



EUROPEAN COMMISSION
EUROSTAT

Directorate D: Single Market, Employment and Social statistics

Unit D-1: Labour market

Directorate E: Agriculture, Fisheries, Structural Funds and Environment statistics

Unit E-4: Structural Funds

Joint Standard Quality Report for the

Labour Force Survey

and the

Regional Labour Market Statistics

General information

This Quality Report is a combined effort of the D1-Labour market and E4-Structural Funds units 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 statistical products. The results from the reports will be used for internal summaries of what is known about the quality and where there is a 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 more detailed information. 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 handed in to the quality manager once a year.

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

All pre-printed information is in Italics.

All new items (compared to the 2001 Quality Report Form) are in a blue font.

Administrative information

<i>Country</i>	Luxembourg
<i>Statistical product (name)</i>	<i>Labour Force Survey and NUTS-3 level estimates of the labour force and the number of unemployed</i>
<i>Reference period</i>	2003
<i>Periodicity of the LFS statistics (monthly, quarterly, annual)</i>	ANNUAL
<i>Periodicity of the NUTS-3 statistics</i>	<i>Annual</i>
<i>Persons who have filled in the present report</i>	Simone Casali

Abbreviations used in the report

<i>Abbreviation</i>	<i>Explanation</i>
CV	Coefficient of variation
YN	Yes / No
?	Don't know
M?	Member State doesn't know
NA	Not applicable/ Not relevant
NR	No response: Member State hasn't answered Eurostat request for information
NC	<i>No change from previous Quality Report</i>
LFS	<i>Labour Force Survey</i>
NUTS	<i>Nomenclature of territorial unit for statistics or equivalent statistical regions in the EFTA and CC countries</i>

0. General description

0.1. THE DESIGN AND METHODS USED FOR THE LFS

With the 2003 LFS wave, Luxembourg launches the new survey, which is characterized by continuous data collection. The sample is divided into 52 reference weeks. Once a year, each selected household should be interviewed within 3 weeks from the reference week.

There is no specific legislation making it compulsory to provide information for the survey. Participation therefore is voluntary.

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.

The demographic part of the questionnaire is submitted to all the household members. But only the 15-74 years old should be interviewed for the rest of questionnaire.

Reference week

Every week is a reference week.

Periodicity of the results

The results are yearly. All the data continuously collected during 52 weeks are aggregated.

Sampling design

A yearly sample is drawn and spread over 52 weeks. The households are randomly chosen by proportional allocation in each stratum, with the exception of underpopulated strata, but with the constraint that its yearly minimum size be at least 48 households. The strata result from the crossing of the canton and the household size class. There are 13 cantons in Luxembourg. The household size is divided into 4 classes: 1, 2, 3, 4+. So, the product of the number of cantons (13) and the number of size classes (4) gives 52 strata.

The sample size is 8532 households. The sample plan comprises only one stage.

Base used for the sample

For 2003 LFS two bases are used to draw the sample: the February 2001 census (RP2001) for the first 3 months of the year, and the central population register (RGPP) for the remaining 9 months of that year.

Sample unit

The sampling unit are the households. All the individuals included in the aforementioned households are considered as targets of the survey.

Overall sample rate

The 3-month sampling rate is 3.25% for the RP2001. For the RGPP, the 9-month sampling rate is 5.17%. The aggregated yearly rate is about 4.70 %.

Size of the sample

For the 2 sampling frames RP2001 and RGPP, the sample sizes are 5688 and 11376 households respectively.

Stratification

Each combination of canton (13) and household size class (4) is a stratum.

Description of the rotation scheme

Contrary to the general practice in the past, the rotation is not done for 2003: It will be carried out during the next wave by following up on a quarter of the sample of the previous wave. This quarter is spread over the 52 reference weeks.

Brief description of the weight calculation method

- *Is the expansion factor to (Census) population totals or the target population totals (e.g., without institutional population)?*

The expansion factor refers to the population of private households (physical or fiscal). The initial household weight is the inverse of the selection probability in each stratum. According to the general sharing weight method, all the individuals of the same household have the same weight defined above.

