

The importance and challenges of measuring work hours

Measuring hours worked is important, but different surveys can tell different stories

Keywords: hours of work, household surveys, establishment surveys, time-use surveys, productivity, hourly wages

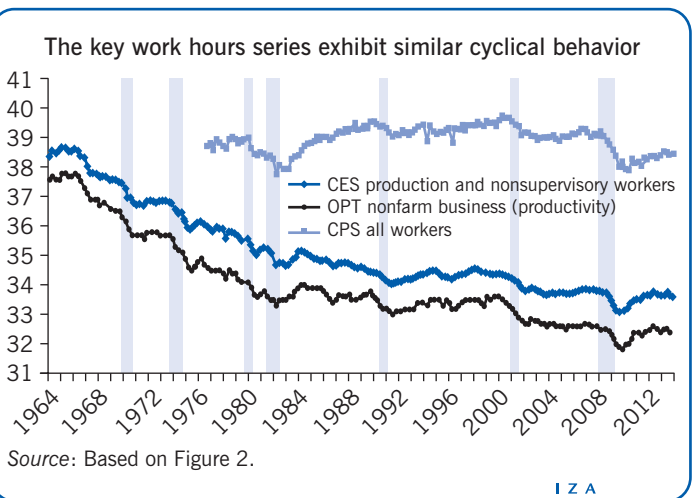
ELEVATOR PITCH

Work hours are key components in estimating productivity growth and hourly wages as well as being a useful cyclical indicator in their own right, so measuring them correctly is important. The US Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) collects data on work hours in several surveys and publishes three widely-used series that measure average weekly hours. The series tell different stories about average weekly hours and trends in those hours but qualitatively similar stories about the cyclical behavior of work hours. The research summarized here explains the differences in levels, but only some of the differences in trends.

KEY FINDINGS

Pros

- + On average, respondents to the BLS’s household survey correctly report weekly hours worked per person and weekly hours worked on their main jobs.
- + All three series exhibit similar cyclical behavior.
- + Differences in levels between the three series can be explained by differences in concepts and coverage.
- + All three series exhibit similar trends since the beginning of the 1990s.



Cons

- There are significant differences between the three series in levels and trends, and the differences in long-term trends cannot be completely reconciled.
- In the household survey, respondents under-report multiple jobholding and over-report hours worked on second jobs, but aggregate hours are approximately correct because these errors in reporting mostly offset each other.
- Estimating annual work hours from average weekly hours overstates the annual number of hours worked, because the surveys’ reference periods exclude most holidays.
- These results may not generalize to other countries because of differences in survey methods.

AUTHOR’S MAIN MESSAGE

The BLS publishes three widely-used weekly-hours series: one from its household survey, one from its establishment survey, and one that combines data from the two. The difference in level between these series can be explained by survey features, but the difference in long-term trends can be only partially explained. However, all three series tell qualitatively similar stories about the cyclical behavior of weekly work hours. It is important for decision makers to understand the advantages and limitations of the different hours series.

MOTIVATION

Measuring weekly work hours correctly is important for estimating average hourly earnings and labor productivity. If average weekly hours are overestimated, then average hourly wages are underestimated. To illustrate, some research using US data has shown that college graduates tend to overestimate their hours, while high school graduates tend to slightly underestimate theirs [1]. This imparts a downward bias on the average hourly wage of college graduates and an upward bias on the average wage of high school graduates, thus underestimating the college–high school wage difference. For measuring productivity, the actual number of hours worked is not as important as the growth rate. Most countries compare the growth in output to the growth in total labor hours (average weekly hours \times employment \times number of weeks per period). If hours growth is underestimated, then productivity growth will be overestimated.

Average weekly hours is also an important economic indicator in its own right. Firms can adjust work hours more easily than employment levels. Thus, at the beginning of a recession, firms historically have reduced hours per worker before laying off workers. Similarly, at the end of a recession, firms are often uncertain about the strength of the recovery and tend to increase hours per worker before incurring the cost of hiring additional workers.

