



**Performance and Quality
Monitoring Report**
January to March 2010

**Labour
Force
Survey**

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Executive Summary

January to March 2010

Note:

Due to the move from processing the LFS on a seasonal quarter basis to processing on a calendar quarter basis from January 2006, all time series data have a break in series which corresponds to this change.

Summary of achieved sample size

The achieved sample size for the UK LFS during January to March 2010 (JM10) was **110,817** individuals in **48,618** households. Compared with the previous quarter (OD09), this represents an increase of 0.3 per cent in achieved person interviews and a 0.1 per cent increase in household interviews. Compared with the same period during 2009, this shows a decrease in achieved person interviews (4.9 per cent) and in household interviews (4.6 per cent).

Summary of response rates

In JM10, the total response rate for GB excluding imputed cases was **55.9** per cent. This is up 1.2 percentage points on the previous quarter, and down by 2.2 percentage points on JM09.

The total response rate in JM10 for GB including imputed cases was **60.4** per cent. This compares with 60.2 per cent in OD09 and 63.3 per cent a year ago.

The response rate varied across each wave of the survey, ranging from **64.6** per cent for wave 1 cases to **50.2** per cent for wave 5 (excluding imputed cases). Comparative response rates for the previous quarter are 62.4 per cent and 50.1 per cent respectively and for the same period 12 months ago, 66.1 per cent and 52.4 per cent.

In terms of the composition of non-response (Fig. 2.8), outright refusals account for a high percentage at 47.9 per cent, 1.1 percentage points lower than last quarter. Refusals made directly to HQ were up slightly on last quarter, 19.5 per cent from 18.3 per cent, and were up by 2 percentage points on the same period 12 months ago (17.5 per cent). Non-contacts decreased by 1.8 percentage points from 15 per cent in OD09 to 13.2 per cent in JM10. Refusal to re-interview for the same period a year ago was higher at 13.7 per cent, compared to 13 per cent in JM10. Circumstantial refusals, at 6.4 per cent, decreased by 0.6 percentage points compared to 7 per cent last quarter, and were 0.1 percentage points higher than the same time a year ago.

The wave 1 response rate for the UK was **64.6** per cent (excluding imputed households because there is no imputation in the LFS at wave 1).

Regional response rate patterns (Fig. 2.11) indicate that the highest accumulated response rate across the five waves is 68.9 per cent in West Yorkshire. The highest wave one response rate was also achieved in West Yorkshire (76.4 per cent), followed by South Yorkshire (74.3 per cent). The lowest wave 1 response rates were in Inner London, at 48.9 per cent, followed by South East and the lowest wave 5 response rates were also for Inner London, at 41.3 per cent, followed by Outer London.

The overall proxy response rate is 32.1 per cent. Proxy response rates by the key characteristics: age, sex, ethnicity and economic activity - reveal that the highest rates are for the 16-17 age band at 85.5 per cent, the 18-19 age band at 69.9 per cent, for respondents on government training schemes (47.8 per cent) and for non-white respondents (39.8 per cent). The lowest proxy response rates are for females (27.3 per cent), respondents aged 20 and over (29.1 per cent), economically inactive respondents (29.3 per cent) and unpaid family workers (30.8 per cent).

Executive Summary (Continued)

The average income response rate for JM10 was 87.8 per cent. The data on income response rates by NS-SEC reveal that response rates at wave one are highest for higher managerial and professional workers (88.3 per cent). At wave five, response rates are highest for semi-routine occupations (92.3 per cent). Generally, there is only a small difference in the rates of the NS-SEC groups. The total level of response to the income questions has increased over the past 12 months to 87.8 per cent (response in JM09 was 85.7 per cent).

The data on attrition rates reveal that those who drop out of the survey between waves 1 and 5, tend to be distributed fairly evenly by key characteristics, but are over-represented in the 16 - 19 and 20 - 29 age bands, in households with 5 or more people, in those on government schemes or unemployed and amongst those living in Inner and Outer London.

Delivery dates of data

The client data file for the quarter for the United Kingdom was delivered 1 working day early (see Section 3 for further details).

Questionnaire Changes

The Eurostat Ad Hoc Module questions (now asked in all quarters, wave one only) for 2010 cover the topic 'The reconciliation between work and family life'. The module contains 20 questions. As in 2009, these questions are asked in one section within the LFS questionnaire.

Further, the LFS questionnaire underwent an extensive review during 2009 which resulted, in January 2010, in the removal of some 38 questions in addition to those removed as part of the Eurostat Ad Hoc Module.

Question WHYUK10 was introduced and asks those born outside of the UK their reasons for entering the country.

Details of New, Amended and Deleted questions for 2010 can be found in Section 5 (page 15).

Fieldwork issues

Heavy snow continued into January 2010 and caused widespread disruption across the UK. This impacted the ability of some field interviewers to visit sampled households and meant that some telephone unit staff were not able to get to work. Field interviewers were allowed to carry out their interviews by telephone rather than face to face, if travel conditions were too bad for them to make appointments. Reissues were made the following week along with a new set of new cases for that week. The telephone unit were expected to be able to catch up on lost workload. The possible impact of the severe weather on the LFS data will be assessed. Further details relating to fieldwork issues can be found in Section 5 (page 15).

SUMMARY OF QUALITY

1 RELEVANCE

The degree to which the statistical product meets user needs for both coverage and content

Primary Purpose

The primary purpose of the LFS is "the prompt publication of key aggregate, whole economy, indicators, for the integrated assessment of labour market conditions" (Review of the Labour Force Survey, ONS, 2002). The 'labour market' covers all aspects of people's work, including the education and training needed to equip them for work, the jobs themselves, job-search for those out of work, and income from work and benefits.

Users and Uses

Users of LFS data often combine it with related data from other sources to provide an overall view of the state of the labour market (section 6 provides more information about the reconciliation of LFS data with data from other sources). One of the most important users of this sort of assessment is the Bank of England's Monetary Policy Committee, which sets interest rates in order to meet the Government's inflation target.

Other key users of LFS data are HM Treasury and the Department for Work and Pensions, because they are responsible for UK economic and labour market policy. They are interested in a variety of indicators of the state of the labour market, including the number of people in employment, the number of hours worked, and the number of unemployed people (defined according to the International Labour Organisation - ILO). They often analyse these series by age groups, by regions and by gender. Other Government users include the Department for Business, Innovation and Skills (BIS) (formerly the Department for Innovation, Universities & Skills (DIUS) and the Department for Business, Enterprise and Regulatory Reform (BERR)), the Home Office, the Health & Safety Executive, the Scottish Government, and the Welsh Assembly Government.

