



International
Labour
Organization

Variable derivation guide
for
ILO Model LFS Questionnaire for CAPI
Job-type start (2024 Edition)

Release 1 - Geneva, 17 May 2024

ILO Department of Statistics

Statistical Standards and Methods Unit – SSMU

statistics@ilo.org

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INTRODUCTION

This guide describes how the ILO model LFS questionnaire for CAPI (Job-type start, 2024 edition) captures information to produce statistics on essential labour concepts (e.g. employment, unemployment, labour underutilization, status in employment, informal employment, informal sector, etc.) and how the relevant derived variables should be computed to be in line with the latest standards adopted by the International Conference of Labour Statisticians (19th, 20th and 21st ICLS). The guide is limited to key derived variables that require use of several model LFS questions to be computed. Many other variables should be produced for dissemination as part of the core set of labour force statistics.

Detailed information on how to measure and compute each derived variable is provided in this document following a step-by-step approach covering:

- A. **Basic international definition** as per the latest ICLS standards
- B. **Measurement strategy and question mapping** of all relevant survey questions and modules
- C. **Flow charts** showing the relevant question sequences
- D. **Reference syntax** (pseudo codes) the derived variable

Basic syntax to compute each derived variable using STATA if provided in a separate do file.

Following the modular approach of the ILO LFS model questionnaire, the guide makes reference to all core and additional modules as relevant. Users will need to adapt the syntax for the derivation of the key variables depending on the modules ultimately selected for national use. The step-by-step modular format facilitates this. For example, countries not including the AGF module (Agricultural Work and Market Orientation) will need to exclude this step when constructing the derived variable for “Employment”.

As illustration and to minimize ambiguity, the question mapping and flow charts (sections B and C) generally list more questions than may be ultimately used in the variable computation (sections D and E). This is because the mapping and flow charts show all the questions (and modules) used by the survey to measure a given concept while the actual variable computation may only require use of a few final questions in the sequence to determine the appropriate treatment.

Some particular points of note about the derivations include:

- The derivations are in line with the latest ICLS standards, in particular Resolutions I of the 19th, 20th and 21st ICLS¹ and other relevant guidelines and standards.
- Where explicit standards or operational guidelines do not exist, the derivations are based on current ILO recommendations or derivations used by the ILO when processing country micro-data for global dissemination.
- The derivations are meant as model illustrations only. They are based on the assumption that all core questions within the sequence are included. In other words, it is assumed that no questions have been excluded other than those which have been specifically marked as optional in the corresponding model LFS questionnaire for CAPI.
- No specific guidance is provided on the treatment of missing values or DON'T KNOW answers in the core variables.
- Countries may wish to derive composite variables, such as an overall labour force status variable. The derivations indicated below can be adapted for that purpose.

¹ See: <https://ilostat.ilo.org/about/standards/icls/icls-documents/>

- A basic syntax is provided for STATA² following ILOs micro-data processing routines³ which use a component approach that takes into account the different criteria specified in the international recommendations for computing selected variables or indicators. Additional code may need to be specified to take account of possible missing data in core variables, new response options introduced at national level, additional checks using supplementary information captured in the survey, and other such national adaptations.
- The basic syntax may be adapted to other programming languages (R, SPSS, SAS, PYTHON, etc) as per national use. Special note should be taken of the appropriate positioning of parentheses to ensure the derivations are accurate.
- Please note appropriate age limits will need to be identified and programmed to ensure derivations only reflect the working age population, defined as per the national context.

FLOW CHARTS KEY

The diagram below shows the different symbols used in the flow charts and their intended meaning. Users should refer to this key when interpreting the flow charts used in this guide.

	Initial condition(s)
	Variable / model question
	Value of the variable
	Decision point for optional modules or previous status / classification
	Module
	Target derived variable
	Previously derived variable
	Other ending status / classification

² In a separate do file.

³ See : https://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---dgreports/---stat/documents/publication/wcms_651746.pdf

EMPLOYMENT AND SELECTED JOB CHARACTERISTICS

Employed persons

A. International definition

The **employed** are all those persons of working age who, during a short reference period (*seven days or one week*), were engaged in any activity to produce goods or provide services in exchange for pay or to generate profit.

