



INSTITUTO NACIONAL DE ESTATÍSTICA



STATISTICS PORTUGAL

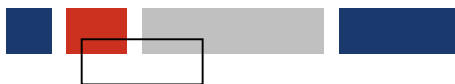
» New Statistical Developments in the Measurement of the Third Sector

The Portuguese experience «

National Accounts Department

Unit for Satellite Accounts and Quality Assessment of the National Accounts

Ana Cristina Ramos

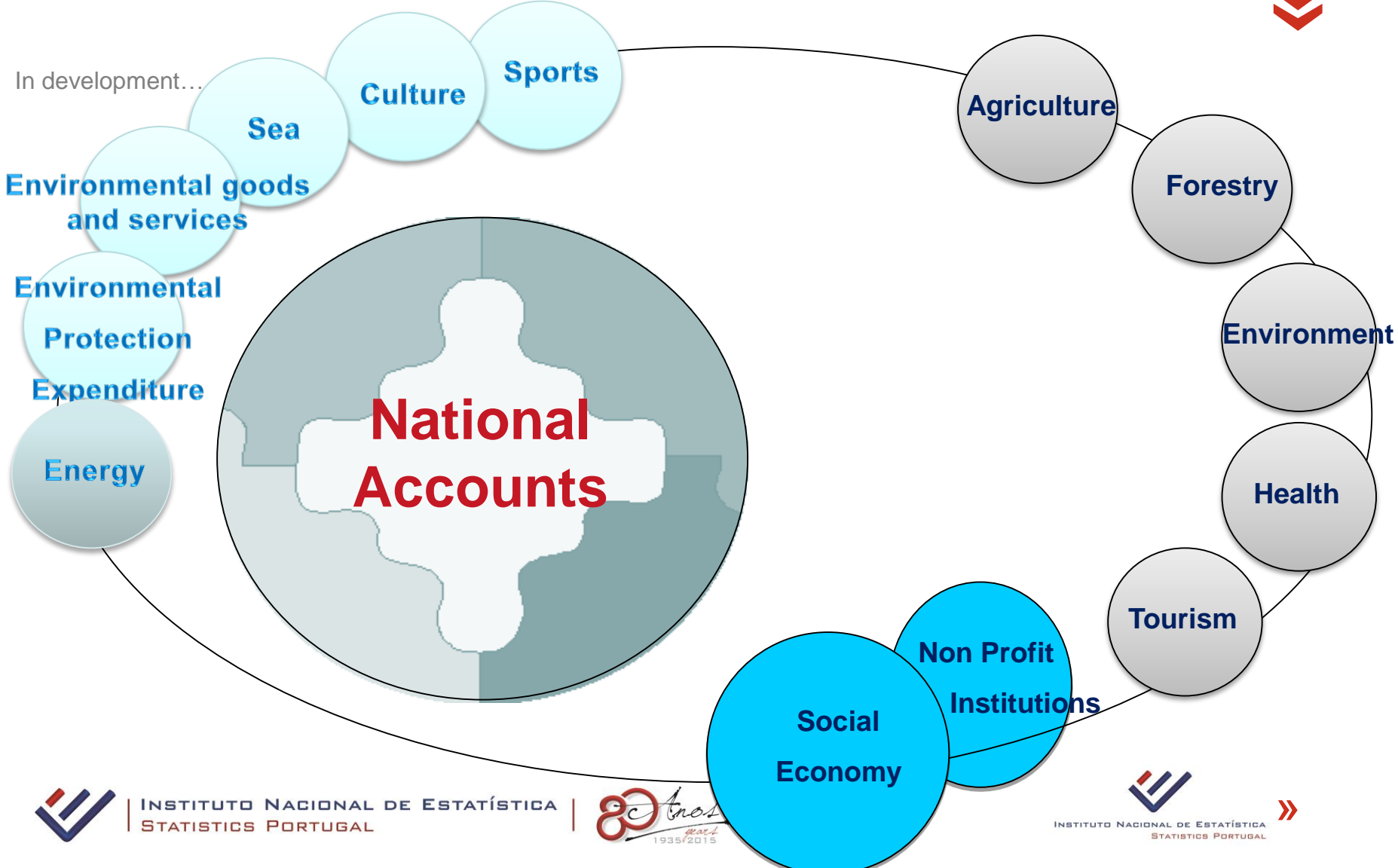


Brussels, DG Research & Innovation, 1st June 2015





0. Satellite Accounts in Statistics Portugal





1. Social Economy Satellite Account (2010)

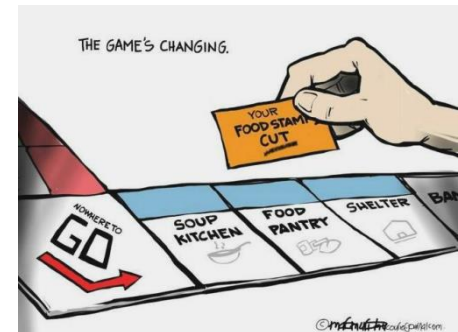
2. Survey on Volunteer Work (2012)