The average weekly hours series from the BLS's main sources of data on hours have both similarities and differences. Average weekly hours for all workers from the household survey (the Current Population Survey) have the highest level and exhibit a relatively flat trend—hovering around 39 hours a week but with a fair bit of cyclical variation. In contrast, weekly hours for production and nonsupervisory workers drawn from the establishment survey (the Current Employment Statistics survey) are lower in level, have less cyclical variation, and exhibit a strong downward trend until the early 1990s, with most of the decline occurring before 1982. The BLS's Office of Productivity and Technology private nonfarm business hours series, which is derived from the establishment survey production worker series combined with data from the household survey and the National Compensation Survey, behaves much like the establishment survey production worker series. This is not too surprising since the production worker series is its primary data source.

Another source of data on work hours is the American Time Use Survey. The BLS publishes estimates of time spent working, but does not publish an official hours series. It is discussed here mainly because researchers have used microdata from time-use surveys to assess the quality of hours data from household surveys. The behavior of this series is similar to that of the hours series from the household survey.

DISCUSSION OF PROS AND CONS

This section discusses the results of research that has examined the differences in these series with the goal of helping policymakers evaluate these important economic data. The series have different strengths and weaknesses, which need to be taken into account in deciding which to use.

A brief description of the hours series

The Current Population Survey is a monthly survey that collects information about employment status and hours worked from a sample of 60,000 households each month. Respondents are asked about usual and actual hours *worked* on their main and secondary jobs. For actual hours worked, respondents are usually asked to report for the week that includes the 12th

of the month, which was chosen to minimize the effect of holidays. However, the November and December survey reference weeks are sometimes moved to the week of the 5th due to the impact of the November and December holidays on data collection or survey operations. These individual monthly reports are averaged to arrive at an estimate of average weekly hours worked. Although the survey collects hours worked on each job separately, the published estimates are on a per-employed-person basis.

The Current Employment Statistics survey collects information, also monthly, from business establishments on employment and hours *paid* for the pay period that includes the 12th of the month. Until recently, the establishment survey collected hours data only for production workers (in goods-producing industries) and nonsupervisory workers (in services-providing industries); the series derived from these data is referred to as the production worker series. In 2006, the BLS started publishing an all-employee average weekly hours series in addition to the production worker series. The establishment survey production worker series has a much longer time series and it is the official hours series of the BLS. The two establishment survey series move together, but the all-employee hours series is higher in level by about three-quarters of an hour per week compared to the production worker series, which implies that average weekly hours are about 3.5 hours greater for nonproduction and supervisory workers than for production and nonsupervisory workers (nonproduction and supervisory workers are about 20% of total employment in the establishment survey).

As in the household survey series, average weekly hours from the establishment survey are calculated as total hours divided by total employment. However, because employment in the survey is establishment based, the denominator is the total number of jobs rather than the total number of employed people. Thus multiple jobholders are counted once in the household series but multiple times in the establishment survey. There are also important differences in coverage between the hours series from the household and establishment surveys. The establishment survey provides hours estimates for the total private sector, while the household survey covers all employed individuals. The household survey series includes government workers, private household workers, unincorporated self-employed workers, and unpaid family members—all of which are excluded from the establishment survey hours series.

The *productivity series* produced by the BLS Office of Productivity and Technology does not come from a separate survey but is constructed by combining data from three surveys—the Current Employment Statistics survey, the Current Population Survey, and the National Compensation Survey. Productivity measurement requires data on hours worked that cover all private nonfarm workers and have industry definitions that are consistent with those in the output data. Neither the establishment survey data nor the household survey data are ideal. Industry classifications in the establishment survey are more consistent with those used in the surveys that collect the output data, but the hours data are hours *paid* and cover only production and nonsupervisory workers. The household survey collects data on hours *worked* by all workers but does not use industry classifications that are consistent with those in the output data sources. It is important that industry definitions be consistent for outputs and the inputs used to create them. Otherwise, industry productivity measures will be biased, with the extent of the bias depending on the amount of misclassification and the difference in growth rates.

