



Labour Force Surveys to produce statistics on paid and unpaid forms of work

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Expert Group Meeting on Innovative and
Effective ways to collect Time-Use Statistics
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Resolution concerning statistics of Work, Employment & Labour underutilization

- Adopted by 19th ICLS in October 2013
- **Set new framework for work and labour market statistics**
- Introduced new concepts & definitions
 - **Forms of Work Framework** covering all productive activities
 - **Measures of Labour underutilization** beyond unemployment
- Provides general **data collection, dissemination, reporting guidelines**
 - Population coverage, age limits
 - Data sources (LFS, TUS, ...)
 - Periodicities of collection / reporting
- Sets ILO mandate to develop practical guidance based on evidence



Forms of Work Framework (19th ICLS)

Work

(i.e. ALL activities to produce goods and services)

For own final use
(by households)

For use by others (i.e. other units)

For remuneration (i.e. for pay or profit)

Without remuneration

**Own-use
production
work**

Employment
(work for pay or profit)

**Unpaid
trainee
work**

**Other work
activities**
(e.g. unpaid
compulsory
work)

**Volunteer
work**

S

G

Services

Goods

S

G

S

G

G

S





Statistical sources (as per 19th ICLS)



Main source for:

- monitoring labour markets
- labour underutilization including unemployment
- quality of jobs and working conditions of persons in employment and in unpaid trainee work



Main source for:

- statistics on *participation* in own-use production work
- statistics on *time spent* in own-use production work
- Coherent estimates of total working time



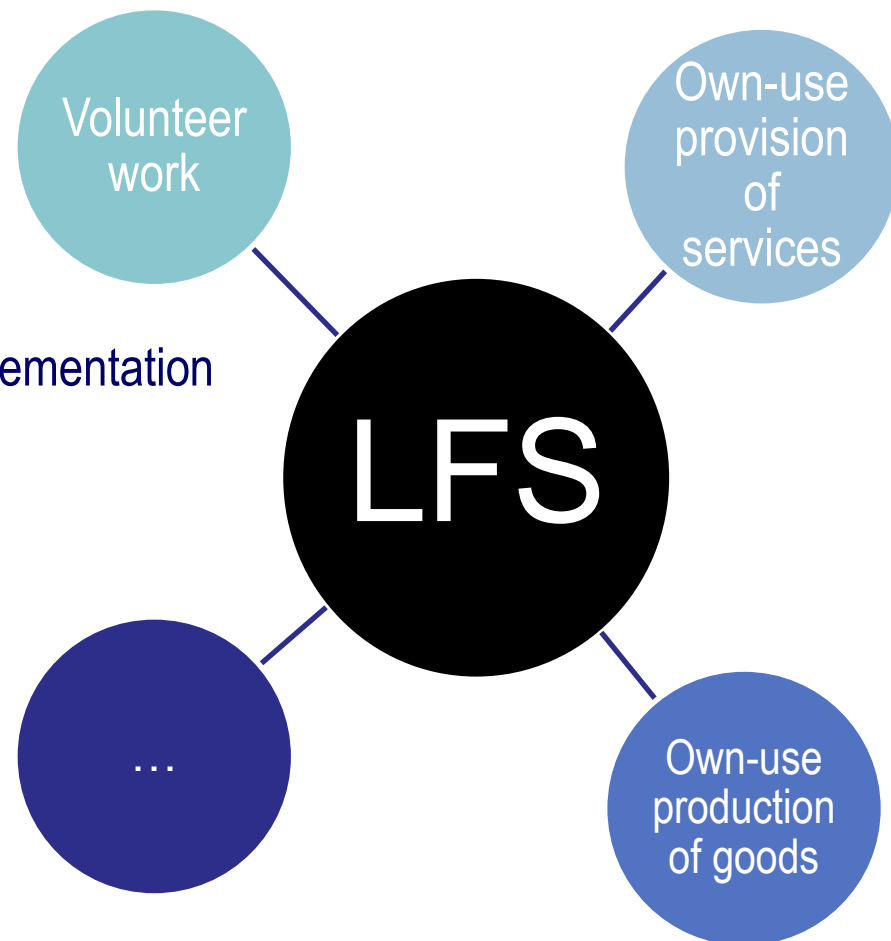
ILO LFS methodological programme (I)