At the international level, LFS data is used by the European Parliament, Council and Commission, the European Central Bank and DG Employment (Directorate-General for Employment, Social Affairs and Equal Opportunities). It is also used by the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) and the International Labour Organisation (ILO).

Other users include local authorities, the Trades Union Congress (TUC), the Employer's Association, the Confederation of British Industry, the Institute of Employment Studies, the Institute for Public Policy Research, the National Institute of Economic and Social Research, the Policy Studies Institute, the Institute for Fiscal Studies, academic researchers, the media and the general public.

Strengths and Limitations

The strengths of the LFS are that it has the largest coverage of any household survey in the UK and can thus generate statistics for small geographical areas. In addition, the sampling errors are relatively small, as a result of the wave structure and the size of the survey. The survey covers a large range of employment-related variables and non-employment-related variables, allowing cross-linking analyses to be undertaken (e.g. earnings against educational attainment).

One of the limitations of the LFS is that the sample design provides no guarantee of adequate coverage of any industry, as the survey is not industrially stratified. The LFS coverage also omits communal establishments, except NHS housing, students in halls of residence and at boarding schools. Members of the armed forces are only included if they live in private accommodation. Also, workers under 16 are not covered.

Relevance

Key Definitions

The definitions of the three economic activity groups - employed, unemployed and economically inactive - which are used in the LFS are the standard International Labour Organisation (ILO) definitions. It should be noted that although the LFS uses ILO definitions, these definitions are not interpreted and applied in exactly the same way in different countries. For example, although 'working age' is a common term, different countries have different statutory school leaving and retirement ages. However, Eurostat collects data from Member States and adjusts them to produce comparable estimates.

2 ACCURACY

The closeness between an estimated result and the (unknown) true value

The main threats to accuracy are sources of error, namely sampling error and non-sampling error, where non-sampling error includes: coverage error, non-response error, measurement error, processing error and model assumption error.

Many of the sources of non-sampling error are difficult to measure. However, the LFS publishes detailed response rates for all waves of the survey and an overall response rate, including time-series (Tables 2.5 - 2.10). Response rates are also published by Government Office Region (GOR) for each wave during the particular quarter (Table 2.11). The LFS also publishes proxy response rates (Table 2.12), response rates for income questions by National Statistics (NS) socio-economic classification (Table 2.13) and attrition rates (Table 2.14).

Surveys, such as the LFS, provide estimates of population characteristics rather than exact measures. In principle, many random samples could be drawn and each would give different results, due to the fact that each sample would be made up of different people, who would give different answers to the questions asked. The spread of these results is the sampling variability, which generally reduces with increasing sample size. A confidence interval is a range of values, defined by a lower and upper bound, which indicates the variability of an estimate. Statistical methods are used to calculate the sampling variability from which the confidence interval can be determined. For example, with a 95 per cent confidence interval, it is expected that in 95 per cent of the survey samples, the resulting confidence interval will contain the true value that would be obtained by surveying the whole population.

The LFS routinely publishes details of achieved sample sizes in terms of achieved number of household and person interviews (Tables 2.1, 2.2 & 2.3) and sampling variability for estimates of key variables, where it is expected that in 95 per cent of samples the range would contain the true value (Table 2.4). In Table 2.4, the sampling variability gives the range above and below the estimate at a 95 per cent confidence level.

Accuracy

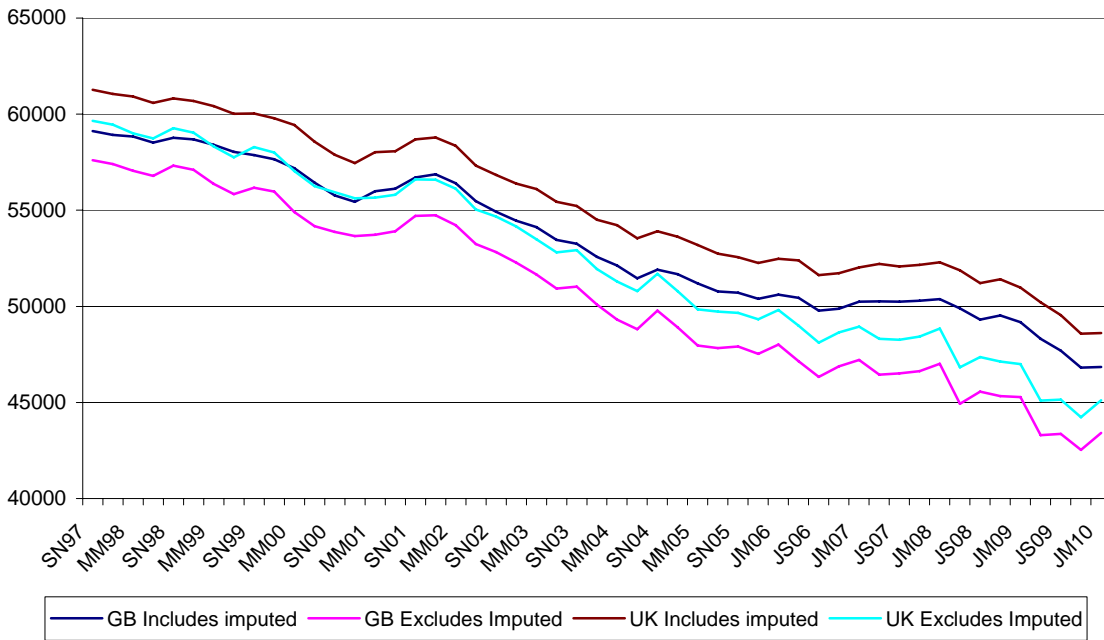
2.1 LFS QUARTERLY SURVEY

Achieved sample by type of household, JM10

	GB		UK	
	Includes imputed	Excludes imputed	Includes imputed	Excludes imputed
Private households	46,845	43,408	48,612	45,103
Individuals in private households	106,447	96,879	110,807	101,054
NHS Households	6	6	6	6
Individuals in NHS households	10	10	10	10

