

BACKGROUND & METHODOLOGY

2003

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SECTION 1 - THE HISTORY OF THE LFS IN GREAT BRITAIN

The Labour Force Survey (LFS) is a survey of households living at private addresses in Great Britain. Its purpose is to provide information on the UK labour market which can then be used to develop, manage, evaluate and report on labour market policies. It is carried out by the Social Survey Division (SSD) of the Office for National Statistics (ONS)¹ in Great Britain and by the Central Survey Unit of the Department of Finance and Personnel in Northern Ireland on behalf of the Department of Enterprise, Trade & Investment.

LFS 1973-1983

The first LFS in the UK was conducted in 1973, under a Regulation derived from the Treaty of Rome. The Statistical Office of the European Union (Eurostat) co-ordinates information from labour force surveys in the member states in order to assist the EC in matters such as the allocation of the European Social Fund. The ONS is responsible for delivering UK data to Eurostat.

The survey was carried out every two years from 1973 to 1983 in the spring quarter and was used increasingly by UK Government departments to obtain information which could assist in the framing and monitoring of social and economic policy. By 1983 it was being used by the Employment Department to obtain measures of unemployment on a different basis from the monthly claimant count and to obtain information which was not available from other sources or was only available for census years, for example, estimates of the number of people who were self-employed. Other than the Census, the LFS is the only comprehensive source of information about all aspects of the labour market.

Published LFS estimates for 1973-1983 refer to the spring quarter and are available on a UK basis.

ANNUAL LFS 1984-1991

Between 1984 and 1991 the survey was carried out annually and consisted of two elements:-

- (i) A quarterly survey of approximately 15,000 private households, conducted in Great Britain throughout the year;
- (ii) A "boost" survey in the quarter between March and May, of over 44,000 private households in Great Britain and 5,200 households in Northern Ireland.

Published estimates for 1984-1991 are available for the UK and are based on the combined data from the "boost" surveys and quarterly surveys in the spring quarters (Mar-May). The quarterly component of the 1984 to 1991 surveys were not published because the small sample sizes meant that the results were not robust. However, the quarterly survey proved to be invaluable in developmental terms, and in making early assessments of seasonality. A fuller description of the survey methodology used in this period is available in the annual results published by ONS (previously by OPCS) - see section 18 for details of these publications.

QUARTERLY LFS FROM SPRING 1992

Quarterly publication of LFS estimates for GB became possible in 1992 when the sample was increased to cover 60,000 households every quarter. Whilst it built on the annual survey, there are a number of differences which can be summarised as follows:

¹ Until 5 July 1995, the LFS was the responsibility of the Employment Department (ED). On that date ED was abolished and responsibility for the survey passed to the Central Statistical Office (CSO). On 1 April 1996, the CSO merged with the Office for Population Censuses and Survey (OPCS) to form the ONS which now has responsibility for the LFS.

- (i) response rates - the 1991 and earlier LFS results were based on the quarterly element of the survey, which provided about one quarter of the informants, together with a boost survey which provided the remaining three quarters. Partly because of the shorter fieldwork period associated with the quarterly LFS, and partly because the 1992 survey onwards was based entirely on a quarterly survey with a panel design, the response rates have tended to be slightly lower (there is a cumulative refusal across the five waves of interviewing).
- (ii) sample design - the major difference was the introduction of an unclustered sample of addresses for the whole of Great Britain (the sample for Northern Ireland is similarly unclustered). This has improved the precision of estimates particularly when making regional analyses. In the case of Scotland a very small bias arises from partial coverage of the population north of the Caledonian Canal. This area contains about five percent of the total population of Scotland.
- (iii) additions to the sample - the change was the inclusion of people resident in two categories of non-private accommodation, namely those in NHS accommodation and students in halls of residence. The students are included through the parental home.

Estimates of the effects of these, and other changes, between the annual and quarterly changes are included in section 14.

LFS QUARTERS

Since Spring 1992 LFS results refer to the seasonal quarters March-May (Spring), June-August (Summer), September-November (Autumn) and December-February (Winter). The reasons for this are twofold:

- (i) many activities associated with the labour market occur seasonally and follow the pattern of the school year. This was more the case when the LFS first started at which point more young people left school at Easter than in the summer;
- (ii) the public holidays of Christmas, New Year and Easter cause particular problems; Christmas/New Year is always a difficult time for interviewing and extra time is allowed to obtain interviews; Easter can cause difficulty as it varies in timing between March and April - so ensuring that Easter is always covered by the same quarterly survey period avoids this problem.

The first results from the quarterly LFS, relating to spring 1992, were published in the LFS Quarterly Bulletin (LFS QB) in September 1992 - that is, about 3½ months after the end of the survey period. From this date, the QB was the main source of LFS data, including commentary and charts. More timely results were presented in each quarter's ONS 'Labour Force Survey First Release' which provided key results about six weeks after the end of the survey period. Both the QB and the First Release presented GB estimates as Northern Ireland estimates were only available for the Spring quarter.

LFS microdata are available in databases covering these seasonal quarters, although since winter 1997/98, monthly estimates have also been published.

EARNINGS FROM EMPLOYMENT QUESTIONS FROM WINTER 1992/93

Whilst questions in the LFS are continually being added, removed or modified, the major change to the quarterly survey was the introduction of a section of earnings questions from winter 1992/93 onwards. These questions were only asked of respondents receiving their fifth and final interviews, because of concerns that the questions might have an adverse impact on overall response rates. Results of this section were first published in the summer 1994 QB (in December 1994), and in the December 1994 *Employment Gazette* (see section 4 on Questionnaire Structure).

UK ESTIMATES FROM 1994/5

Coverage of the survey was extended with the adoption of a quarterly LFS in Northern Ireland, such that from winter 1994/95 quarterly UK estimates are available (as the sum of Great Britain and Northern Ireland data). See Section 2 for further details on the LFS in Northern Ireland.

EARNINGS QUESTIONS FROM SPRING 1997

The LFS is an important source of earnings data, particularly for part-time workers. However, because earnings questions were initially only asked in wave 5 interviews, sample sizes were quite small and associated sampling errors tended to be relatively high. Work was done to test whether asking earnings questions in the first wave would lead to higher non-response in later waves, but no evidence was found to support this. So from Spring 1997 earnings questions were asked in both waves 1 and 5, doubling the sample size and reducing sampling errors by about 30%. For more detail see 'Expanding the coverage of the earnings data in the LFS' in April 1998's *Labour Market Trends*.

MONTHLY PUBLICATION FROM WINTER 1997/8

A major public consultation on labour market statistics was conducted by ONS during 1997, resulting in a new integrated Labour Market Statistics First Release (LMS FR), first published in April 1998 (see February 1998 *Labour Market Trends* article 'Improved Labour Market Statistics'). The LMS FR, which is published monthly, gives prominence to the ILO measure of unemployment, as measured by the LFS over the administrative claimant count measure and draws together statistics from a range of sources to provide a more coherent picture of the labour market.

LFS results in the LMS FR are published on a UK basis, 6 weeks after the end of the survey period, and relate to the average of the latest three-month period (see section 18 on dissemination and publication). For detail on the content of the LMS FR see the ONS "Guide to Labour Market Statistics Releases" which is available free of charge from the ONS library or obtainable through the ONS Labour Market Helpline – 020 7533 6094.

Another result of the public consultation was that the LFS Quarterly Bulletin was replaced by the LFS Quarterly Supplement to *Labour Market Trends*. The Quarterly Supplement contains UK LFS data, whereas the Quarterly Bulletin contained GB data (for more detail see section 18).

LOCAL LABOUR FORCE SURVEY AND WELSH LABOUR FORCE SURVEY

Since Spring 2000, the Department for Works and Pensions and the Department for Employment and Skills have funded an annual enhancement to the sample size of the LFS in England. This enhancement (known as the local LFS or LLFS) involves a boost of approximately 39,000 households per year. It aims to improve labour market information at a local level and to help monitor National Learning Targets for England. When results from the LFS are combined with the LLFS it is known as the Annual Local Area Labour Force Survey (ALALFS). Results for the first year of this survey became available in November 2001. Further information on the 2002 ALALFS can be found in the January 2002 edition of the Labour market Trends 'Annual Local Area Labour Force Survey data for 2000/2001'

During 2001-02 a further expansion of the existing LFS was introduced for Wales. This enhancement is funded by the National Assembly for Wales, and as with the LLFS, it will improve labour market information at a local level. This involved a boost of approximately 14,000 households per year. Fieldwork on the Welsh Labour Force Survey (WLFS) began in March 2001.

Results from the 2001 ALALFS (including the second year of the LLFS and the first year of the WLFS) will be available from Autumn 2002.

SECTION 2 - THE LFS IN NORTHERN IRELAND

The Northern Ireland Labour Force Survey is the responsibility of the Department of Enterprise, Trade and Investment (DETI) and fieldwork is carried out by the Central Survey Unit of the Department of Finance and Personnel.

From 1973 - 1983, as in GB, the survey in Northern Ireland was conducted in alternate spring quarters. From 1984 - 1994 it was carried out annually. This annual survey consisted of 5,200 addresses drawn at random from the Rating and Valuation List - approximately 1% of private addresses in Northern Ireland. Over this period interviewing was conducted only in the spring, with no quarterly element. UK LFS estimates are available for Spring quarters from 1973-1994.

In the winter of 1994/95 a quarterly Labour Force Survey was introduced to Northern Ireland. Each quarter's sample consists of approximately 3,000 household responses spread over five 'waves' - 600 in each wave. A rotational pattern was also adopted, identical to that being operated in the GB LFS. Respondents at 'wave' 1 are interviewed face-to-face with subsequent interviews at 'waves' 2-5 taking place, where possible, by telephone. Computer assisted interviewing has been used in the Northern Ireland Labour Force Survey since 1992. Quarterly UK LFS estimates are available from winter 1994/95.

Income questions have been asked in the Northern Ireland LFS since the survey went quarterly in Winter 1994/5 but results were not weighted up until early 1998. LFS income data on a UK basis is now available for each quarter from Winter 1994/5. From Spring 1997, the income questions in both the GB and NI LFS have been asked of respondents in waves 1 and 5, producing a larger sample size than when previously asked only of wave 1 respondents.

Since April 1998, the Department of Enterprise, Trade and Investment (DETI) have published a Northern Ireland Labour Market Statistics Release to the same timetable as publication of the Labour Market Statistics First Release.

SECTION 3 - SAMPLE DESIGN

SURVEY DESIGN OF THE LFS

The design of the LFS enables estimates of levels, such as the number of people in employment, which are representative of the national population to be produced for any period of three consecutive months - the estimates produced for the monthly Labour Market Statistics First Release are referred to as three-month rolling averages. The figure below illustrates their composition.

3-month rolling estimate for:	Reference period												Publication date
	Jan 02	Feb 02	Mar 02	Apr 02	May 02	Jun 02	Jul 02	Aug 02	Sep 02	Oct 02	Nov 02	Dec 02	
Jan-Mar 02	■	■	■										Mid-May 02
Feb-Apr 02		■	■	■									Mid-Jun 02
Mar-May 02			■	■	■								Mid-Jul 02
Apr-Jun 02				■	■	■							Mid-Aug 02
May-Jul 02					■	■	■						Mid-Sep 02
Jun-Aug 02						■	■	■					Mid-Oct 02
Jul-Sep 02							■	■	■				Mid-Nov 02
Aug-Oct 02								■	■	■			Mid-Dec 02
Sep-Nov 02									■	■	■		Mid-Jan 03
Oct-Dec 02										■	■	■	Mid-Feb 03

The design of the LFS also allows estimates of change to be made. Because of the continuous overlapping nature of the samples used, estimates of change between overlapping periods are volatile and difficult to interpret. Using the figure above, comparisons over time should only be made with the preceding periods shaded in the same pattern, or with earlier periods. For further details on this issue see "Monthly publications of up-to-date quarterly data from the Labour Force Survey" in February 1998's *Labour Market Trends*.

SIZE OF THE SELECTED SAMPLE OF ADDRESSES

The LFS is intended to be representative of the whole population of the UK. The sample design of the LFS and its detailed implementation are the responsibility of ONS' Social Survey Division. The population covered is all people resident in private households, all persons resident in National Health Service accommodation and young people living away from the parental home in a student hall of residence or similar institution during term time. (These latter groups are included in the LFS sample specifically to improve the coverage of young people).

The sample design currently consists of about 55,000 responding households in Great Britain every quarter, representing about 0.2% of the GB population. A sample of approximately 2,000 responding households in Northern Ireland is added to this, representing 0.3% of the NI population, allowing United Kingdom analyses to be made.

SURVEY METHODOLOGY

Each quarter's LFS sample of 57,000 UK households is made up of five "waves", each of approximately 11,000 private households. Each wave is interviewed in five successive quarters, such that in any one quarter, one wave will be receiving their first interview, one wave their second, and so on, with one wave receiving their fifth and final interview. Thus there is an 80% overlap in the samples for each successive quarter.

Households are interviewed face to face at their first inclusion¹ in the survey and by telephone, if possible, at quarterly intervals thereafter, and have their fifth and last quarterly interview on the anniversary of the first.

During the build up period (autumn 91, winter 91/2) of the quarterly survey, waves were 'created' in order to provide the required sample structure quickly. The proportion of the sample in each wave from spring 92 was as follows:

	WAVE 1	WAVE 2	WAVE 3	WAVE 4	WAVE 5
Spring 92	30%	23%	47%	0%	0%
Summer 92	20%	30%	23%	27%	0%
Autumn 92	20%	20%	30%	23%	7%
Winter 92/3	20%	20%	20%	30%	10%
Spring 93	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%

Interviewing for the LFS is continuous in that interviews take place to collect information relating to every week of the year. The one exception to this is a "leap week" which was inserted between the winter 96 and spring 97 quarters to bring the timing of LFS quarters back into line with the months they refer to. Thus the week from 24 February to 2 March 1997 was not covered by the reference period of either quarter.

COVERAGE AND SAMPLE SELECTION

The survey results refer to people resident in private households and in NHS accommodation in the UK. For most people residence at an address is unambiguous. People with more than one address are counted as resident at the sample address if they regard that as their main residence. The following are also counted as being resident at an address:

- (i) people who normally live there, but are on holiday, away on business, or in hospital, *unless* they have been living away from the address for six months or more;
- (ii) children aged 16 and under, even if they are at boarding or other schools;
- (iii) students aged 16 and over are counted as resident at their normal term-time address even if it is vacation time and they may be away from it.²

A single stage sample of addresses with a random start and constant interval is drawn from the Postcode Address File (PAF) for Great Britain south of the Scottish Caledonian Canal. The PAF is sorted by postcode so the sample is effectively stratified geographically.

The sample is allocated into 164 interviewing areas. Each of these areas is then split into 13 'stints'. These 13 stint areas have been randomly allocated to the 13 weeks of a quarter. The same stint area is covered by an LFS interviewer in the same week each quarter. A systematic sample of addresses is selected for each quarter throughout the country and is distributed between stint areas to provide a list of addresses to be interviewed each week.

Further details about the relationship between the survey design and SSD field management procedures are given in section 5.

¹ The small proportion of households sampled from North of the Caledonian Canal in Scotland are first approached by telephone.

² Students living in halls of residence have been included by changing, (for LFS purposes only), the standard Social Survey Division definition of a household. The standard definition says that 'Adult children, that is, those aged 16 and over who live away from home...should not be included at their parental address'. For LFS purposes those living in halls of residence will be included at the parental address. Because of this LFS households are marginally larger than those in other surveys, including for example the General Household Survey (GHS).

SAMPLING FRAMES

Great Britain

The sampling frame from which most (99%) of the GB sample is taken is the 'small users' sub-file of the Postcode Address File (PAF). The PAF is a computer list, prepared by the Royal Mail, of all the addresses (delivery points) to which mail is delivered. 'Small users' are delivery points which receive fewer than 50 items of mail a day. With the use of special ONS procedures the coverage of the PAF is about 97% of private households.

In addition to private households the PAF contains non-private and non-residential (and therefore ineligible) addresses which cannot be identified as such prior to the interviewer making contact. Interviewers have instructions to exclude such institutions and classify them as ineligible. About 11 per cent of addresses on the PAF are ineligible: allowance is made for this in determining the sample size needed to obtain the required number of interviews.

The sampling frame for NHS accommodation was specially developed for the Labour Force Survey. All district health authorities and NHS trusts were asked to supply a complete list of their accommodation (this accommodation mainly comprises what was once known as 'Nurses Homes', but the coverage is more extensive than that name implies). Information was received from 417 out of the 455 authorities, trusts and teaching hospitals and the frame is not therefore complete. If the coverage of the frame is proportional to the coverage of authorities etc, then the frame contains 92 per cent of all NHS accommodation.

Because the area north of the Caledonian Canal is sparsely populated, interviewing a single-stage sample of addresses face to face would be very expensive so the choice lay between a two-stage sample of addresses with interviewing face to face and one drawn from the telephone directory with telephone interviewing. A two-stage sample of addresses interviewed face-to-face would lead to larger sampling errors and would still lead to high travel costs in this area. The disadvantage of a telephone sample is the bias resulting from non-coverage of people not on the telephone and, among those who are on the telephone, non coverage of ex-directory numbers and new numbers not yet in the directory. After investigations of the possible use of random digit dialling it was decided to draw a random sample from the published telephone directory. The sample is drawn with a random start and constant interval. Further details of the fieldwork are provided in section 5.

SSD conducted a postal survey using a PAF-based sample of people living in the area. The survey found, from a responding sample of 649 households, and a response rate of 86 per cent, that 85 per cent of households in the area are on the telephone and that 84 per cent of these are in a published directory (about 8 per cent are ex-directory and about 6 per cent are yet to be included). Hence, in general, about 71 per cent of the population can be reached through the published directory, although this proportion will obviously tend to be higher when the directory is new and to drop steadily until the new directory is published.

The sampling interval for the PAF (Postcode Address File), the telephone directory sample and for NHS accommodation was set at 281. This provides a sample of approximately 83,200 addresses from the PAF (introduced over five quarterly, first wave samples of 16,640), 75 eligible addresses North of the Caledonian Canal and 25 units of NHS accommodation.

Northern Ireland

The source of the sample in Northern Ireland is the Valuation List used for rating purposes, excluding commercial units and known institutions, arranged into three geographical strata. These are:

1. Belfast District Council area,
2. Eastern sub-region (most of Antrim, Down and part of Armagh),
3. Western sub-region (remainder of Northern Ireland).

Within each stratum rateable units are selected at random without substitution, to obtain the 650 'new' addresses entering the panel each quarter.

NON-PRIVATE HOUSEHOLDS (COMMUNAL ESTABLISHMENTS) IN THE LFS**Summary**

LFS estimates relate almost exclusively to the population living in private households, and exclude most of those living in communal establishments. This section provides more information about the communal establishment population and describes the implications of this restriction of the sampling frame.

Definition of Communal Establishments

The 1991 Census defined communal establishments as accommodation where some sort of communal catering was provided. Contained within the classification were the following groups:

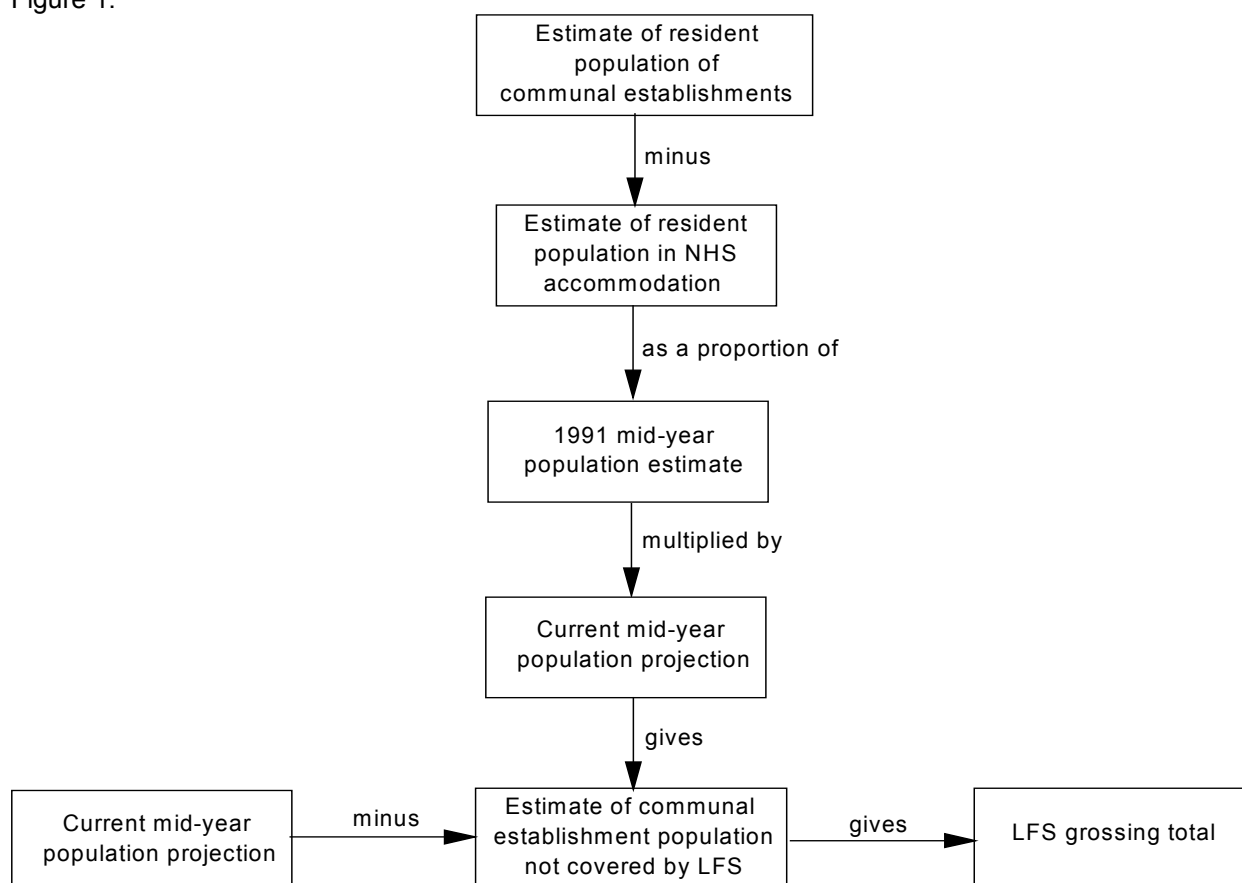
Type of Communal Establishment, GB	Number of residents aged 16+
1. NHS Hospitals/Homes - Psychiatric	33,680
2. NHS Hospitals/Homes - Other	79,652
3. Non-NHS Hospitals - Psychiatric	2,904
4. Non-NHS Hospitals - Other	5,291
5. Local Authority Homes	113,463
6. Housing Association Homes and Hostels	21,594
7. Nursing Homes (non-NHS/LA/HA)	135,945
8. Residential Homes (non-NHS/LA/HA)	182,633
9. Children's Homes	1,024
10. Prison Service Establishments	15,359
11. Defence Establishments	49,620
12. Education Establishments	33,264
13. Hotels, Boarding Houses etc	81,438
14. Hostels and Common Lodging Houses (non-HA)	18,486
15. Other Miscellaneous Establishments	24,484
16. Persons Sleeping Rough	1,940
17. Campers	199
18. Civilian Ships, Boats and Barges	1,202
TOTAL	802,178

Background to the Problem

Sampling for the LFS is based on the 'small users' sub-file of the Postal Address File (PAF); this sub-file contains addresses which receive less than 50 items of mail a day. The LFS sampling frame covers about 97% of private households in GB but not most communal establishments. Some provision has been made to sample NHS accommodation using an additional sampling frame; this frame covers about 92% of residents in NHS accommodation (groups 1 and 2 in the above list, about 14% of the total CE population). Students living in halls of residence or boarding schools are also included in the LFS sampling frame as information about them is collected at their parents' address. These students will not have been included in group 12 above because the Census was conducted during the Easter vacation when most students were resident at their parental address. The LFS, by not sampling from CEs, excludes just over 1% of the total GB population.

LFS sample data is weighted to the current mid-year population projection minus an estimate of those living in communal establishments (see figure 1). Potential biases arise if the demographic and socio-economic profiles of the people living in communal establishments are significantly different to that of the population as a whole, as the 'type' of people living in communal establishments will be under-represented in the LFS estimates. Biases may also arise if proportions living in CEs change significantly over time. This will be addressed when 2001 Census results become available.

Figure 1.



Updating CE information

Within the LFS population weighting procedure, the population of CEs is updated from year to year by applying the proportion of the GB population (minus the estimate for NHS accommodation) in CEs in 1991, to the current mid-year population projection for GB population (minus the estimate for NHS accommodation). Although some sub-sets of the CE population are updated regularly eg Ministry Of Defence collects information on residents of Defence establishments and the Home Office collects data on prisoners, there are no regular updates for the population as a whole.

LFS is not alone in excluding CEs from its sampling frame; the Expenditure and Food Survey, the Family Resources Survey, the General Household Survey and the Survey of English Housing do not sample from CEs either. Some departments do, however, occasionally conduct samples of sub-sets of the CE population eg Department of Health.

Because there is widespread interest in the characteristics of CE residents, a pilot survey looking at the feasibility of a multipurpose survey of CEs was carried out in 2000 (see LMT March 2002). The need for extending the LFS sample to cover some CEs is being considered as part of the LFS Quality Review reported in August 2002.

http://www.statistics.gov.uk/methods_quality/quality_review/labour.asp

However, the decennial Population Census is likely to remain the most reliable integrated source of CE population data.

Comparison of LFS Estimates and Residents of CEs

Table 1 summarises the differences between Summer 1996 LFS estimates and the residents of CEs from the 1991 Census, excluding those in NHS accommodation. The figures in the table are for GB.

The main differences between the LFS estimates and the 1991 Census count of the residents of communal establishments are:

- there are proportionately more women in CEs
- the population is generally older in CEs, especially for women
- the economic activity rate is considerably lower amongst CE residents, mainly because of fewer people in employment

It does seem therefore that residents of CEs are significantly different to the rest of the population in terms of the demographic characteristics shown in the table.

Implications

In general, the exclusion of most CEs from LFS sampling and population weighting means that the LFS estimates of employment probably omit about 150,000 people who are employed but live in CEs, and about 30,000 who are 'unemployed' (although definitional inconsistencies between the Census and the LFS's ILO definition make it difficult to quantify accurately). No information about claimant count status is available from the 1991 Census, but it is clear that at least some of the existing undercount of claimants on the LFS will be attributable to the LFS's focus on the private household population.

The International Dimension

One of the most important aspects of the LFS design is that it must meet Eurostat's requirements, as the LFS is conducted under Regulation. Eurostat's requirements are for results for private households only, recognising that "for technical and methodological reasons it is not possible... to include the population living in collective households" (Eurostat, EU LFS Methods and Definitions 1996, p11).

In the Labour Force Surveys of Australia, Canada and the USA, the sampling frames for the Labour Force Survey are designed to represent the civilian non-institutional population and therefore exclude:

- full-time members of armed forces,
- residents of institutions such as prisons and mental hospitals, and
- patients in hospitals or nursing homes who have been there at least 6 months.

In Australia some effort is made to include non-household residents using a list sample of non-private dwellings such as hotels and motels. The LFS in the US also attempts to include such people; the stratified sampling frame includes a 'group quarter' stratum containing those housing units where residents share common facilities or receive formal care.

Table 1

GB

	LFS estimate (Summer 1996)	Communal Establishments, 1991 Census ¹ (n=688,846)		Applying 1991 Census proportions to mid-1995 estimates
	%	%	n	n
All aged 16+	100.0	100.0	688,846	749,704
Males	48.6	41.0	282,106	310,133
Females	51.4	59.0	406,740	439,571
Males	100.0	100.0	282,106	310,133
Aged 16-17	3.3	2.4	6,806	6,830
Aged 16-64	83.5	66.8	188,325	206,910
Aged 65+	16.5	33.2	93,781	103,223
White	94.8	92.8	261,884	
Black	1.4	3.1	8,664	
South Asian	2.7	1.3	3,628	
Chinese & Other	1.1	2.8	7,926	
<i>Economically Active</i>	<i>72.9</i>	<i>43.0</i>	<i>121,253</i>	
Employed	65.9	35.1	98,910	
Unemployed	7.0	7.9	22,343	
<i>Economically Inactive</i>	<i>27.1</i>	<i>57.0</i>	<i>160,854</i>	
Students		5.6	15,707	
Sick		17.4	49,119	
Retired		27.1	76,571	
Other Inactive		6.9	19,457	
<i>Employment rate</i>	<i>65.9</i>	<i>35.1</i>		
<i>Unemployment rate²</i>	<i>9.6</i>	<i>18.4</i>		
<i>Economic activity rate</i>	<i>72.9</i>	<i>43.0</i>		
Females	100.0	100.0	406,740	439,571
Aged 16-17	3.0	0.8	3,456	3,412
Aged 16-59	72.1	22.8	92,925	98,368
Aged 60+	27.9	77.2	313,815	341,203
White	95.1	96.9	394,128	
Black	1.6	1.3	5,431	
South Asian	2.3	0.6	2,324	
Chinese & Other	1.0	1.2	4,857	
<i>Economically Active</i>	<i>54.1</i>	<i>14.5</i>	<i>58,961</i>	
Employed	50.5	12.8	52,202	
Unemployed	3.5	1.7	6,759	
<i>Economically Inactive</i>	<i>45.9</i>	<i>85.5</i>	<i>347,779</i>	
Students		2.3	9,545	
Sick		15.0	60,921	
Retired		61.5	250,090	
Other Inactive		6.7	27,223	
<i>Employment rate</i>	<i>50.5</i>	<i>12.8</i>		
<i>Unemployment rate²</i>	<i>6.6</i>	<i>11.5</i>		
<i>Economic activity rate</i>	<i>54.1</i>	<i>14.5</i>		

¹ Not including NHS accommodation² The Census and LFS definitions of unemployment are not the same - the Census estimates do not take account of the 'available for work' criterion. The 1991 Census recorded about 8% more unemployed people than the LFS Spring 1991 quarter.

SECTION 4 - THE QUESTIONNAIRE

MANAGEMENT OF THE LFS QUESTIONNAIRE

The questionnaire content is determined by ONS. ONS are responsible for identifying, in conjunction with other government departments, needs for new questions or changes to existing questions (e.g. changes in legislation or new government employment programmes) and for determining priorities, given the constraint of interview length. ONS also have to ensure that European Union data requirements are met.

A number of other Government Departments also sponsor LFS questions, including the Department of Transport (travel to work) and the Health and Safety Executive (accidents at work).

Discussions between ONS and other Government Departments on the questionnaire content for all the four quarters follow an annual cycle. Typically, LMD and other Government Departments would expect to submit to SSD in January an outline for requirements for the survey beginning 14 months from then. Initial discussions would determine by May a package of questions for piloting (to test that the questions were acceptable and understood by respondents). Pilots usually take place in June, following which there would be further discussions on which questions would go to a further round of testing (the Dress Rehearsal). The Dress Rehearsal, which usually takes place in September, would test whether potential new questions fit in well with the overall questionnaire. By November the broad content for the following year would be agreed. Final agreement is normally required in December. The new questionnaires go in the field a few months later, starting with the March to May quarter.

Throughout, the interests and priorities of other government departments are taken into account via the inter-departmental LFS Steering Group, which brings together departments with particular interests in LFS data three times a year.

QUESTIONNAIRE DESIGN AND STRUCTURE

The questionnaire comprises a "core" of questions which are included in every survey, together with "non-core" questions which change from quarter to quarter. These "non-core" questions provide information which is only needed once or twice a year.

Some questions in the core are only asked at the first interview as they relate to characteristics which do not change over time (eg. sex, ethnic group). There is also a section on earnings from employment, which since Spring 1997 has been asked in respondents first and fifth interviews (prior to that it was asked only in the fifth interview). The earnings data are processed along with the rest of the data each quarter but are weighted separately.

SECTION 5 - FIELDWORK

FIELD MANAGEMENT AND THE LFS WAVE STRUCTURE

Face-to-face and telephone interviewing

The Labour Force Survey interviewing force comprises some 175 face-to-face interviewers and over 200 telephone interviewers. All first interviews (wave 1) at an address are carried out face-to-face, except those north of the Caledonian Canal (see section 3). Recall interviews are by telephone if the respondent agrees to it. Over 80% of recall interviews are by telephone. Overall, including wave 1, around 62% of interviews are by telephone, and 38% are face-to-face.

LFS fieldwork is carried out both by face-to-face interviewers, who work from their homes, and by telephone interviewers, who work in a centralised Telephone Unit in Titchfield, Hampshire, where close supervisory control over the conduct and quality of interviews can be maintained. Field trainers and supervisors regularly accompany face-to-face interviewers to ensure that standard procedures are being followed and the instructions issued to interviewers on the interpretation and coding of responses are being followed. Many of the interviewers work on a part-time basis and there is some spare capacity to allow for cover for sickness and other absences.

Timing of interviews

The bulk of the LFS requests information about respondents' activities in a seven day period ending on a Sunday: this is a reference week. The majority (about 80%) of interviews are carried out in the week following the reference week, although if this is not possible interviewers are given a further week and two days in which to obtain interviews (hangover period). Face-to-face interviewers only interview in the last two days of the hangover period, whilst the telephone unit interview throughout the hangover period. The hangover period is extended during some weeks leading up to and including Christmas in order to minimise non-contact (in addition face-to-face interviewers use the whole of the hangover period).

In advance of their first interview a letter is sent to every address in the selected sample explaining that the address has been selected and that an interviewer will be calling. Additionally, in the advance letter, respondents are assured that the information they give will be treated in the strictest confidence and will not be made available to analysts in any form in which individuals, or their households, can be identified. Respondents are also sent a Purpose Leaflet, giving information on summary results and how the LFS data are used.

FIELD MANAGEMENT AND THE LFS SURVEY DESIGN

Avoiding within quarter bias

In any systematic single stage sample of households spread across 13 weeks there is a need to structure the sample so that fieldwork practice does not inadvertently introduce within-quarter bias. One possibility would be to give up the idea of a quarterly sample and simply take unclustered weekly samples. However, face-to-face interviews for the first wave plus households needing a face-to-face interview in subsequent waves would amount to a sample of only about 2,400 addresses each week spread over the entire country. The average distance between addresses would then be so great that it would be necessary to train and equip an enormous number of interviewers each of whom would do very few interviews. They would take a very long time to build up useful experience as interviewers, and with such a large number, adequate monitoring and supervision would be difficult. Alternatively with a smaller number of interviewers each would spend most of his/her time travelling between sampled addresses with little or no time to do recalls, leading to heavy non-response bias. Since neither of these options were acceptable to ONS the sample is designed as a series of weekly two stage samples spread over the 13 weeks such that the whole country is covered in the quarter and therefore the quarter as a whole constitutes a single stage sample.

Grouping postcode areas

As noted above, the country is divided up into 110 interview areas each containing an equal number of delivery points working systematically across Great Britain and trying to follow existing regional boundaries as far as possible. Within these 110 areas there is a further sub-division into 13 "stint" areas by grouping postcode sectors. Again the aim is to create weekly stint areas of equal size in terms of their number of delivery points (though geographical size varies considerably). In order to avoid unnecessary travel problems in the weekly areas, ONS attempted to map out areas so as to make a mountain, lake or other geographical obstacles occur on the border of a stint. Inevitably the stints vary in their make up because some of the larger interviewing areas are either very rural or very urban, but where possible the weekly stints are mapped so that they contain a mixture of urban and rural localities.

DEPENDENT INTERVIEWING AT RECALL WAVES

The LFS uses dependent interviewing, where answers given at the previous wave are available to interviewers. The use of dependent interviewing has been shown to provide more accurate results than asking the questions from scratch each time. Methodological investigations by the US Bureau of the Census have shown the considerable improvements in the quality of data produced from dependent interviewing; this technique was recently introduced on their equivalent of the LFS, the Continuous Population Survey (CPS).

Core questions

For most core questions on the LFS the information from the previous wave is rotated into the next quarter. Interviewers must check this information either by asking the question again or checking that the information given in the last wave is still correct.

There are some core questions which have to be asked each quarter without reference to previous answers. These are as follows:

SCHM99	Whether on Government Training Scheme
WRKING	Whether in paid job
EVEROT	Do you ever work paid or unpaid overtime
TOTUS1	Hours worked in main job
USUHR	Usual hours worked in main job
POTHR	Number of hours paid overtime worked per week in main job
UOTHR	Number of hours unpaid overtime worked per week in main job
TOTUS2	Total usual hours worked per week in main job
TOTAC1	Total actual hours worked in main job
ACTPOT	Actual paid overtime in main job
ACTOUT	Actual unpaid overtime in main job
TOTAC2	Total actual hours worked in main job
DIFJOB	Whether looking for a different or additional paid job
LOOK4	Whether looking for any kind of paid work

REQUIREMENTS FOR ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Whilst every effort is made to obtain answers to all relevant questions from each respondent, it is recognised that there will be some cases when a respondent genuinely does not know the answer to a particular question (particularly in the case of responses by proxy - see below) and cases when a respondent does not wish to give the answer to a particular question. In general ONS would not wish to lose such respondents and a "no answer" or "don't know" will be accepted.

However, there are a number of key questions in the survey, some of which are fundamental in classifying a respondents' economic status, which, if not answered cause that whole record (though not the whole household) to be dropped.

