

Single Integrated Metadata Structure (SIMS)

Country: Greece

Compiling agency: ELSTAT

Domain name: Young people on the labour market (Labour Force Survey – ad hoc survey 2016)

ELSTAT metadata
Reference metadata
1. Contact
2. Introduction
3. Metadata update
4. Statistical presentation
5. Unit of measure
6. Reference period
7. Institutional mandate
8. Confidentiality
9. Release policy
10. Frequency of dissemination
11. Dissemination format
12. Accessibility of documentation
13. Quality management
14. Relevance
15. Accuracy and reliability
16. Timeliness and punctuality
17. Comparability
18. Coherence
19. Cost and burden
20. Data revision
21. Statistical processing
22. Comment

1. Contact		Top
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2. Introduction

[Top](#)

The Labour Force Survey ad hoc module on “Young people on the labour market” was conducted during the 2nd quarter of 2016 together with the Labour Force Survey and is defined by the European Commission's Implementing Regulation (EU) 2015/459, 19/3/2015.

The objectives of the survey were the collection of employment data for people aged 15-34, namely: a) work experience during studies, b) additional education after the completed upper level of study, c) employment issues.

3. Metadata update

[Top](#)

3.1 Metadata last certified	November 2017
3.2 Metadata last posted	November 2017
3.3 Metadata last update	November 2017

4. Statistical presentation

[Top](#)

4.1 Data description

The data refer to the following:

- The existence and type of work experience during the studies
- Whether the respondents continued their studies after completing their top-level studies, and whether they completed or abandoned them
- The methods used by employees to find their current job as well as the support they received from public organizations to find work
- The extent to which the respondent's current job corresponds to their level of education
- The willingness to change place of residence or to have a commute more than 1 hour for a job

4.2 Classification system

LFS classifications are used (see LFS metadata)

<http://www.statistics.gr/en/statistics/-/publication/SJO01/2016-Q4>

4.3 Sector coverage

Like LFS, ad hoc module is a household survey

4.4 Statistical concepts and definitions

Work experience during studies: It refers to the duration of the highest level of education attained and concerning paid or unpaid work

Mandatory work within education: Work provided by the curriculum and is mandatory for its successful completion

Apprenticeship: Paid compulsory work, part of the curriculum and lasting at least 6 months

Mandatory traineeship: Compulsory work, part of the curriculum that is either not paid or has a duration of less than 6 months

4.5 Statistical unit

Households, persons

4.6 Statistical population

The reference population for the quarterly LFS consists of all persons living in private households. The ad hoc module "young people on the labour market", refers to persons 15-34 years old.

4.7 Reference area

All NUTS 3 areas of Greece, with the exception of Mount Athos area

4.8 Time coverage

2016, 2nd quarter

4.9 Base period

There is no base period

5. Unit of measure

[Top](#)

Number of persons, %, mean, years (age)

6. Reference period

[Top](#)

The Labour Force Survey's sample is spread uniformly in the 13 (or 14) weeks of the quarter. Every sampled household corresponds to a particular week, namely the reference week (from Monday to Sunday). When the days of a week belong to two different months, this week is considered to belong to the month that includes that Thursday of the particular week

For employment, the reference period is the reference week.

7. Institutional mandate

[Top](#)

7.1 Legal acts and other agreements

Hellenic Statistical Authority is an independent authority responsible for the production and dissemination of official statistics.