- *Be specific as to which age groups, regions (levels) etc. are used in the calculation of the weights.*

1. A calibration is performed with CALMAR macro of INSEE-France for correcting the non-response. Among many variables like region (merger of cantons), household class size, age of reference person and citizenship of reference person, we try to find out, by logistic regression, by how much they account for the non-response phenomenon. These variables were selected: canton, size of household, and age of the reference person. Its purpose is to make the distribution of these variables in the sampling frame and in the set of respondents agree. Three “regions” are determined by grouping some cantons: North, Centre, South. The following classes are used for the age: 0-38, 39-49, 50-64, 65+. This calibration is implemented at the household level.

2. A final adjustment is carried out for getting more accurate estimates of the variables of interest. It consists in making the most recent distribution of sex * age class * citizenship in the population agree with the distribution of the same variables in the set of respondents. The following age classes are used: 0-14, 15-19, 20-24, 25-39, 40-54, 55-64, 65+. This calibration is implemented at the person level.

Data collection methods

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.

Number of field staff

Approximately 10 interviewers were involved.

% of proxy interviews

Ddirect participation	42.5%
Proxy	38.3%
Missing	19.2%
Total	100.0%

The regional dimension

- *Lowest level of regional classification in the national LFS*

NA for Luxembourg.

- *Lowest level of regional classification published nationally or delivered to researchers*

Only national level data is published.

0.2. BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE METHOD USED TO PRODUCE DATA ON UNEMPLOYMENT AND THE LABOUR FORCE BY NUTS-3 LEVEL

This description should include items like:

Is the method:

- Annual average from LFS dataset?
- 3-year average from the LFS dataset?
- Register data?
- Combination of LFS and register data?

- NA for Luxembourg.

1 RELEVANCE (optional)

1.1 USERS' DESCRIPTION

Table 1.1 Classification and description of users

User	User classification ¹	User description
1	European level	European Parliament, Council and Commission
2	National level	Ministry of Labour, Ministry of education, Ministry of Economics and international trade, Ministry of Equal opportunities
3	Multinational organizations	OECD, UNECE, BIT
4	Researchers, students	Universities, institutes, research centres
5	Media	Press
6	Others	Enterprises for own market research or consultancy services, employers' associations, trade unions

1.2 USERS' NEEDS

These tables should be filled out per user class

Table 1.2.a Users' needs origin

User (from table 1.1)	Needs In term of theoretical concepts ¹⁾	Source ²⁾	Reference document
1,2,3,4, 5	Labour force, unemployment, occupation, educational level by age class, gender etc.	Council Regulation n° 577/98 and Council Regulation n° 1260/1999	see: Source

Table 1.2.b Users needs satisfaction

User (from table 1.1)	Measurement of user satisfaction? (Y/N)	State to what extent these needs have been fulfilled in the users' eyes	Reference document on user satisfaction
1,2,3,4,5	N		

1.3 RELEVANCE FOR USERS

These tables should be filled out per user class

Table 1.3 Do we as specialists consider the statistics provided to/ used by the users to be relevant?

User (from table 1.1)	Y/N	If Y or N, explain why.
1	NA	
2		
3		

Table 1.4 Does your unit anticipate changes of future needs?

User (from table 1.1)	Y/N	If Y give a short description
1	Y	We introduced few (in order not to overload the questionnaire) new variables e.g. on demand of the Ministry of Education an additional question: the country where the respondent finished his studies
2		
3		

2 ACCURACY

2.1 SAMPLING ERRORS

Table 2.1.1 Coefficient of variation (CV) Quarterly estimates¹⁾

Quarter	CV of national quarterly aggregates (in %)				
	Number of employed	Number of part-time employed	Number of unemployed	Unemployment rate	Average number of hours usually worked
YEARLY	0.96	3.19	7.40	7.32	3.40
NA					
NA					
NA					

¹⁾ For the calculation of the CV it is necessary to take into account the design effect.

Software used: IVE ware from Michigan University.

Method of estimation: Taylor linearization.

Table 2.1.2 Coefficient of variation (CV) - Annual estimates at NUTS-2 level¹⁾

Region (NUTS-2)	CV of regional (NUTS-2) annual aggregates (in %)				
	Number of employed	Number of part-time employed	Number of unemployed	Unemployment rate	Average number of hours usually worked
NA					
NA					
NA					
NA					

Add rows as necessary.

