

Indicators & Definitions and Sources and Data of Labour Market Information

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**Table 1: Broad Outline of Data Sources on Labour Market
in Major South Asian Countries**

<i>S. No.</i>	<i>Country</i>	<i>Year</i>	<i>Source</i>	<i>Comment/Remark</i>
1.	Bangladesh	2002-03; 2005-06; 2010	Labour Force Surveys	Current Weekly Status
2.	India	2004-05; 2009-10; 2011-12	Labour Force Surveys	Current Daily, Weekly, Yearly Status
3.	Nepal	1998-99; 2008	Labour Force Surveys	Current Weekly Status
4.	Pakistan	2004-05 to 2010-11	Labour Force Surveys	Current Weekly Status
5.	Sri Lanka	2001 to 2012	Labour Force Surveys	Current Weekly Status

Table 2: Definition of Employment in Major South Asian Countries

<i>Country</i>	<i>Identification</i>	<i>Periodicity</i>	<i>Concept</i>	<i>Definition</i>	<i>Reference Period</i>
Bangladesh	Labour Force Surveys	2002-03;2005-06; 2010 [Every 5 years]	Current employment	An employed person is a person who was either working one or more hours for pay or profit or working without pay on a family farm or enterprise or organization during the reference period or not working but had a job or business from which he/she was temporarily absent during the reference period.	Weekly
India	Labour Force Surveys	2004-05; 2009-10; 2011-12 [Every 5 years]	Current employment	A person was considered working (or employed) if he/she, while pursuing any economic activity, had worked for at least one hour on at least one day during the 7 days preceding the date of survey.	Weekly

Table 2: Definition of Employment in Major South Asian Countries (contd..)

<i>Country</i>	<i>Identification</i>	<i>Periodicity</i>	<i>Concept</i>	<i>Definition</i>	<i>Reference Period</i>
Nepal	Labour Force Surveys	1998-99; 2008 Irregularly or only once, the last was carried out in 2008 and the previous one in 1998-1999	Current employment	Employment refers to people who during the reference period worked for one hour or more for wage or salary, in cash or in kind, worked for one hour or more for profit or family gain, in cash or in kind, were temporarily not at work and had a formal attachment to a wage employment job, were temporarily not at work and had an enterprise, worked for at least one hour without pay on a family business or farm, worked in subsistence agriculture or in production of other goods for own consumption and did volunteer work	Weekly
Pakistan	Labour Force Surveys	2004-05 to 2010-11 [Annual]	Current employment	Employment refers to people those aged 10 years and above and who worked for one hour or more for wage or salary, in cash or in kind during the reference period - worked for one hour or more for profit or family gain, in cash or in kind - were temporarily not at work and had a formal attachment to a wage employment job - were temporarily not at work and had an enterprise - worked for at least one hour without pay on a family business or farm - worked in subsistence agriculture or in production of other goods for own consumption	Weekly

Table 2: Definition of Employment in Major South Asian Countries (contd..)

<i>Country</i>	<i>Identification</i>	<i>Periodicity</i>	<i>Concept</i>	<i>Definition</i>	<i>Reference Period</i>
Sri Lanka	Labour Force Surveys	2001-12 [quarterly]	Current employment	<p>Employment refers to persons, who during the reference period, worked for at least one hour as paid employees, employers, own account workers (self employed), or unpaid family workers. Also included are persons who had a job but were temporarily absent from work.</p> <p>Those who worked for one hour or more for wage or salary, in cash or in kind, - worked for one hour or more for profit or family gain, in cash or in kind- were temporarily not at work and had a formal attachment to a wage employment job- were temporarily not at work and had an enterprise-- worked for at least one hour without pay on a family business or farm- worked in subsistence agriculture or in production of other goods for own consumption.</p>	Weekly (Third Week fixed)

Table 2: Definition of Unemployment in Major South Asian Countries

<i>Country</i>	<i>Identification</i>	<i>Periodicity</i>	<i>Concept</i>	<i>Definition</i>	<i>Reference Period</i>
Bangladesh	Labour Force Surveys	2002-03; 2005-06; 2010 [Every 5 years]	Current unemployment	An unemployed person is a person who was involuntarily out of gainful employment during the reference period but either had been actively looking for a job or was willing to work but not looking for work because of illness or believing that no work was available.	Weekly
India	Labour Force Surveys	2004-05;2009-10; 2011-12 [Every 5 years]	Current unemployment	A person was considered 'seeking or available for work (or unemployed)' if, during the reference week, no economic activity was pursued by the person but he/she made efforts to get work or had been available for work any time during the reference week though not actively seeking work in the belief that no work was available.	Weekly

Table 2: Definition of Unemployment in Major South Asian Countries (contd..)