They comprise:

- *employed persons “at work”*, i.e. who worked in a job for at least one hour;
- *employed persons “not at work”* due to temporary absence from a job, or to working-time arrangements (such as shift work, flexitime and compensatory leave for overtime)

“*for pay or profit*” refers to work done in expectation of obtaining a remuneration in the form of wages or salaries for time worked or work done, or in the form of profits from the sale or exchange of goods and services. This includes remuneration in cash or in kind, whether paid directly to the person performing the work or indirectly to a household or family member (as can occur in family-run businesses).

The distinction between employment and own-use production of goods is based on the main intended destination of the production. Production of goods mainly intended for sale or exchange are included in employment.

Source: Resolution I concerning statistics of work, employment and labour underutilization, paragraph 27, 19th ICLS (2013).

https://webapps.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---dgreports/---stat/documents/normativeinstrument/wcms_230304.pdf

Additional resources: Measuring employment in labour force surveys: Main findings from ILO LFS pilot studies:

https://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---dgreports/---stat/documents/publication/wcms_635732.pdf

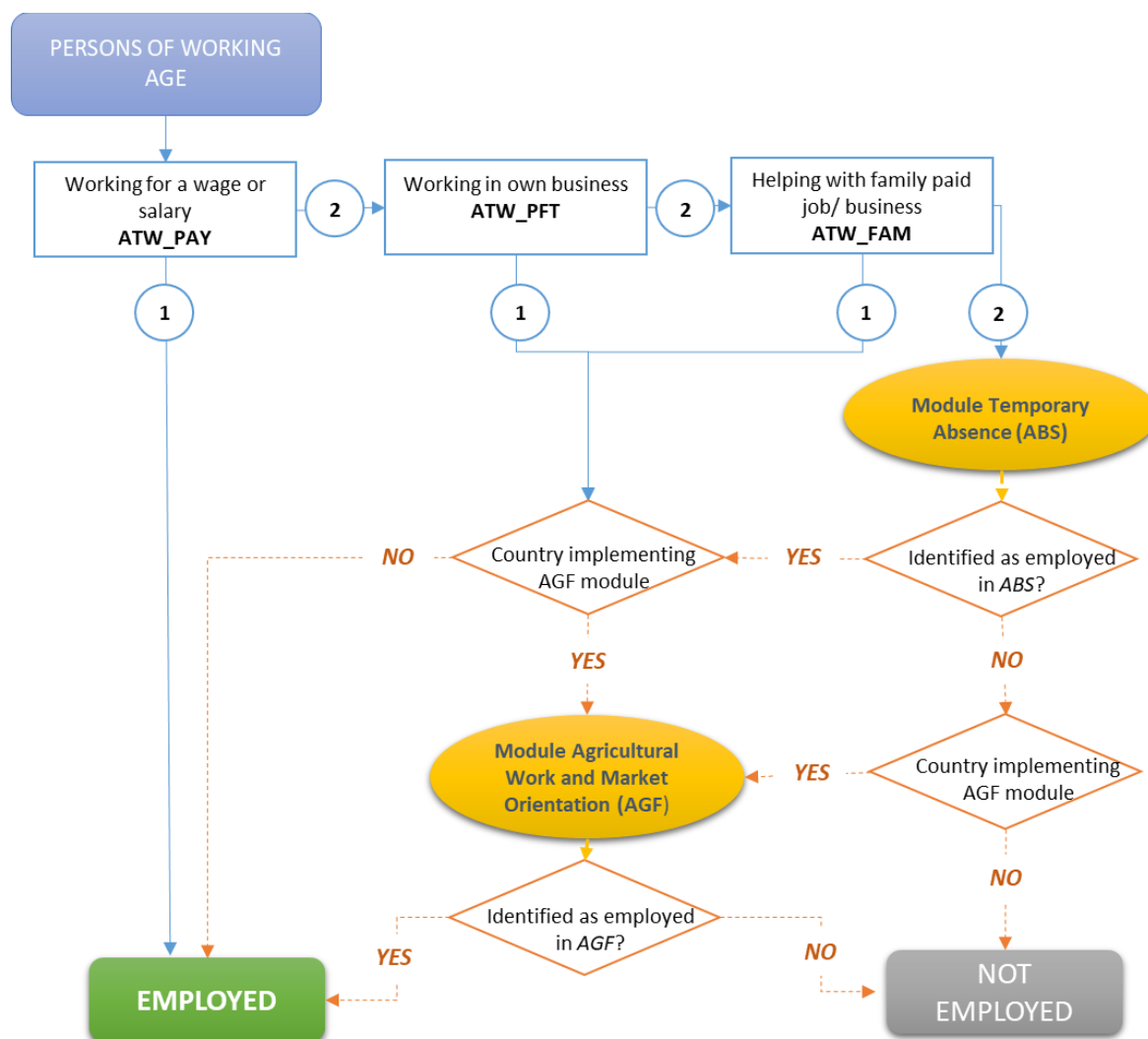
B. Measurement strategy and question mapping

