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

Services

Goods

S
G

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
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

Requirements for 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)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of Activity</th>
<th>Examples</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Self-care and maintenance</td>
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<tr>
<td>Learning</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Socializing/Communication/Community participation/Religious practices</td>
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<td>Culture, leisure, mass-media and sports practices</td>
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<tr>
<td>Other activities (please specify)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Travelling (includes travelling and commuting for employment)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Employment in corporations, government, non-profit institutions</td>
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<tr>
<td>On job training</td>
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<tr>
<td>Seeking employment</td>
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<tr>
<td>Setting up a business</td>
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<tr>
<td>Vending and trading of goods (ISIC, Sect. G Wholesale and retail trade)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Repair, installation, maintenance and disposal / DIY (ISIC, Div. 33, 38, 39, 95, Gr. 452, 454)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Providing business and professional services (ISIC, Sect. J, K, L, M, P and Q(excluding 869))</td>
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<td>Providing personal care services (ISIC, Sect. Q Class 869; Div. 87, 88)</td>
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<td>Transporting goods and passengers (ISIC, Section H Transportation and storage)</td>
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<td>Providing domestic services (ISIC Division 97)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Growing crops and kitchen gardening (ISIC, Sec. A, Div. 01, G. 011-013 01163, 0163, 0164)</td>
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<td>Raising animals / Farming of animals and production of animal products (ISIC, Sec. A, Div. 01)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Forestry and logging (ISIC, Sec. A, Div. 02 Forestry and logging)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Fishing (ISIC, Sec. A, Div. 03, G. 031 Fishing)</td>
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<td>Aquaculture (ISIC, Sec. A, Div. 03, Gr. 032 Aquaculture)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Hunting, trapping and production of animal skins (ISIC, Sec. A, Div. 01, G. 017)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Fishing (ISIC, Sec. A, Div. 03, G. 031 Fising)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mining and quarrying (ISIC, Sec. B Mining and quarrying)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Gathering wild products (ISIC, Sec. A, Div. 02 Forestry and logging023)</td>
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<td>Construction activities (ISIC, Section F Construction)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Making, processing goods (ISIC, Section C)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Gathering firewood and other natural products used as fuel</td>
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<tr>
<td>Fetching water from natural and other sources</td>
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<tr>
<td>Travel, move, transport/accompany goods/ persons</td>
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<tr>
<td>Food and meals management preparation</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cleaning and maintaining of own dwelling and surroundings</td>
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<td>Care and maintenance of textiles and footwear</td>
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<tr>
<td>Household management</td>
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<td>Pet care</td>
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<td>Shopping for household and family member</td>
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<tr>
<td>Child care and instruction</td>
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<td>Minding children (passive care)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Care for adults</td>
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<tr>
<td>Passive care of adult</td>
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Advantages of TU in LFS

• **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)
Challenges of TU in LFS

- **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

TUS Module
Labour Force Survey

- Output 1: Review of LTUD
- Output 2: Design of survey instrument

- Review of methods and country practices

- Piloting data collection strategy

- Qualitative Pre-testing
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

What were doing yesterday between 10 and 11 am?

- I was at work (Paid Productive activities)
- I was eating (Non-productive activities)
- I went fishing (PRODUCTION OF GOODS)
- I was looking after children (PROVISION OF SERVICES)

Was this job in reference to what you stated in LFS?

Yes

Main job

Were you doing something else?

No

Second job

Were you doing something else?

Yes

Module on other job

For whom the goods were intended for?

BENEFICIARY production/consumption of GOODS

For my own pleasure. It is an hobby!

Yes

My family and I live close to a lake and I wanted to get some fish to bbq on Sunday.

No

Were you doing something else?

We are poor. I needed to get some food for myself and my family. My children are starving.

Yes

For whom did you intend to do this activity?

For my family

Test

For other households

Test

For the market

Test

For the market

Were you doing something else?

I was helping the NGO in the neighbourhood to gather some fish to cook to bring to Sunday’s event for homeless people

No

Were you doing something else?

For the market

Intended beneficiary of the activity
Next steps

Output 1: Review of stylized questionnaires
Output 2: Design of survey instrument (s)
Output 3: Alternative designs
Output 4: Identification of elements to test
Output 5: Identification of partner countries and agencies
Resources and Contact

- ILO LFS pilot studies programme
  

- ICLS Resolutions and Guidelines
  

- STATISTICS contact

  statistics@ilo.org