<i>Country</i>	<i>Identification</i>	<i>Periodicity</i>	<i>Concept</i>	<i>Definition</i>	<i>Reference Period</i>
Nepal	Labour Force Surveys	1998-99; 2008 Irregularly or only once, the last was carried out in 2008 and the previous one in 1998-1999	Current unemployment	The currently unemployed are those persons who did not have a job or business or were not employed (as defined above), and who did one of the following: either they looked for work in the last 30 days before the interview; or they did not look for work in the last 30 days, but were available to work and did not look for work because they thought no work was available, or they were awaiting the results of previous enquiries, or waiting to start work, or considered that it was the off-season for fishing or agriculture.	Monthly
Pakistan	Labour Force Surveys	2004-05 to 2010-11 [Annual]	Current unemployment	Unemployed persons are those aged 10 years and over who were without work and available/seeking work during most of the reference week.	Weekly

Table 2: Definition of Unemployment in Major South Asian Countries (contd..)

<i>Country</i>	<i>Identification</i>	<i>Periodicity</i>	<i>Concept</i>	<i>Definition</i>	<i>Reference Period</i>
Sri Lanka	Labour Force Surveys	2001-12 [quarterly]	Current unemployment	Unemployment refers to persons who had no employment during the reference period and were seeking and available for work.	Two Weekly (moving)

Table 2: Definition of Underemployment in Major South Asian Countries

<i>Country</i>	<i>Identification</i>	<i>Periodicity</i>	<i>Concept</i>	<i>Definition</i>	<i>Reference Period</i>
Bangladesh	Labour Force Surveys	2002-03;2005-06;2010[Every 5 years]	Under-employment \	<i>Time criteria:</i> It refers to persons whose hours worked are considered inadequate and therefore forced to look for additional work to increase hours and income. This refers to persons who want to change their work situation for one of the following reasons: (a) their current job does not match their occupational skills; (b) the income obtained from their employment is not adequate for their job, and are looking for additional work which better corresponds to their education or skills or to increase their income.	Weekly
India	Labour Force Surveys	2004-05;2009-10; 2011-12 [Every 5 years]	Under-employment	The difference between the current weekly status and current daily status rates indicates the <i>underemployment</i> of those who had some employment in the week.	Daily and Weekly

Table 2: Definition of Underemployment in Major South Asian Countries (contd..)

<i>Country</i>	<i>Identification</i>	<i>Periodicity</i>	<i>Concept</i>	<i>Definition</i>	<i>Reference Period</i>
Nepal	Labour Force Surveys	1998-99; 2008 Irregularly	Under-employment	Underemployment refers to employed persons who are willing to work additional hours in the survey reference period - are available to work additional hours in the survey reference period - worked less than 40 hours a week in all jobs	Weekly
Pakistan	Labour Force Surveys	2004-05 to 2010-11[Annual]	Under-employment \\	<p>Time criteria: Underemployment relates to those who worked less than 35 hours in the reference week and sought or were available for additional/alternative work. Persons who are willing to work additional hours in the survey reference period- those who are available to work additional hours in the survey reference period and those who worked less than 35 hours a week in all jobs.</p> <p>Inadequate employment Criteria: This relates to those employed persons who are working more than the normal working hours, having low income and limited job security.</p>	Weekly

Table 2: Definition of Underemployment in Major South Asian Countries (contd..)

<i>Country</i>	<i>Identification</i>	<i>Periodicity</i>	<i>Concept</i>	<i>Definition</i>	<i>Reference Period</i>
Sri Lanka	Labour Force Surveys	2001-12 [quarterly]	Underemployment	Time Criteria: Underemployment relates to persons who have worked less than the normal hours of work in their activity (usually 35 hours), and are prepared and available for more work if provided. Those who are willing to work additional hours in general, are available to work additional hours in general- worked less than 35 hours a week in their main job.	Weekly

Temporary Link of SARNET Database:

<http://182.18.160.144/SARNETDEMO/Report5.aspx?SC=1>

Labour Force Participation Rate (%), 15+ Years

	Bangladesh		Bhutan		India		Maldives		Nepal		Pakistan		Sri Lanka		South Asia*	
	2005-06	2010	2006	2010	2004-05	2011-12	2000	2006	1998-99	2008	2005-06	2010-11	2004	2011	2000	2010
<i>Total</i>																
Persons	58.5	59.3	61.8	68.6	60.4	53.4	59.6	62.6	85.8	83.4	52.9	53.4	57.1	53.0	59.8	54.3
Male	86.7	82.5	69.8	73.6	82.9	78.8	73.6	73.0	90.2	87.5	83.9	81.9	76.7	74.0	83.3	79.3
Female	29.3	36.1	53.9	63.9	37.3	27.2	45.2	52.0	81.9	80.1	21.1	24.4	39.5	34.4	35.6	28.7
<i>Urban</i>																
Persons	55.9	57.3	-	-	52.0	48.7	-	-	73.3	67.3	47.5	46.4	50.5	47.8	51.8	49.3
Male	83.2	80.2	-	-	78.7	76.0	-	-	83.9	76.6	80.2	78.2	-	-	79.2	77.1
Female	27.9	34.5	-	-	23.0	19.7	-	-	62.9	58.5	12.2	12.4	-	-	22.4	20.2
<i>Rural</i>																
Persons	59.4	59.9	-	-	63.6	55.4	-	-	87.6	86.7	56.0	57.4	58.1	53.8	62.8	56.4
Male	87.9	83.2	-	-	84.5	80.1	-	-	91.1	90.0	86.0	84.1	-	-	85.0	80.3
Female	29.8	36.6	-	-	42.6	30.5	-	-	84.5	84.2	25.9	31.0	-	-	40.4	32.1

Source: Labour Force Surveys of respective countries; (-) means not available

Unemployment Rate (%), 15+ Years

	Bangladesh		Bhutan		India		Maldives		Nepal		Pakistan		Sri Lanka		South Asia*	
	2005-06	2010	2006	2010	2004-05	2011-12	2000	2006	1998-99	2008	2005-06	2010-11	2004	2011	2000	2010
<i>Total</i>																
Persons	4.2	4.6	3.2	3.3	4.4	3.6	10.2	14.4	1.8	2.1	6.1	5.7	6.5	4.2	4.1	3.9
Male	3.2	4.1	2.6	2.7	4.1	3.4	4.6	7.9	2.0	2.2	5.2	4.8	4.7	2.7	4.1	3.6
Female	7.4	5.8	3.8	4.0	5.0	4.2	19.7	23.7	1.7	2.0	9.6	8.9	9.7	7.0	5.4	4.7
<i>Urban</i>																
Persons	4.2	6.8	-	-	6.0	4.4	-	-	7.3	7.5	7.6	8.5	5.5	4.2	6.1	5.0
Male	3.4	5.4	-	-	5.2	3.8	-	-	5.9	6.6	6.5	6.7	-	-	5.2	4.3
Female	6.9	10.0	-	-	9.1	6.8	-	-	9.3	8.7	15.7	20.6	-	-	9.2	8.1
<i>Rural</i>																
Persons	4.2	3.9	-	-	3.9	3.3	-	-	1.2	1.2	5.3	4.4	6.6	4.2	4.0	3.4
Male	3.2	3.6	-	-	3.8	3.3	-	-	1.5	1.4	4.5	3.7	-	-	3.7	3.3
Female	7.5	4.5	-	-	4.2	3.5	-	-	0.8	1.1	8.1	6.4	-	-	4.5	3.7

Source: Labour Force Surveys of respective countries; (-) means not available

Underemployment (Time Criteria), 15+ Years

	Bangladesh	India	Nepal	Pakistan	Sri Lanka
	2010	2011-12	2008	2010-11	2011
Total	20.3	11.7	6.7	15.1	2.8
Male	14.4	5.9	7.2	7.9	2.6
Female	34.2	28.8	6.1	40.1	3.3

Source: Labour Force Surveys of respective countries

Note: underemployment rate is % of underemployed (<35-40 hours) to employed persons for 15 years & above and are available for more work

Table 1: Broad Outline of Data Sources on Income and Expenditure in Major South Asian Countries

<i>S. No.</i>	<i>Country</i>	<i>Year</i>	<i>Source</i>	<i>Comment/Remark</i>
1	Bangladesh	2005-2006	Household Income and Expenditure Surveys (HIES)	Income and Expenditure of Households
2	India	2004-05; 2009-10; 2011-12	Consumption Expenditure Surveys	Expenditure of the Households
3	Nepal	1995-6, 2003-4, 2010-11 (3rd)	Living Standard Surveys	Income and Expenditure of Households
4	Pakistan	2007-8, 2010-11, 2011-12, 2013-14	Pakistan Social and Living Standard Measurement Surveys (PSLM)	Income and Expenditure of Households
5	Sri Lanka	2006-7, 2009-10	Household Income and Expenditure Survey s (HIES)	Income and Expenditure of Households

Household Income and Expenditure Surveys

Bangladesh HIES 2010

1.2 Objectives of the Survey

- Obtain detailed data on household income, expenditure and consumption.
 - Determine poverty profile with urban and rural breakdown.
 - Provide information about standard of living and nutritional status of the population.
 - Provide data to determine the weights of Consumer Price Indices (CPI).
 - Provide household level consumption data for compiling national accounts estimates.
- Provide detailed information on health status and educational level of the population.
- Determine poverty estimates by administrative divisions and detailed socio-economic characteristics of the population and household.
- Provide benchmark data for formulation of appropriate policy for poverty reduction, improvement in standard of living and nutritional status of the population.
- Provide relevant data for monitoring of the Poverty Reduction Strategy (PRS), Five year plan and the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs).
- Provide data on type, volume and distribution of resources under different Social Safety Nets Programmes (SSNP).
- Provide data on disability, migration, remittances, microcredit and disasters management.