Forced response questions

These 'forced response' questions are currently as follows:

R1-16	Relationship to head of household and to other household members
SEX	Sex of respondent
AGE	Age of respondent
MARSTT	Marital status
MARCHK	Is spouse a member of household
LIVTOG	Whether respondent is living together with someone as a couple
HRPID	Whether accommodation is owned/rented in respondent's name
SCHM99	Whether respondent on a government scheme in the reference week
NEWDEAL	For those respondents on New Deal, the type of option in which they were participating
TECLEC	Whether respondent was on a TEC, LEC or some other scheme
WRKING	Whether respondent did any paid work in the reference week
JBAWAY	Whether respondent was away from a paid job in the reference week
OWNBUS	Whether respondent did any unpaid work in the reference week for a business owned by him/herself
RELBUS	Whether respondent did any unpaid work for a business owned by a relative
STAT	Whether respondent was working as an employee or self-employed
LOOK4	Whether respondent was looking for paid work in the previous 4 weeks
LKYT4	Whether respondent was looking for a place on a Government scheme in the previous 4 weeks
METHMP	Seeking work as an employee
METHSE	Seeking work as self employed
METHAL	Seeking work no preference whether as an employee or self employed
MAINME	Main method of looking for work as an employee
MAINMA	Main method of looking for work as either an employee or self employed
MAINMS	Main method of looking for work as self employed
METHM	Main method of looking for work-combined data from the previous 3 variables

PROXY INTERVIEWS

Acceptability of proxy responses

The LFS allows interviewers to take answers to questions by proxy if a respondent is unavailable. This is usually from another related adult who is a member of the same household, although there are exceptions to this rule:

- (i) a young person, of the same household, may translate for a non-English speaking relative;
- (ii) a carer, of the elderly or infirm, although not related, may answer for someone in their care if it can be established that they know the respondent well enough;
- (iii) anyone can respond by proxy with the personal permission of the head of household or spouse.

Frequency of proxy responses

About 32% of LFS responses are collected by proxy. This figure includes not only people who were unavailable and on whose behalf a proxy response was made, but also two other groups. The first is those who were unavailable and did not have a proxy response made for them this wave, but did have a proxy response made for them the previous wave, which was brought forward to the current wave. The second group comprises economically inactive individuals aged 70 years or more, for whom proxy responses were given.

Hence the 32% figure includes all informants for whom proxy data was collected. Information on proxy responses can be obtained using the PRXREL variable. Categories 2 and 3 (defined as 'Spouse/partner

proxy' and other proxy' respectively) are combined to give the total number of proxy interviews. Information on proxy responses can also be obtained using the variable IOUTC0M; this identifies the informant's status for a particular variable. However, the main (IOUTC0M=2) category of proxy responses does not include cases where proxy data was imputed from the previous wave, or where proxy responses were given for economically inactive 70+ year olds.

The following two tables show the proxy response rates for different age, sex, ethnic and economic activity categories. The numbers are percentages.

Tables showing proxy response rates

per cent

Quarter	All	Age			Sex		Ethcen	
		16-17	18-19	20+	Male	Female	white	non-white
Great Britain								
Spring 95	30	68	56	28	37	23	29	39
Summer 95	31	70	58	29	38	24	30	40
Autumn 95	30	70	56	28	37	24	30	38
Winter 95/6	30	70	56	28	37	24	30	39
Spring 96	30	68	55	28	37	24	29	39
Summer 96	31	70	57	29	38	24	30	38
Autumn 96	32	72	58	29	39	25	31	39
Winter 96/7	31	72	58	29	38	25	31	39
Spring 97	30	70	56	28	37	24	31	38
Summer 97	31	72	56	29	39	24	31	38
Autumn 97	31	71	56	29	39	24	31	38
Winter 97/8	32	72	60	30	39	25	31	40
United Kingdom								
Spring 98	32	74	63	30	40	25	32	40
Summer 98	33	76	64	31	41	26	33	41
Autumn 98	32	77	62	30	41	26	32	41
Winter 98/9	33	77	62	30	40	26	33	40
Spring 99	32	76	61	30	40	25	32	39
Summer 99	33	78	63	30	41	26	33	41
Autumn 99	33	78	62	30	40	26	32	40
Winter 99/00	33	77	64	30	40	26	32	40
Spring 00	32	79	63	29	39	26	32	40
Summer 00	33	78	65	30	40	27	33	40
Autumn 00	32	77	63	30	39	26	32	39
Winter 00/01	33	78	64	30	39	27	32	40
Spring 01	32	78	64	29	39	25	31	38
Summer 01	32	78	65	30	40	26	32	40
Autumn 01	32	80	64	29	39	25	31	39
Winter 01/02	32	80	65	30	40	26	32	41
Spring 02	32	79	65	29	40	25	31	40

per cent

Quarter	All	Economic activity					
		Employees	Self-employed	Govt scheme	Unpaid family	ILO unemp	Inactive
Great Britain							
Spring 95	30	32	36	45	20	27	27
Summer 95	31	33	38	46	22	29	26
Autumn 95	30	32	37	50	20	27	27
Winter 95/6	30	32	36	48	21	28	27
Spring 96	30	31	36	46	22	27	27
Summer 96	31	32	38	46	24	30	27
Autumn 96	32	33	38	49	26	30	28
Winter 96	31	33	37	46	25	30	28
Spring 97	30	32	36	45	21	29	27
Summer 97	31	33	37	51	25	32	27
Autumn 97	32	34	36	50	25	29	28
Winter 97/8	32	34	36	50	25	29	28
United Kingdom							
Spring 98	32	34	38	55	24	30	28
Summer 98	33	36	39	56	23	36	28
Autumn 98	33	35	38	60	25	33	28
Winter 98/9	33	36	39	56	24	33	28
Spring 99	32	34	38	56	26	32	29
Summer 99	33	35	38	53	27	35	28
Autumn 99	33	35	38	56	26	34	28
Winter 99/00	33	35	38	56	25	32	29
Spring 00	32	34	37	56	25	32	28
Summer 00	33	36	38	52	24	36	28
Autumn 00	32	35	37	52	30	34	28
Winter 00/01	33	35	38	53	32	34	29
Spring 01	32	34	37	48	30	32	28
Summer 01	32	34	38	53	25	36	28
Autumn 01	32	34	37	55	27	35	28
Winter 01/02	32	34	37	54	25	33	29
Spring 02	32	33	37	56	24	32	29

Further information about proxies, especially quality of data, is given in section 11.

COMPUTER ASSISTED INTERVIEWING (CAI)

The LFS interviews are carried out by face-to-face interviewers using laptop computers and by telephone interviewers using networked desktop microcomputers. The questionnaire and edit instrument that they use is identical in both modes. It is produced using the BLAISE CAI software package, which was created by Statistics Netherlands. SSD has designed a computer system which

takes the output from BLAISE and uses it to create derived variables, to weight up population estimates and other processes leading to the production of data files for customers. The system also rotates the data for use at the next wave of interviewing.

Advantages and disadvantages of CAI

The advantages of CAI for the LFS over a paper-and-pencil based system are lower costs, improved speed from fieldwork to analysis and better quality data. Disadvantages such as the initial cost of equipment are outweighed by the advantages for an ongoing, regular survey such as the LFS. Improved quality arises from the completion of editing in the interview, where inconsistencies can be checked with the respondent and the use of automatic routing to ensure that respondents are asked all of the relevant questions. Data capture and editing in the interview, and electronic transmission of the data, are the main contributions to improved speed of delivery results.

RESPONSE RATES

Panel survey non-response

As the LFS is a panel survey, the calculation of response rates should take the panel design into account. Households may refuse further participation at any of the five quarterly visits they are due to receive.

Households which refuse further participation are not revisited at the next quarter but they remain part of the eligible sample. The response rate for households comprises the ratio of the number of households responding at the current wave to the sum of the number of eligible households found at the same wave at the sampled addresses, plus any households which have refused outright to participate at a previous wave. Outright refusals (as distinct from circumstantial refusals and non-contacts, which are revisited at the next wave) may occur either when the interviewer calls or asks for permission to recall in three months.

The simple model above does not take account of such situations as net addition or subtraction of eligible households at sampled addresses at waves after wave 1, for example by a net increase or decrease in occupation of household spaces. However, the definition of household spaces is fluid and does not provide a firm basis for response rate calculations. LFS response rates which take the panel design into account are based on the simple model.

The overall response rates for wave 1 face-to-face interviews and for waves 2 - 5 interviews (both telephone and face-to-face) and income questions since spring 1992 are given in the table on the next page.

Table of response rates and numbers of responding households

Quarter	Wave 1		Waves 2-5		Income	
	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	wave 5/1	waves 1 & 5
Great Britain						
Spring 92	77	11,714	90	48,770	-	-
Summer 92	80	12,115	94	49,147	-	-
Autumn 92	82	12,447	95	49,741	-	-
Winter 92/3	83	12,480	96	49,934	90	-
Spring 93	83	12,529	96	49,941	89	-
Summer 93	82	12,379	96	49,688	87	-
Autumn 93	83	12,525	96	49,678	86	-
Winter 93/4	83	12,592	96	49,416	86	-
Spring 94	82	12,444	96	49,064	88	-
Summer 94	83	12,567	96	48,692	90	-
Autumn 94	84	12,670	96	48,693	92	-
Winter 94/5	84	12,707	96	48,642	93	-
Spring 95	84	12,769	96	48,505	93	-
Summer 95	82	12,481	96	48,540	93	-
Autumn 95	82	12,366	96	48,541	94	-
Winter 95/6	83	12,581	96	48,330	96	-
Spring 96	82	12,524	96	48,411	95	-
Summer 96	82	12,441	96	48,157	94	-
Autumn 96	80	12,208	95	48,186	94	-
Winter 96	79	12,022	95	48,222	95	-
Spring 97	81	12,302	95	47,595	95/87	91
Summer 97	80	12,063	95	46,964	95/88	91
Autumn 97	81	12,279	95	46,845	95/87	91
Winter 97/8	79	12,159	95	46,762	95/87	91
United Kingdom					Great Britain	
Spring 98	78	12,431	95	48,482	95/87	91
Summer 98	78	12,417	95	48,592	95/86	91
Autumn 98	79	12,588	95	48,139	95/87	91
Winter 98/9	79	12,593	95	48,092	94/85	89
Spring 99	78	12,415	95	48,003	94/84	89
Summer 99	78	12,418	94	47,604	94/84	89
Autumn 99	78	12,487	90	45,794	93/81	87
United Kingdom						
Winter 99/00	77	13,852	91	45,805	93/81	87
Spring 00	76	12,103	89	44,931	90/71	85
Summer 00	75	11,855	89	44,394	90/71	84
Autumn 00	74	11,776	89	46,119	89/78	83

Quarter	Wave 1		Waves 2-5		Income	
					wave 5/1	waves 1 & 5
	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Percent
Winter 00/01	75	11,924	93	45,529	89/76	82
Spring 01	78	12,391	88	43,240	88/76	82
Summer 01	78	12,403	89	43,402	87/75	81
Autumn 01	79	12,611	90	43,991	88/75	81
Winter 01/02	78	12,498	90	44,087	87/75	81
Spring 02	78	12,473	94	45,882	86/77	81

The non-response can be split into refusals and non-contact. The following table gives this information; the numbers are percentages and add up to the total non-response rate.

Table showing breakdown of non-response

per cent

Quarter	Wave 1		Waves 2-5	
	Refused	Non-contact	Refused	Non-contact
Great Britain				
Spring 92	15	8	6	4
Summer 92	12	7	4	3
Autumn 92	12	5	3	2
Winter 92/3	12	5	3	2
Spring 93	12	5	3	2
Summer 93	12	6	3	2
Autumn 93	12	5	2	2
Winter 93/4	12	5	2	2
Spring 94	13	4	3	2
Summer 94	11	5	2	2
Autumn 94	12	4	2	1
Winter 94/5	13	4	2	1
Spring 95	12	4	2	1
Summer 95	12	5	2	1
Autumn 95	14	4	2	2
Winter 95/6	13	5	2	2
Spring 96	13	5	3	2
Summer 96	13	5	3	2
Autumn 96	15	5	3	2
Winter 96	16	5	3	2
Spring 97	14	5	3	2
Summer 97	14	6	3	2
Autumn 97	14	5	3	2
Winter 97/8	15	6	3	2

United Kingdom				
Spring 98	16	6	3	2
Summer 98	15	7	3	2
Autumn 98	15	6	3	2
Winter 98/9	15	6	3	2
Spring 99	16	6	3	2
Summer 99	15	7	5	5
Autumn 99	15	7	5	5
Winter 99/00	15	8	5	5
Spring 00	17	7	6	5
Summer 00	17	9	6	6
Autumn 00	18	9	6	5
Winter 00/01	17	9	6	5
Spring 01	15	7	6	6
Summer 01	15	7	6	5
Autumn 01	15	6	6	5
Winter 01/02	16	6	5	5
Spring 02	15	7	4	3

If refusals at the first wave are carried forward and non-contacts and circumstantial refusals are included in the calculation of response rates for all subsequent waves, it leads to the following response rate percentages.

Table of response rates carrying forward previous refusals (Great Britain only)

Quarter	<i>per cent</i>				
	Wave 1	Wave 2	Wave 3	Wave 4	Wave 5
Spring 94	82	79	77	76	76
Summer 94	83	78	77	75	75
Autumn 94	84	80	77	76	74
Winter 94/5	84	80	78	75	75
Spring 95	84	79	77	76	73
Summer 95	82	80	76	75	74
Autumn 95	82	79	78	74	74
Winter 95/6	83	78	77	76	74
Spring 96	82	79	75	74	74
Summer 96	82	78	76	72	73
Autumn 96	80	78	76	74	71
Winter 96	79	76	76	74	73
Spring 97	81	75	74	74	73
Summer 97	80	77	74	72	73
Autumn 97	81	77	75	72	72
Winter 97/8	79	77	75	73	72
Spring 98	78	75	74	72	72
Summer 98	79	75	73	72	72

Quarter	Wave 1	Wave 2	Wave 3	Wave 4	Wave 5
Autumn 98	79	76	73	72	72
Winter 98/9	80	75	74	71	71
Spring 99	79	75	72	71	70
Summer 99	79	73	72	70	70
Autumn 99	78	74	72	70	70
Winter 99/00	77	73	72	70	70
Spring 00	76	71	70	70	68
Summer 00	75	70	69	68	69
Autumn 00	74	70	69	68	69
Winter 00/01	75	70	68	67	67
Spring 01	78	70	67	66	66
Summer 01	78	71	69	65	65
Autumn 01	79	72	70	67	65
Winter 01/02	79	72	69	67	66
Spring 02	79	70	69	66	66

QUALITY CONTROL OF FIELDWORK

The LFS is a high quality product. This has been achieved over a period of time with methodological research and continued improvements to both fieldwork and management practices. For example, in order to minimise non-response, interviewers call back at non-contactable addresses a minimum of four times, two of which must be in the evening or at weekends.

Supervision and training are an important determinant of quality control too; the work of all LFS interviewers is regularly monitored in respect of interviewing technique, dealing with the public, response rates, work efficiency, and the quality of completed work, including the accuracy of coding. Interviewers are provided with both verbal and written feedback on their performance. Where a weakness in performance is identified, additional training and monitoring is carried out.

NON-ENGLISH SPEAKING RESPONDENTS

Measures to meet the Welsh Language Act

Since 1985, all sample addresses in Wales are sent advance letters in both Welsh and English. A Welsh translation of the Purpose leaflet is also sent. Interviewers who work on the Welsh Labour Force Survey (WLFS) are also given questionnaires in Welsh to aid with interviewing. Where a respondent requests that the interview be conducted in Welsh, arrangements can be made to transfer the household to a Welsh speaking interviewer. However, such requests are rare.

Measures to gain response from non-English speakers

All face-to-face interviewers are issued with a language identification card, containing a message written in the eight main foreign languages spoken in Great Britain: Greek, Turkish, Chinese, Bengali, Gujarati, Hindi, Punjabi and Urdu. The card is used to identify a time when an English speaking family member or friend can be contacted to explain the survey's purpose. Where there is no English speaker available, the card also enables interviewers to identify the language spoken so that the interviewer can arrange an interpreter.

SECTION 6 - CODING AND PROCESSING THE DATA

CODING

All coding of data, where required, is carried out by interviewers. At present, coding of Country of Birth, Nationality, Ethnicity and Subject of Qualification is performed using Computer Assisted Coding during the interview. In addition, coding of Industry and Occupation (for main, previous and second jobs, job 3 months and one year ago (if different from present)), apprenticeships, place of residence 3 months ago and one year ago (if different from present), and place of work (in main and second jobs) is carried out by interviewers after the interview.

The following questions currently require coding and the method currently used is explained:

Variable	Description	Coding method:	
		by CAC during interview	by interviewer after interview
CRYO	Country of Birth	✓	
NATO	Nationality	✓	
ETHNO2	Ethnicity	✓	
M3CRYO	Country of residence 3 months ago (if outside UK)	✓	
M3AREA/M3CTY	Place of residence 3 months ago	✓	
OYCRYO	Country of residence 1 year ago (if outside UK)	✓	
OYAREA/OYCTY	Place of residence 1 year ago	✓	
INDD/INDT	Industry in main job		✓
OCCT/OCCD	Occupation in main job		✓
RDINDD/RDINDT	Industry before redundancy		✓
RDOCCT/RDOCCD	Occupation before redundancy		✓
WKTOWN/WKCTY	Workplace of main job	✓	
INDD2/INDT2	Industry in second job		✓
OCCT2/OCCD2	Occupation in second job		✓
WKTOW2/WKCTY2	Workplace in second job	✓	
OYINDD/OYINDT	Industry in job 1 year ago		✓
OYOCCT/OYOCOD	Occupation in job 1 year ago		✓
SUBJCT/SUBJQ/CURSUB	Subject of qualification	✓	
APPD/APPT	Apprenticeship (continuing)		✓
APPIND/APPINT	Apprenticeship industry		✓

DERIVED VARIABLES

In order to analyse LFS data, a number of derived variables (DVs) are specified. DVs are created variables which combine the answers to two or more questions from the questionnaire. These do not vary significantly from year to year, although only those DVs which relate wholly to core data are created each quarter. DVs relating to non-core data are only created in the quarter(s) those non-core questions are included. All DVs are specified for the UK as they are created after the NI data are merged with GB data. Volume 4 contains the latest set of flow diagrams used to specify the current DVs, which can be split into five groups:

- Person:** DVs created for each individual record on the database;
- Family:** DVs created for each family on the database; on a flat file each family member would carry the same value for each family based DV;
- Household:** DVs created for each household on the database; on a flat file each household member would carry the same value for each household based DV;
- Eurostat:** DVs created for each record specifically to meet Eurostat requirements. These are not currently available to external customers: they are included here for completeness.

Employment Status Edit Check: Person level DV's associated with the "employment status edit check" (ESEC) - a check of occupation and employment status. Some occupations that informants claim they do as self-employed people are regarded (for classification purposes) as being employee only. Whether or not a particular occupation can be self-employed is not discovered until the occupation codes are run through the ESEC during the data processing stage. This means that when an informant's status is changed from self-employed to employee there is no data for those questions that refer to employee only. These questions are:

MANAGE	Did you have any managerial duties/were you supervising
MPNE02	How many employees are at the place you work
SOLO	Were you working on your own or did you have employees
MPNS02	How many people did you employ
JOBTYP	Was your job permanent
WHYTMP	Did you take that job rather than a permanent job because ...
TEMLN	How long was your job for
HOWGET	Did you get that job through
TMPPAY	Were you being paid for that work
EMPAYE	Is income tax deducted from your pay by your employer
COPAYE	Does your employer deduct income tax from other employees
TRNOPP	Did your employer offer you any training or education
TRNPAY	While you were training, did your employer pay you
EMPSTA/	...earnings from main job
BANDN2	Weekly – monthly – annual pay bands (2 nd job)

The ESEC DVs are NMANAG2, NMANAGE, NMANAGL, NMPNO, NMPNO2, NMPNOL, NOYMNGE, NOYMPNO, NOYSOLO, NOYSTAT, NSOLO, NSOLO2, NSOLO3, NSOLOL, NSTAT, NSTAT2, NSTAT3, NSTATL.

It is planned to drop elements of the ESEC this year, 2003/04. These elements will in the main affect coding change from self-employed to employed. Other non-ESEC DVs may also be affected, i.e. those that have ESEC DVs nested in them. Users will be fully informed at the time of re-weighting.

DATA CHECKING

Whilst some checking is performed in-the-field by the BLAISE survey instrument, other checks are carried out once the data have been received back from interviewers in the field or from the telephone unit.

The principles of the checks are to ensure that the data have no duplication of records etc., that the data have the correct household structure, in terms of persons in the household, and that certain key variables have valid values. These checks are important in maintaining the quality of the data.

SECTION 7- NON-SAMPLING ERRORS

The following section is drawn from the report 'Measuring and Improving Data Quality' by Vera Ruddock published as part of the GSS Methodology Series (no. 14).

The provision of accurate, timely data which meets the needs of users at minimal cost is at the heart of government statistics. There are two components to accuracy: sampling errors which occur when data from a sample is used to make inferences about the whole population (see section 8) and the so called 'non-sampling errors' which affect data from sample surveys, as well as administrative and census data. Non-sampling errors should not be viewed as mistakes, rather they are the result of conscious decisions to produce timely, accurate data at minimum cost.

Measuring non-sampling error is much more difficult than measuring sampling error because in many cases the reasons for the non-sampling error are not known, whereas sampling error is a direct result of the survey design and is under the control of the researcher. In some cases it may not be possible to measure non-sampling error or to only give an indication of its possible effect on the survey estimates. Non-sampling errors can also be very expensive to measure.

The rest of this section examines how accuracy of survey estimates can be measured and describes the different types of non-sampling error and their occurrence on the LFS.

MEASURING ACCURACY

Users of statistics commonly ask the question 'Is the estimate accurate?' The answer to this question influences the value the user attaches to the estimate, and the potential for the estimate to change the user's beliefs about a given subject. Accuracy is one concept, which defines the quality of a survey estimate. Accuracy reflects the difference between the survey estimate and the population parameter being estimated.

The question 'Is the estimate accurate?' is only the first part of the underlying question 'Is the estimate accurate enough for the purpose I want to use it for?' Discussions of the accuracy of estimates must therefore reflect the context in which they are to be used, but this assessment of the suitability of estimates for addressing specific issues requires some measure of the quality of the data. Accuracy is not usually reported; instead the error in an estimate is described by the bias and variance in that estimate, the two components of the total survey error.

Total Survey Error is the inverse of accuracy. A statistic with low accuracy will have high total survey error. Total survey error is measured by the mean square error, which is defined as the sum of all biases and variances:

$$\text{i.e. MSE} = \text{variance} + \text{bias}^2$$

The biases and variances may be due to sampling error, non-sampling error or both. Reported mean squared errors for survey estimates commonly only include the bias and variance attributable to sampling error. However non-sampling error can lead to biased estimates, for example in surveys people may systematically under report their consumption of alcohol. Similarly slight differences in the way respondents react to different interviewers may lead them to give different answers to different interviewers resulting in interviewer variance.

Bias

Sources of bias can be classified into errors of non observation and errors of observation. Errors of non observation include :

- coverage error. If the register or sample frame used to select the sample does not represent all the target population then the resulting sample estimate may be biased. For example a random sample of people who are in the telephone directory will exclude both those who

- have no telephone and those who are ex-directory. If the value of a variable being measured in the survey is different for people who are and are not in the telephone directory then the survey estimate will be biased (see Sampling Frames in section 3);
- non response. If the people who do not respond to surveys are different from responders then estimates from the achieved sample may be biased estimates of population values - this can be corrected to some extent by weighting the sample.

Errors of observation include :

- social desirability effects: an unwillingness of respondents to admit to socially undesirable behaviour. This is most obvious in surveys of sexual experience when men commonly over-report and women under-report the number of sexual partners they have had in their lifetime.

Variance

An estimate of the variance of a statistic is based on the variability within the sample, which arises because achieved values differ over the units (e.g. sampled person, interviewers used, questions asked) that are the sources of the error.

Sources of variance include :

- Sampling variance :
In sample surveys only a proportion of the population has been sampled. The sampling variance reflects the fact that the estimate may have been different if a different sample had been selected.
- Non-sampling variance :
There are a variety of sources of non-sampling variance. For example differences between interviewers may consciously or unconsciously cause variation in the answers given by respondents; this is known as interviewer variance since it is due to differences between interviewers in achieved responses.

In the course of designing a survey many decisions are taken which may influence the relative size of different sources of error. These may reduce the bias in an estimate at the expense of an increase in the variance of the estimate. Alternatively survey designs which minimise one source of survey error may lead to an increase in another source of error. For instance, a common trade-off is the issue of whether to allow proxy responses in household surveys.

In the LFS adult members of a household are allowed to answer questions on behalf of absent members of the household. This minimises the extent of missing data (item non-response), but the quality of the data from proxy respondents is not always as high as data from the actual intended respondent so respondent error is increased. In contrast to the LFS, proxy responses are not accepted on the EFS, because of the very detailed nature of the survey, the result being a much lower response rate.

In some cases the use of proxies may introduce respondent bias into the results if they consistently underestimate variables such as household income, but in others some proxies will underestimate and others overestimate the true value leading to an increase in respondent variance. For more discussion of proxy responses on the LFS, see section 11.

The following diagram (from Moses) illustrates how bias and precision relate to distinct aspects of sampling procedure.

<p>A Large bias, low precision</p>	
<p>B Large bias, higher precision</p>	
<p>C No bias, low precision</p>	
<p>D No bias, higher precision</p>	

The dots in the diagram represent estimates of the population value derived from repeated application of the given survey procedures ie they represent the sampling distribution of the estimates and their mean is the expected value. The population value is what the survey is trying to estimate. The terms 'large', 'low' etc are, of course, relative.

It can be taken that (D), which is unbiased and relatively precise, is the ideal, whereas (A) is to be avoided. In practice the choice is not as simple as this, and there are circumstances in which a sample designer might be prepared to tolerate some bias if precision could markedly be increased.

TYPES OF NON-SAMPLING ERROR

Non-sampling errors - bias and variance - can be classified into three broad categories:

1. a) errors of non observation, which can be broken down into:
 - coverage error
 - non-response error
2. b) measurement errors, of which there is:
 - interviewer error
 - respondent error
 - instrument (or questionnaire) error
 - mode error
3. c) processing errors, consisting of:
 - systems error
 - data handling error

Each of these is described below, in relation to the LFS.

ERRORS OF NON-OBSERVATION

Coverage error

Coverage error is the error which arises because some units are either excluded or duplicated on the sampling frame used to identify members of the population of interest.

A sampling frame has 3 elements :

- a list representing all elements in the target population;
- further characteristics of these elements (auxiliary information);
- the probability of selecting each element on the frame.

The coverage ratio is the proportion of the target population included on the sampling frame. It gives an indication of the level of possible under-coverage, but does not measure the impact of under-coverage on survey estimates. Biased estimates can be caused by under-coverage and duplicate listings while increased variance of estimates can be caused by inclusion of non population elements in the list and errors in auxiliary information.

Coverage bias and variance can be measured by comparing data on the sampling frame with external data and by using special data collection procedures incorporated into the survey. Coverage error is minimised by using accurate up-to-date frames. Out of date lists can have the following impact on data quality:

- bias in survey estimates if new elements differing from elements already on the list have not been added to the list;
- increase in the variance of estimates if auxiliary information used for stratification or estimation is inaccurate, or it is discovered during a survey that sampled elements should not be on the list;
- reduction in survey response rate if elements are untraceable and it is not possible to ascertain that the elements are either old elements which should not be on the sampling frame or elements with inaccurate addresses which cannot therefore be traced.

For more detail on the LFS sampling frame and the way it is kept up-to-date, see section 3 of this volume.

Non Response error

There are two types of non-response error:

- Unit non-response: failure to obtain any of the substantive measurements from the sampled unit (the unit response rate is the proportion of the sampled population responding to a survey);
- Item non-response: failure to obtain specific items of information from an otherwise responding unit.

Non response bias in an estimate has two components :

- the proportion of the sample responding to the particular question;
- the difference between the true answer to a question in respondents and non respondents.

Even if the response rate is high, large differences in the true answer to a question in respondents and non respondents may lead to substantial non response bias. Non response can reduce the precision of survey estimates - this can be pre-empted at the design stage by increasing the size of the survey sample.

Unit non-response

There are four sources of information about non-respondents which can be used to examine the existence of unit non-response bias :

- information on the sampling frame;

- census records for responding and non responding units which can be matched to the sampling frame;
- information collected by interviewers in a follow up survey of non respondents;
- in panel surveys, information collected from respondents in earlier waves of the survey.

Strategies for minimising unit non-response include:

- interviewer training to reduce the number of refusals - interviewer training on the LFS is rigorous and all interviewers work solely on the LFS.
- encouraging interviewers to call on weekday evenings and at weekends - the timings of the LFS face-to-face and telephone interviews are managed in order to maximise the chances of gaining a response from a household, so much of the interviewing is done in the evenings.
- sending an informative well designed advance letter in interview surveys - households chosen for the LFS are sent a letter before their first interview which explains the background to the LFS, that the survey is voluntary and that responses will be treated as confidential, and gives a rough idea of when the interviewer is likely to call.
- reducing the burden on the potential respondent - the length of the questionnaire is reviewed regularly in order to keep the interview length down.
- offering incentives to respondents - while respondents to the EFS are given a monetary reward for completing a diary of their spending, no incentives or rewards are offered to LFS respondents.
- sending follow up reminders for postal questionnaires and making repeat calls in telephone/face-to-face questionnaires. Face-to-face and telephone interviewers will make a number of attempts to contact a household before it is treated as non-response.

For more information on LFS interviewing, see section 5. Weighting is also used on the LFS (see section 10) to compensate for unit non-response. The complicated population weighting allocates a weight to each individual, ensuring that the respondents are representative of the population as a whole, in terms of age, sex and region of residence. It also converts the sample estimates into estimates expressed in terms of the population.

Item non-response

An indication of the level of item non-response bias can be gained by comparing the characteristics of people responding and not responding to a particular question. Strategies for minimising item non-response include :

- clear question design;
- computer assisted modes of administering interviews to reduce routing errors and identify possibly erroneous data in the course of the interview - all LFS data is collected by laptop or PC, allowing a number of data checks to take place during the interview.

On the LFS, imputation (see section 12) is used to estimate missing items on a questionnaire so that the potential bias in estimates due to item non response may be reduced.

MEASUREMENT ERROR

There are four types of measurement error :

- interviewer error arising from both conscious and unconscious differences in the way interviewers administer a survey, and also from the reactions of respondents to different types of interviewers;
- respondent error arising from the inability or unwillingness of a respondent to produce a correct answer;
- instrument error which reflects the effect of question wording, response categories and form design on responses; and
- mode error which describes the effect of different methods of administering a questionnaire on the recorded responses.

Measurement bias can only be accurately measured in record check studies where the true value of a response is matched to the survey response. An indicator of measurement bias can be obtained from split sample studies where one component of the survey design is varied across subgroups of the sample. Different subgroups may :

- receive different questionnaires to investigate instrument bias; or
- have their interview administered in different ways, for example some may receive a face-to-face interview and others may fill in a self completion questionnaire to investigate mode bias.
- Cognitive testing methods which ask respondents to questionnaires why they gave certain answers and attempt to understand the process leading to a response may be used to study respondent and instrument bias.
- Measurement variance is important in interviewer surveys. High interviewer variance can have a large effect on the precision of survey estimates.

The different types of measurement error can be minimised using a variety of methods:

- interviewer error is minimised by thorough ongoing interviewer training and the use of small interviewer quotas to reduce the influence of interviewer variance on the precision of survey estimates;
- respondent and instrument error are minimised by careful question testing - new questions for the LFS are generally tested twice and feedback from the interviewers taken into account before the questions become part of the survey.
- mode error is minimised by using appropriate methods to collect data on sensitive questions - it is hoped that response bias on LFS earnings questions can be evaluated and perhaps reduced by asking respondents to check documentary evidence such as a payslip and recording whether such evidence was provided. There are also small but noticeable differences in the information collected by face-to-face interviewers and by telephone interviewers. Although some of the difference can be explained by respondents getting used to the interviewing process with each successive quarter's questioning, some of the difference is also due to the mode effect and it is difficult to disentangle the two causes. Estimates of employment are about 1 per cent lower, on average, in first interviews (face-to-face) than in subsequent interviews (telephone). However, as the survey design has not changed in recent years the estimates are consistent over time, and therefore estimates of change are unaffected by these effects.

PROCESSING ERROR

There are two types of processing error: systems error and data handling error. Systems errors are errors in the specification or implementation of systems needed to carry out surveys and process results; system errors on the LFS can creep in when derived variables are specified and/or amended . Data handling errors are errors in the processing of survey data.

There are various sources of data handling error:

- *Data capture*
Information recorded on a paper questionnaire may be inaccurately converted to a format which can be interpreted by a computer. On the LFS, data capture is automatically incorporated into computer assisted interviewing modes of data collection, but interviews themselves may mis-key answers. This type of error on the LFS is minimised by using mainly computer-assisted data capture with in-built checks.
- *Data transmission*
Electronic data on interviews may be lost in transit between the field and the head office but this can be minimised by using an effective case management system to track the progress of individual packets of data.
- *Editing*
Errors may be introduced when raw survey data is transformed into a dataset which can be used for producing estimates. These errors can be minimised by:

- incorporating survey edits into computer assisted interviews so that the respondent can be asked about suspect responses - the method used on the LFS;
 - involving subject matter specialists so that the edits are appropriate for the data;
 - testing program code used in editing.
- *Coding*

Coding is the transformation of textual open-ended responses to survey questions into categories to be used in data analysis. Coding systems may be manual, computer assisted - where the computer suggests a list of possible codes to the human coder, or computer automated. The last two of these methods are used on the LFS, particularly for industry and occupation coding.

Individual coders may unconsciously show preferences for particular codes. The impact of these individual biases in the codes allocated by coders on survey estimates may cancel out, however although the survey estimate may not be biased, the variance of the estimate may be increased. If the individual biases do not cancel out then the coding error will introduce bias into the survey estimate. These types of errors can be minimised by effective training of coders in using the coding system.
 - *Weighting and imputation*

The use of inappropriate methods of weighting and imputation may introduce errors into survey estimates. See section 10 for more detail on LFS weighting and section 12 on imputation.

SECTION 8 - SAMPLING ERRORS AND CONFIDENCE INTERVALS

NON-SAMPLING ERRORS AND SAMPLING ERRORS

Surveys are prone to errors arising from a number of sources and processes. Frequently a distinction is drawn between *non-sampling errors* and *sampling errors*. Non-sampling errors are covered in section 7 of this volume.

Sampling errors relate to the fact that the sample chosen is only one of a very large number of samples which might have been chosen. It follows from this that an estimate of, say, the number of people in employment, is only one of a large number of such estimates which might have been made. The issue that is of interest to most users of survey data is the *precision* of an estimate - that is to say, the extent or range of the estimates which would (probably) have arisen from the different samples which might have been drawn. Greater precision is associated with a relatively narrow range, or expressed another way, the smaller the group whose size is being estimated, or from which an estimate is derived, the (proportionately) less precise that estimate is.

MEASURING PRECISION USING STANDARD ERRORS

A measure of the range of different estimates is provided by the *standard error of the mean* (or proportion). This is the *standard deviation* (the average amount of variation about the average) of the estimates (*means* or *proportions*) which would have arisen from the different samples which might have been selected (see diagram on page 28). The smaller the standard error, the more precise is the estimate. In this context, *means* are estimates of, for example, the number of people who were economically active in a given quarter - currently about 28.1 million - whilst a corresponding *proportion* might be the economic activity rate (which is the percentage of the population who are economically active) - currently about 62.9%.

The size of standard errors is determined by a number of factors, including the sample size and the variability of the population from which the sample is drawn. The third important factor in determining the order of standard errors is the sample design. Standard errors calculated from simple random samples will, typically, differ from those calculated from more complicated sample designs, such as clustered or stratified samples.

A useful benchmark to assess the relative magnitude of a standard error is to calculate the standard error derived from a particular (complex) sample design with the standard error that would have arisen from a simple random sample of the same size. This ratio (of the standard errors) is the *design factor*. It indicates the gain (or loss) in the estimate of standard error which results from the use of a particular complex sample design compared to a corresponding simple random sample. A design factor (or DEFT) of, say, 1.20 indicates that the standard error of the estimate in question is 20% greater than would have been the case for a simple random sample of the same size. The design factor (DEFT) should not be confused with the design effect (DEFF); the design factor is the square root of the design effect. In the case of the LFS sample design, there is a clustering effect. This reflects the fact that addresses are sampled, but that results are shown for individuals. For example, ethnicity is particularly clustered, since it is likely that all members of a household living at a particular address will share the same ethnicity. This results in, for example, the design factor for the Pakistani and Indian ethnic groups being 1.71, which is higher than for the other ethnic groups because of the relatively large household sizes for Indians and Pakistanis. The design factor for full-time part-time employees on the other hand is 0.96, reflecting the fact that part-time employee status is not clustered within a household.

By itself clustering would tend to increase the design effect of LFS estimates. However, the LFS sample design employs stratification. Since addresses are stratified by postcode sector there is a reduction in the standard error of estimates related to the factors used in stratification.

The standard errors of the UK LFS estimates shown in Annex A are produced using a Taylor series approach by treating the Interviewer Area as a stratum and the household as a primary sampling unit (PSU); currently only a very approximate allowance for the population weighting method is made. It is

possible that the standard errors of most estimates would be reduced if population weighting was taken into account - ONS has investigated alternative methods of calculating standard errors to produce valid sampling errors for post-stratified estimates. Implementation of a new methodology is currently being assessed and is likely to be introduced in 2003.

It is also possible that the seasonal adjustment of LFS estimates will reduce their standard errors. ONS is also investigating methods for calculating standard errors of seasonally adjusted estimates.

STANDARD ERRORS AND CONFIDENCE INTERVALS OF ESTIMATES OF LEVELS

Whilst the standard error and the design effect of estimates are important items of information in their own right - because they indicate the precision of the estimate and the relative efficiency of the sample design in deriving the estimate - they also form the basis for calculating confidence intervals associated with particular estimates. A 95% confidence interval for a population estimate is about ± 2 standard errors around the estimate calculated from the sample. The table below shows 95% confidence intervals for quarterly LFS estimates.