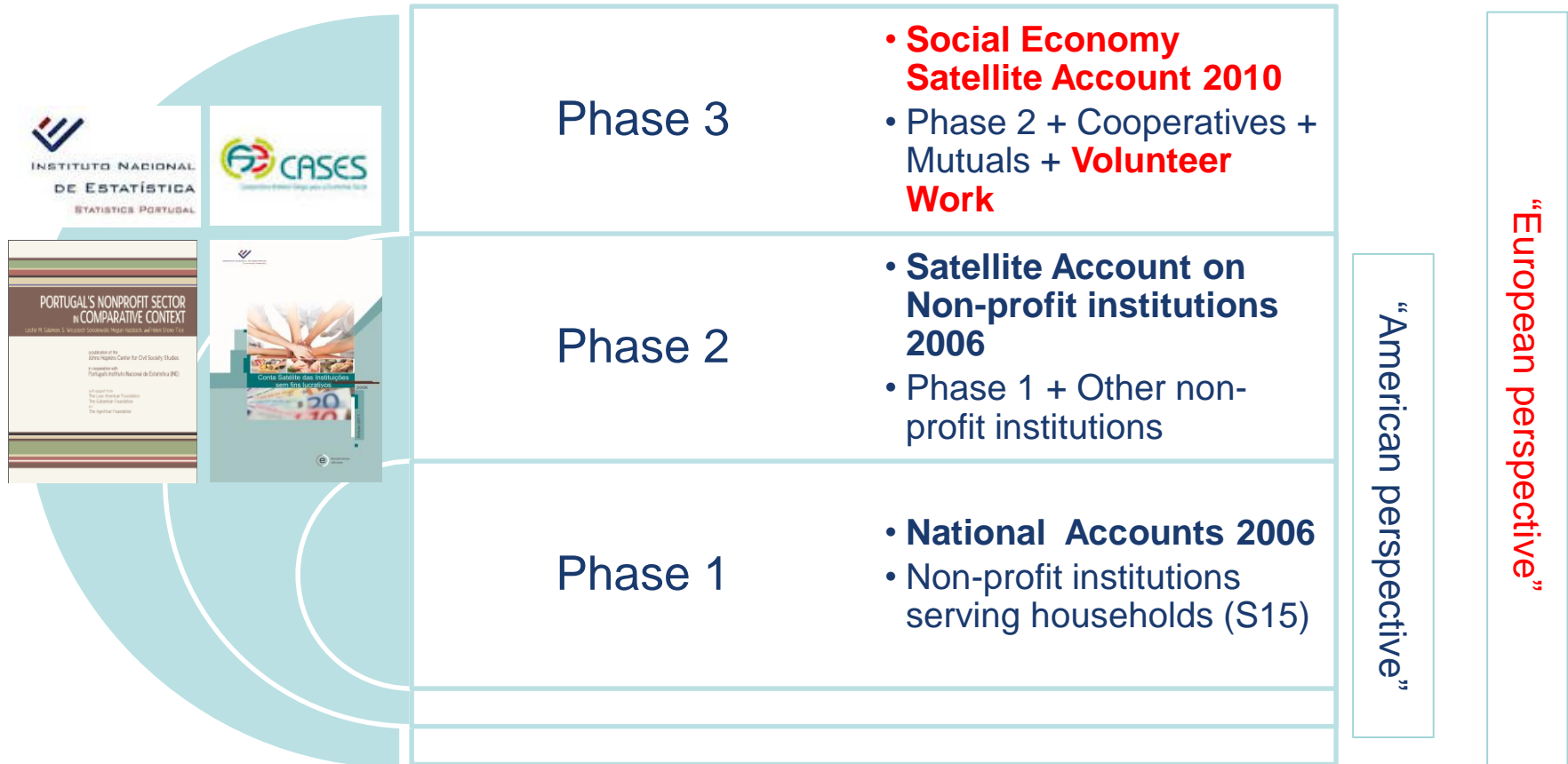


1. Social Economy Satellite Account (2010)

2. Survey on Volunteer Work (2012)



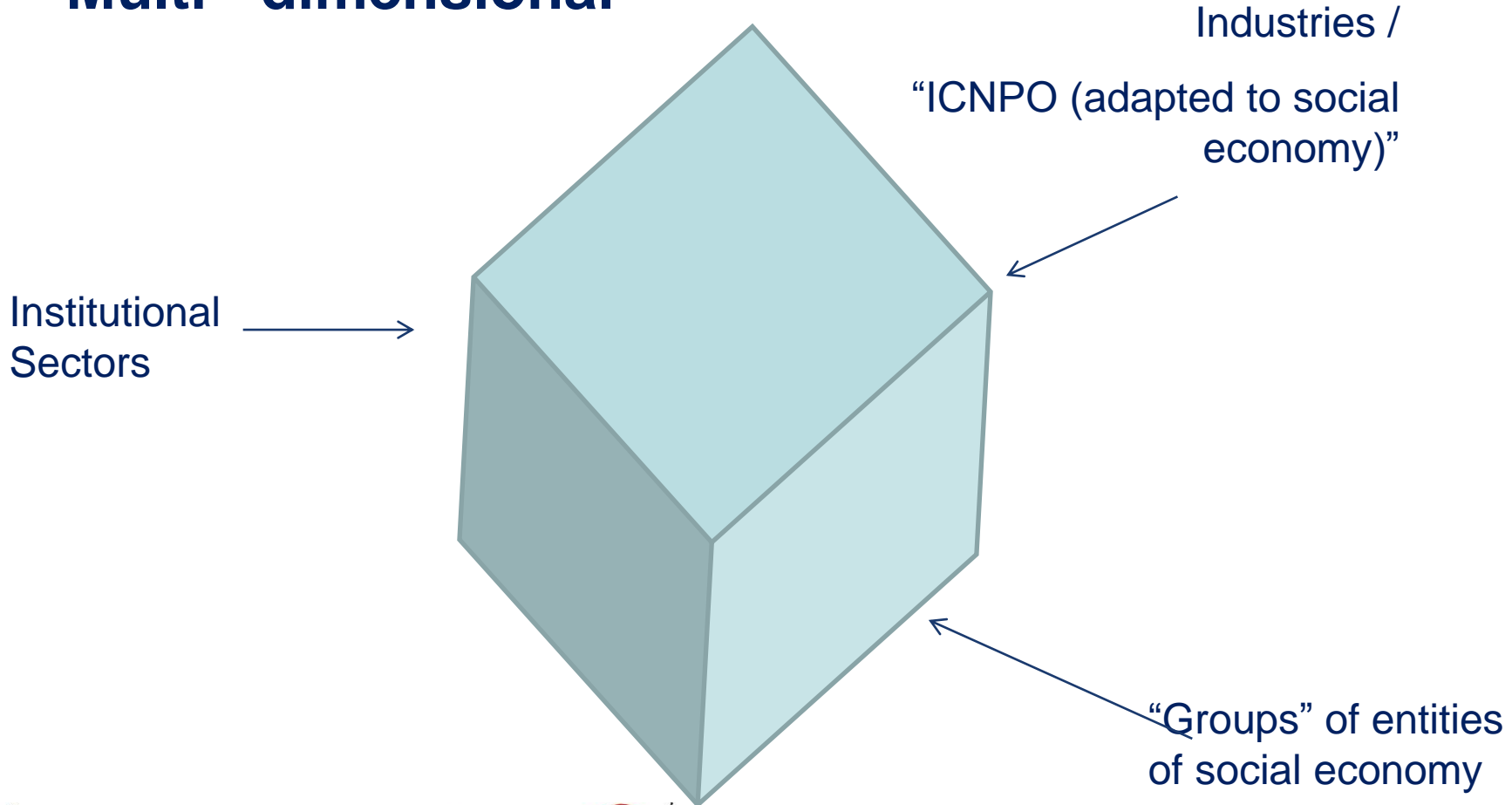
1. Social Economy Satellite Account



1. Social Economy Satellite Account

1.1. Project Conception

Multi - dimensional

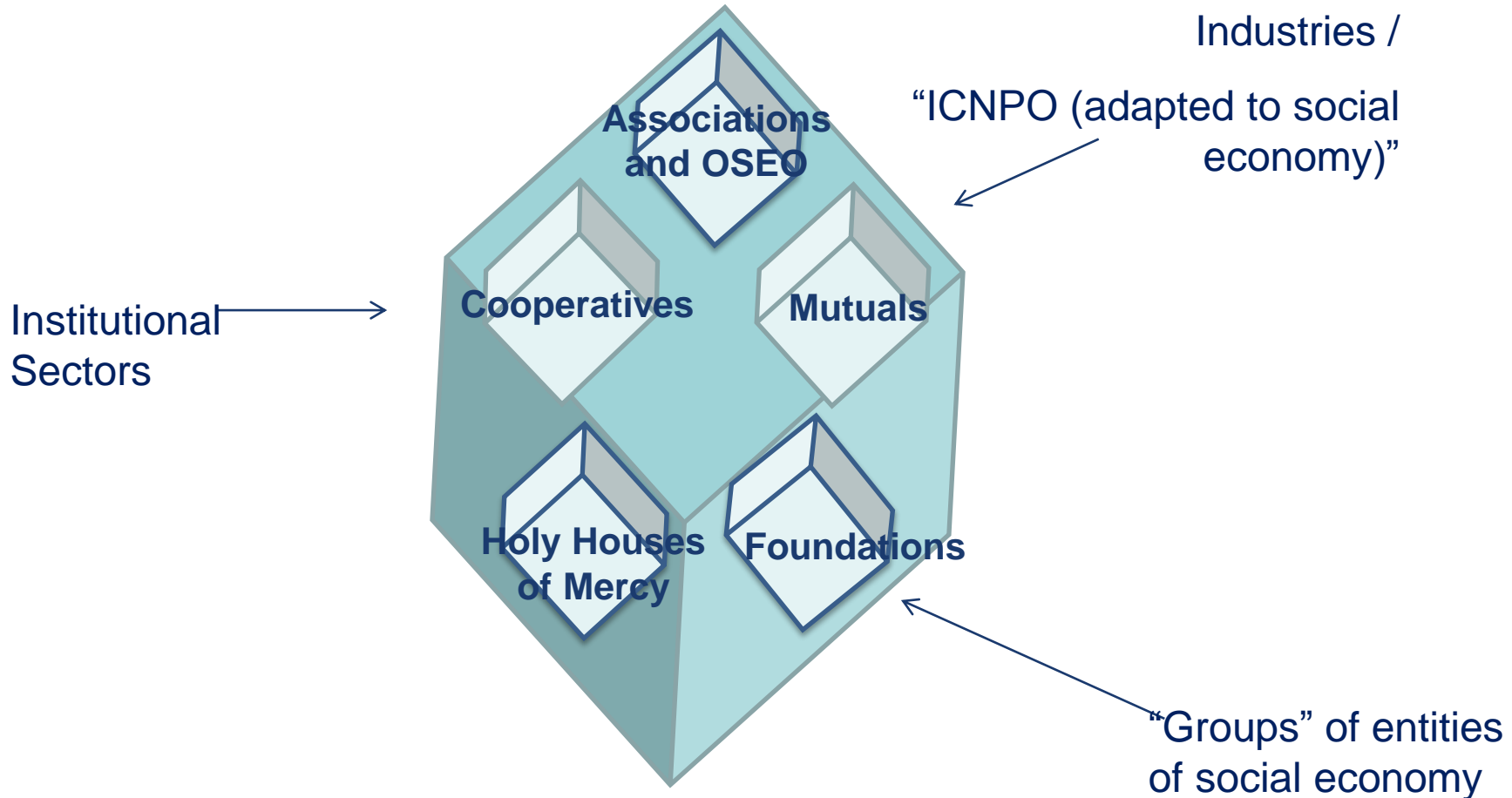


1. Social Economy Satellite Account