Household Income and Expenditure Surveys (contd.)

PAKISTAN SOCIAL AND LIVING STANDARD MEASUREMENT SURVEYS (PSLM), 2010-11

STRUCTURE:

SECTION A: Survey Information

SECTION B: Household Information

SECTION C: Education

SECTION D: Health

SECTION E: Employment and Income

SECTION F: Ownership of Assets

SECTION G: Household Details

SECTION H: Immunization and Diarrhea for Children under 5 Years

SECTION I: Ever Married Women (aged 15 TO 49)

SECTION J: Use and Satisfaction with Facilities and Services

SECTION L: Household Consumption Expenditure

**SECTION M: Selected Durable Consumption Items Owned/Sold by the
Household (During Last one year)**

SECTION N: Transfer Received and Paid Out (during last 1 year)

SECTION O: PART- A: Building and Land Owned

PART- B: Financial assets and liabilities, loans and credit

Household Income and Expenditure Surveys (contd.)

Nepal Living Standard Survey (NLSS), 2010-11

Objectives:

It collects data for the objective measurement of the living standards of the people and for determining the level of poverty in the country.

The latest survey covers the following broad topics:

Demography, housing, access to facilities, migration, consumer expenditure, education, health, marriage and maternity history, work and time use, employment and unemployment, wage and salary, agriculture, non-agricultural activities, credit and savings, absentees population, remittances and transfers, social assistances, adequacy of consumption and government services/facilities, anthropometry and tracking of households enumerated (in the previous surveys).

The findings of the NLSS helps the government to monitor progress in improving national living standards and the survey became a good basis for monitoring the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) over time.

Household Income and Expenditure Surveys (contd.)

Sri Lanka Household Income and Expenditure Survey (HIES), 2009-10

Coverage

Three main sections:

1. Demographic characteristics
2. Household expenditure (on food and non -food)
3. Household income (monetary and non -monetary)

From the HIES 2006/07, additional module

1. School education (aged 5-19 years)
2. Health information
3. Inventory of durable goods
4. Access to infrastructure facilities
5. Household debts and borrowings
6. Housing, sanitary and disasters
7. Land and agriculture holdings

Household Income and Expenditure Surveys (contd.)

NSS Consumption Expenditure Survey of India, 2011-12

- Objectives:

- Aims at generating estimates of average household monthly per capita consumer expenditure (MPCE), the distribution of households and persons over the MPCE range, and the break-up of average MPCE by commodity group, separately for the rural and urban sectors of the country, for States and Union Territories, and for different socio-economic groups.

- Another important use of the CES is to provide the budget shares of different commodity groups for the rural and urban population, which are used to prepare the weighing diagram for official consumer price indices (CPIs).

- The food (quantity) consumption data are used to study the level of intake of different nutrients for populations of different regions and disparities therein.

- The estimated budget shares of a commodity at different MPCE levels facilitates the study of consumption elasticity or responsiveness of demand for the commodity to change in purchasing power.

Average Monthly Household Per Capita Consumption Expenditure (PPP US dollar)

Areas	Bangladesh		India		Nepal		Pakistan		Sri Lanka	
	2005	2010	2004/ 5	2011/ 12	2003/ 4	2010/ 11	2005/ 6	2010/ 11	2005	2009/ 10
All	58	77	70	--	49	91	90	98	122	151
Rural	49	65	55	--	39	76	72	83	115	148
Urban	87	113	107	--	104	157	103	128	183	187
Urban/Rural	1.78	1.76	1.95		2.69	2.07	1.43	1.55	1.59	1.26

Source: 'Household Income and Expenditure Surveys'

Average Earnings of Daily Wage Labourers and Regular Workers (PPP US dollar)

Areas	Bangladesh		India		Sri Lanka	
	2005	2010	2004/5	2011-12	2006	2010
Rural	92	139	72	152	136	152
Urban	111	158	107	191	173	175
All	95	143	76	157	-	-
Urban/Rural	1.21	1.14	1.49	1.25	1.28	1.15

Areas	Bangladesh		India		Pakistan		Sri Lanka	
	2005	2010	2004/ 5	2011/ 12	2005/ 6	2010/ 11	2006	2010
Rural	138	268	248	383	-	134	266	267
Urban	206	286	280	577	-	326	348	332
All	174	253	314	508	-	278		
Urban/Rural	1.50	1.07	1.13	1.51	-	2.43	1.31	1.24

Source: Labour Force and Income Expenditure Surveys of various countries.