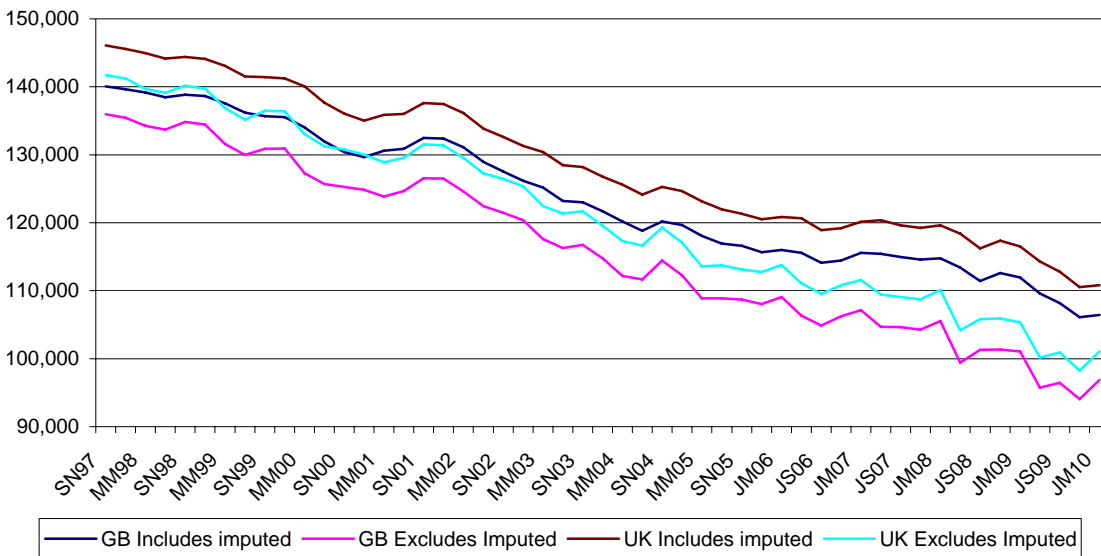
2.2 LFS QUARTERLY SURVEY

Achieved number of household interviews, GB and UK, SN97 to JM10



2.3 LFS QUARTERLY SURVEY

Achieved number of person interviews, GB and UK, SN97 to JM10



Accuracy

2.4 LFS QUARTERLY SURVEY Sampling Variability, UK, JM10

Variable	Estimate	Sampling variability +/-	Change on quarter	Sampling variability +/-	Change on year	Sampling variability +/-
Employment (000s)	28,745	151	-241	150	-142	145
Employment rate	71.8%	0.4	-0.8%	0.4	-0.7%	0.4
Average weekly hours worked (16+)	31.5	0.2	-0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2
Unemployment (000s)	2,501	79	104	78	176	72
Unemployment rate	8.0%	0.3	0.4%	0.2	1.4%	0.2
Economically Active (000s)	31,246	140	-137	139	34	135
Economic activity rate	78.3%	0.3	-0.5%	0.3	-0.3%	0.3
Economically Inactive (000s)	8,263	130	204	129	116	126
Economic Inactivity rate	21.7%	0.3	0.5%	0.3	0.3%	0.3
Inactive, not wanting a job (000s)	5,960	117	198	115	-110	113
Inactive, wanting a job (000s)	2,303	74	6	73	226	67
Redundancies (000s)	177	21	9	20	-132	26

Note: Estimates in Table 2.4 are not seasonally adjusted. The sampling variability estimates published in the quarterly PQM are direct estimates, whereas the sampling variability estimates published in the monthly Labour Market Statistics Statistical Bulletin are based on monthly approximations. This may result in small differences when comparing similar periods.

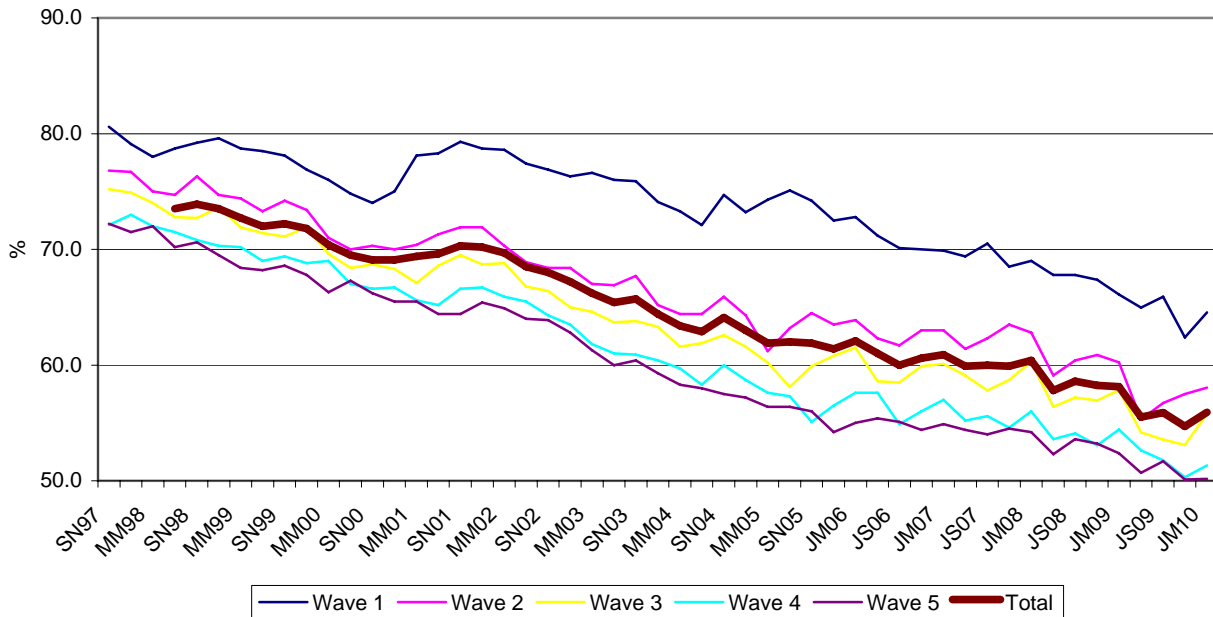
Accuracy

2.5 LFS QUARTERLY SURVEY Wave specific response rates, Great Britain, excluding imputed households JM10

	Wave 1 in JM10		Wave 2 in JM10		Wave 3 in JM10		Wave 4 in JM10		Wave 5 in JM10		Total	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Eligible households found at selected units	15,347	100.0	15,476	100.0	15,461	100.0	15,616	100.0	15,720	100.0	77,620	100.0
Responding units												
Total	9,908	64.6	8,984	58.1	8,625	55.8	8,014	51.3	7,884	50.2	43,415	55.9
Full	9,493	61.9	8,278	53.5	7,930	51.3	7,405	47.4	7,235	46.0	40,341	52.0
Partial	415	2.7	706	4.6	695	4.5	609	3.9	649	4.1	3,074	4.0
Non-responding units												
Circumstantial refusal	1,108	7.2	903	5.8	802	5.2	691	4.4	525	3.3	4,029	5.2
Outright refusal	1,798	11.7	2,482	16.0	3,005	19.4	3,648	23.4	3,801	24.2	14,734	19.0
Refusal to HQ	1,124	7.3	1,181	7.6	1,184	7.7	1,254	8.0	1,266	8.1	6,009	7.7
Non-contact	1,409	9.2	1,297	8.4	934	6.0	913	5.8	889	5.7	5,442	7.0
Addresses not issued for interviewing												
Refusal to re-interview	n/a	n/a	629	4.1	911	5.9	1,096	7.0	1,355	8.6	3,991	5.1
Co-operation rate		71.1		66.3		63.3		58.9		58.5		63.7
Contact rate		83.5		83.3		85.4		85.1		85.0		84.4

Note: Excludes households for which response has been imputed. The total response rate is the aggregate response rate for the quarter across all waves, based on all eligible, in-scope households. For a full definition of response categories and the method used to calculate the response rates, see Technical Definitions.