The legal framework concerning the organization and operation of ELSTAT is as follows:

- Law 3832/2010 (Government Gazette No 38, Issue A): "*Hellenic Statistical System Establishment of the Hellenic Statistical Authority (ELSTAT) as an Independent Authority*", as amended by article 90 paragraphs 8 and 9 of the Law 3842/2010 (Government Gazette No 58, Issue A): "*Restoration of fiscal justice, confrontation of tax evasion and other provisions*", by article 10 of the Law 3899/2010 (Government Gazette No 212, Issue A): "*Urgent measures for the implementation of the assistance program of the Greek Economy*", by article 45 of the Law 3943/2011 (Government Gazette No 66, Issue A): "*Combating tax evasion, staffing of auditing services and other provisions falling within the competence of the Ministry of Finance*", by article 22 paragraph 1 of the Law 3965/2011 (Government Gazette No 113, Issue A): "*Operations Reform of the Consignment and Loan Fund, Public Debt Management Agency, Public Enterprises and Government bodies, the establishment of the General Secretary of Public Property and other provisions*" and by article 51 of the Law 4021/2011 (Government Gazette No 218, Issue A): "*Enhanced measures for the supervision and restructuring of Credit Institutions – Regulation of issues of financial nature – Ratification of the European Financial Stability Facility (EFSF) Framework-Agreement and its amendments and other provisions.*"
- Regulation (EC) No 223/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council, on the European statistics (Official Journal of the European Union L 87/164).
- Article 14 of the Law 3470/2006 (Government Gazette No 132, Issue A): "*National Export Council, tax regulations and other provisions*".
- Article 3, paragraph 1c, of the Law 3448/2006 (Government Gazette No 57, Issue A): "*For the*

further use of information coming from the public sector and the settlement of matters falling within the responsibility of the Ministry of Interior, Public Administration and Decentralization”.

- European Statistics Code of Practice, adopted by the Statistical Programme Committee on 24 February 2005 and promulgated in the Commission Recommendation of 25 May 2005 on the independence, integrity and accountability of the national and Community statistical Authorities, after its revision, which was adopted on 28 September 2011 by the European Statistical System Committee.
- Presidential Decree 226/2000 (Government Gazette No 195, Issue A): “*Organization of the General Secretariat of the Hellenic Statistical Authority*”.
- Articles 4, 8, 9, 10, 12, 13, 14, 15 and 16 of the Law 2392/1996 (Government Gazette No 60, Issue A): “*Access of the General Secretariat of the Hellenic Statistical Authority to administrative sources and administrative files, Statistical Confidentiality Committee, settlement of matters concerning the conduct of censuses and statistical works, as well as of matters of the General Secretariat of the Hellenic Statistical Authority*”.

The Ad hoc Research 2016 is follows the Implementing Regulation (EU) 2015/459, of 19th March 2015.

7.2 Data sharing

A bilateral agreement is signed on the provision of anonymised EU LFS data to the National Statistical Institutes of other participating EU countries.

8. Confidentiality

[Top](#)

8.1 Confidentiality policy

The issues concerning the observance of statistical confidentiality by the Hellenic Statistical Authority (ELSTAT) are arranged by articles 6, 7 and 8 of the Law 3832/2010, as amended by article 90 paragraph 8 of Law 3842/2010 and by article 10 of Law 3899/2010, as well as by article 8 of Law 2392/1996, which was brought back into force, in accordance with article 90 paragraph 8 of Law 3842/2010.

Furthermore, ELSTAT disseminates the statistics in compliance with the statistical principles of the European Statistics Code of Practice and in particular with the principle of statistical confidentiality.

8.2 Confidentiality – data treatment

- ELSTAT protects and does not disseminate data it has obtained or it has access to, which enable the direct or indirect identification of the statistical units that have provided them by the disclosure of individual information directly received for statistical purposes or indirectly supplied from administrative or other sources. ELSTAT takes all appropriate preventive measures so as to render impossible the identification of individual statistical units by technical or other means that might reasonably be used by a third party. Statistical data that could potentially enable the identification of the statistical unit are disseminated by ELSTAT if and only if:
 - a) these data have been treated, as it is specifically set out in the Regulation on Statistical Obligations of the agencies of the Hellenic Statistical System (ELSS), in such a way that their dissemination does not prejudice statistical confidentiality or
 - b) the statistical unit has given its consent, without any reservations, for the disclosure of data.
- The confidential data that are transmitted by ELSS agencies to ELSTAT are used exclusively for statistical purposes and the only persons who have the right to have access to these data are the personnel engaged in this task and appointed by an act of the President of ELSTAT.
- Issues referring to the observance of statistical confidentiality are examined by the Statistical Confidentiality Committee (SCC) operating in ELSTAT. The responsibilities of this Committee are to recommend on:
 - the level of detail at which statistical data can be disseminated, so as the identification, either directly or indirectly, of the surveyed statistical unit is not possible;

