

Single Integrated Metadata Structure (SIMS)

Country: Greece

Domain name: Survey on Job Skills
(Labour Force Survey - ad hoc 2022)

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1. Contact		Top
1.1 Contact organisation	Hellenic Statistical Authority	
1.2 Contact organisation unit	Population, Employment & Cost of Living Statistics Division	
1.3 Contact name	Vatikiotis Dimitrios	
1.4 Contact person function	Head of Labour Statistics Section	
1.5 Contact mail address	46 Pireos and Eponiton Str 185 10 PIRAEUS	
1.6 Contact email address	d.vatikiotis@statistics.gr	
1.7 Contact phone number	(+30) 2104852173	

2 Introduction

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2.1 Introduction

The aim of the survey was:

- To investigate the frequency of use of tasks that require physical, mental, or social skills, and in particular, the percentage of time spend on
 - using digital devices at work
 - reading work-related manuals and technical documents
 - doing relatively complex calculations
 - tasks involving hard physical work
 - training or educating others.
 - Interacting with people outside the enterprise
 - Interacting with people inside the enterprise
 - tasks involving finger dexterity
- To investigate the degree of automation and standardization in the tasks performed.
- To investigate the degree of autonomy in the performance of the tasks by employees.

The target population of the survey was people aged 15 to 74 who were employed during the survey period or had worked in the last 24 months.

3 Metadata update

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3.1 Metadata last certified	November 2023
3.2 Metadata last posted	November 2023
3.3 Metadata last update	November 2023

4 Statistical presentation

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4.1 Data description

The ad hoc survey on job skills was conducted in the 4 quarters of 2022 in parallel with the Labor Force Survey. The main objective of the ad-hoc survey was to gather information on the type and frequency of skills that are used by workers in their job as well as the degree of automation, standardization and autonomy in the performance of the employees' tasks.

4.2 Classification system

Labor Force Survey classifications are used (see Labor Force Survey Metadata <https://www.statistics.gr/en/statistics/-/publication/SJO01/2022-Q4>).

4.3 Sector coverage

NA (LFS is a household survey)

4.4 Statistical concepts and definitions

Use of digital devices: It is the use of computers (mainframe, desktop or laptop), tablets, and smartphones for work purposes. Examples of such use are video chatting, reading and writing emails, working in word processors, spreadsheets, presentation programs or any other computer software or phone/tablet application.

Reading manuals and technical documents: Refers to reading documents that provide information necessary or useful for the implementation of work tasks. They are relatively complex and detailed documents that require specific skills or knowledge to understand. They may include technical descriptions, publications, contracts, technical guidelines, technical reports, financial statements, etc.

Perform complex calculations: Complex calculations involving fractions, percentages, etc., rather than

simple calculations involving only whole numbers. Calculations can be done by calculator, software (eg, excel), by hand or even by mind

Hard physical work: Refers to activities such as lifting, pushing, pulling or carrying objects, using heavy equipment, lifting or moving people (including children), taking tiring or painful positions (including standing for a long time), the use of muscle power (soldiers, policemen, guards) or professional sports activities.

Finger dexterity: Refers to skilful use of fingers, the ability to make precisely coordinated movements of the fingers in order to grasp, manipulate, or assemble objects.

4.5 Statistical unit

Households, persons

4.6 Statistical population

The Labor Force Survey covers the population of private households residing or intending to reside at least one year in Greece. People who live permanently in collective housing, i.e. hospitals, hotels, asylums, nursing homes, orphanages, etc., are not covered by the survey.

This ad hoc survey targeted a subset of this population, namely people aged 15-74 who were working in the reference week or had worked in the last 24 months

4.7 Reference area

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

4.8 Time coverage

1st – 4th Quarter of 2022.

4.9 Base period

There is no base period

5 Unit of measure

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Number of persons, %

6 Reference period

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Th last 24 months before the reference week

7 Institutional mandate

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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 survey of 2022 is in accordance with the provisions of the Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2020/1642.

7.2 Data sharing

There is no international agreement on data sharing

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;
- the granting to researchers access to confidential data for scientific purposes.

For more information, refer to the website of the Hellenic Statistical Authority:

[Provision of anonymized microdata of statistical surveys](#)

[Access to confidential data for scientific purposes](#)

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 for announcing the results of the 2022 ad hoc survey was set for 23/11/2023.

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 a Press Release 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 announced once

11 Dissemination format

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11.1 News release

The Press Release of the Ad hoc survey of 2022 is published on the ELSTAT website, path: Population and Social Conditions > Labor Market > Employment – Unemployment> LFS - Special Surveys (Ad hoc) > Special survey on work skills (Ad hoc 2022) <https://www.statistics.gr/en/statistics/-/publication/SJO35/->

11.2 Publications

None.

11.3 On-line database

Not valid.

