

Improving **Statistical Literacy** on Labour Force Statistic challenges and opportunities

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Intro to Statistical Literacy :

is the ability to understand and critically evaluate statistical results that permeate our daily lives – coupled with the ability to appreciate the contributions that statistical thinking can make in public and private, professional and personal decisions

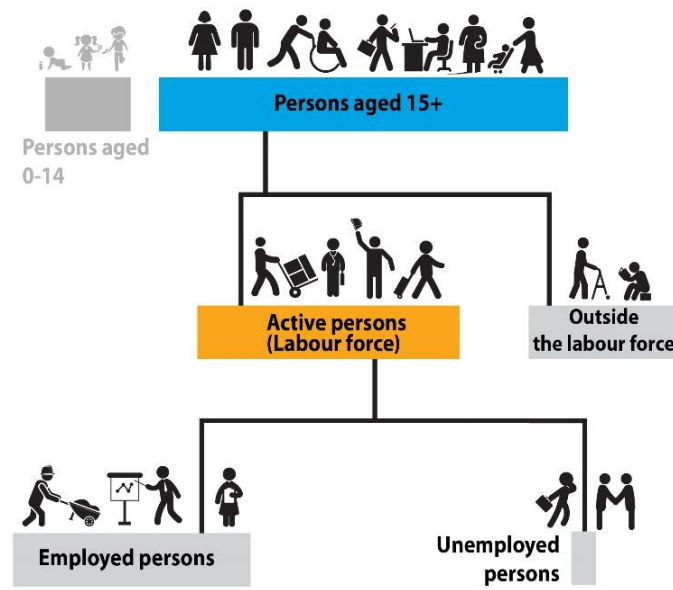
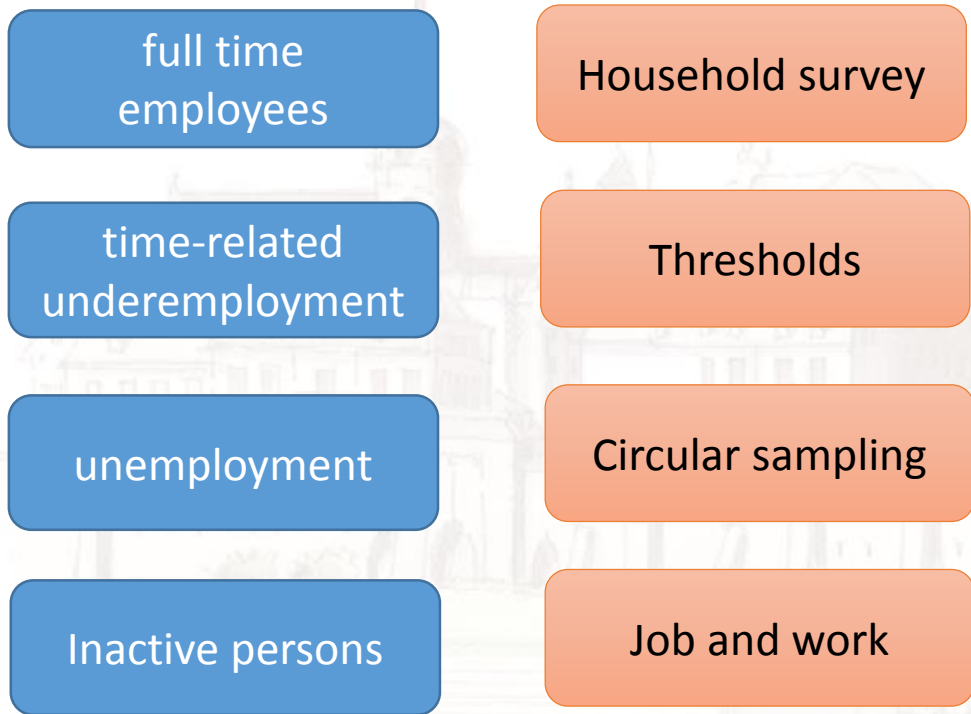
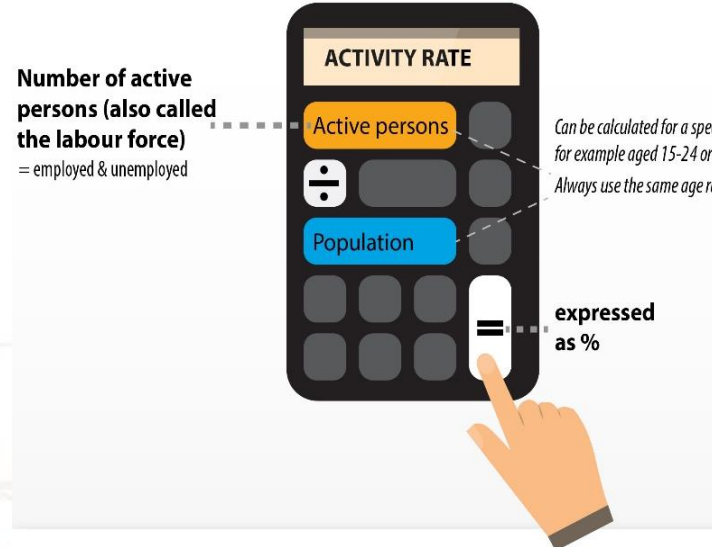
citizens without statistical literacy may not be able to discriminate between **credible and incredible information** and will **have difficulty in interpreting, critically evaluating and communicating reactions to such messages**