Measurement strategy	The ILO model LFS questionnaire uses a 3-part strategy to identify all persons employed in the reference period: • Part I: Persons employed who worked 1 or more hours in the reference week are identified first (ATW module). • Part II: Persons with a job but absent from work in the reference period are identified next (ABS module). • Part III: Lastly, a separate module (AGF) is used to identify persons working in agriculture or fishing on their own account and to establish the main intended destination of production. This last module is necessary in contexts where some part of the population is engaged in subsistence agriculture and/or fishing to separate persons in employment from own-use producers of goods.
Relevant modules	• ATW (Employed at work) • ABS (Absence from employment) • AGF (Agricultural work and market orientation)

Relevant
questions

- ATW_PAY, ATW_PFT, ATW_FAM
- ABS_JOB, ABS_WHY, ABS_SEA, ABS_DUR, ABS_PAY
- AGF_CHK, AGF_ANY, AGF_MKT, AGF_HIS, AGF_HIR

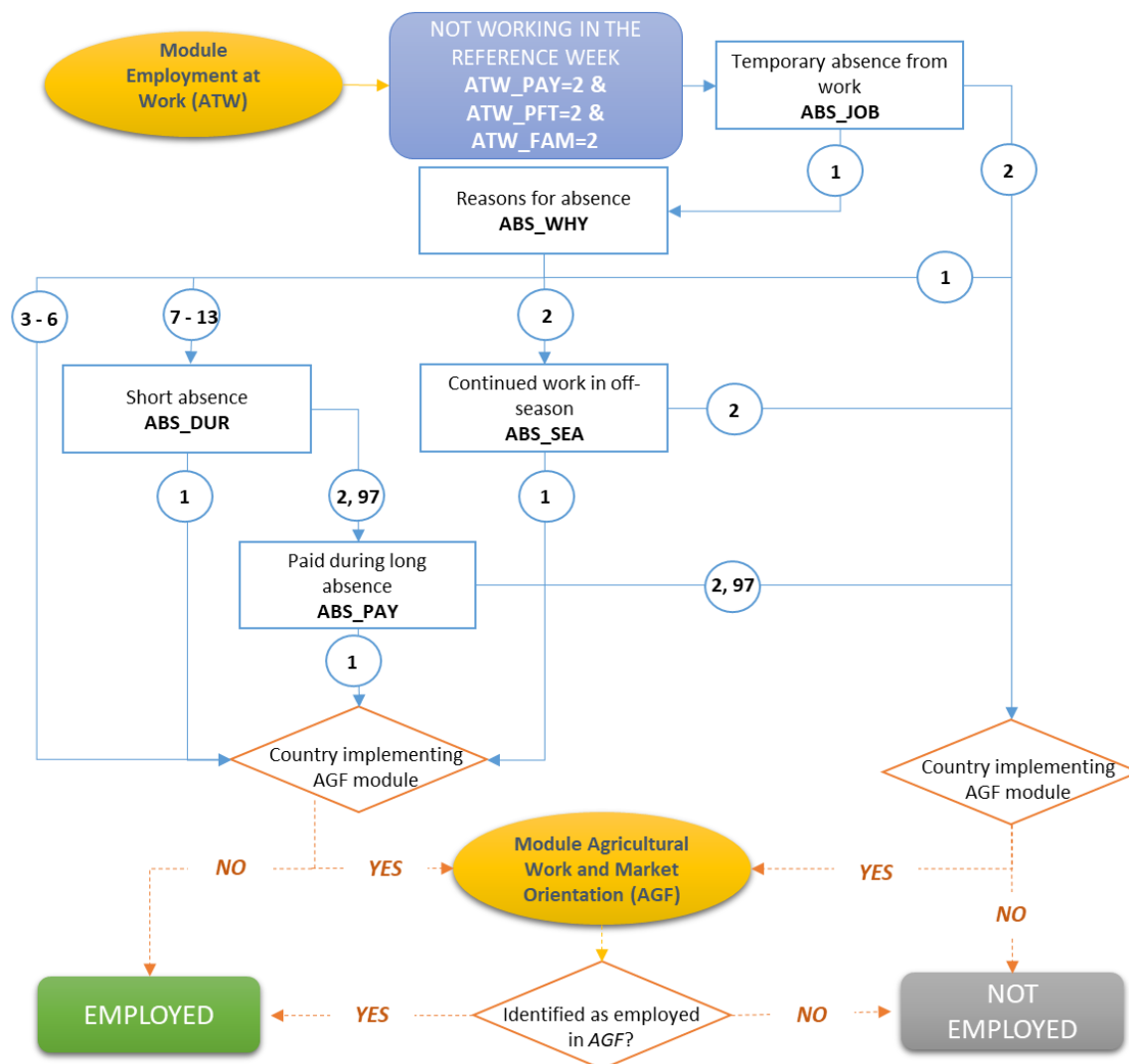
C: Flow chart to derive Employed people from ATW Module (Employed at work)



