



19th ICLS Resolution on Statistics of Work, employment and labour underutilization Implications for ICATUS

David Hunter, ILO

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Contents

- Overview of 19th ICLS Resolution on Statistics of Work, Employment and Labour Underutilization
- Pilot studies in follow up to the 19th ICLS
- Implications for ICATUS
- Outstanding issues and concerns



Overview of 19th ICLS Resolution on Statistics of Work, Employment and Labour Underutilization



Resolution concerning statistics of Work, Employment & Labour underutilization

- Adopted by 19th ICLS in October 2013
- Updates previous standards on
 - Statistics of the economically active population, employment, unemployment and underemployment (13th ICLS, 1982)
- Sets new framework for work and labour market statistics
- Calls on ILO to collaborate with countries, organizations, employers' and workers' representatives on:
 - Dissemination & communication activities
 - Conceptual and methodological work, including testing
 - Promote sharing of good practice
 - Manuals and model data collection instruments
 - Technical assistance (training & capacity building)
 - Analysis & presentation of work statistics





Why the need for revision?

18th ICLS and UNSC, 39th session (2008)

- In response to calls to **address limitations of unemployment** statistics (2003 job crisis; 2008 financial crisis)
- In response to **criticisms of employment** as a measure that was too broad
- Provide measures of **labour underutilization**, beyond unemployment
- Recognize and provide framework for measurement of **all work, paid and unpaid**
- Facilitate **integration** of labour statistics with other domains



Work

1st international statistical definition

**“Any activity performed
by persons of any sex and age
to produce goods or to provide services
for use by others or for own use”**

- Irrespective of legality, formal / informal nature of activity, context or person status
- **Consistent** with the scope of productive activities
 - Within the SNA General production boundary
 - Complete accounts (“national” and “satellite” accounts)



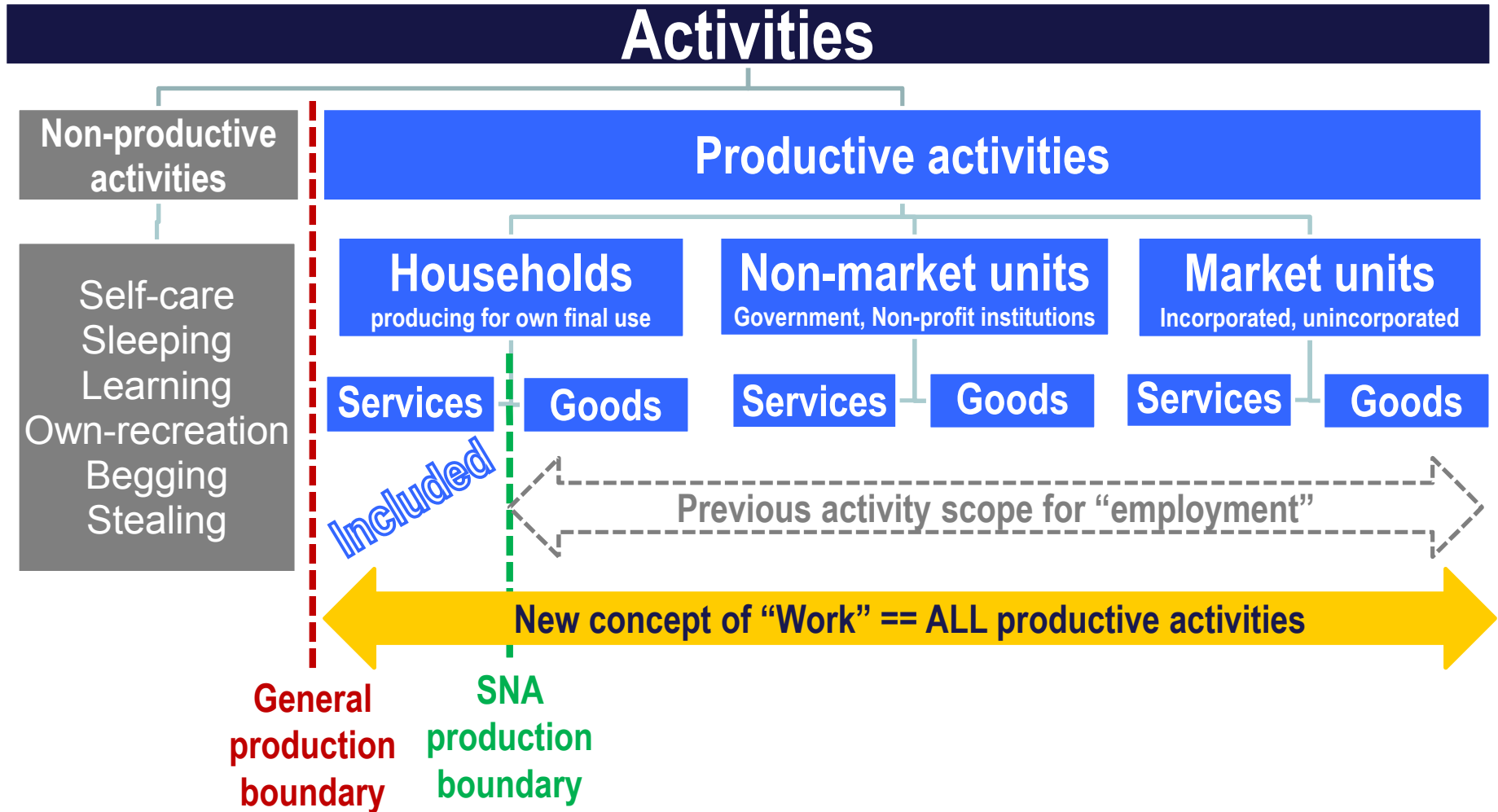
Work and the 2008 SNA (1)