The Statistical literacy is so far important that many of statistical community put it is **university curriculum** and developing material for a new course which is aimed at encouraging students to learn statistics based on our findings

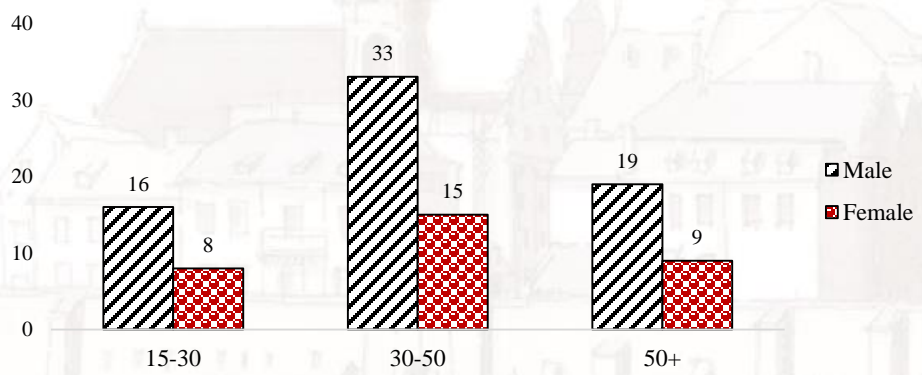
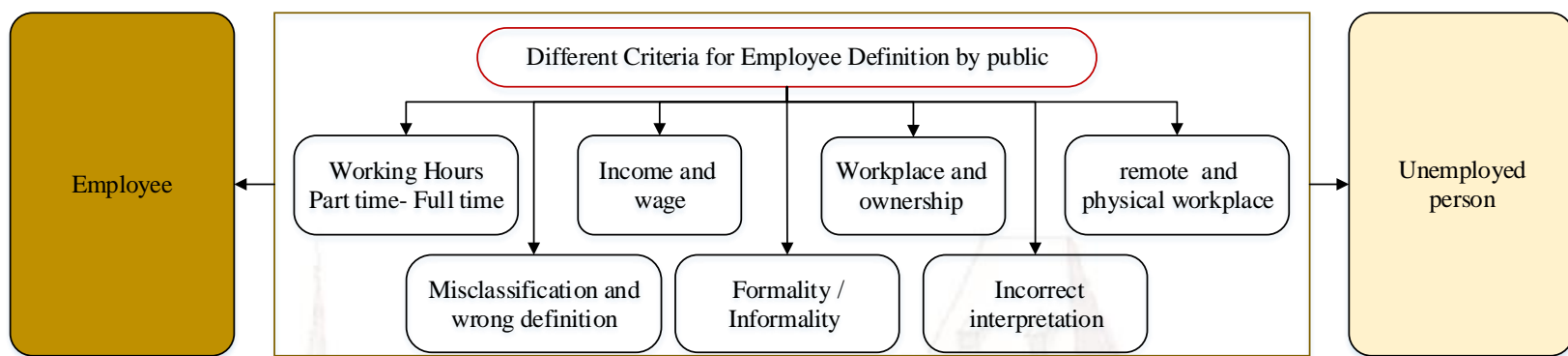


