



# Labour Force Survey Training

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Central Statistics Organisation

Islamic Republic of Afghanistan, Kabul

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Organised by:

Statistical, Economic and Social Research and Training  
Centre for Islamic Countries (SESRIC)

Day 1:

- i) Purpose of Labour Statistics
- ii) Planning
- iii) Concepts & Definition

## Purpose of statistics on the economically active population

- i) **Macro-economic monitoring**
  - ii) Human resources development
  - iii) Employment policies
  - iv) Incomes support and social programmes
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### i) **Macro-economic monitoring**

- Main objective of collecting data on the economically active population is to provide basic information on the size and structure of a country's workforce.
- Data collected at different points in time provide a basis for monitoring current trends and changes in the labour market and in the employment situation.
- The unemployment rate, in particular, is widely used as an overall indicator of the current performance of a country's economy.

## Purpose of statistics on the economically active population

- i) Macro-economic monitoring
- ii) **Human resources development**
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### **ii) Human resources development**

- To provide a base on which to measure labour supply and labour input.
- Labour supply refers to the population which furnishes the supply of labour for the production of goods and services during a given period; the amount of time that the population works or is available for work during that period; the intensity of work; and the level of training and skill of the population.
- Labour input is related to labour supply and refers to the **actual utilisation** of the available labour. It corresponds to the number of workers at work, their actual time input, productivity and use of skills.
- Elements for measuring labour supply and labour input are obtainable from household surveys or from combinations of data from different sources.

## Purpose of statistics on the economically active population

- i) Macro-economic monitoring
  - ii) Human resources development
  - iii) **Employment policies**
  - iv) Incomes support and social programmes
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### iii) Employment Policies

- Essential in the design and evaluation of overall government policies aimed at promoting and creating employment, including training programmes.
- The relevant statistics, when broken down by sex, age group, occupational categories and industries, also provide essential material for assessing the social effects of government employment policies.
- Appropriate questions in the Labour Force Survey would be able to facilitate the measurement of the level of employment and unemployment among women, young persons, elderly workers and other population groups of particular social concern.

## Purpose of statistics on the economically active population

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### **iv) Incomes support and social programmes**

- Employment is the main source of income for most people; thus employment statistics constitute a major element in formulating and evaluating government policies on income-generation and maintenance as well as alleviation of poverty.
- The joint measurement of employment and income provides the basis for analysing the adequacy of employment of different categories of workers, the income-generating capacity of different types of economic activities and the incidence of different forms of employment-related economic hardships.

# Current LF scenario @ CSO, Afghanistan

*(sourced from UNdata)*

	Item	Year	%
a.	Labour force participation rate (LFPR), adult <u>female</u> popn.	2000	31.3
		2005	32.0
		2009	33.1
b.	Labour force participation rate (LFPR), adult <u>male</u> popn.	2000	84.5
		2005	84.5
		2009	84.3
c.	Unemployment	2005	8.5
d.	Dependency ratio	2009*	80.9

# Current LF scenario @ CSO, Afghanistan

## *(cont'd)*

- What are existing available LF statistics?
- How compiled?
- Scope, concepts & definition used?
- Coverage - geography eg only major cities?
  - demography eg age, sex?
- Conducted by whom?
- How disseminated?

## Current LF scenario @ CSO, Afghanistan (*cont'd*)

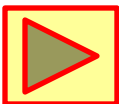

a) National Risk & Vulnerability Assessment (NRVA)

*- include Labour, Migration and Poverty components*

a) Multiple \_indicator Cluster Survey (MICS)

b) Social \_Economic and Demographic Survey (SDS)

# Next steps:

- CSO has plans to conduct a full-scale Labour Force Survey (LFS)
- Series of planning - administrative & technical 
- Before carrying out LFS, its important for everyone involved to understand the population structure of Afghanistan
- This is because LFS is a household survey and the respondents are eventually the household members 

# Planning: Technical & Administrative

## Technical

- Frame, coverage & sampling
- Data collection methodology
- Questionnaire design
- Staff intake & training
- Data processing
- Publicity of survey
- Tabulation, Publication & Data dissemination