Standard errors, relative standard errors and confidence Intervals for Quarterly LFS estimates

Estimate	Standard error	Relative standard error (%)	95% Confidence Interval +/-	Confidence Intervals as % of estimate
10,000	2,000	20	3,900	39
12,000	2,100	18	4,200	35
15,000	2,400	16	4,700	32
20,000	2,800	14	5,500	27
25,000	3,100	12	6,100	24
30,000	3,400	11	6,700	22
35,000	3,700	10	7,200	21
40,000	3,900	10	7,700	19
45,000	4,200	9	8,200	18
50,000	4,400	9	8,600	17
75,000	5,400	7	10,600	14
100,000	6,200	6	12,200	12
150,000	7,600	5	14,900	10
200,000	8,880	4	17,200	9
250,000	9,800	4	19,300	8
500,000	13,800	3	27,100	5
1,000,000	19,500	2	38,200	4

The tables in annex A to this volume of the LFS User Guide list, for a number of estimates from the March to May 1999 LFS, the standard errors and other related statistics. Estimates for more recent periods have not been produced yet pending implementation of new methodology. Although design factors for the UK are not yet available, the standard errors shown in the Labour Market Statistics First Release, LFS Quarterly Supplement and Annex A are shown for the UK and are calculated using GB design factors and assuming that UK design factors would not be significantly different. For example, in Spring 2000 63% of people in the UK aged 16 and over were estimated to be economically active. The number of people aged 16 and over in the UK sample was 108,906 and since the design effect was 1.17, the standard error was 0.17%, calculated as:

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{standard error (given LFS sample design)} &= \text{design factor} * \text{standard error (assuming simple random sample)} \\
 &= \text{deft} * \sqrt{(p(1-p)/n)} \\
 &= 1.17 * \sqrt{((0.63*0.37)/108,906)} \\
 &= 0.17\%.(2dp)
 \end{aligned}$$

Hence a 95% confidence interval would be:

$$63\% \pm (1.96 * 0.17\%) = 63\% \pm 0.27\%$$

What this means in practice is that 19 times out of 20 we would expect the true economic activity rate to lie between 62.73% and 63.27%. Only in exceptional circumstances, 1 in 20 times, would we expect the true value of the economic activity rate to be outside the confidence interval around the LFS estimate.

The standard error of the level of the estimate is simply the standard error of the proportion (or rate) multiplied by the population aged 16 and over:

$$0.17\% * 46,580,860 = 79,670$$

and so the 95% confidence interval for the number of economically active people aged 16 and over would be:

$$29,412 \text{ thousand} \pm 152 \text{ thousand}$$

We use 95% confidence intervals primarily because they are widely used within ONS and elsewhere; they are something of an industry standard. However, other confidence intervals are equally valid, and might help users appreciate the fact that LFS estimates cannot be precise.

Confidence intervals are multiples of standard errors - the standard error of an estimate multiplied by 1 gives a 68% confidence interval; multiplied by 1.96 gives a 95% confidence interval, and so on. For example, the 68% confidence interval around the LFS estimate for the economic activity rate is +/- 0.17%. This means on 2 out of 3 occasions we would expect the true economic activity rate to be within the range 62.83% to 63.17%. The 68% confidence interval is narrower than the 95% confidence interval, but the trade-off is that we are less certain that the true estimate would lie within the band - there is a 1 in 3 chance that it would not lie within 62.83% - 63.17%, compared with a 1 in 20 chance that it will not lie within 62.73% - 63.27%.

It may be that confidence intervals are required for estimates other than those given at Annex A. A useful approximation for the 95% confidence interval of an LFS estimate of M thousand is:

$$M \pm \sqrt{(M * 1.4)} \text{ thousands}$$

This approximation, which works best for relatively small estimates, is derived as follows:

$$\text{The basis is the equation } s.e. (p) = \sqrt{(pq)} / n$$

(where q = 1-p and n = number in sample)

If N = number in population and LFS estimate is M, then p = M/N so q = (N-M)/N ≈ 1

$$\text{Then } s.e.(M) \approx N \sqrt{(p/n)}$$

$$\approx N \sqrt{(M/N) * (1/n)}$$

$$\approx N/n \sqrt{M/N * n^2/n} = N/n \sqrt{M * n/N} \text{ where } N/n \approx \text{approx. } 350 \text{ (sampling interval)}$$

Take $M_T \approx M/1000$ (to give a convenient form for LFS estimates of M thousand)

$$\text{Then } s.e. (M_T) \approx \sqrt{(M_T * 350/1000)}$$

$$\approx \sqrt{(M_T * 0.35)}$$

Thus 95% Confidence Interval for $M_T \approx M_T \pm \sqrt{(M_T * 1.4)}$

STANDARD ERRORS AND CONFIDENCE INTERVALS OF ESTIMATES OF CHANGES

In the same way that standard errors relating to quarterly estimates of means or proportions can be calculated, so standard errors can be calculated which relate to changes.

Standard errors (and hence confidence intervals) of estimates of changes are calculated as follows:

$$\text{var}(p_{t1} - p_{t2}) = \text{var } p_{t1} + \text{var } p_{t2} - 2kr (\text{var } p_{t1} + \text{var } p_{t2})/2 = (\text{var } p_{t1} + \text{var } p_{t2}) (1-rk)$$

where p_{t1} is the relevant proportion at time t_1

k is the sample overlap (0.8 for successive quarters)

r is the correlation coefficient

Since $\text{var } p = pq/n * \text{deff}$ and assuming $\text{var } p_{t1} = \text{var } p_{t2}$, then, $\text{var}(p_{t1} - p_{t2}) = 2pq/n (1-rk)$

and hence s.e. $(p_{t1} - p_{t2}) = \sqrt{(2pq(1-rk))/n}$

A few relevant standard errors are given in the table below:

Winter 99/00 to Spring 00 (UK) (not seasonally adjusted)	Quarterly correlation	Quarterly change	thousands
			Standard error of change in level
Economically active	0.92	29	58
Employees	0.93	141	58
Self-employed	0.93	-36	27
ILO unemployed	0.59	-70	28
Economically inactive (working age)	0.93	-3	48

Hence a 95% confidence interval for the change in the number of self-employed between Winter 1999/00 and Spring 2000 would be calculated as:

$$-36,000 \pm (1.96 * 27,000) = -31 \text{ thousand} \pm (53 \text{ thousand})$$

A useful approximation for the 95% confidence interval of the change (C) between LFS estimates in two successive quarters is given by:

$$C \pm \sqrt{(0.8 * M)} \text{ thousand}$$

This approximation holds best for relatively small estimates (ie. small M, not (necessarily) small C). Using this approximation, we would estimate the confidence interval for the change in self-employment as:

$$-41 \text{ thousand} \pm \sqrt{(0.8 * 3,000)} \text{ thousand} = -41 \text{ thousand} \pm (49 \text{ thousand})$$

- very close to the interval calculated more precisely.

The basis of the approximation is the equation $\text{s.e.}(p_1 - p_2) = \sqrt{(2 pq (1 - rk))/n}$

- this is on the assumption that s.e. (p_1) is approx same as s.e (p_2)

r = correlation between quarters for variable

(approx 0.6 for unemployment, 0.9 for economic activity)

take $r = 0.9$

k = overlap of sample between quarters = 0.8

Thus, using same approximation as before,

$$\text{se}(M_T^1 - M_T^2) \approx \sqrt{2 M_T * 0.35 * (1-0.72)}$$

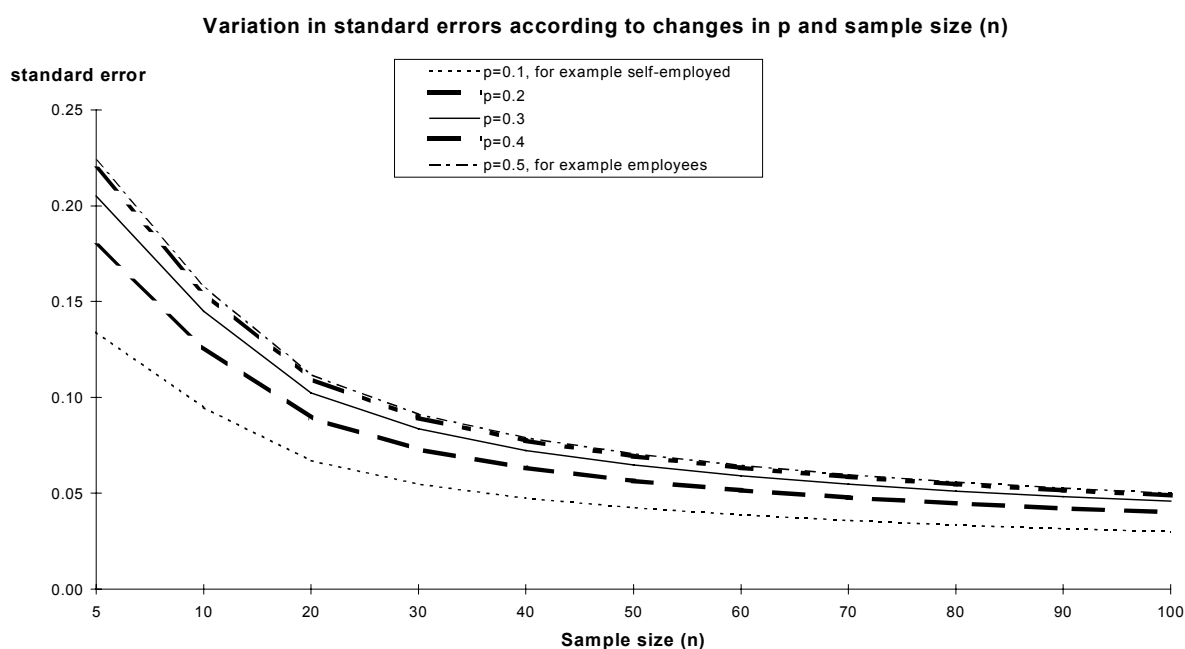
$$\approx \sqrt{(M_T * 0.2)}$$

Thus 95% Conf. Interval for change C_T in an LFS estimate M_T is $C_T \pm \sqrt{(M_T * 0.8)}$

PUBLICATION THRESHOLDS

It is the nature of sampling variability that the smaller the group whose size is being estimated, or from which an estimate is being derived, the (proportionately) less precise that estimate is. Put another way, the size of the standard error increases with the level of the estimate, so that the larger the estimate the larger the standard error. But the larger the sample estimate, the smaller will be the standard error in percentage terms (relative standard error being the standard error as a percentage of the estimate). Thus, larger sample estimates will be relatively more reliable than smaller estimates, as shown in the table on page 34 – an estimate of 500,000, while having a standard error of 13,800 will have a relative standard error of 3%, compared with an estimate of 25,000 which has a standard error of 3,100 and a relative standard error of 12%.

Quarterly LFS estimates of under 10,000 are not published as they are likely to be unreliable. The 10,000 threshold equates to a sample size of about 30 and a relative standard error of about 20%. The graph below shows how, for different values of p , the standard error rises at a much steeper rate when the sample size is less than 30 - very small estimates, those based on less than 30 cases, are subject to such high standard errors (relative to the size of the estimate) as to detract seriously from their value, which is why the publication threshold is set around that level. That said, a relative standard error of 20% is a somewhat arbitrary cut-off point, the Australian Bureau of Statistics uses a publication threshold of a relative standard error of 25%.



Estimates of 10,000 have approximate 95% confidence intervals of $\pm 4,000$ – see table on page 34 - so particular care must also be taken in using estimates of change from period to period for these estimates. For instance, an estimate of 10,000 in quarter 1 has a confidence interval of 6,000 - 14,000; if in quarter 2 this estimate is again 10,000, the confidence interval is still 6,000 - 14,000 and it is tempting to say that the estimate has not changed. However, using the confidence intervals, we are 95% certain that the estimate lies within the range 6,000-14,000 in quarter 1 and within the same range in quarter 2. While the true value of what we are trying to estimate may not have changed between quarter 1 and quarter 2, it may also have risen from 6,000 to 14,000, or fallen from 14,000 to 6,000, or any combination in between.

Publication thresholds for annual datasets are described in Volume 6: Local Area Data.

PUBLICATION THRESHOLDS FOR EARNINGS DATA

Earnings data from the LFS are based on only a part of the full sample and so are subject to a different publication threshold. Earnings is a continuous rather than a discrete variable; other things being equal, estimates of continuous data are more precise than estimates of discrete data. So although earnings estimates are based on a smaller sample size than most other estimates, LFS estimates of gross average hourly or weekly earnings for all employees are usually more precise (in terms of relative standard error) than an estimate of, for example, the number of employees.

However, to set an alternative publication threshold sample size for estimates of earnings (as opposed to estimates of numbers of people), based on maintaining a relative standard error of less than 20% would be problematic for 2 reasons. Firstly, the estimates of earnings are not directly related to the size of the sample (unlike estimates of numbers of people), so using a relative standard error as a measure of precision is not necessarily appropriate. For example, an estimate of mean hourly earnings of £1 (for a particular sub-group) with a standard error of £0.20 would be suppressed because it has a relative standard error of 20%, whereas an estimate of £10 (for a different sub-group with the same sample size) with the same standard error would have a much smaller relative standard error, yet in actual terms both have equal precision.

Secondly, standard errors of earnings estimates are dependent on the degree of variation within the sample. Thus, an estimate of earnings of a sub-group whose earnings are similar will have a relatively small standard error, whereas a group with more variable earnings will produce an estimate with a larger standard error, though both estimates may be the same and based on similar sample sizes. Estimates derived from discrete variables are affected by variability in a different way since, essentially, there are just two outcomes - whether a respondent is in a specified group or not.

Because of these problems, the threshold when using LFS earnings data is set at 60,000 people for estimates based on wave 5 only (for quarters prior to Spring 1997), and at 30,000 for estimates based on combined waves 1 and 5 (for Spring 1997 onwards). Both of these thresholds equate to a sample size of about 25 respondents. Much output from earnings analyses is in the form of means or proportions, so users need to be aware of the size of the population on which such estimates are based.

CALCULATING CONFIDENCE INTERVALS FOR EARNINGS PERCENTILES USING QUANVERT

The following is an easy guide to calculating approximate confidence intervals for percentiles of earnings estimates in Quanvert. Percentiles are particularly useful for examining the distribution of earnings estimates since earnings data are continuous by nature. If a cumulative frequency distribution of earnings estimates is plotted, the median will be the middle point of the distribution, the deciles will be the points which divide the distribution of the earnings estimates into 10, and the percentiles will be the points which divide the distribution into 100.

The confidence intervals for earnings percentile estimates are asymmetric because of the non-normal nature of the earnings distribution around such estimates.

First of all calculate the standard error of the percentile using the formula:

$$\text{s.e.} = \sqrt{p * (1-p)/n}$$

where p is the percentile fraction and n is the sample size.

For example, if you were looking at the median gross weekly pay of all full-time employees earning between £0 and £100 per hour in spring 1998 the equation would be:

$$\text{s.e.} = \sqrt{0.5 * 0.5/13,324} = \text{roughly } 0.004 \text{ or } 0.4\%$$

(where 0.5 represents the median and 13,324 is the number of full-time employees earning between £0 and £100).

The 95% confidence interval for the median is then calculated as $p \pm (1.96 * s.e.)$, which in our example leads to a range from 49.2% to 50.8%. To convert this to a monetary figure, enter 49.2 and 50.8 as percentiles in Quanvert when using the units table (run weighted). For Spring 1998, Quanvert returns figures of £298 and £300 respectively (the median being £299). The median gross weekly pay for full-time employees is therefore £299 with confidence intervals of £298-£300. Note that medians, percentiles and confidence intervals calculated in Quanvert will differ slightly from those published in the LFS Quarterly Supplement. Those in the Quarterly Supplement are calculated in SPSS and there are very slight differences in the way the 2 packages run.

SECTION 9 - NON-RESPONSE

This section presents information on the characteristics of non-responding households on the LFS using linked data from the 1991 Census and based on the wave 1 "experimental quarterly" LFS conducted during March to May 1991. Although its focus is the LFS before spring 1992, it presents a definitive analysis of the characteristics of LFS non-respondents.

A census non-response survey was also carried out after the 2001 census. Initial results from the study will be available during 2003.

CENSUS-LINKED STUDY - BACKGROUND AND METHODOLOGY

The LFS, in common with other voluntary surveys, suffers from some non-response among sampled units. During the 1980s, household response rates averaged between 80% and 85%, which is somewhat lower than in the period 1973 to 1979 when 86% was normal.¹ These are relatively high levels of response for a general population survey, reflecting the considerable efforts made to maximise response through fieldwork strategies and interviewer training, and the nature of the LFS as an interview-only survey.

Although there is interest in absolute levels of survey response, a greater concern is that differential response may result in some groups being under-represented in the achieved sample. If such non-response bias occurs then survey estimates based on the achieved sample may be inaccurate, although it can be difficult to demonstrate the effect of this bias on the main survey measures. If the bias is likely to be related to key survey estimates it may be desirable to re-weight data to compensate for the effects of non-response.

There are obvious difficulties in collecting information about survey non-respondents since, by definition, they are reluctant to co-operate with an interviewer or difficult to contact. After the 1981 Census a substantial amount of information about non-respondents was available for the LFS and other continuous surveys² carried out by ONS. These studies involve finding the census information for households in the survey sample around the date of the Census, and provide a rich source of data for non-responding households. They are possible because both the Census and the surveys are carried out by ONS, so records can be identified and compared within the same Department without infringing the confidentiality undertakings to informants.

The analysis for the LFS involves carrying out a comparison of the census characteristics of responding and all non-responding households, and also separately of non-contacted and refusing households. This includes some multivariate analysis to identify those variables which are independently associated with response. Almost 5,000 households were involved altogether, of which 15% were LFS non-respondents.

¹ The four biennial Labour Force Surveys done in the 1970s incorporated a more clustered sample than has been used since 1981 and a shorter questionnaire, both of which might have affected response rates.

² The other surveys in the 1981 Census based studies were Family Expenditure, General Household, and National Food. These surveys were also investigated after the 1971 Census but the British LFS was not in existence at that time.

CENSUS-LINKED STUDY - SUMMARY OF RESULTS

Census household characteristics were examined individually for associations with non-response and its components. The table below shows the main household types with non-response rates significantly above average and selected categories with below-average rates.

Non-response	Non-contact	Refusal	Total non-response
Rate higher than average			
London	✓	✓	✓
Privately renting	✓		
Purpose-built flat	✓		✓
Converted/shared accommodation	✓		✓
1 to 3 rooms	✓		✓
3 or more cars			✓
1 person household	✓		✓
1 adult	✓		✓
No children	✓		✓
No adults aged 60 or over	✓		
1 person aged 16-59	✓		✓
<i>Head of Household:</i>			
Aged 16-24 or 25-34	✓		
Female	✓	✓	✓
Widowed or divorced		✓	✓
Single	✓		✓
Lived elsewhere 1 year ago	✓		✓
Employee	✓		
Social Class III non-manual	✓		✓
Has no post-school qualifications		✓	
Rate Lower than average			
2 or more children	✓		✓
2 or more adults aged 60+	✓		✓
Couple with dependent children	✓	✓	✓
2 adults with children	✓	✓	✓
<i>Head of household:</i>			
Male, married	✓	✓	✓
Has degree or equivalent qualification	✓		✓

The overall response rates for the census characteristics were used to show the extent and direction of any bias in the LFS sample and the following table summarises the household types which were most markedly under or over represented in the responding sample.

Census characteristics of household types under or over-represented in the LFS responding sample	
Under represented	Over represented
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • in London • renting from housing association or with job • in converted or shared accommodation • 3 or more cars or vans available • comprising only 1 adult, aged 16-19 • head aged 16-24 • single head • head born in New Commonwealth country 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 3 or more children in household • youngest child aged 0-4 • couple with dependent children • 2 adults with children • head has degree or equivalent qualifications

Many of the characteristics associated with non-response rates appear to be related, so logistic regression analysis was carried out to identify which variables had independent effects on each of the rates. The variables most strongly associated with each non-response rate are as shown below.

Variable	Non-contact	Refusal	Non-response
Region		✓	✓
Building type	✓		
Number of cars	✓		✓
Number of adults	✓		
Number of children	✓		
Age of head	✓		
Marital status of head	✓		✓
Sex of head		✓	
Qualification level of head		✓	✓

A comparison was also made of the distributions for apparently equivalent census and survey variables, which is relevant when assessing whether survey variables can be used as valid substitutes for census measures for defining weighting classes. Most of the variables available on the LFS showed gross agreement in excess of 90%: lower levels were recorded for the qualification level, economic status and social class of the head of household.

The discrepancies suggest that these variables would not be suitable to be used to define weighting classes in a re-weighting scheme using response probabilities from the census-linked checks.

In addition to these variables for which gross disagreement was relatively high, individual categories of some other variables also showed substantial net differences. These included some categories of housing tenure and the number of adults usually resident in the household. If these variables were to be used in a weighting scheme then it would be necessary to regroup categories in an attempt to reduce net differences.

All things considered, ONS regard the current population weighting procedure - which involves weighting data to sub-regional population estimates and then adjusting for the estimated age and sex composition by region - as satisfactory. When evaluating whether additional information might improve the performance of a population weighting methodology, it is important not to lose sight of issues such as the availability of up-to-date population data at the sub-regional level and the relative transparency of the method.

QUESTION SPECIFIC NON-RESPONSE RATES - PERCENTAGE NON-RESPONSE

The figures in this table are the number of people who did not answer the question as a percentage of those who were routed to the question. Figures relate to the Spring quarter of each year.

Variable	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
	MM	MM	MM	MM	MM
ETH01 ¹ (Ethnic origin)	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.03
EVERWK (Whether ever had a paid job)	0.03	0.04	0.02	0.02	0.03
INDM92M (Industry in main job)	0.05	0.04	0.07	0.05	0.05
SOC2KM ² (Occupation in main job)	0.02	0.01	0.03	0.04	0.04
MANAGE (Management level)	0.04	0.04	0.06	0.09	0.09
MPNE02 ³ (Number of employees at place worked)	0.33	0.30	0.47	0.53	0.00
SOLO (working on own or have employees)	0.04	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.03
FTPTWK (whether working FT/PT)	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.04	0.03
JOBTYP (Whether permanent or not)	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.03	0.04
ILLWK ⁴ (Whether sick in reference week)	0.02	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00
EVEROT (Paid or unpaid overtime)	0.05	0.06	0.09	0.10	0.10
TOTUS1 (Total hours usually worked - no overtime)	1.27	1.32	1.93	2.22	2.00
USUHR (Number of hours usually worked- ex overtime)	0.34	0.41	0.81	0.75	0.85
TOTAC1 (Total hours worked in ref. week - no overtime)	1.00	1.16	1.67	1.79	1.73
ACTHR (Actual hours worked in ref. week - ex overtime)	0.39	0.48	0.55	0.89	0.79
SECJOB (Second jobs)	0.02	0.01	0.03	0.03	0.02
DIFJOB (Whether looking for different or additional job in ref. week)	0.02	0.03	0.04	0.04	0.02
ED4WK (Training in last 4 weeks - in employment)	0.22	0.21	0.31	0.30	0.28
FUTUR4 (Training in last 4 weeks - not in employment)	0.04	0.00	0.08	0.08	0.00
HPRMB ⁵ (Prompt to as health questions)				0.00	0.00
TAUTQ3 ⁵ (Whether has been on a taught course which has lead (would have led) to qualifications)				0.18	0.16
NTQUL3 ⁵ (Whether studied for qualifications without taking part in a taught course)				0.18	0.11

Notes:

1. Prior to MM01 figures relate to variable ETHCEN.
2. Prior to MM01 figures relate to variable SOCMAIN.
3. From MM01 to D01F figures relate to variable MPNE01. Prior to MM01 figures relate to MPNO
4. Prior to MM00 figures relate to sick.
5. Information about these variables is not available prior to JA00.

SECTION 10 - WEIGHTING THE LFS SAMPLE USING POPULATION ESTIMATES

WEIGHTING THE MAIN LFS

Summary

Population weighting serves two purposes. First it enables tables showing population estimates to be produced, second it compensates for differential non-response among different sub groups in the population.

The LFS collects information on a sample of the population. To convert this information to give estimates for the population we must weigh the data. Each case is given a weight which can be thought of as the number of people that case represents. In a perfect world each person in the population would have an equal probability of being selected for the LFS (as in a simple random sample). The weight would simply be the reciprocal of this probability. However, because of differential non-response, some people are more likely to be in the sample than others. People with a lower probability of being in the sample, such as young people in London (see previous section), should have a higher weight.

It is impossible to measure directly what probability each member of the sample had of being selected. Instead, the population is split into sub-groups (or cells) where the number of people in each sub-group is known (based on population estimates). The known population weights are calculated by assigning each case in the sub-group the weight calculated by dividing the population in that subgroup by the number of cases in the sample in that subgroup. As a result the weighted estimates of the total population for that sub-group equals the actual population and the weighted estimate of the total population from the sample will equal the known estimate.

There is one limitation to this method. If the cells are too small, there is a possibility that none of the sample will come from that subgroup. The weighted estimate of the population in that sub-group will be zero and hence the estimate of the total population will be too small. To avoid this (and to make the task of producing the population control totals easier) a multi-stage population weighting procedure is used. Each stage corrects for a different cause of non-response: stage 1 corrects for non response at a local area level, stage 2 corrects for non-response amongst young people by age and sex; and stage 3 corrects for non-response by region, age (banded) and sex.

Description

(i) How the control totals used for current LFS weighting were derived

The LFS weighting methodology requires population figures for each LAD¹, with a five-year age-breakdown by sex, for each region. The starting point in the production of population weighting totals (generally²) is projections. All population projections (and estimates) are based, directly or indirectly, on the decennial Census of Population, and use additional information from the NHS Central Register for internal migration, the International Passenger Survey for international flows, and registration data for births and deaths. Projections use a variety of assumptions about the rates at which the components of population change will evolve.

A number of adjustments are made to the 'raw' data:

- (i) population projections for shire districts are produced by rolling forward the latest growth rate (between estimates) for each LAD, then constraining to the published shire county projections.

¹ The LFS weighting control totals were calculated at a time, and using underlying population figures, when the administrative geography of the country comprised shire districts and counties, and metropolitan districts (and London boroughs). As mentioned in the article, this geography has been largely replaced following the introduction of unitary authorities.

² Population projections are normally the starting point. However, re-weighting exercises give the opportunity to use the most up to date population estimates as part of the LFS weighting. Estimates are also used in weighting the annual local area LFS databases.

- (ii) adjustments to reflect the LFS (private household etc.) population are made as follows.

Estimates of communal establishment population have been made by assuming that the percentage of people in communal establishments was the same (by quinary age band, sex, and region) as it was in the results of the 1991 Census. Hence, for example, as the number of old people changes, the number of old people in institutions changes in line. Then the LFS population is calculated by subtracting the estimate of communal establishments from the total population figures.

- (iii) monthly estimates are produced from the annual population figures - the mid-year estimate/projection less the communal establishment population - by simple linear interpolation.

(ii) Calculation of weights

The population weights are produced by dividing the population figures by the number of people interviewed in the survey. At its simplest a survey could be used to produce population estimates by giving the same weight to every individual record. Thus, if there were 1,000 respondents and the population from which they were drawn was, say, 5,000,000 then the weight to be applied would be 5,000,000 divided by 1,000, which equals 5,000. This might turn out to be unsatisfactory if, for example, the population contained exactly 2,500,000 women and the same number of men, but the sample contained, say, 600 women and 400 men (Perhaps because, say, the men had proved harder to get hold of, or were more inclined to refuse). If this was the case the tables would show the correct number in the total population, but they would incorrectly, show, 3,000,000 women and 2,000,000 men.

The solution is relatively simple. Instead of weighting all individuals with the same weight men and women can be weighted separately. In the above example the weight for women becomes 2,500,000 (the number of women in the population) divided by 600 (the number of women in the sample) which equals approximately 4,167, and for men it becomes 2,500,000 divided by 400 which equals 6,250 precisely (instead of 5,000 under the simple system). Further sub-divisions may be called for if it proves that the survey population differs from the parent population in terms of the proportions in different age groups, or areas of residence, etc. In principle, as more controls are added (sex, age, region of residence) it is necessary simply to add extra cells to the table containing the population figures.

However, as will be seen, this table increases in size as extra dimensions are added to it. Say that in our imaginary example we could use 2 sex groups, 17 age groups, 10 areas of residence as controls, then our control table would already contain $2 \times 17 \times 10 = 340$ cells.

Were we to include as additional controls household size, simply as those in one person households against those in larger ones, and marital status, then our table will have to increase to 1360 cells, and we already have more cells than we have individuals in the sample. As a result, when we try to carry out our calculations we will find that we have a number of empty cells. If we ignore this we will find, when we run our tables, that the totals are now below the population counts, simply because we have no representatives of some of the population groups we are trying to cover.

The way to avoid the problem of empty cells is not to attempt to construct large matrices but instead to deal with the dimensions one at a time. This is the procedure followed in the Labour Force Survey and it is described in detail below.

(iii) The three-stage process

LFS population weighting involves three distinct stages and, in addition, several iterations of the process.

Stage 1: weighting to population estimates for individual Local Authority Districts;

Stage 2: weighting to national population estimates by sex for the ages, 0-15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24 and 25+;

Stage 3: weighting by sex for the following regions and age groups:

<i>Regions:</i>	Tyne and Wear	Rest of Yorkshire and Humberside							
	Rest of North	West Midlands Metropolitan County							
	South & West Yorkshire	Rest of West Midlands							
	Rest of North West	Greater Manchester and Merseyside							
	East Midlands	South West							
	East Anglia	Wales							
	Inner London	Strathclyde							
	Outer London	Rest of Scotland							
	Rest of South East								
<i>Age groups:</i>	0-4	5-9	10-15	16-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	
	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69	70-74	75-79	80+

Thus there are 17 regional groups, 17 age groups and the two sexes, giving a total of 578 cells for stage 3 weighting.

(iv) The iteration process

Stage 1 of the population weighting allocates a weight to each individual according to the LAD in which they live. So all people living in Cleethorpes are given the same weight, all people in Derby are given the same weight, and so on. The weight is derived by dividing the number of people in the sample for each LAD, into the population total for the LAD.

At stage 2, the weighted figures for each individual are read into the single years of age table and the process is repeated. In stage 3, the resulting weights are read into the age by sex by region table.

The problem is that the second and third stages can upset the corrections made in stage one and, of course, stage 3 can upset corrections in stage 2. Were we to stop at stage 3, therefore, the published results might show the "wrong" figures for local authorities and for single years of age. The solution is to iterate, that is to say, after stage 3 go back and do stage 1 again. If this process is repeated a sufficient number of times the resulting corrections gradually approach unity, so that the later stages are no longer upsetting the earlier ones.

The LFS iteration ceases when all the correction factors lie in the range .996 to 1.005 (rounded to three decimal places), so that they are all within the range 1.00 ± 0.01 .

(v) Production of population figures

Population figures for the UK are produced by a variety of different organisations, at different periods. The following tables show these responsibilities, and the timing of recent and forthcoming production.

Responsibilities for producing population figures

Organisation	Mid Year Estimates	National projections	Sub-national projections
Office for National Statistics (ONS)	England, Wales		English regions and LADs
General Registrar's Office (Scotland) - GRO(S)	Scotland		Scottish regions and LADs
Government Actuary's Department (GAD)		UK, England, Wales, Scotland, Northern Ireland	
Welsh Assembly Government			Welsh LADs
General Registrar's Office (Northern Ireland) - GRO(NI)	Northern Ireland		NI LADs

Timing of the production of recent and forthcoming population figures

Year of release	Month of release	Mid-year estimates	National projections	Sub-national projections
1999	August	1998		
	November		1998-based	
2000	June			1998-based (England)
	March/April			1998-based (Scotland)
	August	1999		
	December			1998-based (Wales)
2001	August	2000		
	November		2000-based	
2002	May			2000-based (England)
	March/April			2000-based (Scotland)
	June/July			2000-based Northern Ireland
	October	2001		
	November		Interim 2001- rebased projections	
2003	August	2002		
	November		2002 based	
2004	August	2003		
	by August			2002-based England
				2002-based Scotland

Use of Population Figures for LFS weighting

National Statistics has recently carried out a re-weighting of LFS data using the most up-to-date population projections and estimates. Re-weighted LFS data were released in April 2002. An article in the May 2002 edition of LMT described the effects of re-weighting on LFS estimates.

The table below shows the population figures which were used for LFS population weighting at the time of re-weighting. Periods relating to the April 2002 exercise are shown in italics. Where two figures are given, these are interpolated between. For example, the population figures for Autumn 1999 are arrived at by interpolation between the 1999 and 2000 mid-year estimates.

Use of population figures for re-weighting LFS estimates

LFS Quarter	Best data at time of re-weighting/future weighting	
Summer 1993	1993 MYE	
Autumn 1993	1993 MYE	1994 MYE
Winter 1993/4	1993 MYE	1994 MYE
Spring 1994	1993 MYE	1994 MYE
Summer 1994	1994 MYE	
Autumn 1994	1994 MYE	1995 MYE
Winter 1994/5	1994 MYE	1995 MYE
Spring 1995	1994 MYE	1995 MYE
Summer 1995	1995 MYE	
Autumn 1995	1995 MYE	1996 MYE
Winter 1995/6	1995 MYE	1996 MYE
Spring 1996	1995 MYE	1996 MYE
Summer 1996	1996 MYE	
Autumn 1996	1996 MYE	1997 MYE
Winter 1996/7	1996 MYE	1997 MYE
Spring 1997	1996 MYE	1997 MYE
Summer 1997	1997 MYE	
Autumn 1997	1997 MYE	1998 MYE
Winter 1997/8	1997 MYE	1998 MYE
Spring 1998	1997 MYE	1998 MYE
Summer 1998	1998 MYE	
<i>Autumn 1998</i>	<i>1998 MYE</i>	<i>1999 MYE</i>
<i>Winter 1998/9</i>	<i>1998 MYE</i>	<i>1999 MYE</i>
<i>Spring 1999</i>	<i>1998 MYE</i>	<i>1999 MYE</i>
<i>Summer 1999</i>	<i>1999 MYE</i>	

<i>Autumn 1999</i>	<i>1999 MYE</i>	<i>2000 MYE</i>
<i>Winter 1999/00</i>	<i>1999 MYE</i>	<i>2000 MYE</i>
<i>Spring 2000</i>	<i>1999 MYE</i>	<i>2000 MYE</i>
<i>Summer 2000</i>	<i>2000 MYE</i>	
<i>Autumn 2000</i>	<i>2000 MYE</i>	<i>2001 special estimate</i>
<i>Winter 2000/01</i>	<i>2000 MYE</i>	<i>2001 special estimate</i>
<i>Spring 2001</i>	<i>2000 MYE</i>	<i>2001 special estimate</i>
<i>Summer 2001</i>	<i>2001 special estimate</i>	
<i>Autumn 2001</i>	<i>2001 special estimate</i>	<i>2002 special estimate</i>
<i>Winter 2001/02</i>	<i>2001 special estimate</i>	<i>2002 special estimate</i>

Notes:

1. Where two numbers are given these are interpolated between.
2. As part of the April 2002 re-weighting exercise, special estimates for 2001 and 2002 were produced to allow LFS results to be weighted to the most up to date population data possible (see article in February 2002 LMT for further details).

Future population weighting and re-weighting

Plans are in place to publish re-weighted LFS data, based on the results of the 2001 census, from summer 2003. ONS are also working towards producing Quarterly Population Estimates which would allow the LFS to be weighted to the most up-to-date population data and reduce the scale of revisions by introducing a system of annual re-weighting.

WEIGHTING THE EARNINGS DATA

Earnings data, collected at waves 1 and 5 interviews only (before Spring 1997 collected at wave 5 only), is weighted separately. The aim of the earnings weighting exercise is twofold: to weight the cases in the database in such a way that the weight of a sub-group corresponds to that sub-group's size in the population; and to weigh the sample to give estimates of the number of people in certain groups. The weighting exercise is restricted to employees' earnings: other income data are not (yet) weighted. During 1998, income weights for Northern Ireland data were added to existing datasets so that it is now possible to do earnings analysis at UK level from Winter 1994/5 onwards.

The main LFS database is considered to be the best source of data on the size of different groups. The weighting procedure thus attempts as far as possible to replicate the results of the main LFS in the weighted earnings data. However, because the earnings data is based on a sub-sample of the main survey, it is impossible to match the distribution of every variable in the survey in the earnings data. A small number of variables, likely to be important determinants of income (as stated in the December 1994 *Employment Gazette* article 'Income and earnings data from the Labour Force Survey'), was chosen for use in the weighting process. These were sex, age, region, occupation, industry, and whether full or part-time. The variables used are:

SEX	The sex of the respondent;
AGEBAND	Age coded into age bands (16-19, 20-24, 25-29,30-34, 35-44, 45-49, 50-54, 55-59, 60-64, 65-69, 70-74, 75-79, 80+);
URESMC	Region of residence, with Metropolitan counties and inner and outer London separately identified;
SOCMAJM	Occupation (single digit SOC) in main job;
INDS92M	Industry (single digit SIC) in main job;
FTPTWK	Whether full or part time in main job.

Even with the limited number of variables, it is not possible to replicate the distribution of all variables simultaneously because there is the possibility that there would be "empty cells" (a certain combination of variables for which there are no matching cases in the earnings sub-sample but where there are cases in the main sample).

As with the main population weighting, a multistage approach is adopted where, for each stage, the distributions of a subset of the variables is matched. Each stage disrupts the distributions for variables matched in earlier stages, so only the variables in the final stage are matched perfectly. Overall the distributions for any of the variables included at some stage should be reasonable.

The five stages are as follows:

- Stage 1: SEX, FTPTWK, INDS92M
weighting to reflect distribution of men and women, full-time or part-time, by industry category (drawn from the full LFS);
- Stage 2: SEX, FTPTWK, URESMC
weighting to reflect distribution of men and women, full-time or part-time, by usual region of residence;
- Stage 3: SEX, FTPTWK, AGEBAND, SOCMAJM
weighting to reflect distribution of men and women, full-time or part-time, by age band, by occupation in main activity;
- Stage 4: SEX, FTPTWK, AGEBAND
weighting to reflect distribution of men and women, full-time or part-time, by age band;
- Stage 5: SEX, AGEBAND
weighting to reflect distribution of men and women, by age band,

At each stage, the earnings sub-sample is aggregated into groups defined by the relevant variables, weighted by the main weighting factor. For each person in the earnings sub-sample, the count for the appropriate cell is divided into the corresponding cell for the main survey sample and multiplied by that person's weighting factor to obtain a weight to be fed into the next stage of the process.

Finally, as with the main population weighting, an iterative procedure is employed so that the corrections converge.

SECTION 11 - REPORT ON PROXY RESPONSE STUDY BASED ON LFS QUESTIONS

The following report “A study of proxy response in the Labour Force Survey” was an article written by Fiona Dawe and Ian Knight and was published in the Survey Methodology Bulletin (No.40), January 1997.

