

Contact	
1.1. Contact organization:	Kosovo Agency of Statistics - KAS
1.2. Contact organization unit:	Department of Social Statistics– Sector of Labour Market
1.3. Contact name:	Mr. Bujar Hajrizi
1.4. Contact person function:	Head of the Labor Market Sector
1.5. Contact mail address:	Street “Zenel Salihu” no 4. 10000 Pristina, Kosovo
1.6. Contact email address:	bujar.r.hajrizi@rks-gov.net
1.7. Contact phone number:	+ 381 38 200 31 141
1.8. Contact fax number:	No fax number available. The fax number is general: +381 38 235 033

2. Statistical presentation	
2.1. Data description:	The main objectives of Labour Force Survey are collection of information mainly on the supply side of the labour market, i.e. information on those who are working or actively looking for a job. The survey assure the data related population by age, education, employment status, dependency rates, activity rates; Employed by age, education, economic activity, occupation, professional status, conditions, and usual working hours; Unemployment by age, education, duration, methods of search, previous work experience, economic activity, and occupation; Inactive by age and by education.
2.2. Classification system:	LFS collects information on occupation according International System of Classification of Occupations (ISCO 88) and for economic activities according The European Classification of Economic Activities (Nace Rev.2) and International System of Classification of Education (ISCED 97).
2.3. Sector coverage:	Covers all economic sectors. The tables present employment and unemployment according to economic activities and occupation.
2.4. Statistical concepts and definitions:	<p>The working age population includes people aged 15 to 64 years. This measure is used to give an estimate of the total number of potential workers within the economy.</p> <p>The workforce consists of employed and unemployed persons, according to precise definitions given below. Inactive persons are not considered part of the workforce:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Employed: persons who during the reference week did any work for pay, profit or family gain, in cash or in kind, or who were temporarily absent in their work. 2. Unemployed: persons who during the reference week: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Were without work, i.e. they were not in paid employment or self-employed; • Were currently available for work, i.e. they were willing to start paying job or self-employment within two weeks; and • Seeking work, i.e. they had taken specific steps during the past four weeks in search of paid employment or self-employment. 3. Inactive persons: persons who during the reference period were neither employed nor unemployed.
2.5. Statistical unit:	Households and household members.
2.6. Statistical population:	Target population consists of all persons living in private households. Persons living in collective households and in institutions are generally excluded from the target population.

2.7. Reference area:	Kosovo (National level).
2.8. Time coverage:	Time series are available from 2001 to 2009, 2012-2016.
2.9. Base period	No index used.

3. Statistical processing	
3.1. Source data:	<p>The data set is based on survey.</p> <p>The sampling frame was based on the data and cartography from the 2011 Kosovo Census. For the purposes of the census enumeration, Kosovo was subdivided into enumeration areas (EAs), which are relatively small operational segments defined for the census enumeration. A total of 4,626 EAs were defined for Kosovo, and these were used as the primary sampling units (PSUs) selected at the first sampling stage for the LFS. A total of 600 sample EAs were selected for the 2017 Kosovo LFS each quarter, allocated to the strata proportionally to the number of households. Within each sample EA 8 sample households were selected at the second stage, for a total sample size of 4,800 households each quarter.</p>
3.2. Frequency of data collection:	<p>The data collection was annual 2001-2009.</p> <p>2010-2011 - no carried out survey.</p> <p>From 2012 and onwards is data collection weekly "52 weeks per year".</p> <p>From 2016 the survey have started to publish in quarterly bases.</p>
3.3. Data collection:	<p>For 2001 - 2009 to collect the data for interview it was used Paper-Assisted Personal Interview (PAPI).</p> <p>2012 onwards to collect data for interview it was computer assisted personal interview (CAPI).</p>
3.4. Data validation:	<p>Settlements divided into smaller areas are called Enumeration Areas. Each month 7 regional offices are checking at least one Enumeration Areas with 4 households if the interviewer was in households and they are not going to full fill all questionnaire but main questions about employed/unemployed, activity, occupations, education, worked of hours. They send data to main office where was checking comparison what we receive from interviewer and from regional office. Also main office is do it the same thing and sometimes also they called by phone households if we doubt for any data.</p>
3.5. Data compilation:	<p>Sometimes we have missing code of activity (Nace Rev.2) and occupations (ISCO 88) and sometimes codes do not correspond with rest of information. In these cases codes are imputed based on expert knowledge.</p> <p>Calculation of basic weights: The basic weight for each sample household would be equal to the inverse of its probability of selection (calculated by multiplying the probabilities at each sampling stage). A household weight will be attached to each sample household record in the data files. The sampling probabilities at each stage of selection should be maintained in an Excel spreadsheet with information from the sampling frame for each sample EA, so that the overall probabilities and corresponding weights can be calculated. The probabilities of selection are based on the stratified two-stage sample design. At the first stage a sample of EAs was selected with equal probability within each stratum (region, urban/rural), and at the second stage a sample of 8 households was selected in each sample EA.</p> <p>Calculation of LFS Weights for Each Quarter: The basic quarterly weights are calculated using the formula for the weight specified in the previous section.</p>