D. Reference syntax to derive Employed people from ATW Module

<i>Reference Syntax (ATW module)</i>	<i>Status</i>
IF AGF MODULE IMPLEMENTED AND DEM_AGE >= N AND ATW_PAY=1	EMPLOYED
IF AGF MODULE IMPLEMENTED AND DEM_AGE >= N AND (ATW_PFT=1 OR ATW_FAM=1)	GO TO AGF MODULE (AGF_CHK)
IF AGF MODULE IMPLEMENTED AND DEM_AGE >= N AND ATW_PAY=2 AND ATW_PFT=2 AND ATW_FAM=2	GO TO ABS MODULE (ABS_JOB)

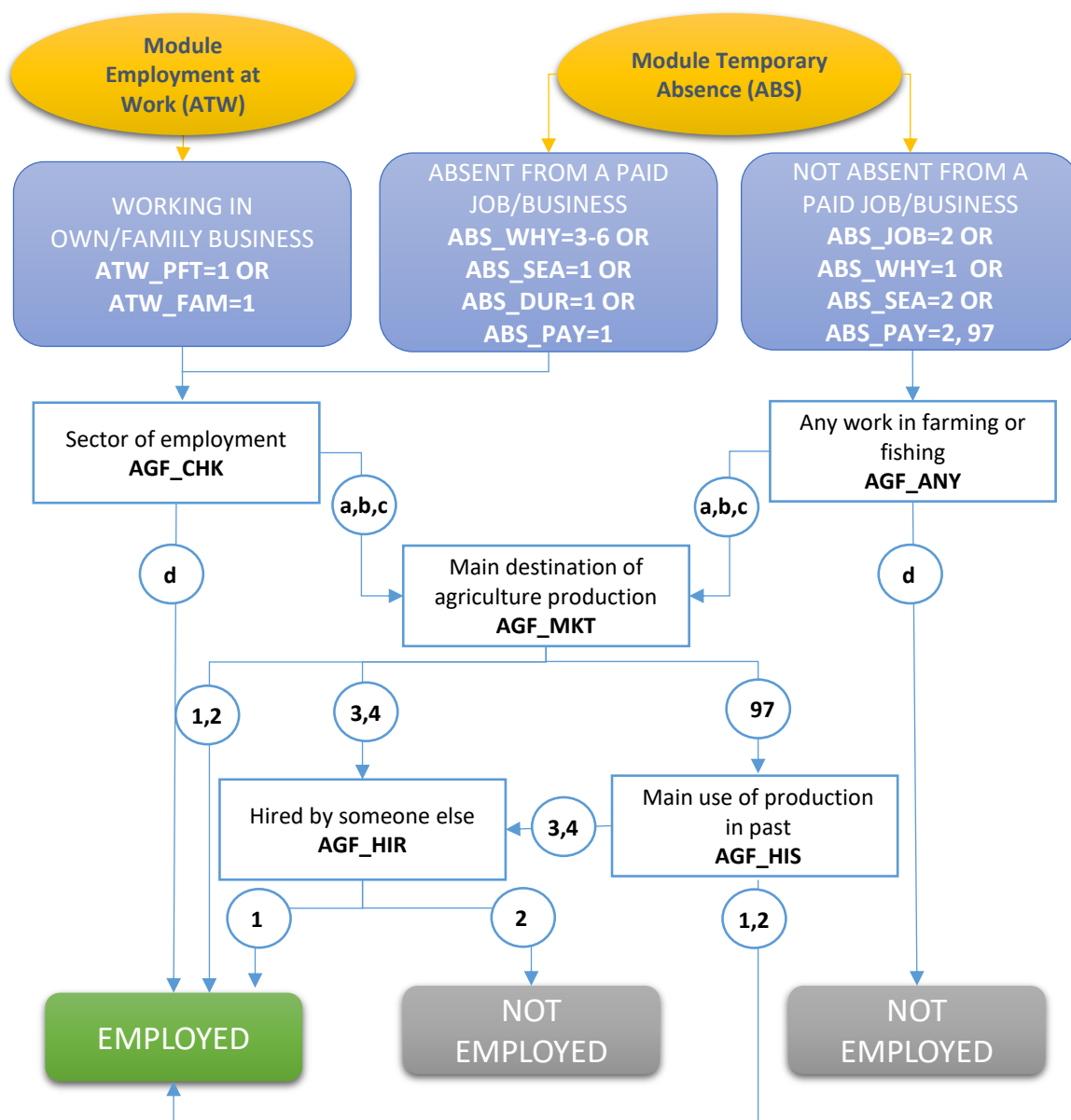
<i>Reference Syntax (ATW module)</i>	<i>Status</i>
IF AGF MODULE NOT IMPLEMENTED AND DEM_AGE >= N AND ATW_PAY=1	EMPLOYED
IF AGF MODULE NOT IMPLEMENTED AND DEM_AGE >= N AND (ATW_PFT=1 OR ATW_FAM=1)	EMPLOYED
IF AGF MODULE NOT IMPLEMENTED AND DEM_AGE >= N AND ATW_PAY=2 AND ATW_PFT=2 AND ATW_FAM=2	GO TO ABS MODULE (ABS_JOB)

