

EUROPEAN CONFERENCE ON QUALITY IN OFFICIAL STATISTICS 2024 ESTORIL - PORTUGAL





Recent challenges in Labour Market Statistics and the role of the EU Labour Force Survey in user needs satisfaction

Hanna Strzelecka, Statistics Poland

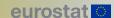






Outline





- Recent challenges in Labour Market Statistics
- Description of the EU LFS
- Conditions of changes implementation
- Some pros and cons of the EU LFS
- Concluding remarks



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Recent challenges in Labour Market Statistics

The emergence of Covid-19 pandemic



- Russia's invasion of Ukraine
- Digital platform employment
- Labour migration







Recent challenges in Labour Market Statistics

- Detailed analysis of specific groups of people (e.g. disabled, young, elderly)
- High demand for more granular data on regional level
- Climate changes => Green jobs
- New ICLS resolutions concerning e.g. on status in employment (ICSE-18) or informal economy





Is the EU Labour Force Survey able to deliver data on new user needs?









Is the EU Labour Force Survey able to deliver data on new user needs?

In some cases yes, even quite quickly© => mainly on voluntary basis for the European Statistical System (ESS)

Member States







Is the EU Labour Force Survey able to deliver data on new user needs?

As obligation for the ESS Member States =>
more difficult and demanding a longer process (taking into account the EU LFS characteristics)







Description of the EU Labour Force Survey

- Obligatory survey for ESS Member States (EU regulations)
- Conducted by countries as obligatory or voluntary national LFS
- A continuous survey realised in every week of a year
- Quite big quarterly sample distributed uniformly in all the weeks of the quarter
- The sample with an infra-annual rotation scheme
- The statistical population all persons having their usual residence in private households





- 9 broad topics covering in total 91 variables (beside 24 technical ones)
- Core LFS variables quarterly (54), yearly (23), biannual (11), 3 derived
- 8-yearly (regular modules) and 4-yearly (ad hoc modules) max 11 variables
- 1 variable is often translated into more than 1 question
- All modes used PAPI, CAPI, CATI and CAWI
- Proxy interviews allowed
- Microdata transmission to Eurostat 8 weeks after each quarter

Conditions of changes implementation

EU LFS based on the EU regulations



- National LFS based on national regulations and fulfilling the EU ones
- Limitations in time and scale of changes due to the EU and national legislation
- Non-stop data collection

Some pros and cons of the EU LFS

- A broad range of comparable data within the ESS and other countries
- Long time series
- High quality
- Quick availability
- Microdata access for scientific purposes

- High costs
- Declining response rate in many countries
- Limited flexibility
- Limited data representativeness





How to find a balance between high quality data and response burden/LFS costs?







Concluding remarks

- The EU LFS the most important source of data on the labour market
- Remember what is the main goal of the LFS
- Do not expect to receive accurate data for small populations or demanding complicated questions
- More often use administrative data sources to less burden respondents and improve LFS data
- Adapt better sampling design, weighting and estimation methods to deliver more granular data





Questions, comments, suggestions?

H.Strzelecka@stat.gov.pl