1.1. Project Conception



Modular

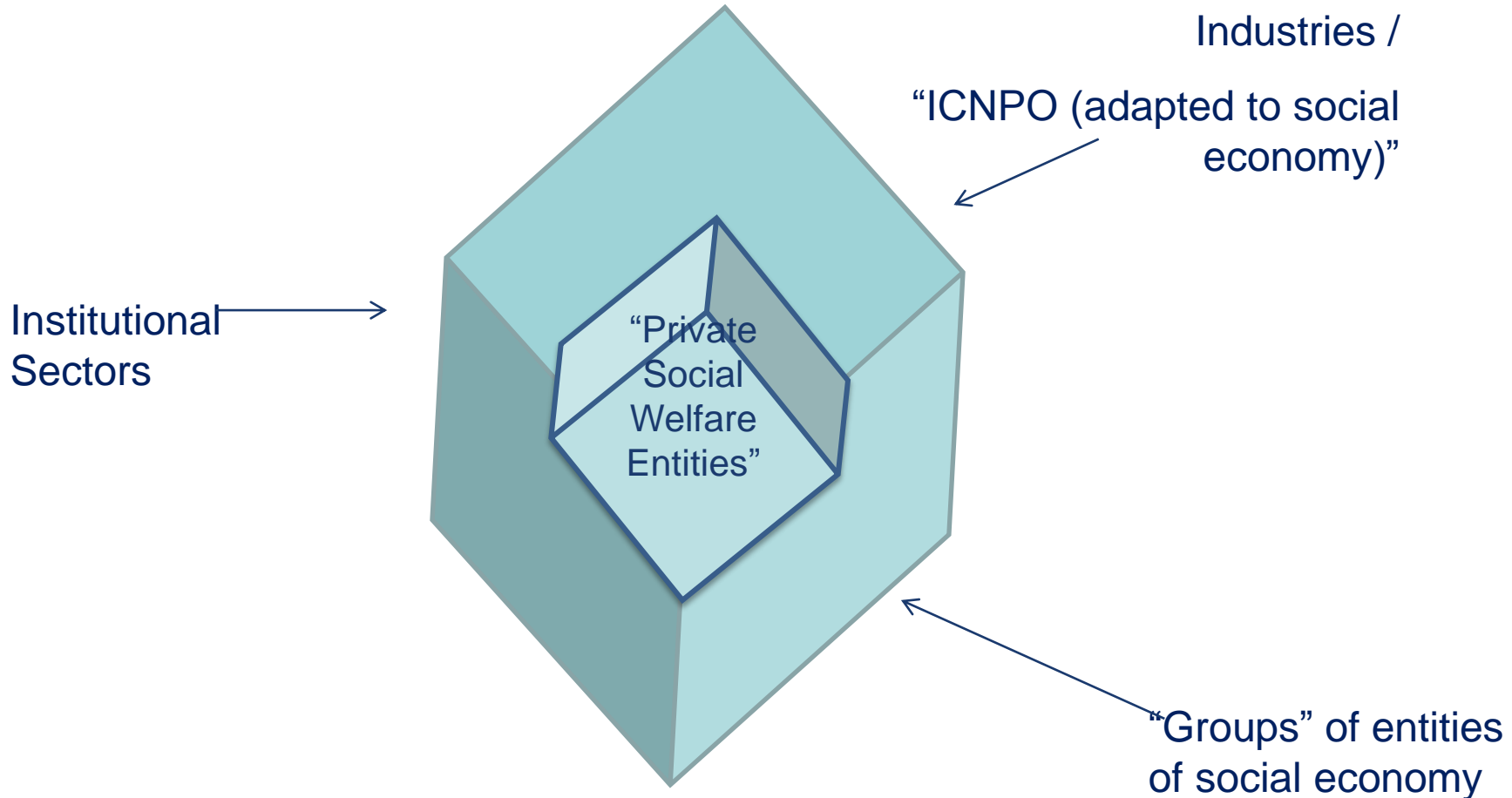


1. Social Economy Satellite Account

1.1. Project Conception



Modular



1. Social Economy Satellite Account

1.2. Main results



Social Economy Satellite Account

(April 2013):

http://www.ine.pt/xportal/xmain?xpid=INE&xpgid=ine_publicacoes&PUBLICACOESpub_boui=157543613&PUBLICACOESTema=55557&PUBLICACOESmodo=2