C: Flow chart to derive Employed people from ABS Module (Absence from employment)


D. Reference syntax to derive Employed people from ABS Module

Reference Syntax (ABS module)	Status
IF AGF MODULE IMPLEMENTED AND (ABS_JOB=1 AND ((ABS_WHY=2 AND ABS_SEA=1) OR (ABS_WHY=3,4,5,6) OR (ABS_WHY=7,8,9,10,11,12,13 AND (ABS_DUR=1 OR (ABS_DUR=2,97 AND ABS_PAY=1))))))	GO TO AGF MODULE (AGF_CHK)
IF AGF MODULE IMPLEMENTED AND ABS_JOB=2	GO TO AGF MODULE (AGF_ANY)
IF AGF MODULE IMPLEMENTED AND (ABS_JOB=1 AND (ABS_WHY=1 OR (ABS_WHY=2 AND ABS_SEA=2) OR (ABS_WHY=7,8,9,10,11,12,13 AND ABS_DUR=2,97 AND ABS_PAY=2,97)))))	GO TO AGF MODULE (AGF_ANY)

Reference Syntax (ABS module)	Status
IF AGF MODULE NOT IMPLEMENTED AND (ABS_JOB=1 AND ((ABS_WHY=2 AND ABS_SEA=1) OR (ABS_WHY=3,4,5,6) OR (ABS_WHY=7,8,9,10,11,12,13 AND (ABS_DUR=1 OR (ABS_DUR=2,97 AND ABS_PAY=1))))))	EMPLOYED
IF AGF MODULE NOT IMPLEMENTED AND ABS_JOB=2	NOT EMPLOYED
IF AGF MODULE NOT IMPLEMENTED AND (ABS_JOB=1 AND (ABS_WHY=1 OR (ABS_WHY=2 AND ABS_SEA=2) OR (ABS_WHY=7,8,9,10,11,12,13 AND ABS_DUR=2,97 AND ABS_PAY=2,97)))))	NOT EMPLOYED

C: Flow chart to derive Employed people from AGF Module (Agricultural Work and Market Orientation)


D. Reference syntax to derive Employed people from AGF Module

Reference Syntax (AGF module)	Status
IF AGF_CHK=d	EMPLOYED
IF ((AGF_CHK=a,b,c OR AGF_ANY=a,b,c) AND (AGF_MKT=1,2 OR (AGF_MKT=3,4 AND AGF_HIR=1) OR (AGF_MKT=97 AND (AGF_HIS=1,2 OR (AGF_HIS=3,4 AND AGF_HIR=1))))	EMPLOYED
IF AGF_ANY=d	NOT EMPLOYED
IF (AGF_CHK=a,b,c OR AGF_ANY=a,b,c) AND ((AGF_MKT=3,4 AND AGF_HIR=2) OR (AGF_MKT=97 AND AGF_HIS=3,4 AND AGF_HIR=2))	NOT EMPLOYED

Classification of Status in employment ICSE-18

A. International definitions

Status in employment refers to the type of work relationship a person has in his/her job, taking into account the kind of economic risk and degree of authority that the person experiences in their job. Status in employment may be specified with reference to the main, second job or any previous job.