INTRODUCTION

The British Labour Force Survey (LFS), in common with labour force surveys in other countries, seeks information about all adults living in the households sampled for the survey.¹ In order to maximise response in the short fieldwork period available and to contain the cost of recall interviews, interviewers are allowed to accept information by proxy for those household members not available when the interview takes place. Martin and Butcher (1982)² showed that this compromise has a greater effect on some variables than others, but their study was undertaken many years ago and was not specific to LFS. Thus it was decided that Social Survey should undertake a special study on key LFS variables in 1995.

Methodology

The basic approach for the study was to interview a respondent from each household who would provide information on other household members, **the proxy**. Subsequently the people on whose behalf the proxy informants had answered, **the subjects**, were themselves interviewed and their answers were then compared with the information given by the proxy informants.

The information collected from the proxy was not made available to the interviewer at the second (subject) interview, so the data collected from subjects was not affected by answers given at the proxy interview. The study used the same questionnaire as the 1996 LFS pilot to create a normal interview context but the analysis of proxy data was restricted to core LFS questions.

At the initial contact the interviewer screened the household to ensure that it contained at least two adult members; households with only one adult member were ineligible because proxy interviews could not be generated. The interviewer then proceeded to interview the first contacted adult and to conduct proxy interviews with that respondent for all the other adult household members. In the majority of cases the interviewer was able to collect data for all the household members at the initial contact. This prevented the proxy discussing the survey content with the subject prior to the proxy interview.

To minimise a time period effect the household was contacted again within ten days and personal interviews were carried out with all adult household members for whom information was collected from a proxy.

Overall, the study was based on the simple model that the reliability of proxy data can be represented by the extent to which the data from the two sources matched.

Sample selected for the study

A random sample of 500 households, containing at least two people, was drawn from the electoral registers from around Great Britain. In addition, households from the 1996 questionnaire pilot identified

¹ The LFS fieldwork is carried out every quarter by Social Survey Division. The survey collects information primarily about the informants position within the labour market and their working patterns, as well as other topics such as educational achievements and basic income data. The survey interviews about 150,000 people living at a representative sample of some 60,000 private addresses throughout Great Britain every quarter. Respondents are interviewed five times at quarterly intervals, the last being on the anniversary of the first. The first interview is always conducted face-to-face, and the subsequent interviews (where possible) by telephone.

² Martin, J and Butcher, B. (1982): The Quality of Proxy Information - Some Results from a Large-scale Study. *The Statistician*, Vol 31, No.4

as being eligible for this proxy response study (ie. they contained at least two adult members and proxy interviews were carried out for all but one adult member) were included in the sample.

The aim was to carry out as many proxy interviews as possible and to follow up as many of those proxy interviews as possible with subject interviews. In the LFS proxy information is collected from the main respondent as long as he or she feels able to provide that information and is related to the subject, though proxies under 18 years old are not used without the parents permission. (Normally in the LFS about 30% of household member data is provided by proxy.)

However in this study as many proxies as possible were taken and that included people on whom the LFS would not normally rely for proxy information. In terms of their relationship to the subject the distribution of proxies was:

	%
Husband of subject	28
Wife of subject	37
Offspring of subject	11
Parent of subject	21
Other relationship	3

In the event 598 proxy interviews and follow-up interviews with subjects were achieved for 370 respondents.

General design and limitations of the study

Apart from its use of LFS questions, the current study differed from Martin and Butcher in that it was all conducted by telephone. This is because the majority of LFS interviews in Britain are undertaken by phone and the proportion of proxy interviews is a little higher in telephone interviews than it is in face-to-face interviews. The current study was based on a computer assisted telephone interview instrument rather than the conventional paper questionnaire used in the earlier study.

Moreover in the current study, due to organisational constraints and interviewer shift patterns, it was not possible to ensure that the same interviewer conducted the proxy and subject interviews at a household. This introduces the possibility of an interviewer effect, not only in the interviewer-respondent interface but also in the interviewer coding of complex variables like occupation and industry where interviewer interpretation of information is required. (This use of different interviewers to interview the same household on different occasions mirrors the way interviewers are allocated to interviews on the LFS. The probability of an LFS telephone interviewer contacting the same household at subsequent waves by telephone is very small.)

However in other respects this study did follow the Martin and Butcher methodology and was subject to some of the same limitations.

The model assumes that the survey responses would have been totally reliable in the absence of proxy interviewing: ie had the proxy subjects been interviewed twice themselves in respect of the same facts they would have given identical responses. In general this is a reasonable assumption though one might expect a small amount of subject variation causing some mismatch between answers given on two occasions. For that reason the study design included an attempt to measure that mismatch so that it could be subtracted from the total mismatch between proxies and subjects to reveal the true proxy effect. However, this part of the exercise failed because informants were unwilling to repeat the experience of a 30 minute interview that they had already undergone 1-2 weeks earlier. Nevertheless in looking at the achieved level of match between proxies and subjects we must make some allowance for this **subject variation**.

Missing values caused by proxies

There are two reasons why data might be missing from a proxy:

- i. the proxy informant was asked the question but was unable to provide an answer;
- ii. the proxy informant answered a previous question incorrectly which affected the routing through the questionnaire and they were not asked the question;

Missing data from either of these two sources are a real loss and could lead to bias from using proxies. In the results which follow, these missing data will be quantified as a percentage of all proxies to whom the relevant question should have applied.

RESULTS: COMPARISON OF PROXY AND PERSONAL INFORMATION

The LFS collects data covering a number of different subject areas, this section uses key variables from each to assess the proxy informant's ability to provide reliable information within that area.

There are three types of variable involved presenting progressively more difficult problems of comparison between proxy and subject:

- relatively straightforward variables where there tends to be equivalent perception of the shared information between proxy and subject (even if the area of shared information is not always as great as we would like)
- more difficult variables where perception of shared information may vary between proxy and subject or where the two may describe the same thing in quite different words
- variables which require significant interpretation and coding by the interviewers, where there will be variation in the recorded codes for proxy and subject due to the actions of different interviewers

The results of the study will be discussed in order of these three levels of complexity.

The results have been analysed by comparing the answers given by proxies with those provided by the subjects at the second interview. The effect of that mismatch, or error, can be presented in two ways.

In comparing the number of proxies and subjects reporting a subject attribute it is quite likely that some of the positive and negative errors will balance out (ie a number of **As** who answer as **Bs** will be matched by a number of **Bs** who answer as **As**). Any residual error after some of these errors have cancelled each other out will be referred to as **net error**. But of course that self cancelling error in the distributions does not remove the individual errors and they are all counted when we calculate the number of matching answers given by the subjects as a percentage of the proxies who gave an answer for those subjects. For simplicity these results are labelled as the percentage of 'correct' proxy responses and the complement of those percentages is a measure of **gross error**.

Table 1 Percentage of proxies giving same answer as subject "(correct)" and percentage of missing data

	"Correct" (Proxy same answer as subject)	Lost data
Age	99	-
Marital status	94	-
Economic activity status	93	-
Full-time/part-time work	94	5
Possession of 2nd job	96	4
Usual hours - precise	38	6
Hours last week - precise	21	4
Age of leaving full-time education	62	6
Training in last: 3 months	88	11
4 weeks	82	2
week	70	28
Gross income within 10% (precise)	66 (20)	29 (29)
Qualifications	63	5
Occupation in major groups (at 3 digit level)	75 (55)	4 (4)
Industry in summarised divisions (at 5 digit level)	85 (69)	4 (4)

However, this proxy error can obviously only occur where proxy interviews are taken and if we allow for that, the overall level of error can be seen in perspective. Thus, for example, if gross proxy error for the estimate of training in the last 3 months is 12% and 33% of respondents who should answer this question are interviewed by proxy, then that gross error rate affects $0.12 \times 0.33 = 0.04$ ie 4%.

Table 2: Percentage of gross error from proxy responses in full LFS dataset

	Est. gross error rate in full LFS	Missing data
Age	0.3	-
Marital status	1.8	-
Economic activity status	2.1	-
Full-time/part-time work	2.0	5
Possession of 2nd job	1.3	4
Usual hours - precise	20.5	6
Hours last week - precise	26.1	4
Age of leaving full-time education	11.1	6
Training in last: 3 months	4.0	11
4 weeks	5.9	2
week	9.9*	28
Gross income within 10% (precise)	11.2* 26.4*	29 (29)
Qualifications	11.1	5
Occupation in major groups (at 3 digit level)	8.3 (14.9)	4 (4)
Industry in summarised divisions (at 5 digit level)	5.0 (10.2)	5 (4)

*Where proportion of missing data was high this estimate should be used with caution because response error could be significant.

DISCUSSION OF FINDINGS

Demographics

Demographic variables like age and sex were no problem for proxies being correctly recorded in over 99% of all cases. However, de facto marital status which allows for actual partner arrangements (as opposed to legal marital status) was incorrectly stated in 6% of cases. Virtually all the errors appear to have been failures to report a household member in what he or she regards as a cohabiting relationship, mostly by proxies who were parents of the subject.

Economic Activity

The results show that 93% of proxies gave the same answer as their subjects for economic activity. Net error for any of the activity categories does not exceed 3% and for the smaller groups it was never greater than 1%.

Table 3 Economic activity: % distribution of proxy and subject responses

	Proxies	Subjects
Employee	62	64
Self-employed	7	8
ILO unemployed	5	6
All economically active	74	77
Economically inactive	26	23
Percentages to nearest whole no.	Base = 376	Base = 376

For employees there was a 5% gross error, ie 95% of proxies gave the same answer as their subjects; and for all people in employment the result was much the same. For self-employment alone the sample in this study was very small and the estimate of proxy error will not be very reliable but the figures show a net difference of 1%. The gross error rate of 25% is mostly accounted for by classification of self-employed subjects as employees. In the absence of a clear single definition of self-employment this is not very surprising.

Table 4 Economic activity: comparison of individual proxy and subject responses

Percentages in bold				
Proxies	Subjects:			
	Employee	Self-employed	ILO unemployed	Economically inactive
Employee	60 (227)	1 (5)	-	-
Self-employed	1 (3)	6 (22)	1 (2)	0 (1)
ILO unemployed	1 (2)	-	4 (16)	0 (1)
Economically inactive	2 (7)	1 (2)	1 (5)	22 (83)

Although there was only a 1% difference in the proportion unemployed reported by proxies, this category contained the most gross error. Unfortunately even with a sample of 376 the number of subjects identified as ILO unemployed was only 23 (6%) which is not sufficient for a very reliable measure of gross error. Nevertheless the figures we have show 1 in 5 were reported by proxies as being economically inactive which suggests they were not aware of the subject's job search activity.

There was only a 3% difference in the proportion classified by proxies as economically inactive. Among employees temporary jobs are a problem area because proxies do not always know when a subject's current work has come to an end. And among the self-employed, the position of freelance workers who have no work at present can also be confusing for proxies. Thus it is not surprising that a small proportion of these groups are misreported as inactive by proxy. Overall the economic activity variable showed a gross error rate of less than 7% among proxies.

Full-time/Part-time, and Hours Worked

The LFS collects information both about the respondent's perception of their working pattern, in terms of whether they classified themselves as working full or part-time, and details about reference week hours and usual number of hours worked.

Subjects were more likely to work full-time than part-time (73% worked full-time). 94% of proxies were able to state accurately their subjects' full or part-time status.

Proxy informants were less able to provide precisely reliable information about the number of hours the subject worked per week. As might be expected, a larger proportion of proxy informants knew the number of hours the subject usually worked per week (38%) than knew the actual number of hours worked by the subject during the reference week (21%). The average number of usual hours worked reported by proxies (35.7) was 1.6 hours greater than that reported by the subjects they represented and the average hours worked last week reported by proxies (33.8) was 2.6 hours greater. In short although proxy informants are generally unable to provide exact estimates of the amount of hours worked per week, there is only a limited amount of net error and when the information is used to produce averages or in a banded form any bias introduced into the results is very small.

Second Job

There was 96% agreement between proxy informants and subject on whether the subject had a second job. Although there was a 4% gross error, the results showed no net error due to proxies.

Income

Questions about individual's income are asked at the end of the last (wave 5) LFS interview for all informants aged under 70. Employees and informants on a government scheme are asked questions about their gross and net income (based on their wage/salary when last paid), which is then used to calculate a weekly amount.

Income can vary from week to week and even the short time gap between proxy and subject interviews could cause some variation between the two. Without reference back to pay slips (which is difficult over the telephone) one can also expect some subject variation. Thus it is unreasonable to expect a precise match between proxy and subject and one should not be concerned that it only existed in 20% of cases. Martin and Butcher found similar results. Comparing the average income reported by proxies with the average reported by their subjects shows an average net error of +£3.25.

In the current study the more realistic but still stringent test of matching within 10% was set and 2 in 3 proxies matched with their subjects at that level. When proxy responses were restricted to spouses or cohabitants, the match was improved to around 80% when husbands answered for their wives and over 70% when wives answered for their husbands. (In the LFS the majority of proxies are women answering for their partners or parents for their offspring.)

Apart from the problem of matching, the proportion of missing data for income through proxy inability/unwillingness to answer is higher than for most other variables. Thus if one is seeking a precise measure of earned income from LFS the results of this study suggest that proxy non-response error is likely to be as important as proxy response error.

Training

Information is collected, within the education section of the questionnaire, about the informant's participation in work-related and educational training over three different retrospective time periods: 3 months, 4 weeks and the week prior to interview. These questions also provide the opportunity to investigate whether or not proxy informants are able to provide retrospective data, and whether the length of time being considered has any bearing on this ability.

One might expect that a brief minor training event would be more easily forgotten by the subject and thus it might only be reported as training in the recent past. Moreover, the person undergoing such training might not change his or her domestic routine to accommodate it, nor bother to mention it to other members of the household. In these circumstances proxies would be less likely to report such training

than subjects and it might only be mentioned by subjects as training within the last week or 4 weeks¹. Indeed for training in the past 3 months there was very little net error at all between the distributions for subject and proxy. Furthermore it does suggest that the shortfall in proxy reporting relates mainly to minor levels of training.

Education and Qualifications

The LFS questionnaire collects information about the informant's educational achievements and participation. In the current study respondents were asked to list all of their educational qualifications and from this list the highest qualification was determined.

The range of qualifications and levels is such that some classification is necessary before comparing subjects and proxies. The results for highest type of qualification held show nearly two thirds matching with significant net error from proxies understating qualifications.

For subjects with first degrees, over 80% matched compared with around 30% for those with low grade GCSEs (or equivalent school leaving qualifications) and vocational qualifications. These lower qualifications are particularly vulnerable to mis-reporting because they relate to obsolete examinations in many cases and we cannot rely on accurate reporting from the subjects themselves. Other research (Bradley et al, 1996)² has shown that respondents often fail to tell other members of the household (or the interviewer without a lot of probing) about low level qualifications which they no longer regard as having any value for them.

Proxy responses on precise age of leaving full-time education were subject to a gross error rate of over a third with those overestimates almost equalling underestimates and comparison of the averages shows a net error of only 0.2%.

Occupation and Industry

Details about informants' occupation and industry are collected using the following questions:

Industry: "What did the firm/organisation you worked for mainly make or do (at the place where you worked)?"

Occupation: "What was your (main) job (in the week ending Sunday the [date])?"
"What did you mainly do in your job?"

Clearly this implies a level of detailed knowledge which proxies will not always have at their command. But the potential for mismatch between subjects and proxies is not simply a matter of proxy knowledge.

The variety of ways in which different tasks and skills can be combined in a job is infinite and occupation is only useful as a statistical variable if it is fitted within a classification system. Not only will any such classification be complex to cope with the variety of occupations but there will be some occupations which do not fit clearly into any category. Thus there is a possibility that different coders may choose different occupation codes for the same job description. Studies of coders show that **coder variability** of 20% or more occurs in the choice of detailed (3 digit) codes (see Martin et al, 1995 and Dodd, 1985)^{3,4} Consequently comparisons of occupations coded at the 3 digit level, as described by subjects and proxies but coded by different interviewers, could not show better than an 80% match even if both respondents had described the job in the same words. The description of jobs is also liable to **subject variation** in that a person may describe their (same) job in different ways on two separate occasions, laying stress on different activities, and thereby implying different detailed occupation codes are appropriate. Interviewers are trained to probe for full details in order to minimise this problem but

¹ The proportion recorded as having had training in the past week was noticeably lower than for other time periods but the question was only put to a small sub-sample and the result may not be representative.

² Bradley M, Knight I and Kelly M (1996) Collecting qualifications data in sample surveys -a review of methods used in government surveys. London, HMSO (forthcoming)

³ Martin, J., Bushnell, D., Thomas, R. and Campanelli, P. (1995): A Comparison of Interviewer and Office Coding of Occupations. Presented to the American Association of Public Opinion Research, Fort Lauderdale, May 1995

⁴ Dodd, P. (1985): An assessment of the efficiency of the coding of occupation and industry by interviewers. *New Methodology Series, No. 14, Office of Population Censuses and Surveys, London*

paradoxically the more detail we gather the more difficult it can be to fit some jobs unequivocally into one of the detailed categories¹.

For all these reasons therefore, the variation in coded occupation between subjects and proxies of 45% at the 3 digit level was substantially due to other factors. Martin et al (1995) estimated that interviewer coder agreement at the 3 digit level is 74% so gross error at that level after allowing for that coder effect is: $0.74 \times 0.45 = 0.33 = 33\%$

In fact LFS occupation data is rarely used at this level of detail because it produces many sub groups which are too small for analysis. At the aggregated **major group** (MG) level the variation between subjects and proxies fell to 25%. Again using the Martin estimate for interviewer coder agreement at MG level (86%), gross error after allowing for that coder variability is 21.5%.

Many of the problems with coded occupation data apply equally to coded industry data. There is less room for variable description of what the organisation makes or does than of the individuals job, but there is room for ignorance on the part of both subjects and proxies. For example the main activity of the organisation might not be reflected in the main activity of the workplace or unit in which the subject works. Even employers can get confused by this².

Dodd (1985) produced an estimate for agreement between two coders for detailed industry codes at 74%. Thus the gross error of 31% at the detailed (5 digit) level of coding can be adjusted in the same way as occupation codes (see above): $0.74 \times 0.31 = 0.23 = 23\%$

Again however, when the detailed codes are collapsed to the industry 'divisions' commonly used for analysis the gross error is reduced to only 15% and after allowing for Dodd's estimate of interviewer coder variability (86%) that gross error rate drops to 13%.

Variation in proxy accuracy with relationship to subject

The study looked at the relationship of proxies to their subjects to see if there was an ideal across all variables. As Table 5 shows, there was not. Parents were the poorest proxies for *Economic Activity Status* but the best for *Highest Qualification*; spouses were much better than other proxies for income.

¹ This problem could lead to panel surveys showing a high level of spurious occupational mobility. To avoid that, the occupation questions in the LFS use **dependent interviewing** whereby respondents are told which occupation was coded from their response in the previous wave interview and asked whether their occupation has changed since then.

² Even if the respondent is a senior manager in an organisation and knows a lot about the goods and services it provides, mistakes can still arise. Particular sub-sections of the organisation may be engaged in an activity quite different from the main activity of the enterprise. If such a sub-section is the main activity within a particular establishment then that local unit may well be classified according to its own main activity though it is not the main activity of the organisation.

Table 5: Percentage of correct answers from proxies by relationship of proxy to subject

	Relationship of proxy to subject*				
	All proxies	Husband	Wife	Offspring	Parent
Econ Activity status	93	94	95	93	86
Occupation in major groups (at 3 digit level)	75 (55)	80 (62)	75 (55)	68 (50)	71 (51)
Industry - summarised divisions (at 5 digit level)	85 (69)	89 (80)	84 (65)	82 (68)	85 (65)
Full/part-time work	94	93	97	100	89
Usual hours (precise)	38	44	35	43	35
Possession of 2nd job	96	100	95	93	94
Age of leaving f/t education	62	56	58	74	68
Highest qualification	63	62	62	56	92
Training in last 3 months	88	90	88	82	90
Training in last 4 weeks	82	87	93	82	79
Gross income from employment (within 10%)	66	79	72	42	50
Base	224- 376*	57- 105	86- 138	25- 43	52- 79

*There were 11 proxies in a relationship to the subject other than those listed above but this group was too small for separate analysis.

Estimating the overall effect of proxy error

This study can usefully be extended to take account of the overall effect on the LFS by standardising the results to take account of likely proxy error in the sub groups where the PRS showed it to have occurred, following the method used by Martin and Butcher (1982).

This can be done with the simple model:

$$\begin{array}{rcccl}
 \text{No. of subjects} & & & & \\
 \text{reporting} & + & \text{No. of proxy} & + & \text{proportion (from} \\
 \text{themselves as} & & \text{responses} & & \text{PRS) of those which} \\
 \text{having attribute X} & & \text{classifying} & & \text{proxies wrongly} \\
 & & \text{respondents} & & \text{reported having} \\
 & & \text{as having} & & \text{alternative attributes} \\
 & & \text{attribute X} & & \text{when they really} \\
 & & & & \text{had attribute X} \\
 & & & - & \text{proportion (from} \\
 & & & & \text{PRS) of those as} \\
 & & & & \text{proxies wrongly} \\
 & & & & \text{reported as having} \\
 & & & & \text{attribute X}
 \end{array}$$

For example, using this form of standardisation the economic activity variable from the Winter 1996 LFS (unweighted) can be adjusted as follows in Table 6.

Table 6: Net effect of proxy error on economic activity variable

	Unweighted LFS results unadjusted for <u>proxy error</u>	Unweighted LFS results removing <u>proxy error</u>
	%	%
Employees	57.5	58.1
Self-employed	8.3	8.3
ILO unemployed	5.7	6.0
Economically Inactive	28.6	27.6

CONCLUSION

The agreement levels between information given by proxy informants and the same information given by the subjects themselves were found for many key variables to be above 80% and several were above 90%. Taking account of the proportion of LFS responses given by proxy, this implies overall gross error rates of around 1-5% for these variables.

Those variables requiring less straight-forward information (such as training in the last week and highest qualification obtained) and those requiring very detailed numerical information (such as hours worked and income) showed a less satisfactory match between proxy and subject responses which means higher gross error rates. Indeed where information is sought at a level of detail that people do not normally carry in their head it is unreasonable to expect a precise match and it is unnecessary for most purposes. For example, for gross weekly income, 66% of proxies were able to give an answer within 10% of the subject's answer and if such data were taken from spouse proxies only the level of matching would have been much higher. A bigger problem for such variables is the high level of "don't knows."

In short, the reliability of proxy data, for areas where the proxy informant is required to provide precise numerical answers (e.g. hours worked and income), increases with a decrease in the required level of detail. If the data is used in a banded form, or to calculate averages the match of proxy and subject data is greatly increased.

The study also investigated whether it was possible to identify a key relationship of proxy to subject that would guarantee a lower rate of proxy error. However, whilst spouse proxies were better for some variables like occupation they were worse for others like qualifications. Rather than attempting to find an "ideal" proxy informant in terms of personal characteristics, it would seem that the best placed household member to provide proxy information is the person most affected by the subject's actions. In general, no single type of household member is able to supply reliable proxy information for all questions, though as suggested earlier the income variables would be more reliable if restricted to spouse proxies.

Proxy error for coded occupation and industry data looked higher than for most variables but after making allowance for variation due to different interviewers coding the data, the error was as low as most other variables.

SECTION 12 - IMPUTATION IN THE LFS

In the earlier section regarding dependent interviews it was noted that for many quarters, responses may be rolled forward (for one quarter only) if a respondent is unavailable. This is referred to as 'imputation'.

The following examines some of the implications of this. The first part deals with the situation that arises in the case of non-core questions (which are not asked in every quarter). If a respondent is unavailable in the latest quarter, then the variable will be coded as DNA (Does Not Apply - there will be no data to 'roll forwards'). A procedure has been established to separate these 'non-responding' DNAs from 'genuine' DNAs.

The second part of this section looks at the imputation methodology used when new ethnicity questions were introduced in spring 2001.

The final part reports on work conducted to examine the extent to which the use of imputed data on the LFS leads to estimates which depress estimates of change.

IMPUTATION AND NON-RESPONDING DNAs

When running LFS tables the DNA ('Does Not Apply') category may be unexpectedly large. This is because certain questions are not asked every quarter (see list overleaf) and some respondents are not contacted in successive waves.

If respondents from one quarter are non-respondents in a subsequent quarter (for wave 2 to wave 5 interviews) then data is carried forward from previous quarters. However, if the question was not asked in the previous quarter there is no data to bring forward, so the response to the question is coded as DNA. As no current data is available for these non-respondents, one way to treat them would be to leave them in the population distribution as effectively "Not known" in the same way as the "Not answered" category is used. Alternatively, if the best estimates for the whole population are required, then by assuming that these cases with missing data have the same distributions as the respondents, they can be eliminated from the survey estimates. To achieve this, an additional weight is required.

To check whether there are non-responding DNAs the variable concerned should be cross tabulated with a variable called IOUTCOM to differentiate between 'genuine' DNAs and non-responding DNAs, which will be shown in code 6 of IOUTCOM (data brought forward from the previous quarter).

The process of imputing the non-responding DNAs is as follows:

$$(i) \text{ calculate: } \frac{\text{Valid response total}}{(\text{Valid response total}) - (\text{non-responding DNAs})}$$

(ii) multiply each of the valid responses by this factor (exclude DNA)

Example of imputation of non-responding DNAs

The LFS questionnaire explains which groups of people should be asked each question. For example, in the case of UNION the people asked the question consist of those who are:

	WRKING=1	did paid work in the reference week
or	JBAWAY=1	temporarily away from a job
or	SCHEME=4	on Community Action scheme
or	IRSCHM=8	on Action for Community Employment (ACE) - NI only
or	YTETMP=1	on Govt scheme with employer providing training
or	YTETMP=2	on Govt scheme on a project providing training
or	YTETMP=4	on Govt scheme and temporarily away from an employer or project

By filtering on these groups it is possible to produce the following table of UNION by IOUTCOM.

Great Britain - Winter 1994/95

UNION	Base	Personal response	Proxy response	Data brought forward
Base	25,110,690	15,982,288	8,180,892	946,511
Yes	7,163,612	5,002,889	2,160,724	350
No	16,752,257	10,957,401	5,798,856	0
NA	248,311	22,998	225,312	0
DNA	946,511	0	0	946,511

As we would expect, having filtered on only those groups that are actually asked the question, the only DNAs that are picked up are those where the data has been brought forward due to non contact. This can be used as a check to see that no-one else (who should not be asked the question) is being inadvertently asked the question.

It is quite simple to calculate the weight required to adjust the estimates of the non-missing categories and eliminate the non-responding DNAs. The factor is:

$$\frac{25,110,690}{25,110,690 - 946,511} = 1.03917$$

This weight can then be used to multiply the frequencies of the valid codes as follows.

UNION

Base 25,110,690
 Yes 7,163,612 x 1.0392 = 7,444,210
 No 16,752,257 x 1.0392 = 17,408,442
 NA 248,311 x 1.0392 = 258,037
 DNA 0

Variables that may be, or may have been, affected by non-responding DNAs are:

ACCDNT	EVEN	LESPAY	OYSIND	SC2KOMN	TRVMTH
ATFRM2	EVHOME	LIMITT	OYSOCC	SECCAS	TRVTME
ATFROM	FLEX9D(0-2)	MONFRI	OYSOLO	SECTOR	TUJOIN
BEFOR	GOBACK	MOVED	OYSTAT	SECTRO	TUPRES
CARADV	HEAL(00-10)	NIGHT	OYSUPVI	SEGO	TUREC
CARADV2	HEALTH(0-2)	NOLOKF	PREFHR	SHFTWK	TYPTED
CASHFUL	HITRQL	NOWNTF	PRIVEH(01-10)	SHFTYP	TYPVEH(01-10)
CASHTIM	HOLS	NOYMNGE	PTCORS	SMEST2	USEVEH
CHATT(01-10)	HOME	NOYMPNO	QUALPL	SOC2KO	UNION
CHINF(1-2)	HOME2	NOYSOLO	QULADV	SOCLASO	WCHJB
CHPEO(1-9)	HSTQUL	NOYSTAT	QULFUT	SOCMAJO	WKFRI
CHPRI(1-2)	INDCLO	NVQLE2	QULHI	SOCMINO	WKMON
COTH	INDGRO	OWMANE	QULNOW	SOCONE	WKSAT
CTRM	INDONE	OY1T10	QULPLO	SUN	WKSUN
DAY	KEYHOLD	OYCIIRC	REDUN2P	TDIFEMP	WKTHU
DAYEVE	KEYINT	OYCRY	REGONE	TDIFT	WKTUE
DAYSPW	L3REDP	OYCRYO	REGWK	TEMLN	WKWED
DLTYP	LANGNI	OYEQM3	REGWK2	TRDSAME	WNLEFT
DRIVL	LANGESW	OYFTPT	ROAD	TREFEMP	YPTCIA
DRFP	LANGSNC	OYMNGE	SAMELAD	TREFT	YREDNP
EMPTAX	LANGD1	OYMPE02	SAT	TRLEAVE	YREDUN
EMSTON	LANGD2	OYMPS02	SC2KOMJ	TRNPAY	YSTRTF

IMPUTATION OF ETHNICITY IN SPRING 2001

The recommended output classification of ethnic groups for National Statistics data sources was changed in 2001 to be broadly in line with the 2001 Census (see LFS User Guide Volume 5 for full details of the classification). From spring 2001, the LFS introduced new questions on ethnicity in line with this new classification.

In normal circumstances, where information about the respondent does not change between quarters, e.g. date of birth, or in situations where respondents could not be contacted in a later quarter, information from the previous quarter is rolled forward. With the introduction of new ethnicity questions to the LFS, there were no data to roll forward for respondents who could not be contacted. An analysis of respondents showed that they represented 6 per cent of the total population aged 16 and over. An examination of their known characteristics (using data from the winter 2000/01 quarter) showed that the imputed group contained a smaller proportion of white people, a higher proportion of men and a higher proportion of people aged under 25; they were more likely to be employed and less likely to be economically active than the rest of the respondents in that quarter.

Without treating missing values, analysis by ethnic group for this quarter would be misleading. For this reason, additional imputation procedures were adopted to ensure the greatest possible number of cases had the new ethnicity information present for the spring 2001 quarter.

Methodology

The work to correct for the quality issues in the spring 2001 files can be separated into four stages: augmentation, re-coding, model development and imputation.

Augmentation

Spring 2001 ethnicity data (questions Eth01 to Ethbl) were augmented with data collected in summer 2001. That is, cases where ethnicity was missing in spring, but for which a response was recorded in summer, data was fed-back to repopulate the spring 2001 data set.

Re-coding

'Other' type responses recorded verbatim were re-coded according to a provisional census coding schema. This code was used in conjunction with the response at the first question (Eth01) to derive a new six-point classification for each case. Some adjustment was needed to the outcomes to reflect the differences in questionnaire design between the Census and the LFS.

Modelling

Using adult cases where both new (spring 2001) and old (winter 2000/01) ethnicity was present, a predictive model for new ethnicity was devised. Taking old ethnicity as the best predictor of new ethnicity, an exhaustive 'chaid' analysis (using AnswerTree® software) further identified tenure, age and number of children in the family unit, as variables to be included in the model for some of the old ethnic groups. These breakdowns determined the imputation classes to be used in the imputation process.

Imputation

The remaining cases of missing new adult ethnicity were imputed using the computer package Stata®. A method of hot-decking imputation which randomly selects a donor case from within an imputation class was employed to populate the missing ethnic group values. This process was repeated five times to produce five replicate datasets to investigate the amount the final distribution of ethnic groups varies according to the imputation process.

The table below shows ethnicity of respondents (numbering 75,118) and imputed cases (numbering 3,129) for each imputation. It demonstrates that the amount of variation due to the imputation process was very small.

Ethnicity of respondents and imputed cases for each imputation					
	First replicate	Second replicate	Third replicate	Fourth replicate	Fifth replicate
					<i>per cent</i>
Ethnic Group					
White	94.82	94.81	94.81	94.82	94.82
Mixed	0.4	0.41	0.41	0.42	0.4
Asian	2.71	2.71	2.71	2.7	2.71
Black	1.5	1.5	1.49	1.49	1.5
Chinese	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25
Other	0.32	0.32	0.33	0.33	0.32

IMPUTATION AND ESTIMATES OF CHANGE

The practice of imputation in the LFS - rolling forwards information from the previous quarter for non-respondents in the current quarter – can be criticised for depressing measures of change. In order to investigate this issue effectively it is necessary to use linked LFS databases.

Consider two consecutive quarters. Then we have full information for respondents contacted in both quarters. However for cases interviewed in the first quarter who failed to respond in the second, imputed values are substituted by rolling forward their answers from the first quarter. About 3% of cases have their values imputed in this way in each quarter. For some individuals, these imputations will be correct and for others they will be incorrect. If a large proportion is correct, then including them will lead to an improvement in the quality of the current quarter's estimates at the cost of only a small bias in the estimates of change from the previous quarter. Alternatively, if a large proportion of them is incorrect then the quality of both the current estimates and the change estimates will suffer.

Although we cannot be certain what the correct value is for a particular non-respondent, we can look at the speed of change among those who respond in successive quarters and at the answers given by these temporary non-respondents in subsequent quarters. It is also important to compare these temporary non-respondents with current respondents in order to assess whether dropping them from the survey, rather than imputing values for them, would create any larger non-response bias.

If non-respondents whose values are imputed resemble respondents to the survey (in terms of their employment status characteristics and propensity to change this status, for example), then it would be appropriate to weight for these non-respondents on the basis of the values and patterns of change observed amongst the respondent population – i.e. there would be nothing to gain by imputing values for them.

However, if non-respondents and respondents are sufficiently different from each other (on non-demographic factors), then information derived from the respondent population is unlikely to be successful in estimating the characteristics of the whole population.

Empirical Evidence

The rather limited evidence we have on this derives from a study undertaken using data from three quarters in 1992/93. The data examined were the numbers in the main economic status categories (mainly those in employment) for respondents in winter 1992/3, spring 1993 and summer 1993; and for winter 1992/3 and summer 1993 for the separate group who did not respond in spring 1993 (and whose data for this quarter were imputed).

The increase in employment for respondents was from 32,174 in winter 1992/3 (55.2% of respondents) to 32,312 in spring 1993 (55.4%) - an increase of 0.4%. For those non-respondents in spring 1993, who had their values imputed from the previous quarter, there was obviously no (recorded) change – 1290 were recorded as employed in both quarters.

As one indicator of the level of real change in this latter group, the answers given in winter 1992/3 and summer 1993 were compared, the implication being that if little change is recorded over the longer 6 month period, then it is unlikely that such changes occurred in the two 3 month periods.

The change in employment for respondents was from 32,174 (in winter) to 32,487 (in summer) - up 0.97%. For those people whose data were imputed in spring, the corresponding figures were 1,290 (66.5% of imputed cases) in winter and 1,289 (66.4%) in summer. That is to say, there was virtually no change - which is, of course, what the imputation process assumes for the previous quarter.

So as there was little change in the numbers in employment between winter and summer for those whose spring data were imputed, and the change between winter and spring and between spring and summer for respondents were of the same orders of magnitude (increases of 0.4% and 0.6% respectively), then it seems unlikely that there were substantial counter-balancing moves between employment and the other states between winter and spring and between spring and summer for those whose spring data were imputed.

Although the effect of the imputation on the change in the sample numbers who were recorded as employed was trivial with these data, there is still an argument for avoiding *any* increased risk of bias. Rolling forward data from the previous quarter is only one method of dealing with non-response. In a situation like this, where non-response means that no data is available for the current quarter, the only realistic alternative to imputation is to rely on population weighting. This assumes implicitly that the characteristics of non-respondents are broadly similar to those of respondents with respect to economic status etc.

For these data, the economic status distribution (in winter) of those interviewed in spring and of those not interviewed and imputed in the spring are different, as shown below:

	Winter characteristics of:	
	those who responded in spring	those whose data were imputed in spring
Employees	47.5%	57.6%
Self-employed	6.7%	7.8%
ILO unemployed	5.8%	8.5%
Inactive	39.0%	25.0%

So, the group who were not interviewed in the spring and whose data were imputed from their winter responses had a substantially higher proportion of economically active individuals than the group who responded to the survey in the spring.

The implication of this finding is that to drop these non-responding cases and to rely solely on the population weighting used on the survey to deal with this type of non-response would lose valuable additional information from the survey and hence would probably reduce the quality of the current survey estimates slightly.

Future Work

Following the National Statistics Quality Review, a project has been set up to investigate the feasibility of the item imputation of individual level Economic Activity in the LFS. The purpose of the imputation is to allow the derivation of a valid measure of household level economic activity status that will facilitate greater coverage and flexibility in secondary analyses of LFS household level data.

The whole imputation process will be investigated further as part of the LFS Re-engineering Project with the aim of implementing a single imputation module (system) to cover all imputation processes.

SECTION 13 - SEASONAL ADJUSTMENT OF LFS DATA

Seasonal adjustment is the process of identifying and removing the seasonal component from a time series. It helps users interpret the underlying trends. For example, there may be large increases in many LFS estimates each summer as a result of school leavers entering the labour market. By removing these seasonal effects we can get a clearer idea of the underlying changes in the labour force from quarter to quarter.

AVAILABILITY OF SEASONALLY ADJUSTED DATA

The Labour Market Statistics *First Release* and *LFS Quarterly Supplement to Labour Market Trends* include a considerable amount of seasonally adjusted data. It is not possible to produce seasonally adjusted versions of individual LFS records. For this reason, seasonally adjusted data are not available on the LFS databases.

DATA USED FOR SEASONAL ADJUSTMENT

During the period from 1984 to 1991 the LFS was published annually. During this time the LFS in Great Britain consisted of two elements: a small quarterly survey consisting of just 15,000 households and a larger survey in the Spring quarter consisting of over 44,000 households. The small sample sizes involved in the quarterly survey meant that these results were not robust and hence were not published: only the yearly results were published. However, the pattern of seasonality observed in these quarterly data made the seasonal adjustment of the data in the 1984 to 1991 period possible. However, the large sampling errors resulting from the small sample sizes of the quarterly survey and the shortness of the time series means that the seasonal adjustment process for these early years is not ideal.