Objectives & approach

- To develop evidence-based guidance
- Based on existing national practice
- Aligned with new standards
- Modular approach to support flexible implementation

Expected outputs

- LFS toolkit
 - Module design (PAPI & CAPI)
 - Explanatory notes
 - Survey design requirements
 - National adaptation guidance
 - Indicator computation guidance





ILO LFS methodological programme (II)

Topic coverage

- **Phase 1: 2015-2017**
 - Employment
 - Labour underutilization
 - Own-use production work (stylized retrospective questions)
- **Phase 2: 2018-**
 - Volunteer Work
 - Own-use provision of services (light time-use approaches)
 - Labour Force in multipurpose household surveys

Overall methodology

- **Pilot studies**
 - Qualitative phase
 - Cognitive interviewing
 - Operational phase
 - Small scale field tests
 - Statistical phase
 - Split sample experimental designs

Implementation partners

- NSOs
- Partner agencies (UN Volunteers, World Bank, FAO)
- Development partners (Data 2X)



To provide technical guidance on implementing Resolution I through a TUS module to LFS



By 2018 to identify alternative data collection strategies for pilot-testing



To improve estimates of prevalence, and time spent, on own-use production of services through diary-based approaches

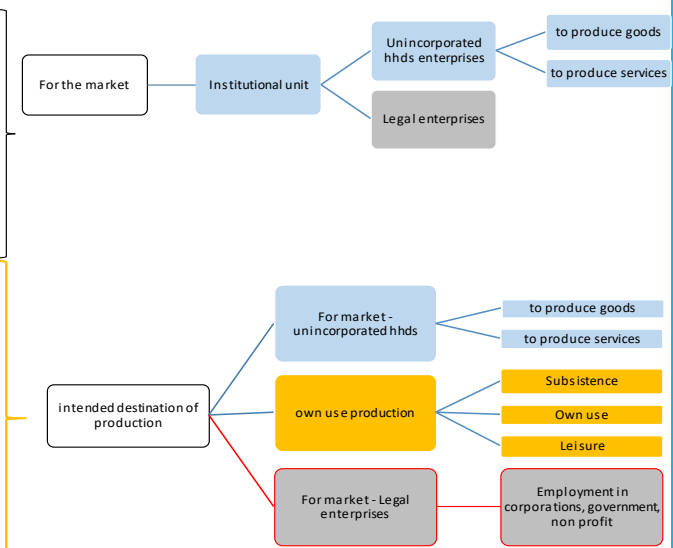
Resolution I 19th ICLS, Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics, ICATUS 2016



- Information on the **institutional unit** to differentiate formal employment from unincorporated household enterprises
- Context variable **‘for whom’** identifying the purpose of the activity (e.g. for own final use or for the market)
- Context variable **‘with whom’** identifying household provision of services (e.g. passive child care)
- Identification of productive and not productive activities (i.e. boundaries between **leisure** and own-use production of goods)

Mapping ICATUS 2016

		Type of Activity	
		1 digit	2 digit
Personal activities			Self-care and maintenance
			Learning
			Socializing/Communication/Community participation/Religious practices
			Culture, leisure, mass-media and sports practices
			Other activities (please specify _____)
			Travelling (includes Travelling and commuting for employment)
			Employment in corporations, government, non-profit institutions
			On job training
			Seeking employment
			Setting up a business
Employment and related activities / Own use production of goods	Empl. In unincorporated hhdls enterprises	Services	Vending and trading of goods (ISIC, Sect. G Wholesale and retail trade)
			Repair, installation, maintenance and disposal / DIY (ISIC, Div.33, 38, 39, 95, Gr. 452, 454)
			Providing business and professional services (ISIC, Sect. J, K, L, M, P and Q (excluding 869))
			Providing personal care services (ISIC, Sect. Q Class 869; Div. 87, 88)
			Transporting goods and passengers (ISIC, Section H Transportation and storage)
			Providing domestic services (ISIC Division 97)
			Growing crops and kitchen gardening (ISIC, Sec. A, Div. 01, G. 011-013 CI0161, 0163, 0164)
			Raising animals / Farming of animals and production of animal products (ISIC, Sec. A, Div. 01)
			Forestry and logging (ISIC, Sec. A, Div. 02 Forestry and logging)
			Fishing (ISIC, Sec. A, Div.03, G. 031 Fishing)
	Aquaculture (ISIC, Sec. A, Div.03, Gr. 032 Aquaculture)		
	Hunting, trapping and production of animal skins (ISIC, Sec. A, Div. 01, G. 017)		
	Mining and quarrying (ISIC, Sec. B Mining and quarrying)		
	Gathering wild products (ISIC, Sec. A, Div. 02 Forestry and logging 023)		
	Construction activities (ISIC, Section F Construction)		
	Making, processing goods (ISIC, Section C)		
	Gathering firewood and other natural products used as fuel		
	Fetching water from natural and other sources		
	Travel, move, transport/accompany goods/ persons		
	Unpaid domestic services	KEPT at 2 digit level	Food and meals management preparation
			Cleaning and maintaining of own dwelling and surroundings
			Care and maintainance of textiles and footwear
			Household management
			Pet care
			Shopping for household and family member
Child care and instruction			
Minding children (passive care)			
Care for adults			
Passive care of adult			
Unpaid caregiving services			