- **Aligned with General production boundary (2008 SNA)**
 - Activity must result in **production** of goods or services
 - Activity must fulfill **3rd person criterion**: i.e. it must be possible for someone else to perform the activity on one's behalf
 - Excludes self care
- **Can be performed in any kind of economic unit**
 - **Market units** (i.e. for profit units, such as corporations, quasi-corporations and household unincorporated market enterprises)
 - **Non-market units** (i.e. government & non-profit institutions)
 - **Households producing** goods or services **for own final use**

Enables coherence between work statistics and economic statistics



Work and the 2008 SNA (2)





Forms of Work Framework (1): By main intended destination & transaction type

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

*Reference concept for
Labour Force statistics*

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

Services

Goods

S

G

S

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S





Overview of implications for ICATUS

Employment concept has changed (narrower)

- One to one relationship with SNA production boundary no longer maintained
- Production of goods for own final use (including subsistence activity) is excluded from employment – but must be measured (even in LFS when significant in the country)
- Time use surveys may identify some activities in employment that are difficult to capture in LFS

New forms of work identified

- Extend beyond the scope of previous 'employment' and cover all activities within the General production boundary
- Time use surveys are the principal source of data on forms of work beyond the production boundary

Categories in ICATUS relating to work need to be aligned with 19th ICLS forms of work

- To allow for the provision of statistics on the time spent on each form of work
- Need identify unpaid work separately from employment (for pay or profit)



ILO Pilot studies in follow up to the 19th ICLS



ILO pilot study project: Objectives and scope

- **To develop model question sequences and guidance for LFS**
 - Aligned with new 19th ICLS standards
 - Based on existing good practice AND new evidence
- **Scope focuses on measurement of**
 1. **Employment** (as work for pay or profit)
 2. **Measures of Labour Underutilization**
 3. **Persons in own-use production work (and working time)**
 - Of goods (including from agriculture, fishing, hunting and gathering)
 - Of Services (in particular housework, adult dependent care, child care)

() Measurement of Volunteer work, Unpaid trainee work and Other forms of work to be researched in the future*



ILO pilot study project phases

Phase 1

June, 2015 - Dec, 2016

**10 countries from
different regions**

**Small-scale
experimental tests**

Phase 2

**Q3, 2016 – Q2, 2017
(possible extension)**

**Global +
(sub-)regional plans**

**Refinements
...
New objectives**

...Phase 3



Expected outputs

Phase 1 pilot study protocol

- Model LFS sequences, explanatory notes, cognitive guides, field tests methodology, meta-data documentation & micro-data file req.