	However, the weights each quarter will vary based on the final number of sample EAs enumerated and the number of sample households with completed interviews in each sample EA.
3.6. Adjustment:	Adjustment of 2017 LFS Quarterly Weights Based on Population Projections: Therefore it was decided to adjust the LFS weights for each quarter using the projected total population of Kosovo for mid-2016 based on demographic techniques. This will also make the weighted estimate of the total population using the annual weights consistent with the projected total population.

4. Quality management

4.1. Quality assurance:	KAS is committed to quality assurance in the production of official statistics. Based on the "Law On Official Statistics, Law 04 / L-036", KAS uses statistical methods and processes in accordance with internationally accepted scientific principles and standards and conducts ongoing analyzes in order to improve the quality and delivery of updated statistics. In carrying out its duties, KAS follows the overall quality management principles, in line with the European Statistics Code of Practice. KAS has developed a Quality Statement which is available on the ASK website: http://ask.rks-gov.net/media/1890/statement-of-quality.pdf . The document lists eleven principles, much in line with the CoP principles like professional independence and statistical confidentiality, on which the work of KAS is based.
4.2. Quality assessment:	During July 2017 in Kosovo Agency of Statistics was conducted the process of assessment of the Kosovo Statistical System through the "Peer Review" approach.

5. Relevance

5.1. User needs:	Government of Republic of Kosovo, Ministry of Labour and Welfare, Ministry of Economy, Ministry of Trade, and international institutions.
5.2. User satisfaction:	One of the key elements to ensure the quality of statistical data is the measurement of the satisfaction of users. The survey aims to gather comprehensive information on the needs and requirements of users of official statistical data. Through this survey the users of statistical data have expressed their thoughts and opinions regarding statistical views, they have provided advice and suggestions regarding their needs for statistics and how to improve these statistical data in the future. This year was conducted for the second time User satisfaction Survey. The purpose of this survey is to measure the level of satisfaction of data users and to have complete information on the needs and requirements of users. The questionnaire was filled by 34 users, consisting of 14 questions. The results of this survey will be available in KAS website.
5.3. Completeness:	The LFS was constructed based on the international regulation. Some variables are not according to EU LFS standards due Kosovo is not divided in NUTS regions.
5.3.1 Data completeness - rate	The data completeness rate is 94,8%.

