

## Single Integrated Metadata Structure (SIMS)

**Country:** Greece

**Compiling agency:** ELSTAT

**Domain name:** Labour market situation of migrants and their immediate descendants (Labour Force Survey – ad hoc survey 2014)

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## 2. Introduction

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The Labour Force Survey ad hoc module on the "labour market situation of migrants and their immediate descendants" was conducted during the 2nd quarter of 2014 together with the Labour Force Survey.

The main targets of the survey were to:

- estimate the number of migrants and their immediate descendants;
- investigate the social, economic, educational and migration history background of migrants;
- analyse the differences between the labour market situation of migrants and their immediate descendants and the that of natives;
- identify the main obstacles faced by migrants and their descendants in participating in the labour market.

## 3. Metadata update

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<b>3.1 Metadata last certified</b>	November 2016
<b>3.2 Metadata last posted</b>	November 2016
<b>3.3 Metadata last update</b>	November 2016

## 4. Statistical presentation

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### 4.1 Data description

The purpose of the survey was to collect information about the educational background, the background of immigration and the main obstacles that migrants experience in the labour market. The survey also sought to analyze the differences in the employment situation by nationality and origin of the respondents or their parents.

### 4.2 Classification system

LFS classifications are used (see LFS metadata)

<http://www.statistics.gr/en/statistics/-/publication/SJO01/2014-Q4>

### 4.3 Sector coverage

Like LFS, ad hoc module is a household survey

### 4.4 Statistical concepts and definitions

There are no specific definitions for Ad hoc variables. For the rest, LFS classifications are used (see LFS metadata)

<http://www.statistics.gr/en/statistics/-/publication/SJO01/2014-Q4>

### 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 "Survey on the labour market situation of migrants and their immediate descendants", refers to persons aged 15-64 years old, i.e. persons who were born from 1949 (after reference week) to 1999 (before reference week).

<b>4.7 Reference area</b>
All NUTS 3 areas of Greece, with the exception of Mount Athos area
<b>4.8 Time coverage</b>
2014, 2 <sup>nd</sup> quarter
<b>4.9 Base period</b>
There is no base period

<b>5. Unit of measure</b>	<a href="#">Top</a>
Number of persons, %, mean, years (age)	

6. Reference period		<a href="#">Top</a>
<p>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</p>		
<p>For employment, the reference period is the reference week.</p>		

<b>7. Institutional mandate</b>	<a href="#">Top</a>
<b>7.1 Legal acts and other agreements</b>	
<p>Hellenic Statistical Authority is an independent authority responsible for the production and dissemination of official statistics.</p> <p>The legal framework concerning the organization and operation of ELSTAT is as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>➤ Law 3832/2010 (Government Gazette No 38, Issue A): "<i>Hellenic Statistical System Establishment of the Hellenic Statistical Authority (ELSTAT) as an Independent Authority</i>", as amended by article 90 paragraphs 8 and 9 of the Law 3842/2010 (Government Gazette No 58, Issue A): "<i>Restoration of fiscal justice, confrontation of tax evasion and other provisions</i>", by article 10 of the Law 3899/2010 (Government Gazette No 212, Issue A): "<i>Urgent measures for the implementation of the assistance program of the Greek Economy</i>", by article 45 of the Law 3943/2011 (Government Gazette No 66, Issue A): "<i>Combating tax evasion, staffing of auditing services and other provisions falling within the competence of the Ministry of Finance</i>", by article 22 paragraph 1 of the Law 3965/2011 (Government Gazette No 113, Issue A): "<i>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</i>" and by article 51 of the Law 4021/2011 (Government Gazette No 218, Issue A): "<i>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.</i>"</li><li>➤ 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).</li><li>➤ Article 14 of the Law 3470/2006 (Government Gazette No 132, Issue A): "<i>National Export Council, tax regulations and other provisions</i>".</li><li>➤ Article 3, paragraph 1c, of the Law 3448/2006 (Government Gazette No 57, Issue A): "<i>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</i>".</li></ul>	

- 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*”.