The latest international classification of status in employment (ICSE-18) is contained in *Resolution I concerning statistics on work relationships*, adopted by the 20th ICLS in 2018.

The categories of ICSE-18 may be arranged in alternative hierarchies depending on user needs:

ICSE-18-A (by type of authority)	ICSE-18-R (by type of risk)
<i>Independent workers</i> A. Employers 11. Employers in corporations 12. Employers in household market units B. Independent workers without employees 21. Owner-operators of corporations without employees 22. Own-account workers in household market units without employees <i>Dependent workers</i> C. Dependent contractors 30. Dependent contractors D. Employees 41. Permanent employees 42. Fixed-term employees 43. Short-term and casual employees 44. Paid apprentices, trainees and interns E. Contributing family workers 51. Contributing family workers	<i>Workers in employment for profit</i> F. Independent workers in household market units 12. Employers in household market units 22. Own-account workers in household market units without employees C. Dependent contractors 30. Dependent contractors E. Contributing family workers 51. Contributing family workers <i>Workers in employment for pay</i> G. Owner-operators of corporations 11. Employers in corporations 21. Owner-operators of corporations without employees D. Employees 41. Permanent employees 42. Fixed-term employees 43. Short-term and casual employees 44. Paid apprentices, trainees and interns

Definitions for each main status in employment category, and relevant detailed categories, are presented separately, with their corresponding flow charts and reference syntax. The basic syntax for STATA to derive all main and detailed categories of ICSE-18 is presented last.

Source: Resolution I concerning statistics of work, relationships, 20th ICLS (2018), available at: https://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---dgreports/---stat/documents/meetingdocument/wcms_647343.pdf

Additional resources: International Classification of Status in Employment (ICSE-18) Manual (September 2023)
<https://www.ilo.org/publications/international-classification-status-employment-icse-18-manual>

Statistical Methodology Series 10 - Identification of ICSE-18 through labour force surveys
<https://www.ilo.org/media/481596/download>