ability to read, understand, and
communicate statistical information

Labour force statistic is one of the debating statistics that needs the specific literacy. The pair concepts of **employment** and **unemployment** are so basic to national economies that any rise in employment rate - which means a drop in unemployment - is reckoned as an indicator to the **national development**.



How public identify employees



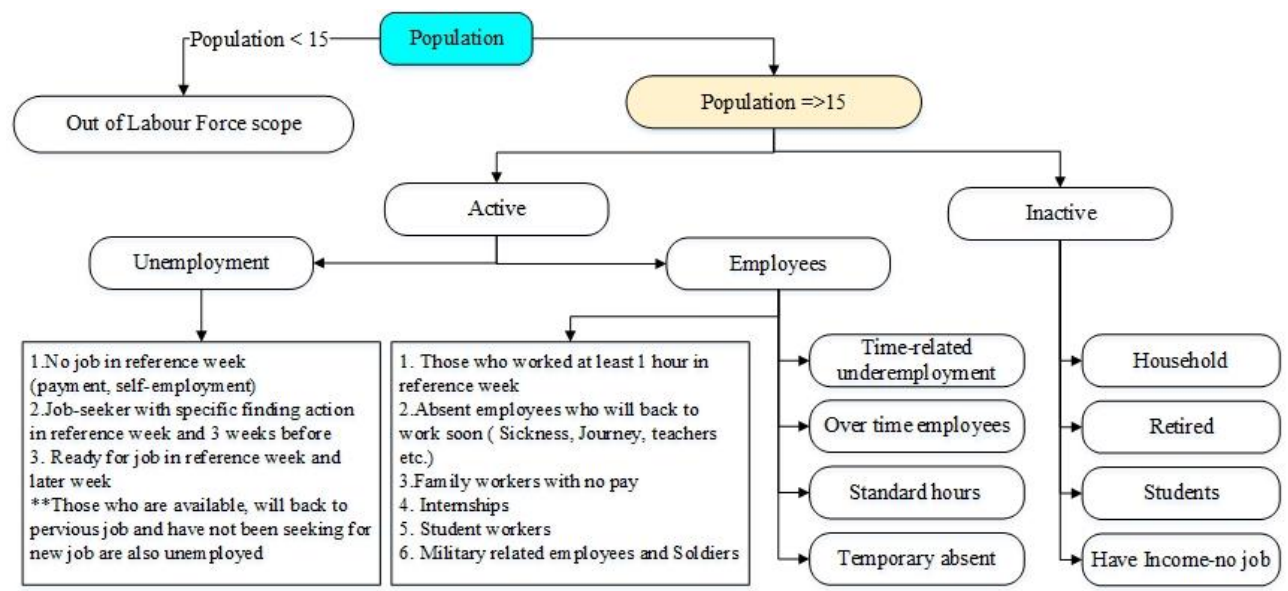
Distribution of participants down by gender and age

from other sources like
Media

condition for participants to be interviewed
To **be fully illiterate** about LFS