The primary data source for the Office of Productivity and Technology productivity series is the establishment survey's production worker hours series (the all-employee hours series is not used because the time series is too short). The data are adjusted from an hours-paid to an hours-worked basis using industry-level ratios of hours worked to hours paid calculated from National Compensation Survey data. These hours-worked-to-hours-paid ratios capture

changes in the amount of annual leave granted and the amount of sick leave taken. This adjustment produces an estimate of production and nonsupervisory worker hours *worked*. Because of this adjustment, the productivity hours series shows fewer hours worked than the establishment production worker series, even though the productivity series includes nonproduction and supervisory workers while the establishment series does not.

Average weekly hours worked for nonproduction and supervisory workers are estimated using data from the household survey. The household survey data are adjusted to convert them from a per-person basis to a per-job basis, and jobs that are not covered by the establishment survey are dropped from the sample (for example, government workers, the self-employed, private household workers, and unpaid family members). The ratio of the average weekly hours of nonproduction and supervisory workers to those of production and nonsupervisory workers is calculated and then multiplied by production worker average weekly hours worked to arrive at an estimate of nonproduction and supervisory worker hours. Average weekly hours for all private wage and salary workers are equal to the weighted average of production worker and nonproduction worker hours worked [2]. To fill in remaining gaps, the data on wage and salary workers are supplemented with household survey data on unincorporated self-employed workers, employees of government enterprises (for example, the Postal Service), and unpaid family members.

Coverage of the productivity hours series differs from the household and establishment survey series because it is driven by the data needed for productivity estimates. The productivity hours series excludes government and nonprofit organizations because outputs for these sectors are derived from inputs (specifically, wages and salaries), which makes productivity estimates meaningless. Private household workers are excluded because there are no output data for this sector.

Another source of data on work hours is the American Time Use Survey, which is a time-diary survey that collects information about how people spend their time and can be used to generate estimates of average weekly hours worked. The BLS does not publish an hours series based on these data, but they are useful for evaluating the accuracy of hours-worked data from the household survey.

The American Time Use Survey

Respondents to the American Time Use Survey, a diary-based survey, are asked to sequentially report time spent on activities for the entire day before their interview. For each respondent, time spent working throughout the day is aggregated to estimate the hours worked on the “diary day.” The daily hours are multiplied by seven and averaged over all employed individuals to estimate average weekly hours (the sample weights account for the oversampling of weekends and ensure that the day-of-week representation is correct).

Hours-worked estimates based on time-diary data are considered to be more accurate than other survey-based estimates because the one-day recall period reduces recall bias. Further, time-of-day anchors and the requirement that the time spent in all activities equals 24 hours reduces social-desirability bias, which results when respondents over-report time spent in socially desirable activities (such as work and childcare) and under-report time spent in less socially desirable activities (such as watching TV). These features make the survey data useful for evaluating the accuracy of hours-worked data from the household survey. An important drawback is the survey’s small sample, which limits the types of analyses that can be performed. Another difference from the household survey is that diary days are approximately evenly distributed over each month of the year.

Figure 1 summarizes the key differences among the three BLS surveys that collect information on work hours: the household survey, the establishment survey, and the time-use survey.

Figure 1. Comparison of US Bureau of Labor Statistics data sources on work hours

<i>Item</i>	<i>Current Population Survey (household survey)</i>	<i>Current Employment Statistics Survey (establishment survey)</i>	<i>American Time Use Survey^a</i>
Sample size (per month)	60,000 households	400,000 establishments	1,100 individuals
Hours concept	Hours worked per worker	Hours paid per job	Hours worked per worker
Reference period	Generally the week that includes the 12th of the month	Pay period that includes the 12th of the month	One day (every day of the year except the days before major holidays)
Response rate	≈90%	≈32% (hours questions)	≈55%
Coverage, wage and salary	Civilian non-institutional population	Production and nonsupervisory workers (plus all employees from the second quarter of 2006 forward)	Civilian non-institutional population
Coverage, includes self-employed, unpaid family members, and private household?	Yes	No	Yes
Age range	16+	All	15+
Demographic information	Age, race, ethnicity, sex, education	None	Age, race, ethnicity, sex, education
Job-related information	Industry and occupation	Industry	Industry and occupation
Source	Respondent recall (previous week)	Payroll records	Respondent recall (previous day)

Notes: a. Although this survey is a source for data on work hours, BLS does not publish an official hours series from these data.

