS-2) annual aggregates (in %)				
Regional Code	Region	Number of employed	Number of part-time employed	Number of unemployed	Rate of unemployment	Average number of hours actually worked per week

Table 2.1.3 Coefficient of variation (CV) Annual estimates at NUTS-3 level

Only to be completed by countries using the LFS to produce NUTS-3 level data for Eurostat
PLEASE DO NOT ADD OR DELETE ROWS

Region (NUTS-3)		Sample size (number of responding persons)	CV of regional (NUTS-3) annual aggregates (in %)		
Regional Code	Region		Number of persons in the labour force	Number of unemployed	Unemployment rate

For the calculation of the CV for NUTS-3 regions, the national design effect can be used as an approximation of the true regional design effect. Please indicate if this approximation is used (Y/N):	

Table 2.2.1 Frame quality, coverage rates and methodological notes

Give quantitative information (the rates of undercoverage, overcoverage and classification errors of the statistical units) and brief comments on the main problems affecting frame quality

	Rates	Description of overcoverage, undercoverage and classification errors and their impact on estimates
Under-coverage	UNA	Housholds with no telephone will not be in the frame
Over-coverage	UNA	
Classification errors	UNA	

Reference on frame errors	UNA

Table 2.2.2.a Errors due to the reporting units and the interviewers

Give brief comments on the assessment of errors due to:	Reporting unit	UNA
	Interviewers	UNA

Table 2.2.2.b Errors due to the medium (questionnaire)

Date of the last update of the questionnaire	yearly update
Date of the last pilot survey in order to test the questionnaire	UNA
Number of respondents to the pilot survey	UNA
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 2.2.2.c Are there any methodological notes on the measurement errors?

Main references	UNA

Table 2.2.2.d Main methods of reducing measurement errors

Error source	Brief comments
Respondent	As citizenship of the contacted reference person is usually known, the interviewers were chosen according to their language skills when possible
Interviewer	A specific training course is given to the interviewers (purpose and methodology of the survey, codification and classification to use, sensitive questions, etc.). Interview calls are monitored and controlled to allow continued improvement.
Questionnaire	Every year, the questionnaire is revised. Modifications are made if necessary. Interviews are carried out by CATI, which allows interactive checking of the answers.
Other	Plausibility and consistency checks are made at the end of the survey. Corrections, if needed, are made before releasing the data.

Table 2.2.2.e Number of interviewers per quarter

	Face to face	Telephone
Average number of interviewers per quarter (full time equivalent)	NA	35

Table 2.2.3a Information available about data capture errors and the error rates

Table 2.2.3a is only for countries not using Computer assisted data collection.

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

Table 2.2.3b Information available about codification errors and the error rates

Info. on data codification errors (Y/N)	Error rate in %	Comments
Y	Minimal	Codification is checked by frequency distributions of classifications. This is part of standard data control procedures. Corrections, if needed, are made before data release.

Table 2.2.3c Information available about editing errors and the error rates

Info. on errors during the editing phase (Y/N)	Error rate in %	Comments
Y	Minimal	Editing checks are incorporated as interactive part in CATI. Corrections, if needed, are made before data release

Table 2.2.3d Information available about other processing errors and the error rates

Info. on other process errors (Y/N)	Error rate in %	Comments
Y	0%	Corrections, if needed, are made before data release

Table 2.2.4.a Calculation of non-response. Annual average

Is the non response rate weighted? (Y/N)	N	If weighted, state the definition of the weights	
Is the non-response on household level or person level? (H/P)	H		

Table 2.2.4.b Rates of non response by survey wave. Annual average

Wave	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Non response rate in %	68.6	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

Table 2.2.4.c Rates of non response by survey mode. Annual average

Survey mode	CAPI	CATI	PAPI	CAWI	POSTAL
Non response rate in %	NA	68.6	NA	NA	NA

Table 2.2.4.d Divisions of non-response into categories. Quarterly data and annual average

Quarter	Non response rate (%)	Refusals (%)	Non-contacts (%)	Other reasons(%)
1	67	41.1	25.6	0.3
2	66.8	40.5	26.0	0.3
3	68.5	39.3	29.0	0.2
4	71.4	33.0	38.0	0.4
Annnual (average 2010)	68.6	38.2	30.1	0.3

Table 2.2.4.e Rates of non response. Annual average
PLEASE DO NOT ADD OR DELETE ROWS

NUTS-2 region (code + name)	Non response rate (%)
-	

Table 2.2.4.f Availability and calculation of non-response at NUTS-3 level
Only to be completed by countries using the LFS to produce NUTS-3 level data for Eurostat