Final reports of pilot studies

- Qualitative & Quantitative (country & cross-country)

LFS practical tools / guides

- Version 1 (as per outcomes of phase 1)
- Version 2 (revised, as per outcomes of phase 2)
- Training materials

Input to 20th ICLS

- Report on progress made

Pilot countries (10)

- **Africa**
 - Cameroon
 - Côte d'Ivoire
 - Namibia
 - Tunisia
- **Americas**
 - Ecuador
 - Peru
- **Asia**
 - Philippines
 - Vietnam
- **Eastern Europe & Central Asia**
 - Kyrgyz Republic
 - Moldova

Funding partners

- ILO
- UN foundation
- AfDB



Phase 1: Measurement issues

Boundary between Employment and Own-use production work

- Level (product, activity cluster, person, economic unit)
- Stability (across different geographic areas, activities, time)
- Comprehension of the idea of work for pay or profit
- Assessing methods to recover people in casual or minor paid activities

Measures of labour underutilization

- Time-related underemployment
 - Working time concept
 - Reasons for working less than usual in the reference period
- Concepts of “desire”, “need”, “availability”

Participation in own-use production work (and working time)

- Activity scope: Goods and services
- Unit: Household and/or family
- Reference period: last week, last 4 weeks

Boundary between selected status in employment categories

- Contributing family workers / Business co-operators / Apprentices
- Employees with characteristics of self-employment
- Self-employed with characteristics of employees

Phase 1: Methodology (I)

- **Global level**
 - 5 questionnaire types as per most common national practice
 - Qualitative and quantitative evaluation
- **Country level**
 - 2 model questionnaires (1 as per national practice, 1 alternative)
 - Cognitive testing
 - 20 participants per model
 - Field tests (non-representative panel survey with split sample design)
 - Strata targeted: rural (no market); rural (with market); peri-urban; urban
 - Wave 1: Targets planting season (400 households per model)
 - Wave 2: Targets harvest season (400 households per model)



Phase 1: Methodology (II)

- **Cognitive tests:**

- Qualitative evaluation of selected question sequences
- Evaluates problems of comprehension, recall, judgment
- Identify changes to be made before the field tests



- **Field tests, round 1 and 2**

- Quantitative and operational evaluation of the questionnaires
- Evaluate possible identification and classification problems
- Evaluate stability of measurement criteria for boundary between employment and own-use production work
- Evaluate impact of proxy responses and respondent burden