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics. Online at: <http://www.bls.gov> and author's calculations

Reconciling differences

A natural first step in reconciling differences in work hour estimates between the household and establishment surveys is to examine the accuracy of hours data from the household

survey using data from the time-use survey. Research using two methodologies has found that household survey respondents report their total work hours correctly on average, although some demographic groups tend to overestimate hours (for example, college graduates, full-time workers, and women) while others underestimate hours (for example, high school graduates and part-time workers) [1], [3], [4], [5].

The research also found that the household survey reference period is not representative of the entire month—workers work longer hours during household survey reference weeks [1]. About one-third of the difference between reference and nonreference weeks was due to the exclusion of holidays from reference weeks. Because the household survey reference weeks are chosen to avoid holidays (to make it easier to interpret month-to-month changes), extrapolating published household series estimates to the entire month overestimates hours worked during the month, even though respondents correctly report their hours for the reference weeks.

Looking at main and second jobs separately, the research found that weekly hours from the household survey are correctly reported on average for the main job but not for second jobs [4], [5]. Specifically, household survey respondents under-report the incidence of second jobs (about 5–6% of workers in the household survey report holding more than one job, compared with about 10–11% in the time-use survey) and over-report hours worked on second jobs (about 14 hours a week compared with about 9 hours). It is likely that the higher incidence of multiple jobholding in the time-use survey is due to self-reporting (compared with mostly proxy reporting in the household survey), which can result in greater reporting of low-hour second jobs. The net effect of this misreporting is that average weekly hours worked on all jobs is overestimated by 0.2–0.4 hours per job per week [4].

Studies making similar comparisons for the UK and Denmark come to similar conclusions about the accuracy of hours reports from household surveys [6], [7]. Hours reports from the UK's household surveys are found to be accurate at an aggregate level, and only minor differences are found between Danish household survey estimates and those from time diaries.

Some of the differences between the household and establishment survey hours series are due to the differences noted in the previous section. For example, research simulating the establishment survey hours data using household survey data (adjusted to establishment survey concepts) found that the difference in levels between the two series is due almost entirely to differences in coverage (all workers in the household survey, production and nonsupervisory workers only in the establishment survey), in the treatment of multiple jobholders (counted once in the household survey, multiple times in the establishment survey), and in the hours concept (hours worked in the household survey, hours paid in the establishment survey) [5].

Other differences were not as easy to reconcile. Although the simulated establishment production and nonsupervisory worker series replicated the actual establishment survey series in levels, it did not replicate the downward trend in the establishment survey hours series [5]. In fact, the simulated establishment survey series was nearly parallel to the original household survey series, but at a lower level of hours worked. There were two periods when the trends in the two series diverged: between 1984 and about 1991 and, to a lesser extent, after 2003 (when measured on a per-job basis). The establishment survey's sample expanded considerably during the 1980s, but there are no data to determine whether the expansion played a part in the decline in the establishment survey series average weekly hours [5].