¹⁾ For the calculation of the CV it is necessary to take into account the design effect.

Table 2.1.3 Coefficient of variation (CV) - Annual estimates at NUTS-3 level¹⁾

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

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

Add rows as necessary.

¹⁾ 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):

2.2 NON SAMPLING ERRORS

2.2.1 Frame errors

Table 2.2.1 Frame quality, coverage rates and methodological notes

Give brief comments on the main problems of frame quality and the rates of undercoverage/ overcoverage/ classification errors of the statistical units

Brief comments on the main problems of frame quality ¹⁾	Under-coverage rate	Over-coverage rate	Classification error rate ²⁾	Reference on frame errors
(*) Some households of the sampling frame RGPP were out of scope	N	Y	5.30%	They were deleted both from the sample and the sampling frame. No reference is necessary.

¹⁾ Mention specifically which regions / population groups are not or badly represented in the sample.

²⁾ Misclassification refers to statistical units having an erroneous classification where both the wrong and the correct one are within the target population.

(*) - There is a risk of bias for the communities: persons living in community households are represented by persons living in private households and persons living in communities and attached to private households of the same age and gender, which is not a perfect hypothesis.

- There is a risk of double counting for students who live in independent housing. They can be counted once in the housing of their parents and once in their own housing. The risk of double counting could lead to an overcoverage of students.

2.2.2 Measurement errors

Table 2.2.2.a Errors due to the reporting unit and the interviewer

Is there information on these errors (Y/N)	Is there some measurement of the errors? (Y/N)	If Y give brief comments on the assessment of the errors
N	N	

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

Date of the last ⁽¹⁾ update of the questionnaire	Date of the last pilot survey in order to test the questionnaire	Number of respondents to the pilot survey	Report from cognitive laboratory available (Y/N)
Every year, the questionnaire is revised.	NA	NA	NA

⁽¹⁾ 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?

Methodological notes (Y/N)	Main references
N	

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. Maximising the number of phone calls.
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.

2.2.3 Processing errors

Table 2.2.3a Information available about data capture errors and the error rates
Only for countries not using Computer assisted data collection.

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

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

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

Info. on data codification errors (Y/N/NA)	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/NA)	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 ¹⁾ (Y/N/NA)	Error rate in %	Comments
Y	0%	Corrections, if needed, are made before data release

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

2.2.4 Non response errors¹

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

Non-response rate is calculated as $1-r/n$ 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 home, non-response rate is nevertheless calculated in this way, thus disregarding the over-coverage created by, e.g., vacant homes. Ideally the non-response rate should be calculated before substituting a non-responding household/home with another unit. This is especially important when substitution is used for reasons like refusals, not being at home etc in addition to reasons due to frame errors. Member States sampling from a frame of individuals should base their non-response calculation on the sampled individuals instead of households.

Table 2.2.4.a Availability and calculation of non-response. Annual average

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

Table 2.2.4.b Rates of non-response. Annual average

Wave	Non response rate in %
Yearly for RP2001	60.85%
Yearly for RGPP	63.93%

¹ Non-responses should absolutely not be confused with under-coverage, i.e. units which are in the target population, but which have no chance of being enumerated because they were not in the frame at the time of selection. No information is, of course, available for them. They should be counted, if detected, in the rate of under-coverage, and not as non-response.

The non-response rate is exhaustive because it covers the complete process, beginning from the phone number search until the effective interview of at least one household member.

Table 2.2.4.c 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

<i>Is the non-response rate available? (Y/N)</i>	<i>Is the non-response rate weighted? (Y/N)</i>	<i>If weighted, state the definition of the weights</i>
NA		

Table 2.2.4.d Rates of non-response. Annual average

<i>NUTS-3 region</i>	<i>Non-response rate in %</i>
NA	

Add rows as necessary.