## Administrative

- Budget allocation
  - sampel size
  - human resource
  - hard & soft ware
  - Printing of:
    - Before survey
      - Questionnaire
      - Instruction Manuals
    - After Survey
      - Reports



	<u>Province</u>	<u>A (km<sup>2</sup>)</u>	<u>P 2012-09-21</u>	<u>Density</u>
1	<b>Kābol</b>	<b>4,462</b>	<b>3,950,300</b>	<b>885.3</b>
2	<b>Herāt</b>	<b>54,778</b>	<b>1,780,000</b>	<b>32.5</b>
3	<b>Nangarhār</b>	<b>7,727</b>	<b>1,436,000</b>	<b>185.8</b>
4	<b>Balkh</b>	<b>17,249</b>	<b>1,245,100</b>	<b>72.2</b>
5	<b>Ghaznī</b>	<b>22,915</b>	<b>1,168,800</b>	<b>51.0</b>
6	<b>Kandahār</b>	<b>54,022</b>	<b>1,151,100</b>	<b>21.3</b>
7	<b>Konduz</b>	<b>8,040</b>	<b>953,800</b>	<b>118.6</b>
8	<b>Fāryāb</b>	<b>20,293</b>	<b>948,000</b>	<b>46.7</b>
9	<b>Takhār</b>	<b>12,333</b>	<b>933,700</b>	<b>75.7</b>
10	<b>Badakhshān</b>	<b>44,059</b>	<b>904,700</b>	<b>20.5</b>
11	<b>Helmand</b>	<b>58,584</b>	<b>879,500</b>	<b>15.0</b>
12	<b>Baghlān</b>	<b>21,118</b>	<b>863,700</b>	<b>40.9</b>
13	<b>Ghowr</b>	<b>36,479</b>	<b>657,200</b>	<b>18.0</b>
14	<b>Parwān</b>	<b>5,974</b>	<b>631,600</b>	<b>105.7</b>
15	<b>Wardak</b>	<b>8,938</b>	<b>567,600</b>	<b>63.5</b>
16	<b>Khowst</b>	<b>4,152</b>	<b>546,800</b>	<b>131.7</b>
17	<b>Sar-e Pol</b>	<b>15,999</b>	<b>532,000</b>	<b>33.3</b>
18	<b>Paktiyā</b>	<b>6,432</b>	<b>525,000</b>	<b>81.6</b>
19	<b>Jowzjān</b>	<b>11,798</b>	<b>512,100</b>	<b>43.4</b>
20	<b>Farāh</b>	<b>48,471</b>	<b>482,400</b>	<b>10.0</b>
21	<b>Bādghīs</b>	<b>20,591</b>	<b>471,900</b>	<b>22.9</b>
22	<b>Dāykondi</b>	<b>18,200</b>	<b>438,500</b>	<b>24.1</b>
23	<b>Konarhā</b>	<b>4,942</b>	<b>428,800</b>	<b>86.8</b>
24	<b>Bāmiyān</b>	<b>14,175</b>	<b>425,500</b>	<b>30.0</b>
25	<b>Laghmān</b>	<b>3,843</b>	<b>424,100</b>	<b>110.4</b>
26	<b>Kāpīsā</b>	<b>1,842</b>	<b>419,800</b>	<b>227.9</b>
27	<b>Paktikā</b>	<b>19,482</b>	<b>413,800</b>	<b>21.2</b>
28	<b>Lowgar</b>	<b>3,880</b>	<b>373,100</b>	<b>96.2</b>
29	<b>Samangān</b>	<b>11,262</b>	<b>368,800</b>	<b>32.7</b>
30	<b>Orūzgān</b>	<b>12,600</b>	<b>333,500</b>	<b>26.5</b>
31	<b>Zābol</b>	<b>17,343</b>	<b>289,300</b>	<b>16.7</b>
32	<b>Nīmrūz</b>	<b>41,005</b>	<b>156,600</b>	<b>3.8</b>
33	<b>Panjshīr</b>	<b>3,610</b>	<b>146,100</b>	<b>40.5</b>
34	<b>Nūrestān</b>	<b>9,225</b>	<b>140,900</b>	<b>15.3</b>
	<b>Afghanistan</b>	<b>645,807</b>	<b>25,500,100</b>	<b>39.5</b>

