



Labour Force Stakeholder Engagement Workshop

Resolutions of the 19th International Conference for Labour Statisticians

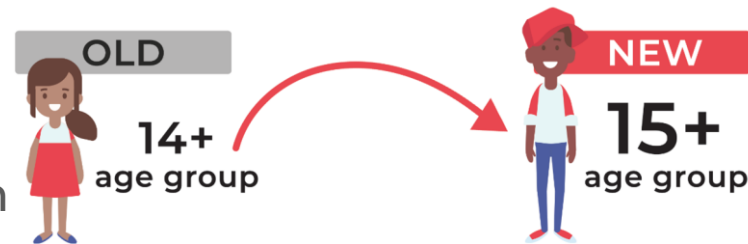
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STATIN & The Labour Force Survey (LFS)



- The Statistical Institute of Jamaica (STATIN) has conducted Labour Force Surveys (LFS) since 1968.
- The LFS is conducted quarterly in January, April, July, and October



• Target population
=

- Computer-Assisted Personal Interviewing (CAPI)

• Sample size = **10,464**
dwellings based
on a panel design

- International Labour Organization (ILO) – Custodians of the Labour Force (tripartite structure).
- International Conference for Labour Statisticians (ICLS) – 19th, 20th and 21st

LFS & National Commitments

- Critical data source to monitor Jamaica's achievements toward the Vision 2030 Agenda (Labour Market & Productivity Sector Plan 2009/30 – Implementation Framework & Action Plan).

- **Goal 1** on an efficient and effective labour market
- **Goal 3** on full and satisfying employment.



- Primary data source for monitoring Jamaica's progress towards the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) related to work and employment:

- **Goal 5** (Gender Equality),
- **Goal 8** (Decent Work and Economic Growth).



- Jamaica's subscription to the International Monetary Fund's (IMF) **Special Data Dissemination System (SDDS)**.

Basic Concepts & Definitions



The **one-hour criterion** is used to identify individuals who are considered **employed** in labour force statistics.

Reference Week: Jamaica uses a fixed reference week, **now** the first full week of the quarter, Sunday to Saturday.



Basic Concepts & Definitions (Cont'd)

Who is employed?

- Persons who work for pay or profit in cash or kind, whether the payment is received or not, paid directly to the person or indirectly to a household or family member.
- A person is classified as **employed** if they worked for pay or profit for **at least one hour** during the reference week or had a formal job attachment but was not at work during the reference week.



Employed,
not at work

With a job, but not at work due to:

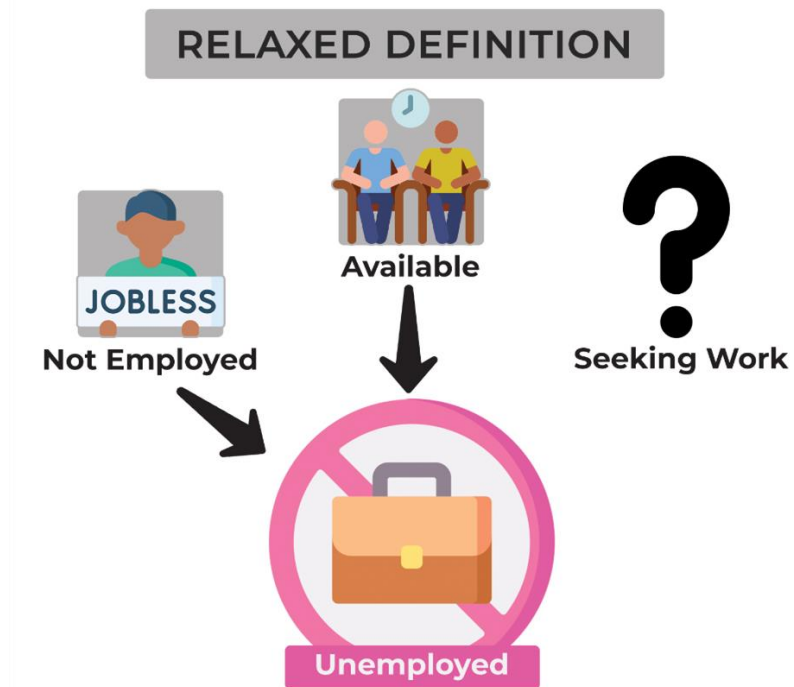
- Working time arrangement (shift work, flexitime)
- Temporary absence (primarily expects to return within a short period and, in some cases, continue to receive pay)