Table 2.2.4.e Divisions of non-response into categories. Quarterly data

<i>Quarter</i>	<i>Non response rate in %</i>	<i>Refusals (%)</i>	<i>Non-contacts (%)</i>	<i>Other reasons (%) - Phones not found</i>
<i>Yearly for RP2001</i>	60.85%	11.46%	17.62%	31.77%
<i>Yearly for RGPP</i>	63.93%	13.34%	16.37%	34.22%

Table 2.2.4.f Patterns of non-response. Underestimation bias

<i>Information available (Y/N)</i>	<i>Tendency to underestimate the main characteristics (Y/N)</i>	<i>If Y give the characteristics</i>
N		

Table 2.2.4.g Patterns of non-response. Overestimation bias

<i>Information available (Y/N)</i>	<i>Tendency to overestimate the main characteristics (Y/N)</i>	<i>If Y give the characteristics</i>
N		

Patterns of non-response refer to the population subgroups for which non-responses are important for structural reasons. The question whether these non-responses lead to biases.

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

<i>Describe method used, mentioning which auxiliary information or stratification is used</i>
A calibration is performed with the CALMAR macro of INSEE-France for correcting the non-response. Among many variables like region (merger of cantons), household class size, age of reference person, citizenship of reference person, we try by logistic regression to find out which of them accounts for most of the non-response phenomenon. Afterwards, these variables are chosen: canton, size of household, and age of reference person. Its purpose is to make the distribution of these variables in the sampling frame and in the set of respondents agree. Three regions are determined by grouping some cantons: North, Centre, South. The following class are used for the age: 0-38, 39-49, 50-64, 65+. This calibration is implemented at household level.

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

<i>Characteristic</i>	<i>Imputation (Y/N)</i>	<i>If imputed, rate of non-response</i>	<i>If imputed, describe method used, mentioning which auxiliary information or stratification is used</i>
	N		

Add rows as necessary.

Table 2.2.4.j References to methodological notes on non-response rates and their treatment

Available (Y/N)	References
Y	Méthode généralisée du partage des poids (Lavallée)

2.3 REGISTER ERRORS²

Only for those countries using registered unemployment to produce NUTS-3 level data on unemployment or the labour force.

2.3.1 Assessment of factors which yield a higher number of registered unemployment than they should if legal concept were applied correctly

➤ NA

2.3.2 Assessment of factors which yield a lower number of registered unemployment than they should if legal concept were applied correctly

➤ NA

3. TIMELINESS AND PUNCTUALITY

3.1 LFS DATA

The LFS data have to be delivered to Eurostat 12 weeks after the end of the quarter.

Table 3.1.a Reference period, submission deadline 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
Yearly	A continuous LFS was launched for the first time in January 2003	May 2004	In May/June 2004 activity rate and employment rate by age classes, gender etc. were published
1			
2			
3			
4			

Table 3.1.b Reasons for late delivery

To be completed only in case of late delivery or if some important variables, such as regions of household or place of work, NACE, ISCO or ISCED, are not classified in time.

Quarter	Describe reasons for late delivery mentioning all bottle-necks
Yearly	First implementation of a continuous survey a pilot survey was not realised (no human and financial resources available). The reason why the LFS 2003 data was not handed on time stems from the situation that Statec found itself in in early 2003. During the first months of 2003 all resources were drawn to the analysis, production and transcription of the LFS 2002 survey. Therefore resources needed for implementation of the new, continuous survey were simply not available. Since Statec has now fully switched to the new process, such a delay is unlikely to occur again.

Table 3.1.c Ways for improving timeliness

To be completed only in case of late delivery or if some important variables, such as regions of household or place of work, NACE, ISCO or ISCED, are not classified in time.

Quarter	Describe ways for improving timeliness
1	
2	
3	

² Discussion of the conceptual differences with the LFS definition of unemployment and labour force is in section 6.3

4	
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3.2 NUTS-3 LEVEL LFS DATA ON UNEMPLOYMENT AND THE LABOUR FORCE

Table 3.2.a Reference period, submission deadline and coverage

<i>Main dates in the national production process</i>		
<i>Date of data collection beginning</i>	<i>Date of end of the quality check for statistics requested by Eurostat</i>	<i>Date of national publication</i>
NA		

Table 3.2.b Reason for late delivery

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

<i>Describe reasons for late delivery mentioning all bottle-necks</i>
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 the labour force.

<i>Describe ways for improving timeliness</i>
NA

4 Accessibility and clarity

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.