Volunteer

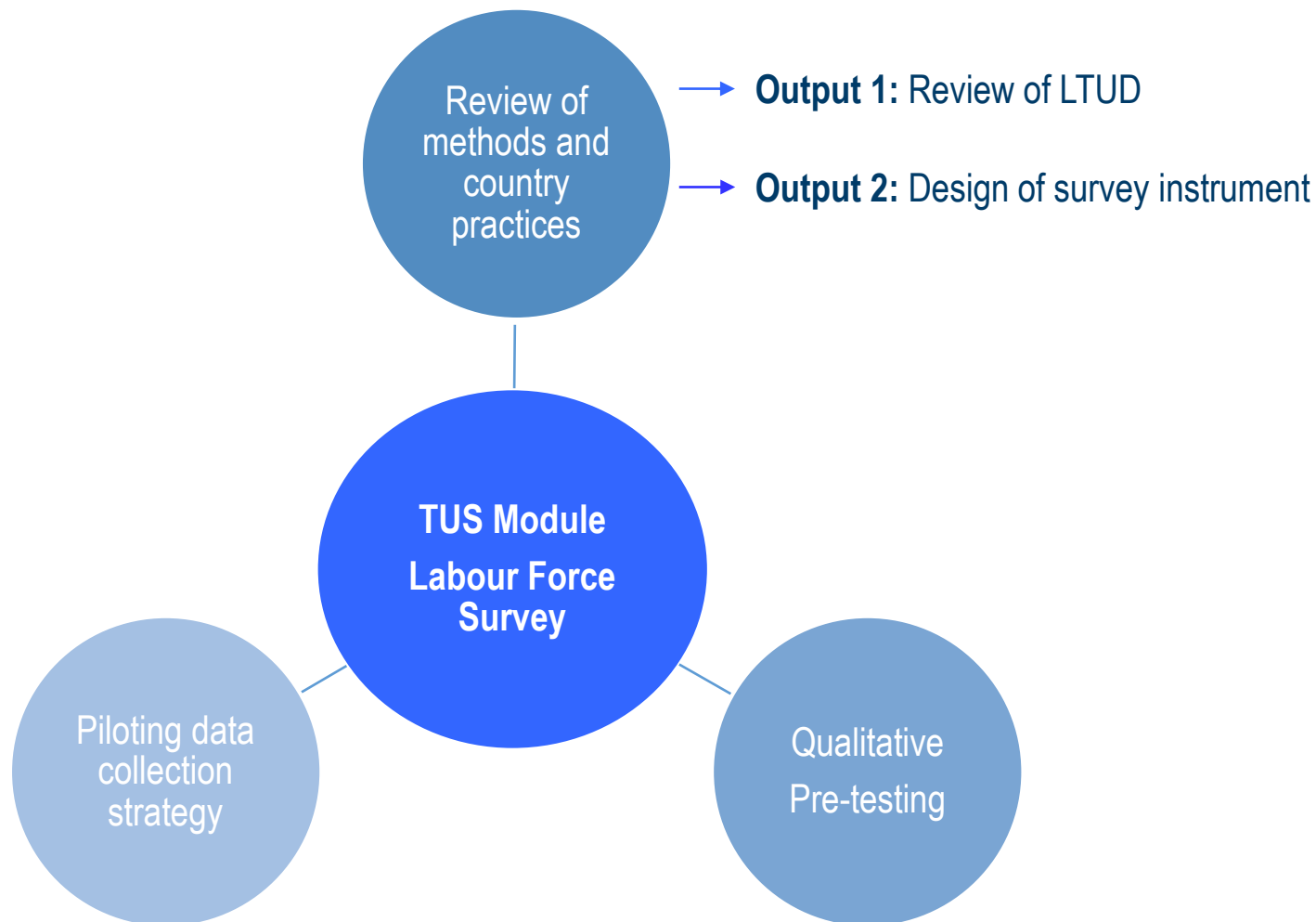


- **Direct leveraging** of LFS to classify activities
 - Higher **accuracy** on labour-related characteristics in LFS vs basic background questionnaire in TU (e.g. institutional unit, status in employment)
 - Indirect **added value** for analytical purposes - Richer results beyond institutional unit (e.g. formality/informality)
- **Strong alignment of measurement domain:** productive activities
 - TUS can shed light on productive activities other than main and second job and unpaid work (ICATUS: 2017, p. 8)
- **LFS survey design advantages for TUS**
 - LFS are usually conducted with regular **frequency** on large samples
 - Matching of **reference population** and sampling frame (i.e. working age population)
 - Higher survey **response rate** and well developed system and practices for field work (e.g. CAPI/CATI)



- **Technical challenges** of connecting information from LFS to TUS
 - LFS reliance on proxy for informant
 - Measurement of working time through proxy is already understood as a challenge
 - Different units of analysis (i.e. occupation and industry; time spent in activities)
 - Challenges of dependent interviewing can create complexity in Q. design
- **Methodological choice** for TUS guided by LFS strategy for data collection
 - LFS conducted in 1 visit: Recall interview
 - LFS conducted in multiple visit: Leave-behind Diary (in literate population)
- **Sampling** of person and day: less flexibility and control at the data collection stage

Current ILO work on TU



Output 1: Review of LTUD

Lessons learned



The coverage of Light Time Use Diaries is scarce



Light Time-Use Diaries are cost-effective



Results at the aggregated level are comparable to Full Time use Diaries



Light Time-Use Diaries can record context variables and simultaneous activities



Different modes of data collection are feasible

Ways forward



Diary methods are accurate and valid for measuring the use of time



The identification of productive activities requires context variables, such as for whom?



Measuring the provision of household services requires simultaneous activities to be covered