Is non response rate available (Y/N)			
Is the non response rate weighted? (Y/N)		If weighted, state the definition of the weights	

Table 2.2.4.g Rates of non response. Annual average
Only to be completed by countries using the LFS to produce NUTS-3 level data for Eurostat
PLEASE DO NOT ADD OR DELETE ROWS

NUTS-3 region (code + name)	Non response rate (%)
-	

Table 2.2.4.h Patterns of non response. Underestimation and overestimation bias of main characteristics

	Underestimation assessment		Overestimation assessment	
	Quantitative	Descriptive	Quantitative	Descriptive
Total employment	NA		NA	
Part-time employment	NA		NA	
Unemployment	NA		NA	
Numbers of hours actually worked	NA		NA	
Other characteristic	NA		NA	
Other characteristic	NA		NA	

If the characteristic is not underestimated write "NA"

If the characteristic is not overestimated write "NA"

Table 2.2.4.i Methods used for adjustments for statistical unit non-response

Adjustment via weights (Y/N?)	N	Variables used for non-response adjustment	Description of method	
Substitution of non-responding units (Y/N?)	N	Substitution rate	Criteria for substitution	
Other methods (Y/N?)	N	Description of method		

e.g. post-stratification by ad hoc auxiliary information for non-response.

Report which non-responding units are substituted (e.g. non-contacts , refusals, other non-respondents, ineligible units, etc.); at what stage they are substituted (e.g. first wave or further waves); and the criteria for the selection of substitute units (e.g. the household next door or the following unit in the sampling list, etc.).

e.g. results of non-response surveys, copying information from previous waves, etc.

Table 2.2.4.j Methods used for imputation of statistical item non-response
Add rows as necessary.

Characteristic	Imputation rate	Describe method used, mentioning which auxiliary information or stratification is used
NA		

Table 2.2.4.k References to methodological notes on non response rates and their treatment	NA

2.3.1 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

E.g.,
- Municipalities transfer their social assistance clients to the unemployment registers in order to save expenses.

Quarterly LFS data

Table 3.1.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
1	18-janv	24-juin	NA
2	19-avr	20-sept	NA
3	19-juil	13-déc	NA
4	18-oct	08-mars	NA

\

Table 3.1.b Delay of delivery to Eurostat of the full dataset or of the main characteristics and reasons for late delivery

Datasets used for data dissemination are considered, which may not correspond to the first transmission. *Late deliveries in blue font*. Please provide reason.

Quarter	Full dataset			Single characteristic(s)		
	Deadline	Delivery date	Reason for late delivery	Characteristic(s)	Delay (days)	Reason for late delivery
1	27/06/2010	24.6.10	NA			
2	26/09/2010	20.9.10	NA			
3	26/12/2010	13.12.10	NA			
4	27/03/2011	8.3.11	NA			
Yearly weights (*)	28/03/2011	22.3.11	NA			

(*) Only if ad hoc yearly weights are used for yearly variables

Table 3.1.c Ways for improving timeliness

Refer to previous table 3.1b

Quarter	Describe ways for improving timeliness
1	
2	
3	
4	

NUTS-3 level LFS data on unemployment and labour force

Table 3.2.a 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*
NA		

Table 3.2.b Reason for late delivery to Eurostat

To be completed only in case of late delivery of NUTS-3 level data on unemployment and labour force.

Describe reasons for late delivery mentioning all bottle-necks
NA

Table 3.2.c Ways for improving timeliness

To be completed only in case of late delivery of NUTS-3 level data on unemployment and labour force.

Describe ways for improving timeliness
NA

4.1 A list of type and frequency of publications

Main results (activity and employment rate by age classes, gender and citizenship) of annual LFS data with comments are published by STATEC in:
1. Note de conjoncture : La situation économique au Luxembourg - Évolution récente et perspectives (annual publication)
2. Bulletin du STATEC (studies of general interest).

4.2 Conditions of access to data

Means, support, marketing conditions, possible restrictions, existing service-level agreement, etc.

Tables are provided to users. Restricted access to anonymised micro-data is given to researchers under secured conditions within Statec.

4.3 Accompanying information to data

Documentation, explanation, quality limitations, graphics etc.

Documentation and methodological explanations are provided to the users via a number of media: paper, files, email and by phone.

4.4 Further assistance available to users

See 4.3

4.5 Possible improvements, compared to the previous situation.

UNA

Table 5.1.a Change in 2010 at the concept level that would affect comparability with a previous reference time?
Enumerate all changes at concept level introduced in 2010. Add rows if needed

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
concepts and definition	NA				
coverage (i.e. target population)	NA				
legislation	NA				
classifications	NA				
geographical boundaries	NA				

Table 5.1.b Change in 2010 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 2010. Add rows if needed

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	NA				
sample design	NA				
rotation pattern	NA				
questionnaire	NA				
instruction to interviewers	NA				
survey mode	NA				
weighting scheme	NA				
use of auxiliary information	NA				
other					

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
Add rows as necessary.