Misclassification and wrong definition

difference between work and job

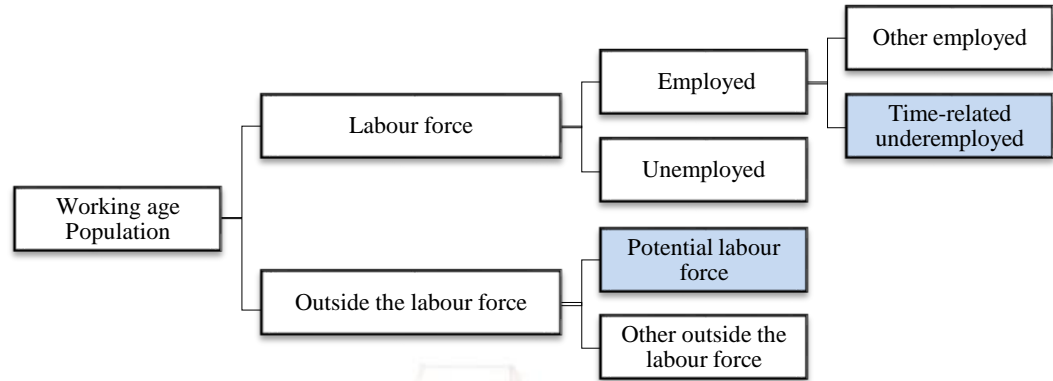


Work Types

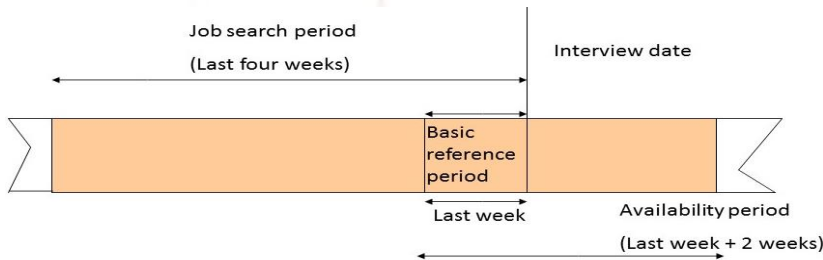
- Employment: work performed for others in exchange for pay or profit
- Own-use production work: production of goods and services for own final use
- Unpaid trainee work: work performed for others without pay to acquire workplace experience and skills
- Volunteer work: non-compulsory work performed for others without pay
- Other work activities (not defined in this resolution)

Time-related underemployment

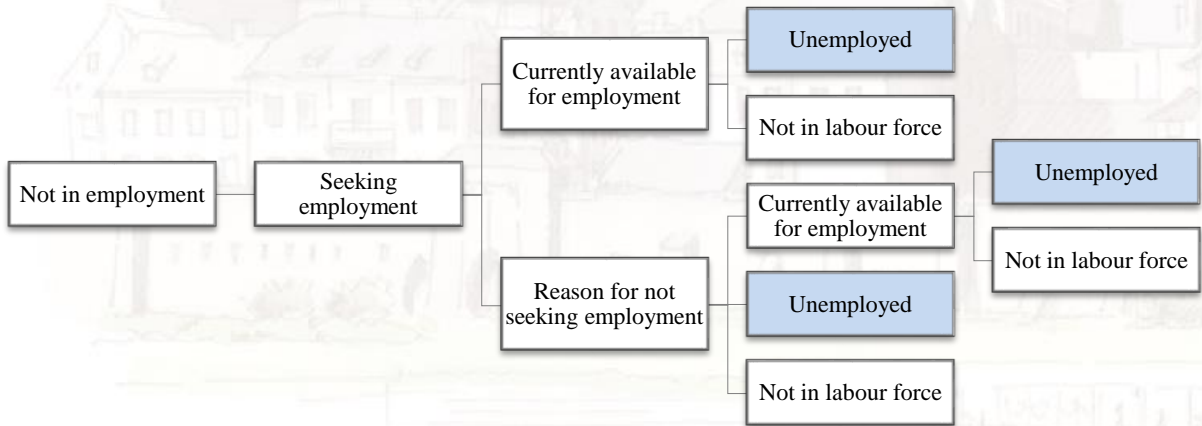
Many of employed (time-related) or Unemployed (Potential labour force) do not working as the full-time standard employees (e.g. 44 hours a week).