Grant Agreement 07122.2013.007-2013.227 signed in 2014 between the European Community, represented by the Commission of the European Communities and the Greek Statistical Authority. In accordance with the rules and conditions of this Agreement, ELSTAT would receive a grant from the European Commission to implement the Ad-hoc module 2014.

The Ad-hoc 2014 module is dictated by Regulation (EC) No. 223/2009.

## 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

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### 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](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

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### 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 2014 survey was set at 20/11/2015.

### 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

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Results are released once.

## 11. Dissemination format

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### 11.1 News release

Published in ELSTAT website, path: Population and Social Conditions > Labour Market > Employment – Unemployment > LFS - ad hoc modules> Labour market situation of migrants and their descendents (ad hoc module 2014) , <http://www.statistics.gr/en/statistics/-/publication/SJO27/->

### 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/SJO27/->.

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

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### 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

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### 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

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### 14.1 User needs

The program of ad hoc modules is determined for 3 years in advance, after consultation between Eurostat, National Statistical Institutes and main users (European Commission, ECB, etc). The ad hoc 2014 module, taking into account the ad hoc 2008 module, had as its main objective to improve the implementability of the module, to boost data quality providing a coherent set of data, comparable at European level.

Also, the ad hoc 2014 module responds to policy needs as expressed by the following Commission Communications:

- 'EUROPE 2020: A strategy for smart, sustainable and inclusive growth', 3/3/2010
- 'European Agenda for the Integration of Third-Country Nationals', 20/7/2011
- 'The Global Approach to Migration and Mobility', 18/11/2011

### 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 into account in the development of Labour Force Survey and the production and dissemination of its results.

### 14.3 Completeness

Ad hoc 2014 survey in Greece included all variables defined in the relevant EC regulation.

## 15. Accuracy and reliability

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### 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 2014 survey which collected data from 34,400 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:

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

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

## Coefficient of variation for certain characteristics of ad hoc 2014 survey

<i>Estimates (number of persons)</i>		Estimate	95% Confidence Interval		Coefficient of Variation
			Lower	Upper	
Migrant background	Both parents born in Greece	5,875,636	5,741,593	6,009,680	.012
	One parent born abroad	264,653	237,966	291,339	.051
	Both parents born abroad	511,377	473,326	549,428	.038
Worked and lived abroad in the last 10 years		88,219	76,723	99,715	.066
Method of finding current job	Advertisements, via any channel	145,058	127,172	162,944	0.063
	Relatives, friends or acquaintances	323,161	300,880	345,441	0.035
	Public employment office	34,562	27,836	41,288	0.099
	Private employment agency	3,964	1,104	6,824	0.368
	Education or training institution	25,594	20,133	31,055	0.109
	Contacted employer directly	135,025	121,972	148,079	0.049
	Employer contacted person directly	20,092	15,406	24,779	0.119
	Other method	129,322	116,227	142,417	0.052
Consider themselves overqualified for their current job		405,038	378,073	432,004	.034
Think that there are obstacles to get a job corresponding to their qualifications		158,996	140,606	177,385	.059
Main obstacles to get a job corresponding to their qualifications	Do not well the Greek language	43,299	35,926	50,672	.087
	Qualifications obtained abroad are not recognised	20,911	15,702	26,120	.127
	Restrictions due to nationality or residence permit	28,370	22,088	34,653	.113
	Restrictions due to origin, religion or social factors	58,810	48,599	69,021	.089
	Other	94,188	79,558	108,817	.079
Reasons for migration into Greece	Has found a job and came to work in Greece	19,751	14,398	25,104	0.138
	To find a job	282,249	256,747	307,750	0.046
	For family reasons	162,407	144,759	180,055	0.055
	To study	7,333	4,465	10,201	0.199
	International protection or asylum	1,566	361	2,770	0.392
Participated in greek language course		91,970	77,971	105,969	0.078

## 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 44.2%;
- 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) it appears that there are no important differences with the exception of variable WORKOTHC (where the non response among proxies is 5.5%, while in direct interviews is 2.0%).