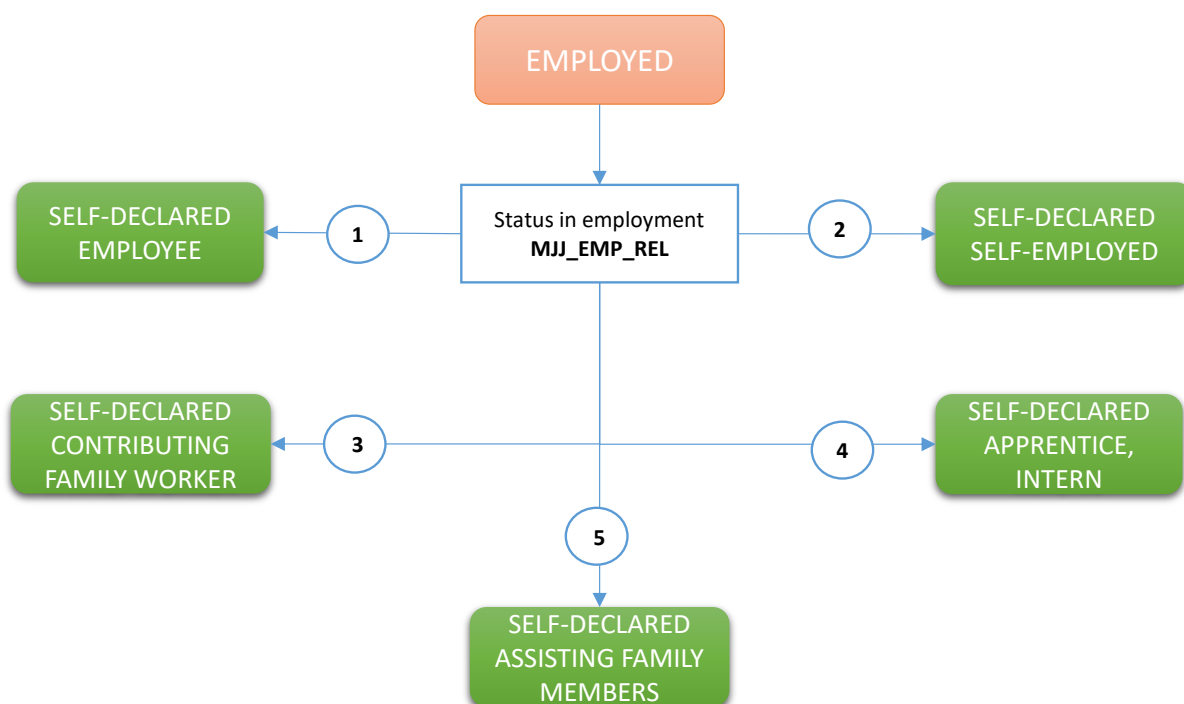
Main Job: Status in employment ICSE-18

B. Measurement strategy and Question mapping

<i>Measurement strategy</i>	The ILO model LFS questionnaire uses a multi-step strategy to establish the status in employment of persons with reference to their main or second jobs. The derivations presented here make reference to the main job only: • The first step is to establish the status in employment based on self-declaration by the respondent (MJJ module). • Once the self-declared status in employment is captured, respondents are directed to different sets of questions that serve to confirm or re-assign a corrected, new or more detailed status in employment, in line with ICSE-18, based on concrete criteria that allow more detailed characterization of the employment relationship.
<i>Relevant modules</i>	• MJJ: Main job – Core job characteristics • MJU: Main job – Core characteristics of the economic unit • MJC: Main job – Core contract characteristics • MIE: Main job – Informal employment of employees • MJJ: Main job – Independent worker relationship • MJL: Main job – Formal status of economic unit
<i>Relevant questions</i>	• MJJ_EMP_REL (Status in employment as self-declared (ICSE-93)) • MJJ_HIRES (Hiring of employees) • MJJ_CFW_CHK (Decision-making in family business) • MJJ_REM_TYP (Type of pay) • MJD_SINGLE_CLIENT, MJD_SOURCE_CLIENT, MJD_SELL_CLIENT, MJD_CONTROL (Dependence and control over the activity) • MJL_CORP (Business incorporation) • MIE_SOCPRO, MIE_PVACLV, MIE_PSCKLV (Social security contribution by employer) • MJC_CONOP, MJC_TEMPTOTAL, MJC_TEMPDUR (Contract type and duration) • MCD_CONTHRS, MCD_CONMIN (Type of temporary agreement, minimum guaranteed hours)

Main job: Status in Employment as self-declared (MJJ_EMP_REL)⁴

C. Response categories of MJJ_EMP_REL



Reference Syntax (MJJ module)	Status
IF (CLASSIFIED AS EMPLOYED AND MJJ_EMP_REL=1)	SELF-DECLARED EMPLOYEE
IF (CLASSIFIED AS EMPLOYED AND MJJ_EMP_REL=2)	SELF-DECLARED SELF-EMPLOYED
IF (CLASSIFIED AS EMPLOYED AND MJJ_EMP_REL=3)	SELF-DECLARED CONTRIBUTING FAMILY WORKER
IF (CLASSIFIED AS EMPLOYED AND MJJ_EMP_REL=4)	SELF-DECLARED APPRENTICE, INTERN
IF (CLASSIFIED AS EMPLOYED AND MJJ_EMP_REL=5)	SELF-DECLARED ASSISTING FAMILY MEMBER

⁴ Same classification also for self-declared status in employment for second job (SJJ_EMP_REL)

Main job: Employers (Status in Employment ICSE-18 = A)

A. International definition

Employers are independent workers who own the economic unit in which they work and control its activities on their own account or in partnership with others, and in this capacity regularly employ one or more employees. The economic unit which they own and control may be incorporated or unincorporated, and its employees may be formal, informal, working full-time, part-time, or on a casual basis.

ICSE-18-A identifies the following two detailed categories of **employers**:

11. Employers in corporations are independent workers who, on their own account or in partnership with others, own and control the activities of an incorporated enterprise that regularly employs one or more employees.

Corporations (or incorporated enterprises) are economic units set up for purposes of engaging in market production, capable of generating profit or other financial gain for their owners, and recognized by law as separate legal entities from their owners who enjoy limited liability.

12. Employers in household market enterprises are independent workers who, on their own account or in partnership with others, own and control the activities of an unincorporated market enterprise that regularly employs one or more employees.

Unincorporated market enterprises (including quasi-corporations) are economic units set up for purposes of engaging in market production, capable of generating profit or other financial gain for their owners, not recognized by law as separate legal entities from their owners.