2.6 LFS QUARTERLY SURVEY Wave specific response rates, Great Britain, excluding imputed households, SN97 to JM10



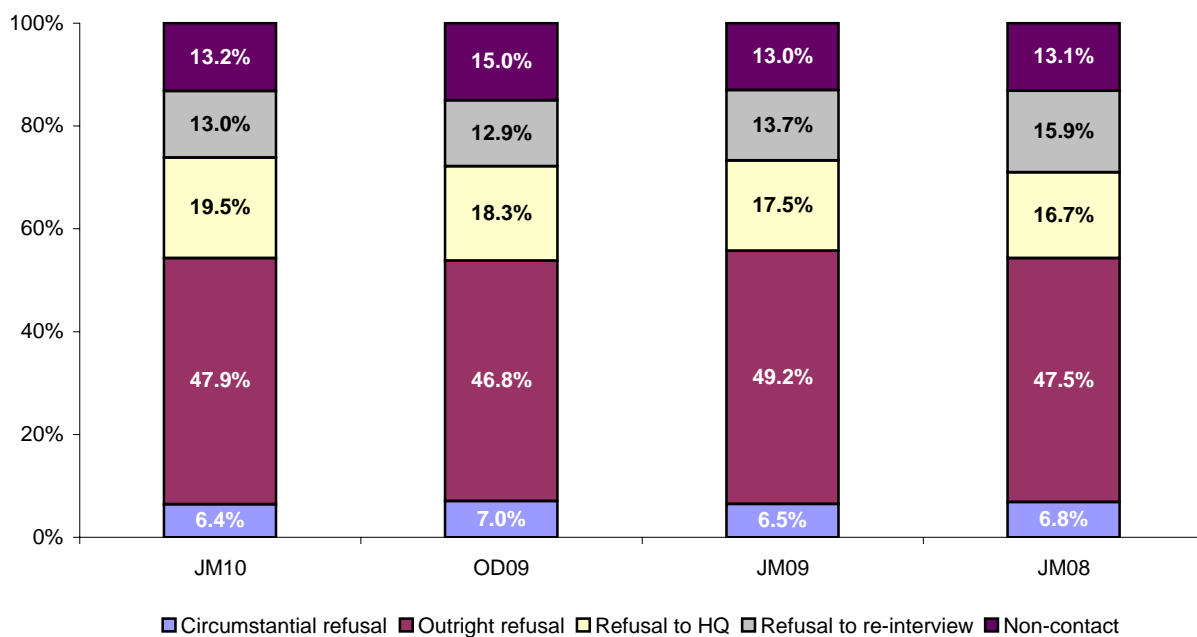
Accuracy

2.7 LFS QUARTERLY SURVEY Wave specific response rates Great Britain, JM10, including imputed households

	Wave 1 in JM10		Wave 2 in JM10		Wave 3 in JM10		Wave 4 in JM10		Wave 5 in JM10		Total	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Eligible households found at selected units	15,347	100.0	15,476	100.0	15,461	100.0	15,616	100.0	15,720	100.0	77,620	100.0
Responding units												
Total	9,908	64.6	10,067	65.0	9,519	61.6	8,858	56.7	8,500	54.1	46,852	60.4
Full	9,493	61.9	8,278	53.5	7,930	51.3	7,405	47.4	7,235	46.0	40,341	52.0
Partial	415	2.7	706	4.6	695	4.5	609	3.9	649	4.1	3,074	4.0
Imputed	-	-	1,083	7.0	894	5.8	844	5.4	616	3.9	3,437	4.4
Non-responding units												
Circumstantial refusal	1,108	7.2	314	2.0	224	1.4	158	1.0	167	1.1	1,971	2.5
Outright refusal	1,798	11.7	2,482	16.0	3,005	19.4	3,648	23.4	3,801	24.2	14,734	19.0
Refusal to HQ	1,124	7.3	1,181	7.6	1,184	7.7	1,254	8.0	1,266	8.1	6,009	7.7
Non-contact	1,409	9.2	803	5.2	618	4.0	602	3.9	631	4.0	4,063	5.2
Addresses not issued for interviewing												
Refusal to re-interview			629	4.1	911	5.9	1,096	7.0	1,355	8.6	3,991	5.1
Co-operation rate		71.1		67.5		64.2		59.4		58.0		64.0
Contact rate		83.5		84.8		86.1		85.8		85.5		85.0

Note: Excludes households for which response has been imputed. The total response rate is the aggregate response rate for the quarter across all waves, based on all eligible, in-scope households. For a full definition of response categories and the method used to calculate the response rates, see Technical Definitions.

2.8 LFS QUARTERLY SURVEY Composition of non-response, Great Britain, JM10, including imputed households



Note: For definitions of the types of non-response, see Technical Definitions. Figures are based on the aggregate response for the quarter covering all waves.

Accuracy

2.9 LFS QUARTERLY SURVEY Wave specific response rates, UK, JM10, excluding imputed households

	Wave 1 in JM10		Wave 2 in JM10		Wave 3 in JM10		Wave 4 in JM10		Wave 5 in JM10		Total	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Eligible households found at selected units	15,926	100.0	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Responding units												
Total	10,267	64.5	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Full	9,848	61.8	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Partial	419	2.6	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Non-responding units												
Circumstantial refusal	1,140	7.2	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Outright refusal	1,888	11.9	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Refusal to HQ	1,137	7.1	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Non-contact	1,494	9.4	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Addresses not issued for interviewing												
Refusal to re-interview			na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Co-operation rate		71.1		na		na		na		na		na
Contact rate		83.5		na		na		na		na		na

Note: Excludes households for which response has been imputed. The total response rate is the aggregate response rate for the quarter, based on all eligible, in-scope households. See Technical Definitions for a full definition of response categories and the method used to calculate the response rates. Wave-specific response rates for Northern Ireland (and hence for UK) are currently not available and are denoted 'na'.