Between Spring 1992 and Winter 1997/8, the LFS results were published only for four seasonal quarters each year. However, the sample design of the LFS is such that reliable estimates can be obtained for any period of 3 consecutive months (or more precisely 13 weeks) and so estimates are now published for all such 3 month periods on a monthly basis. The LFS data used to generate seasonal adjustment factors consists of these monthly series of estimates from spring 1992 onwards.

The table below shows the sums of squares for the quarter to quarter differences for the employed, unemployed and inactive series, calculated using three-monthly rolling averages and quarterly data. In general, the 3-month rolling averages give either a smoother or almost as smooth result as the quarterly data.

Sum of squares of quarter to quarter differences

	Males	Females	Total
Employed			
Three-month rolling average	47.1	29.1	101.0
Quarterly	47.5	29.0	105.5
ILO Unemployed			
Three-month rolling average	38.5	12.7	80.4
Quarterly	38.6	12.2	78.9
Inactive			
Three-month rolling average	26.3	10.2	34.9
Quarterly	26.3	10.2	33.1

SEASONAL ADJUSTMENT WITH X11 ARIMA

Since March 1997, the point at which five years of LFS data became available, seasonal adjustment of LFS estimates has been carried out wholly within a statistical software package called X-11 ARIMA (which is the standard seasonal adjustment package within the Office for National Statistics). The package first forecasts data for an additional year, in order to improve the reliability of the seasonal adjustment. The long-term trend is estimated, using moving averages, and then the seasonal pattern is estimated, again by averaging. The seasonal factors are then subtracted from the series and the remaining set of irregulars are analysed and modified to reduce the effect of outlying extreme values. The moving average and outlier modification procedures are then repeated in an iterative process to arrive at final estimates of trend and seasonal variation. Users wanting more information on seasonal adjustment using X11-ARIMA should see the ONS publication 'Guide to Seasonal Adjustment with X11-ARIMA'. The seasonal adjustment of the main LFS series using X11ARIMA was introduced in March 1997.

ANNUAL SEASONAL ADJUSTMENT REVIEW

Each year the seasonal adjustment of LFS estimates are reviewed, taking account of the extra information about seasonal patterns provided by the previous year's data. The seasonal factors are recalculated and previous seasonally adjusted estimates amended accordingly in line with ONS revisions policy. The review has also been used to introduce improvements to the methodology used to seasonally adjust LFS estimates. The findings of the seasonal adjustment review are published each year in an article in Labour Market Trends.

MILESTONES IN SEASONAL ADJUSTMENT OF MONTHLY LFS ESTIMATES

In 1997 only key LFS series were adjusted. The methodology adopted at this stage separately adjusted series for men and women, and arrived at the all person series by adding these two series together. The seasonally adjusted series for 'economically active' and 'economically inactive' were constrained to sum to the 'total aged 16+' series (which is non seasonal) by pro-rating any differences between their seasonal factors. Similarly the seasonally adjusted series for 'in employment' and 'ILO unemployment' were constrained to sum to the 'economically active' series and so on. The decision to constrain was taken for presentational, rather than statistical, reasons. There are no statistical reasons why the sub series, which are independently seasonally adjusted, should sum to a total series, which has itself, been seasonally adjusted.

In April 1998 the seasonal adjustment of a much larger number of series was included in the first edition of the new Labour Market Statistics First Release. Whereas previously, all seasonally adjusted series were constrained, these newly seasonally adjusted series were not.

Prior to the 1999 seasonal adjustment review, LFS data used to generate seasonal adjustment factors were GB based estimates. UK seasonally adjusted estimates were constructed by taking seasonally adjusted GB series and adding non-seasonally adjusted Northern Ireland data for those periods where it was available. This methodology was necessary because Northern Ireland LFS estimates were only available on a rolling-monthly basis from Winter 94/95 onwards, whereas GB estimates were available on that basis from Spring 1992. Seasonal adjustment of LFS estimates on a UK basis could, therefore, only have been achieved from Winter 1994/95 onwards, which was too short a time series for good quality seasonal adjustment.

In the run up to the 1999 review, ONS and the Northern Ireland Department of Economic Development produced backcast series for Northern Ireland LFS estimates on a rolling-monthly basis (back to Spring 1992), using the statistical package TRAMO, which estimates the missing back series through the analysis of trend and the seasonality. From April 1999 onwards UK seasonally adjusted estimates were produced using these data.

From June 1999, the main LFS series for the regions were seasonally adjusted for the first time. This followed an in depth study within the ONS as well as a wider consultation with users in other government departments. A detailed description of the methodology adopted can be found in the article in Labour Market Trends in July 1999: 'Seasonal adjustment review of LFS'.

Methodological changes from April 2000 onwards

For some time LFS users had expressed a wish for seasonally adjusted LFS estimates to demonstrate greater additivity. That is to say that all component series in the Labour Market First Release should add up to total series e.g. employment levels in the various age categories adding to total employment. A review and consultation exercise was carried out with government departments and with advice from an external academic expert to address this issue. The review found that non-additivity in the seasonally adjusted series arose when either, the unadjusted data themselves were not additive, or where the seasonal adjustment process introduced some non-additivity. The new methodology adopted in April 2000 introduced four new stages to address these issues: imputation of item non-response; seasonal adjustment of all series; application of consistent models and filters across series; and constraint of residual discrepancies.

Prior to April 2000 where a series had not demonstrated seasonality, it has been left unadjusted and shown this way in the First Release. Under the new methodology, all series are seasonally adjusted and shown as such (with the exceptions described below). While this represents a change in approach from the old methodology, seasonal adjustment was shown to have a negligible effect on those series where little or no seasonality is present. Full details of these developments can be found in the May 2000 edition of Labour Market Trends article 'LFS: Regrossing and seasonal adjustment'. This article also raised the issue of four series within the First Release that appeared to demonstrate breaks in their seasonal patterns. These series were males and females aged 18-24, ILO unemployed, up to six months and between six and twelve months.

As the standard application of the new methodology was likely to distort the seasonal adjustment close to the period of any break, the decision was taken to continue to show these series not seasonally adjusted, thus providing continuity for users, while further analysis was carried out.

From February 2001 onwards these series were reinstated in the First Release on a seasonally adjusted basis. A more detailed description of the approach adopted for these series was published in the March 2001 edition of Labour Market Trends.

Prior adjustments

Some data series are predictably affected by shifts in the trend or the movement of Easter or Bank holidays. For example, the average weekly hours worked series is affected by the movement of the late May and August Bank holidays. In 1992 the late May Bank holiday fell in the spring quarter, instead of the summer quarter as it more frequently does. This variability causes fluctuations in the estimates of actual hours worked that are not removed by straight forward seasonal adjustment methods. As a solution to this, during the annual seasonal adjustment review, permanent prior adjustments are applied to the average hours series before the seasonal adjustment is performed. Using these permanent prior adjustments improves the smoothness of the hours worked series.

Seasonal factors

The seasonal factors of the main LFS series, which were set at the last annual seasonal adjustment review, are set out in the following tables.

**In employment, 16+
seasonal factors, UK**

Seasonal quarter	Thousands		
	Total	Males	Females
Spring 1992	-56	-51	-5
Summer 1992	116	97	19
Autumn 1992	52	32	19
Winter 1992/3	-143	-105	-38
Spring 1993	-57	-50	-7
Summer 1993	120	98	22
Autumn 1993	59	33	26
Winter 1993/4	-129	-100	-29
Spring 1994	-63	-50	-12
Summer 1994	124	99	25
Autumn 1994	63	35	28
Winter 1994/5	-118	-92	-26
Spring 1995	-74	-53	-21
Summer 1995	128	101	27
Autumn 1995	68	38	31
Winter 1995/6	-107	-84	-23
Spring 1996	-88	-58	-30
Summer 1996	125	98	27
Autumn 1996	71	38	33
Winter 1996/7	-97	-76	-22
Spring 1997	-102	-64	-38
Summer 1997	123	97	27
Autumn 1997	75	39	36
Winter 1997/8	-90	-69	-22
Spring 1998	-113	-70	-43
Summer 1998	120	95	26
Autumn 1998	79	40	39
Winter 1997/8	-88	-64	-24
Spring 1999	-120	-75	-46
Summer 1999	119	94	25
Autumn 1999	83	42	41
Winter 1999/00	-90	-68	-22
Spring 2000	-116	-73	-43
Summer 2000	129	93	36

**ILO Unemployment, 16+
seasonal factors, UK**

Seasonal quarter	Thousands		
	Total	Males	Females
Spring 1992	-62	-28	-34
Summer 1992	73	42	31
Autumn 1992	-12	-27	15
Winter 1992/3	-19	7	-26
Spring 1993	-61	-28	-33
Summer 1993	78	42	31
Autumn 1993	-10	-26	16
Winter 1993/4	-23	4	-27
Spring 1994	-60	-28	-32
Summer 1994	75	44	31
Autumn 1994	-7	-24	17
Winter 1994/5	-29	-1	-28
Spring 1995	-58	-27	-30
Summer 1995	79	46	32
Autumn 1995	-5	-22	17
Winter 1995/6	-34	-6	-28
Spring 1996	-54	-25	-29
Summer 1996	81	47	34
Autumn 1996	-5	-21	17
Winter 1996/7	-37	-9	-27
Spring 1997	-50	-22	-28
Summer 1997	83	46	36
Autumn 1997	-4	-20	16
Winter 1997/8	-36	-11	-25
Spring 1998	-47	-19	-29
Summer 1998	82	45	38
Autumn 1998	-4	-20	16
Winter 1997/8	-33	-10	-23
Spring 1999	-47	-17	-29
Summer 1999	83	43	39
Autumn 1999	-6	-21	15
Winter 1999/00	-26	-6	-20
Spring 2000	-49	-17	-32
Summer 2000	64	32	32

**Economically Active, 16+
seasonal factors, UK**

Seasonal quarter	Thousands		
	Total	Males	Females
Spring 1992	-118	-78	-39
Summer 1992	204	147	57
Autumn 1992	55	12	43
Winter 1992/3	-151	-94	-57
Spring 1993	-118	-78	-40
Summer 1993	206	147	59
Autumn 1993	60	13	47
Winter 1993/4	-146	-94	-53
Spring 1994	-123	-79	-44
Summer 1994	206	147	58
Autumn 1994	59	14	45
Winter 1994/5	-146	-93	-54
Spring 1995	-132	-81	-51
Summer 1995	206	147	59
Autumn 1995	63	15	48
Winter 1995/6	-141	-90	-51
Spring 1996	-142	-83	-59
Summer 1996	207	145	61
Autumn 1996	67	17	50
Winter 1996/7	-134	-85	-49
Spring 1997	-152	-86	-66
Summer 1997	206	143	63
Autumn 1997	71	18	53
Winter 1997/8	-126	-79	-47
Spring 1998	-160	-89	-72
Summer 1998	203	139	64
Autumn 1998	75	20	55
Winter 1997/8	-120	-74	-47
Spring 1999	-167	-92	-75
Summer 1999	201	137	64
Autumn 1999	77	22	56
Winter 1999/00	-116	-74	-42
Spring 2000	-165	-90	-75
Summer 2000	193	125	68

**Economically Inactive, Working Age
seasonal factors, UK**

Seasonal quarter	Thousands		
	Total	Males	Females
Spring 1992	121	78	43
Summer 1992	-208	-148	-60
Autumn 1992	-55	-10	-44
Winter 1992/3	143	93	50
Spring 1993	121	77	44
Summer 1993	-207	-148	-59
Autumn 1993	-54	-10	-44
Winter 1993/4	142	93	50
Spring 1994	126	78	48
Summer 1994	-206	-147	-59
Autumn 1994	-56	-11	-45
Winter 1994/5	139	90	49
Spring 1995	134	80	54
Summer 1995	-205	-146	-59
Autumn 1995	-60	-13	-47
Winter 1995/6	134	87	47
Spring 1996	145	83	62
Summer 1996	-204	-143	-61
Autumn 1996	-64	-15	-49
Winter 1996/7	126	81	45
Spring 1997	155	87	69
Summer 1997	-202	-139	-63
Autumn 1997	-71	-18	-53
Winter 1997/8	118	75	43
Spring 1998	165	90	75
Summer 1998	-199	-135	-64
Autumn 1998	-76	-21	-55
Winter 1997/8	112	69	43
Spring 1999	173	94	79
Summer 1999	-197	-132	-65
Autumn 1999	-80	-24	-56
Winter 1999/00	110	70	40
Spring 2000	171	93	78
Summer 2000	-191	-122	-69

Employees, seasonal factors, UK

Seasonal quarter	Thousands		
	Total	Males	Females
Spring 1992	-65	-52	-13
Summer 1992	133	106	27
Autumn 1992	21	12	9
Winter 1992/3	-116	-88	-29
Spring 1993	-66	-51	-15
Summer 1993	135	106	29
Autumn 1993	26	9	17
Winter 1993/4	-106	-85	-21
Spring 1994	-69	-50	-20
Summer 1994	136	105	32
Autumn 1994	27	8	20
Winter 1994/5	-96	-77	-20
Spring 1995	-78	-51	-27
Summer 1995	140	106	34
Autumn 1995	34	11	23
Winter 1995/6	-88	-69	-19
Spring 1996	-88	-54	-35
Summer 1996	136	102	33
Autumn 1996	39	12	26
Winter 1996/7	-80	-61	-19
Spring 1997	-99	-58	-40
Summer 1997	130	98	31
Autumn 1997	44	15	29
Winter 1997/8	-75	-55	-20
Spring 1998	-107	-63	-43
Summer 1998	123	94	29
Autumn 1998	50	19	32
Winter 1997/8	-75	-51	-23
Spring 1999	-113	-68	-45
Summer 1999	120	92	28
Autumn 1999	55	23	32
Winter 1999/00	-80	-55	-25
Spring 2000	-106	-66	-40
Summer 2000	126	86	39

Self-employed, seasonal factors, UK

Seasonal quarter	Thousands		
	Total	Males	Females
Spring 1992	-1	-4	3
Summer 1992	0	0	0
Autumn 1992	24	20	4
Winter 1992/3	-20	-14	-6
Spring 1993	-1	-4	3
Summer 1993	1	-1	1
Autumn 1993	24	21	4
Winter 1993/4	-20	-15	-5
Spring 1994	-1	-4	3
Summer 1994	0	-1	1
Autumn 1994	25	22	3
Winter 1994/5	-20	-15	-4
Spring 1995	-2	-5	3
Summer 1995	1	0	1
Autumn 1995	26	24	3
Winter 1995/6	-18	-15	-3
Spring 1996	-4	-6	2
Summer 1996	1	0	1
Autumn 1996	26	24	2
Winter 1996/7	-16	-15	-2
Spring 1997	-6	-7	1
Summer 1997	2	1	1
Autumn 1997	24	22	2
Winter 1997/8	-14	-13	0
Spring 1998	-8	-7	-1
Summer 1998	3	2	1
Autumn 1998	22	19	2
Winter 1997/8	-11	-11	1
Spring 1999	-8	-7	-2
Summer 1999	3	3	0
Autumn 1999	20	17	3
Winter 1999/00	-8	-11	3
Spring 2000	-12	-8	-5
Summer 2000	6	7	-1

**Full Time Employment,
seasonal factors, UK**

Seasonal quarter	Thousands		
	Total	Males	Females
Spring 1992	-97	-69	-28
Summer 1992	133	100	33
Autumn 1992	54	40	14
Winter 1992/3	-139	-108	-31
Spring 1993	-95	-66	-30
Summer 1993	134	100	33
Autumn 1993	57	38	19
Winter 1993/4	-132	-104	-28
Spring 1994	-106	-69	-36
Summer 1994	132	98	35
Autumn 1994	66	43	23
Winter 1994/5	-124	-93	-32
Spring 1995	-110	-71	-40
Summer 1995	135	95	40
Autumn 1995	75	47	28
Winter 1995/6	-118	-86	-32
Spring 1996	-122	-77	-46
Summer 1996	134	91	44
Autumn 1996	83	51	32
Winter 1996/7	-108	-75	-33
Spring 1997	-135	-84	-51
Summer 1997	132	87	46
Autumn 1997	87	52	35
Winter 1997/8	-103	-68	-34
Spring 1998	-141	-86	-55
Summer 1998	131	83	47
Autumn 1998	97	59	38
Winter 1997/8	-94	-60	-34
Spring 1999	-150	-93	-58
Summer 1999	131	82	50
Autumn 1999	101	63	38
Winter 1999/00	-107	-67	-40
Spring 2000	-150	-90	-60
Summer 2000	125	74	51

**Part Time Employment,
seasonal factors, UK**

Seasonal quarter	Thousands		
	Total	Males	Females
Spring 1992	34	135	20
Summer 1992	-25	-6	-19
Autumn 1992	-9	-10	1
Winter 1992/3	-10	0	-10
Spring 1993	33	13	20
Summer 1993	-24	-5	-19
Autumn 1993	-9	-11	2
Winter 1993/4	-5	-1	-4
Spring 1994	28	13	15
Summer 1994	-22	-3	-20
Autumn 1994	-11	-11	0
Winter 1994/5	-5	-3	-2
Spring 1995	27	13	14
Summer 1995	-19	0	-19
Autumn 1995	-15	-13	-2
Winter 1995/6	-1	-4	3
Spring 1996	25	13	12
Summer 1996	-17	3	-20
Autumn 1996	-19	-16	-4
Winter 1996/7	1	-5	5
Spring 1997	23	13	10
Summer 1997	-17	6	-23
Autumn 1997	-23	-19	-4
Winter 1997/8	2	-5	7
Spring 1998	23	13	9
Summer 1998	-17	8	-25
Autumn 1998	-23	-21	-2
Winter 1997/8	3-	-5	8
Spring 1999	24	14	10
Summer 1999	-16	9	-26
Autumn 1999	-23	-23	-1
Winter 1999/00	12	-4	15
Spring 2000	28	14	15
Summer 2000	-6	12	-18

SECTION 14 - CONTINUITY AND DISCONTINUITY ON THE LFS

MINIMISING THE RISK AND IMPACT OF LOSING LFS CONTINUITY

Background

As a biennial or annual survey up until 1991, the LFS was principally valuable for the in-depth cross-sectional analyses of the labour market which it provided. Since its switch from annual to quarterly frequency in 1992, however, a wide range of users of the LFS have increasingly looked towards the survey as a source of time series as well as cross-sectional data. This change in emphasis in the analytical capability of the LFS has increased users' awareness of, and sensitivity to, loss of continuity.

In addition to the use of the LFS for monitoring changes in key labour market activity variables - employment, ILO unemployment, total hours worked etc - from quarter to quarter (using seasonally adjusted data), the survey is used for monitoring changes over time in a number of other aspects of people's behaviour which are of interest in various fields of government policy. Examples are: the progress made towards the achievement of four of the six National Targets for Education and Training; the education, employment and training of young people; the extent of job-related training provided by employers; the relative situations in the labour market of men and women, different ethnic minority groups, lone parents and of older workers; the impact of the new Disability Discrimination Act; and the extent of Trade Union membership and recognition.

Against this background, the continuity of LFS time series has increasingly been of importance to users of the survey. This paper describes a set of guidelines for seeking to ensure the continuity of LFS data - the guidelines themselves are in annex 1. Relevant issues are discussed under the following headings:

- (a) possible causes of discontinuities in LFS data;
- (b) the circumstances in which discontinuities in LFS time series may be justified

This background information supports the overall strategy for minimising the risk and impact of a loss of LFS continuity, contained in annex 1.

POSSIBLE CAUSES OF DISCONTINUITIES IN LFS DATA

It is important, at the outset, to emphasise the point that the central aim of the LFS is to categorise the adult population according to the main categories of - in employment, unemployed and economically inactive - and sub-divisions of these, defined according to the guidelines promulgated by the International Labour Organisation (ILO). These variables are to be regarded as the LFS "core" and accorded particular care in respect of their continuity.

Changes in the administrative arrangements for eligibility for unemployment-related or other social security benefits, in so far as they have an impact on people's labour market behaviour, may in principle, have an impact on the LFS measures of employment, unemployment or economic inactivity. For example, the switch from Invalidity to Incapacity Benefit, accompanied by the introduction of a more stringent qualifying medical test, might over a period induce a greater degree of job seeking activity in the labour market. However, such changes can never cause discontinuities in the LFS series, as long as the basis of the survey in terms of the ILO definitions remains constant.

ONS will, subject to resource constraints, investigate the impact of administrative changes on LFS estimates (such as those arising from the switch from Invalidity to Incapacity Benefit and the introduction of the Job Seeker's Allowance). However, it should be recognised that it will almost always be difficult to disentangle such effects from the impact of the general economic or social factors which affect the LFS measures, and that it may not be practically possible to generate useful estimates of the impact of such administrative changes on the LFS estimates. In the case of the introduction of

JSA, for example, a hypothetical impact over a six month period on the LFS measure of unemployment of the order of 35,000 (which was predicted to have been the approximate impact on the claimant count) would be undetectable in the context of estimates of quarterly changes in ILO unemployment for which the 95% Confidence Limits are $\pm 58,000$.

Discontinuities in LFS series have arisen in the past, or could arise in future, because of the following:

(i) Definitional changes

While changes in the benefit system do not cause discontinuities in LFS time series, any changes in the underlying definitions on which the estimates are based, clearly do. Prominent examples are: the switch to the current ILO definition of unemployment in 1984; the inclusion of unpaid family workers among the employed population in 1992; and the recent LFS re-definition, on DfEE advice, of people in full-time education. In each of these cases, statistics have been published by ONS describing the impact of the changes on the LFS estimates.

(ii) Impact of switch from annual to quarterly LFS design

The revised 1996 LFS Historical Supplement describes and assesses the impact of a number of changes that were made in the LFS design, sampling frame and methodology, when the LFS was switched from annual to quarterly frequency. As far as possible, estimates are made of the magnitude of the discrepancies between both the annual and established quarterly surveys and between the introductory and established quarterly surveys.

(iii) Data processing effects

A number of processes need to be implemented in order to convert the raw returns from LFS interviews into the published estimates: data editing and imputation for missing values; changes in coding frames or classifications; sample weighting to known population controls; and seasonal adjustment. Major changes in the methods or external data used in these processes may in some, but not all, circumstances cause discontinuities in LFS series.

In the case of data editing, the main potential source of discontinuity is change in the so called "employment status edit check" which is used to cross-validate the LFS data relating to employment status (ie employee/self-employed), occupation and industry. ONS plan to stop using this matrix edit for employment status in 2003. It is envisaged that a back series of estimates will be produced at the same time. A number of minor improvements in other LFS editing procedures have been introduced at the interviewer stage as a result of an enhancement of the computer assisted interviewing package which is used, enabling a greater degree of cross-checking of the validity of data with the respondent. While this should result in an increase of the quality of the LFS data relating to households and families, no major discontinuities are envisaged.

In the case of imputation a particular feature of the LFS - which has been shown to be beneficial for the quality of the data - is that missing responses for people still resident in the sampled household are substituted by values carried forward from the responses made for the same person in the previous quarter. Where new questions are introduced, or amendments are made, however, this process may not function and a discontinuity may, potentially, arise because of an increased level of question non-response. ONS has explored possible solutions to overcome this difficulty, in collaboration with DfEE AS - Qualifications Division (in relation to LFS qualifications data) and with DfEE Disability Policy Division and AS - Social Analysis and Research Division (in relation to LFS disability data).

In the case of changes in coding frames or classifications the introduction of a new standard nomenclature, such as the 1990 Standard Occupational Classification or the 1992 Standard Industrial Classification, can cause disruption to time series. In the latter case, ONS was able to create a key series retrospectively on a consistent basis. SOC 2000 was introduced in March 2001.

In the case of sample weighting the impact on LFS estimates caused by changes to the population controls used for the survey, which were introduced to take advantage of the

improved series of post-1991 Census population estimates, was catered for by ONS by re-issuing a complete new set of LFS estimates and databases from 1984 to 1993, and to take advantage of more-up-to-date population projections, a re-weighting of LFS estimates and databases from Autumn 1993 to Autumn 1999. More recently, LFS estimates back to Autumn 1998 were re-weighted in April 2001. Plans are now in place to again utilise results from 2001 Census.

Future changes in the methodology for sample weighting are a potential risk to continuity. For example, it may be possible to increase the quality of LFS estimates by enhancing the weighting process to allow for household structure by constraining individual weights within households to be equal. A discontinuity in LFS series need not arise; the new procedure may simply reduce the sampling errors of the LFS estimates.

A review of LFS seasonally adjusted data is conducted in the spring of each year and a full series of revised estimates is published back to 1992. A continuing programme of improvement to the methodology used for LFS seasonal adjustment is underway but no discontinuity effects are anticipated over and above the normal annual review process.

(iv) Questionnaire changes

Discontinuities in LFS series can arise, sometimes in unexpected ways, if the questionnaire is changed in order to collect new data or to improve the quality of existing items. While such effects may most obviously occur in the time series from an existing question if it is changed, more subtle side-effects may occur in the time series for other, related questions. Alterations in question routing may also, in some circumstances, have an impact.

Prominent examples of these sort of cases are: the inclusion of a 13-week job-related training question which, almost certainly, improved the quality of, but caused a discontinuity in, the existing 4-week job-related training information (by filtering out wrongly included training occurring outside the 4 week reference period); and changes to the LFS qualifications questions which improved the quality of the data collected but also introduced discontinuities. In neither case, does an obvious method of estimating the extent of the discontinuity exist.

CIRCUMSTANCES IN WHICH THE INTRODUCTION OF DISCONTINUITIES MAY BE JUSTIFIED

Clearly, the introduction of discontinuities to LFS time series (see annex 2) is, in itself, usually undesirable because of the potential disruption which may be caused to users of the data. However, there are circumstances where the advantages of making changes which may cause discontinuities over-ride the disadvantages, or there are external factors outside the control of ONS. The guidelines for dealing with discontinuities envisage ONS, in consultation with OGDs and, where appropriate, other LFS users, assessing the balance between the benefits and disadvantages in each case so that a view of how to proceed can be formed.

One over-arching issue in considering whether a discontinuity might be justified concerns the importance of the series affected. Arguments exist to support the view that virtually all LFS series are "important" to one user or another, but the series from the survey relating to the ILO-defined estimates - employment, ILO unemployment and economic inactivity - yield the "core" information which defines the primary reason for the existence of the LFS.

While the benefits of changing any LFS procedures or any part of the LFS questionnaire, therefore, need to outweigh the disadvantages of possible discontinuities, the balance is strongly in favour of the status quo in the case of the part of the questionnaire covering the "core" series, as para 4 above notes. The strategy outlined below explicitly recognises the distinction between core and other series, but also recognises that certain users will regard particular series as vital to their interests. Some of the circumstances are as follows.

(i) Major survey re-design

An obvious case where some impact on the continuity of some LFS series was a price worth paying in order to gain other benefits, was the major up-grade of the LFS from an annual to a quarterly survey. The fact that the previous annual LFS was not seen by many users as a source of time series data, meant that the issues arising from any discontinuities have only relatively recently been raised. Nevertheless, considerable retrospective efforts have been made by ONS to determine the impact of this change on the estimates.

(ii) Change of contractor

Should a change of contractor occur, there would inevitably be some impact on the continuity of LFS data, even in the core series, resulting from the well-documented "contractor effect".

(iii) Quality improvements resulting from change

Examples of cases where the benefits of quality improvement have been seen by users to outweigh the problems caused by discontinuities are as follows:

- the LFS qualifications questions - where refinements to the questions have been designed to monitor the National Targets more precisely.
- the LFS disability questions - where the changes have been designed to bring the LFS estimates closer to the concepts of the new Disability Discrimination Act.
- the method of determining family and household structure in the LFS - where changes have been made to harmonise the LFS methodology with that used for other household surveys, and hence to improve the quality, and comparability, of the LFS household and family data.

In each of the three examples quoted in the previous paragraph, ONS has worked closely with DfEE to explore the extent of the discontinuities caused and, where possible, to make allowance for them in LFS time series.

(iv) External factors outside ONS control

A potential external source of impact on the LFS questionnaire, and hence on the continuity of LFS series, is a change in the EU Regulation covering the conduct of the LFS. A new Regulation for a continuous LFS was introduced in 1998 which introduces some changes to the LFS questionnaire requirement.

ONS have consistently pursued a vigorous defence of the existing UK LFS methodology and questionnaire in the discussions of the Eurostat Working Party which led up to the development of the new Regulation. As a result, changes to the existing UK LFS questionnaire needed to conform to the new Regulation will be minimal and will certainly not affect the "core" LFS series.

The above discussion has indicated the importance of trying to maintain continuity of LFS series, particularly those which are considered "core". It identified some of the ways in which discontinuities have occurred in recent years. And finally, it looked at some of the circumstances in which the introduction of a discontinuity might be justified. The annex contains the Strategy and Guidelines for minimising the risk and impact of a loss of LFS continuity. It is intended to be forward-looking, to highlight relevant actions and behaviour, and to identify both potential sources of risk and guidelines for dealing with each source.

ANNEX 1: STRATEGY AND GUIDELINES FOR MINIMISING THE RISK AND IMPACT OF A LOSS OF LFS CONTINUITY

STRATEGY FOR CONSIDERATION OF LFS CONTINUITY

The issues relating to the maintenance of continuous time series from a household survey, such as the LFS, are very complex. No overall prescriptive basis exists for dealing with all the circumstances that may arise¹ but the following strategy - which also serves the purpose of putting into context the detailed guidelines (see below) - should be valuable as a basis for future consideration of the issues:

(i) to attempt to recognise the risks of discontinuity in advance

The most efficient use of resources in the present context is to attempt to ensure that discontinuities do not arise in the first instance. If changes to the LFS (survey method, questionnaire and so on) are planned, then part of the planning process should specifically include an assessment of the potential for discontinuities (and an assessment of the ways in which, and the extent to which, the possible discontinuity can be quantified). If such changes are implemented despite the likelihood of the introduction of a discontinuity, or if unpredicted discontinuities occur, due consideration should be given to their seriousness, reflecting (a) the over-riding importance of “core” variables, and (b) the fact that even “non-core” variables are of considerable interest to different users². This should help determine the appropriate response, and by implication the resources required.

(ii) to assess the benefits and disadvantages of changes to the LFS

Any benefits of changes to the LFS will be assessed along with the impact these changes may have on the continuity of LFS time series and, where possible, decisions on the implementation of such changes will be taken by ONS in consultation with LFS users, in the light of all the relevant factors.

(iii) to consult with users

ONS will attempt to resolve discontinuities, subject to resource constraints, in consultation with appropriate LFS users, by applying one or more of the approaches outlined below. Input from subject-matter specialists within OGDs will be actively encouraged.

(iv) to determine the appropriate response to the discontinuity or risk of discontinuity

A number of different ONS responses to discontinuities in the LFS series have already been mentioned in this paper. In summary, these may be grouped into the following categories. Although it is difficult to generalise, responses (b) and (e) below are likely to provide most accurate information about the extent of a discontinuity. But (b) only applies in specific instances, whilst (e) is highly resource intensive. On the other hand, response (c) is likely to provide sufficiently accurate information for most users, and is applicable in the context of most potential sources of discontinuity.

(a) ... by fully revising LFS historical series onto a consistent basis

Examples where this has been done by ONS include: the revision, back to 1984, of all LFS series and sample weights following the re-basing to post-1981 Census population controls; the revision, of seasonally adjusted series following each annual review; the revision of key series by industrial sector following the introduction of the SIC 1992 classification (by means of using the longitudinal nature of the LFS to generate a “splice” in the series coded on both old and new classifications); and the

¹ Indeed, whilst changes in the external environment, such as changes in the administrative system for assessing eligibility for social security benefits, will not be considered to cause discontinuities in LFS series where the underlying LFS definitions do not change, ONS will still consult with users about estimating the effects of such changes – see para 6.

² see para 9.

revision of LFS series of persons in full-time education following the re-definition of this concept on DfEE advice.

(b) ... by publishing dual estimates for one or more benchmark quarters

Examples where this has been done include: the publication of dual sets of unemployment estimates for 1984 on the pre-1984 LFS definition and on the current ILO definition; the publication, for the 1991 LFS, of occupational analyses on both the old and new classifications; and the publication of estimates of employment, ILO unemployment and economic inactivity with and without the inclusion of unpaid family workers as in employment.

(c) ... by indirectly estimating the size of the discontinuity

Unless a basis for benchmark estimation exists, such as a dual set of questions, (which, in general, is not practical), the options for the indirect estimation of any discontinuity effects are limited. Nevertheless, ONS has made considerable efforts to quantify the impact of the switch of the LFS from annual to quarterly frequency (as illustrated by the annex to the revised 1996 LFS Historical Supplement). Other work in progress (being carried out jointly with DfEE) relates to changes in the LFS questions relating to qualifications and to disability.

(d) ... by bringing the discontinuity to users' notice, for example by indicating the discontinuity in LFS tables and user guides

In many instances, data users will be the first to raise the possibility of (or indeed, to notice the existence of) a discontinuity, but in general it is ONS's responsibility to make users aware of discontinuities (including via LFS Data Service, Nomis®, and the Data Archive). This should include reporting to the LFS Steering Group, as appropriate, and relevant entries in the LFS User Guide. In some instances there may even be merit in including a relevant piece in *Labour Market Trends*. Discontinuities should certainly be highlighted in publications concentrating on time series, such as the LFS Historical Supplement. And the practice of changing the names of LFS variables (on the databases) when a discontinuity is likely to occur, or is observed, should continue.

In some circumstances, such as the 4-week training data series, all that can obviously be done is to indicate the existence of a discontinuity in LFS publications and user guides. Volume 3 of the LFS User Guide gives such details for each LFS variable. In addition, a new section of Volume 1 of the User Guide has been compiled. This brings together information about LFS discontinuities to help minimise the risk that users misuse or misinterpret LFS data, and will mention alternative sources to the LFS where these will help avoid, or alleviate, problems of discontinuities.

(e) ... by conducting an enlarged pilot

In general, LFS piloting has always been concerned with testing face validity - that is to say, ensuring that new or revised questions can be readily understood - and with ensuring that questions work satisfactorily within the context of the LFS. Both aspects of testing can be satisfied by relatively small pilots - typically a few hundred households - and are not intended to collect data *per se*.

But in particular circumstances, a case could be made for conducting an enlarged pilot with the specific intention of collecting LFS data in order to assess, for example, the implications of a different survey design. Clearly such enlarged pilots will tend to be exceptional, because of the very great costs involved, but they should be considered part of the armoury - a last resort - in assessing potential discontinuities.

(v) to monitor the success of this strategy in minimising discontinuities, over time

It is worth clarifying that all aspects of dealing with discontinuities - from initial efforts to minimising them through to assessing their effects - have a dynamic element. For example, it will be important to review periodically how well the strategy, and the raised awareness of the importance of continuity, are helping to minimise unexpected discontinuities, and to the assessment of all known discontinuities. The LFS Steering Group is best-placed to assess the way in which the strategy is working, and will consider “LFS continuity” as necessary.

It is also important to realise that an assessment of the effect of a discontinuity can change, as more information becomes available. For example, if a revised question is introduced, and the resulting series changes, then the initial assessment of the effect of the revised question is likely to be that the revision led to the changed data. But this assessment should be reviewed once more data are available, because the additional data might help refine the assessment.

(vi) to establish a relevant dialogue with other National Statistical Institutes

ONS should establish a dialogue with other National Statistical Institutes, as a means of sharing knowledge about the potential risks to data continuity and means of dealing with such losses of continuity. This should be taken forward by ONS, in consultation with other Departments, via the LFS Steering Group, and the implications considered by the Steering Group on an ad hoc basis.

POTENTIAL SOURCES OF A LOSS OF CONTINUITY, AND GUIDELINES FOR ADDRESSING THEM

In the context of the strategy outlined above, and taking account of the discussion in para 7 of the main paper of where discontinuities have arisen in the past, the following guidelines are intended to minimise the risk of discontinuities arising in LFS data. Also, recognising that discontinuities *may* arise - sometimes by design - they are also intended to offer maximum assistance to LFS users. The guidelines are structured according to possible sources of loss of continuity. In the case of each guideline, separate consideration is given to the case of the “core” LFS variables (see para 9 above). Each element of the strategy potentially applies to each source of loss of continuity.

(i) Externally-imposed changes to the LFS

This would include changing Eurostat requirements (both data and survey design), changes in (ILO) definitions, changes resulting from Government policy, and so on. With respect to both core and non-core series ONS should seek to influence the decision-making process, taking into account users’ views about the balance between the desire for continuity and that for change. It is important that ONS and other departments should keep each other informed about relevant developments in Eurostat meetings, for example.

(ii) Survey redesign and changes in data processing practices

This would include, for example, any proposal to alter the design of the LFS, the possibility of introducing imputation for item non-response to the LFS, and so on. In general such proposals are high profile, and are likely to pose significant threats to continuity in all data series. ONS should seek to ensure that the issue of continuity is one criterion used to assess the benefits and disadvantages of the redesign/change, and should attempt to evaluate the likely effects using the sorts of approaches referred to above, with the emphasis, in terms of resolution of discontinuities, being on the core series. (Note that in the case of an enlarged pilot study, it is likely that both core and non-core variables could equally easily be assessed for discontinuities).

(iii) Questionnaire changes

All proposals for change to the LFS questionnaire (and all other causes of potential discontinuities) should be carefully evaluated by the (inter-departmental) LFS Steering Group; this evaluation should consider potential discontinuities not only in the series most obviously affected, but elsewhere within the survey. Where it is considered that discontinuities are likely to arise, the Group should consider whether the need for the proposed change outweighs the likely disadvantages of a loss of continuity. This will inform an assessment of the expected net effect of making a particular change.

If such a loss of continuity is accepted, the Group should consider whether an assessment of the impact of the discontinuity is appropriate - subject to resource constraints - and which of the methods is most appropriate.

Independent of this, the effects of introducing the change to the questionnaire should be monitored by representatives of the LFS Steering Group. Any such discontinuities should also be publicised. If such discontinuities can be corrected, and users wish them to be corrected, and the resources are available, then they should be corrected.