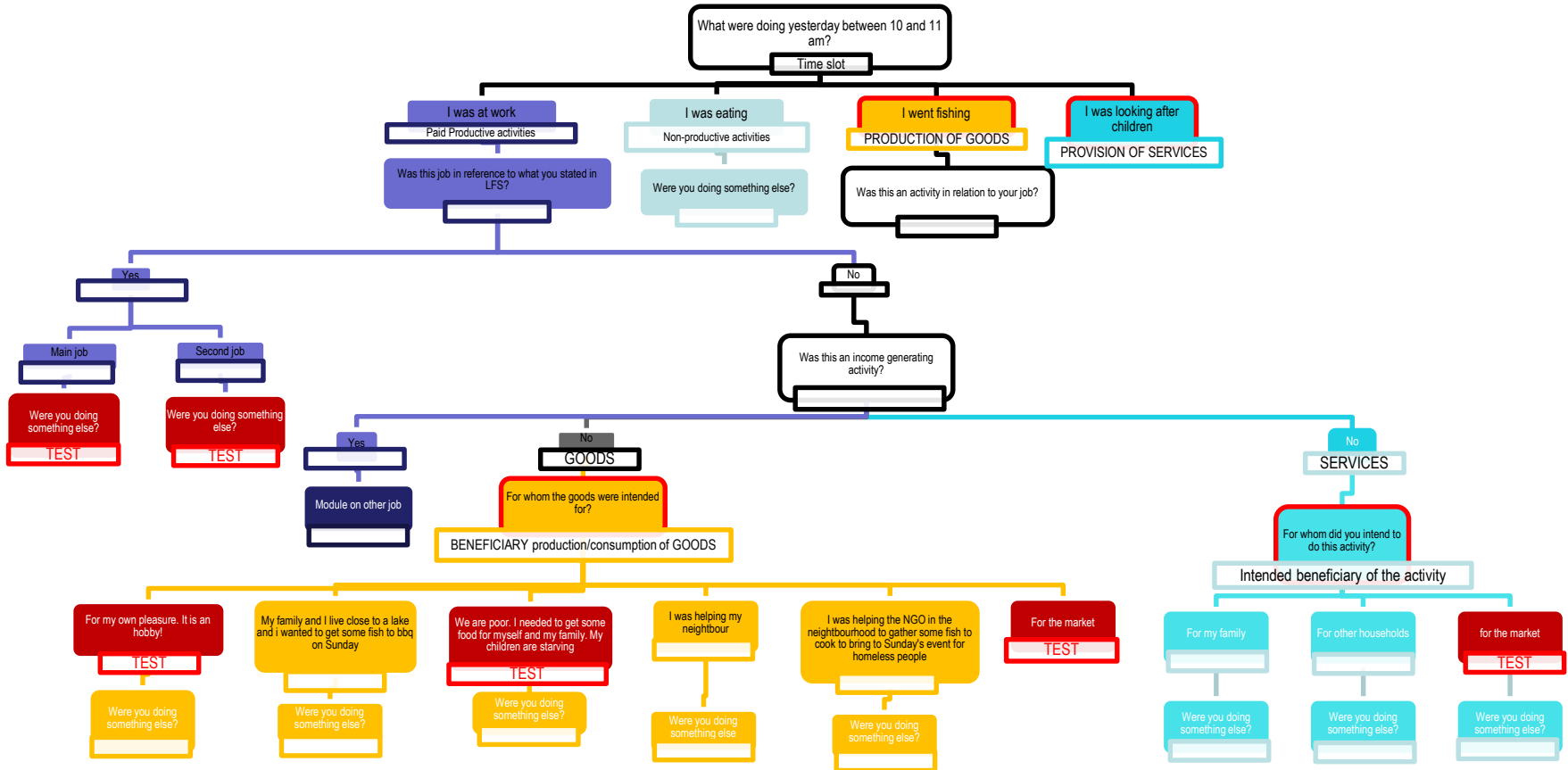


Leverage information collected through LFS

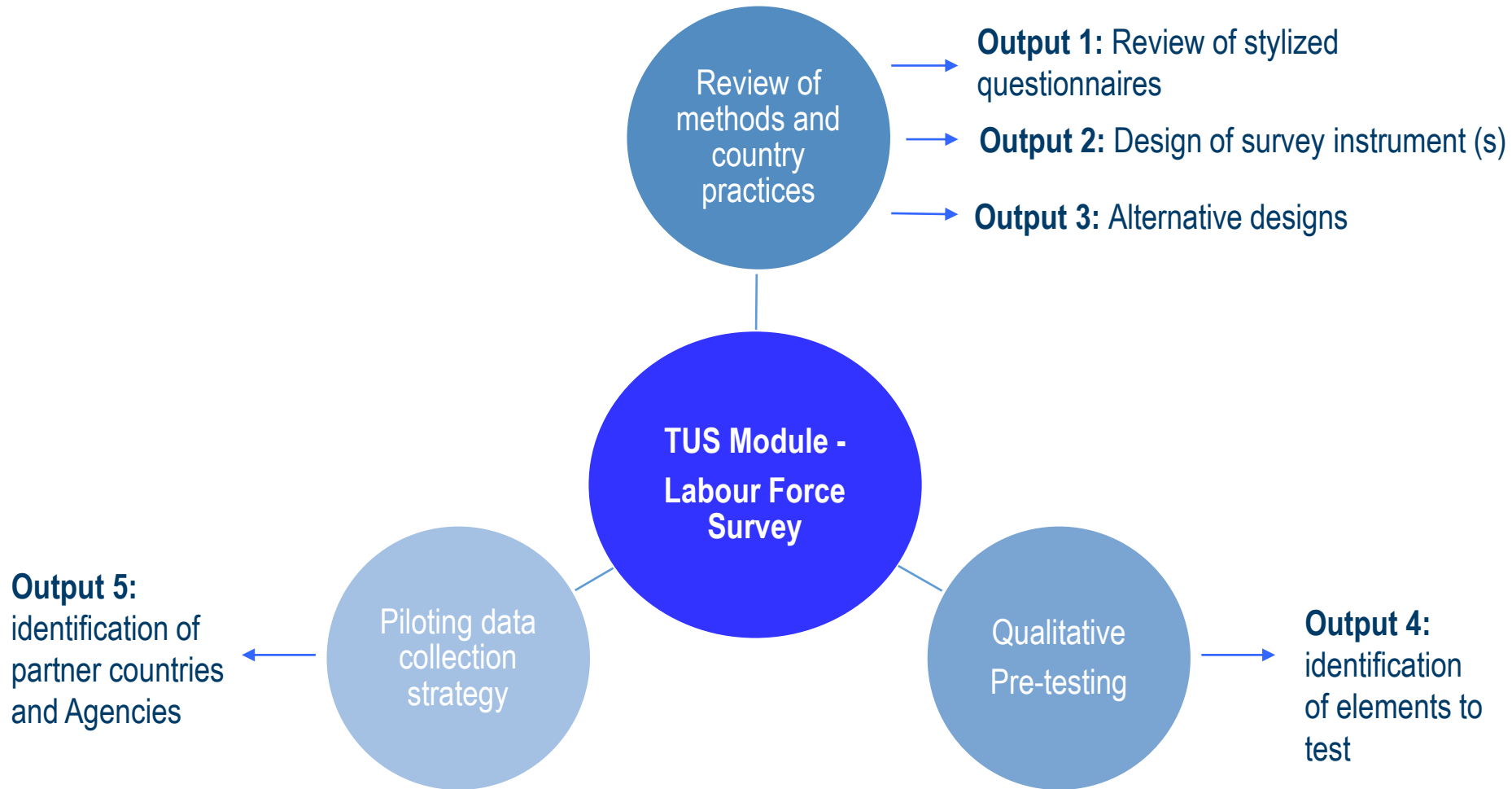


Gather evidence on results and develop guidance

Output 2: Flows of survey instrument



Next steps



- ILO LFS pilot studies programme

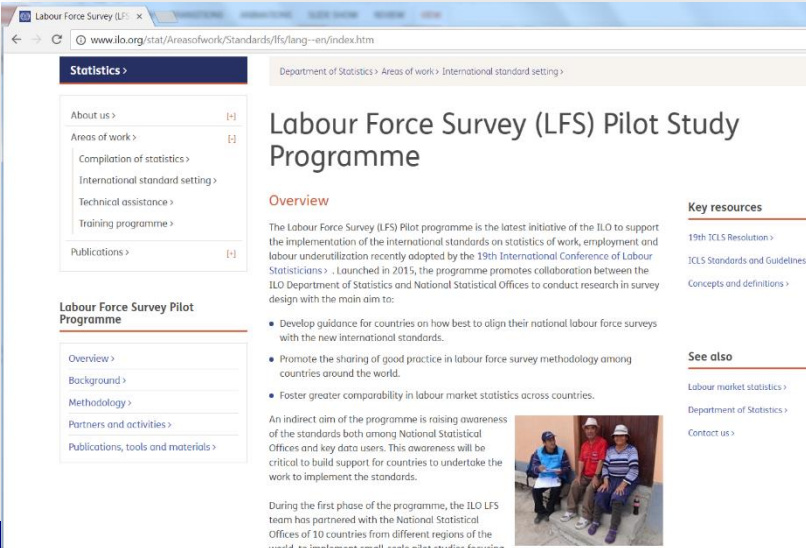
<http://www.ilo.org/stat/Areasofwork/Standards/lfs/lang--en/index.htm>

- ICLS Resolutions and Guidelines

<http://www.ilo.org/global/statistics-and-databases/standards-and-guidelines/>

- STATISTICS contact

statistics@ilo.org



The screenshot shows the ILO website page for the Labour Force Survey (LFS) Pilot Study Programme. The page is titled "Labour Force Survey (LFS) Pilot Study Programme" and is part of the "International standard setting" section. It features a navigation menu on the left with links to "About us", "Areas of work", "Compilation of statistics", "International standard setting", "Technical assistance", "Training programme", and "Publications". The main content area includes an "Overview" section with a list of bullet points: "Develop guidance for countries on how best to align their national labour force surveys with the new international standards.", "Promote the sharing of good practice in labour force survey methodology among countries around the world.", and "Foster greater comparability in labour market statistics across countries." Below this, there is a paragraph about the programme's aim to raise awareness of the standards among National Statistical Offices and key data users. A small photograph shows three people in work clothes standing together. The right sidebar contains "Key resources" (19th ICLS Resolution, ICLS Standards and Guidelines, Concepts and definitions) and "See also" (Labour market statistics, Department of Statistics, Contact us).