2.10 LFS QUARTERLY SURVEY Wave specific response rates, UK, JM10, including imputed households

	Wave 1 in JM10		Wave 2 in JM10		Wave 3 in JM10		Wave 4 in JM10		Wave 5 in JM10		Total	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Eligible households found at selected units	15,926	100.0	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Responding units												
Total	10,267	64.5	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Full	9,848	61.8	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Partial	419	2.6	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Imputed	-	-	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Non-responding units												
Circumstantial refusal	1,140	7.2	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Outright refusal	1,888	11.9	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Refusal to HQ	1,137	7.1	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Non-contact	1,494	9.4	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Addresses not issued for interviewing												
Refusal to re-interview					na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Co-operation rate		71.1		na		na		na		na		na
Contact rate		83.5		na		na		na		na		na

Note: The total response rate is the aggregate response rate for the quarter, based on all eligible, in-scope households. For a full definition of response categories and the method used to calculate the response rates, see Technical Definitions. Wave-specific response rates for Northern Ireland (and hence for UK) are currently not available and are denoted 'na'.

Accuracy

2.11 LFS QUARTERLY SURVEY Wave specific response rates, JM10, including imputed households, by GOR

	Wave 1 in JM10	Wave 2 in JM10	Wave 3 in JM10	Wave 4 in JM10	Wave 5 in JM10	Total
Government Office Region (GOR)						
Tyne & Wear	73.7	77.2	68.4	61.3	54.1	66.7
Rest of North East	68.2	69.2	63.0	57.3	57.1	62.9
Greater Manchester	63.1	63.6	57.7	54.3	53.9	58.5
Merseyside	67.1	68.1	56.8	54.7	51.6	59.7
Rest of North West	70.3	68.5	65.9	60.4	59.5	64.9
South Yorkshire	74.3	69.9	68.7	63.2	58.3	66.6
West Yorkshire	76.4	74.2	68.0	65.3	61.0	68.9
Rest of Yorkshire and Humberside	68.9	73.5	65.5	59.1	58.5	65.1
East Midlands	67.8	70.6	65.0	58.8	54.4	63.3
West Midlands Metropolitan Council	63.0	63.4	62.8	56.5	52.0	59.5
Rest of West Midlands	69.4	66.3	63.4	60.0	54.1	62.6
East of England	66.0	64.9	64.3	58.8	54.4	61.7
Inner London	48.9	52.0	48.8	45.3	41.3	47.3
Outer London	59.3	54.8	52.0	46.0	47.5	51.9
South East	56.6	60.7	60.3	57.2	53.2	57.6
South West	61.7	66.6	64.0	57.2	56.7	61.2
England	63.8	64.8	61.6	56.5	53.8	60.1
Wales	65.0	65.4	61.2	58.0	51.2	60.1
Strathclyde	70.2	65.5	62.5	56.7	58.5	62.6
Rest of Scotland	72.6	68.8	61.3	60.0	57.0	63.9
Scotland	71.6	67.4	61.8	58.6	57.7	63.4
Northern Ireland	62.0	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a

Note: The total response rate is the aggregate response rate for the quarter, based on all eligible, in-scope households. Each wave reported here is an independent sample; for example, the wave 2 response in OD08 is based on response in that quarter plus the previous quarter (JS08) where it was issued as a wave 1 case. Wave-specific response rates for Northern Ireland are currently not available.

Accuracy

2.12 LFS QUARTERLY SURVEY Proxy response, JM10, GB

		All responses	Proxy	%
Age	Total (16+)	84,946	27,264	32.1
	16-17	2,736	2,339	85.5
	18-19	2,545	1,780	69.9
	20+	79,665	23,145	29.1
Sex	Total	84,946	27,264	32.1
	Male	40,299	15,059	37.4
	Female	44,647	12,205	27.3
Ethnicity	Total	84,946	27,264	32.1
	White	77,457	24,279	31.3
	Non-white	7,420	2,956	39.8
	Refused	69	29	42.0
Economic activity (INECAC05)	Total	84,946	27,264	32.1
	Employees	40,570	13,633	33.6
	Self-Employed	6,582	2,294	34.9
	Government schemes	203	97	47.8
	Unpaid family workers	159	49	30.8
	ILO Unemployed	3,963	1,372	34.6
	Inactive	33,469	9,819	29.3

Note: For definition of 'unpaid family workers', see Section 5.

2.13 LFS QUARTERLY SURVEY Income Response Rates by NS-SEC, GB, JM10

	Wave 1 in JM10	Wave 5 in JM10	Total
NS-SEC	%	%	%
Higher managerial and professional	88.3	90.2	89.2
Lower managerial and professional	86.2	90.9	88.2
Intermediate occupations	84.4	91.2	87.2
Small employers and own account workers	81.8	83.3	82.8
Lower supervisory and technical	84.9	90.8	87.5
Semi-routine occupations	83.3	92.3	87.0
Routine occupations	85.6	88.1	86.7
Total	85.5	90.7	87.8

Note: The percentages in Table 2.13 are based on all eligible in-scope respondents at wave 1 and all eligible in-scope respondents at wave 5. The total response rate is the aggregate response rate for income for the quarter (wave 1 and wave 5), based on all eligible, in-scope respondents.

Accuracy

2.14 LFS QUARTERLY SURVEY Summary of attrition by key characteristics, JM10, GB

Column percentages

		Wave 1 in JM09	Wave 5 in JM10		
		Responds	Responds	Responds all waves	Non-responder
Age	<16	20.5	19.6	17.8	21.0
	16-19	4.9	4.1	3.4	5.9
	20-29	11.5	8.0	6.1	16.0
	30-39	12.6	11.3	10.0	14.4
	40-49	14.4	13.9	12.8	15.1
	50-59	12.1	13.1	13.1	11.6
	60-69	11.6	14.3	16.5	8.2
	70+	12.3	15.7	20.4	7.8
Sex	Male	48.3	47.5	47.0	49.3
	Female	51.7	52.5	53.0	50.7
Econ Activity (INECAC05)	Employees	37.4	36.1	33.7	39.1
	Self Emp	6.1	5.9	5.3	6.4
	Gov Sch.	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2
	UPFW	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1
	ILO Unemp	3.2	2.7	2.3	3.8
	Inactive	30.6	35.3	41.0	24.6
	<16	22.4	19.8	17.3	25.8
Number of people in household (TOTNUM)	1	11.8	13.6	15.6	9.6
	2	31.2	34.6	38.0	26.8
	3	19.6	18.7	16.8	20.8
	4	22.2	20.4	18.7	24.4
	5	9.5	8.3	7.7	10.9
	6 or more	5.7	4.4	3.1	7.4
Region (GOVTOR)	Tyne & Wear	2.1	1.9	1.8	2.3
	Rest of North East	2.7	2.9	2.9	2.6
	Greater Manchester	4.6	4.7	4.7	4.5
	Merseyside	2.4	2.2	2.2	2.6
	Rest of North West	5.5	5.8	6.0	5.1
	South Yorkshire	2.4	2.7	2.4	2.0
	West Yorkshire	3.9	3.8	3.8	4.1
	Rest of Yorkshire and Humberside	3.0	3.1	3.2	2.9
	East Midlands	8.1	7.9	8.1	8.5
	West Midlands Metropolitan Council	4.3	4.2	4.1	4.4
	Rest of West Midlands	4.9	5.1	5.5	4.5
	East of England	9.7	10.1	10.0	9.0
	Inner London	3.7	2.6	2.2	5.0
	Outer London	7.1	5.9	5.2	8.6
	South East	13.3	14.1	14.5	12.3
	South West	8.6	9.1	9.5	7.9
Wales	4.5	4.3	4.5	4.6	
Strathclyde	4.0	4.0	3.9	3.9	
Rest of Scotland	5.3	5.5	5.5	5.1	