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/SJO35/->.

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 separate measurement for the use of Ad hoc survey data as it is included in the use of Labor Force Survey data (for details see the annual "User Satisfaction Survey Report", path: Products and Services > User Satisfaction Survey, <http://www.statistics.gr/el/user-satisfaction-survey>).

12 Accessibility of documentation

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12.1 Documentation on methodology

The following scientific publications 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

Does not exist.

12.2 Quality documentation

Details of the accuracy and reliability of the data are included in section 15 "Accuracy and Reliability".

13 Quality management

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13.1 Quality assurance

The Ad hoc survey is governed by the specifications of the Labor Force Survey and therefore follows the specifications of Eurostat regarding the method of selecting the sample, determining its size, designing the questionnaire and the type of 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 surveys is agreed on a 3-year basis in consultation between Eurostat, national statistical offices and key users (mainly European Commission services).

The 2022 ad hoc survey had a key objective to meet the need for a coherent set of data, comparable at European level, on the skills that workers are required to use in the performance of their tasks.

14.2 User satisfaction

ELSTAT does not carry out a user satisfaction survey specifically for the users of the Labour Force Survey (LFS) and the ad hoc surveys. 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 LFS and the production and dissemination of its results.

14.3 Completeness

The ad hoc survey of 2022 collects information on all variables that are included in the relevant Council

15 Accuracy and reliability

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15.1 Συνολική ακρίβεια

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 is also reflected in the 2022 ad hoc survey to which 11,696 people responded.

15.2 Sampling error

Standard error estimation

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 $\sum y_{hij}$ the total of the characteristic in a primary sampling unit.

The following table contains the estimates and the coefficient of variation of these estimates for selected characteristics

Coefficient of variation of selected characteristics of the adhoc survey 2022

Using digital devices at work	Estimates	Standard Error	95% Confidence Interval		Coefficient of variation
			Lower limit	Upper limit	
All or most of the working time	11.7%	0.5%	10.8%	12.6%	0.039
Half of the working time or slightly more	10.9%	0.4%	10.0%	11.7%	0.039
Some of the work time	15.1%	0.5%	14.2%	16.1%	0.032
Little of the working time	20.4%	0.6%	19.3%	21.5%	0.028
None of the work time	41.5%	0.8%	40.0%	43.0%	0.019

Reading work-related manuals and technical documents	Estimates	Standard Error	95% Confidence Interval		Coefficient of variation
			Lower limit	Upper limit	
All or most of the working time	0.8%	0.1%	0.6%	1.1%	0.150
Half of the working time or slightly more	3.1%	0.2%	2.7%	3.6%	0.078
Some of the work time	11.1%	0.5%	10.2%	12.1%	0.042
Little of the working time	22.5%	0.6%	21.4%	23.7%	0.026
None of the work time	61.9%	0.8%	60.3%	63.4%	0.013

Doing relatively complex calculations	Estimates	Standard Error	95% Confidence Interval		Coefficient of variation
			Lower limit	Upper limit	
All or most of the working time	1.3%	0.1%	1.0%	1.5%	0.106
Half of the working time or slightly more	2.8%	0.2%	2.4%	3.3%	0.076
Some of the work time	7.7%	0.4%	7.0%	8.4%	0.047
Little of the working time	19.1%	0.6%	17.9%	20.2%	0.030
None of the work time	68.6%	0.7%	67.1%	69.9%	0.010

Hard physical work	Estimates	Standard Error	95% Confidence Interval		Coefficient of variation
			Lower limit	Upper limit	
All or most of the working time	20.7%	0.7%	19.4%	22.1%	0.034
Half of the working time or slightly more	11.1%	0.4%	10.3%	12.0%	0.039
Some of the work time	18.1%	0.6%	17.1%	19.3%	0.031
Little of the working time	17.8%	0.6%	16.8%	19.0%	0.031
None of the work time	31.7%	0.8%	30.2%	33.2%	0.024

Tasks involving finger dexterity	Estimates	Standard Error	95% Confidence Interval		Coefficient of variation
			Lower limit	Upper limit	
All or most of the working time	5.4%	0.4%	4.8%	6.2%	0.067
Half of the working time or slightly more	6.8%	0.3%	6.2%	7.5%	0.051
Some of the work time	14.6%	0.5%	13.5%	15.7%	0.037
Little of the working time	17.1%	0.6%	16.0%	18.2%	0.033
None of the work time	55.4%	0.9%	53.6%	57.1%	0.016

Interacting with people inside the enterprise	Estimates	Standard Error	95% Confidence Interval		Coefficient of variation
			Lower limit	Upper limit	
All or most of the working time	3.0%	0.3%	2.4%	3.7%	0.108
Half of the working time or slightly more	6.4%	0.4%	5.6%	7.2%	0.064
Some of the work time	26.9%	0.7%	25.5%	28.3%	0.026
Little of the working time	39.5%	0.8%	37.9%	41.0%	0.020
None of the work time	23.4%	0.7%	22.1%	24.7%	0.028