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	
Identification of the main job (*)	N	
Employment	N	
Unemployment	N	

(*) See LABOUR FORCE SURVEY - REVISED EXPLANATORY NOTES (TO BE APPLIED FROM 2008Q1 ONWARDS)

Table 5.3.a Improvements in 2010 that have been made on the questionnaire so that it complies with the Twelve Principles.

Add rows as necessary.

Principle	Description of improvement
N	

Table 5.3.b Improvements in 2010 that have been made on the questionnaire so that it accurately transcodes to the EU list of variables

Add rows as necessary.

Variable	Description of improvement
N	

Table 5.3.c Improvements in 2010 that have been made so that the transmitted data comply with the EU definition of unemployment.

Add rows as necessary.

Concept	Description of improvement
N	

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	Although employment in LFS and National Accounts (NA) are both in line with the ILO guidelines (XIII. ICLS, Geneva 1982), the following conceptual differences are relevant: - 1. Residence (LFS) vs. domestic Concept (NA). Many non-resident workers are coming to Luxembourg from bordering countries. - 2. Inclusion (NA) / Exclusion (LFS) of the institutional population.	LFS is a sample survey (primary statistics), sampling errors occur. Employment in NA is based on all statistical information available (secondary statistics); additional estimates are made for under-coverage of employment in basic sources (e.g. for hidden economy). Estimation errors may occur.	1. Non resident employees represent about 40% of total employees (domestic concept) 2. Census 2001 registered 7500 persons living in non-private households	Indicateur rapide série L (emploi salarié) Note de conjoncture
Total employment by NACE				Bulletin du STATEC N° 5-2008 Le chômage au Luxembourg: Une approche intégrée*
Number of hours worked	UNA	UNA	UNA	UNA

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	STATEC produces a range of different business statistics. There are various differences in concepts and measurement when compared with the LFS (periodicity, sample survey or total enumeration, coverage of employment and sectors of economy, inclusion/exclusion of small enterprises, etc.).		UNA	Note de conjoncture
Total employment by NACE			UNA	Bulletin du STATEC N° 5-2008 Le chômage au Luxembourg:
Number of hours worked			UNA	

Table 6.3a Coherence of LFS data with registered unemployment

Description of difference in concept	The registered unemployment is a legal concept that differs from the ILO unemployment definition. In the LFS, the ILO-unemployment concept is used.
Description of difference in measurement	In the LFS the measurement of unemployment is made on the declaration of persons living in private households, institutional households are not covered. Sample error influences LFS-results. Registered unemployed who are not ILO-unemployed: Registered unemployed who do not meet the availability criterion used in the LFS; Registered unemployed working more than 1 hour during the reference week; Registered unemployed who do not actively search for a job. ILO-unemployed who are not registered unemployed (especially young people): not registered unemployed at the public employment offices but using other job search methods; Unemployed 65 years and over.
Give references to description of differences	Note de conjoncture 1/2009: Economie luxembourgeoise en 2008, chap. 6 Note de conjoncture 1/2008: Economie luxembourgeoise en 2007, chap. 6 Bulletin du STATEC N° 5-2008/Le chômage au Luxembourg: Une approche intégrée*

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

	Give an assessment of the effects of the differences
Overall effect	Number of unemployed persons: LFS : 10 336 Registered (annual average): 15 567
Men under 25 years	registered: 1540 / LFS: 1451
Men 25 years and over	registered: 7287 / LFS: 3612
Women under 25 years	registered: 1091 / LFS: 712
Women 25 years and over	registered: 5649 / LFS: 4561
Regional distribution (NUTS-3)	

for the registered unemployment: under 26 years

Only to be completed by countries using the LFS to produce NUTS-3 level data for Eurostat

8.1 Cost
Table 8.1a Number of staff involved in central and regional offices, excluding interviewers
Consider only staff directly employed by the NSI

	Full-time equivalents
Total	3
- of which professional and managerial	1

8.2 Burden
Table 8.2a Duration of the interview

	Minutes		
	Total	First wave	Later waves
Average time spent in the household	15		
Core questionnaire (pr person)	10		
Ad hoc questionnaire (pr person)	5		

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

Table 8.2b Number of units

	Number		
	Total	First wave	Later waves
Households visited over the year	7898		
Persons interviewed over the year	18781		
Persons interviewed for the ad hoc module over the year	12773		