Unemployment Concept



Labour underutilization diagram for better understanding

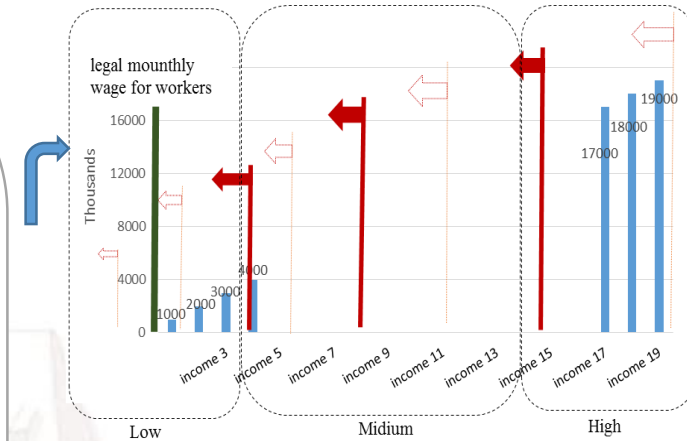


Unemployment reflects the active search for existing employment opportunities by jobless persons who are available for work

- 1) all those above a specified age, who were not in employment
- 2) carried out activities to seek employment during a specified recent period
- 3) were currently available to take up employment given a job opportunity

Definition by Income and wage

- consideration unit in the LFS survey is an **individual persons** and LFS is a **household** based survey
- different employees have **different incomes, various living costs patterns**, incomparable working time and it would be implausible to use the income as criteria for employment statuses, thought it will be need to simultaneous analysis the relation between **employees' wage and living costs**, and it is highly complicated to put a **standard for welfare** and comprehensive acceptable pattern
- for measuring the employment status is a **reference week** while the reference suitable period for measuring the **income is a year**
- **Complexity of calculation of income** is related to whole family rather than the breadwinner
- ...



those who do not afford their living costs should not be counted as employees

economic census

Register data

Definition by Working Hours

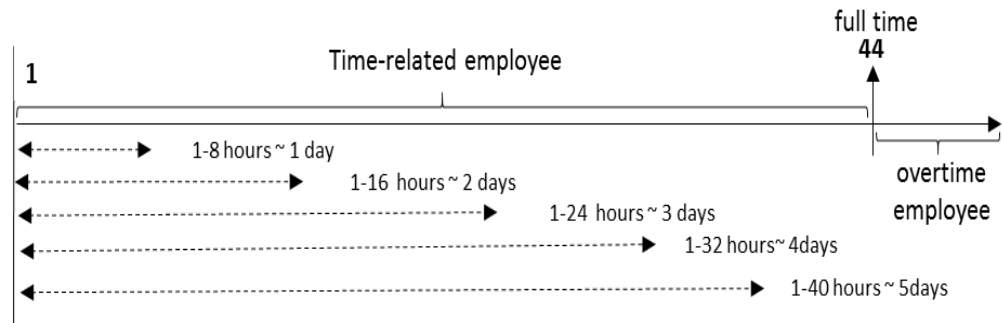
1

Usually work **less than** the hour's **threshold**, and who wanted and were **available** to work additional hours

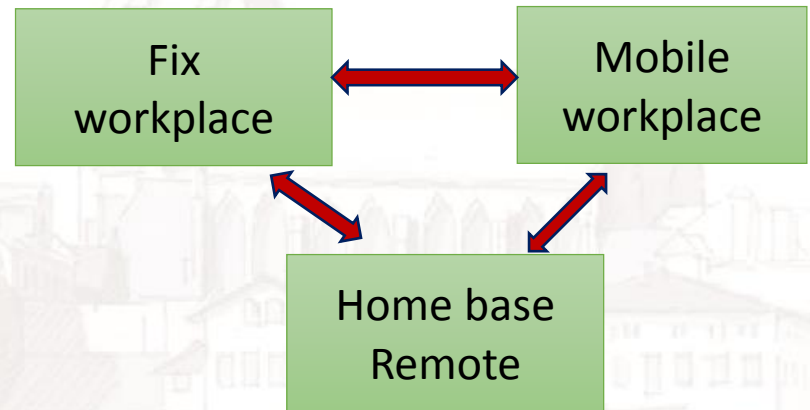
2

Usually work **more than** the hour's **threshold** but who were **"not at work"** or had reduced working time during the short reference period, due to specific reasons (such as **reduction in economic activity including temporary lay-off and slack work, and the low or off-season**)