Interacting with people outside the enterprise	Estimates	Standard Error	95% Confidence Interval		Coefficient of variation
			Lower limit	Upper limit	
All or most of the working time	6.8%	0.4%	6.1%	7.6%	0.055
Half of the working time or slightly more	9.3%	0.4%	8.6%	10.2%	0.044
Some of the work time	21.3%	0.6%	20.1%	22.6%	0.030
Little of the working time	31.2%	0.7%	29.8%	32.6%	0.023
None of the work time	30.3%	0.7%	28.9%	31.8%	0.024

Training or educating others	Estimates	Standard Error	95% Confidence Interval		Coefficient of variation
			Lower limit	Upper limit	
All or most of the working time	4.9%	0.3%	4.4%	5.6%	0.063
Half of the working time or slightly more	3.6%	0.2%	3.1%	4.1%	0.069
Some of the work time	11.9%	0.5%	10.9%	12.9%	0.042
Little of the working time	23.0%	0.6%	21.7%	24.2%	0.028
None of the work time	55.8%	0.8%	54.2%	57.4%	0.015

Repetitiveness of duties in	Estimates	Standard	95% Confidence Interval	Coefficient
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main/last employment		Error	Lower limit	Upper limit	of variation
All or most of the working time	21.5%	0.7%	20.1%	23.0%	0.034
Half of the working time or slightly more	39.5%	0.8%	38.0%	41.1%	0.019
Some of the work time	27.7%	0.7%	26.3%	29.1%	0.026
Little of the working time	6.3%	0.4%	5.6%	7.1%	0.062
None of the work time	3.2%	0.3%	2.7%	3.9%	0.093

Tasks implemented following strict procedures in main/last job	Estimates	Standard Error	95% Confidence Interval		Coefficient of variation
			Lower limit	Upper limit	
All or most of the working time	9.5%	0.5%	8.6%	10.4%	0.049
Half of the working time or slightly more	17.3%	0.6%	16.2%	18.5%	0.034
Some of the work time	22.7%	0.6%	21.4%	24.0%	0.029
Little of the working time	18.5%	0.6%	17.4%	19.7%	0.032
None of the work time	30.6%	0.8%	29.0%	32.2%	0.026

15.3 Coverage 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 1.5%. 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 7.0%.

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 errors

Measurement errors are distinguished into:

(a) response errors (i.e. the provision of incorrect information by respondents) which, among others, may result from the following factors:

- Answers from other members of the household (indirect participation in the survey).

The overall percentage of indirect responses was high (38.0%). The next table presents the percentage of indirect responses by gender and age groups. The highest rate is observed in the younger ages - for both men and women (in the age groups 15 – 24 and 25 – 34), it decreases with younger age and increases again for people older than 74 years.

Rate of indirect responses by gender and age	Males		Females		TOTAL	
	Indirect participation	Indirect participation	Indirect participation	Indirect participation	Indirect participation	Indirect participation
15-24	28.9%	71.1%	36.2%	63.8%	32.2%	67.8%
25-34	43.0%	57.0%	50.0%	50.0%	46.1%	53.9%
35-44	60.9%	39.1%	57.0%	43.0%	59.1%	40.9%
45-54	68.9%	31.1%	57.6%	42.4%	63.7%	36.3%
55-64	67.9%	32.1%	62.1%	37.9%	65.6%	34.4%
65-74	72.2%	27.8%	59.8%	40.2%	66.8%	33.2%
Total	61.9%	38.1%	56.5%	43.5%	59.5%	40.5%

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.

In the 2022 ad hoc survey the non-response rate, i.e. the number of people who responded to the Labor Force Survey but did not respond to the ad hoc survey as a percentage of those who responded to the Labor Force Survey was the following:

Variables	Non response rate	
	Weighted	Not-Weighted
Using digital devices at work	0.5	0.6
Reading work-related manuals and technical documents	0.5	0.7
Doing relatively complex calculations	0.6	0.8
Hard physical work	0.5	0.6
Tasks involving finger dexterity	0.8	1.0
Interacting with people inside the enterprise	0.8	1.0
Interacting with people outside the enterprise	1.0	1.2
Training or educating others	0.8	1.0
Repetitiveness of duties	1.7	1.8
Tasks implemented following strict procedures	1.5	1.7

Unit non response is adjusted at primary unit level (design weights are multiplied by the factor a = eligible household in sample/households interviewed). Nevertheless, it is not clear whether this adjustment "removes" the whole bias attributed to non-response.

15.3.4 Processing error

Errors mainly related to missing values as well as inconsistencies between responses given in different parts of the questionnaire, including the main Labor Force Survey questionnaire.