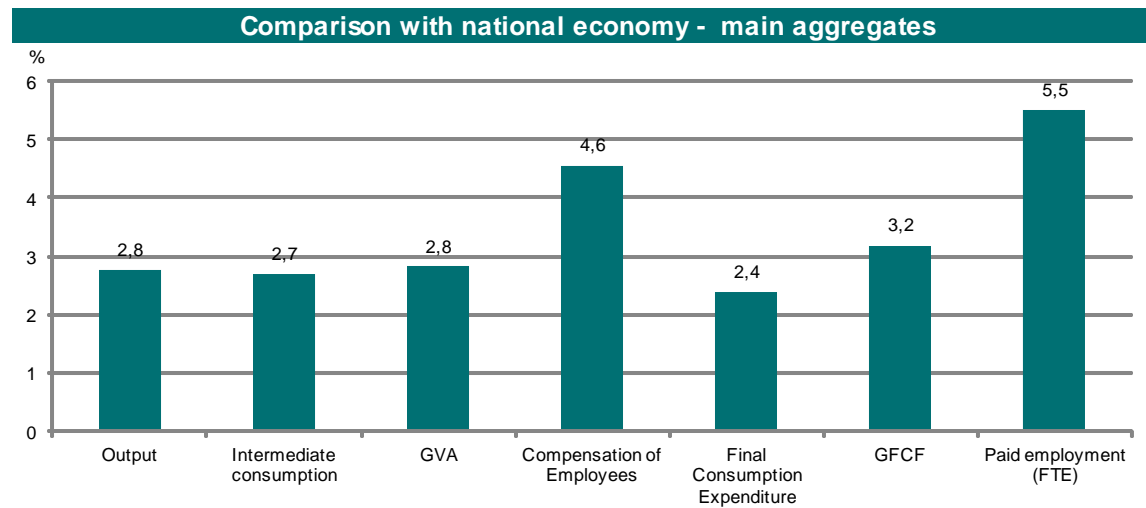


INSTITUTO NACIONAL DE ESTATÍSTICA
STATISTICS PORTUGAL



1. Social Economy Satellite Account

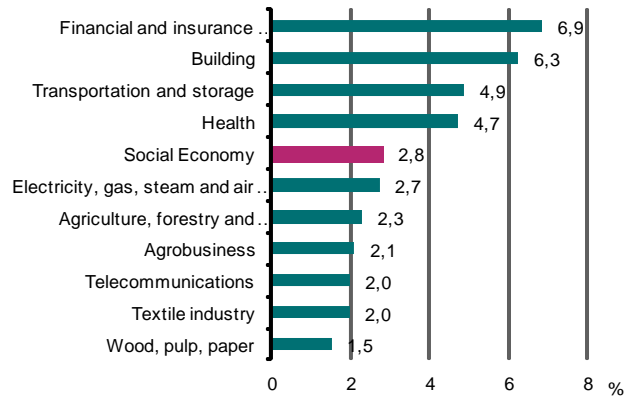
1.2. Main results



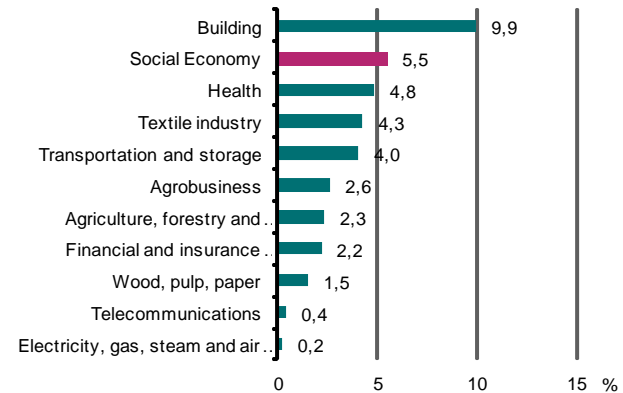
1. Social Economy Satellite Account

1.2. Main results

Weight of GVA of SE and some industries, in national economy



Weight of employment (paid) of SE and some industries, in national economy

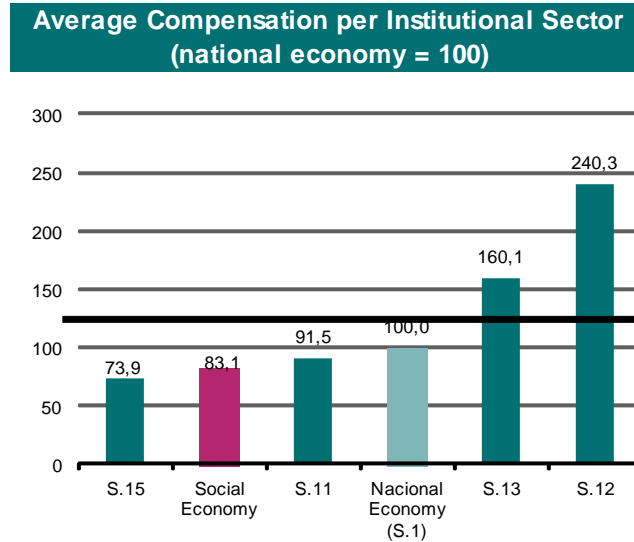


1. Social Economy Satellite Account

1.2. Main results

- Average compensation of employees:

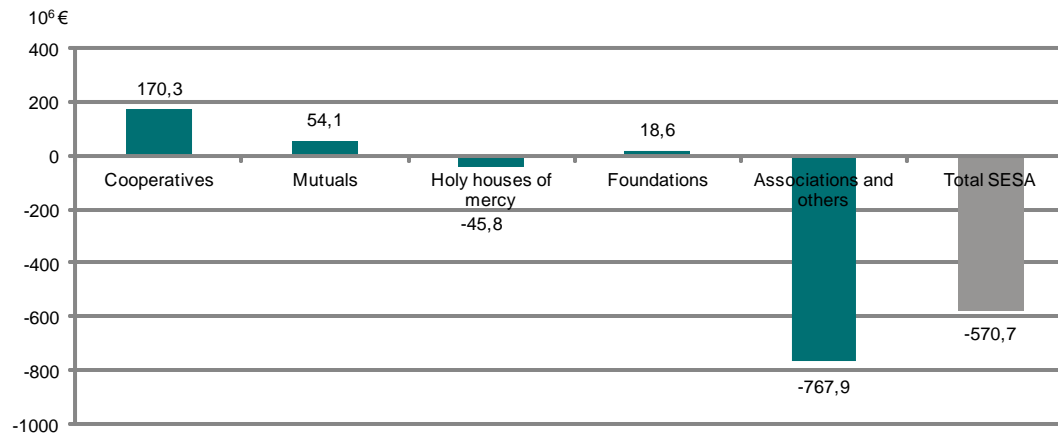
83,1% of national average



1. Social Economy Satellite Account

1.2. Main results

Net lending (+) / net borrowing (-), per social economy group





1. Social Economy Satellite Account (2010)

2. Survey on Volunteer Work (2012)



2. Survey on volunteer work

2.1. Project conception

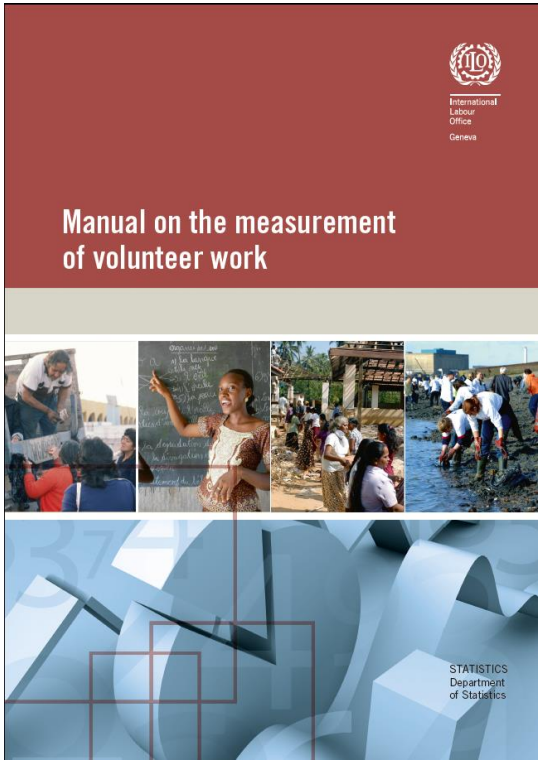


ILO Manual

Methodological and conceptual reference:

Manual on the Measurement of Volunteer Work

International Harmonization



2. Survey on volunteer work

2.1. Project conception



Pilot survey on volunteer work 2012

(annex to Labour Force Survey 3^oQ 2012)

Record time (<1 year from conception to publication)

**Statistics Portugal
(Several departments)**

National Accounts
Social Statistics
Informatics
Methodology
Data collection

Simplified version

- 8 questions
- Kind of Volunteer Work (formal/informal); (regular/occasional)
 - Kind of organization
 - Tasks
 - Length



2. Survey on volunteer work

2.1. Project conception



Pilot survey on volunteer work 2012 (simplified version)

Questions

- Introductory questions**
- Q0.** Who answers?
 - Q1.** Tell me, please, did you carry out, if in the last **12 months**, some kind of volunteer work?
 - Q2.** Was the volunteer work done for some organization or directly to other individuals not living in your household?
- If formal VW (or both)**
- Q3.** Now think only about the organization to which you devoted most time. Can you indicate the **type of organization** for which you did this volunteer work?
 - Q4.** Could you describe the **main activity** of this organization?
- If formal (or both)** → **Q5 (a).** Could you describe at most 3 **tasks** that you have carried out for this organization?
- If informal (or both)** → **Q5 (b).** Could you describe at most 3 tasks that you have carried out directly to other individuals not living in your household?
- Q6.** Now consider the volunteer work to which you devoted most time. Was it **regular or occasional**?
- If regular** → **Q7.** In the last 12 months, on average, how many **hours** per week did you devote to volunteer work?
- If occasional** → **Q8.** In the last 12 months, how many hours did you devote to that occasional activity?



2. Survey on volunteer work

2.1. Project conception



Weaknesses:

- Very specific and sensitive theme, different from the theme of the main survey (LFS)
 - Possibility of proxy answer
 - Socially “well seen” activity
- “Simplified” version of the ILO Manual model.