- the anonymization criteria for the microdata provided to users (http://www.statistics.gr/anonymized_criteria);
- the granting to researchers access to confidential data for scientific purposes.

Dissemination of the Ad-hoc surveys microdata follows the same restrictions as LFS data, as defined by the Anonymization criteria. In specific cases, and after the approval of the confidentiality committee of ELSTAT, one or two of these rules can be relaxed.

9. Release policy

[Top](#)

9.1 Release calendar

At the end of December of each year ELSTAT publishes a release calendar announcing the precise release dates for the next year. The date of announcement of the results of the ad hoc 2016 survey was set at 23/11/2017.

9.2 Release calendar access

The calendar is disseminated on ELSTAT's website (<http://www.statistics.gr>) at the link: "Press Releases Calendar".

9.3 User access

The data are released simultaneously to all interested parties through the Press Release entitled "Labour Force" which is made available to the media at 12:00. At the same time, the press release is distributed electronically to the subscribers. The press release is subsequently posted on the website of ELSTAT (<http://www.statistics.gr>).

There is no internal government access to the data before their release to the public.

10. Frequency of dissemination

[Top](#)

Results are released once.

11. Dissemination format

[Top](#)

11.1 News release

Published in ELSTAT website, path: Population and Social Conditions > Labour Market > Employment – Unemployment > LFS - ad hoc modules > Young people on the labour market (Ad hoc module 2016) , <http://www.statistics.gr/en/statistics/-/publication/SJO29/>

11.2 Publications

No exist

11.3 On-line database

No exists

11.3.1 Data tables - consultations

No data for data table views is collected.

11.4 Micro-data access

Micro-data are available to users for free upon request to the Hellenic Statistical Authority, Statistical

Information and Publications Division. Path: Products and Services>Statistical data request

<http://www.statistics.gr/en/statistical-data-request>

Confidentiality of the data is assured by the implementation of anonymization criteria (see 8.2).

11.5 Other

A number of tabulated data are available to users on the website <http://www.statistics.gr/en/statistics/-/publication/SJO29/>.

Also, statistical data are provided to users by on-line application in ELSTAT, Statistical Information and Publications Division (see 11.4).

11.5.1 Metadata – consultations

There is no distinct measurement for the use of ad hoc surveys data. This is included in the use of LFS data (for details, see Annual "User satisfaction survey" , path: Products and Services> User satisfaction survey, <http://www.statistics.gr/en/user-satisfaction-survey>)

12. Accessibility of documentation

[Top](#)

12.1 Documentation on methodology

The following scientific publications refer to LFS sample selection and estimations and they are available only in the Greek language:

- *Ανασχεδιασμός του δείγματος της Έρευνας Εργατικού Δυναμικού από το έτος 1998 και εξής* Ν. Πανταζίδης .
- *Αποτελεσματικότητα των εκτιμήσεων της Έρευνας Εργατικού Δυναμικού από το έτος 1998 και εξής* Ν. Πανταζίδης

Documents are available in pdf format (only in the Greek language), upon request

Short methodological notes and survey questionnaires are available at ELSTAT website, path Population and Social Conditions > Labour Market > Employment – Unemployment, <http://www.statistics.gr/en/statistics/pop> .

12.1.1 Metadata completeness - rate

Do not exist.

12.2 Quality documentation

Information on the accuracy and reliability of the data is contained in section 15, "Accuracy and reliability."