Covid-19



Workplace and ownership



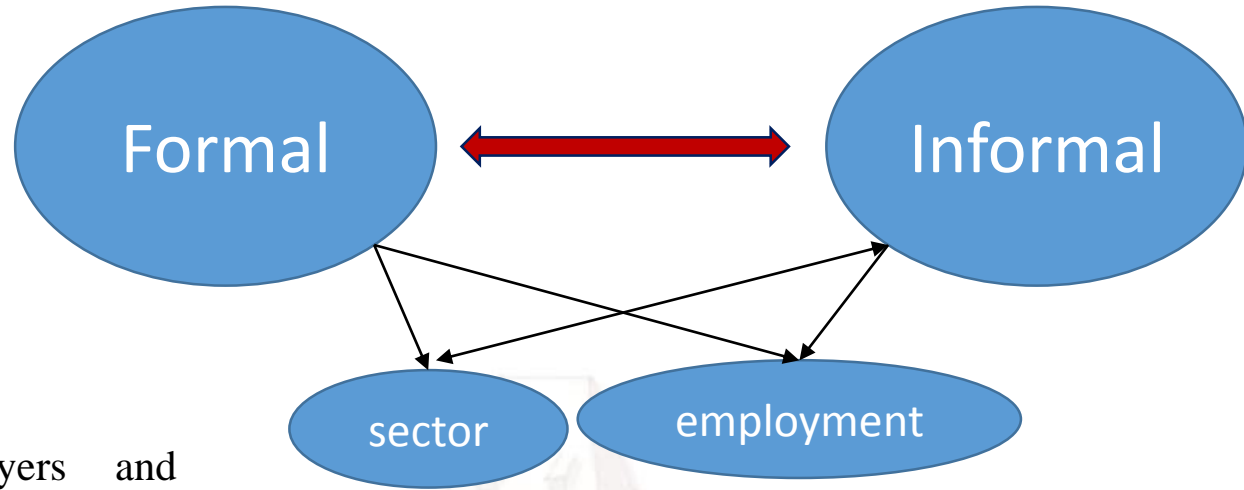
individual

Government

Private sector

family

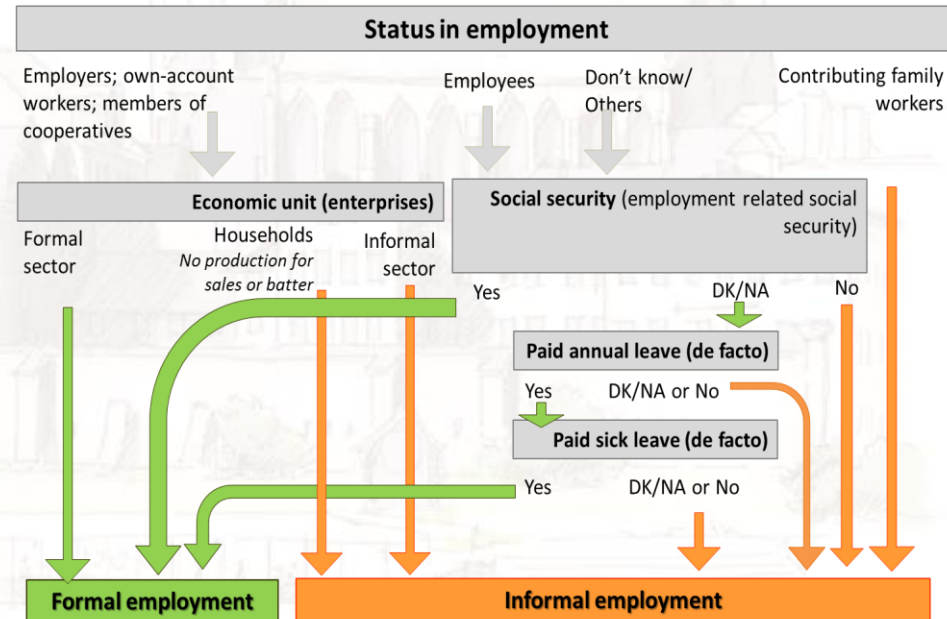
Formality and informality



- Own-account workers, employers and members of producers' cooperatives of informal sector units

- All contributing family workers

It also should not subject to national labour legislation, income taxation, social protection or entitlement to certain employment benefits (advance notice of dismissal, severance pay, paid annual or sick leave).

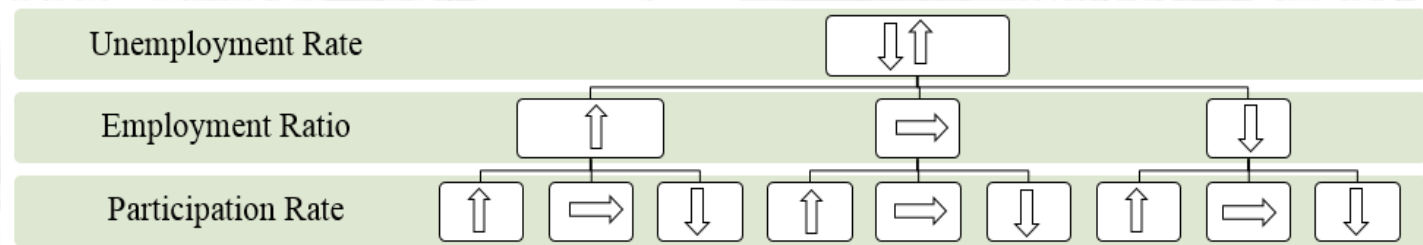


Incorrect interpretation

According to the all of reflections, the **unemployment rate** is the first and most relevant index that respondents motioned immediately, but they didn't care about the detailed indices.



