The Labour Force Survey in the UK

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LFS Design

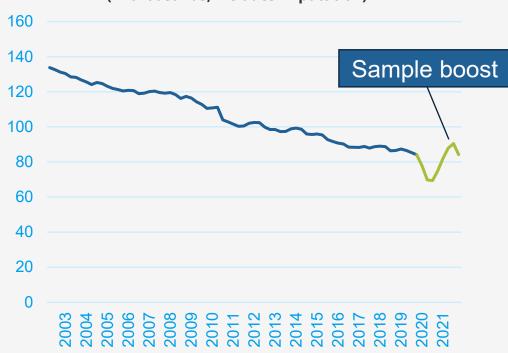
- Sample of c. 100,000 households each quarter
- Every three-month period provides a representative sample (e.g. Jan-Mar, Feb-Apr etc.)
 - Compare <u>non-overlapping</u> periods for changes
- Longitudinal design
 - Households interviewed five times, three months apart
 - First interview face-to-face
 - Subsequent interviews on telephone
- Voluntary to complete

Labour Force Survey response

- We have seen a steady decline in response rates over the last 20 years, for a variety of reasons including:
 - · confidentiality concerns
 - mistrust in government
 - increase in gated communities
 - increasing single person, temporary households
 - public fatigue with taking surveys and calls
 - increasing use of rental properties and second homes
 - global move to online interactions
 - COVID pandemic
 - Moved to telephone only collection
 - Brought in sample boost
 - Increase in bias

Achieved number of LFS interviews, UK

(in thousands, includes imputation)



Bias and mitigations during COVID

Issue	Mitigation
 Proportion of responses from rented properties fell from 31% to 23% Increase for owned-outright from 37% to 44% Employment measure not showing similar fall as administrative sources 	 Included housing tenure in weighting calibration Used average tenure proportions from 2019
 Proportion of non-UK nations responding decreased Implied annual fall in population of non-UK nationals of over 1.2 million Implied annual increase of UK nationals of over 1.5 million 	 Used tax data by nationality in calibration Projected growth for UK and non-UK population Agreed regular updates with HMRC Moved away from ONS population projections

LFS suspension and recovery

- October 2023
 - · Response reach a low point
 - Suspended LFS publication
 - Resumed face-to-face interviews
 - Increased incentives
- January 2024
 - Introduced sample boost
- February 2024
 - Applied new population weights
 - Updated tenure adjustment
 - Removed non-UK adjustment
 - Restarted publication
- December 2024
 - Further reweighting using increase in migration

Achieved number of LFS interviews, UK

(in thousands, includes imputation)



Moving to a transformed LFS

- On-line first collection
 - Telephone follow up
 - "Knock-to-nudge"
- Started developing in 2016
- Put into field during pandemic
- Full dual run with LFS since October 2023
- Survey redesigned to work on-line
 - Not "lift-and-shift" of current LFS

Benefits of transforming the LFS

- Larger overall sample size
 - Similar cost
 - Higher response rate than current LFS
 - Greater number of useable responses
- Updated and upgraded questions and responses
- More flexible and able to respond faster to change
- Modular design to integrate more question blocks

Challenges of on-line collection

- Differences in results
- More missing data
- Less household data
- More partial responses
- Complex variables (occupation, earnings)

Issue - Headline employment data

Issue

 New survey results show lower levels of employment and selfemployment compared with both LFS and admin data

Cause

Fewer self-employed people answering initial employment question

Resolution

 Question added to better identify people who indicate they did not have a 'paid job' in the reference week but are self-employed because they operate a business.

Issue - Missing data

Issue

• New survey results show approximately 10% of responses for disability status questions are "don't know/prefer not to say" (cf. 1% for LFS)

Cause

 Increased number of people selecting "don't know/prefer not to say" option

Resolution

 The placement of 'don't know/prefer not to say' is no longer an upfront option, and early results indicate this has reduced some missingness

Issue - Household data

Issue

• Increase in the number and proportion of single person households

Cause

 Respondents dropping off survey before they provide information about other people in the household

Resolution

- Moved collection of household information closer to start of the survey
- Allows imputation for "missing" household members

Outstanding issues

Issue

 Higher proportion of partial responses

Issue

Differences in industry and occupation classification

Cause

 People dropping off the survey before completion

Cause

Self-completion (without interviewer)

Test

Trialling shorter survey

Test

- Collecting information about employer
- Developing coding tools

Thank you for listening!