13. Accuracy and reliability

6.1. Overall accuracy:	The Labor Force Survey covers persons living in private households. As the results are based on a sample of population they are subject to the usual types of errors associated
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	with sampling techniques and interviews, such as sampling errors, non-sampling errors, measurement errors, processing errors and non-response.																																
6.2. Sampling error:	<p>The odd effect due to sampling means that the results calculated from different samples deviate somewhat from each other. Employed and unemployed figures that are derived based on a larger and more representative sample are more accurate than those based on smaller samples.</p> <p>Non-accuracy due to design and sample selection is assessed by the standard error of estimation. The size of the standard error is influenced by the size of the sample and variance of the variables that are the subject of the study. The standard error can be used to calculate the confidence interval within which the value of the population stands at a certain probability. The employment rate, unemployment rate and rate of participation in labour force is presented in the table below:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th rowspan="2">Kosovo TM2 2017</th> <th rowspan="2">Percentage (%)</th> <th rowspan="2">Standard deviation</th> <th colspan="2">Confidence interval</th> <th rowspan="2">CV</th> </tr> <tr> <th>Lower</th> <th>Upper</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Employment to population ratio (employment rate)</td> <td>29,9</td> <td>0,6</td> <td>28,6</td> <td>31,1</td> <td>2,2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Unemployment rate</td> <td>30,6</td> <td>0,8</td> <td>29,0</td> <td>32,3</td> <td>2,7</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Rate of participation in labor force</td> <td>43,0</td> <td>0,7</td> <td>41,6</td> <td>44,4</td> <td>1,7</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Kosovo TM2 2017	Percentage (%)	Standard deviation	Confidence interval		CV	Lower	Upper	Employment to population ratio (employment rate)	29,9	0,6	28,6	31,1	2,2	Unemployment rate	30,6	0,8	29,0	32,3	2,7	Rate of participation in labor force	43,0	0,7	41,6	44,4	1,7						
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6.2.1. Sampling error - indicators	<p>Some indicators are presented in table below:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>Number of employed persons</th> <th>Employment rate as a percentage of the population</th> <th>Number of part-time employed persons</th> <th>Number of unemployed persons</th> <th>Unemployment rate as a percentage of labour force</th> <th>Youth unemployment rate as a percentage of labour force</th> <th>Average actual hours of work per week^(*)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>CV</td> <td>1,80%</td> <td>1.55%</td> <td>7,89%</td> <td>3,10%</td> <td>2,69%</td> <td>3,78%</td> <td>0,26%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>SE</td> <td>6398</td> <td>0.53%</td> <td>1689</td> <td>4915</td> <td>0,83%</td> <td>1,93%</td> <td>0.362709</td> </tr> <tr> <td>CI (**)</td> <td>[336812; 361943]</td> <td>[33.32; 35.42]</td> <td>[18076; 24710]</td> <td>[148414; 167720]</td> <td>[29.03%; 32.27%]</td> <td>[47.10%; 54.65%]</td> <td>[43.34; 44.36]</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		Number of employed persons	Employment rate as a percentage of the population	Number of part-time employed persons	Number of unemployed persons	Unemployment rate as a percentage of labour force	Youth unemployment rate as a percentage of labour force	Average actual hours of work per week ^(*)	CV	1,80%	1.55%	7,89%	3,10%	2,69%	3,78%	0,26%	SE	6398	0.53%	1689	4915	0,83%	1,93%	0.362709	CI (**)	[336812; 361943]	[33.32; 35.42]	[18076; 24710]	[148414; 167720]	[29.03%; 32.27%]	[47.10%; 54.65%]	[43.34; 44.36]
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6.3. Non-sampling error:	The non-sampling errors are the error that happened during the other phases of the survey which are: The coverage error which are the divergences between the frame and the target population; the errors which occur during data collection, the processing errors and the non-response error when the survey fails to get a response to one or possibly all of the questions.																																
6.3.1. Coverage error	The coverage errors include both over coverage and under coverage error. The latest frame is from Census Population 2011 so the households created are not well represented and the errors arise due to divergences between the frame and the target population. The under coverage error are the target population units are not accessible via the frame and those error are difficult to measure. The over coverage error are the error due units accessible via the frame which do not belong to the target population. The main focus was on over coverage error.																																
6.3.1.1. Over-coverage - rate	Over coverage consist of households which are empty houses, the houses are destroyed etc. The over coverage rate is around 8,5% of the households.																																

6.3.1.2. Common units - proportion	Not available.								
6.3.2. Measurement error	The data are collected through Computer Assisted Personal Interview (CAPI) and the errors due to questionnaire are almost eliminated.								
6.3.3. Non response error	Non response error are the errors when the survey fails to get a response to one or possibly all of the questions. The non-responses errors are categories in three main group: Refusal, not contacted households and in the third group are included other which for any other reason are not contacted.								
6.3.3.1. Unit non-response – rate	The unweighted non-response rate is 18,44%, refusals and other categories of non-response are presented in the table below: <table border="1" data-bbox="472 596 979 758"> <thead> <tr> <th>Non-response rate (%)</th> <th>Refusals (%)</th> <th>Non-contacts (%)</th> <th>Other (%)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>18,44</td> <td>6,53</td> <td>9,02</td> <td>2,89</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Non-response rate (%)	Refusals (%)	Non-contacts (%)	Other (%)	18,44	6,53	9,02	2,89
Non-response rate (%)	Refusals (%)	Non-contacts (%)	Other (%)						
18,44	6,53	9,02	2,89						
6.3.3.2. Item non-response - rate	Not available.								
6.3.4. Processing error	The processing error mostly are due to technical aspects etc.								
6.3.4.1. Imputation - rate	Not available.								
6.3.5. Model assumption error	Not available.								
6.4. Seasonal adjustment	Not available.								
6.5. Data revision – policy	There is no revision policy at KAS.								
6.6. Data revision - practice	No revisions have been carried out.								
6.6.1. Data revision - average size	Not available.								