Basic Concepts & Definitions (Cont'd)

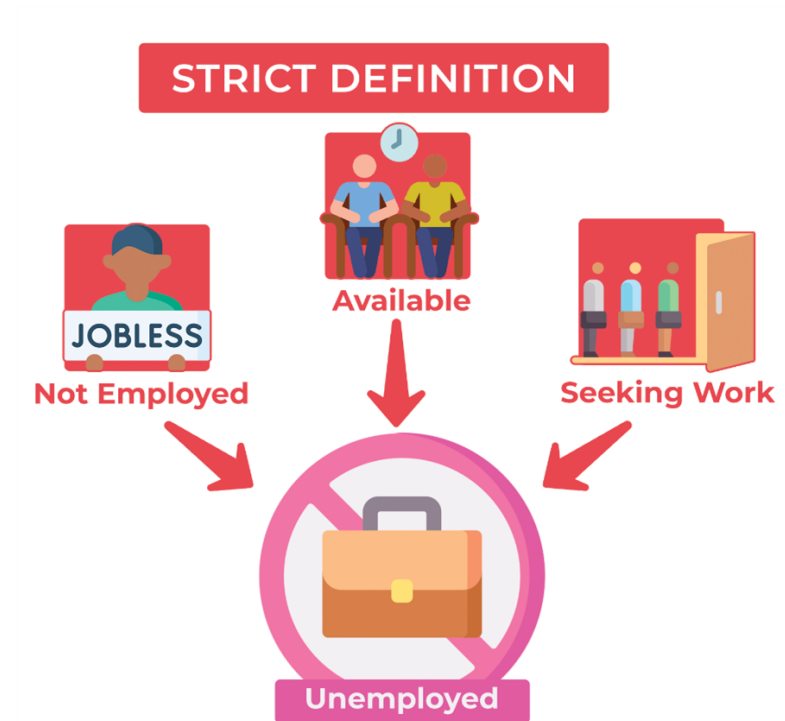
	Yes 1	No 2
3.1 DURING THE WEEK ENDING <u>JANUARY 13, 2021</u> , DID <i>[YOU/ NAME]</i> ...		
A. Do any work for someone else for <u>wage, salary, commission, or any payment in kind</u> , even if only for one hour?	<input type="checkbox"/> [-> Q6.1]	<input type="checkbox"/>
B. Run or do any kind of business/activity to generate income, big or small, for yourself or with one or more partner , even if only for one hour? For example: [making things for sale, buying and reselling things, provided services for pay]	<input type="checkbox"/> [-> Q6.1]	<input type="checkbox"/>
C. Do any work as a domestic worker or gardener for wage, salary, or any payment in kind, even if only for one hour?	<input type="checkbox"/> [-> Q6.1]	<input type="checkbox"/>

Basic Concepts & Definitions (Cont'd)

Who is unemployed?