- minor acceptance and commitment in the answer;
- minor quality of the answers;
- possible overvaluation of the answers (in particular in the declared hours of the volunteer work);

2. Survey on volunteer work

2.1. Project conception



Strengths:

- Use of the best practices and international recommendations;
- Use of the Labour Survey as “vehicle”:
 - Standardization of statistical methods;
 - Sample selection and dimension, with guarantee of representativeness;
 - Use of professional means in information collecting;
 - Use of advanced technologies in information collecting (CAPI and CATI);
 - Sociodemographic characterization of the interviewed.
- Actuality and sensitivity of the theme in the present socioeconomic context



Actual and pioneer statistical information





2. Survey on volunteer work

2.2.1. Sociodemographic analysis

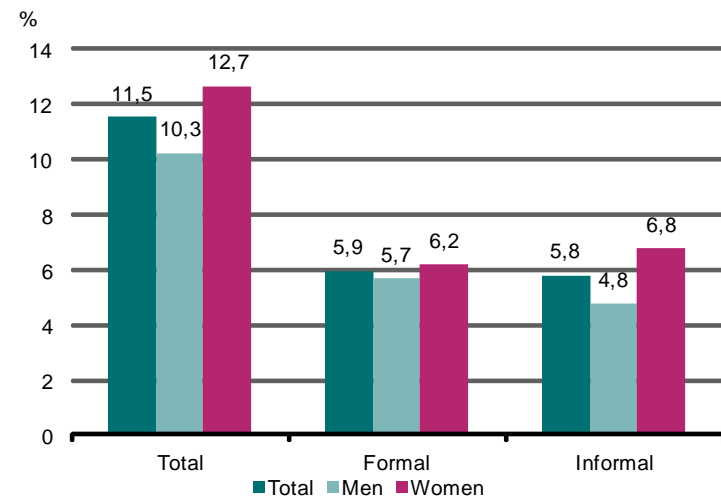


- **Volunteer rate: 11.5%**

(1 million and 40 thousand volunteers)

- Female Volunteer Rate is higher, in any kind of volunteer work (formal/informal)

Volunteer rate, by sex and type of volunteer work



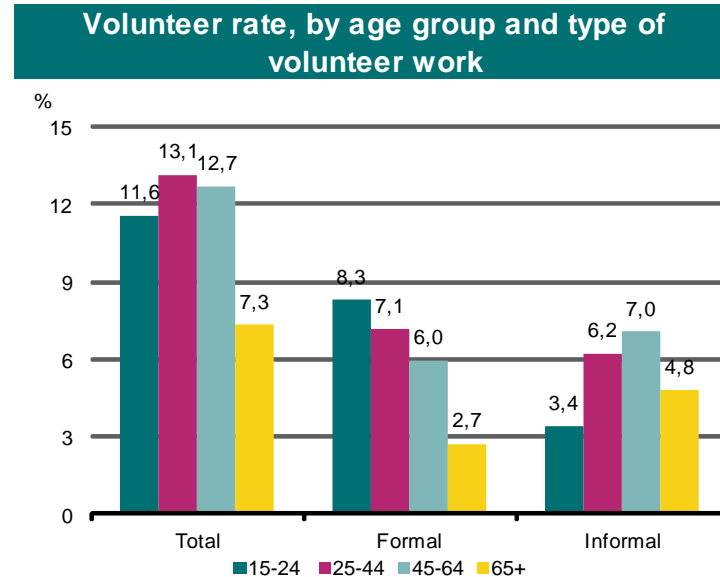


2. Survey on volunteer work

2.2.1. Sociodemographic analysis



- **Volunteer rates** are higher in the age groups 25-44 (13.1%) and 45-64 (12.7%)
- **Formal Volunteer work** is higher in younger age groups: age 15-24 (8.3%)
- **Informal Volunteer work** is more relevant in older age groups: age 45-64 (7.0%)



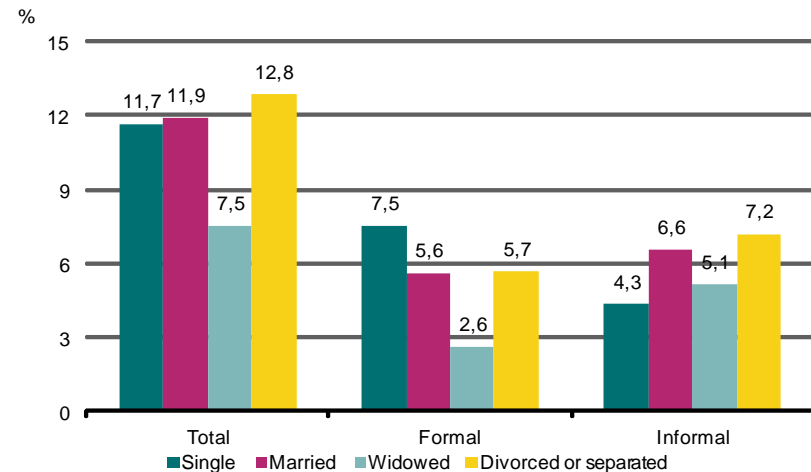


2. Survey on volunteer work

2.2.1. Sociodemographic analysis

- Higher **Volunteer rates** in divorced/separated individuals (12.8%)
- **Formal Volunteer work** with greater expression in single individuals (7.5%)
- **Informal Volunteer work** is more relevant in divorced/separated individuals (7.2%)

Volunteer rate, by marital status and type of volunteer work

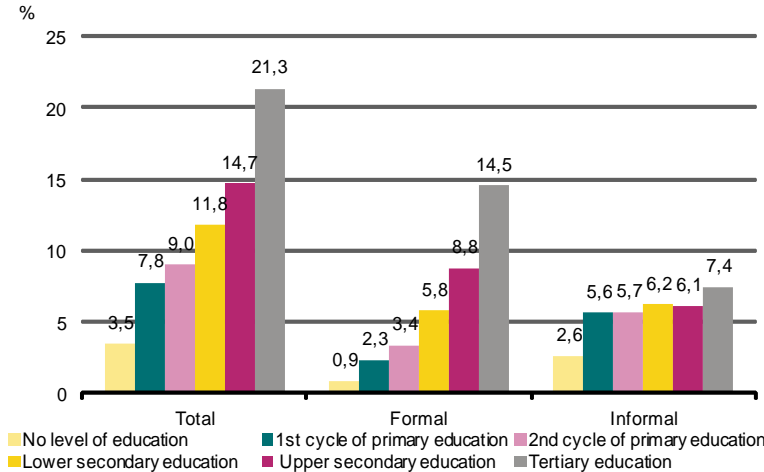


2. Survey on volunteer work

2.2.1. Sociodemographic analysis

- Participation in volunteer work increases with the **level of education**
- Higher rates of volunteering in those with **tertiary education** (21.3%)
- **Formal Volunteer work** with higher expression in single individuals with **tertiary education** (14.5%)
- **Informal Volunteer work** with higher expression in single individuals with **tertiary education** (7.4%)

Volunteer rate, by level of education and type of volunteer work

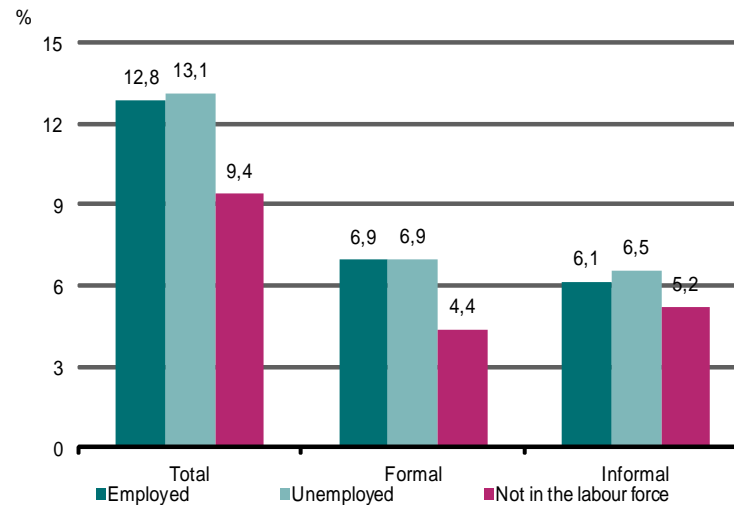


2. Survey on volunteer work

2.2.1. Sociodemographic analysis

- Higher **Volunteer rates** in unemployed individuals (13.1%)
- **Formal Volunteer work** with higher expression on the unemployed and employed (6.9%)
- **Informal Volunteer work** with higher expression on the unemployed (6.5%)

Volunteer rate, by labour force status and type of volunteer work



2. Survey on volunteer work

2.2.1. Sociodemographic analysis

Portuguese Volunteer Worker in 2012: profile

Formal

- Women;
- Younger individuals;
- Single;
- Individuals with higher level of education;
- Unemployed.