- Provinces arranged in descending population order
- **7 Provinces** has population density >100 persons per sq km
- There has to be some **economic activities** that ‘pull’ the population to these provinces
- The LFS would be able to identify these activities



	<i>0–14 years: 42.3% (male 6,464,070/female 6,149,468)</i>				
	<i>15–64 years: 55.3% (male 8,460,486/female 8,031,968)</i>				
	<i>65 years and over: 2.4% (male 349,349/female 380,051) (2011 est.)</i>				
	<i>young</i>	<i>old</i>	<i>15-64</i>	<i>total</i>	
male	6,464,070	349,349	8,460,486	15,273,905	
female	6,149,468	380,051	8,031,968	14,561,487	
total	12,613,538	729,400	16,492,454	29,835,392	
% distribution	42.3	2.4	55.3	100.0	
young dependency	76.5				
old dependency	4.4				
<b>total dependency</b>	<b>80.9</b>	<b><math>((\text{young} + \text{old}) / (15-64)) * 100</math></b>			

# What statistics can be obtained from the LFS?

# From the NRVA: 15 questions on Labour

8.2	8.3	8.4
In the last <b><u>week</u></b> , did <name> do <b>any</b> work for pay, for profit, or for family gain, including farm work or tending livestock or poultry, or <b>any</b> occasional work?	Although <name> did not work last week, does he/she have work from which he/she was temporarily absent?	What is the main reason that <name> was absent from work in the last week?

8.5	8.6	8.7	8.8
Was <name> available for work in the last week if it had been offered?	Did <name> try to find work or start a business in the last week?	What is the main reason <name> did not look for work in the last week?	In the last <b><u>month</u></b> , did <name> do <b>any</b> work for pay, for profit, or for family gain, including farm work or tending livestock or poultry, or <b>any</b> occasional work?

# From the NRVA: 15 questions on Labour (*cont'd*)

8.9	8.10	8.11	8.12
In what <b>sector</b> of the economy is the main job of <name>	What <b>type of activity</b> did <name> do in the main job in the most recent week he/she was working?	Was <name> self-employed or working on own account, or as unpaid family or salaried worker, or as day labourer or employer?	How many days did <name> work in the most recent week he/she was working?
For codes, see below	For codes, see below		

8.13	8.14	8.15
How <b>many hours</b> per day, on average, did <name> work in the <b>most recent</b> week he/she was working?	Is <name> willing to work more hours in a week?	Is <name> available to work more hours in a week if offered?
	1=Yes 2=No	1=Yes 2=No

# Population

Working Age

•(15-64)

