



REPUBLIC OF SLOVENIA



STATISTICAL OFFICE OF THE REPUBLIC OF SLOVENIA

ANNUAL QUALITY REPORT

FOR THE SURVEY

LABOUR FORCE SURVEY

FOR YEAR

2005

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0 Basic Data

Brief Description of the Survey

The Labour force survey is the most comprehensive official household survey in Slovenia. It aims to collect data on the situation and changes in the Slovenian labour market. It provides data on the size, structure and characteristics of the Slovene labour force and inactive population.

The Slovene LFS was carried out in compliance with the International Labour Organisation (ILO) guidelines for labour force statistics, adopted at the 13th International Conference of Labour Statisticians, and with Eurostat requirements which refer to the harmonised EU survey. This enables the comparability of Slovenia with other countries which carry out the LFS and at comparability of data with previous LFSs.

Observation Units

The observation units were all individuals usually living in the selected households. A household is any (family or other) group of persons, who live together and share expenses related to basic needs (lodging, food and other). Temporarily absent members of households with no other habitual residence were also included in the household, as well as university or secondary school students who live in boarding schools. Persons living in institutions (army, hospital, prison, etc.) for a total period exceeding six months, students living away from home, and persons living permanently or temporarily in other countries were excluded from the survey.

Coverage

The labour force survey is based on the sample taken from the Central Population Register. It is a rotating panel carried out continuously throughout the whole year. Each household is surveyed five times, according to the rotation model 3-1-2 (households are surveyed in 3 consecutive quarters and, after a break of one quarter, in another 2 consecutive quarters).

Key Variables

The key variables indicated in the Labour Force Survey are as follows:

- unemployment indicator (ZAP1),
- work activity indicator (ZAP20),
- activity indicator (ZAP21),
- non-activity indicator (ZAP12).

Key Statistics

- the number of unemployed persons,
- the number of persons in employment,
- the number of labour force,
- unemployment rate,
- employment/population ratio.

Questionnaire

The questionnaire is available on the website (only in Slovene):

http://www.stat.si/metodologija_vpr_prikaz.asp?vpr_id=155&pod=7&kon=0&leto=2005

1 Relevance

1.1 Share of Missing Statistics

The share of missing statistics is 0.04, taking into account all the compulsory variables under the Regulation. The missing variables are as follows:

- waiting for a response to employment application in public sector,
- country of residence one year prior to interview,
- region of residence one year prior to interview,
- questions about incomes,
- educational field within the scope of seminars, courses, etc.,
- educational field of the last learning activity.

2 Accuracy

2.1 Sampling Errors

2.1.1 Sampling Error

Table 2.1: Confidence intervals (in thousands) and coefficients of variation (cv, in %) for key statistics by quarters and in total, for 2005

	1 st QUARTER		2 nd QUARTER		3 rd QUARTER		4 th QUARTER		YEAR 2005	
	confidence interval	cv	confidence interval	cv	confidence interval	cv	confidence interval	cv	confidence interval	cv
TOTAL										
- Sums										
Labour force	(985-1022)	0.9	(986-1024)	1.0	(1008-1046)	0.9	(1009-1046)	0.9	(1002-1030)	0.7
The number of persons in employment, total	(916-952)	1.0	(928-966)	1.0	(943-981)	1.0	(935-972)	1.0	(935-963)	0.8
Unemployed persons, total	(63-75)	4.7	(52-64)	5.1	(59-71)	4.7	(68-81)	4.5	(63-70)	3.0
- Shares										
Employment/population ratio.	(53.7-55.5)	0.8	(54.4-56.3)	0.8	(55.1-57.0)	0.8	(54.6-56.5)	0.8	(54.7-56.1)	0.6
Unemployment rate	(6.2-7.5)	4.6	(5.2-6.3)	5.0	(5.8-6.9)	4.6	(6.6-7.8)	4.4	(6.2-6.9)	3.0

Notes: The aim of the labour force survey is to estimate by means of a sample conditions and changes in the Slovene labour market. The estimate involves the occurrence of random errors which depend on numerous factors, of which sample size is the most important. The table shows the confidence intervals and coefficients of variation for the most important statistics for individual quarters and for annual data.