Note: The column, *Wave 1 in XXXX Responds*, shows the percentage of responders in each key characteristics category at wave 1. The column, *Wave 5 in XXXX Responds*, shows the percentage of responders in each key characteristics category at wave 5. A significant decline in the values between waves 1 and 5 denotes a higher rate of attrition than where values are consistent between waves 1 and 5 or higher at wave 5.

3 TIMELINESS AND PUNCTUALITY

Timeliness refers to the lapse of time between publication and the period to which the data refer. Punctuality refers to the time lag between the actual and planned dates of publication.

3 Delivery dates of data

3.1 To ONS Household and Labour Market Division (HLMD)

Scheduled delivery date for file: April 27, 2010

Achieved delivery date for file: April 26, 2010

Time lag between delivery date and the end of the reference period: 29 days

3.2 Data file for other users

Scheduled availability date for Regional Public & Government normal release user files: May 11, 2010

Recipients

Economic and Social Research Council
Department for Business Innovation and Skills
Employment Policy Institute
Department for Enterprise, Trade and Investment (Northern Ireland)
Health and Safety Executive
Home Office
Department for Work and Pensions
Bank of England
Her Majesty's Treasury
Scottish Government \ Scottish Executive
Learning and Skills Council
Low Pay Commission
Inland Revenue
Welsh Assembly Government
House of Commons Library
Department for Communities and Local Government
Department for Culture Media and Sport
Department for Transport

4 ACCESSIBILITY AND CLARITY

Accessibility is the ease with which users are able to access the data, also reflecting the format(s) in which the data are available and the availability of supporting information. Clarity refers to the quality and sufficiency of the metadata, illustrations and accompanying advice.

The UK Data Archive at Essex University provides free access to the various LFS datasets and can be contacted via the website: <http://www.data-archive.ac.uk>

A highly disaggregated dataset, which covers a wealth of data for local areas, is available free from NOMIS: <http://www.nomisweb.co.uk>

The Social Surveys Team provide LFS data for a fee, and can be contacted by phone (01633 455678) or email: socialsurveys@ons.gsi.gov.uk

Labour Market data, including data from the LFS, are published every month through Statistical Bulletins (formerly First Releases). These include text, tables and charts. Data contained within the Bulletins are available to download, free of charge, from the National Statistics website. Paper copies are available through subscription from the ONS Press Office, by phone (01633 455957) or email: press.office@ons.gsi.gov.uk. All the main series contained within the releases are available from the website: <http://www.statistics.gov.uk/statbase/product.asp?vlnk=1944>

A more detailed set of data are published each month in the Economic and Labour Market Review (formerly Labour Market Trends), published by Palgrave Macmillan: www.palgrave.com/ons, these are available in PDF format from the website: www.statistics.gov.uk/elmr/

The Labour Market Guide can be accessed from the website: <http://www.statistics.gov.uk/about/data/guides/LabourMarket>

The Summary Quality Report for Labour Market data releases can be accessed from the website: <http://www.statistics.gov.uk/cci/article.asp?id=1354>

The Labour Market helpline can be contacted by phone (01633 456901) or email: labour.market@ons.gov.uk

5 COMPARABILITY

The degree to which data can be compared over time and domain

Background

The LFS began in 1973 and was carried out every 2 years until 1983. Between 1984 and 1991, data were collected annually and the survey has been running in its present form, with quarterly sampling, since spring 1992. It is carried out under European Union Regulations which specify the way in which the survey should be conducted, the quality of the results that Member States supply to Eurostat and the timetable for supplying results. Although the LFS began as a survey designed to meet international obligations, its primary purpose is now (as stated in section 1, Relevance), "the prompt publication of key aggregate, whole economy, indicators, for the integrated assessment of labour market conditions" (Review of the Labour Force Survey, ONS, 2002).

Definitions

The definitions of the three economic activity groups - employed, unemployed and economically inactive - which are used in the LFS are the standard International Labour Organisation (ILO) definitions.

Economically active - those aged 16 or over, who are either employed or unemployed in the survey reference week.

Employed - those aged 16 or over, who are regarded as in employment if they did at least one hour of work in the reference week (as an employee, self-employed, unpaid workers in a family business or participants in government-supported training schemes) and those who had a job that they were temporarily away from (for example, if they are on holiday).

Unemployed - those aged 16 or over, who are without work, want a job, have actively sought work in the last four weeks and are available to start work in the next two weeks; or are out of work but have found a job and are waiting to start it within the next two weeks.

Economically inactive - those who are neither in employment nor unemployed. This group includes, for example, all those who are looking after a home or family, have a long-term illness or disability which prevents them working or are retired.

Unpaid family workers - those who are doing unpaid work in a family business.

Comparability

Questionnaire Changes

New questions for 2010: WHYUK10, QDIPTYP, WV6COG, NOPHONE, NOPHONER, WHYNO, WHYNOR, HSEWV6A, HSEWV6B, HPRMB2, ANYVISIT, HOW1CAUS, HOW2CAUS, HOW3CAUS, RELBUP (NI)

Eurostat Ad Hoc Module 2010: REGCARA, REGCARB, CHILD14, CHILDCAA, CHLDCAB, IMPFAX, IMPFAY, NOWRCH, NOWRCA, VARHRA, VARHRB, POSTND, POSGWT, CHILD8, CHLDAGE, REDWORK, STOPWORK, STOPWKB, PARLEAVE, PARLEB

