Hi Bjorn,

I am happy with this content, but would appreciate your input in:

Chapters 34: Labour Statistics Explained Frequently Asked Questions
Chapter 17: Methods used in ABS Household Survey
Chapter 18: The Census and the labour Force Survey

Enjoy

----- Forwarded by 47E(d) on 22/12/2017 01:23 PM -----

Hi Bjorn,

Please see attached for the draft version of the labour statistics CSM. We're happy to receive your comments electronically whenever you can provide them, at which stage we'll incorporate them and start the process of getting web content approvals organised.

Hope you enjoy it as much as I have!

cheers,

cheers,
Hi,

For your information, attached is a draft copy of the updated labour statistics Concepts, Sources and Methods publication. This draft is currently being reviewed by Labour and Income Branch line management, with the intention to release the new material in around February 2018. We're sending the whole document to you, to enable you to see the overall flavour of the document and where Labour Employer Surveys fits.

Kind regards,

Assistant Director
Household Income and Labour Market Section | Macroeconomic Division | Australian Bureau of Statistics
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Hi,

It was a shared pleasure to meet you in person in Geneva. I hope the journey back down under was not too tiring.

Concerning your question on national definitions of full-time and part-time employment, they vary across countries depending on national circumstances (i.e. rules and regulations of working time, if any).

The most commonly used definition is based on self-perception/assessment by workers of their main job based on the following definition and implementation rules:

- **Definition**
  - A part-time worker is “an employed person whose normal hours of work are less than those of comparable full-time workers” (International Labour Conference, 81st session, 1994).

- **Implementation rules**
  - The "comparable full-time workers" in the definition above should be the people who work in the same occupation in the same local unit. If the respondent is the single person working in his/her occupation, then the benchmark is the group of people working in the same occupation in his branch of industry.
  - This variable refers to the main job.
  - The distinction between full-time and part-time work should be made on the basis of a spontaneous answer given by the respondent.

This definition is generally applied in countries covered by the European labour force survey and the reference to usual/normal is generally 35 usual weekly to make the distinction between part-time and full-time employment even though some countries may be using a lower threshold of 30 hours (i.e. Finland, but also Canada, Japan and New Zealand) and some others a higher threshold (36 hours in Hungary, 40 hours in Costa Rica and 37 hours in Norway).

In countries using a threshold based definition of 35 hours or more, it can be worthwhile adopting the same approach as in Norway for the treatment of workers as full-timers while usually working lesser hours (i.e. full-timers working 30-36 hours in Norway) such as teachers (when and where lesson preparation time, counselling of students, correction of assignments and tests, meeting with parents, staff meetings and general school tasks are not included or partially included in working hours).

The documentation in attachment describes the current status of questions/answer categories/criteria in national labour force surveys to collect data on full-time and part-time employment. You will notice that like in Australia the definition applies to hours worked in all jobs only in the United States.

Best regards,
Hi

I have finally gotten back to work today, it was so nice to meet you in person in Geneva. I am not sure if you remember at lunch we were discussing full time and part time definitions and I indicated that full time was if the employed person worked more than 35 hours in all jobs. Is the below definition consistent with other countries you collect information for in the OECD?

Full-time employees are those employees who usually work 35 hours or more a week (in all jobs) and others who, although usually working fewer than 35 hours a week, worked 35 hours or more during the reference week.

Part-time employees are those employees who usually work fewer than 35 hours a week (in all jobs) and either did so in during the reference week, or were not at work in the reference week.
Hi [47E(d)]

From a conceptual point of view the gig economy workers are covered, the only difference is the mode of delivery.

**From a Household Perspective**

Employed persons are defined as all persons aged 15 years and over who, during the reference week:
worked for one hour or more for pay, profit, commission or payment in kind, in a job or business or on a farm (comprising employees and owner managers of incorporated or unincorporated enterprises); or worked for one hour or more without pay in a family business or on a farm (i.e. contributing family workers); or were employees who had a job but were not at work and were:
  o away from work for less than four weeks up to the end of the reference week, or
  o away from work for more than four weeks up to the end of the reference week and received pay for some or all of the four week period to the end of the reference week, or
  o away from work as a standard work or shift arrangement, or
  o on strike or locked out, or
  o on workers’ compensation and expected to be returning to their job; or were owner managers, who had a job, business or farm, but were not at work.

Therefore if they were Uber Drivers, or work at home consultants working for google as an IT architect they would be captured.
I hope this helped, happy to discuss further or if I have gone off track.
Hi,

I am coordinating brief comments (100 words) on measuring new forms of employment.

Have the NSC given much thought to the definition of platform/gig workers and how to measure this. It is out of scope for a lot of our collections.

regards

A/g Director

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