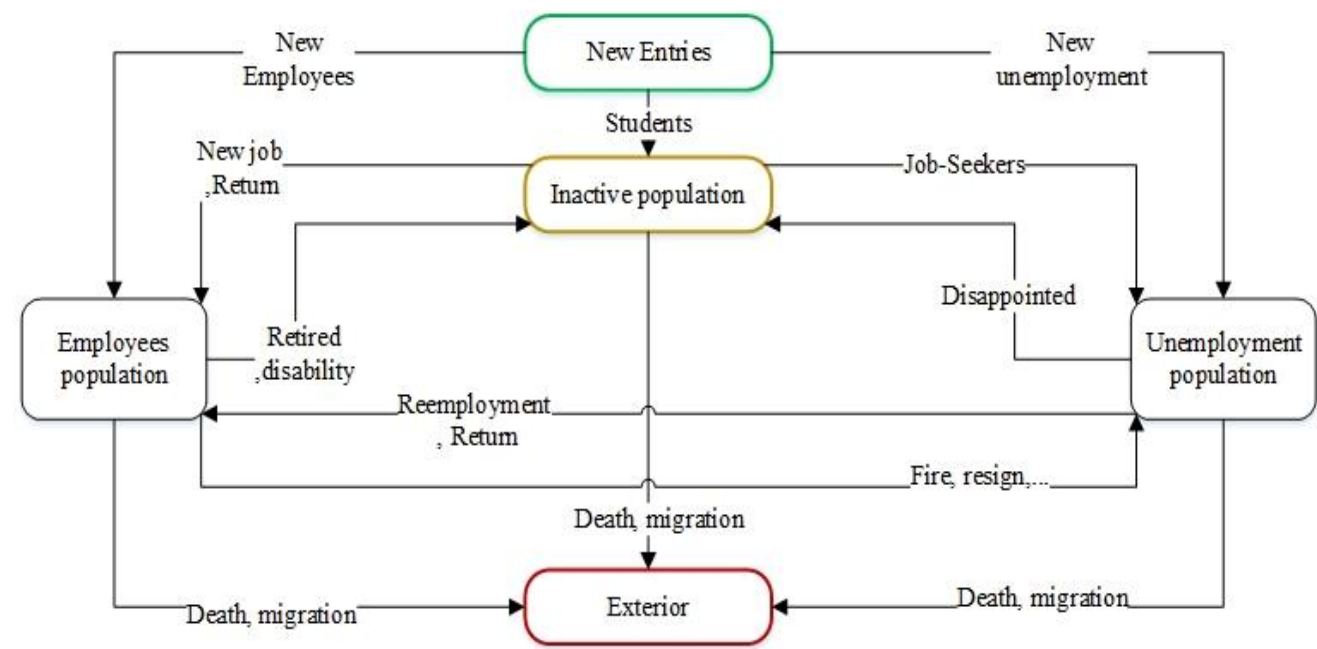
Unemployment



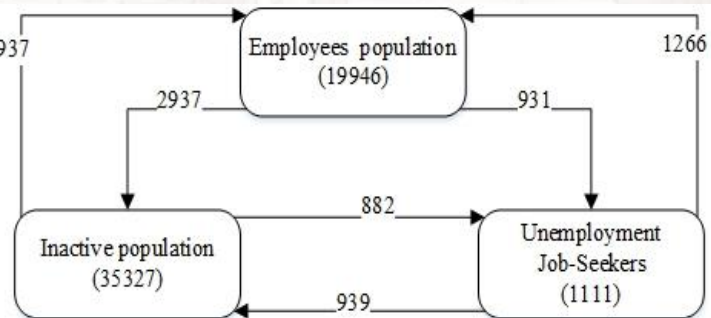
?!!

Simultaneous analysis for labour force

Dynamic nature



Q1 -2019
 Employees (24383)
 Unemployment (2957)
 Inactive (40039)



Q1 -2018
 Employees (24061)
 Unemployment (3321)
 Inactive (39200)

Sample population flow for two considered quarters

Conclusion

Providing **detailed statistical products** can be the remedy in cases that there are challenges and debates on indices and data