4.2 Conditions of access to data

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

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

4.3 Information accompanying the 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 with the LFS contact person.

4.4 Further assistance available to users

4.5 Possible improvements, compared to the previous situation.

NA

5 COMPARABILITY³

5.1 COMPARABILITY OVER TIME

Table 5.1.a *Has there been any change at the concept level¹ that would affect comparability with a previous reference time?*

Enumerate all concepts or definitions that have been changed since last year

<i>Characteristic</i>	<i>Change in concepts compared to previous year (Y/N/?)</i>	<i>Impact of the changes on the statistics.</i>
Move in 2003 to a continuous data collection where every week of the year is a reference week. Formerly the survey was annual with a single reference week in spring. No more face to face interviews, only telephone interviews.	Y	Series breaks seem obvious but are not measurable.

¹⁾ Besides changes in concepts and definitions this could include changes in coverage, changes in administrative rules and legislation, changes in classifications, changes in geographical boundaries etc.

Table 5.1.b *Has there been any change at the measurement level¹) that would affect comparability with a previous reference time?*

Enumerate all measurements that have been changed since last year

<i>Characteristic</i>	<i>Change in measurement (Y/N/?)</i>	<i>Impact of the changes on the statistics.</i>
see Table 5.1.a	Y	

¹⁾ For example changes in data collection, procedure for seasonal adjustment, use of auxiliary information

Table 5.1.c *If there is a change over time what is the quantitative estimate of this effect?*

Give the estimates (in percentage) for the characteristic and level of classification according to 5.1.a and 5.1.b. Indicate if statistics are fully (F) or partially (P) adjusted for the changes.

<i>Characteristic</i>	<i>Quantitative estimate (Y/N)</i>	<i>Estimation of effect for aggregates¹⁾</i>	<i>Estimation of F/P adjustment for the aggregate</i>
	N		

¹⁾ Percentage

Table 5.1.d *If there is a change over time, are the statistics revised?*

<i>Characteristic</i>	<i>Are estimated differences published (Y/N)</i>	<i>Are statistics revised (Y/N)</i>	<i>If statistics are revised, give brief comment on the method of revision</i>
	N	N	

³ Comparability is related to, and sometimes confused with, accuracy. The more accurately data are calculated (increasing the number of significant figures in the results, for instance), the greater the risk to touch the limit of comparability. In reporting, care should be paid to properly allocate errors under the appropriate component.

5.2 COMPARABILITY WITH OTHER COUNTRIES

Table 5.2.a *Is there any divergence of the statistical concept from European concepts (European concept or National proxy concept used) List all concepts where any divergence can be found*

Characteristic	Divergence (Y/N)	If yes description of the impact of the divergence on the statistics
	N	

Add rows as necessary.

Table 5.2.b *What are the quantitative assessments of the differences?*

Give a summary of consequences and effects on the statistics. Give the estimates (in percentage) for the characteristic and level of classification according to 5.2.a. Indicate if statistics are fully (F) or partially (P) adjusted for the changes.

Characteristic	Estimation of effect for aggregates ¹⁾	Estimation of effect for first level of breakdown			Estimate of F/P adjustment for aggregates
		Median	Min	Max	
NA					

Add rows as necessary.

1) Percentage

5.3 COMPLIANCE WITH EU LEGISLATION ON THE LFS

There are three important benchmarks for quality and comparability in the EU legislation on the Labour Force Survey, apart from the Council Regulation No 577/98. The first two are in Commission Regulation No 1897/2000 on the operational definition of unemployment, which also contains the so-called Twelve Principles for the formulation of the questions on labour status. The third is the Commission Regulation No 1575/2000 on the codification to be used for data transmission from 2001 onwards.

The following items presuppose that improvements need to be made on each of these three important benchmarks. This is at least true for the year 2001, when all of the 15 Member States had varying problems both with regard to the list of variables as well as with regard to the 12 principles according to a study initiated by Eurostat. Countries not participating in the aforementioned study may nevertheless complete the following items enumerating all improvements in the questionnaires.