Informal

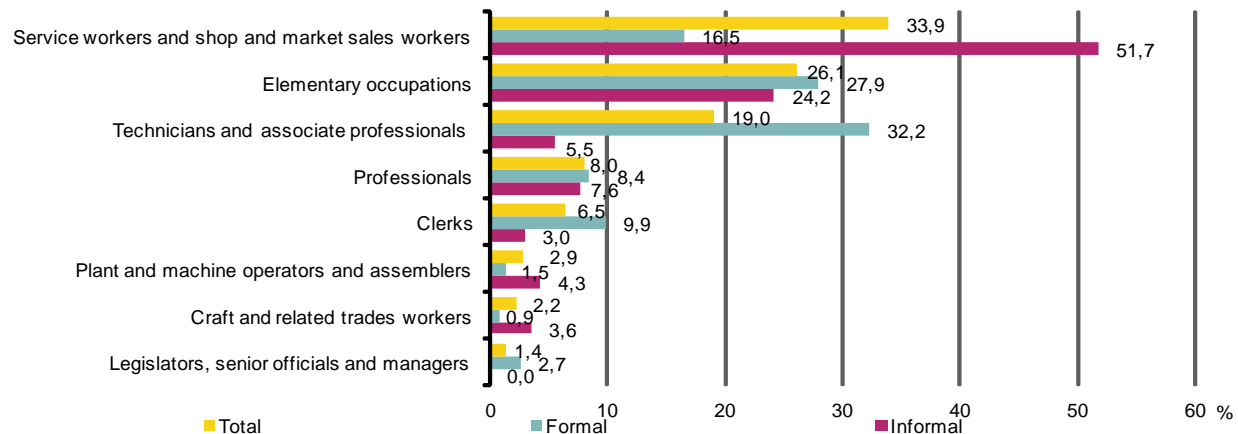
- Women;
- Older individuals;
- Divorced or separated individuals;
- Individuals with higher level of education;
- Unemployed.

2. Survey on volunteer work

2.2.2. Domains of activity and organizational context



Breakdown of volunteers by type of volunteer work and the International Standard Classification of Occupations (ISCO)



Main tasks (accordingly to equivalent tasks of the International Standard Classification of Occupations (ISCO)):

Total:

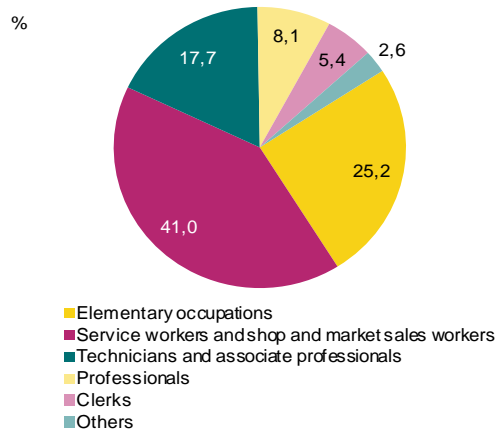
- 1st - Service workers and shop and market sales workers (33.9%),
- 2nd - Elementary occupations (26.1%)
- 3rd - Technicians and associate professionals (19.0%)

2. Survey on volunteer work

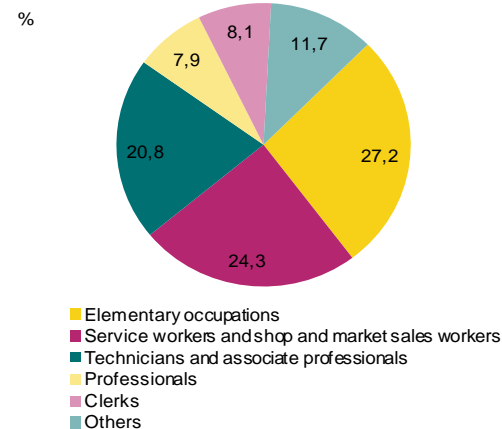
2.2.2. Domains of activity and organizational context



Breakdown of female volunteers by International Standard Classification of Occupations (ISCO)



Breakdown of male volunteers by International Standard Classification of Occupations (ISCO)



- 41.0% of **women** developed activities equivalent to those of personal service's workers (e.g. aid to the elderly, children, sick and bedridden patients).
- **Men** showed bigger heterogeneity:
 - 27.2% in activities of unskilled workers/ elementary occupations (e.g. cleaning of spaces, collection of food, cloth or donations, among others)
 - 24.3% tasks related to service workers and shop and market sales workers (e.g. firefighters).

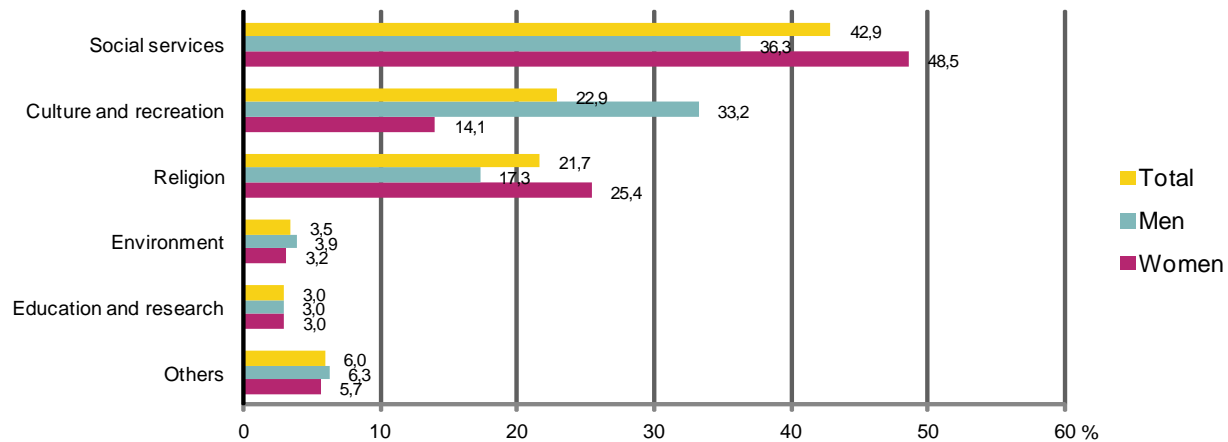


2. Survey on volunteer work

2.2.2. Domains of activity and organizational context



Breakdown of formal volunteers by International Classification of Non-Profit Organizations (ICNPO)