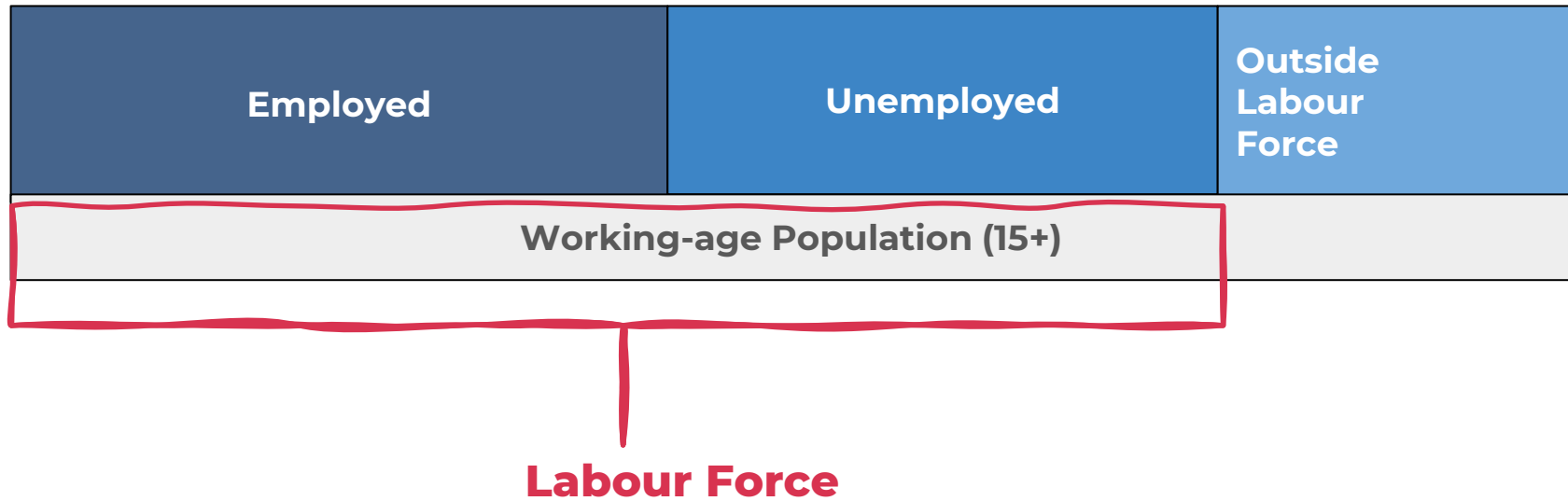
Working-age persons without any employment, available to work and may or may not be seeking



Working-age persons without any employment, who were actively seeking and available to work

Basic Concepts & Definitions (Cont'd)

- **Labour Force:** Represents the persons of working age who actively engaged with the labour market, i.e. supplying their labour to the market.



Basic Concepts & Definitions (Cont'd)