Table 5.3.a *Improvements in 2002 or 2003 that have been made on the questionnaire so that it complies with the Twelve Principles.*

Principle	Year	Description of improvement
The questions on labour status are the first questions on the individual questionnaire.	NA	The questions concerning labour status come directly after the demographic variables.
Persons temporarily absent from work are identified as lay-offs depending on two conditions of formal job attachment:	NA	The situation for asking this question is not given in Luxembourg.
Person was a conscript on compulsory military or community service (in relation with labour status question)	NA	Compulsory military service does not exist in Luxembourg.
The reference period of job search is clearly specified.	NA	From 2003 on this is clearly specified during the interview.
For persons who are currently not employed and who are not looking for a job because they have already found a job, which will start later.	NA	This item was already introduced for the reference year 2001.

Add rows as necessary.

Table 5.3.b Improvements in 2002 or 2003 that have been made on the questionnaire so that it accurately transcodes to the EU list of variables

Variable	Year	Description of improvement
	NA	The requested codification has been fully applied from 2001 onwards.

Add rows as necessary.

Table 5.3.c Improvements in 2002 or 2003 that have been made so that the transmitted data comply with the EU definition of unemployment.

Concept	Year	Description of improvement
	NA	Definition of unemployment complies with Commission Regulation 1897/2000

Add rows as necessary.

6 COHERENCE

No change from the previous quality report

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 some references describing the 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 : La situation économique au Luxembourg - Évolution récente et perspectives Annuaire statistique du STATEC Recensement de la population 2001- Résultats détaillés
Total employment by NACE	idem	idem	idem	idem
Number of hours worked	Not available	Not available	Not available	Not available

Table 6.2 Coherence of LFS data with Business statistics data

	Description of difference in concept	Description of difference in measurement	Give an assessment of the effects of the differences	Give some references describing the 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.).		Not available.	Not available.
Total employment by NACE	idem	idem	idem	idem
Number of hours worked	idem	idem	idem	idem

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. 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;
Description of difference in measurement	

	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: not registered unemployed at the public employment offices but using other job search methods; Unemployed 65 years and over.
<i>Give some references describing the differences</i>	Note de conjuncture 1/2002: Economie luxembourgeoise en 2001, chap. 10 Note de conjuncture 2/2001: Economie luxembourgeoise en 2000, chap. 10

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

	<i>Give an assessment of the effects of the differences</i>	
<i>Overall effect</i>	Number of unemployed persons:	
	Year	2003
	LFS	7194
	Registered (annual average)	7587
<i>Men under 25 years</i>		
<i>Men 25 years and over</i>		
<i>Women under 25 years</i>		
<i>Women 25 years and over</i>		
<i>Regional distribution (NUTS-3)¹⁾</i>	NA	

¹⁾ Only to be completed by countries using the LFS to produce NUTS-3 level data for Eurostat

7 COMPLETENESS

Table 7.a Rate of available statistics

<i>% of variables not available¹⁾</i>	<i>Short comments on reasons for non-availability of statistics and prospects for future solutions</i>
NA	NA

1) Compared to the variables defined by the Commission Regulation (EC) No 1575/2000.

8 Cost and Burden

8.1 COST

Table 8.1a Number of staff involved

	<i>Full-time equivalents</i>
Total (excluding interviewers)	2.5 persons
- of which professional and managerial	

Table 8.1b Costs for the NSI

Costs of the French LFS are fully supported by Insee

	<i>Thousands</i>	<i>% sub-contracted</i>
Staff costs		
Data collection costs		
Costs for the treatment of non-response (post-telephone, interview)		
Costs for data control (checking and editing) and compilation of results (extrapolation, tabulation, formatting)		
Other costs -training of pollsters		
Total costs	Difficult to evaluate.	

Currency used: _euros_____

8.2 BURDEN

Table 8.2a Duration of the interview

	<i>Minutes</i>	
	<i>First wave</i>	<i>Later waves</i>
Average time spent in the household		see : Data collection

Core questionnaire (per person)		methods. Questions of the core questionnaire and those of the ad hoc questionnaire make part of one integrated interview.
Core and ad hoc questionnaire (pr person) if not distinguishable		
Ad hoc questionnaire (per person)		

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

Table 8.2b Number of units

	Number	
	<i>First wave</i>	<i>Later waves</i>
Households interviewed over the year	NA	6113
Persons interviewed over the year	NA	16394
Persons interviewed for the ad hoc model over the year	NA	13243

Table 8.2c Typical national hourly wage

	<i>Same currency as in table 8.1b</i>
Typical hourly wage (gross)	NA