2.2 Non-Sampling Errors

2.2.1 Non-Response Errors

2.2.1.1 Unit Non-Response Rate

Table 2.3: Sample size and non-response rates by quarters and total for year 2005

	1 st QUARTER	2 nd QUARTER	3 rd QUARTER	4 th QUARTER	YEAR 2005
Initial sample size	7095	7105	7111	7049	28360
Non-response rate	14.3%	16.8%	17.5%	16.2%	16.2%

2.2.1.2 Item Non-Response Rates

The share of missing data for key variables is very small (about 0.1%).

2.2.1.3 Imputation Rate

We impute the missing values of questions to which the interviewed persons declined to respond. The share of imputed data is thus the same as the item non-response rate.

2.2.2 Coverage Errors

2.2.2.1 Over-coverage Errors

We are currently provided only with the database of inhabitants with Slovene nationality, and the whole household living at the address of the selected person is interviewed. Consequently, all (permanently registered) inhabitants of Slovenia without Slovenian nationality, who amount to between twenty-five and thirty thousand people, or about 1.5% of the whole population (problem of under-coverage), are omitted from the target population

The second problem we encounter with this type of sampling is that a number of Slovene inhabitants are not registered at the address where they actually reside. This is not a problem if someone is really residing in the place where they are so registered. However, problems and higher costs are associated with vacant residences (problem of over-coverage), because this reduces the sample, and because it is difficult to find persons in such residences to provide information. According to the survey data, we select about 3% of persons in the sample who are registered as living in unoccupied (including unidentified and non-existent) residences.

2.2.2.2 Misclassification Rates

Data for calculating the rate of misclassified units are not available.

2.2.3 Measurement Errors

2.2.3.1 Editing Rate

A record of data editing does not exist.

3 Timeliness and Punctuality

3.1 Timeliness

3.1.1 Timeliness of the First Release

Table 3.1: Timeliness of first release

Ref. period	1 st quarter	2 nd quarter	3 rd quarter	4 th quarter
Date of publication	31. 5. 2005	31. 8. 2005	30. 11. 2005	28. 2. 2006
Time lag	T+56	T+58	T+57	T+57

Notes: Data on the timeliness of first release are shown in the table in the form T+x, where T is the end of reference period, and x is the number of days.

3.1.2 Timeliness of Final Results

Table 3.1: Timeliness of first publication

Ref. period	1 st quarter	2 nd quarter	3 rd quarter	4 th quarter
Date of publication	31. 5. 2005	31. 8. 2005	30. 11. 2005	28. 2. 2006
Time lag	T+56	T+58	T+57	T+57

Notes: First data are also final data and thus not corrected afterwards.

3.2 Punctuality

3.2.1 Punctuality of the First Release

Table 3.2: Announcements and publications of PSO

Ref. period	1 st quarter	2 nd quarter	3 rd quarter	4 th quarter
Announcement	31. 5. 2005	31. 8. 2005	30. 11. 2005	28. 2. 2006
Publication	31. 5. 2005	31. 8. 2005	30. 11. 2005	28. 2. 2006
Difference	0	0	0	0

Notes: No time lags from the announced dates occurred in any month.

4 Accessibility and Clarity

4.1 Accessibility

4.1.1 Channels Used for Dissemination of the Results

Table 4.1: Channels for dissemination

Ser.No.	Channel	Used
1	Web Site	YES
2	Ad hoc prepared data for users according to their specification	YES
3	Digital media (data on diskettes, CD ...)	YES
4	Data, available through telephone answering machine	NO
5	Data presented at the News Conference	NO
6	General printed publications	YES
7	Thematic printed publications	YES
8	Data bases (e.g. Social Science Data Archives)	NO
9	Statistically protected micro data	YES

4.1.2 Share of Used Channels

The share of used channels was 66.7%.

4.1.3 Means Used for Dissemination of the Results

Table 4.2: Dissemination means

Ser.No.	Mean	Used
1.1	SORS website	YES
1.2	Websites of institutions of the Slovene statistical system	NO
1.3	Databases accessible through internet (BSP, SISTAT – PC AXIS)	NO
1.4	Websites of international organisations	YES
1.5	Thematic websites (e.g. census 2002)	NO
2.1	Written requests	YES
2.2	Telephone transmission	YES
3.1	CD, disks	YES
3.2	Data dissemination via network (el. mail, protocols)	YES
4.1	Data accessible through telephone answering machines	NO
5.1	Data presented at press conferences	NO
6.1	Yearbook	YES
6.2	Slovenia in numbers	YES
6.3	Some important data on the Republic of Slovenia	YES
6.4	Monthly statistical review	YES
6.5	CANSTAT Statistical Bulletin	YES
7.1	First release	YES
7.2	Statistical information	YES
7.3	Survey results	NO
7.4	Special (e.g. Pregled prometnih gibanj) and occasional (e.g. Popisi na Slovenskem 1948-1991) publications	YES
7.5	Publications of Eurostat	YES
7.6	Publications of other international organisations (OECD, IMF)	YES
8.1	Databases intended for internal use in the Office	NO
8.2	Databases accessible also to external users	YES