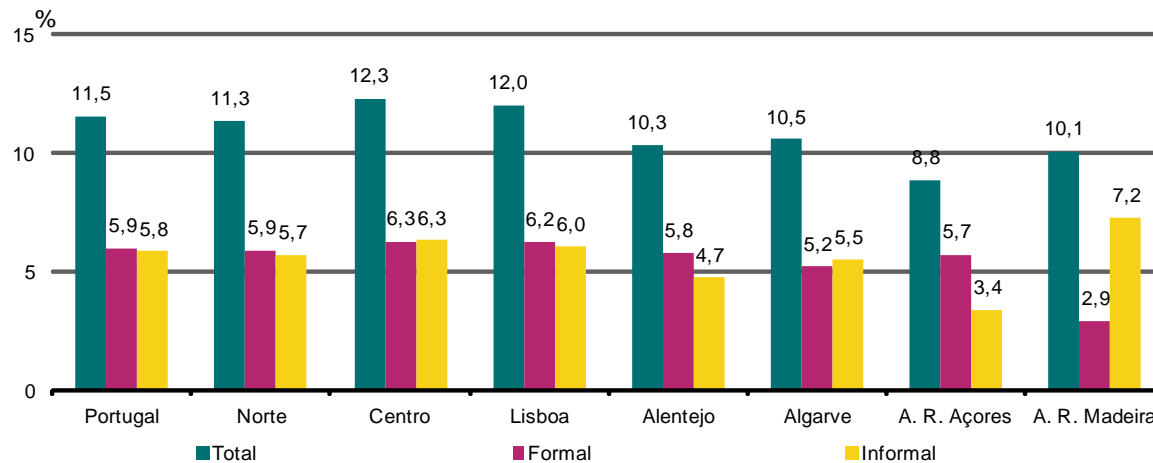


- **Total:** social services (42.9%), culture and recreation (22.9%) and religion (21.7%);
- **Women:** social services (48.5%) and religious activities (25.4%).
- **Men:** social services (36.3%) and culture and recreation (33.2%);

2. Survey on volunteer work

2.2.2. Regional Analysis

Volunteer Rate, by type of volunteer work and by region NUTS II

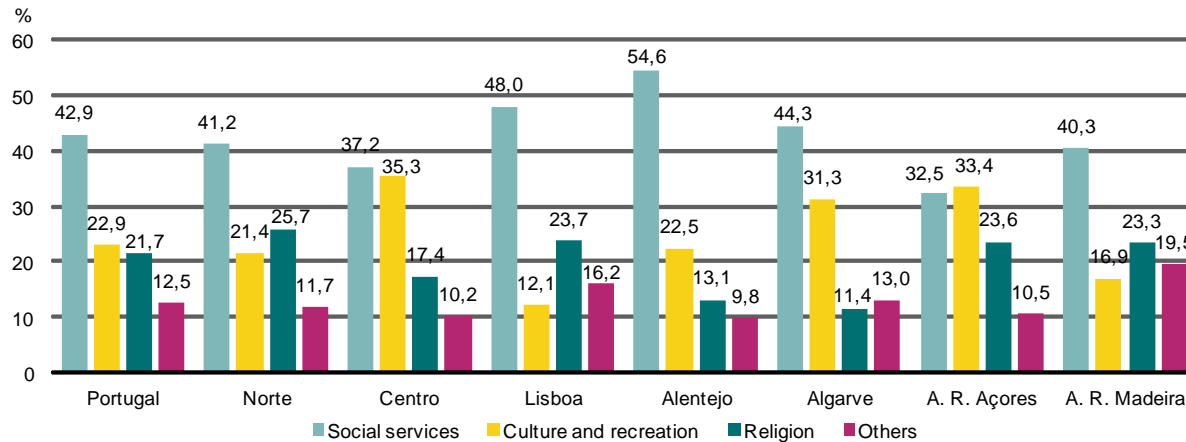


- **Centro** and **Lisboa** presented volunteer rates **above the national average (11.5%)**: 12.3% and 12.0%, respectively;
- The **formal volunteer rate** is, in general, **higher than the informal volunteer rate**, with the exception of the of **Madeira** and **Algarve**.

2. Survey on volunteer work

2.2.2. Regional Analysis

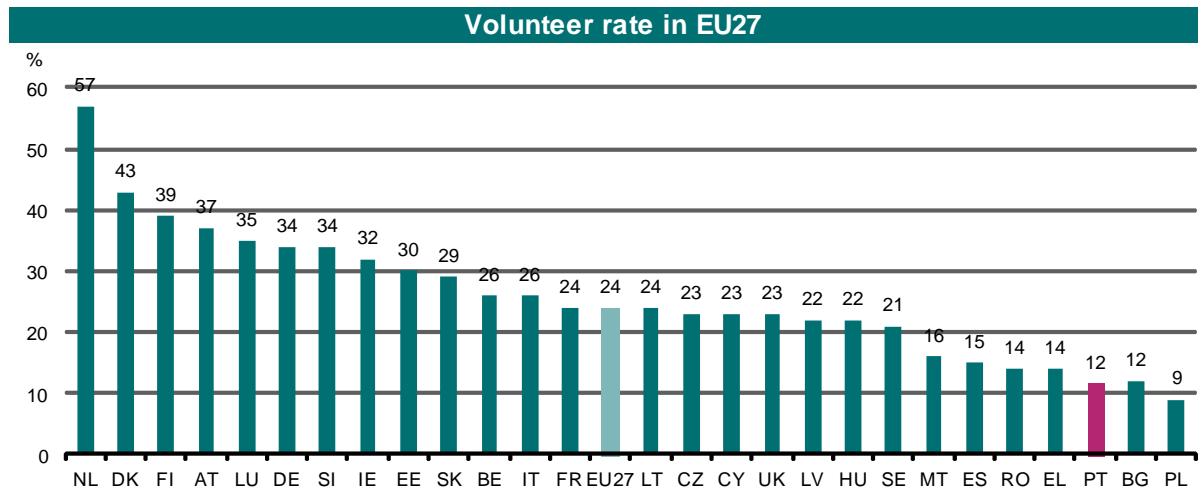
Breakdown of formal volunteers by International Classification of Non-Profit Organizations (ICNPO) and NUTS II



- **Portugal:** the formal volunteers are concentrated in **social services** (42.9%);
- **Alentejo:** it stands out by having 54.6% of activities in **social services**;
- **Açores:** **culture and recreation** (33.4%) was more relevant than **social services** (32.5%);
- **Norte** and **Lisboa:** were the regions with the highest concentration of volunteers in **religious organizations** (25.7% and 23.7%, respectively);
- **A.R.:** **religious activities** are equally expressive (23.6% in Açores and 23.3% Madeira);
- **Madeira:** **religious activities** with higher magnitude than those of **culture and recreation** .

2. Survey on volunteer work

2.2.4. International comparison

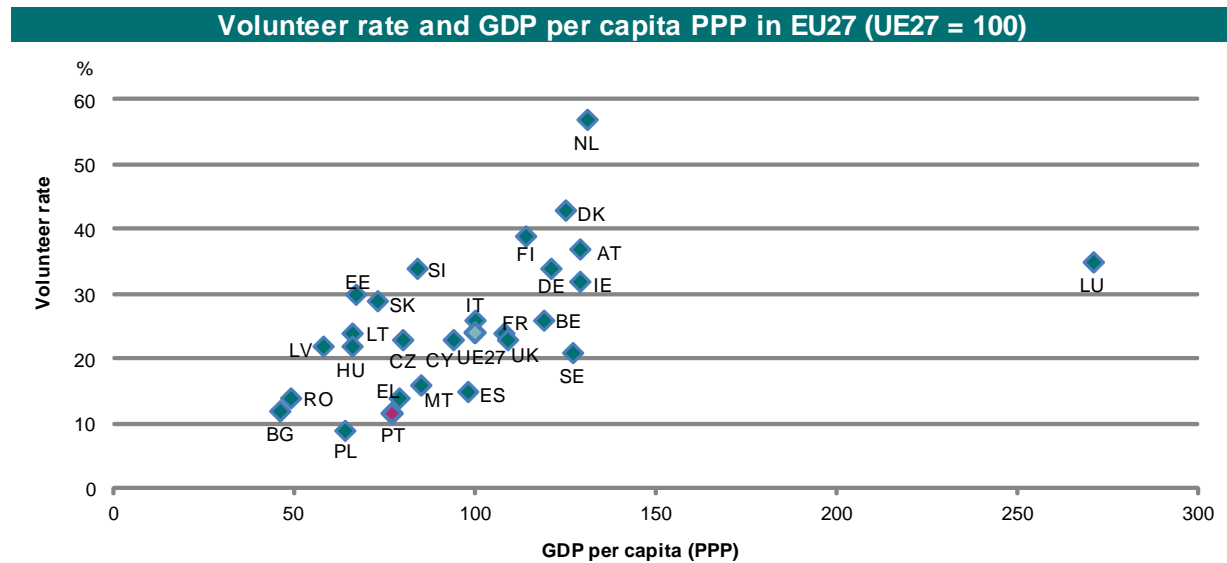


Souces: Survey on Volunteer Work 2012 (PT); Eurobarometer 2011 (other MS)

- Higher volunteer rates: northern Europe, particularly Netherlands (57% of the resident population with 15 or more years admitted their participation in volunteer work).
- Smaller volunteer rates in countries of the late Eastern Europe (Poland was the Member State with the smallest rate: 9%).
- Portugal was in the antepenultimate position, with 11.5% (12% on the chart due to rounding).