() NO evaluation of indicators at this stage*

5 model questionnaires: Similarities and differences

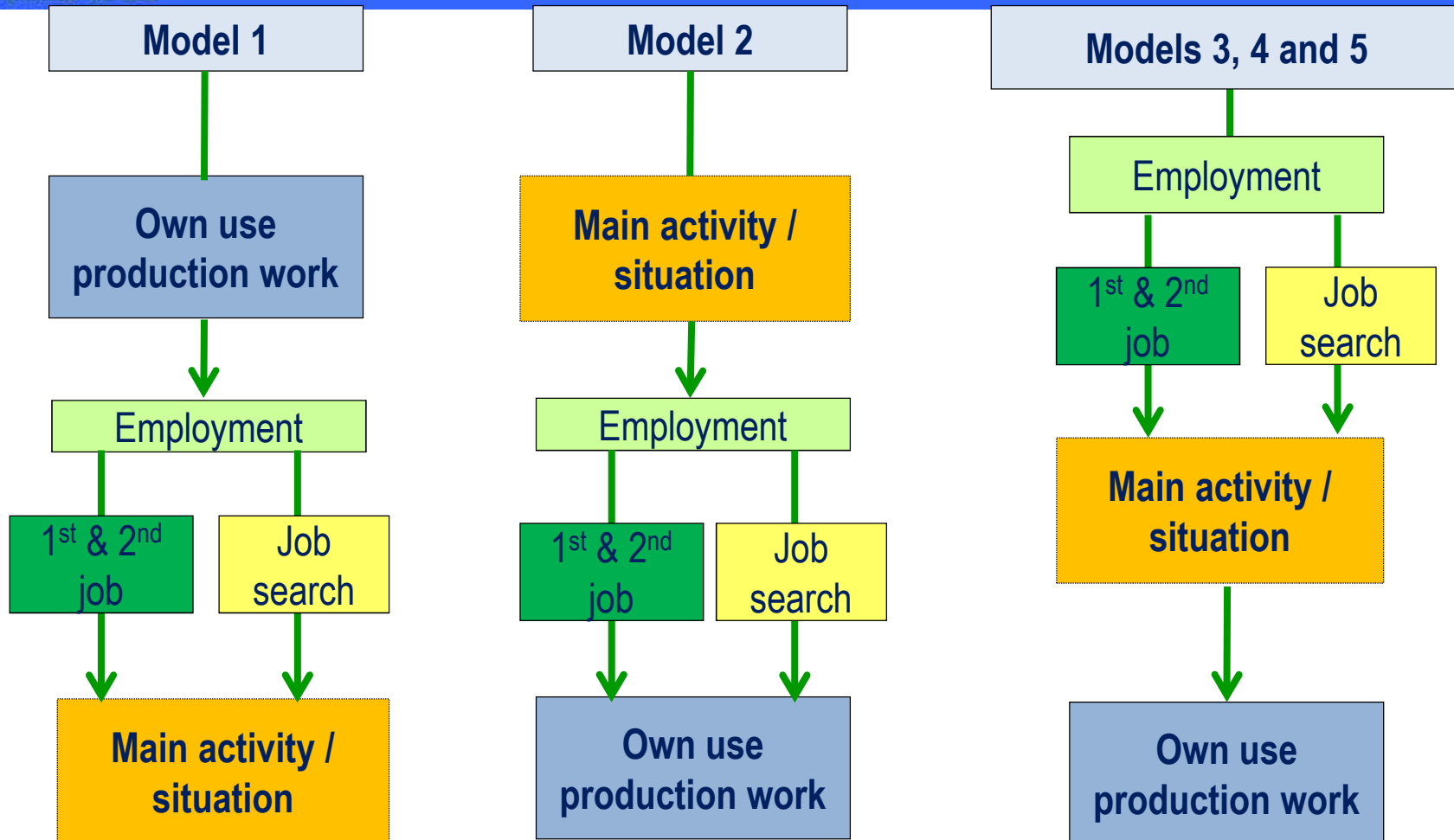
Similarities

- Cover the same themes
 - Employment
 - Characteristics of main/second job
 - Working time
 - Underemployment
 - Unemployment
 - Potential labour force
 - Own use production of goods and services
 - Self-perceived main activity or status

Differences

- Order of modules/sets of questions
- Mode of implementation
 - Self reporting v read out lists
- Measurement approach to the concepts
 - Employment
 - Boundary between employment and own use production of goods
 - Potential labour force etc.
- Level of detail
- Reference periods (Own-use production)

Main structure of model questionnaires





Phase 1: Current status

- **1st Workshop (May 2015)**
- **Cognitive tests**
 - August – October 2015 (10 countries)
- **Field tests**
 - Wave I
 - November – December 2015 (5 countries)
 - January – March 2016 (5 countries)
 - Wave II
 - May – July 2016 (10 countries)
- **Evaluation workshop (November 2016)**

Implications of 19th ICLS for ICATUS

Overview of implications for ICATUS

Employment concept has changed (narrower)

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19th ICLS Forms of work

- Employment
- Own use production work
 - Goods
 - Services
- Volunteer work
- Unpaid trainee work
- Other work activities

Draft ICATUS

- 1 Employment and related activities (11+12)
- 2 Production of goods for own final use
- 3 Provision of services for own final use
- 4 Unpaid caregiving services for household members and related activities
- 5 Unpaid volunteer, trainee and compulsory work
 - 51 Unpaid direct volunteering for other households
 - 52 Unpaid community and organization based volunteering
 - 53 Gaining skills or workplace experience by unpaid trainees, apprentices, interns and related activities
 - 54 Compulsory unpaid work activities