13. Quality management

[Top](#)

13.1 Quality assurance

Ad hoc surveys follow the same methodology as LFS, thus complying with Eurostat standards concerning the selection and the size of the sample, the design of questionnaires, and the information collected. Collected questionnaires are checked for completeness and quality of information. The final data base is checked for data validity by ELSTAT and Eurostat.

13.2 Quality assessment

Labour Force Survey is considered a reliable source of information with a methodology that meets high standards. Nevertheless, Labour Force Survey is a sample survey and as a result, the results are

accompanied by sampling errors.

Basic quality indicators of Labour Force Survey, (sampling errors, response rates) are computed quarterly and annually and included in a standard quality report submitted to Eurostat.

14. Relevance [Top](#)

14.1 User needs

The ad hoc survey program is agreed on a 3-year basis in consultation with Eurostat, national statistical offices and key users (mainly European Commission services). The ad-hoc survey of 2016 was decided in the context of monitoring the objectives of the Europe 2020 strategy and the need for a comprehensive set of data for young people and their transition towards the labour market, allowing comparisons to be made between Member States.

14.2 User satisfaction

ELSTAT does not carry out a user satisfaction survey specifically for the users of the Labour Force Survey. However, there is continuous communication with the main users of survey results and their opinion and remarks are taken in to account in the development of Labour Force Survey and the production and dissemination of its results.

14.3 Completeness

Ad hoc 2016 survey in Greece included all variables defined in the relevant EC regulation.

15. Accuracy and reliability [Top](#)

15.1 Overall accuracy

The size of the Labour Force Survey sample allows for the production of estimates with high accuracy at country level and at the most of NUTS 2 areas of Greece. This reflects also to ad hoc 2016 survey which collected data from 11,363 persons.

15.2 Sampling error

The variance of the estimation of a characteristic is calculated on the basis of the variance of the estimations of the particular characteristic from every final stratum, by using the following formula:

$$\hat{V}\left(\hat{Y}\right) = \lambda^2 \left(\frac{n_{hi}}{n_{hi} - 1} \right) \cdot \left[\sum_j y_{hij}^2 - \frac{1}{n_{hi}} \left(\sum_j y_{hij} \right)^2 \right]$$

where λ are the weights, n_{hi} is the number of primary sampling units in a final stratum, and $\sum_j y_{hij}$ the total of the characteristic in a primary sampling unit.

Coefficient of variation for certain characteristics of ad hoc 2016 survey

	Estimate	95% Confidence Interval		Coefficient of Variation
		Lower	Upper	
Had work experience during studies	491.489	464.848	518.131	0,03
Had mandatory work-based training	190.444	174.168	206.720	0,04
Had optional traineeship as part of education	19.348	14.423	24.273	0,13
Worked outside the curriculum	274.106	254.982	293.230	0,04
Did not start other formal education after reaching the highest level of education	1.353.978	1.308.092	1.399.863	0,02
Completed the level of formal education started	2.566	1.012	4.120	0,31

Did not receive support from public organization for finding a job	1.445.987	1.401.743	1.490.231	0,02
Received counselling	47.082	38.665	55.498	0,09
Being given a place on a work, educational or training programme	19.545	15.011	24.080	0,12
Received support but not considered helpful	16.123	12.294	19.953	0,12
Found current job by advertisements	108.755	96.662	120.849	0,06
Found current job by relatives, friends or acquaintances	298.540	277.988	319.092	0,04
Found current job by education or training provider	38.346	30.582	46.110	0,10
Found current job by contact with employer	134.595	121.886	147.303	0,05
Correspondence of job to education: To a large extent / to some extent	603.492	573.703	633.281	0,03
Correspondence of job to education: To a small extent / Not at all	287.048	268.178	305.919	0,03
Have moved or would be willing to move within their country	325.765	302.557	348.972	0,04
Have moved or would be willing to move to another EU country	242.686	224.667	260.705	0,04
Have moved or would be willing to move outside the EU	150.841	135.310	166.372	0,05
Have not moved or would not be willing to move for a job	1.484.259	1.435.372	1.533.146	0,02