2. Survey on volunteer work

2.2.4. International comparison

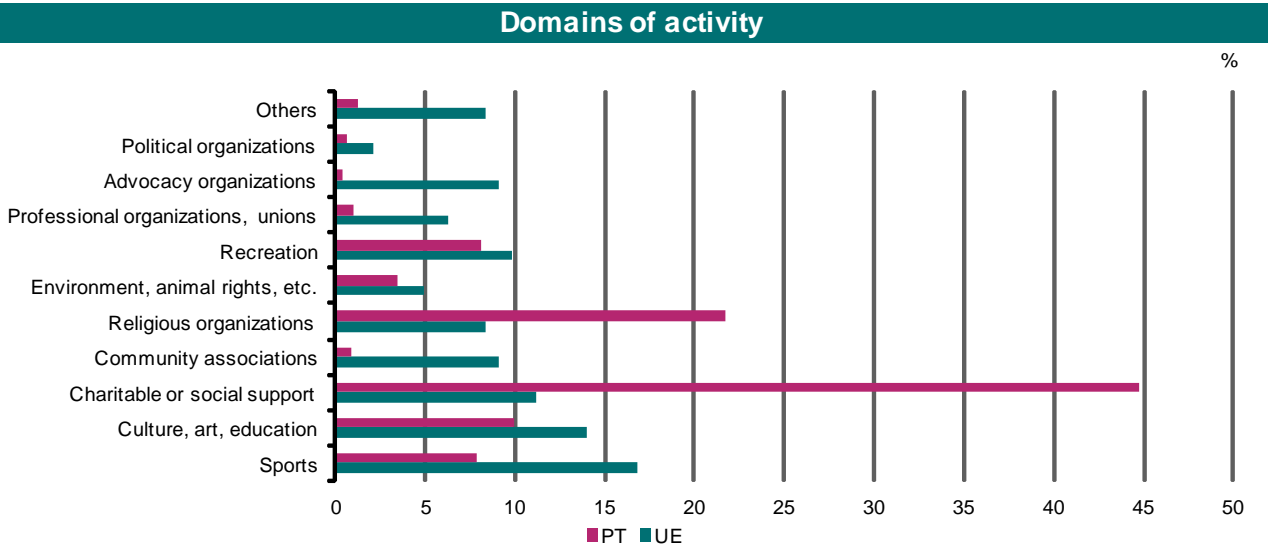


Sources: Survey on Volunteer Work 2012 (PT); Eurobarometer 2011 (other MS); Eurostat

The relative position of Portugal may be explained, partially, by the culture of participation in volunteer activities and by the socio-economic conditions of the country. Indeed, there seems to be some correlation between the degree of economic development and the rate of volunteer work.

2. Survey on volunteer work

2.2.4. International comparison



Sources: Survey on Volunteer Work 2012 (PT); Eurobarometer 2011 (other MS)

Portugal: with higher relevance in **social services and religious activities** and minor in **sports, culture, community associations, advocacy** and **professional organizations and trade unions**, compared to the European average.



2. Survey on volunteer work

2.2.5. Main results: **Worked hours and economic value**

➤ Hours volunteered:

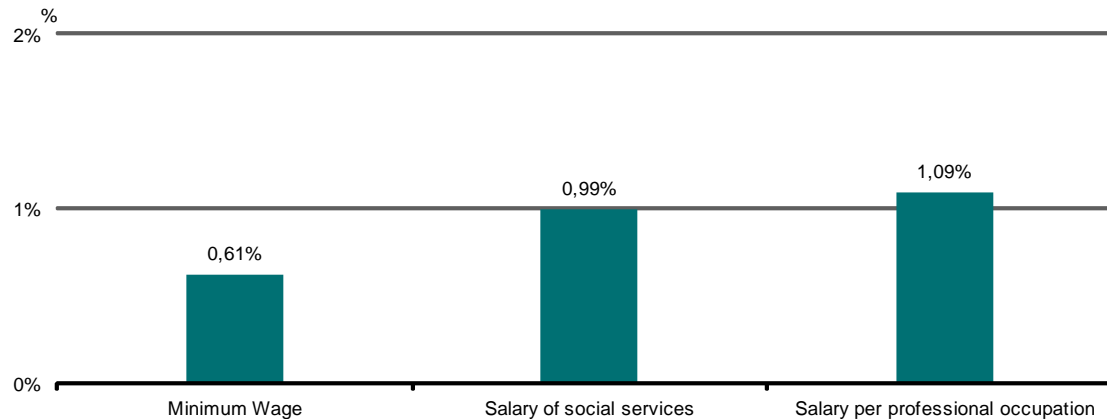
- **368.2 million hours**, equivalent to **4.1%** of the total hours worked (according to Portuguese National Accounts).
- **29 hours per month** (average)
- Monthly average in formal volunteering slightly higher than the one observed in the informal (30 vs. 28 hours)



2. Survey on volunteer work

2.2.5. Main results: **Worked hours and economic value**

Economic value of volunteer work as a proportion of GDP (current prices; 2012)



➤ Economic value:

- National Minimum Wage: €1 014,6 billion: 0.61% of national GDP;
- "Salary per professional occupation": € 1 798,1 billion: 1.09% of national GDP;
- "Salary of social services": €1 636,3 billion: 0.99% of national GDP.



2. Survey on volunteer work

2.2.5. Main results: **Volunteer work and social economy**



It is estimated that about **483 thousand individuals** have developed volunteer work in **Social Economy** organizations, which corresponds to approximately

90% of formal volunteer work.

Comparing with the total hours worked in the National Accounts and the full time equivalent (FTE) associated, it is estimated that volunteer work, expressed in FTE, represents around

40% of Employment (ETC) of Social Economy.





For more information...

Press release (April 2013):

http://www.ine.pt/xportal/xmain?xpid=INE&xpgid=ine_destaquas&DESTAQUESdest_boui=157410423&DESTAQUESmodo=2&xlang=en

Publications :

Social Economy Satellite Account (April 2013):

http://www.ine.pt/xportal/xmain?xpid=INE&xpgid=ine_publicacoes&PUBLICACOESpub_boui=157543613&PUBLICACOESstema=55557&PUBLICACOESmodo=2

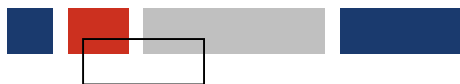
Labour Force Survey (May 2013):

http://www.ine.pt/xportal/xmain?xpid=INE&xpgid=ine_publicacoes&PUBLICACOESpub_boui=153367812&PUBLICACOESstema=55574&PUBLICACOESmodo=2

Tables (April 2013):

http://www.ine.pt/xportal/xmain?xpid=INE&xpgid=ine_contas_nacionais&contexto=cs&selTab=tab3&perfil=97154797&INST=116634832





Thank you for your attention!

cristina.ramos@ine.pt



INSTITUTO NACIONAL DE ESTATÍSTICA
STATISTICS PORTUGAL