Employment in the draft ICATUS

1	Employment and related activities
11	Employment in corporations, non-profit institutions and government
12	Employment in unincorporated enterprises and households - Further broken down into 12 groups related to ISIC Revision 4
13	Ancillary activities and breaks related to employment
14	Training and studies in relation to employment
15	Seeking employment or setting up business under employment
16	Travelling and commuting for employment

12 Employment in unincorporated enterprises and households

- 121 Growing of crops and trees for the market in unincorporated enterprises and households
- 122 Farming of animals for the market in unincorporated enterprises and households
- 123 Fishing and aquaculture for the market in unincorporated enterprises and households
- 124 Mining and quarrying for the market in unincorporated enterprises and households
- 125 Making and processing goods for the market in unincorporated enterprises and households
- 126 Vending and trading of goods in unincorporated enterprises and households
- 127 Providing paid repair, installation, maintenance, disposal and construction services in unincorporated enterprises and households
- 128 Providing business and professional services in unincorporated enterprises and households
- 12X Transporting goods and passengers for pay in in unincorporated enterprises and households
- 12Y Providing paid personal care services in unincorporated households
- 12Z Providing paid domestic services
- 129 Other activities related to work for household providing services for pay or profit (n.e.c.)

2 Production of goods for own final use

21	Agriculture, forestry, fishing and mining for own final use
22	Making and processing goods for own final use
23	Construction activities for own-final use
24	Supplying water and fuel for households
25	Travelling, waiting time, moving, transporting or accompanying goods or persons related to own-use production of goods

Statistical units used in statistics on work

- **19th ICLS defined Job as:** *a set of tasks and duties* performed, or meant to be performed, by one person for a single economic unit
- When applied to forms of work other than employment, this same statistical unit is called the **work activity**
- Statistics on employment by Occupation, Industry, and Status in employment relate to a particular job
 - Occupation is a descriptive attribute of the job or work activity
 - Status in employment is a descriptive attribute of the job
 - Industry is a descriptive attribute of the economic unit (usually establishment) in which the work is performed
- Work activities beyond employment can also be classified by occupation and industry
- Statistics classified by time use activity refer to and are descriptive attributes of the statistical unit 'time use activity', which is not the same as the job or work activity.



Summary of ILO's outstanding issues, concerns or uncertainties

- Feasibility of distinguishing between employment in
 - corporations, non-profit institutions and government
 - incorporated enterprises and households
 - Questions on *name of employer* on background questionnaire and contextual variable '*for whom*' may help
 - We assume information on industry and occupation (at least for main job or work activity) will be collected on the background questionnaire
- Use of 12 activity classes in Division 12 requires a 4 digit code
 - Do we really need all this detail?
 - ILO nevertheless has an interest in identifying paid domestic workers
 - Different units of analysis for data on employment by economic activity, occupation, and time use (Establishment, Job/work activity, Time use activity)
 - Potential for confusion or misinterpretation when data on occupation, industry, and time use activity are inconsistent
 - Would it be preferable to use data collected in time use diary to improve the quality of information on employment collected via the background questionnaire?



Summary of ILO's outstanding issues, concerns or uncertainties (2)

- Need to provide guidance on distinction between own-use production work and employment in the context of a time use survey
 - ✓ Outcomes of ILO Pilot studies should help with this
 - ✓ Contextual variable on whether the aim of an activity was to provide goods or services for own consumption or for sale may also be useful
 - but would need to be tested
- Travel is currently spread around several different groups of the classification depending on the purpose
 - Is this feasible or useful given that many journeys are for multiple purposes?
 - The creation of a tenth major division would make the use of a 3-digit numeric code impossible but alpha codes A-J for major divisions would
- Similar problem for work-related training
 - Does it make more sense to classify it in Major Division 6 Learning?

Thank you



Resources and Contact

- 19th International Conference of labour statisticians

<http://www.ilo.org/19thics>

- ICLS Resolutions and Guidelines

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

- STATISTICS contact

statistics@ilo.org