SESRIC STATISTICAL CAPACITY BUILDING (STATCAB) PROGRAMME

Training Course on “Labour Statistics”

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19th ICLS Regulations and New Methodology

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LFS Since 2021

Within the framework of the mentioned international regulations, "Labour Force Statistics" were revised basically for the following reasons.

1. Adapting to the new definitions updated by international regulations and producing additional indicators,
2. Publishing independent monthly estimates instead of producing monthly labour statistics based on the 3 months moving average results in order to produce more timely and independent monthly indicators,
3. New press release design

Adapting to the new definitions updated by 19th ICLS

Old Regulations - Labour Force Survey (LFS)

- Council Regulation 577/98 on LFS was the legal basis in EU
- Based on 1982 international guidelines of the International Conference of Labour Statisticians and adopted by ILO, International Labour Organization
- Typical concepts are:

  Labour force = economically active population 15+ years old

  Employed person = employees, self-employed and family workers (worked minimum 1 hour for pay [cash or in kind] in the reference week, for profit or for family gain; or was temporarily absent from the job or the business during the reference week)

  Unemployed = not employed; available for work within 2 weeks (or has found a job that starts within next 3 months); seeking work
- Economically inactive population (neither employed nor unemployed)

New Regulations - Labour Force Survey (LFS)

- International Conference of Labour Statisticians (ICLS) adopted in 2013 a resolution aiming at setting new standards on:

  Statistics of work and employment

  Labour underutilization

- Work is "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"
- Work includes employment – main purpose is to generate income in the form of wage, salary, profit or family gain, paid in cash or in kind
- Other forms of work not included in employment are production of goods and services for own final use, unpaid trainee work, volunteer work, unpaid work by prisoners and unpaid community service
- Only active job search methods are considered as job search criteria for unemployment

New Regulations - Labour Force Survey (LFS)

Five different types of work have been defined in order to introduce the indicators for the labour force supply realized for different purposes. Type of work has been determined taking into account the intended target and type of production. These are:

- **1. Own use production work:** Comprising production of goods and services for own final use.
- **2. Employment work:** Comprising work performed for others in exchange for pay or profit.
- **3. Unpaid trainee work:** Comprising work performed for others without pay to acquire workplace experience or skills.
- **4. Volunteer work:** Comprising non–compulsory work performed for other without pay.
- **5. Other work activities:** Comprising free community service determined by a court order or other similar authority, free work by prisoners, unpaid military service

Employment concept and criteria

- Employment definition which was new determined has a narrower scope than the old employment definition.
- Who produce goods for their own final use are considered as employed if the amount of their production meets a significant part (more than 50%) of their annual food expenditures in the old definitions. According to the new regulations these persons were excluded from the employment scope and evaluated in a separate type of work.
- With the 19th ICLS Resolutions, the criteria of the employment for which has job but not at work has changed. "Reason of absence from work" has started to be taken into account as criteria instead of "status in employment". The persons are considered as employed if there is a ‘job attachment” and were expected to return to work after the period of absence.

OLD CRITERIA FOR EMPLOYMENT		
	Status in Employment	**Labour Force Status**
At work	-	**Employed**
Temporarily not at work	Employer Own account workers	**Employed**
	Regular employee	If continue to receipt 50% or more of the pay/income or the duration of absence is less than 3 months **Employed**
	Casual employee	If continue to receipt 50% or more of the pay/income **Employed**
	Unpaid family worker	**Not employed**

NEW CRITERIA FOR EMPLOYMENT		
	Reason of absence from work (The same criteria is valid for regular or casual employee, own account worker, employer or unpaid family worker)	**Labour force status**
At work	-	**Employed**
Temporarily not at work	Absent from work for a short time: Public holiday or annual leave Sick leave Working time arrangement Maternity/paternity leave Job related training	**Employed**
	Off season	If continue to perform task or duty during the off season period **Employed**
	Parental leave	If continue to receipt pay/income and/or the duration of absence is 3 months or less **Employed**
	Other reasons	If the duration of absence is 3 months or less **Employed**

Job search methods reorganized for unemployment

Unemployment; not in employment in the reference period and,

- Seeking a job by using an active job search channels during the last 4 weeks,
- Being available to start work within 2 weeks if find a job
- Not look for a job because have found a job and will start work within three months

- Until 2021, people who used both active and passive job search methods during the last 4 weeks are considered as "looking for a job".
- However, with the implementation of the 19th ICLS Resolutions, as of 2021, only active job search methods are considered as job search criteria. Passive job search channels are the status of waiting for answers to old applications made with active job search channels.

ACTIVE JOB SEARCH METHODS

- Contact employers directly
- Ask friends, relatives or acquaintances
- Contact a public employment services (İŞKUR)
- Contact a private employment services
- Studying job advertisements
- Place or answer job advertisements
- Place or update CVs online
- Taking the oral or written job exam/interview
- Making preparations to set up a business

Supplementary indicators for labour force

Because the labour market structure changes over time and the unemployment rate is not sufficient to measure labour force, supplementary labour force indicators determined by 19th ICLS and started to be published are as follows;

1. Combined rate of time- related underemployment and unemployment

*[(Persons in time-related underemployment + persons in unemployment)/Labour force]*100*

2. Combined rate of unemployment and potential labour force

*[(Persons in unemployment+ Potential Labour Force)/(Labour Force +Potential Labour Force)]*100*

3. Composite measure of labour underutilization

*[(Persons in time-related underemployment +Persons in unemployment + Potential Labour Force)/(Labour Force +Potential Labour Force)]*100*

Independent monthly estimates

Production of Monthly Independent Indicators

- Before 2020, the survey was designed to produce on monthly, quarterly and annual results based on 3 month moving averages.
- Although this design allows to produce detailed statistics on a monthly basis, it is insufficient in terms of timeliness of the indicators published and reflecting the labour market outlook for the relevant month.
- As of 2020, the sample design has been updated to meet the requirements of Eurostat's implementation regulation to produce independent main labour force indicators for the relevant month.
- Accordingly, the quarterly sample size was increased from 44.000 to 58.560 households without any breakdown the basic structure of the current sample design.

Dissemination of Results

Dissemination of Results

- As of 2021, seasonal adjusted monthly estimates have started to be published on monthly press releases as a national indicators.
- Press releases with monthly main labour force indicators will be announced to users within 40 days from the reference month. In addition, quarterly press releases including detailed labour force indicators and annual press releases including regional results will continue to be published.
- There has been a break in the time series due to changes in definitions and concepts. In order to produce time series compatible with the previous series, the effects of these changes were reflected until 2005 with model based back-casting methods. This process was carried out only for basic labor force indicators.

Thank you for your attention!

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