Non-response error rates by variable were as follows:

Variable	Non-response %
Country of birth of father	7.0
Country of birth of mother	6.5
Level of educational attainment of parents	8.8
Last country worked abroad	9.0
Reason for migrating	20.5
Over-qualified for job	10.7
Main obstacle not having suitable job	21.5
Second obstacle not having suitable job	10.0

Skills in Greek language	11.8
Participation in Greek language courses	13.7
Method finding current job	8.2

#### **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**

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#### **16.1 Timeliness**

Survey results are sent to EUROSTAT on March of next year (2015 for 2014 ad hoc module).

#### **16.2 Punctuality**

Results were produced and sent to Eurostat on time

### **17. Comparability**

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#### **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 2008 ad hoc survey had similar title "Labour market situation of migrants and their descendents". However, the questionnaire of that survey has little resemblance to that of the ad hoc survey 2014. The results of the common question "Why you came to Greece" are presented below. Note, that there exist differences among answer categories. The responses presented below refer to ages 15-64 and they should be read indicatively .

2008			2014		
Company/Organization sent him/her to work in Greece	1,228	4.5%	19,751	3.4%	Had found a job and came to work in Greece
Found a job in Greece and came to work	29,912				
For studies	14,257	2.1%	7,333	1.2%	To study
To find other member of his/her family	135,977	20.2%	162,407	27.6%	For family reasons
Married to a Greek	27,805				

To find a job	329,062	49.0%	282,249	48.0%	To find a job
Due to problems in home country (political refugee, war, etc).. Other	44,984 67,730	6.7% 10.1%	1,566 39,424	0.3% 6.7%	International protection or asylum Other
Did not answer	22,353	3.3%	75,598	12.8%	Did not answer
TOTAL	672,080		588,326		TOTAL

## 18. Coherence

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### 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

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Total cost for data collection (by not permanent staff of ELSTAT): 26,300 euros

## 20. Data revision

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### 20.1 Revision policy

Ad hoc results are not revised after publication.

### 20.2 Revision practice

Not applicable

## 21. Statistical processing

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### 21.1 Source data

The sample for Ad hoc survey 2014 is based on LFS sample.

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.

Total country is stratified in 182 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.

At the first sampling stage, 2640 clusters (groups of dwellings) are selected with probability proportional to their “size” (that is, proportional to the number of households residing in these areas at 2001 census).

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 64 years are interviewed.

## 21.2 Frequency of data collection

Data was collected during the 2<sup>nd</sup> quarter of 2014.

## 21.3 Data collection

Personal Interview with Paper questionnaire (PAPI).

## 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 Labour Force Survey results are produced by weighting sample data. Data weights are computed in a 3 – step procedure. In the first step, a design weight is assigned to each person in the data file. This weight is determined by the estimated probability of selection of the particular household where the person lives .

In the second step, a non response correction factor is computed, at primary unit level:

$$\text{Non response correction} = \text{number of eligible households in primary sampling unit} / \text{number of households that responded.}$$

At the third step, data are post stratified: Totals are computed for 208 post – stratification cells, which are defined by 13 NUTS 2 areas x 8 age groups x sex. These totals are estimated by weighting sample data (individuals) by design weights and non response correction factor. Finally, post stratification correction factors are computed for each individual so that estimations from Labour Force Survey are consistent with estimated population totals for post - stratification cells. These estimations are based on latest census results, births, deaths and known migration.

### 21.5.1 Imputation – rate

No imputation is performed in the LFS data.

## 21.6 Adjustment

Not applicable

### 21.6.1 Seasonal adjustment

Not applicable

## 22. Comment

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1. Apart from a problem in the filtering of question on reasons for migration (which exclude persons with Greek language as mother tongue, there were no important issues with the implementation of 2014 ad hoc module.
2. In a repetition of the module we would recommend the use of a multiple choice question instead of the two separate variables for obstacles to find a suitable job. We should also recommend to explore the answers categories for the particular variable(s), since the high percentage of category "Other" (at least in the case of Greece) indicate that there may be other obstacles not included in the answer categories (labour market situation can be a candidate).