In some cases, ELSTAT contacted households by telephone in order to resolve 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

The survey results were sent to Eurostat in March 2023

16.2 Punctuality

The results were sent within the specified deadline.

17 Comparability

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17.1 Comparability - geographical

The results of the ad hoc survey are completely comparable for the various regions of Greece. The results between Member States may have problems of comparability due to a different way of implementing the survey (Member States use for ad hoc surveys questionnaires that have differences in the way of collecting data).

17.1.1 Assymetry for mirror flows statistics – coefficient

There is not.

17.2 Comparability over time

Such research is being conducted for the first time

18 Coherence

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18.1 Coherence cross-domain

There are no other comparable data sources for the respective variables

18.1.1 Coherence – sub annual and annual statistics

Not valid.

18.1.2 Coherence – National Accounts

Not valid.

18.2 Coherence – internal

Ad hoc survey estimates have high internal consistency because they are based on a single database and are calculated using the same methods.

19 Cost and burden

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The adhoc survey is integrated into the Labor Force Survey

20 Data revision

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20.1 Revision policy

The results of the published ad hoc surveys are not reviewed

20.2 Revision practice

Not valid.

21 21. Statistical processing

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21.1 Source data

Labour force survey 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 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.

At the first stage of sampling, all surface units have been selected with a probability proportional to their size in the 2011 census and based on the renewed sampling frames (between the 2nd quarter of 2015 and the 3rd quarter of 2016).

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. All the individuals who are members of the selected households are interviewed.

The survey sample is approximately 23,000 households per quarter. All household members who were working (or had worked in the last 12 months) were interviewed for the special survey.

21.2 Frequency of data collection

The data was collected during the four quarters of 2022.

21.3 Data collection

The Labour force survey sample follows for a “rotational” pattern. Every quarter, the 5/6 of the sample remains the same, while the 1/6 is “rotated” - that is new households are interviewed. New households are interviewed by personal, face-to-face, interviews. Subsequent interviews of the same household (during the following quarters) can be carried out either by face-to-face interviews either by telephone..

From 2021 the data are collected by electronic means (CAPI). In rare cases a printed questionnaire is used.

21.4 Data validation

The recording of the interviews by electronic means allows direct control over the recorded answers and the flow of the questions.

After integrating the interviews into the database, the validation of the data is done through a series of checks that identify inconsistencies between the dates given by the respondents, between education and profession, between profession and sectors of economic activity, between answers given to different parts of the questionnaire and inconsistencies in the composition of households. The problems identified are solved either by new contact with the household or, if possible, by using previous data from the same household.

21.5 Data compilation

Both for the Labor Force Survey and the ad hoc survey of 2022 estimates are generated by reducing the survey results to the total population of private households. This reduction is achieved by proper weighting of the sample values.

From 2021, the Labor Force Survey calculates two different weightings:

a) Individual weighting for the production of results related to characteristics that are surveyed in a quarterly basis throughout the survey sample and for which quarterly results are published (quarterly variables). This factor is calculated in three stages.

In the first stage, each person who answers the research questions is assigned a weighting factor that reflects the chances of the individual being selected, as they result from the design of the research. This coefficient is equal to the inverse of the probability of selection of the household to which the person in question belongs.

In the second stage, the weights of the individuals included in a surface unit are modified to address the non-response to the survey. The correction is made at the level of the surface unit and the correction factor is defined as:

Non response correction = number of eligible households in primary sampling unit/number of

households that responded.

In the third stage, the results resulting from the weighting of the sample values with the coefficients obtained from the first two stages are adjusted at the household level (calibration) in order to satisfy the following:

the population estimates are consistent with the corresponding population estimates derived by Region (NUTS-2), sex and age groups from the population at the last census (2011) and which incorporate births, deaths and migration in interim period until the survey year

the distribution of the estimated number of households by household size (1,2,3,4+ persons) are consistent with the results of the last Census (2011).

The above weighting factor is the same for each person in the same household.

b) Weightings to produce results concerning characteristics investigated for a subset of the sample (annual, two-year and 8-year variables). These coefficients are calculated so that there is consistency with the estimates produced on the basis of the quarterly coefficients in terms of the average annual survey estimates (ie the average of the four quarters): a) for the number of employed, unemployed, and persons out of the labor force by gender and age groups (annual, biennial) and b) at least for the number by gender and population group of the 8-year (ad hoc) variables.

Weighting factors are calculated per person and per household (where all members of the household have the same reduction factors).

21.6 Adjustment

The results are not adjusted.

21.6.1 Seasonal adjustment

Not valid.

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For the ad hoc survey of 2022, data are collected from only from a subset of the Labor Force Survey sample. Thus, only annual estimates are given and mainly estimates of the percentage of people with particular characteristics.