Amended questions for 2010: CHKST, XMARSTA, NEWDEA10, SOCENT, SECSOC, SECOTH, NDTP10, PTNCRE7, NWNCRE, ACCY, M3CRY, M3CRYO, TCQL10, QULS10, QLYR10, RSA, RSAOTH, TPQL10, TCNW10, OCRN10, OCRQ10, CGNW10, GNVQ4, GNVQ4O, TSTE10, CGQUL10, TFEE10, JBTP10, JB2T10, PDWG10, SELF, FLEX10, TPBEN09, BENFTS, NTAXCRD5, NEETS, USESLP, CHK_NUM1, HEAL, CRYDEG, UNION, START, HRRATE, TEMLEN, ACCM, YNOTFT, YPTCIA, LSSOTH, CURSUB, YERQAL1, REASOFF9, GOBACK, GOBCK9, CURQAL, YERQAL2, YERQAL3, SUBQAL, TRNI10 (NI), QUALCH9, (went live in OD09)

Quarterly Specific questions: wchjb3, Wchjb, wchday1-wchday6, Usuwrm1-Usuwrm3, TypInj, Typill, Trnlen, Tmeoff, TIMEDAYS, TIMECODE, SUNDY, SiteFr1-SiteFr7, SiteDi1-SiteDi6, Shftyp, shftwk99, SATDY, Road, Oysupvi, Oystat, Oysolo, Oysocc, Oysind, oympe02, oympe02, Oymnge, Oyftpt, oyeqm3, Oycryo, Oycry, Oycirc, nwncre2, nwncre, Numill, Nolwf, NoBack9, NIGHT, m3cryo, m3cry, Illwrk, Ilcurr, gobck9, flexw1-flexw9, flex9d1-flex9d3, fled9d, feeir1-feeir5(NI), Evsun, Evsat, Evnght, evhm98, Eveve, EVENG, Evday, Edins, Dayspz, Aware, Accy, AccurH1-AccurH4, Accm, Acckind, Accdnt, accday4

Deleted questions for 2010: HOWCAUSE, GNVQUL5, TMPCON, TMPPAY, CHATT5, CHINF, CHPEO, CHPRI, CTRM, MOVED, COTH, CASHTIM, CASHFUL, DRIVL, DRFP, DLTY, TRLEAVE, TREFEMP, TREFT, TDIFEMP, TRDSAME, TDIFT, REDSUPV, REDSOLO, REDMPN2, REDMNGE, UNWYMN, UNDSKHR, UNDNST, UNDABL, OVST, OVSKHR, OVNST, OVABL, EXTHRS, YSTRTF, INETME, BEFORF, EXTOTH

Fieldwork Issues

Heavy snow in January 2010 caused numerous issues for both field and telephone interviewers. This is likely to have impacted response rates to some degree. An analysis of the impact of this disruption will be carried out.

The Integrated Household Survey (IHS) was launched in January 2008 with three ONS surveys - GLF, LCF and OPN. Any impact this may have on existing surveys such as the LFS is being monitored.

Work to improve field capacity, specifically in terms of more aggressive recruitment of field staff is on-going and interviewer numbers have been on the increase. On-going efforts at improving response rates have led to the implementation of a number of initiatives such as the Interviewer Learning Programme which was introduced in April 2008 to provide a structured programme of training for new interviewers.

Harmonisation

Detailed information about harmonisation and the LFS can be found in the Labour Force Survey User Guide Volume 1: LFS Background & Methodology which can be accessed through the website:

<http://www.statistics.gov.uk/statbase/Product.asp?vlnk=1537>

6 COHERENCE

The degree to which data that are derived from different sources or methods, but which refer to the same phenomenon, are similar

Data Sources

The LFS is one of a number of sources of data about the labour market. Some sources provide data which overlap with LFS data on employment, unemployment and earnings. ONS has published guidance about the strengths and limitations of each source in relation to these topics and has indicated which source is the most appropriate for different purposes. Details can be found in the Labour Market Guide, which can be accessed from the website:

<http://www.statistics.gov.uk/about/data/guides/LabourMarket>

Strengths and Limitations of the LFS

The strengths of the LFS are that it has the largest coverage of any UK household survey and can thus generate statistics for small geographical areas. In addition, the sampling errors are relatively small, as a result of the wave structure and size of the survey. The survey covers a large range of employment-related variables and non-employment-related variables, allowing cross-linking analyses to be undertaken (e.g. earnings against educational attainment).

One of the limitations of the LFS is that the sample design provides no guarantee of adequate coverage of any industry, as the survey is not industrially stratified. The LFS coverage also omits communal establishments, excepting NHS housing and students in halls of residence. Members of the armed forces are only included if they live in private accommodation. Also, workers under 16 are not covered.

Employment, Unemployment and Economic Inactivity

The LFS is the source recommended by ONS for certain employment-related statistics (e.g. estimates of the number of people in employment or unemployed). The LFS is also a unique source of comprehensive, coherent information about economic inactivity, where it provides information separately about people who want a job and those who do not.

Number and Industrial Composition of Jobs

The workforce jobs (WFJ) series provides estimates of the number of jobs in the UK economy and is the source recommended by ONS for both the number of jobs and the industrial composition of jobs. Workforce jobs consist of the sum of employee jobs, self-employment jobs, jobs in the armed forces and government-supported trainees. Civilian workforce jobs are available by geographical region, gender and broad industry. Total workforce jobs are available by gender and broad industry.

Earnings

For estimates of change in earnings (e.g. pay growth in the economy), the Average Earnings Index (AEI) is the most suitable source. It provides industry and whole-economy information, but excludes small employers, the self-employed and government-supported trainees. Pay, commission, bonuses, overtime and pay award arrears are included, but redundancy payments and benefits in kind are excluded. The Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings (ASHE) includes information about the levels, distribution and make-up of earnings and hours worked for employees in different occupations, industries, ages and regions. It should be used when the information required is not available from the AEI (such as for occupational groups or regional analyses) and is the preferred source of the earnings of full-time employees and of the average hourly earnings of all employees. The LFS should be used when the information is not available from the AEI or from ASHE and is the preferred source of data about the earnings of part-time and low-paid employees.

7 SUMMARY OF METHODS

The LFS covers private households, including persons who are temporarily absent. The resident population comprises persons who regard the sample address as their main address, and also those who have lived in the dwelling for more than six consecutive months, even if they do not regard this as their principal dwelling. Persons absent for more than six months are not regarded as members of the resident population. A private household comprises one or more persons whose main residence is the same dwelling and/or who share at least one meal per day. Students living in halls of residence and pupils at boarding school are sampled via the private households of their parents. In Great Britain, an additional sample is drawn from persons living in National Health Service accommodation.

The year is divided into quarters of 13 weeks. Prior to January 2006, these were seasonal quarters: winter (December to February), spring (March to May), summer (June to August) and autumn (September to November). From January 2006, the LFS has been conducted on the basis of calendar quarters: Q1 - January to March, Q2 - April to June, Q3 - July to September and Q4 - October to December.