Employment



Unemployment



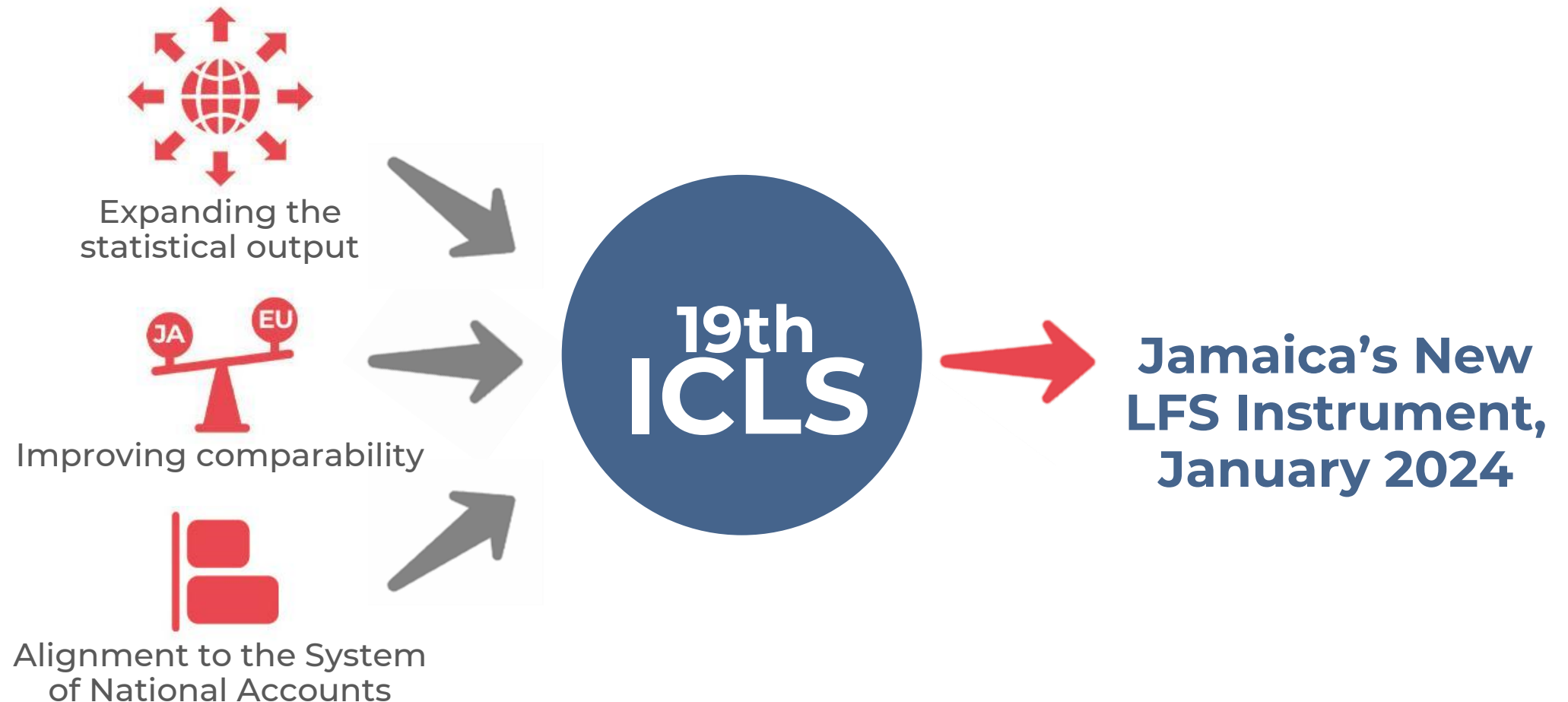
**Outside the
Labour Force**

Priority Rule:

Employment takes precedence over all other activity

- Employment over unemployment
- Unemployment over outside the labour force

The 19th International Conference of Labour Statisticians (ICLS)



Scope of New Standards -19th ICLS

1. Expansion of Labour Statistics Scope: The 19th ICLS acknowledged the need to incorporate various work forms within labour statistics.



First Statistical Definition of Work

Work is defined as “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”.

Five Forms of work consistent with the 2008 System of National Accounts

- Employment specifically defined as ‘work for pay or profit’.

- **Implication:** The 1982 standards combined paid and unpaid work, whereas the 19th ICLS separates them, resulting in a **narrower definition of employment.**

The 19th ICLS (Cont'd)

2. Recognition of Concurrent Work Forms: Unlike the 13th ICLS, which only categorized individuals into exclusive segments—Employed, Unemployed, or Outside the Labour Force—the 19th ICLS allows for simultaneous engagement in multiple work forms.



For instance, an individual may concurrently hold employment and volunteer status or be unemployed while still engaging in own-use production work. A full exploration of concurrent forms of work can be accomplished with additional modules.

Implication: Applying the latest standards introduces a nuanced perspective on labour market participation, allowing for a more comprehensive understanding of work dynamics and individual contributions.

The 19th ICLS (Cont'd)

3. Stricter Unemployment Measurement Criteria: The 19th ICLS situates unemployment within the broader context of labour underutilization (LU), imposing more stringent criteria for its measurement.

This contrasts with the 13th ICLS, which permitted national discretion in defining unemployment, often utilizing a more lenient approach. In the case of Jamaica, the criteria to be actively seeking a job was not used.



Implication: The revised employment classification and the rigorous definition of unemployment may influence unemployment rates.

It should be noted, however, that the introduction of complementary (LU) indicators will greatly enhance the utility of the data.