15.3 Non-sampling error

15.3.1 Coverage error

Refers to deviations between sampling frame and target population (see 4.6). The sampling frame is based on the current census results. The primary sampling units consist of a number of building blocks.. The design and selection of the primary sampling units is based on the number of private households residing permanently in these areas at current census. The secondary sampling units (that is households and dwellings) are selected after the selection of the primary sampling unit and after the compilation of a complete list of the private household dwellings in the PSU. The list is updated every 6 quarters (when a new systematic sample of dwellings is selected in the primary sampling unit). The main issues pertaining to the frame quality are:

- The more the time interval elapsed since the census, the less accurately the probabilities of selection reflect the “real size” of the selected primary sampling units.
- Sample size can be different, and even significantly different from the expected size, due to considerable changes in the “size” (that is, the number of household dwellings) of a PSU.
- It is difficult to control the way listings are updated. Over-coverage and under-coverage can be both present.

Undercoverage (the percentage of persons that are not covered by the sampling frame) is estimated at about 1%. These are mainly persons residing in collective households and persons residing in houses outside builded areas.

15.3.1.1 Over-coverage – rate

Refers to the percentage of dwellings that are not used by households and are included in the sampling frame of Labour Force Survey. It is estimated at about 8.4%.

15.3.1.2 Common units – proportion

Refers to the proportion of units covered by both the survey and the administrative sources in relation to the total number of units in the survey. LFS survey does not uses any administrative sources, and therefore estimations are entirely derived from LFS sample.

15.3.2 Measurement error

Measurement errors are distinguished into:

a) response errors, i.e. when respondents provide untrue or incorrect information, caused, among others, by the following :

- Proxy answering, i.e, responses by other member of household than the respondent. Total percentage of proxies was 44.0%;
- Additional interview for the ad hoc module (with LFS) imposes a serious burden on the interviewed households which may cause refusals or response errors;

Cases involving false data registration due to responses. For example, it may be the case of incorrect or incomplete description of the occupation, incorrect number of hours worked during the reference week, false salary etc;

,and

b) interview errors, i.e. all cases of false data registration caused by mistakes made by the interviewer , can be occurred in cases where the interviewer formulates a question incorrectly or ask questions in the wrong order.

15.3.3 Non response error

Non response errors are due to non-contacts (failure to come into contact with the household) or to the refusal of the household to provide information.

By examining the item non response by type of interview (direct or proxy) and sex it appears that there are no important differences. It seems though that non-response tends to be bigger in both younger and older ages.

Non-response error rates by variable were as follows:

Variable	Non-response %
Work experience during studies	3,9
Work-based learning	1,5
Level of additional formal education	6,5
Reason for dropping out	66,0
Date of leaving formal education	65,5
Reason for not continuing education	2,7
Support received for finding work	5,0
Method of finding current job	8,5
Appropriateness of job given the respondent's level of education	6,8
Willingness to move for job	7,8
Willingness to commute for job	8,0

15.3.4 Processing error

Due to the fact that paper questionnaires are used, there is a large number of different kind of errors detected after the data entry. Such errors refer to variable non-response as well as contradictions between the answers provided in different parts of the questionnaire, also including LFS questionnaire. In some cases, ELSTAT come into contact with households by phone in order to deal with the above mentioned problematic cases.

15.3.5 Model assumption error

No models for estimation of non-sampling errors are applied.

16. Timeliness and punctuality

[Top](#)

16.1 Timeliness

Survey results are sent to EUROSTAT on March of next year (2017 for 2016 ad hoc module).