(iv) Other quality improvements to the LFS

ONS are continuously seeking to improve the quality of all aspects of the LFS, from data collection - for example, interviewer training, increased response rates - to data processing - such as improvements to the weighting methodology, the treatment of data from proxy respondents, and so on. ONS should seek to ensure that the issue of continuity is one criterion used to assess the benefits and advantages of the quality improvement, and should attempt to evaluate the likely effects using the sorts of approaches referred to above with the emphasis, in terms of resolution of discontinuities, being on the core series

(v) Mistakes

Mistakes (leading to potential discontinuities) in the questionnaire specification and implementation, or in different aspects of data processing, can occur. ONS should guard against this by sharing knowledge, involving data users, and quality control procedures. But if mistakes do occur, then ONS should report them to data users, and to the Steering Group, with an assessment of (i) the likely impact of the mistake; (ii) whether the mistake can be corrected within existing resources; (iii) how long the correction would take. ONS would take into account users' views in reacting to the mistake.

ANNEX 2: DISCONTINUITIES ON THE LABOUR FORCE SURVEY**Summary**

Topic	Time of discontinuity	Section
Employment	1983	1
	Spring 1992	2
Unemployment	1984	3
	Spring/Summer 1992	4
	Spring 1993	5
When left last job	Spring 1992	6
Redundancies in the last three months		
When started with current employer	Spring 1992/Summer 1993	6
Redundancies in the last three months	Spring 1995	7
Reasons for economic inactivity	Spring 1992/Summer 1993	8
Long term health problem	Summer 1993/4	9
	Spring 1996	9
Qualifications	Spring 1996	10
Numbers of graduates	1991-1993	11
Coding of occupations	1991/2001	12
Coding of industry	Winter 1993-94	13
Household and family data	Spring 1992	14
Job-related training	Summer 1994	15
Ethnic origin and nationality	Spring 1992/Spring 2001	16
Irish nationality	Winter 1994-95	17
	Autumn 1995	17
Temporary employees	Spring 1992	18
Northern Ireland qualifications	Spring 1996	19
Education courses	Spring 1997	20
Disability data	Spring 1997	21
Benefits questions	October 1999	22
Sickness absence	October 1999	23

1. Employment before and after 1983

- 1.1 Since (spring 1983), people in full-time education who also did some work in the survey reference week, and people on employment and training programmes, have been classified as being in employment.
- 1.2 In 1983, the former group was estimated to be about 320 thousand, whilst the latter group was 355 thousand. However, users should note in considering people on government training schemes, that some may consider themselves to be employees or self-employed, so the figure of 355 thousand is likely to be an under-estimate of the true number of people on such schemes (but a useful indication of the size of this element of the discontinuity, as this recording problem is likely to have affected results from earlier LFS's similarly).

2. Employment before and after spring 1992

- 2.1 The LFS was conducted annually from 1984 to 1991, and quarterly from spring (March to May) 1992 thereafter. There were considerable differences between the ways in which the annual and quarterly surveys were conducted, in terms of design, method, sampling frame and definitions. The main effects were as follows:
- the annual LFS understated employment by about 210 to 220 thousand, relative to the established quarterly survey, mainly because of the addition of about 160 thousand unpaid family workers, and an extension to the sampling frame adding in about 40 to 50 thousand;

- the introductory quarters understated employment by 43 thousand (spring 1992) then 16 thousand (summer 1992), relative to the established quarterly survey, because of the way in which the sample was developed during these early quarters;
- the net effect from 1991 to spring 1992 was a discrepancy of about 170 thousand, plus/minus the effects of certain unquantifiable elements;

2.2 More details are included in the table below

Summary of differences between employment and ILO unemployment estimates from annual and quarterly LFS

Difference between annual and established quarterly LFS	Effect on employment estimate	Effect on ILO unemployment estimate
Sample clustering	*	*
Rotation patterns	*	*
Interviewing modes	Annual estimates were understated relative to the quarterly LFS by about 12 thousand	Marginal reduction in quality in quarterly LFS
Type of questionnaires	*	*
Use of PAPI/CAI	Quality improvement in quarterly LFS	
Levels of proxy responses	Annual LFS slightly overstated employment relative to the quarterly LFS. Marginal reduction in quality in quarterly LFS.	
Sampling frame enhancements	Annual estimates understated relative to quarterly by 40-50 thousand	No effect
Definitional differences - UFWs	Annual estimates understated relative to quarterly by 160 thousand	No effect
Seasonal adjustment	*	*
Difference between introductory and established quarters		
Quarterly build-up	Spring 92 understated by about 43 thousand, summer 92 by 16 thousand, relative to the established quarterly LFS	Spring 92 overstated by about 23 thousand, summer 92 by 12 thousand, relative to established quarterly LFS
Combined	Annual LFS understated employment by about 210 to 220 thousand, relative to the quarterly. Introductory quarters understated the fully established quarterly LFS by 43 thousand, then 16 thousand. Net effect from 1991 to spring 1992: discrepancy of about 170 thousand, plus/minus unquantifiable.	No observable discontinuity as a result of moving from annual to quarterly LFS. Spring 92 overstated (relative to established LFS) by about 23 thousand, summer 92 by 12 thousand.

* effect could not be readily quantified

2.3 The variables affected are: *ecara* (in 1991) and *inecaca* (spring 1992 onwards).

3. Unemployment before and after 1984

3.1 In 1984, the International Labour Organisation (ILO) definition of unemployment (out of work, available to start within the two weeks following their LFS interview, and who had either looked for work in the four weeks prior to interview or who were waiting to start a job they had already obtained) was adopted in the UK LFS. Prior to that the Labour Force (LF) definition of unemployment was used. This was based on a one-week job search period, and the availability criterion applied only to full-time students.

3.2 Estimates of unemployment (and economic inactivity) are published on both definitions for spring 1984, to aid interpretation.

3.3 The variables affected are: *ecarax* (in 1983) and *ecara* (in 1984).

4. ILO unemployment before and after spring/summer 1992

4.1 A routing mistake in the 1992 introductory quarterly surveys (spring, summer) resulted in most people who were waiting for a new job to start not being asked whether they were currently available for work.

4.2 This is estimated to have understated ILO unemployment in spring 1992 by 25 to 30 thousand, and in summer 1992 by between 40 and 45 thousand.

4.3 The variables affected are: *inecaca* and *start*.

4.4 In the derived variable for economic activity, to be classified as ILO unemployed a respondent must answer *start* = yes (available to start work in two weeks). Therefore anyone who is not routed to *start* in the questionnaire cannot be classified as ILO unemployed. Since autumn 1992, the routing to *start* in the questionnaire has included (*inter alia*) those waiting to take up jobs (*jbaway* = waiting to take up new job; *wait* = yes: waiting to take up job); in spring and summer 1992 these two categories were not included in the routing to *start*. The discontinuity arising from *jbaway* is up to 5 thousand in both spring and summer 1992; that arising from *wait* is larger - about 25 thousand in spring 1992, and about 40 thousand in summer 1992.

4.5 There will be corresponding discontinuities in the economically inactive series, where the people incorrectly routed in these two quarters would have been classified.

5. ILO unemployment before and after spring 1993

5.1 A routing mistake in the spring 1992 to winter 1992-93 surveys had the effect of excluding men aged 60-69, and women aged 60-64, from being asked whether they were waiting to take up a job they had already obtained. The routing (of the questionnaire variable *wait*) was corrected in spring 1993.

5.2 The discontinuity was likely to be between 1 and 2 thousand.

6. When started with current employer/When left last job/Redundancies in the last three months before and after spring 1992

6.1 Before spring 1992 the period since leaving last job or since starting a new job was recorded in the interview in pre-defined categories such as "less than three months". From spring 1992 onwards, the LFS does not collect information about the duration since starting or leaving a job, only the month and the year of the event. This change is likely to have affected the quality of recall, although we do not know in what way.

6.2 However, it is possible to estimate the effect of deriving duration bands from the event dates recorded by the LFS. The date of the LFS interview is not used in the derivation of any variables - only the month and year. Consequently when determining whether someone left/started their job "in the last three months" the options are to take those who left/started in:

- (A) the reference month and the THREE previous calendar months
- OR
- (B) the reference month and the TWO previous calendar months.

WNLEFT (when left last job) and EMPLen (length of time with current employer – Quanvert only from summer 1993) take the current month and the previous TWO months for the category "less than three months" (option (B)). The measure of redundancies in the last three months (REDUND) took the current month and the previous THREE months (option (A)) until the re-weighting in April 2000, since when it has been made consistent with the other variables and uses option (B).

- 6.3 ONS has estimated the effect of taking the first of these two options compared with the ideal redundancies measure, i.e. people made redundant in the 13 weeks before interview. This was reported in the Technical Note of the May 1999 *Labour Market Trends* article on Redundancies in the UK. The effect of moving from option (A) to option (B) is described in the May 2000 LMT article on Redundancies estimates.
- 6.4 Difference between the basis of the pre 2000 re-weighting redundancies measure (option (A)) and the ideal measure of redundancies in the last three months.
The question design implies that since spring 1992, the LFS includes a few people who were made redundant between three and four months prior to their interview. In the main, this is people who were not in employment in the reference week for which their response to when they left their last job is used. For example, the spring 1998 estimate would include a person who was not in employment during the reference week ending on 31 March 1998 and who had been made redundant from their last job on 1 December 1997.
The proportion of people included though they were made redundant more than three months prior to their interview can be estimated using a theoretical model. This relies on the assumption that the distribution of the dates of the redundancies is uniform for each reference week, and that the distribution of the reference weeks is uniform across the quarter. This is a fairly reasonable assumption, as further analysis of the data has shown.
- 6.5 Of those who were not in employment and who had had no job since their redundancy, those among them who were made redundant truly *within three months prior to the interview* form about 6/7 (86%) of the estimate of people made redundant and not in employment using option (A). Those who were in employment in the reference week and who had been made redundant in the previous three months are very slightly affected (see May 2000 LMT article) but the effect has not been quantified.
- 6.6 According to the LFS estimates, those who had been made redundant from their last job and who were not in employment during the reference week represent approximately 60% of all those made redundant. So in total only about $(6/7 * 60\%) + 40\% = 91\%$ of the LFS estimate (prior to the April 2000 re-weighting) were made redundant truly within the three months prior to their interview (see the May 1999 article for illustration). The overestimation is consistent over time, staying between 11% and 9% of the LFS estimate. Hence comparisons over time since 1992 are not significantly affected by including these people who were made redundant more than three months prior to their interview but within the three calendar months preceding it.
- 6.7 At the same time as the LFS re-weighting, the derivation of REDUND was made consistent with other duration variables, i.e. using option (B) above. All duration variables including REDUND now UNDER-ESTIMATE the true numbers of occurrences in the less than three months category. The effect is again about half a month but this is a larger proportion of the total – see below.

WNLEFT

The only significant differences between WNLEFT as derived since spring 1992 and the way it would ideally be derived are:

- The category “*less than three months*” is underestimated; for spring 1998 the “correct” estimate would be 13 per cent above that found in WNLEFT.
- The category “*1 year but less than 2 years*” is overestimated; for spring 1998 the “correct” estimate would be 91 per cent of that found in WNLEFT.
- For key categories “*less than 6 months*”, “*less than 1 year*”, and “*less than 2 years*”, the bias is smaller than 7 per cent.

Information on the method of making these estimates (which could be applied to EMPLEN and EMPMON) may be obtained from Lester Browne in Labour Market Division, 020 7533 6143.

6.8 The main variables affected are:

REDUND	since spring 1992,
WNLEFT	since spring 1992,
EMPLEN	from spring 1992 to spring 1993, (Quanvert only since summer 1993)

Use of EMPMON (which replaced EMPLN in all formats except Quanvert from summer 1993) to derive employment duration bands would similarly produce different results to the pre 1992 variable EMPLN since it does not take into account the dates in the month of either the job start or the reference week.

7. Redundancies: changes in the questionnaire in spring 1995

7.1 Three main changes to the derivation of the redundancies measure were made in spring 1995:

- (i) a question was added on whether the person made redundant had been made redundant from any other job in the last three months.
- (ii) from 1995 the redundancy total includes those reporting that they were made redundant from a job in which they were self-employed, as well as those who were employees.
- (iii) in 1992-94 people who were in employment during the reference week could be included only if their previous employer was either closing down or cutting back on staff. In spring 1995 this condition was removed.

In the process of revising the coverage, the ordering and formulation of the questions was changed. The LFS may (or may not) have recorded a higher or lower number of redundancies as a consequence, but this impact is not quantifiable. It is however expected to be small. Apart from the unknown effect of the revised question wording and their ordering, ONS estimates, very approximately, that in 1995 the LFS counted some 20,000 more redundancies than it would have under the 1992-94 criteria. The nature of the discontinuity is such that comparisons between sub-groups are not affected.

7.2 The variables affected are REDUND, and indirectly, REDINDY.

8. Reasons for economic inactivity before and after the 1992 quarterly surveys

8.1 A number of factors affect the continuity of the data for reasons for economic activity. These are described below.

8.2 The first issue concerns the comparability of 1984 to 1991 data with data from spring 1992 onwards. Unlike the questionnaire for the quarterly period (spring 1992 onwards), between 1984 and 1991 in the questions used to derive the main variable for economic activity there were categories for 'No answer'/'Not stated'. Because of this, data on reasons for inactivity have not previously been published alongside those for spring 1992 onwards, in the LFS Historical Supplement, for example. But the evidence supports the idea that these NAs can fairly safely be included in the relevant "no" categories, in order to produce a (reasonably) consistent time series back to 1984.

8.3 The following section provides more detail about the numbers and characteristics of the NAs to each of the relevant questions, in support of the proposal.

8.4 The questions used to derive the main economic activity status variable ECARA are:

Whether available to work in the next 2 weeks
Whether looked for work in the last 4 weeks

If the answer is YES to both of these, the person is, of course, ILO unemployed.

There were between 76 and 96 thousand people in each year (84-91) who were *available* but did not state whether they had *looked for work*; since they would be unemployed if they had, we must treat them as ‘not looked’ or else revise the ILO unemployment series. This is a possible source of discontinuity in 1992, although it seems unlikely that many had actively looked for work.

There are between 48 and 89 thousand who were *not available* and did not state whether they had *looked*. Most who responded (two-thirds to three-quarters of men and 80-90 percent of women) had not looked for work and it seems reasonable to assume that the non-respondents had not.

There are a small number who did not state whether they were *available* (19,000 in 1984, 10,000 in 1985 and less than 8,000 in other years), of whom the majority had *looked for work*. This probably results in a small discontinuity in the ILO unemployment estimates between 1984 and 1986, but even if all those who had looked were also available, the addition would range from 7,000 in 1984 to 2,000 in 1991. The effect on the various permutations of inactivity would be miniscule.

Whether would like to work:

The ‘no answer’ category for this question was 74,000 in 1984, 29,000 in 1985 and between 13,000 and 8,000 in the other years. Two-thirds of the 1984 ‘no answers’ were women, although the division is more equal in other years. There is thus a possible discontinuity between 1984 and later years. Including these larger numbers of ‘no answers’ with ‘would not like work’ may mean that the ‘would like work’ estimates, particularly in 1984, are understated. The size of this group in 1984 may be the effect of the high unemployment and represent a type of discouraged worker who, if pressed, would say they would like to work.

- 8.5 It seems reasonable to publish estimates for economic inactivity which are consistent with the published estimates of ILO unemployment for 1984 to 1991, especially as there is little hard evidence to revise estimates of ILO unemployment. The estimates for 1984 and 1985 may be of poorer quality than the later years’ estimates (as with many other LFS estimates for these years). ONS are currently consulting on this proposal.
- 8.6 A second “reasons for inactivity” data problem concerns 1992 alone. From spring 1992 to winter 1992/93 there was a mistake in the routing of the questionnaire, which resulted in the “reasons for not seeking work” questions only being asked of those under the age of 60, missing out women aged 60-64 and men aged 60-69.
- 8.7 This affects estimates of discouraged workers (who are economically inactive, and who are not looking for work because they believe there are no jobs available). Assuming constant growth rates in the number of discouraged workers aged over 60 between spring 1991 and spring 1993, it is likely that the spring 1992 survey missed about 38 thousand male discouraged workers aged 60-69, and about 15 thousand women aged 60-64.
- 8.8 The routing problem also affects estimates of the number of retired people, and those who gave no reason for being economically inactive. The number of retired people fell by nearly 300 thousand between 1991 and spring 1992, and increased by almost 250 thousand between spring 1992 and spring 1993, whilst the number who gave no reason fell from about 700 thousand in spring 1992 to about 70 thousand in spring 1993.
- 8.9 Finally, changes to the questionnaire between the annual and quarterly surveys led to a discontinuity in the ‘not want or need job’ reason for inactivity. Before 1992 this had been of the order of half a million, but after that fell to about 150 thousand.
- 8.10 The variables affected are: *inecaca*, *ecara*, and *ilodefa*.

9. Long term health problem/disability before and after summer 1993/94, and from spring 1996

- 9.1 The specific reasons for these discontinuities are complex, but they all stem from the fact that the frequency with which the relevant questions were asked was changed from every quarter to every other quarter (summer 1993-94 - that is to say, spring 1993 was the first quarter to be missed) and then back to every quarter (spring 1996).
- 9.2 The complexity relates to two specific aspects of the LFS design. Firstly, in cases where respondents are not contactable or do not want to take part in the LFS but wish to remain in the survey (circumstantial refusals), their data are imputed from their previous survey interview (for one quarter only). Hence when questions are not asked in a quarter, there is no response to impute forward in this way. Secondly, respondents in the first wave of the LFS are interviewed face-to-face; those receiving their second to fifth interviews tend to be interviewed by telephone.
- 9.3 The combined effect is that when telephone interviewers do not have access to previous information which will enable them to probe, respondents are less likely to say that they have health problems. In face-to-face interviews, certain health problems may be visible and respondents may be more open and willing to discuss such a topic in a personal interview, where rapport can be developed more easily than over the telephone.
- 9.4 A further issue, though not a discontinuity in itself, is that a question on long term health problems/disabilities was only introduced in winter 1993-94.
- 9.5 Hence data from winter 1993-94 to winter 1995-96 (alternate quarters) are consistent, but understate the numbers relative to data collected every quarter by approximately 15%-20%. The combined effect of asking the questions half-yearly cannot be quantified easily. Data for spring 1996 onwards are not consistent with the earlier quarters. The numbers gradually moved towards "1992 comparability" between spring 1996 and winter 1996-97, by which time all respondents had been asked the questions on a quarterly basis.
- 9.6 The variables affected are: *limitt* and *Inglim*.

10. Qualifications before and after spring 1996

- 10.1 A number of changes were made to the section on qualifications in spring 1996. Whilst these greatly improved the flow of the interviews, and enabled the LFS to collect more coherent and accurate data on qualifications - for example, by asking about types of qualifications, and levels (and in some cases the numbers of such qualifications) in separate questions.
- 10.2 Inevitably such improvements lead to discontinuities. ONS and DfEE have assessed the effect by comparing responses in the winter 1995-96 and spring 1996 surveys, for individuals interviewed in both quarters. The outcome of this work will be reported in an article in the November issue of *LMT*.
- 10.3 The main variable affected is *hiquap* (which has been renamed to *hiqua* from spring 1996 to help draw attention to the discontinuity).

11. Numbers of graduates 1991-1993

- 11.1 There is a step change in the LFS estimate of the number of people with a highest qualification at degree level or higher (those with NVQ level 4 or better), between 1991 and spring 1992, and a possible further discrepancy compared with administrative records between 1992 and 1993.
- 11.2 ONS have looked closely at this apparent discontinuity, in terms of the expansion of the sampling frame, the questionnaire, the interviewer instructions, editing procedures, levels of proxy responses, and the build up of the LFS wave structure. But these factors cannot account fully for the discontinuity.

- 11.3 In most cases the effects of these changes were similar for all qualifications or were so small that the effect on graduates would have been negligible. Minor effects resulted from the differential response of proxies and the expansion of the sampling frame. An analysis of the distributions of people with NVQ4 or more by age, sex, region, ethnic group and employment status showed no one category with exceptionally large increases sustained over the years from 1992 onwards (sampling variability has quite marked effects in individual quarters). It is interesting to note, however, that largest increases between 1991 and 1993 are not for first degrees but for higher and “other” degrees and for BTEC/HND qualifications. The “other” degree category includes professional qualifications such as membership of a professional institute or chartered accountant and higher degree includes Post Graduate Certificate in Education (PGCE).
- 11.4 Nevertheless, DfEE and ONS judgement is that the LFS estimates of the stock of people with NVQ4 level and higher qualifications, including degrees and equivalents, are not consistent between 1991 and 1993. The discrepancy between 1992 and 1993 is smaller and may not be significant, but users are advised not to make comparisons of these estimates for 1991 and earlier years with those for 1992 and subsequently.
- 11.5 A measure of new graduates has recently been defined (see March 1997 *LMT* - LFS Helpline). An article on LFS qualifications data is planned for November’s issue of *LMT*.
- 11.6 The main variable affected is *hiquap*.

12. Coding of occupations before and after 1991

- 12.1 From 1984 to 1990 the occupations of employed LFS respondents were coded using a classification system called CODOT (the Classification of Occupations and Directory of Occupational Titles). Corresponding data for 1991 were dual-coded to CODOT and to the Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) code, and from 1992 onwards only SOC has been used.
- 12.2 This means that it is not possible to produce a consistent time series of occupations spanning 1991. However, table 13 in the April 1992 issue of the Employment Gazette cross-classifies the two codings for the 1991 LFS.
- 12.3 From March 2001, the new Standard Occupational Classification (SOC2000) was introduced. The new classification does not directly map to the old one and certain related variables have disappeared. From 2001 there will no longer be any variables that show a manual/non manual split, social class, or socio-economic group. In place of Socio-economic Group and Social Class, the new National Statistics Socio-economic Classification (NS-SEC) has introduced in new variables NSECM and NSECMMJ. Further details of the SOC2000 and the new NS-SEC classification are available from the ONS website:
http://www.statistics.gov.uk/methods_quality/classifications.asp

13. Coding of industry before and after winter 1993-94

- 13.1 In winter 1993-94, details of the industries in which LFS respondents worked were coded to SIC(92), replacing the earlier classification to SIC(80). Simply mapping detailed categories of SIC(80) to SIC(92) proved insufficient as a means of producing a continuous time series, and a more sophisticated exercise, linking respondents’ mapped SIC(92) data for autumn 1993 to the coded SIC(92) data for winter 1993-94. This enabled a relatively smooth series to be produced with no evident discontinuities.
- 13.2 Further details of this exercise, including a description of the limited data available on the databases using the linked approach, is included in volume 5 of the LFS User Guide.

14. Household and family data, and marital status

- 14.1 Because the LFS was designed and developed as a survey focusing on individuals, little attention was given in the early stages to the information on households and families which were included by virtue of the household-based survey design. Over time users began to draw

on this information, and a number of inconsistencies and discontinuities were identified in the household and family data, caused by changes over time in the definitions of the variables underlying household and family type, and changes or anomalies in applying these definitions.

- 14.2 Further details of problems with these data from spring 1992 to spring 1996 are given in User Guide volume 8. There are also a number of relevant Labour Market Trends articles. Pam Tate's article in the March 1997 issue of Labour Market Trends summarises the problems with the quarterly data, and provides similar information in respect of the period 1984 to 1991. This article also demonstrates a constructed series for the proportion of lone parent families, a statistic which suffered a discontinuity when the quarterly LFS was introduced. David Hastings' article in June 1997's LMT describes the introduction of a consistent approach to collecting household data from all household members (the "household matrix") from spring 1996. Subsequent LMT articles, (September 1997, August 1998) describe the problems with deriving a consistent series on the economic activity of working age households between spring 1992 and spring 1996, and the adjustments made to compensate for these inconsistencies on the household datasets.

15. Job-related training before and after summer 1994

- 15.1 In summer 1994, a new question asking whether employees had received job-related training (JRT) in the previous thirteen weeks was added to the LFS, immediately prior to the long-standing questions about JRT in the previous four weeks. This appears to have introduced a significant discontinuity (a fall of 1-2% points in the participation rate) in the four-week series.
- 15.2 At first sight this appears to be because respondents might previously have reported training undertaken just over four weeks previously in response to the four week question, whereas once asked the 13 week question they would tend to report it more accurately. But this would suggest a change in the relationship between those receiving JRT in the previous four weeks, and the previous week, and such a change did not occur.
- 15.3 ONS are not proposing to undertake further work on this issue; the trends before and after the discontinuity are relatively similar, and it is straightforward to splice the two series together - although it is not clear whether the 'previous' or the 'current' form of the questions gives rise to the better measure of JRT.
- 15.4 The variables affected are *jobtrn* and *trnopp*.

16. Ethnic origin and nationality, and foreign workers etc., before and after spring 1992.

- 16.1 Two aspects of the move from the annual to quarterly LFS in spring 1992 led to discontinuities in these data series. First, the changes to the LFS design and methodology resulted in significant reductions in non-response, producing a discontinuity in recorded responses. The variables this affected were *ethcen* and *ethnica* (in 1992).
- 16.2 Second, the removal of the clustering from the LFS sample design when the LFS became quarterly meant that each quarter's estimates were "free-standing", in contrast to estimates produced from the LFS from 1984 to 1991, when nationally representative results were only available for three years taken together because of the geographically clustered sample.
- 16.3 Further details are given in the May 1994 *Employment Gazette* (pp147-159) on ethnic groups, and January 1995 *Employment Gazette* (pp11-19) on foreign workers. The May 1994 article also describes how the ethnic classification used before 1992 compares with the classification based on the 1991 Census definition.
- 16.4 The recommended output classification of ethnic groups for National Statistics data sources was changed to be broadly in line with the 2001 Census. From Spring 2001, LFS introduced new questions on ethnicity in line with this new classification. More information on the National Statistics interim standard classification of ethnic groups can be found on the National

Statistics website:

http://www.statistics.gov.uk/nsbase/themes/compendia_reference/articles/ns_ethnic_classification.asp.

17. Irish nationality before winter 1994-95 and after autumn 1995

- 17.1 This problem stemmed from the fact that nationality is regarded as a contentious issue in Northern Ireland, such that country of birth may be a better measure of legal nationality (in the NI context).
- 17.2 Before winter 1994-95 (spring quarters only, effectively, as the NI LFS only became quarterly in winter 1994-95) an edit check automatically recoded values of *nation* = 6 (nationality = Irish Republic) to 1 (UK/British), if the response to *cry* is 1 (country of birth = UK/Britain). But this recode was not applied to the more detailed nationality variable *nato*, so those coded to Irish (Republic), Irish (Southern) and Irish (part not stated) have all remained as code 6 (Irish Republic), regardless of their country of birth.
- 17.3 This has led to over-inflated estimates of the number of Irish nationals resident in Northern Ireland for winter 1994-95, spring 1995, summer 1995, and autumn 1995. From winter 1995-96 the editing procedure was reinstated. For the problematic quarters, users should cross-tabulate *nato*x = 6 on the basis of *cry*.

18. Temporary employees before and after spring 1992

- 18.1 There are two separate discontinuities affecting data for temporary employees before and after spring 1992.
- 18.2 First, before 1992 the self-employed were asked about their permanent/temporary status, and the nature of their temporary work. After 1992, these questions were only asked of employees.
- 18.3 By itself this discontinuity could easily be countered by filtering out the self-employed from the results prior to 1992. But the use of the Census-edit makes the issue more complicated. This edit checks that occupation codes are compatible with employment status; certain occupations (such as police officers) cannot be self-employed, and the employment status of anyone claiming so on the LFS would be recoded from self-employed to employee. (Note that there are no recodes from employee to self-employed). Because some people reporting (temporary) self-employment will have been recoded as (temporary) employees prior to 1992, whilst subsequently the series of temporary employees will comprise only those who say in their LFS interview that they are employees, a (small) discontinuity will have arisen.
- 18.4 Second, there is a discontinuity in the responses to the reasons why a job is non permanent. From 1992 onwards, respondents have a choice of one of five answers (excluding no answer) as to why a job was temporary - seasonal work, casual work, agency temping (where the employee is leased out by a temporary workers' bureau and remains the employee of the bureau rather than of the company with which they are placed), on a fixed-term contract or task or some other reason for the job being temporary. Prior to 1992, the first three categories (seasonal, casual and agency temps) were grouped as one response. Hence data on the totals of temporary workers remain relatively consistent from spring 1991 to spring 1992 despite the change of question and processing, but the totals of the responses given for reasons why a job is temporary prior to spring 1992 are not comparable with estimates after this date.

19. Northern Ireland Qualifications Variables

- 19.1 Following the changes to the qualification section in spring 1996, a routing problem was introduced to the questionnaire which created a discontinuity in two of the Northern Ireland qualification variables.
- 19.2 From spring 1996 to winter 1996/97, those with GCSE's or CSE grade 1's were not asked the question about how many O levels or GCSEs they had. Consequently, over one quarter of

valid cases are missing from the NUMOL variable for these four quarters and it is not possible to obtain data retrospectively.

- 19.3 In spring and summer 1997, those with CSEs were incorrectly routed to the GCSE question. This had the effect of increasing by 102 the sample number in the “No” category of this variable (no GCSEs at grade C or above). In fact, these individuals have no GCSEs at any level and analysis of the variable (for Northern Ireland) should first select on QUALS=18 (i.e. GCSE). The problem will be rectified from autumn 1997 onwards.

20. Education courses (including full-time students) from spring 1997

- 20.1 From spring 1997, a change to the LFS questionnaire led to more people on education courses being identified, which created a discontinuity in the full-time students series. Full-time students are identified in the LFS by means of questions asking about enrolment and attendance at school/college and type of course and educational institution.

- 20.2 The question about attendance, called ATTEND, was changed in spring 1997 when a new response category, “waiting for term to (re)start”, was introduced. Previously there were just two categories (“still attending” and “stopped going”), and interviewers were instructed that anyone who said that they were waiting for term to (re)start, and asked the interviewer for guidance, should be classified as “still attending”. It was, however, expected that making this more explicit by including it in the question would increase the number of students recorded by the LFS (see *Labour Market Trends* July 1996 pp. 334-336).

- 20.3 Respondents who answer that they are “still attending” or “waiting for term to start” to ATTEND are routed to the questions on type of educational course (COURSE), type of educational institution (EDINS) and whether training undertaken was part of an education course previously mentioned (JOBED). It is the routing to COURSE which is of most interest because COURSE is the key variable in the derivation of type of current education received (CURED), and the definition of a full-time student is in terms of CURED. COURSE is also involved in the routing to some of the job-related training questions, but any discontinuity effects from the change to ATTEND are unlikely to be significant.

- 20.4 The discontinuity in the full-time students series is most obvious in summer because of the long vacation when existing students are likely to respond that they are waiting for term to restart. The estimated discontinuity effects in 1997 were:

- In spring 1997, the discontinuity between the actual figure and the figure which would have been expected in the absence of any change is up to about 60 thousand (2.3%)
- In summer 1997, the discontinuity in the number of full-time students is considerably larger than spring, between 300 and 400 thousand
- The discontinuity in autumn 1997 is more difficult to assess, but is likely to be between 150 and 250 thousand
- The discontinuity in winter 1997/98 is in the range of 0 to 60 thousand

- 20.5 It will be possible to make more accurate estimates of the discontinuities when administrative data for 1997 is available. In time series tables of full-time students, a discontinuity at spring 1997 should be indicated, and the discontinuity ranges quoted. See *Labour Market Trends*, June 1998, pp. 337-340 for further details about this discontinuity.

21 Disability data from spring 1997

- 21.1 The focus and number of questions in the Health and Disability Module of the LFS questionnaire changed in spring 1997 to reflect the provisions of the Disability Discrimination Act 1995. In particular there were new questions which were concerned with all health problems, whilst until spring 1997 the emphasis had been on problems which affected respondents' work.

- 21.2 The disability module was changed in spring 1997 to an extent that comparison with previous quarters is not straightforward. Conceptually, it is possible to compare, under both sets of questions, numbers of people with a long term health problem which affected their work.
- 21.3 However, subtle changes to the question wording and ordering have led to a significant fall in the number of disabled people recorded by the LFS. Previously the module asked whether the disability (i) would affect (ii) any kind of paid work..., whereas in spring 1997 the module asked (i) does it affect (ii) the kind of paid work. The more focused approach of the new module appears to have reduced the number of people who provide hypothetical responses. For example, an office worker with a back problem would have been justified in saying that it did affect any kind of work he/she might do, in that it would tend to rule out any job involving hard physical labour. But faced with the more robust new question set, such people appear to have thought to themselves that their back problem does not affect their ability to work in an office, and so have concluded that they were not disabled.
- 21.4 ONS considers that data for summer, autumn and winter 1997 are of better quality than spring 1997 because it was not possible to impute for non-response. The total number of people in summer 1997 with a long-term disability which affected the kind of paid work they might do was 4.7 million - 14 per cent lower than winter 1996/97. The total number in autumn 1997 was 11 per cent lower, and in winter 1997/98 it was 9 percent lower than winter 1996/97. Therefore ONS estimates that the introduction of the new questions in spring 1997 reduced reported levels of disability by about 10 per cent. However, it is not yet possible to adjust for the discontinuity.
- 21.5 Further details of this discontinuity can be found in *Labour Market Trends*, December 1997, pp. 494-5, and June 1998, pp. 321-335.

22. Changes to the benefits questions from October 1999

- 22.1 From March-May questions on benefits were changed to take account of the new tax-credits that were introduced in 1999/2000. Thus, the questionnaire now asks respondents if they received Disabled Person's Tax Credit or Working Families Tax Credit

23. New questions on sickness absence from Spring 2000

- 23.1 The LFS asked respondents about days off work due to illness or injury and then went on to ask about the number of days they were too ill to work (including non-working days). As the sickness questions did not differentiate between days that respondents were scheduled to work, and days that they were not meant to work, it was impossible to calculate the number of working days lost to illness or injury.
- 23.2 The Cabinet Office and HM Treasury felt that the existing questions about sickness absence were inadequate. The Cabinet Office required better information about sickness in the whole economy and wanted to monitor sick absence in the public and private sectors. The new questions enabled 'days lost by sickness absence out of the number of days on which an employee was expected to work' to be calculated for the first time. The new questions, introduced from Spring 2000, now make it possible to also identify on which day(s) of the week the respondent was absent.

SECTION 15 - DOCUMENTATION

The Government Statistical Service's *Statistical Quality Checklist*, published in 1997, states that:

Users of statistics need information which enables them to assess the quality (fitness for purpose) of the data. They need to understand:

- *the context in which the data were assembled and analysed*
- *the methods adopted and limitations these impose*
- *the reliability of the figures*
- *the way they relate to other available data on the same subject*

These guidelines provide a checklist of questions which should be considered when describing the statistics of a report, publication or database.

The GSS's Statistical Quality Checklist below is used to demonstrate how quality is addressed at every stage in the LFS as well as helping users identify which parts of the User Guide they should read to find out about particular issues.

GSS STATISTICAL QUALITY CHECKLIST

A. Objectives

A1. Objectives

Why was the survey carried out?

Volume 1 section 1

What information was being sought?

Volume 1 section 17

What were the topics covered and the main data items?

Volume 1 section 17; Volume 3

What national or international standards were used to define data items?

Volume 5

B. Coverage

B1. Target Population

What is the target population of the survey?

Volume 1 section 3

Does this population have a standard set of criteria that allows its units to be identified and classified?

Volume 5

If a target population classification exists, is there a readily accessible reference to it?

Volume 5 (although there is no real classification)

B2. Study Population

What is the study population for the survey?

Volume 1 section 3

How close is the study population to the target population?

Volume 1 section 3

B3. Sampling Frame

If the survey involved the selection of a sample, what sampling frame was used for sample selection?
Volume 1 section 3

Has this frame changed over time? If so how?
Volume 1 section 3

Has the frame been updated to take account of births, deaths and other relevant changes to the study population?
Volume 1 section 3

What summary tabulations of key frame variables are provided in the report?
Not provided in User Guide, but available in LFS Quarterly Supplement

C. Design

C1. Sample-based inquiries

What type of sample design was used?
Volume 1 section 3

What were the target and achieved sample sizes?
Volume 1 section 5

If the sample design involved stratification, how were these strata defined?
Volume 1 section 3

What method was used to select the sample?
Volume 1 section 3

For a continuing survey, have there been any changes over time in the sample design methodology?
Volume 1 section 3

C2. Data definitions

Are underlying concepts described and definitions of key items provided?
Volume 3; volume 5

Is a copy of the questionnaire provided?
Volume 2

For a continuing survey, is there information as to whether or not data item definitions have changed over time?
Volume 3

C3. Data collection methods

If the data were collected by interview, what was the training or relevant expertise of the interviewers?
Volume 1 section 5

What checks on the quality of the information were made as it was captured?
Volume 1 section 5, section 6

What procedures were used to minimise respondent errors in the survey?
Volume 1 section 5

Was any pilot testing of the data collection methods carried out?
Volume 1 section 1

Are there any items collected in the survey for which the data are suspect?

Volume 3

What procedures were used to minimise non-response?

Volume 1 section 5

C4. Data processing

What procedures were used to minimise processing errors?

Volume 1 section 6

Were there systematic controls in place for the detection and verification of outliers and for the correction of introduced errors?

Volume 1 section 5, section 6

What procedures were followed to prevent disclosure of confidential information?

Volume 6

D. Analysis

D1. Estimation

If the survey was based on a sample, what method of sample weighting was used to calculate the estimates contained in the report?

Volume 1 section 10

Were the sample estimates weighted up to known population values?

Volume 1 section 10

In the case of time series, were seasonal adjustment techniques used?

Volume 1 section 13

D2. Reliability

Are estimates of sampling errors provided?

Volume 1, Annex A

Does the report provide an assessment of the impact of non-sampling errors on the quality of the estimates derived in the survey?

Volume 1 section 8, section 11

Is a table showing the extent of non-response provided?

Volume 1 section 5

Are there any known difference between respondents and non-respondents?

Volume 1 section 9

Was there item non-response?

Volume 1 section 9

Were imputation methods used to create complete unit records from those with item non-response?

Volume 1 section 12

E. Extensions

E1. Internal comparisons

How should valid comparisons between estimates provided in the report be carried out?

Volume 3

E2. External comparisons

In cases where the estimates in a report are time stamped, are the reasons for expected revisions presented?

Not applicable, LFS estimates are not time stamped

Does the report draw the user's attention to other data sources containing information related to or relevant to the statistical analyses contained in the report?

Volume 1 section 18

E3. More information

Does the report contain a contact address for extra information about the statistical data collection methods used in the survey?