Labour Underutilization (LU) Components



Time-related underemployed

Employed, but with insufficient working time

- Wants and is available to work more hours

Unemployed

Not employed but 'currently available supply of labour'

- Seeking and available to work

Potential labour force

Not employed but 'potential supply of labour'

Seeking, but not available to work

Not seeking, but available and wanting to work



Labour Underutilization (LU)

- The 19th ICLS also recommends that a suite of indicators on labour underutilization to help understand the unmet need for work.

LU1

Unemployment rate

the share of the labour force that is unemployed

LU2

Combined rate of time-related underemployment and unemployment

represents the share of the labour force that is either in unemployment or time-related underemployment.

LU3

Combined rate of unemployment and potential labour force

represents the share of the extended labour force that is in unemployment or the potential labour force

LU4

Composite measure of labour underutilization

represents the share of the extended labour force that is in unemployment, time-related underemployment or the potential labour force

Changes in Scope and the Implications for the Jamaica LFS



Additional questions to identify employment:

- +People at work
- +Temporary absences
- +production intended for the market



Additional questions:

- +Job search
- +Availability
- +Desire to work



Break in series



Move to the Strict Definition



Increase in the number of indicators (LUs)



Impact of the Changes

Employment

- Persons exclusively in unpaid forms of work no longer included
 - *E.g. Subsistence farming, unpaid trainees*
- Employment levels will be lower in countries where these activities are common and were previously measured

Unemployment

- Some persons previously employed (unpaid work) will be unemployed if seeking and available for work
- Some persons previously unemployed will be outside the Labour Force
- Unemployment levels can go up

New measures of labour underutilization

- Expanded set of indicators

Other changes to the LFS

Education & Training

- The classification of educational attainment is based on the **International Standard Classification of Education (ISCED) 2011**.
 - *Educational attainment refers to the highest level of education successfully completed*
- ISCED considers **all** structured learning programmes, together based on their equivalency and covers **formal and non-formal** education.
 - *Equivalence is established in instances where education was received in any variant of the current educational system in Jamaica*
 - *Persons are asked about the highest level of education they last attended, highest qualification received, participation in and highest qualification received from structured training programmes, current attendance in education programme to classify educational attainment*
- The field of education and training is also captured on this new instrument and is classified according to the **ISCED Fields of Education and Training 2013 (ISCED-F)**.



Other changes to the LFS

Education & Training

ISCED Levels

- 0 Early Childhood Education*
- 1 Primary*
- 2 Lower Secondary*
- 3 Upper Secondary*
- 4 Post-secondary non-tertiary*
- 5 Short cycle tertiary*
- 6 Bachelor's or equivalent level*
- 7 Master's or equivalent level*
- 8 Doctoral or equivalent level*

ISCED FIELDS OF EDUCATION & TRAINING

- 00 Generic programmes/qualifications
- 01 Education
- 02 Arts and Humanities
- 03 Social Sciences, Journalism and Information
- 04 Business, Administrations and Law
- 05 Natural Sciences, Mathematics and Statistics
- 06 ICTs
- 07 Engineering, Manufacturing and Construction
- 08 Agriculture, Forestry, Fisheries and Veterinary
- 09 Health and Welfare
- 10 Services





Other changes to the LFS

- The International Classification of Status in Employment (ICSE-18) is based on recommendations from the 20th ICLS; it replaces ICSE-93.

ICSE is:

- a classification of status in employment and reflects working relationships in the labour market
- creates a dichotomy between independent and dependent workers
- suitable for various types of labour market analysis

Other changes to the LFS

- ICSE-18 comprises 10 categories compared to 6 categories in ICSE-93

Independent workers

Employers

- Employers in corporations



- Employers in household market enterprises



Independent workers without employees

- Owner-operators of corporations without employees



- Own-account workers in household market enterprises without employees



Dependent workers

Employees

- Paid apprentices, trainees and interns

- Short-term and casual employees

- Fixed-term employees

- Permanent employees



- Dependent contractors

Contributing family workers

- Contributing family workers





The Statistical Institute of Jamaica
would like to

**Thank You For
Your Attention!**

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