

Description of LFS in Poland

Differences between national LFS microdata for scientific purposes and the EU ones

Hanna Strzelecka

LFS in Poland

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LFS legal basis

- ❑ The law on the Polish Official Statistics
- ❑ International regulations
 - ❑ The EU legislation
 - ❑ ILO resolutions/conventions
- ❑ Programme of Statistical Surveys of Official Statistics adopted every year as the Council of Ministries Regulation

LFS current status

- ❑ Introduced in May 1992 in cooperation with US BLS
- ❑ Quarterly continuous survey since the 4th quarter 1999 (previously the reference week was selected in the middle month of a quarter)
- ❑ Before joining the EU adjusted to EU requirements
- ❑ Data are collected via households living in selected dwellings
- ❑ Persons absent from a household for 12 months or longer, i.e. persons staying abroad or living in institutional households in Poland are beyond LFS range (since IIIrd quarter of 2012; previously the filter was 3 months)

LFS current status

- ❑ A voluntary household survey
- ❑ Quarterly sample – 55.5 thous. dwellings
- ❑ The sample for each quarter consists of four elementary samples
- ❑ Rotation pattern is 2-(2)-2: two quarters in the survey, two quarters of break and again two quarters in the survey
- ❑ Declining response rate – c.a. 50% (52% in the 3rd Q 2019, much lower in urban areas – 47.3% than in rural – 68%; very differentiated among regions: from 39.7% to 72.2%) => what gives the sample of c.a. 50 thous. persons
- ❑ High rate of proxy interviews – above 40%

LFS current status

- ❑ Two-stage household sampling
- ❑ The primary sampling units (PSU) subject to the first stage selection, are census units called census clusters – CCs in towns, while in rural areas they are enumeration districts – EDs (in very few cases sampling units are created by joining two or more bordered CCs or EDs)
- ❑ The second stage sampling units are dwellings
- ❑ PSU are sampled with the appliance of stratification based on NUTS 2 regions
- ❑ Weighting takes into account current demographic estimates for 48 categories defined by the place of residence (urban/rural), sex and 12 age groups separately for all 17 NUTS 2 regions

LFS current status

- ❑ 1st interview – direct with CAPI (in some cases PAPI) mode by the staff of 16 statistical offices in regions (SO)
- ❑ 2nd – 4th interview via CATI mode (for some households) – done by 2 SOs or with CAPI/PAPI data collection done by 16 SOs
- ❑ Interviews in sampled dwellings are conducted by:
 - ❑ permanent interviewers – employed in SOs (in Questionnaire Surveys Units) under a permanent contract of employment
 - ❑ temporary interviewers – employees of SOs (in others units) who are involved in the fieldwork occasionally or employed only temporary
- ❑ Interviewers are supervised by survey coordinators who directly manage interviewer's work

LFS current status

- ❑ Without „wave approach” – all variables collected quarterly (so no structural variables and quite a long survey every quarter)
- ❑ The EU LFS ad hoc module (AHM) – always in the 2nd quarter => this will change from 2021 (IESS FR)
- ❑ National modules are realised usually in the 1st or 4th quarter
- ❑ National needs – extra questions (variables) or additional modules, which make the Polish LFS broader than the EU LFS

LFS current status

Some examples of national variables:

- ❑ Legal disability
- ❑ Total duration of work (work seniority)
- ❑ A few variables concerning commuting
- ❑ Work only for one client (customer)
- ❑ Type of employment contract (e.g. order-agreement or management contract)
- ❑ Compatibility of the performed work with attained qualifications
- ❑ Willingness to change place of residence in order to find a job
- ❑ Extra breakdowns – urban/rural areas, private/public sector

LFS current status – EU ad hoc modules

- ❑ Lifelong learning (2003)
- ❑ Work organisation and working time arrangements (2004, 2015, 2019)
- ❑ Reconciliation between work and family life (2005, 2010, 2018)
- ❑ Transition from work into retirement (2006, 2012)
- ❑ Accidents at work and other work-related health problems (2007, 2013, 2020)
- ❑ Labour market situation of migrants and their immediate descendants (2008, 2014, 2021)
- ❑ Entry of young people into the labour market (2009, 2016)
- ❑ Employment of disabled people (2011)
- ❑ Self-employed (2017)

LFS current status – national modules

- ❑ Many topics before joining the EU (e.g. rural labour market, disabled persons on the labour market, professional fate of graduates)
- ❑ Unregistered employment (1995, 1998, 2004, 2009, 2010 and 2014 – with extra variables on atypical forms of employment, 2018)
- ❑ Volunteering through organizations and other types of unpaid work outside own household (2011, 2016)

LFS data dissemination

Advantages of LFS data

- ❑ Quarterly data with the broad scope
- ❑ Quite quick results
- ❑ Homogeneity of division of the whole population into three states: employed, unemployed and inactive
- ❑ Rather small and seldom changes of definitions
- ❑ Almost independent from national legal changes
- ❑ Possibility of international comparisons
- ❑ Microdata access and possibility of conducting panel analysis

LFS data dissemination

Disadvantages of LFS data

- ❑ The sample survey => representativeness of results not for all interesting groups of population
- ❑ Not whole population covered
- ❑ Breaks in time series due to changes in demographic data based on censuses or other methodological changes (e.g. sampling, weighting)
- ❑ Only NUTS2 level data available (more detailed data are unreliable) => for small regions and small population (at present unemployment) => already problems

LFS data dissemination

Key Polish LFS publications

- ❑ Quarterly information on the labour market (50 days after the survey) – based on LFS and registered unemployment
Polish - English version
<https://stat.gov.pl/en/topics/labour-market/working-unemployed-economically-inactive-by-lfs/information-on-the-labour-market-in-the-third-quarter-of-2019,8,32.html>
- ❑ Quarterly publication on Labour Force Survey in Poland (44 pages + tables in Excel files) – 110 days after the quarter – Polish - English version
<https://stat.gov.pl/en/topics/labour-market/working-unemployed-economically-inactive-by-lfs/labour-force-survey-in-poland-iii-quarter-2019,2,35.html>

LFS data dissemination

Polish LFS microdata are also available for scientific purposes. Applications for dissemination of data should be sent on the official letter of the head of the applicant institution to:

- ❑ e-mail address of secretariat of the department:
Sekretariat-PK@stat.gov.pl
- ❑ or by ordinary mail to the address: Statistics Poland (GUS), Programming and Coordination of Statistical Surveys Department, al. Niepodległości 208, 00-925 Warsaw, Poland

LFS data dissemination

- ❑ The application must contain specification of statistical datasets from which data will be disseminated for scientific purposes and determination of the research purposes for which the use of unidentifiable individual data is necessary
- ❑ Additionally, the condition for data dissemination is commitment of the applicant research centre to use the obtained unidentifiable individual data solely for implementation of the tasks resulting from research purposes, as stipulated in the application and **not to share them in the form of unidentifiable individual data with any third party**
- ❑ When publishing analyses, articles or studies, the applicant is obligated to state the source of the data used for scientific purposes

LFS data dissemination

- ❑ Polish microdata for scientific purposes cover all Polish LFS variables which are collected by two questionnaires:
ZG - for the household
ZD – for individuals aged 15 and more
- ❑ The Polish LFS database is prepared according to numbers of questions in ZG and ZD, so it has quite a different structure than the EU LFS SUF
- ❑ Data are aggregated in the same way as the EU LFS SUF

If you would like to get the Polish LFS microdata files
please look at the website

<https://research.stat.gov.pl/Data>

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