16.2 Punctuality

Results were produced and sent to Eurostat on time

17. Comparability

[Top](#)

17.1 Comparability - geographical

The definitions of the variables used in the Greek Labour Force Survey are fully in line with Eurostat Regulations. The results between Member States may have problems of comparability due to different reference period in the Member States (some Member States carry out the survey throughout the year) and different implementation research (Member States use for ad hoc surveys questionnaires having significant differences).

17.1.1 Assymetry for mirror flows statistics – coefficient

Not relevant

17.2 Comparability over time

The 2009 ad-hoc survey focused on the "entry of young people into the labor market" and had the same target population, ie people aged 15-34. In that survey there was a question investigating to whether the respondents had worked during their studies. However, comparison is not possible as there are differences with the current survey: a) in 2009, work experience related to all studies without exception and 2016 to the highest attained level of education; b) 2009 excludes work experience that is part of the curriculum (c) 2009 refers to paid work while in 2016 it refers to paid or unpaid work.

18. Coherence

[Top](#)

18.1 Coherence cross-domain

18.1.1 Coherence – sub annual and annual statistics

Not relevant

18.1.2 Coherence – National Accounts

Not relevant

18.2 Coherence – internal

The ad hoc estimates have full internal coherence, as they are all based on the same set of microdata and they are calculated using the same estimation methods

19. Cost and burden

[Top](#)

Total cost for data collection (by not permanent staff of ELSTAT): 8,900 euros

20. Data revision	Top
20.1 Revision policy	
Ad hoc results are not revised after publication.	
20.2 Revision practice	
Not applicable	

21. Statistical processing	Top
21.1 Source data	
<p>The sample for Ad hoc survey 2016 is based on LFS sample.</p> <p>LFS is a sample survey covering the population living in private households. The selection of households to be surveyed follows a two stage stratified sampling scheme.</p> <p>Total country is stratified in 206 strata. These strata are formed by allocating municipalities and communes of every NUTS 3 in three different groups (Agglomerations and Municipalities with 10.000 inhabitants or more, Municipalities and Communes with 2.000 to 9.999 inhabitants, and Communes up to 1.999 inhabitants). The exceptions are Athens and Thessaloniki agglomerations, which are divided into 31 and 9 strata, respectively.</p> <p>From the second quarter of 2015, the sampling frame was in a total updating process which was completed in the third quarter of 2016. The final sample, after its complete renewal, now consists of 2820 primary sampling units (PSU).</p> <p>Thus, in the second quarter of 2016, some of the PSU's (housing units) are selected with a probability that is proportional to the number of households residing in them at the 2001 census) and the others with a probability proportional to the number of households residing in during the 2011 census).</p> <p>At the second sampling stage a systematic sample of dwellings is selected in every primary sampling unit. All households residing in selected dwellings are asked to participate in the survey. Of the selected households, individuals aged from 15 to 34 years are interviewed.</p>	
21.2 Frequency of data collection	
Data was collected during the 2 nd quarter of 2016.	
21.3 Data collection	
Personal interview at the household. Approximately 10% of the first interviews are conducted using a portable computer (CAPI). In other cases, a paper questionnaire (PAPI) is used.	
21.4 Data validation	
Data are validated through a series of checks which detect inconsistencies between dates reported by interviewed persons, between educational attainment and profession, profession and sector of economic activities, inconsistencies between answers given to different part of the questionnaire and inconsistencies in the reported structure of the households. When detected, these problems are resolved either by re-contacting households or, when possible, using previous data for the same household.	
21.5 Data compilation	
The estimates of ad hoc research are produced by reducing research results to the total population of private households as calculated in the Labor Force Survey for the second quarter of 2016.	
<u>21.5.1 Imputation – rate</u>	
No imputation is performed in the LFS data.	

21.6 Adjustment

The LFS quarterly results are not adjusted

21.6.1 Seasonal adjustment

Not relevant

22. Comment

[Top](#)

There were no important issues with the implementation of 2016 ad hoc module.