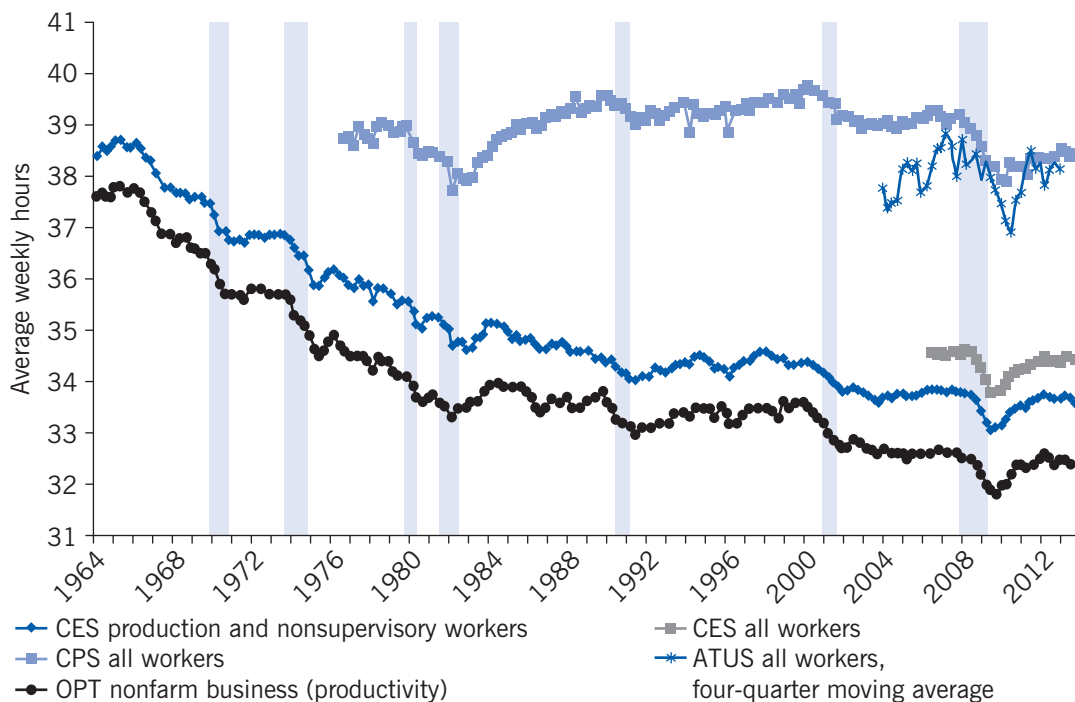
The effects of other, more subtle, differences between the series also were examined [5]. For example, the greater number of hours worked during the week of the 12th combined with the lengthening of pay periods in the establishment survey between the early 1980s and the

mid-2000s could have imparted a slight downward trend because longer pay periods include more low-hour weeks. For the post-1998 divergence, most of the differences in overall hours trends were found to be due to differences in the trends in three industries (retail trade, leisure and hospitality, and professional and business services) rather than to differences in the distribution of workers across industries (composition effects).

Cyclical behavior

As predicted by theory, all of the BLS hours series exhibit procyclical behavior, although the cyclical patterns are more pronounced in some series than in others (Figure 2). It is easier to see the cyclical pattern in the household series because there is no upward or downward long-term trend. Average weekly hours decline during recessions and rise during expansions. The downward trends of the establishment survey series and the productivity series before 1982 make it more difficult to see how these series vary over the business cycle in those early years. During this period, the rate of decline accelerated during recessions, and the increases after recessions were moderated somewhat by the long-term downward trend. The increases in hours following the last three recessions were much slower than the increase after the 1980–1982 recessions.

Figure 2. Alternative US Bureau of Labor Statistics measures of average weekly hours: quarterly, seasonally adjusted



Note: CES is the Current Employment Statistics survey (establishment series); CPS is the Current Population Survey (household series); OPT is the Office of Productivity and Technology (productivity series); ATUS is the American Time Use Survey. The shaded bars indicate recessions as defined by the National Bureau of Economic Research. The household series includes all workers. The two establishment survey series exclude government workers, private household workers, the self-employed, and unpaid family members. The OPT series, which combines data from the household series, the establishment series, and the National Compensation Survey, excludes government workers and private household workers. The ATUS series is based on the author's calculations, and is a four-quarter moving average of seasonally-adjusted quarterly average weekly hours.

Source: US Bureau of Labor Statistics. Online at: <http://www.nber.org/cycles.html>. Author's calculations.

A study comparing hours data from the time-use survey with data from the household survey and the establishment survey finds that the time-use survey hours are more cyclical than establishment survey hours but less cyclical than household survey hours [8]. While the study does not directly compare household and establishment survey hours series, it can be inferred that hours from the household survey are more cyclical than hours from the establishment survey.