Dependent age

Young  $\leq 14$ ; old  $\geq 65$

Labour Force

Outside Labour Force

§ schooling  
§ House wife  
§ Will start work

§ disabled  
§ Not interested  
§ retired

Employed

Unemployed

Full

$\geq 30$  hours  
during  
reference week

Under-  
employed

$< 30$  during  
reference week

Active

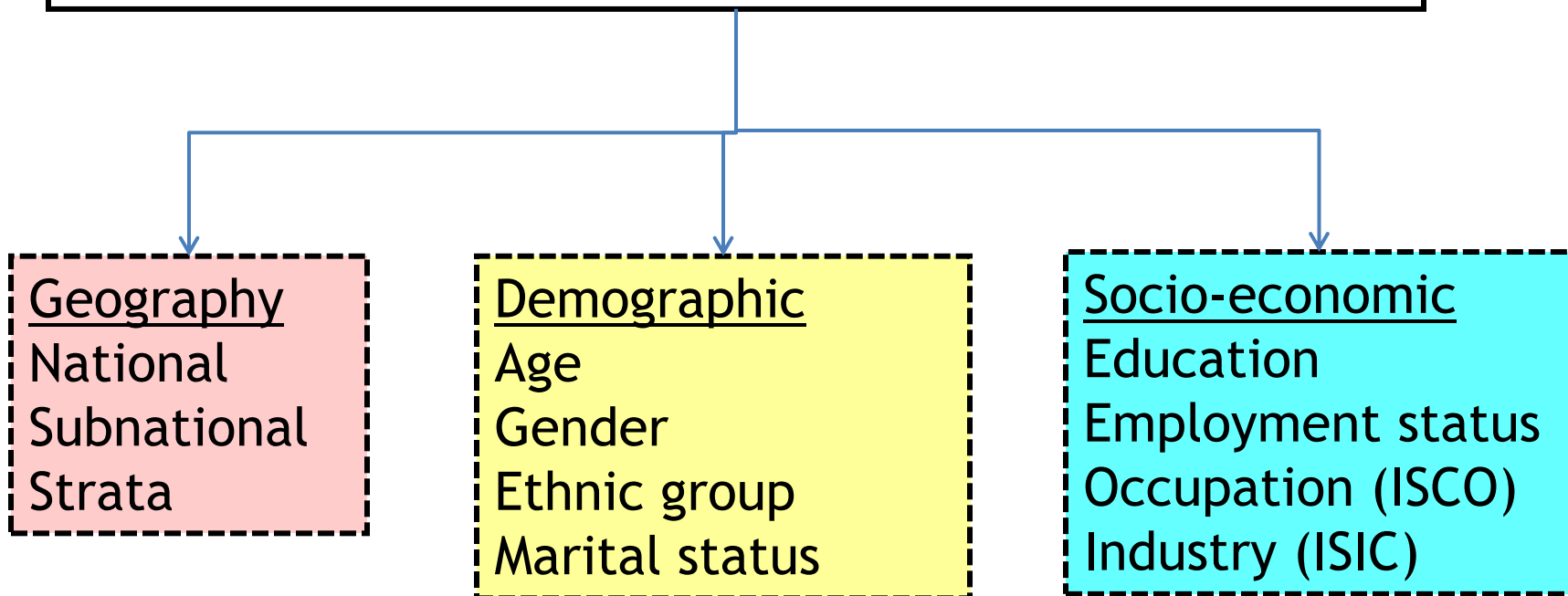
• Registered with employment  
agencies, internet  
• Walk-in interviews  
• Applying & answering  
advetisement

Inactive

• Believe no work  
• Bad weather  
• Illness  
• Will start new job  
• Waiting for  
application result

## Among Statistics Obtained from Labour Force Survey :

- Distribution of persons:
  - in the labour force
  - outside the labour force
    - young ( $\leq 14$  years)
    - old ( $\geq 65$  years)
- Dependency ratio
- Labour force participation rate
- Unemployment rate
- Magnitude of employed & unemployed



Variables that require standard codes & classification  
(from *Dept. of Statistics, Malaysia website*)

Codes & Classifications	
Social/Demographic Classifications	
1.	Marital Status
2.	Ethnicity
3.	Gender/Sex
4.	Religion
5.	Citizenship
6.	Relationship with Head of Household
7.	Types of Living Quarters
8.	Employment Status
9.	Level of Education
10.	Highest Certificate Obtained
11.	Field of Study

12. Occupation

13. Industry

8.9
In what <b>sector</b> of  the economy  is the main job of <name>
For codes, see below

- For example, in NRVA, Sector is equivalent to Industry
- For International comparison, best to use the International Standard Industrial Classification, ISIC

### Codes for 8.9 (Sector of economy)

1=Agriculture

2=Livestock

3=Manufacturing / processing (handicraft,  
food processing, tailoring, etc.)

4=Construction (e.g. roads, buildings)

5=Wholesale and retail trade

6=Transportation, communication

7=Health

8=Education

9=Other government services

10=UN/NGOs

11=Other services

8.10
What <b>type of activity</b> did <name> do in the main job in the most recent week he/she was working?
For codes, see below

- Type of Activity is equivalent to Occupation
- For International comparison, best to use the classification by ILO, ie the International Standard Classification of Occupation, ISCO

### Codes for 8.10 (Type of activity)

1=Farming

2=Shepherding

3=Sales and trade

4=Construction and mining

5=Food processing

6=Metal and wood work

7=Handicraft work

8=Plant and machine operating

9=Drivers (car, truck, bus, taxi)