4.1.4 Share of Means Used

The share of means used for dissemination was 71%.

4.2 Clarity

4.2.1 Results Presented

The results of the survey are displayed in the form of absolute numbers, expressed in thousands and per centages. In addition to tables, in Statistical Information data are displayed in graphic form.

4.2.2 Level (Detail) of Presentation

Data are displayed by gender, some age groups, activities, occupation groups.

5 Comparability

5.1 Comparability over Time

5.1.1 Length of Comparable Time Series

The Labour Force Survey was an annual survey carried out in May from 1993 to 1996. This means that data from this period are comparable to data from the second quarter of an individual year. From the second quarter of 1997 it has been a quarterly survey, meaning that data are collected throughout the whole year and published quarterly and as an average for the year.

5.1.2 Breaks in Time Series

There are no breaks in the time series.

5.2 Geographical Comparability

5.2.1 Comparability with Other Members of the European Statistical System

The results of the Labour Force Survey are comparable to the results of the Labour Force Survey in EU Member States. The Labour Force Survey is carried out on the basis of framework regulation No. 577-98: Organisation of a labour force sample survey in the Community.

5.3 Seasonal Adjustment

The data of the Labour Force Survey are not seasonally adjusted.

6 Coherence

6.1 Coherence between Provisional and Final Data

6.1.1 Coherence between Provisional and Final Data

Table 3.1: Timeliness of first release

Ref. period	1 st quarter	2 nd quarter	3 rd quarter	4 th quarter
Date of publication	31. 5. 2005	31. 8. 2005	30. 11. 2005	28. 2. 2006
Time lag	T+56	T+58	T+57	T+57

Notes: All data published are final upon first publication.

6.2 Coherence with the Results of the Reference Survey

6.2.1 Reference Survey

Source of comparison: Data on the number of persons in employment from the Labour Force Survey are compared to data on the number of persons in employment from the Statistical Register of Employment. The Statistical Register of Employment was established on the basis of the census of employed persons in 1986. It is supplemented and amended (updated) by data from forms M, „Prijava podatkov za uvedbo in vodenje matične evidence pokojninskega in invalidskega zavarovanja in zdravstvenega varstva“ (record on conclusion of employment relationship). Categories from the said register are those persons employed in an enterprise, company or organisation, persons employed by self-employed persons, individual private entrepreneurs, own account workers and farmers.

Variables compared: persons in employment by activity sectors, persons in employment by main groups of occupation, persons in employment by statistical region.

6.2.2 Coherence with Reference Data

No major deviations are encountered between the sources. There is some deviation in the total number as a consequence of different definitions used for defining the target population. A somewhat greater deviation is observed when comparing persons in employment classified by major groups of occupation, in particular in the group of farmers, forestry workers and fishermen, as well as operators of machines and devices, industrial producers and assemblers. While we can not explain the differences in the latter group of occupations, differences in the number of persons employed as farmers, forestry workers and fishermen are influenced by the help of family members who, according to the Labour Force Survey, are classified among persons in employment and are mostly employed in the agricultural sector.

7 Costs and Burdens

7.1 Survey Costs of the Office

In calculating the costs of the Office for carrying out the Labour Force Survey, material costs and labour costs (of persons in regular and contractual relationship) were considered. In 2005 the costs of the survey amounted to SIT 57 million. Of this, SIT 3.3 million were earmarked for material costs and SIT 53.7 million for salaries (also interviewers).

7.2 Costs and burden of Reporting Units

The time which the reporting units spent on participating in the survey was estimated as the indicator of burdening of reporting units. The survey carried out in a household lasts an average of about 12 minutes, and about 5 minutes by telephone. The total number of hours spent by households visited was 1 374 hours; and the total time spent by households contacted by telephone was 1 390 hours.