Volume 1 section 21

SECTION 16 - HARMONISATION

Background

The United Kingdom conducts a wide range of Government surveys of persons and households, which provide sources of social and economic statistics. These surveys were designed at different times, to meet different needs, and have been commissioned by a range of departments. Consequently, the surveys were developed to a significant degree in isolation from each other. This resulted in a lack of cohesion, with differences arising in concepts and definitions, in design, in fieldwork and processing practices and in outputs.

In an attempt to overcome these shortcomings the Social Survey Division of the (then) Office of Population Censuses and Surveys agreed to undertake work to introduce common classifications, definitions and standards for social survey questions, and to improve comparability between social statistics. All this with a view to 'harmonising' the surveys as far as possible without compromising or jeopardising their objectives, and to provide a robust methodological structure within which future developments to these surveys could be framed.

Harmonisation concentrated initially on standardising the inputs to surveys and a differentiation was established between 'primary' questions and concepts (i.e. relevant to all surveys) and those of a 'secondary' nature (relevant to a subset of surveys).

Primary topics reviewed by the harmonisation project team included the definition of household response unit, household composition (sex, age, marital status and co-habitation, etc), ethnic group, tenure, economic activity, industry, occupation, employment status, socio-economic classifications, full/part-time work and income classification. Secondary topics covered were social security benefits and allowances, consumer variables, income from main job as an employee, income from self-employment, accommodation type, household costs and benefits, vehicles, and period of residence at the current address.

Clearly not all of these topics are relevant to the LFS but a number of harmonised alternatives to existing LFS questions were successfully tested in the pilot and dress rehearsal for the 1996/7 surveys in the following subject areas:

- demographic data (especially collecting details of household composition about all members of a household whether or not they respond to the main body of the survey);
- period of residence at current address;
- housing tenure;
- collection of comprehensive data on the relationships between all members of each household; and
- ethnicity.

These harmonised questions were incorporated into the main LFS from spring 1996.

Certain LFS questions were considered suitable for adoption on other surveys - for example, LFS questions on marital status and economic activity. A comprehensive description of the harmonisation process and the initial outcome from the project has been published by the (then) OPCS in the booklet '*Harmonised Questions for Government Social Surveys*', published in September 1995.

During 1996 work continued on the harmonisation of survey *inputs* - question wording and response categories, edits, interviewer instructions - and *outputs* - categories for publication or analysis, for example.

An updated and expanded version of the GSS booklet on harmonised questions, renamed *Harmonised Concepts and Questions for Government Social Surveys*, was published in November 1996. The revised booklet adds interviewer instructions and edit checks to the questions and harmonised output concepts for several topics. It also made a number of changes to some of the questions. Most recently, a December 1997 update to the Harmonised Concepts and Questions booklet was published: this extended the range of harmonised inputs and output concepts. An up-to-date version of this publication is included in the National Statistics website: <http://www.statistics.gov.uk/StatBase/Product.asp?vlnk=9157&Pos=1&ColRank=1&Rank=272>.

ONS is increasingly positioning itself to make greater use of administrative data, for example, to support Neighbourhood Statistics. In order to exploit such data it will be important to extend the principles of harmonisation beyond surveys and the Census. This likely to be the focus of new harmonisation activities over the next few years. Other factors influencing harmonisation activities include:

- Eurostat requirements – developing harmonised Key Social Indicators
- emerging social topics such as social capital, e-society and cultural identity.

Harmonisation and the LFS - Inputs - Potential for Discontinuities

Whilst the benefits of harmonisation are clear, it is also the case that changing questions or interviewing practices risks the possible introduction of discontinuities. Analysis of responses to the harmonised questions on ethnic origin and housing tenure questions in 1996 showed that they had not caused significant discontinuities. A further change to the ethnic origin categories was incorporated into the LFS in March 1997¹. Again, there is no evidence that this led to a discontinuity. From Spring 2001, the Labour Force Survey introduced new questions on ethnicity based on recommended output classification of ethnic groups from the 2001 Census. The new classification has two levels. Level 1 is a broad classification into 5 main ethnic groups. Level 2 nests within Level 1 and provides a finer classification. No comparison should be made between the old and new ethnic classifications in the LFS, because not only are the categories different but, the questions and coding of answers underlying the data are also very different.

More information on the classification of ethnic groups can be found on the National Statistics website: http://www.statistics.gov.uk/statbase/themes/labour_market/downloads/ethnicity_changes.pdf

In addition to this new classification, ONS recommended the collection of national group information in recognition of user requirements. The national categories tested and introduced are English; Scottish; Welsh; Irish; British and Other. In addition to presenting the overall results from the national group question, analyses of national group data of particular ethnic groups could also be presented according to user needs.

Harmonisation and the LFS - Outputs

The harmonised output categories for economic status are consistent with those used in the LFS. Their development resulted in an improvement in the routing of the harmonised question on reasons for economic inactivity to allow the classification of all such persons, consistently with the LFS.

¹ Up to February 1996, LFS respondents who considered themselves "Black", but not "Black – Caribbean" or "Black – African" could be recorded as "Black – Other". Between March 1996 and February 1997 this latter category was harmonised to "Black – neither Caribbean nor African". From March 1997, it has been "Black – Other Black Groups".

Harmonised Questions for Government Social Surveys - LFS (as at October 2000)

Variable	Whether harmonised in the LFS	Comments
1. Primary set		
Household response unit	No	See (i)
Gender	Yes	
Date of birth	Yes	
Age	Yes	
Legal marital status	Yes	
Living arrangements	Yes	
Who owns or rents accommodation/Tenure	Yes	
Household Reference Person (HRP)	Yes	
Relationship to HRP	Yes	
Ethnic origin	Yes	
National Identity	Yes	
Economic status	No	See (ii)
Employment status	No	See (ii)
Industry – SIC code	No	See (ii)
Occupation – SOC code	No	See (ii)
Social class	No	See (ii)
Socio-economic group	No	See (ii)
Full-time/part-time work	No	See (ii)
Geography – use of GORs	Yes	
2. Secondary set		
Social security/benefits	No	Equivalent questions are asked, but they are not harmonised
Consumer Durables	No	Not in survey
Accommodation type	No	Not in survey
Length of Residence	Yes	
Household motor vehicles	Yes	Introduced in 2001/2
General health – limited activities	No	
Educational attainment	No	Though can be derived from input variable
Qualifications	Yes	
Length of time since last did paid work	No	See (ii)
Time in present job	No	See (ii)
Usual hours worked in main job	No	See (ii)

Notes:

(i) The harmonised definition of the household response unit is “one person or a group of people who have the accommodation as their only or main residence and (for a group) either share at least one meal a day or share the living accommodation, that is, a living room or sitting room”. The LFS definition differs slightly. The LFS adds students who live in halls of residence in term-time and residents in National Health Service accommodation to the coverage allowed in the harmonised definition, but these are clearly identified and the harmonised definition can be derived.

(ii) The LFS uses the International Labour Office (ILO) definition of economic status. The harmonised input is *based* on this definition, but differs in minor respects since the ILO standards depend on more complex questions than are possible for a harmonised question for general social surveys. The minor differences with the LFS affect people who were on a government supported training scheme and the classification between full-time and part-time work. This departure from the harmonised question affects several topics, including economic activity and usual hours in main job. The result of this is while the questions relating to economic activity are mostly harmonised; the outputs differ from the harmonised outputs.

SECTION 17 - USES OF THE LFS

This chapter is based on an article¹ which appeared in the Autumn 1995 edition of Statistical News. The full article included, in addition to the text repeated here, various tables and charts which further help to explain the uses of LFS data. Readers should bear in mind that while the key uses of the LFS will not have changed, it is likely that additional uses are now being made of the data.

The Labour Force Survey? What do they want all that information for?

The Labour Force Survey (LFS) is a quarterly household sample survey carried out by interviewing people about their personal circumstances and work. In parallel with its key role of providing Labour market statistics needed by HM Treasury for informing macro-economic policy, the LFS has a vital part to play in providing data used in the formulation and monitoring of the Department for Education and Employment's policies and services. This article shows how the wide range of labour market and related information gathered in the survey is used across Government Departments and beyond.

Key points

The LFS provides regular information relating to the following topics:

- employment characteristics;
- the characteristics of unemployed people;
- progress towards National Targets for Education and Training
- the incidence of job-related training
- young people in the labour market
- trade union membership and the coverage of collective bargaining,
- the labour market position of groups covered by equal opportunities policies in relation to race, sex, age and disability,
- industrial accidents and their causes.

Introduction

The Labour Force Survey (LFS) began as a condition of UK membership of the European Community and was carried out biennially from 1973 - 1981 and annually from 1984 - 1991. Over this time Government departments, especially the Employment Department, found the information collected in the LFS increasingly valuable in the framing of social and economic policy. In 1990, the Secretary of State for Employment announced the development of a quarterly LFS which began in spring 1992.

The main purpose of the quarterly LFS is to provide information needed to develop, manage, evaluate and report on labour market policies. It is a survey of over 61,000 households a quarter, yielding labour market and demographic information about some 120,000 adults. Its main strengths are that it provides a self-contained, integrated source of information about the Labour market activity (or inactivity) of the whole (household) population, based on a large sample size, and that it uses the internationally standard definitions of employment and unemployment recommended by the International Labour Organisation (ILO).

Macro-economic monitoring

The quarterly LFS is highly valuable in helping to assess changes in the labour market. First key results are now published one and a half months after the survey period ends, with full results available two months later. Main indicators regularly published from the LFS include-

- ILO unemployment, total employment, ILO unemployment rate and economic activity rate (employment and unemployment as a percentage of the total population), by age group;
- employees and self-employed people, full- and part-time workers, second jobs and temporary workers, by industry and occupation;

¹ By Frances Sly, Labour Market Division, Office for National Statistics

- average actual working hours and total hours worked in the economy;
- redundancies;
- reasons why people are economically inactive (not employed or unemployed) and whether they would like to work, including groups such as:
 - discouraged workers - those who say they would like to work but have not looked for work recently because they believe no jobs are available and therefore are excluded from measures of unemployment;
 - people (usually women) looking after the family or home;
 - students;
 - retired people;
 - people unable to work because they are sick or disabled.

The LFS is useful as an alternative source of information, relying, on a different collection method, with which to compare the trends shown by the claimant count of unemployment and the surveys of employers about employees. Each source has its own strengths and weaknesses² in particular, the articulated nature of the LFS means that it can provide important information to explain such unexpected (to the casual observer) phenomena as a fall in unemployment at the same time as a fall, or a smaller rise, in employment. The LFS may be able to show that the difference is explainable, for instance, by an increase in the number of people in full-time education, information which is not available from unemployment or employment records. The LFS also provides estimates for sections of the labour force who are not covered by the employer surveys, such as the self-employed and temporary employees, or the claimant count of unemployment such as those ineligible for unemployment-related benefits (eg most under 15 year olds), and those with a low propensity to claim (such as married women).

The LFS provides the basis for labour force projections which provide an assessment of the likely chances in the composition of the labour force over the next 10-15 years. These projections assist in the formulation of policies which will take account of predictable changes in the economically active population.

The "flexible" labour market

The LFS collects a wide range of information about people's employment, such as type of employment, industry and occupation, identifying, separately their main job and any second job they might have. The LFS is the only source of quarterly statistics on self-employment, temporary workers and the type of contract they have - fixed period/task, agency work, casual etc, none of which is available as frequently from any other source. Because it is a survey of people not employers, the LFS can show the mix of employment types varying from full-time to part-time and temporary, self-employed and unpaid working for a family business. This basic information can be linked to more in depth results such as the reasons why people work part-time, such as the proportion who do so because they could not get a full-time job. The LFS is also the only regular source of estimates of the extent of homeworking.

The survey collects information on usual and actual working hours, including separate figures for overtime, used to show, for example, that this country has the most varied pattern of working hours in Europe. Questions are also asked about evening, Saturday and Sunday work. A research feature in the July 1994 *Employment Gazette* explored the data available from the LFS on flexible working practices such as job-sharing, flexible working hours and shiftwork.

Another aspect of the flexibility of the labour market is labour mobility and the LFS helps to monitor this by means of questions asking people about the job they were doing one year earlier, and whether they moved to find work. The survey also asks how long employees have been working with their current employer and if they have left a job recently, people are asked the reason why. It is also

² Articles in *Employment Gazette* in October 1993 have compared and contrasted the complementary sources - "Estimating employment: a comparison of household and employer-based surveys", and "Measures of unemployment: the claimant count and the LFS compared".

possible to identify people who have returned to the labour market since the previous year, such as women returning to work after a break to bring up a family.

Regional statistics

Regional data have always been available from the LFS and now a limited number of key variables on employment and training are provided for local authority districts and Training and Enterprise Council (TEC) areas. This helps TECs and the Government Offices for the regions to assess local labour markets to inform their planning processes and to advise local people and businesses. Although small area data are not the LFS's strong point, the estimates which are available go some way towards meeting the need for information about areas such as inner cities and rural areas, whose special needs are considered on an interdepartmental basis.

The characteristics of the unemployed

The information about the characteristics of unemployed people which is available from the LFS, such as marital status and qualifications, complements the information collected about benefit claimants. The LFS is able to identify groups of interest such as disabled people and lone parents who may face particular problems in getting work, and people from ethnic minorities. It also provides information about the duration of unemployment, and the occupations and industries where the unemployed previously worked.

The Employment Service uses information from the LFS to help devise and assess services to help unemployed people, particularly those who are "signing on" to claim unemployment benefit, back to work. They are interested in the reasons why people do or do not seek work, and the methods they use, both to judge the effectiveness of ES methods and to encourage active and effective job search. The LFS is the main source for monitoring redundancies. An annual article in *Labour Market Trends* describes the characteristics of redundant workers and this information also helps ES to improve their understanding of this group and the influences on their chances of returning to work.

The LFS mainly uses the internationally standard ILO definition of unemployment³. Respondents are also asked whether they were claiming unemployment related benefits. The LFS helped to inform Government about the number of people who were likely to be affected by the changes from Invalidity Benefit and Sickness Benefit to Incapacity Benefit (introduced in April 1995) and from Unemployment Benefit to the Jobseeker's Allowance in 1996. It helped to monitor the effects of the introduction of Incapacity Benefit and JSA both on the claimant count of unemployment and on the ILO measure from the LFS.

Training and qualifications

The former Employment Department's Skills and Enterprise Network publications, including *Labour Market Quarterly Review* and *Labour Market Skills Trends* make extensive use of the LFS. The survey is a key source of information about the amount, type and quality of training done (particularly job related training), required to inform policy on training. Information on the qualifications and employment status achieved by people in different categories - women and ethnic minority groups, in particular - helps to inform policy on further action in the area of training which may be beneficial in promoting equality of opportunity in the labour market. The annual publication *Training Statistics* also includes numerous tables derived from the LFS.

The National Advisory Council for Education and Training Targets (NACETT) monitors and reports on progress towards the National Targets. It uses the Labour Force Survey as a major source of information on progress towards Foundation Targets 1 and 2 and Lifetime Targets 1 and 2. Such information also forms part of a range of indicators used to assess the effectiveness of the Training and Enterprise Councils contracted to manage the provision of training for young people and unemployed adults around the country.

Work relating to policies and programmes aimed at increasing adult commitment to learning, (eg, Career Development Loans, Small Firms Training Loans) requires information from the LFS as

³ without a job, available to start work in the next fortnight and had actively looked for work in the last four weeks or had found a job and were waiting to start.

comparative background information when monitoring the performance of such programmes in terms of participation rates of groups including women, people with disabilities and those from ethnic minorities.

The youth labour market

The LFS is an important source of information about the youth labour market. In particular, it provides up-to-date, quarterly, information about whether young people are in education, which can be combined with information about their economic activity to reflect the multiple activities that they are often engaged in. The LFS is also the primary source of statistics on apprenticeships.

Working conditions

The LFS helps to monitor the coverage of the provisions of the employment protection legislation and to assess the number of people who might be affected by proposed changes. The survey provides estimates of the numbers of employees who qualify for the right to go to an Industrial Tribunal if they feel they have been dismissed unfairly ie having completed two years' service. This helps to forecast the number of cases likely to come to the Industrial Tribunals. The LFS also provides information on the number of people in small workplaces, where legislation may create a different burden. The LFS also is the only regular source of information on the holiday entitlements of full- and part-time employees which is of interest in relation to the proposed EU directive on working time.

Trade union membership

The LFS is an important source of information about the level of trade union membership, filling gaps in other sources. The demographic and employment data collected by the LFS is useful in analysing the extent of trade union membership among different groups in the population (eg ethnic minorities), sectors of industry, small workplaces, the public sector etc. An article appears every year in *Labour Market Trends* on this topic. Questions have recently been added to the LFS on the recognition of trade unions in employees' workplaces, described in an article in the December 1994 *Employment Gazette*. It is hoped that the LFS will be able to measure changes in the coverage of collective bargaining arrangements.

Incomes

Since winter 1992/93, the LFS in Great Britain has included questions on employees' earnings and other household income. After careful evaluation, these data were released for public use in December 1994 and described in an article in *Employment Gazette*. Income questions were included in the LFS in Northern Ireland from Winter 1994/5. There are other sources of earnings data, but the LFS data are already proving useful for groups such as temporary employees, part-timers and the low-paid, who are not necessarily covered by employers' records. For this reason the LFS was a key source of data when the Low Pay Commission was setting the level for a national minimum wage. The LFS will be useful in shedding light on relationships such as those between pay and qualifications or union membership. It is also planned to use the LFS to help provide data for the European Union survey on the Structure of Earnings.

Equal opportunities at work for women, people from ethnic minorities, people with disabilities and older workers.

The LFS is a key source of statistics on the characteristics and labour market status of people from different ethnic groups, women, people with health problems and disabilities and older workers. This information is used in monitoring and promoting equal opportunities regardless of race, sex, disability or age, both in the workplace and in other fields covered by government.

The information available from the LFS assists in taking into account relevant factors such as levels of qualification and age when considering the position of particular groups in the labour force, and possible reasons for differences in employment and unemployment levels between them. For example, LFS results contribute to the monitoring of the industrial and occupational segregation of ethnic minority people and women, and their progress in achieving managerial positions. The survey

also provides information about the types of work done by people with health problems and disabilities, and the types of work previously done by those who have given up employment.

The Equal Opportunities Commission makes great use of the LFS, including many items based on the survey, in their factsheet "Some facts about women" and often in their annual publication *Women and men in Britain*. Information from the LFS about the employment of women has also been used in government sponsored promotional events such as "New Horizons for Women" which took place in various regions during 1993 and 1994.

Households and families

The LFS records information about all members of a household so it is possible to look at family and household characteristics. Information about women with dependent children, including lone mothers, is available from the LFS and is used to monitor their participation in the labour market, and to help assess the support needed by working mothers, through childcare provision and other policies. This information was helpful to the Employment Select Committee when it looked at provisions for working mothers. There is also interest in questions such as whether unemployed people tend to have unemployed partners and whether people on low earnings are often in low income households. Rather more work on employment and earnings at the household or family level has probably been done by academic researchers, using the LFS over a 10 year period, for example⁴. The new data which has recently become available from the LFS on incomes should contribute further to the debate on low income households and the concept of a minimum wage.

Work-related accidents and illness

The Health and Safety Executive (HSE) requires a benchmark against which to interpret the information on workplace accidents reported by employers, which is known to be incomplete. They are interested to know both the level and trends in workplace accidents and the variation in risks between the main sectors of industry. The LFS results were a major input to a recent review of the reporting regulations and will be used to judge whether or not the revised regulations are working. Data are used to inform the allocation of inspectors based on the level of risks at a detailed industry level, and the Annual Report to the Health and Safety Commission regularly features data from the LFS.

A supplement to the 1990 LFS provided much more detail on accidents at work and work related illness, including (for the first time) information on the numbers of working days lost. This contributed to a major HSE study of the costs (to individuals, to employers and to the economy) of workplace accidents and work related ill health.

Links with International Organisations

The LFS is an European Union survey, conducted every spring in all EU countries. The UK LFS includes all the questions required by the EU and the data are sent to Eurostat (the Statistical Office of the European Communities) every year. The ILO recommended definitions of employment and unemployment, which are used in the LFS are also used in similar surveys in other major nations of the world such as the USA, Canada and Australia. LFS data are also widely used by organisations such as the Council of Europe, the United Nations, ILO and OECD for international comparisons.

LFS data are used to work out the cost to the UK of various proposed EU directives relating to employment conditions. Information about foreign nationals living and working in the UK and about corporate transfers required by the European Union to monitor the freedom of movement of workers within the EU is obtained through the LFS. The LFS also asks about people who have worked, or applied for a job abroad in the last five years.

LFS data are regularly used in reports to the United Nations and related organisations on the position of women and on racial discrimination. A major contribution in 1994 was to the UK National Report for the Fourth UN World Conference on Women in Beijing, in September 1995.

⁴ For example, Harrop and Moss, "Working parents: trends in the 1980's", *Employment Gazette*, October 1994.

Other Government Departments and Agencies

Many government departments also use the LFS for purposes not directly related to the labour market. Some Departments sponsor a limited number of questions in the survey. For example, the Department for Work and Pensions sponsor questions about absences from work due to sickness, the results of which are also of interest to employers. Questions on place of work, mode of travel and time taken to travel to work are asked on behalf of the Department for Transport to supplement those collected in the decennial population census. The Home Office makes significant use of the questions on ethnicity and country of birth asked in the LFS to support policy on race and immigration issues.

Other Departments who do not sponsor questions in the LFS, use data collected in the survey primarily for different purposes. The LFS is the only statistical source of information between decennial population censuses which gives estimates of the size of the different ethnic minority populations in Great Britain and this information is used by ONS. ONS also uses the LFS to obtain estimates of the numbers, and characteristics, of households and families, especially of one-parent families. The Home Office uses estimates from the LFS as a benchmark against which to monitor different ethnic groups in the criminal justice system. The Department for Education and Skills uses the LFS for assessing the educational participation and qualifications of the population as a whole. The Office of Science and Technology has found that the LFS can provide valuable information about the employment of trained scientists and the Office of Manpower Economics has made use of LFS data in considering pay awards for teachers and other public sector employees. HM Treasury is interested in the potential of the LFS to provide information of labour inputs (as hours worked) for calculations of industrial productivity. The Monetary Policy Committee who advise the Treasury on the economy, and the Bank of England, also regularly use information from the LFS. Various other departments such as Inland Revenue, Welsh Assembly Government and Scottish Executive also use the LFS from time to time.

Dissemination to the wider public

The LFS is widely used by Government Departments for analysis of the labour market and to develop government policies in this field. The Government Statistical Service is also committed to providing statistical information as a basis for informing the wider public debate. LFS results are made publicly available to provide the basis for research, analysis and debate about the labour market in the following ways:

- *Labour Market Statistics First release*
- *Labour Force Survey Quarterly Supplement*
- LFS databases at SPSS MR computer bureau, providing a tabulation service, dial-up access facilities and copies of the databases for use on purchasers' computers.
- LFS data for TEC/LEC areas, counties and local authority districts available on Nomis® (National Online Manpower Information System);
- databases at *ESRC Data Archive* at Essex University, for academic research;
- tables, feature articles and the LFS Help-Line feature in *Labour Market Trends*;
- LFS estimates are included in *Economic Trends*, *Social Trends*, *Monthly Digest*, *Regional Trends*, *Social Focus*, and *Regional Profile* publications produced regularly by ONS.
- The LFS is widely used by local authorities, the CBI and other employer organisations, the TUC and individual trade unions, by labour market analysts in the City, economics correspondents in the broadsheet newspapers, and researchers in a wide variety of other organisations ranging from the Unemployment Unit to the Institute for Employment Studies, from major retailers to solicitors. The House of Commons Library has access to the LFS through Nomis® and the dial up service provided by the LFS Data Service.

This article has described many, but not all, of the enormous range of uses to which Labour Force Survey results are put. If you would like more information about the Labour Force Survey or how to access it, please telephone the Labour Market Helpline on 020 7533 6094.

SECTION 18 - LFS DISSEMINATION AND PUBLICATIONS

AVAILABILITY OF ELECTRONIC DATA

The following LFS data exist electronically:

- annual LFS data for each survey from 1984-91
- annual "time series" database covering period 1984 to 1991
- each quarter's results since spring 1992 on both a regional and sub-regional basis
- quarterly time series from spring 1992 onwards (Quanvert format only)
- household databases for Spring 1990, Spring quarters 1992-95 and Spring and Autumn quarters from 1995 onwards
- local area (counties, LADS, TECS, LECs) tabulations from spring 92 onwards (limited set of variables).
- 2 quarter and 5 quarter longitudinal datasets from winter 92/93. (available as portable SPSS files with a limited set of variables).

1. Services available from ONS

The LFS Data Service can provide clients with tabulations from the LFS. Tables can be provided in hard copy or on disk for use in Lotus 123 or Excel.

☎ LFS Data Service, 020-7533-5614

✉ LFS.dataservice@ons.gov.uk

Customers may have full LFS databases sent to them regularly or on an ad hoc basis for use on PCs at their own site. Databases are currently available in SPSS, SAS, SIR and Quanvert formats, although this will be subject to review.

☎ LFS Data Dissemination, 020-7533-5376

✉ Maya.Kara@ons.gov.uk

Provision of these services will attract a charge, which will be detailed at the time of application.

2. SPSS MR

This is a commercial computing bureau who will continue to provide a dial up/telnet service. With this arrangement clients have dial up access to the database; each client can manipulate the database as they require, and their work is accessible to them alone. For access to this service you should contact the LFS Data Service.

☎ LFS Data Service, 020-7533-5614.

✉ LFS.dataservice@ons.gov.uk

3. Sub National Data Service (SNDS)

A new data service known as the Sub National Data Service (SNDS) has been available from August 2000 and is being run by ONS. LFS data are available at a sub-regional level from quarterly or annual databases. This includes the provision of data and tables for additional geographies; such as the NUTS areas, the new DfES Learning Partnership areas, local Learning and Skills Councils, etc and for a wider range of variables. This service is especially for customers with special requirements for local area data. For more information about the SNDS and likely costs for using the service contact:

☎ Christine Smith, 020-7533-5438 or Louise Mason, 020-7533-6135

✉ SNDS@ons.gov.uk

4. The Data Archive

Formerly known as the ESRC Data Archive, based at the University of Essex, hold copies of all LFS databases. Academic users can access the data at specially agreed rates.

☎ The Data Archive, 01206 872017/873574

✉ Archive-Userservices@essex.ac.uk
www.data-archive.ac.uk

5. Nomis®

The National On-line Manpower Information System holds local area LFS data.

☎ Nomis®, 0191-374-2468

www.nomisweb.co.uk

6. Statbase

This is an on-line database containing up to date *seasonally adjusted* rolling monthly and calendar quarter data, as well as historical data (back to 1992). *Non-seasonally adjusted* data is also available for Spring quarters from 1984 to 2000. Statbase is only available via the National Statistics website (www.statistics.gov.uk). If you do not have access to the internet, printed copies or Excel copies of this data is available from the ONS.

☎ Labour Market Statistics Helpline, 020-7533-6094

✉ Labour.Market@ons.gov.uk

7. The Labour Market Statistics First Release Historical Supplement

The Historical Supplement to the Labour Market Statistics First Release is a series of data tables on the National Statistics website relating to various aspects of the labour market. Where possible, the tables aim to give access to the full historical data series, which cannot be shown in the First Release.

http://www.statistics.gov.uk/Onlineproducts/LMS_FR_HS.asp

PAPER PUBLICATIONS OF LFS RESULTS

A number of publications, either in part or in total, provide LFS results. The main ones are:

1. Labour Market Statistics First Release

In April 1998 most of the existing Labour Force Survey First Release became subsumed in the new integrated Labour Market First Release (LMS FR). The LMS FR contains LFS data for the most recent 3-month period, alongside other labour market statistics, giving a coherent picture of the labour market within the UK. The LMS FR is published about 6 weeks after the end of the LFS reference period.

☎ The ONS Press Office on 020 7533 5707

✉ Jane.Glazebrook@ons.gov.uk

2. LFS Quarterly Supplement

In April 1998 Labour Market Trends was also re-launched; the LFS Quarterly Bulletin was redesigned and is now issued as a supplement to Labour Market Trends. The Supplement, which is available separately from Labour Market Trends, is issued in May, August, November and February. It contains all of the most recent quarterly data which has been previously been published in the LMS FR, along with further tables, charts, maps and commentary. It is the most

comprehensive source of published LFS data. This publication is currently available on the National Statistics Website.

☎ The Stationery Office on 0870 6005 522; UK Annual Subscription (4 copies) £37, (Overseas £43), Single issue £13, Special package including Labour Market Trends and the Quarterly Supplement £120 (Overseas £154).

3. Labour Market Trends

Labour Market Trends contains tables of historical LFS data, along with other labour market data. In addition it contains articles containing data from the Labour Force Survey. Some of these are produced annually - for example, Analysis of the Labour Market, Characteristics of Ethnic Minorities. The articles which are available from 1995 are shown below:-

- Foreign workers in the UK	Jan 1995
- Redundancies in Great Britain	Jan 1995
- Apprentices and other long-term trainees	Feb 1995
- Older workers	Apr 1995
- Trade Union membership and recognition	May 1995
- An analysis of working time, 1979-94	May 1995
- Revisions to the Quarterly LFS; re-weighting and seasonal adjustment review	May 1995
- Ethnic groups and the labour market	Jun 1995
- Disability and the labour market: findings from the LFS	Dec 1995
- Re-weighting of the annual LFS results 1984-91	Dec 1995
- The new Hours Worked Series	Dec 1995
- Measuring employment: comparison of official sources	Jan 1996
- Redundancies in Great Britain: results from the LFS	Feb 1996
- Membership of trade unions in 1994: an analysis based on information from the Certification Officer	Feb 1996
- What happens to men and women with SET degrees?	Feb 1996
- Options for producing monthly estimates of unemployment according to the ILO definition	Mar 1996
- Women in the labour market: results from the spring 1995 LFS	Mar 1996
- Earnings data from the LFS and the New Earnings Survey	Apr 1996
- Longitudinal data from the LFS	Apr 1996
- Trade union membership and recognition: an analysis of data from the 1995 LFS	May 1996
- The new LFS local area database	May 1996
- Ethnic minority participation in the labour market: trends from the LFS 1984-95	Jun 1996
- The identification of full-time students in the LFS	Jul 1996
- Annualised redundancy data calculated from the LFS	Jul 1996
- Disability and the labour market	Sep 1996
- The Labour Force Survey in Northern Ireland	Nov 1996
- Parental employment in the European Union	Dec 1996
- Labour market recoveries in the UK and other OECD countries	Dec 1996
- Spotlight on the South West	Jan 1997
- British labour force projections 1997-2006	Feb 1997
- Women in the labour market: results from the spring 1996 LFS	Mar 1997
- Data on household and families from the LFS	Mar 1997
- Redundancies in Great Britain: results from the LFS	Apr 1997
- Spotlight on Yorkshire and the Humber	May 1997
- Household and Family data from the LFS (illustrative data)	Jun 1997
- Trade union membership and recognition	Jun 1997
- Working Fathers	Jul 1997
- Trends in labour market participation of ethnic groups: 84-96	Aug 1997
- Spotlight on the West Midlands	Sep 1997
- Economic Activity	Sep 1997
- Temporary Workers in Great Britain	Sep 1997
- Measuring labour market attachment using the LFS	Oct 1997
- LFS estimates of claimants of unemployment-related benefits: results of an ONS record linkage study	Nov 1997
- Assessment of the quality of data from the spring 1997 LFS disability module	Dec 1997
- Spotlight on Wales	Dec 1997

- Comparison of sources of employment data	Dec 1997
- Averaging LFS data over several quarters	Jan 1998
- Qualifications data in the LFS	Jan 1998
- Monthly publication of up-to-date quarterly data from the LFS	Feb 1998
- Improved ONS labour market statistics	Feb 1998
- Benefits data from the LFS	Feb 1998
- Women in the labour market	Mar 1998
- Self-employment in the 1990's	Mar 1998
- Expanding the coverage of earnings data in the LFS	Apr 1998
- Towards reconciliation of NES and LFS earnings data	May 1998
- The new presentation of labour market statistics: guidance for users about sources	May 1998
- The annual seasonal adjustment review	Jun 1988
- Disability data from the LFS: comparing 1997-98 with the past	Jun 1988
- Discontinuity in LFS data on education courses	Jun 1988
- Analysis of household data from the Labour Force Survey	Aug 1998
- Production of household data sets from the Labour Force Survey	Aug 1998
- Additions to Labour Force Survey household tables	Sep 1998
- Industry comparisons of employment estimates	Oct 1998
- LFS grossing: the management of change	Nov 1998
- Labour market participation of ethnic groups	Dec 1998
- LFS Household data: spring 1998 analyses	Jan 1999
- Spotlight on the East Midlands	Feb 1999
- Women in the labour market	Mar 1999
- The 1997/8 LFS Annual Local Area database	Apr 1999
- Changes to the LFS seasonal adjustment methodology	Apr 1999
- Spotlight on London	May 1999
- Redundancies in the United Kingdom	May 1999
- Update on Labour Force Survey household datasets	May 1999
- Owner-managers in the LFS	Jun 1999
- Trade union membership and recognition 1997-98	Jul 1999
- Survey of users of ONS labour market statistics products and services	Jul 1999
- Review of the labour market statistics First Releases	Jul 1999
- Longitudinal data from the Labour Force Survey	Jul 1999
- Seasonal adjustment review of the Labour Force Survey	Jul 1999
- Sickness absence in Great Britain	Aug 1999
- Using the LFS to estimate time-related underemployment	Aug 1999
- Estimating ILO unemployment before 1984	Aug 1999
- Trend estimation of LFS data	Aug 1999
- Disability and the labour market	Sep 1999
- Evaluation of new benefits data from the LFS	Sep 1999
- Spotlight on the North East	Oct 1999
- Lone parents and the labour market revisited	Nov 1999
- Trends in the labour market participation of ethnic groups	Dec 1999
- Spotlight on the South East	Jan 2000
- LFS household data: Spring 1999 analyses	Jan 2000
- Employment rates 1959-1999	Jan 2000
- LFS questions on working patterns	Jan 2000
- Improvements to LFS estimates: weighting and seasonal adjustments	Feb 2000
- The 1998/9 Labour Force Survey annual Local Area Database	Apr 2000
- The Local Labour Force Survey for England	May 2000
- LFS: Regrossing and seasonal adjustment	May 2000
- Redundancies: enhancing the coherence of LFS estimates	May 2000
- Developments in the local area LFS data	May 2000
- Spotlight on the North West	Jun 2000
- Trade Union Membership 1998-99	Jul 2000
- Developing improved estimates of ILO unemployment for unitary authorities and local authority districts	Sep 2000
- Review of unemployment rate measures	Sep 2000
- Spotlight on the Regions	Nov 2000
- Estimating job entry and exit from the Labour Force Survey	Nov 2000
- Improved data on sickness absence from the LFS	Dec 2000

- The introduction of additional questions on employment status to the LFS	Dec 2000
- Labour Market participation of ethnic groups	Jan 2001
- LFS household data: Spring 2000 analyses	Jan 2001
- Measuring low pay using the New Earnings Survey and the LFS	Jan 2001
- Women in the labour market: results from the Spring 2000 LFS	Feb 2001
- Trends in female employment	Feb 2001
- Report on the consultation on developments in local area LFS data	Mar 2001
- Seasonal adjustment of ILO unemployed aged 18 to 24 series	Mar 2001
- The 1999/2000 Labour Force Survey annual Local Area Database	Apr 2001
- Disability and the labour market: results from the summer 2000 LFS	May 2001
- The launch of the Annual Business Inquiry	May 2001
- Seasonal adjustment review of the Labour Force Survey	May 2001
- Redundancies in the United Kingdom	Jun 2001
- Estimating participation in education, training and employment	Jun 2001
- Changing to SOC 2000 – dual coding on the Labour Force Survey	Jul 2001
- Time series analyses of the LFS two-quarter Longitudinal datasets	Aug 2001
- Trade Union Membership 1999-2000; and analysis of data from the CO and the LFS	Sep 2001
- Some labour market implications of employment legislation	Sep 2001
- Foreign labour in the UK; patterns and trends	Oct 2001
- People leaving employment; characteristics and flows	Nov 2001
- The relationship between work-rich and workless household	Dec 2001
- People and jobs; comparing sources of employment data	Jan 2002
- Annual local area Labour Force Survey data for 2000/2001	Jan 2002
- Economic inactivity and the labour market	Feb 2002
- Labour Force Survey Regrossing April 2002	Feb 2002
- Women in the labour market: results from the spring 2001 LFS	Mar 2002
- A pilot survey of people living in communal establishments	Mar 2002
- Labour market and demography project	Mar 2002
- Trends and sources of data on sickness absence	Apr 2002
- People leaving economic inactivity: characteristics and flows	Apr 2002
- People with second jobs	May 2002
- Regional labour market performances	May 2002
- Labour Force Survey: regrossing and seasonal adjustment	May 2002
- Patterns of economic inactivity among older men	Jun 2002
- Teleworking in the UK	Jun 2002
- Who trains? Employers' commitment to workforce development	Jun 2002
- Trade union membership: an analysis of data from the autumn 2001 LFS	Jul 2002
- Measuring jobs: levels, short-term changes and industry classification	Jul 2002
- Analysis of the claimant count by age and duration including clerical claims	Jul 2002
- Underemployment and overemployment in the UK	Aug 2002
- Labour market experiences of people with disabilities	Aug 2002
- Hours worked: a comparison of estimates from the Labour Force and New Earnings Surveys	Aug 2002
- Managerial qualifications and organisational performance	Aug 2002
- Migrant workers in the UK	Sep 2002
- Effect of the introduction of SOC2000 on employment estimates	Sep 2002
- Review of the framework for labour market statistics	Sep 2002
- Volume of underemployment and overemployment in the UK	Oct 2002
- Housing tenure and the labour market	Oct 2002
- A new survey of job vacancies	Oct 2002
- Review of the Labour Force Survey	Oct 2002
- The economically inactive who look after the family or home	Nov 2002
- Labour disputes in 2001	Nov 2002
- Trends in female employment 2002	Nov 2002
- Review of statistics on distribution of earnings	Nov 2002
- Patterns of Pay	Dec 2002
- The new ethnicity classification in the LFS	Dec 2002
- The impact of bonus payments on the Average Earnings Index	Dec 2002
- Interim LFS estimates consistent with the 2001 Census	Dec 2002
- International comparisons of labour disputes in 2000	Jan 2003
- Methodology for the 2001/02 annual local area Labour Force Survey data	Jan 2003

- Development of improved estimation methods for local area unemployment levels and rates Jan 2003

☎ The Stationery Office (TSO) on 0870 6005 522;

✉ Book.Orders@tso.co.uk

UK Annual Subscription (12 issues) £95, Overseas Subscription £122, Single issue £9.50, Special package including Labour Market Trends and the Quarterly Supplement £120 (Overseas £154).

