LFS workshop – Practical session: Review questions answers

Temporary Employment

How many variables are there? 786

How many cases are there? 74832

What does the variable inecac05 relate to? Economic activity, using the ILO (International Labour Organization)

Why are there many missing cases on the variables: jbtp101, ftpt and jobtyp? Most of the missing cases are because the variables do not apply to all cases, for instance ftpt applies to applies to all respondents aged 16+ who are in employment. The variable jbtp101 applies to all respondents who said their job was not permanent in some way (JOBTYP = 2).

Do the frequencies change noticeably when the weight is applied?

Yes, the frequencies change substantially; the frequencies are much higher when the weight is applied. The large change is because the weights in the LFS sum to known population totals, which helps population totals, as well as means and proportions, to be estimated easily. The weights in the LFS also ensure that estimates reflect the sample design so that cases with a lower probability of selection will receive a higher weight to compensate and compensate for differential non-response among different subgroups in the population, and as such should help guard against potential non-response bias.

Which cases are selected using the above code? Employees in employment that is non-permanent in some way.

How many people are temporary employees (all and part-time) in this quarter?
1,578,799 [reported as 1,579 (thousand) in the ONS dataset]

How many females are in part-time temporary employment?
428,100 [reported as 428 (thousand) in the ONS dataset]
For these questions, you can cross-reference with the ONS Table EMP07: Temporary Employees

How many applicable cases do we have for the above analysis? 1,616

Earnings

Why do we use a different weight from exercise 1? A separate weight is needed for analysis of income data. The reasons are that

- Income data are only collected at two of the five waves - using the normal person weight would be inappropriate, as the weights would sum to considerably less than the relevant population total
- The aim of the income weight is to allow inference from the income data to the entire target population. This target population is different to the target population which the normal weight refers to because only employees are eligible for earnings questions. The aim is therefore to weight the earnings data to allow inference to the UK employee population.
- See section 10.4 in Volume 1 of the User Guide

What were the correct values to complete the code?

select if (PIWT18>0) and (hourpay>=0 and hourpay<=100) and (inecac05=1) and (ftpt=1 or ftpt=3).

What are median weekly earnings? £567

What are earnings at the lowest decile for males and females? £346 and £290
You can check these figures against the ONS table: EARN04: Gross weekly earnings of full-time employees - Office for National Statistics (ons.gov.uk)

The ONS table associated with this report reports the estimated number of fulltime employees as 21,401,000. Using the frequency above, we get 213, 15181. Why is there a difference? What steps above need to be different to get the correct estimate of the number of fulltime employees?

- Use the main individual weight rather than the income weight.
- Filter for values with a weight greater than 1 on the main individual weight rather than the income weight
- Change the SELECT IF command to: "Select if (inecac05=1) and (ftpt=1 or ftpt=3)."

Labour Market Flows

What is the variable flow? The variable FLOW has been added to the dataset to give the categories relating to labour force gross flows.

Why do some variables have a suffix of 1 or 2? When the linked datasets are created, all the variables relating to the first of the linked quarters/year are renamed with a suffix of 1 added to the original variable name. All the variables relating to the second of the linked quarters/year have a suffix of 2 added to the original variable name, and so on.

How many were in employment at first quarter and in employment at final quarter?

30,056,802 people aged 16-64 were still in employment.

What has been estimated with the filter and table above?

The filter is selecting those who have changed employment in the last quarter. We have ilodefr1= 1, which selects those employed in quarter 1, and EMPLEN2 = 1, which selects those with continuous employment of less than three months at time point 2.

What was the flow between employee and self-employed and from self-employed to employee?

Employee to self-employed is 175,054 and self-employed to employee is 262,329.