7. Timeliness and punctuality	
7.1. Timeliness:	Since 2016 the data are published quarterly. The Reference period is 1 April – 30 June 2017.
7.1.1. Time lag - first result	Not available.
7.1.2. Time lag - final result	The results of survey are published in 6 October 2017. The time lag is 98 days (T+98) for Q2 2017.
7.2. Punctuality:	The data for LFS TM2 2017 are published in time.
7.2.1. Punctuality - delivery and publication	Delay in time is 0.

15. Coherence and Comparability	
8.1. Comparability - geographical:	The statistics refer only to the national level.
8.1.1. Asymmetry for mirror flow statistics - coefficient	Not available.
8.2. Comparability over time:	It was annual survey since 2001 to 2009 were data are collected mainly in September and field organization was 21 days. No survey for 2010 and 2011. Since January 2012 and onwards is continues survey were all 52 weeks in year are reference week. Reference week is week previous survey. Year is divided in 4 quarters and quarter is divided in 13 weeks. From 2016 the data are published quarterly.
8.2.1. Length of comparable time series	Comparability is from 2001 - 2009. CC2=9. Comparability is from 2012 - 2016. CC2=5.
8.3. Coherence - cross domain:	The households surveys are using the same definition about urban/rural. Also the same is using for classification of economic activity and occupation.
8.4. Coherence - sub annual and annual statistics	Not available.
8.5. Coherence - National Accounts	Not available.
8.6. Coherence - internal:	The internal consistency of the data is checked before it is finalized. The links between variables are checked and coherence between different data series.

9. Accessibility and clarity	
9.1. News release:	News releases on-line at the time of data dissemination. During the press release were shown short description about employment and unemployment rate.
9.2. Publications:	KAS publications, tables and material for press release are always available in three languages: Albanian, English and Serbian.
9.3. Online database:	KAS has online database: http://askdata.rks-gov.net/PXWeb/pxweb/en/askdata/ .
9.3.1. Data tables – consultations	Not available.
9.4. Micro-data access:	Users do not have direct access to micro-data, but by law researchers and institutions can request access through KAS.
9.5. Other:	Data from LFS are also published in the KAS Statistical Yearbook. http://ask.rks-gov.net/en/kosovo-agency-of-statistics/general-statistics/statistical-yearbook . and Monthly bulletin.
9.6. Documentation on methodology	A brief explanation of the definitions, key concepts and methodological explanations for users is presented in the publication of data: "Labour Force Survey Q2, 2017": http://ask.rks-gov.net/en/kosovo-agency-of-statistics/add-news/labor-force-survey-in-kosovo-q2-2017 .

9.7. Quality documentation:	No quality assessment is available.
9.7.1. Metadata completeness - rate	Not available.
9.7.2. Metadata - consultations	Not available.

10. Cost and burden

3 staff member in main office (1 head of employment and 2 senior officer).

11. Confidentiality

11.1. Confidentiality - policy:	<p>“Agency shall ensure that individual data collected for statistical purposes, whether collected from natural or legal persons, or bodies and organizations of the public administration (hereinafter “Respondents”), are handled in a strictly confidential manner and used exclusively for statistical purposes. Law 04/L-036, Article 34.</p> <p>“All respondents shall be obliged, in accordance with the applicable law, to cooperate and provide timely and accurately statistical data to the Agency, and to cooperate with the Agency to verify the accuracy of the collected data. Law 04/L-036, Article 21: http://ask.rks-gov.net/media/2024/law-on-official-statistics.pdf.</p>
11.2. Confidentiality - data treatment:	<p>Access to confidential data shall be permitted only to persons who are in charge of producing the official statistics up to that level that these data are necessary for producing statistics. Article 37, Law No. 04/L-036: http://ask.rks-gov.net/media/2024/law-on-official-statistics.pdf.</p>

12. Comment