4. LFS Annual Reports

Between 1973 and 1991, OPCS produced reports on each of the surveys, which were published by HMSO (now TSO). The following reports are available from TSO on request:

OPCS, Labour Force Survey 1973, 1975 and 1977, (published 1980)

OPCS, Labour Force Survey 1979, (1982)

OPCS, Labour Force Survey 1981, (1982)

OPCS, Labour Force Survey 1983 and 1984, (1986)

OPCS, Labour Force Survey 1985, (1987)

OPCS, Labour Force Survey 1986, (1988)

OPCS, Labour Force Survey 1987, (1989)

OPCS, Labour Force Survey 1988 and 1989, (1991)

☎ The Stationery Office on 0870 6005 522

✉ Book.Orders@tso.co.uk

5. Training Statistics

Annually the Department for Education and Employment produces Education and Training Statistics for the UK as a publication of the Government Statistical Service.

☎ DfES Statistics on 0114-2591012

6. Social Trends

ONS publishes Social Trends annually. This publication includes data from the Labour Force Survey. It is also available electronically via the National Statistics website (www.statistics.gov.uk).

☎ The Stationery Office on 0870 6005 522 (for paper copies)

✉ Book.Orders@tso.co.uk

☎ ONS Direct on 01633 812078 (for copies on floppy disc)

7. Regional Trends

ONS publishes Regional Trends annually. This publication includes data from the Labour Force Survey. It is also available electronically via the National Statistics website (www.statistics.gov.uk).

☎ The Stationery Office on 0870 6005 522 (for paper copies)

✉ Book.Orders@tso.co.uk

ARTICLES ON LFS METHODOLOGY IN OTHER PUBLICATIONS SINCE 1989

In addition, methodological issues and developments have been reported in a number of published articles:

- 'An evaluation of telephone interviewing on the British Labour Force Survey', Norris P, Blackshaw N and Wilson P, *Journal of Official Statistics*, 1989, Statistics Sweden
- 'The development of computer-assisted interviewing (CAI) for Household Surveys: The case of the British Labour Force Survey', Manners T, *Survey Methodology Bulletin* No. 27, July 1990, OPCS
- 'Developing Computer Assisted Interviewing on the Labour Force Survey: A Field Branch Perspective', Blackshaw N, Trembath D and Birnie A, *Survey Methodology Bulletin* No. 27, July 1990, OPCS
- 'The Enhancement of the Labour Force Survey in Great Britain'; Chamberlain E, Manners T and Bradley M, *Statistical News*, Winter 1991, HMSO
- 'Computer Assisted Interviewing for the Labour Force Survey'; Manners T, *Statistical News*, Winter 1991, HMSO
- 'The quarterly labour force survey - a new dimension to labour market statistics'; Chamberlain E, Purdie E, *Employment Gazette* October 1992.
- 'Estimating employment: a comparison of household and employer-based surveys'; Watson M, Spence A, *Employment Gazette*, October 1993
- 'Changes in the sample design for the LFS'; Knight I, *Survey Methodology Bulletin* No. 34, January 1994, OPCS
- 'Economic activity in local areas: some new results from the LFS'; Ellison R, Newman P, *Employment Gazette*, June 1994
- 'Income and earnings data from the LFS'; Laux R, *Employment Gazette*, December 1994
- 'Revisions to the Quarterly LFS; re-weighting and seasonal adjustment review', Emma Tonks, *Employment Gazette*, May 1995
- 'Re-weighting of the annual LFS results 1984-91', Richard Laux, *Labour Market Trends*, December 1995
- 'Longitudinal data from the Labour Force Survey'; Laux R and Tonks E, *Methods and Quality Papers*, May 1996, ONS
- 'The New Labour Force Survey local area database'; Ian Wood, *Labour Market Trends*, May 1996
- 'Revisions to the quarterly Labour Force Survey'; Sheena Gordon, *Labour Market Trends*, May 1997
- 'LFS estimates of claimants of unemployment-related benefits: results of an OND record linkage study', Penny Pease, *Labour Market Trends*, November 1997
- Comparison of sources of employment data; Penny Pease, *Labour Market Trends*, December 1997
- 'Averaging LFS data over several quarters'; Frances Sly, *Labour Market Trends*, January 1998
- 'Monthly publication of up-to-date quarterly data from the LFS'; Richard Laux, *Labour Market Trends*, February 1998

- 'Improved ONS labour market statistics'; Labour Market Division, *Labour Market Trends*, February 1998
- 'Expanding the coverage of earnings data in the LFS', James Jenkins, *Labour Market Trends*, April 1998
- 'The new presentation of labour market statistics: guidance for users about sources'; Richard Laux, *Labour Market Trends*, May 1998
- 'Towards reconciliation of NES and LFS earnings data', David Wilkinson, *Labour Market Trends*, May 1998
- 'The annual seasonal adjustment reviews'; Sheena Gordon and Jenny Myall, *Labour Market Trends*, June 1998
- 'Production of household datasets from the LFS'; Pam Tate, *Labour Market Trends*, August 1998
- 'LFS grossing: the management of change', Richard Laux, *Labour Market Trends*, November 1998
- 'Changes to the LFS Seasonal adjustment methodology', Rachel Hill, *Labour Market Trends*, April 1999
- 'Longitudinal data from the Labour Force Survey', Pam Tate, *Labour Market Trends*, July 1999
- 'Update on Labour Force Survey household datasets', Emma-Jane Cooper-Green, *Labour Market Trends*, May 1999
- 'Seasonal adjustment review of the Labour Force Survey', Emmanuelle Modica, *Labour Market Trends*, July 1999
- 'Trend estimation of Labour Force Survey Data', David Hastings, *Labour Market Trends*, August 1999
- 'Evaluation of new benefits data from the Labour Force Survey', James Jenkins and Richard Laux, *Labour Market Trends*, September 1999
- 'Methodological Issues in the production and analysis of longitudinal data from the Labour Force Survey', P.S. Clarke and P.F. Tate, *GSS Methodology Series*, No. 17, 1999
- 'Labour Force Survey questions on working patterns', Rachel Hill, *Labour Market Trends*, January 2000
- 'Improvements to the LFS estimates: weighting and seasonal adjustment', Mehdi Hussain, *Labour Market Trends*, February 2000
- 'Labour Force Survey: regrossing and seasonal adjustment', Mehdi Hussain and Adrian Jones, *Labour Market Trends*, May 2000
- 'Developments in Local Area LFS data', Don Burke and Tricia Williams, *Labour Market Trends*, May 2000
- 'Changes to the design of the Labour Force Survey', Dave Elliot, *Survey Methodology Bulletin*, No 47, July 2000, ONS
- 'Investigating mismatches in data between waves on the Labour Force Survey using qualitative methods' Kirsty Deacon, *Survey Methodology Bulletin*, No 47, July 2000, ONS

- 'Variance estimation for Labour Force estimates of Level and change', D.J Holmes and C.J Skinner, *GSS Methodology Series*, No 21, 2000
- 'Report on the consultation on developments in local area Labour Force Survey data', Ann Blake, Don Burke and Tricia Williams, *Labour Market Trends*, March 2001
- 'Seasonal adjustment review of the Labour Force Survey', Lara Curran, *Labour Market Trends*, May 2001
- 'Changing to SOC2000 – Dual coding on the Labour Force Survey', Roeland Beerten, Laura Rainford and Adrian Jones, *Labour Market Trends*, March 2001
- 'Labour Force Survey regrossing April 2002', Allan Smith, *Labour Market Trends*, February 2002
- 'LFS Seasonal adjustment review and regrossing', Allan Smith and Lara Curran, *Labour Market Trends*, July 2002
- 'Effect of the Introduction of SOC2000 on employment estimates', Catherine Gibbins, *Labour Market Trends* September 2002
- 'Review of the Labour Force Survey', Elaine Chamberlain, *Labour Market Trends*, October 2002
- 'Trade union membership: an analysis of data from the autumn 2001 Labour Force Survey', Keith Brook, *Labour Market Trends*, July 2002
- 'Measuring Jobs: levels, short-term changes, and industry classification', Helen Ganson, *Labour Market Trends*, July 2002
- 'Labour market experiences of people with disabilities', Allan Smith and Breda Twomey, *Labour Market Trends*, August 2002
- 'Hours worked: a comparison of estimates from the Labour Force and New Earnings Surveys', Richard D. Williams, *Labour Market Trends*, August 2002
- 'Effect of the introduction of SOC2000 on employment estimates', Catherine Gibbins and Richard Laux, *Labour Market Trends*, September 2002
- 'Review of the Labour Force Survey', Elaine Chamberlain, *Labour Market Trends*, October 2002
- 'Trends in female employment 2002', Melanie Duffield, *Labour Market Trends*, November 2002
- 'The new ethnicity classification in the LFS', Allan Smith. *Labour Market Trends*, December 2002

☎ The Stationery Office on 08706 005522

✉ Book.Orders@tso.co.uk

For any publications from the former OPCS contact the Labour Force Survey Unit, Social Survey Division, ONS, 1 Drummond Gate, London, SW1V 2QQ.

ALTERNATIVE SOURCES OF LABOUR MARKET DATA

Employment

The Workforce in Employment quarterly surveys of employers provide figures for employees in employment. They count jobs not people and are particularly valuable for providing estimates for specific industry sectors. A comparison of jobs from the two surveys - combining main and second employee jobs for the LFS - shows that the workforce series gives lower estimates of the number of employee jobs in the economy than the LFS, and that the gap has widened in recent years. For more details see 'Comparison of sources of employment data', *Labour Market Trends*, December 1997.

Unemployment

Figures for claimant count are produced every month from records of people claiming unemployment related benefits. These figures are available quickly and can be provided for small areas. The claimant count measure of unemployment and ILO unemployment are defined in different ways, and whilst there is some overlap between them, they could not be expected to correspond exactly. ILO unemployment tends to be higher than the claimant count with the smallest gap (72,000) occurring in spring 1993 when both measures were near a peak, and the largest (422,000) in spring 1990 when both measures were near a trough. For more details see 'LFS estimates of claimants of unemployment-related benefits: results of an ONS record linkage study'; Penny Pease, *Labour Market Trends*, November 1997.

Earnings & Hours

The New Earnings Survey is an annual survey of individuals' gross earnings, which are obtained from establishments' records rather than from employees themselves. Its chief strength is its large sample size (about 155,000 employees) which allows information to be produced for detailed occupational and industry groups. Although figures from the NES and LFS are very similar, for each decile the LFS estimates are slightly lower. For more details see 'Towards Reconciliation of NES and LFS earnings data', David Wilkinson, *Labour Market Trends*, May 1998; and more recently 'Hours worked: A comparison of estimates from the Labour Force and New Earnings surveys', Richard D. Williams, *Labour Market Trends*, August 2002.

The ONS "Guide to Labour Market Statistics" contains more details about these different sources of statistics. It is available free of charge from the ONS Library (020-7533-6263) or through the ONS Labour Market Statistics Helpline (020-7533 6094).

SECTION 19 - TIME SERIES DATABASES

TIME-SERIES ANALYSES ON QUANVERT LFS QUARTERLY DATABASES

Time series are a method of running normal Quanvert tables over a set period as one operation. The option of running time-series tables has been available since July 1994 for Quanvert users. Future databases will be added to the time-series as soon as possible after the publication date.

Due to the 'mechanics' of the time-series databases not all of the core variables are available for use. There are currently about 110 variables on the time-series databases with more being added gradually.

Accessing the time-series is through the main LFS menu. After identifying the databases required for analysis, the Quanvert prompt will appear and you can use Quanvert as normal, including creating new variables (from the available variables).

There are three new variables included which all start with the prefix QUART. They are:

QUART1 = Time series at Household level
 QUART2 = Time series at Family level
 QUART3 = Time series at Person level

and are what Quanvert uses to create the time-series run. As in a normal Quanvert run the 'level' prompt has a default of Person level.

It is VERY important to note that one of the 'quart' variables MUST be included in your Quanvert run otherwise you will only get an aggregated total.

The position of the QUART variable in identifying a table to run is the same as any normal Quanvert run:

QUART3 SEX - the quarters will be down the left hand side of the page
 SEX QUART3 - the quarters will be across the top of the page
 QUART3 ILODEFA SEX - the pages will be divided by the quarters

It is also important to note that any 'base/base' figures will be aggregates of all the databases used but the base figure of each quarter selected will also be shown.

An example of this would be when running QUART3 by SEX for all of the 92 quarters the output table would look like:

	base	male	female
BASE	223471392	109230672	114240712
mm92	56963888	27840312	29123578
ja92	55450388	27100178	28350210
sn92	55513896	27135208	28378688
d92f	55543212	27154972	28388240

Averages can also be determined by not including the Quart variable in the run, but by using the divide option (scale) in the 'options' prompt. It is important that you divide the output by the number of databases used in the run.

HOUSEKEEPING

Although users may create their own variables in the time-series databases they will remain on the system only until the next quarter is added to the time-series.

SECTION 20 - LFS DATA FOR SMALL SUB-GROUPS: ANNUAL DATABASES AND AVERAGING OVER SEVERAL QUARTERS

INTRODUCTION

The quarterly Labour Force Survey (LFS) contains information based on some 60,000 households in Great Britain and for many analyses this is sufficient. For small groups in the population such as ethnic minorities and young people, and for small area analyses in general, a single LFS quarter does not provide a large enough sample to give reliable estimates when cross-tabulations of several variables are required. The average of a larger sample contacted over a longer period will provide estimates of greater precision. Users may also wish to calculate annual average values for their own sake, or in order to smooth out seasonal or other variation.

METHODS OF COMBINING LFS SAMPLES

A single LFS quarter includes information about some 150,000 individuals. This is sufficient to allow a wide range of labour market, educational and demographic analyses, but does not provide a large enough sample to give reliable results in detailed cross-tabulations for small population sub-groups or for local areas. The nature of sampling variability means that the smaller the group whose size is being estimated, the (proportionately) less precise that estimate is. Basing estimates on data for a larger sample can increase precision.

In order to meet the demand for more data at local authority district level, ONS released the first annual LFS Local Area Database (LADB) in May 1996 which covered March 1994 to February 1995. These databases contain a range of key variables together with a unitary authority local authority district (UA/LAD) identifier, which allows users to carry out cross-tabulations at local level for the first time.

Annual databases

To explain the concept of an annual database, it is first necessary to describe the panel design of the LFS, usually described as the 'wave' structure of the sample. Each quarter's sample of 60,000 households is made up of five 'waves' each of approximately 12,000 households. Each quarter a new group (wave) of households is selected and its members interviewed for the first time. The same people are interviewed four more times at quarterly intervals. In any one quarter, one wave will be receiving their first interview, one wave their second and so on. Up to 1999/2000, the annual LADB was created by taking waves 1 and 5 from each of four consecutive quarters.

Selecting waves 1 and 5 ensures that each respondent is included once and only once - a database of 'distinct cases'. The selected records are weighted according to definitive mid-year population estimates. As a result of the larger sample size (60 per cent more than a quarterly LFS database), the standard errors of estimates (the usual measure of sample variation) from the local area database are about 80 per cent of those for estimates for a single quarter. This resulted in the minimum publication threshold being reduced from 10,000 for a quarter, to 6,000 for annual data.

From March 2000, there was a boost to the sample in England - a partnership project between the ONS, the Department for Work and Pensions (DWP) and the Department for Education and Skills (DfES). More details including a summary publication, fact sheets for UA/LADs and counties are available on the National Statistics website – www.statistics.gov.uk/lfs. Respondents in the boost are interviewed once a year for four years. The increase in sample meant that for some UA/LADs, the publication threshold was reduced to 2,000 or 4,000.

From March 2001, there was a similar boost to the LFS sample for Wales – a partnership project between ONS and Welsh Assembly Government. Again, the increased sample resulted in lower publication thresholds for all the UAs in Wales, some as low as 1,000.

More information on local area LFS data is contained in Volume 6 of the LFS User Guide.

Annual averages

An alternative method is simply to add together the weighted estimates for four consecutive quarters (from the quarterly LFS databases or the time-series database) and divide by four. Such estimates will be averaging both the numerator and denominator. Due to the panel design of the LFS, databases for consecutive quarters have approximately 80 per cent of their samples in common. Hence the calculation of the precision (standard errors) of annual averages is not straightforward. The improvement in accuracy or precision, (i.e. lower standard errors) arising from averaging estimates over a year is illustrated by the reduced thresholds for estimates regarded as sufficiently reliable for publication shown below.

Minimum publication thresholds

	Minimum publication level	95 per cent confidence interval
One quarter	10,000	+/- 4,000
Four quarters	6,000	+/- 2,640
Eight quarters	4,000	+/- 1,600
12 Quarters	3,000	+/- 1,200
16 Quarters	2,000	+/- 800

RELIABILITY OF AVERAGED QUARTERLY ESTIMATES

As a consequence of the overlap in samples between quarters, the precision of annual averages varies according to the correlation between responses from the same individuals in different quarters. Where responses are likely to change between quarters, as with economic activity variables, the gain from averaging is greater than with an annual database of distinct cases because the latter excludes additional information which has been collected about respondents in waves 2 to 4 each quarter. For variables which cannot change between quarters, such as ethnic origin, there is still a clear advantage, in terms of sampling error, in averaging data over a year compared with using a single quarter's data, although an annual database of distinct cases would produce somewhat more precise estimates than simple annual averages. In practice, users will often be combining ethnic origin with labour market or education variables, so the difference between annual averages and annual database estimates would not be as great as this suggests.

Social Survey Division of ONS has provided some guidance on the level of estimates which would have the same relative precision as estimates of 10,000 in single quarter's LFS database. In other words, these are the smallest estimates which are considered reliable enough to use, based on a criterion of a maximum of 20 per cent coefficient of variation (the standard error as a percentage of the estimate). The recommended lower limits for reliable data for averages of successive quarters are shown in on the previous page.

The recommended thresholds are based on the quarter-on-quarter correlation exhibited by total employment and unemployment. They have been rounded up to the next 1,000, partly for simplicity and partly to allow for the additional loss of precision in variables which have virtually 100 per cent correlation. The calculation incorporates some design effects, to reflect the fact that the sample is clustered within addresses. However, these design effects vary widely for different ethnic groups and estimates up to two times these value may, for some groups, have confidence intervals as wide as those given on the previous page.

OTHER BENEFITS AND DRAWBACKS OF AVERAGING

Calculating the average of estimates from existing databases has advantages over the setting up of special annual databases. This method allows complete flexibility in the data that can be combined. Annual averages can be calculated for any consecutive four-quarter period (combining numbers of quarters other than multiples of four is not recommended unless the data are seasonally adjusted).

Annual databases have to be created specially and therefore cannot be available immediately the last quarterly database of the year is released. The number of variables included is also likely to have to be limited due to the need to check for comparability between quarters (although, of course, it is not advisable to calculate averages over periods where the questionnaire has changed).

There is however, a cost to annual averaging in terms of the time taken to extract data and calculate averages over four (or more) quarters which has to be done each time averages are required.

Quantvert users, however, can take advantage of the time-series database facilities - see calculation methods section below.

For small area estimates there are other considerations than sampling errors when selecting a method of increasing the available sample size on which to base estimates. Carrying out the weighting of sample estimates to population totals as a last stage, as is done for the UA/LAD, is likely to produce more robust estimates for small areas than the averages of estimates from independently weighted-up quarterly databases. The UA/LADs also have the benefit of being weighted to the definitive mid-year population estimates rather than to projections as used for the quarterly databases. Hence, for the variables included, they may still be the better source for county estimates, although these are available from the quarterly databases and hence could be averaged.

Data for small sub-groups and areas always need to be interpreted with great caution. Differences between annual averages for different periods present a special problem since again there is some overlap in the samples for consecutive periods. In particular, drawing comparisons between annual averages for very small groups for periods ending one quarter apart (e.g. spring 2001 - winter 2001/02 compared with summer 2001- spring 2002) is not recommended.

For examining detailed characteristics of special groups, such as ethnic minorities, data could also be combined over two, three or more years. However, such estimates would be centred on a point a year or more in the past, making this less suitable for rapidly changing variables.

Whilst there are advantages to using annual averages, flexibility and timeliness, from 2000/01, the increased annual sample has resulted in more reliable estimates. As a result, ONS dramatically increased the amount of annual LFS data available free for local areas on Nomis®. Due to confidentiality constraints, ONS had to withdraw the publicly – available LADB. However, annual LFS data are available, unrounded and unsuppressed with a disclaimer, from the Sub-National Data Service – contact SNDS@ons.gov.uk . A charge may be made for this service.

NON-STANDARD VARIABLES

Earnings information is only available up to winter 1996/97 from fifth wave interviews, from spring 1997 it is available from first and fifth wave interviews. It is recommended that single-quarter estimates up to winter 1996/7 based on weighted-up estimates of less than 60,000 employees should not be used. From spring 1997 the threshold is 30,000 employees. When four quarters' earnings data are pooled, the threshold is unchanged as there is no overlap in the data. For annual databases, the thresholds were lower and from 1997/98, the thresholds for earnings data from the annual database are the same as for all other variables.

Some LFS variables are only available in two quarters each year (for example, flexible working). The comparative standard errors and reliability thresholds for multi-quarter averages quoted here do not apply to such variables. If there is demand, ONS would consider the appropriate guidance for such variables.

For variables which are only available once a year (for example, trade union membership), or indeed for other variables, users may wish to calculate averages of quarters a year apart. Here, the overlap (for the quarterly LFS conducted from 1992 onwards) is about 16 per cent. The appropriate thresholds for publication in this case are: two years: 6,000; three years: 4,000; four or five years: 3,000.

CALCULATION METHODS

Annual averages at national, regional and larger local authority level can be calculated by extracting tabulations of the same data for four quarters and placing them in a spreadsheet for manipulation. Care needs to be taken to check that the variables are consistently defined in all the quarters to be averaged. The data extraction and manipulation can be quite time-consuming for detailed cross-tabulations, and where variables are already on the LFS Quanvert time-series database the process can be simplified by using the functions available in Quanvert (averages can be calculated directly but care should be taken to check that the correct data have been included). At present the variables available are limited to about 60 of the most frequently used variables. It is hoped to extend the range of variables available on the time-series database during 1998, subject to continuity in the variables and availability of resources. A list of variables currently on the quarterly time-series database and those under consideration for addition is available on request.

USES OF MULTI-QUARTER AVERAGES

The value of averaging LFS estimates over four or more quarters is that the larger number of responses on which the estimate is based results in a more reliable estimate. This in turn means that smaller estimates become sufficiently reliable to use. One particular topic where annual averages are already proving to be of great value for this reason is ethnic minority groups. By means of annual averaging, users are able to analyse smaller ethnic minorities and/or smaller sub-groups, such as age groups.

One statistic of great interest among policy makers and ethnic minority special interest groups is the youth unemployment rate for different ethnic groups. Annual averages can also make more regional estimates for ethnic minorities available. Aggregation over several years would allow analysis of the ethnic minority populations and other groups and regions in more depth than is possible from four quarters. Such estimates, while not fully up-to-date, would nevertheless be more recent than the 1991 population census. An example of information which is only available from the LFS is people who do unpaid work for a family business. The number of these is small, and up to now no analysis of the types of occupations they are employed in has been published by ONS.

CONCLUSION

One of the aims of ONS is to make better use of the statistics collected. Averaging LFS data over several quarters enables reliable estimates to be obtained for smaller groups than are available from the individual quarterly databases. Labour Market Division has already made use of the advice in this article to provide more data for publication in the LFS Help-Line, *Social Trends and Regional Trends*. The advice given in this article should enable a wider range of users to obtain useful data from the LFS to meet their requirements.

In addition, the increased annual samples have improved the reliability of LFS data for small areas. A wider range of data are now available free on the National Statistics and Nomis® websites and also from the Sub National Data Service. The timeliness of annual data has also been improved.

SECTION 21 - LFS CONTACTS

Listed below are the names and telephone numbers of contacts who can help with specific aspects of the LFS:

Questionnaire	SSD ¹	Neil Park ✉ Neil.Park@ons.gov.uk	☎020 7533 5388
Derived Variables	SSD	Richard Zaluski-Zaluczkowski ✉ Richard.Zaluski-Zaluckowski@ons.gov.uk	☎020 7533 5439
Fieldwork	SSD	Alyson Whitmarsh ✉ Alyson.Whitmarsh@ons.gov.uk	☎020 7533 5399
Liaison with Nomis	LMD ²	Nick Maine ✉ Nick.Maine@ons.gov.uk	☎020 7533 6130
Annual Local Area LFS	SSD	Laura Rainford ✉ Laura.Rainford@ons.gov.uk	☎020 7533 5329
Local Area Data	LMD	Nick Maine ✉ Nick.Maine@ons.gov.uk	☎020 7533 6130
Household data	LMD	Catherine Barham ✉ Catherine.Barham@ons.gov.uk	☎020 7533 6161
Longitudinal data	SSD	Richard Zaluski-Zaluczkowski ✉ Richard.Zaluski-Zaluckowski@ons.gov.uk	☎020 7533 5439
International Comparisons	LMD	Craig Lindsay ✉ Craig.Lindsay@ons.gov.uk	☎020 7533 5896
Seasonal Adjustment	LMD	Alex Clifton-Fearnside ✉ Alex.Clifton-Fearnside@ons.gov.uk	☎020 7533 6140
LFS Publications	LMD	Barbara Louca ✉ Barbara.Louca@ons.gov.uk	☎020 7533 6179
Publication Subscriptions <i>Labour Market Trends</i> <i>& LFS Quarterly Supplement</i>		The Stationery Office ✉ Book.Orders@tso.co.uk	☎0870 600 5522
<i>Labour Market First Release</i>		ONS Press Office	☎020 7533 5707
<i>LFS User Guide Updates</i>	SSD	Maya Kara ✉ Maya.Kara@ons.gov.uk	☎020 7533 5376

¹ Social Survey Division

² Labour Market Division

Analysis

Labour Market Statistics Helpline	LMD	☒ Labour.Market@ons.gov.uk	☎020 7533 6094
Recorded Headline Statistics	LMD		☎020 7533 6176
Specific Topics: Women Ethnic Minorities Young People, etc	LMD	Lester Browne ☒ Lester.Browne@ons.gov.uk	☎020 7533 6143
Parliamentary Questions	LMD	Annette Walling ☒ Annette.Walling@ons.gov.uk	☎020 7533 6171
Ad Hoc Requests for LFS Data	SSD	Christine Smith ☒ Christine.Smith@ons.gov.uk	☎020 7533 5438

Electronic Dissemination

The Data Archive		Jack Kneeshaw Karen Dennison ☒ Archive-Userservices@essex.ac.uk www.data-archive.ac.uk	☎01206 872017 ☎01206 873574
LFS Data Service	SSD	Catherine Okello ☒ LFS.Dataservice@ons.gov.uk	☎020 7533 5614
Sub-national Data Service	SSD	Louise Mason ☒ SNDS@ons.gov.uk	☎020 7533 6135
Nomis®		www.nomisweb.co.uk	☎0191-374-2468/ ☎0191 374 2490

ANNEX A: DERIVATION AND EXAMPLES OF STANDARD ERRORS ON THE LFS

The sampling variance in the survey was estimated by treating each household as a primary sampling unit (PSU). The method used to estimate the standard error of a ratio $R=Y/X$ (where X might, for example, be the number of men aged 16 and over who are economically active and Y might be the number of them who are unemployed) was that of successive differences. The formulae used were:

$$Variance(Y) = \sum_s \frac{N_s}{2(N_s - 1)} \sum_{p=2}^{N_s} (Y_{s,p} - Y_{s,p-1})^2$$

$$Variance(X) = \sum_s \frac{N_s}{2(N_s - 1)} \sum_{p=2}^{N_s} (X_{s,p} - X_{s,p-1})^2$$

$$Covariance(X,Y) = \sum_s \frac{N_s}{2(N_s - 1)} \sum_{p=2}^{N_s} (X_{s,p} - X_{s,p-1})(Y_{s,p} - Y_{s,p-1})$$

$$StandardError(R) = \frac{1}{X} \sqrt{(VAR(Y) - 2RxCOV(X,Y) + R^2 xVAR(X))}$$

where s represents the stratum, p the PSU, i the individual case, $X_{s,p}$ and $Y_{s,p}$ the PSU totals, and N_s the number of PSUs in stratum s .

LABOUR FORCE SURVEY STANDARD ERRORS: March - May 1999, United Kingdom**Economic activity status**

Characteristic	Percent	Standard Error	Design Factor	Base
All people 16+ by Economic Activity:				
Economically active	62	0.17	1.17	111,437
All in employment	58	0.17	1.17	111,437
Employees	51	0.17	1.16	111,437
Self-employed	7	0.08	1.07	111,437
ILO unemployment	4	0.06	1.04	111,437
Economically inactive	38	0.17	1.17	111,437
Men 16+ by Economic Activity :				
Economically active	70	0.20	1.02	52,817
All in employment	65	0.21	1.02	52,817
Employees	54	0.22	1.02	52,817
Self-employed	10	0.13	1.02	52,817
ILO employment	5	0.09	1.01	52,817
Economically inactive	30	0.20	1.02	52,817
Women 16+ by Economic Activity:				
Economically active	55	0.21	1.02	58,620
All in employment	52	0.21	1.02	58,620
Employees	48	0.21	1.02	58,620
Self-employed	3	0.08	1.00	58,620
ILO unemployment	3	0.07	1.02	58,620
Economically inactive	45	0.21	1.02	58,620

People aged 16+ in employment by type of employment

Characteristic	Percent	Standard Error	Design Factor	Base
All people 16+ in employment by type of employment				
Full-time employees	64	0.19	1.02	64,909
Part-time employees	23	0.16	0.96	64,909
Full-time self-employed	9	0.12	1.03	64,909
Part-time self-employed	3	0.06	1.02	64,909
Government employment and training programmes	1	0.03	1.00	64,909
Unpaid family worker	0	0.03	1.04	64,909
Men 16+ in employment by type of employment				
Full-time employees	76	0.23	1.02	34,471
Part-time employees	7	0.14	1.01	34,471
Full-time self-employed	14	0.19	1.01	34,471
Part-time self-employed	2	0.07	1.01	34,471
Government employment and training programmes	1	0.05	1.00	34,471
Unpaid family worker	0	0.03	1.00	34,471
Women 16+ in employment by type of employment				
Full-time employees	51	0.29	1.01	30,438
Part-time employees	41	0.29	1.01	30,438
Full-time self-employed	3	0.10	1.01	30,438
Part-time self-employed	4	0.11	1.00	30,438
Government employment and training programmes	0	0.04	1.00	30,438
Unpaid family worker	1	0.04	1.01	30,438

People aged 16+ in employment by industry sectors

Characteristic	Percent	Standard Error	Design Factor	Base
All aged 16+ in employment by:				
Agriculture & Fisheries	2	0.06	1.16	64,909
Energy & Water	1	0.04	1.02	64,909
Manufacturing	18	0.16	1.05	64,909
Construction	7	0.11	1.03	64,909
Distribution	20	0.17	1.06	64,909
Transport and Communication	6	0.10	1.04	64,909
Banking, Finance, Insurance	15	0.15	1.06	64,909
Public Admin, Health, Education	26	0.18	1.04	64,909
Other Services	5	0.09	1.05	64,909
Men aged 16+ in employment by:				
Agriculture & Fisheries	2	0.09	1.05	34,471
Energy & Water	2	0.07	1.00	34,471
Manufacturing	24	0.23	1.01	34,471
Construction	12	0.18	1.02	34,471
Distribution	17	0.21	1.02	34,471
Transport & Communication	9	0.16	1.01	34,471
Banking, Finance, Insurance	15	0.19	1.01	34,471
Public Admin, Health, Education	14	0.19	1.00	34,471
Other Services	4	0.11	1.01	34,471
Women aged 16+ in employment by:				
Agriculture	1	0.05	1.01	30,438
Energy & Water	1	0.04	0.99	30,438
Manufacturing	11	0.18	1.01	30,438
Construction	1	0.07	1.00	30,438
Distribution	23	0.24	1.01	30,438
Transport & Communication	4	0.11	1.01	30,438
Banking, Finance, Insurance	15	0.20	1.01	30,438
Public Admin, Health, Education	38	0.28	1.01	30,438
Other Services	6	0.14	1.01	30,438

Economically active people aged 16+ by sex who were ILO unemployed

Characteristic	Percent	Standard Error	Design Factor	Base
Economically active people 16+ who were ILO unemployed:				
All persons 16+	6	0.09	1.04	68,960
Men 16+	7	0.13	1.01	36,923
Women 16+	5	0.12	1.02	32,037

Economically active people aged 16-17 who were ILO unemployed

Characteristic	Percent	Standard Error	Design Factor	Base
Economically active people 16-17 who were ILO unemployed:				
All persons 16-17	18	0.87	1.02	1,993
Men 16-17	21	1.28	1.02	1,058
Women 16-17	14	1.14	1.00	935

Economically active people aged 18-24 who were ILO unemployed

Characteristic	Percent	Standard Error	Design Factor	Base
Economically active people 18-24 who were ILO unemployed:				
All persons 18-24	16	0.57	1.03	4,338
Men 18-24	18	0.83	1.03	2,288
Women 18-24	13	0.75	1.02	2,050

Economically active people aged 25-34 who were ILO unemployed

Characteristic	Percent	Standard Error	Design Factor	Base
Economically active people 25-34 who were ILO unemployed:				
All persons 25-34	6	0.18	1.02	17,079
Men 25-34	6	0.25	1.00	8,961
Women 25-34	6	0.25	1.00	8,118

Economically active people aged 35-49 who were ILO unemployed

Characteristic	Percent	Standard Error	Design Factor	Base
Economically active people 35-49 who were ILO unemployed:				
All persons 35-49	4	0.13	1.01	25,437
Men 35-49	5	0.19	1.00	13,381
Women 35-49	4	0.17	1.00	12,056

Economically active people aged 50-59/64 who were ILO unemployed

Characteristic	Percent	Standard Error	Design Factor	Base
Economically active people 50-59/64 who were ILO unemployed:				
All persons 50-59/64	5	0.18	1.02	14,504
Men 50-64	6	0.25	1.00	8,655
Women 50-59	3	0.23	1.00	5,849

Economically active people aged 60+/65+ who were ILO unemployed

Characteristic	Percent	Standard Error	Design Factor	Base
Economically active people 60+/65+ who were ILO unemployed:				
All persons 60+/65+	2	0.31	1.00	2,118
Men 65+	3	0.57	1.00	768
Women 60+	2	0.37	1.00	1,350

People aged 16+ in employment by region of usual residence (GOR)

Characteristic	Percent	Standard Error	Design Factor	Base
All persons 16+ in employment				
North East	51	0.85	1.20	5,033
North West	58	0.58	1.19	10,170
Merseyside	47	1.21	1.22	2,521
Yorkshire & Humberside	57	0.59	1.17	9,672
East Midlands	60	0.66	1.19	7,876
West Midlands	58	0.58	1.19	10,408
Eastern	61	0.57	1.17	10,113
London	59	0.53	1.16	11,646
South East	64	0.46	1.16	14,691
South West	60	0.59	1.17	9,299
Wales	53	0.81	1.18	5,279
Scotland	56	0.55	1.15	10,598
Northern Ireland	54	0.87	1.13	4,131

People aged 16+ who were ILO unemployed by region of usual residence (GOR)

Characteristic	Percent	Standard Error	Design Factor	Base
All persons 16+ ILO unemployed				
North East	6	0.34	1.04	5,033
North West	3	0.18	1.02	10,170
Merseyside	5	0.43	0.99	2,521
Yorkshire & Humberside	4	0.21	1.05	9,672
East Midlands	3	0.20	1.00	7,876
West Midlands	4	0.20	1.05	10,408
Eastern	3	0.17	1.04	10,113
London	5	0.20	1.04	11,646
South East	2	0.13	1.06	14,691
South West	3	0.18	1.04	9,299
Wales	4	0.27	1.02	5,279
Scotland	4	0.20	1.03	10,598
Northern Ireland	4	0.34	1.09	4,131

People aged 16+ who were economically inactive by region of usual residence (GOR)

	Percent	Standard Error	Design Factor	Base
All persons 16+ economically inactive				
North East	43	0.83	1.19	5,033
North West	39	0.58	1.20	10,170
Merseyside	48	1.21	1.22	2,521
Yorkshire & Humberside	39	0.58	1.17	9,672
East Midlands	37	0.65	1.20	7,876
West Midlands	38	0.56	1.18	10,408
Eastern	36	0.56	1.18	10,113
London	36	0.52	1.16	11,646
South East	34	0.46	1.17	14,691
South West	37	0.59	1.17	9,299
Wales	44	0.80	1.17	5,279
Scotland	40	0.55	1.15	10,598
Northern Ireland	42	0.86	1.12	4,131

People aged 16+ by ethnic origin: White

Characteristic	Percent	Standard Error	Design Factor	Base
People aged 16+ by ethnic origin:				
All	95	0.09	1.38	111,437
Men	95	0.11	1.13	52,817
Women	95	0.10	1.10	58,620

People aged 16+ by ethnic origin: Black - Caribbean

Characteristic	Percent	Standard Error	Design Factor	Base
People aged 16+ by ethnic origin:				
All	1	0.03	1.25	111,437
Men	1	0.04	1.09	52,817
Women	1	0.04	1.09	58,620

People aged 16+ by sex and ethnic origin: Indian

Characteristic	Percent	Standard Error	Design Factor	Base
People aged 16+ by sex and ethnic origin:				
All	1	0.05	1.53	111,437
Men	1	0.06	1.15	52,817
Women	1	0.06	1.20	58,620

People aged 16+ by sex and ethnic origin: Pakistani

Characteristic	Percent	Standard Error	Design Factor	Base
People aged 16+ by sex and ethnic origin:				
All	1	0.05	1.65	111,437
Men	1	0.05	1.27	52,817
Women	1	0.05	1.25	58,620