10=Health workers

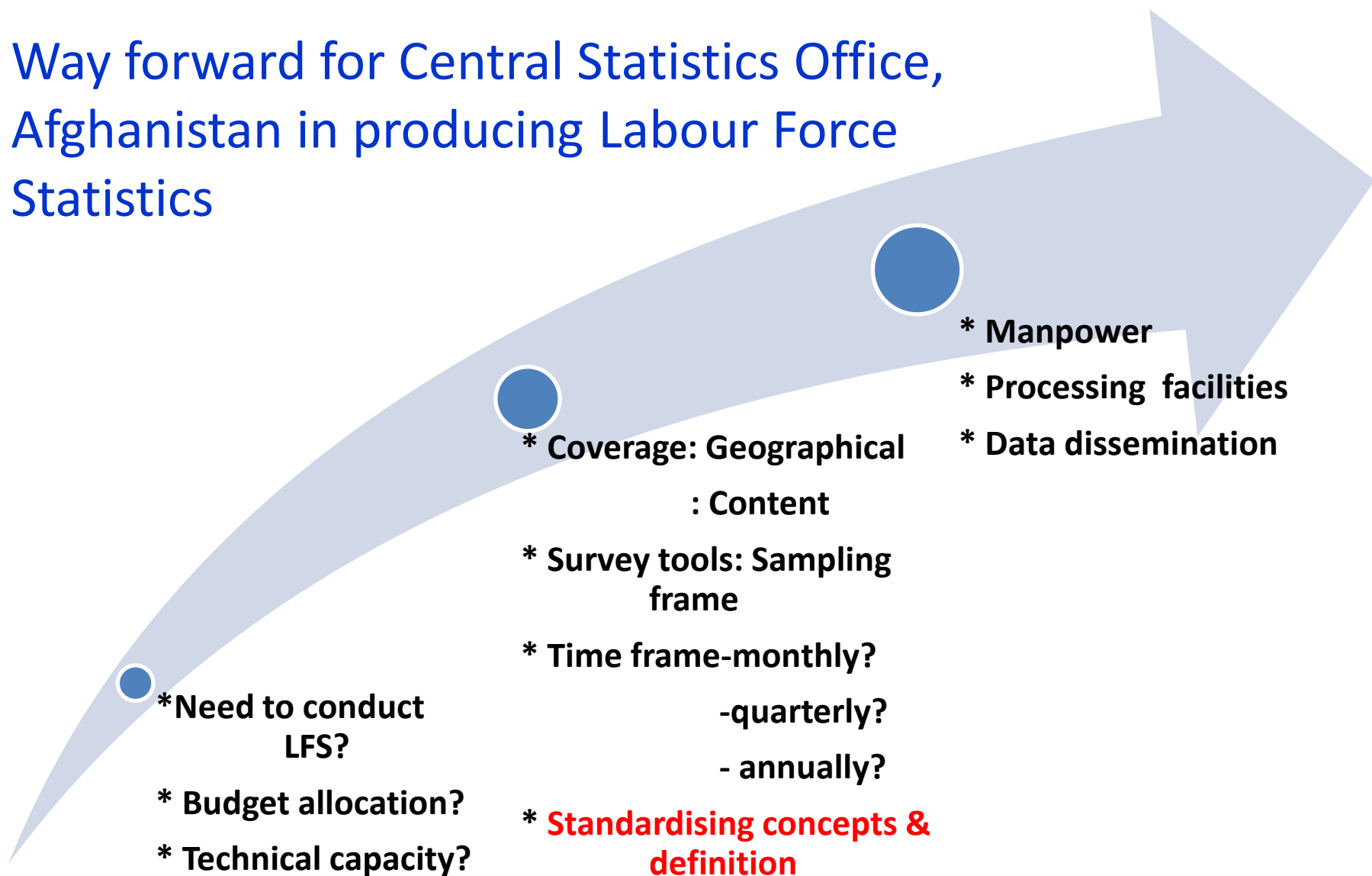
11=Teaching

12=Security work

13=Other service work

14=Other work

# Way forward for Central Statistics Office, Afghanistan in producing Labour Force Statistics



**Tashakur,  
for your attention**