Supplementary indices, for example rate of time-related underemployment and unemployment, potential labour force and underutilization.

Almost all of the participants have understanding of **job and its characters** when they were going to talk about the unemployment rather than **works**.

Infographics

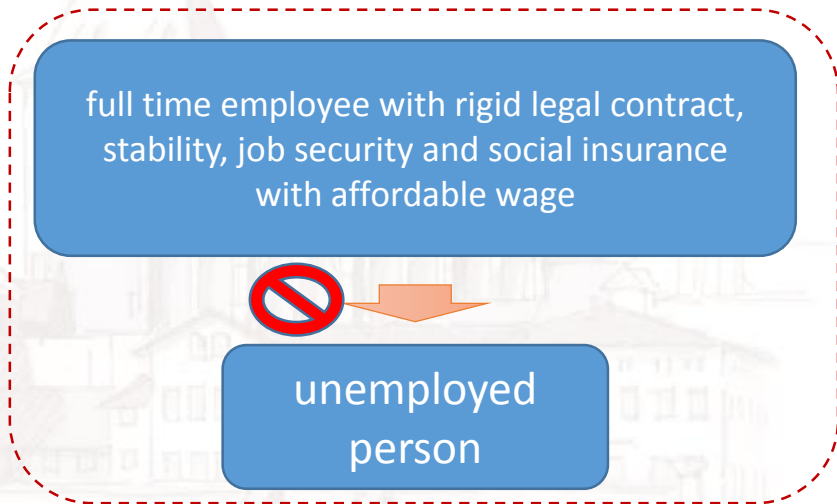
Meta data disseminate

Algorithms and flowcharts

Supplementary indices

Definitions' examples

Improve Media



A jobless Inactive ...

Thanks for your Attention



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