Other researchers have examined the effect of standard-workweek reporting for salaried workers in the establishment survey on the cyclical of the establishment survey hours series. The study simulated the establishment survey hours-paid concept for salaried workers using household survey data and compared that series to the household survey hours-worked series [9]. It found that the hours-paid series varies less with the business cycle than the hours-worked series but that the two series tell the same story about long-term changes in average weekly hours.

LIMITATIONS AND GAPS

The BLS collects hours data from household and establishment surveys, and each source of data has its advantages and disadvantages.

The BLS's household survey (the Current Population Survey) allows for comparisons across demographic groups. But some groups appear to over-report hours in the household survey, while others under-report. Further, the small sample size limits the amount of industry detail, and the industry definitions in the household surveys do not exactly match the definitions in establishment surveys that collect output data, both of which are important for measuring productivity.

The BLS's establishment survey (the Current Employment Statistics survey) collects data on hours paid, which differ from hours worked because of paid leave and off-the-clock work by salaried workers. And, until recently, the establishment survey collected hours data only for production and nonsupervisory workers. However, a major advantage of the establishment survey is its large sample, which allows for more industry detail in published estimates. Moreover, industry definitions in the establishment survey are more consistent with those used in surveys that collect output data.

The American Time Use Survey is a newer source of hours data. Because hours reports from time-diary surveys are generally considered to be accurate, it is a useful data source for validating data from the household surveys. But its small sample and infrequent publication (annually) limits its usefulness as a primary source of hours data.

One advantage of the household survey over the other sources of hours data is the high response rate—about 90%, with very low item nonresponse for the hours questions. In contrast, the response rate for the hours questions in the establishment survey is only 32%, due mainly to high item nonresponse. The response rate for the all-employee count is about 70%, but only 45% of those respondents provide information about payroll and hours. It is not possible to directly assess the effect of nonresponse on the quality of the establishment survey hours data because no benchmark data are available. The response rate for the time-use survey is higher than that of the establishment survey, but still well below that of the household survey. However, research suggests that nonresponse imparts minimal bias to estimates of hours worked in the time-use survey [10].

This article has focused mainly on the US because, apart from the studies mentioned earlier, there does not appear to be any research examining the accuracy of hours data in countries other than the US. Because survey methods and estimation procedures likely vary from country to country, the results summarized here may not generalize to other countries' hours data. For example, whether there is a reference period effect (as there is in the US) depends on the reference period used and how work hours are distributed. However, these studies highlight some of the issues that might arise when collecting data on work hours and illustrate the types of research projects other national statistical agencies might undertake to assess the quality of their data on hours worked.

SUMMARY AND POLICY ADVICE

Given the difficulty of measuring work hours, it is important for decision makers to understand the advantages and limitations of the different BLS hours series.

For comparing work hours across demographic groups, the Current Population Survey data are the most appropriate. The household survey can also provide information about hours worked by workers not covered by the establishment survey. The American Time Use Survey data also have demographic information, but the small sample size is a limitation, especially for comparing groups over time. And since the BLS does not publish hours estimates from the time-use survey, it is generally necessary to calculate estimates from the microdata. The time-use survey can, however, shed light on the timing of work, both by time of day and across days of the week.

In contrast, the establishment survey and productivity hours series are preferred for comparing hours across industries. Which series is most appropriate depends on the question being asked. The productivity series provides a more comprehensive measure of hours worked by all private nonfarm business sector workers, whereas the establishment survey series measures hours paid to production and nonsupervisory workers. In March 2006, the BLS began publishing hours data for all employees in addition to the production and nonsupervisory hours series.

All the BLS hours series tell qualitatively similar stories about the cyclical behavior of weekly hours, although they differ quantitatively. But the hours series tell different stories about the long-term trend in weekly hours. It has not been possible to explain all of these differences, so one series cannot be recommended over another for comparing long-term trends. Again, which series is most advantageous depends on the question being asked.

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Competing interests

The IZA World of Labor project is committed to the *IZA Guiding Principles of Research Integrity*. The author declares to have observed these Principles.

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