For most of Great Britain, the survey base is the Royal Mail's PAF (Postcode Address File), a database of all addresses receiving mail. The list is limited to addresses receiving fewer than 25 items of post per day, so as to exclude businesses. Because of the very low population density in the far north of Scotland (north of the Caledonian Canal), telephone directories are used as sampling frames, and interviews are carried out by telephone because face-to-face interviews would be too expensive. In Northern Ireland, the Rating and Valuation Lists (which serve for the administration of land taxes) are used.

In Great Britain, a systematic sample is drawn each quarter from the three sampling bases, yielding 16,640 PAF addresses, 75 telephone numbers for the north of Scotland and 36 units of National Health Service housing. As the PAF is broken down geographically, the systematic sampling ensures that the sample is representative at regional level. In Northern Ireland, a simple random sample is drawn, each quarter, from each of three strata, giving 650 addresses in all.

A rotation system comprising five waves is used. Respondents are interviewed five times at 13-week intervals and one-fifth of the sample is replaced each quarter. Interviews are carried out on a face-to-face basis with the help of portable computers (CAPI) for the interviews in the first wave. In the far north of Scotland (north of the Caledonian Canal) and for interviews in the second to fifth waves, wherever possible, interviews are carried out by telephone (CATI).

Further details of the methodology used in the LFS can be found in the Labour Force Survey User Guide Volume 1: LFS Background & Methodology, which can be accessed through the website: <http://www.statistics.gov.uk/statbase/Product.asp?vlnk=1537>.

8 TECHNICAL DEFINITIONS

Imputation

If a household is unavailable for interview, but was interviewed in the previous wave, responses from the previous wave are rolled forward. This is referred to as 'imputation'. Imputation is carried out to minimise non-response bias in estimates, while simultaneously improving precision by boosting the sample size. The rationale is that most LFS variables do not change from one quarter to another for most people. Responses are rolled forward for one wave only. Data are not rolled forward after a second consecutive non-response. Tables and charts (at person or household level) containing responses which have been rolled forward from the previous wave are denoted by the term 'including imputed'. Tables and charts which do not contain responses which have been rolled forward from the previous wave are denoted by the term 'excluding imputed'.

Method of Calculating Sampling Variability

The sampling variability is the spread of results which would be obtained if different samples were drawn. A confidence interval is a range of values, defined by a lower and upper bound, which indicates the variability of an estimate. Statistical methods are used to calculate the sampling variability from which the confidence interval can be determined. For example, with a 95 per cent confidence interval, it is expected that in 95 per cent of the survey samples, the resulting confidence interval will contain the true value that would be obtained by surveying the whole population. The statistical methodology used to calculate the sampling variability published in this report can be found at the website below:

<http://nswebcopy/about/data/methodology/default.asp>

Method of Calculating Response Rates

The response rate indicates how many interviews were achieved as a proportion of those eligible for the survey. The formula used is as follows:

$$RR = (FR + PR)/(FR + PR + OR + CR + RHQ + NC + RRI^*)$$

where RR = response rate, FR = full response, PR = partial response, OR = outright refusal, CR = circumstantial refusal, RHQ = refusal to HQ, NC = non contact, RRI = refusal to re-interview, *applies to waves 2 to 5 only.

Definitions of Response Outcome Categories

A **full response** denotes a household in which each household member has answered all applicable questions.

A **partial response** denotes a household in which questions were not completed because someone refused to be interviewed, refused part way through the questionnaire or refused to let someone else answer on his or her behalf. However, at least one question block must have been completed. If only part information has been collected for a one-person household, it is coded as a refusal or non-contact.

An **outright refusal** is a household which refuses to respond to the survey and the interviewer feels that there is no chance of an interview at the current or in any future wave.

A **circumstantial refusal** is a household where the respondent refuses to respond because of a temporary circumstance (e.g. going on holiday, too busy during the field period). A circumstantial refusal enables an interviewer to call back at the next wave.

A **refusal to HQ** is a household which contacts headquarters to refuse to participate in the survey in response to the advance letter.

A **non-contact** arises when an address is occupied, but where it has not been possible to contact any member of the household in the field period.

A **refusal to re-interview** is a household which takes part in the survey (at one or more of waves one to four) but which, when asked to take part in the next wave (waves two to five), refuses.

Technical Definitions

Method of Calculating Income Response Rates

The income question is asked at wave 1 and wave 5 only. Individuals aged 16-69 who are in employment in the reference week, form the sub-set of respondents who are eligible for these questions. The percentage response rates for the income questions are based on all eligible, in-scope respondents at wave 1 and all eligible, in-scope respondents at wave 5. The total response rate is the aggregate response rate for income for the quarter (wave 1 and wave 5), based on all eligible, in-scope respondents.

NS-SEC

NS-SEC is the National Statistics Socio-Economic Classification, which replaces previous classifications which were based on social class and social and economic group.

Proxy Response

The LFS has to complete fieldwork to a tight timetable and interview as many of the sampled households as possible, which leaves limited time for recalls. LFS interviewers try to interview every adult (aged 16+) in each sampled household. However, when a household member is unavailable for interview, interviewers accept information by proxy from another responsible adult in the household. The proxy respondents are normally people living with a partner on behalf of their partner, and parents on behalf of their adult offspring who live with them.

Attrition

Attrition is the term applied to respondents who begin the survey but subsequently drop out. It has been known for some time that these respondents tend to have different characteristics to those who remain in all waves of the survey, which can, therefore, result in attrition bias. For example, if respondents in a particular age band have a higher tendency to drop out (attrition rate) than respondents in other age bands, then they will be under-represented in subsequent waves of the survey and in estimates.

Website References

Labour Force Survey User Guides	http://www.statistics.gov.uk/statbase/Product.asp?vlnk=1537
Labour Market Guide	http://www.ons.gov.uk/about-statistics/user-guidance/lm-guide/index.html
Labour Market Statistics Statistical Bulletin	http://www.statistics.gov.uk/statbase/product.asp?vlnk=1944
Labour Market Trends	www.statistics.gov.uk/statbase/product.asp?vlnk=550
Economic and Labour Market Review	www.statistics.gov.uk/elmr/
Labour Force Survey Summary Quality Report	http://www.ons.gov.uk/about-statistics/methodology-and-quality/quality/qual-info-economic-social-and-bus-stats/quality-reports-for-social-statistics/index.html
Methodology for the Calculation of Sampling Variability in the Labour Force Survey	http://nswebcopy/about/methodology_by_theme/downloads/LFS_SamplingVariability.pdf
NOMIS	www.nomisweb.co.uk
Summary Quality Report for Labour Market Data Releases	http://www.statistics.gov.uk/ci/article.asp?id=1354
UK Data Archive, University of Essex	http://www.data-archive.ac.uk