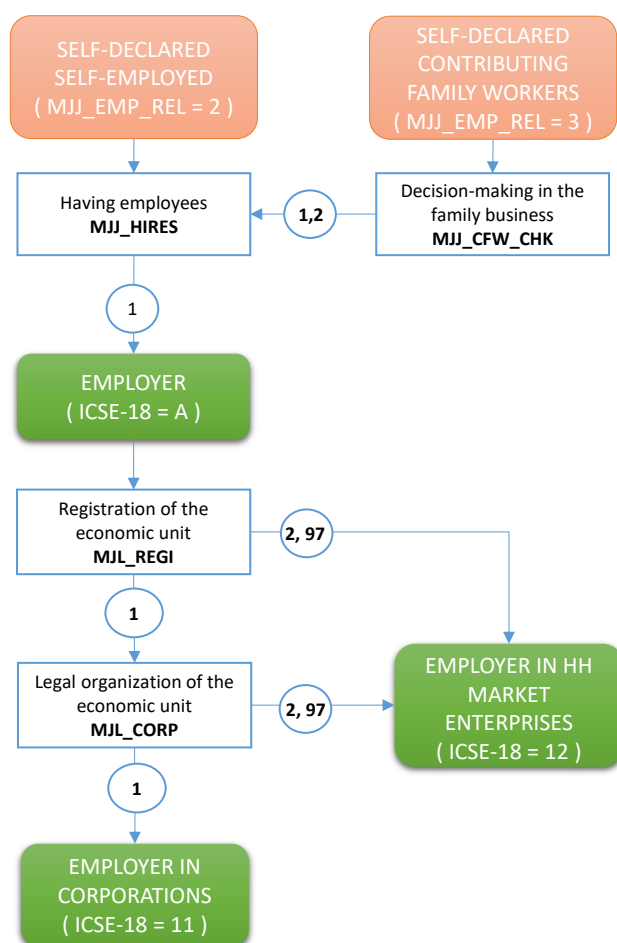
The two detailed categories of employers may also be arranged in different major groups as part of ICSE-18-R, based on the type of economic risk experienced.

B. Measurement strategy and Question mapping

To compute derived variables for **employers** and its detailed groups using the ILO model questionnaire, the following two groups need to be considered:

- *Self-declared self-employed persons* who hire one or more paid employees on a regular basis
- *Self-declared contributing family workers* who are regularly involved in making decisions about the running of the family business, and the business hire one or more paid employees on a regular basis.

C. Flow charts to derive Status in Employment ICSE-18 = A



D. Reference syntax to derive Status in Employment ICSE-18 = A

Reference Syntax	Status
IF CLASSIFIED AS EMPLOYED AND MJJ_EMP_REL = 2 AND MJJ_HIRES = 1	EMPLOYER
IF CLASSIFIED AS EMPLOYED AND (MJJ_EMP_REL = 3 AND MJJ_CFW_CHK = 1,2) AND MJJ_HIRES = 1	EMPLOYER
IF CLASSIFIED AS EMPLOYER AND MJL_CORP = 1	EMPLOYER IN CORPORATIONS
IF CLASSIFIED AS EMPLOYER AND (MJL_REGI= 2,97 OR MJL_CORP = 2,97)	EMPLOYER IN HH MARKET ENTERPRISES

Main job: Independent workers without employees (Status in Employment ICSE-18 = B)

A. International definition

Independent workers without employees are independent workers who operate an economic unit, alone or in partnership with others, that does not employ any employees on a regular basis. The economic unit which they operate may be incorporated or unincorporated.

ICSE-18-A identifies the following two detailed categories of **independent workers without employees**:

21. Owner-operators of corporations without employees are independent workers who hold a job as owner-operator of an incorporated enterprise in which they do not regularly employ any employees.

Corporations (or incorporated enterprises) are economic units set up for purposes of engaging in market production, capable of generating profit or other financial gain for their owners, and recognized by law as separate legal entities from their owners who enjoy limited liability.

22. Own-account workers in household market enterprises without employees are independent workers who operate an unincorporated market enterprise, and do not regularly employ any employees.

Unincorporated market enterprises (including quasi-corporations) are economic units set up for purposes of engaging in market production, capable of generating profit or other financial gain for their owners, that are not recognized by law as separate legal entities from their owners.

The two detailed categories of independent workers without employees may also be arranged in different major groups as part of ICSE-18-R, based on the type of economic risk experienced (see pages 29-30).

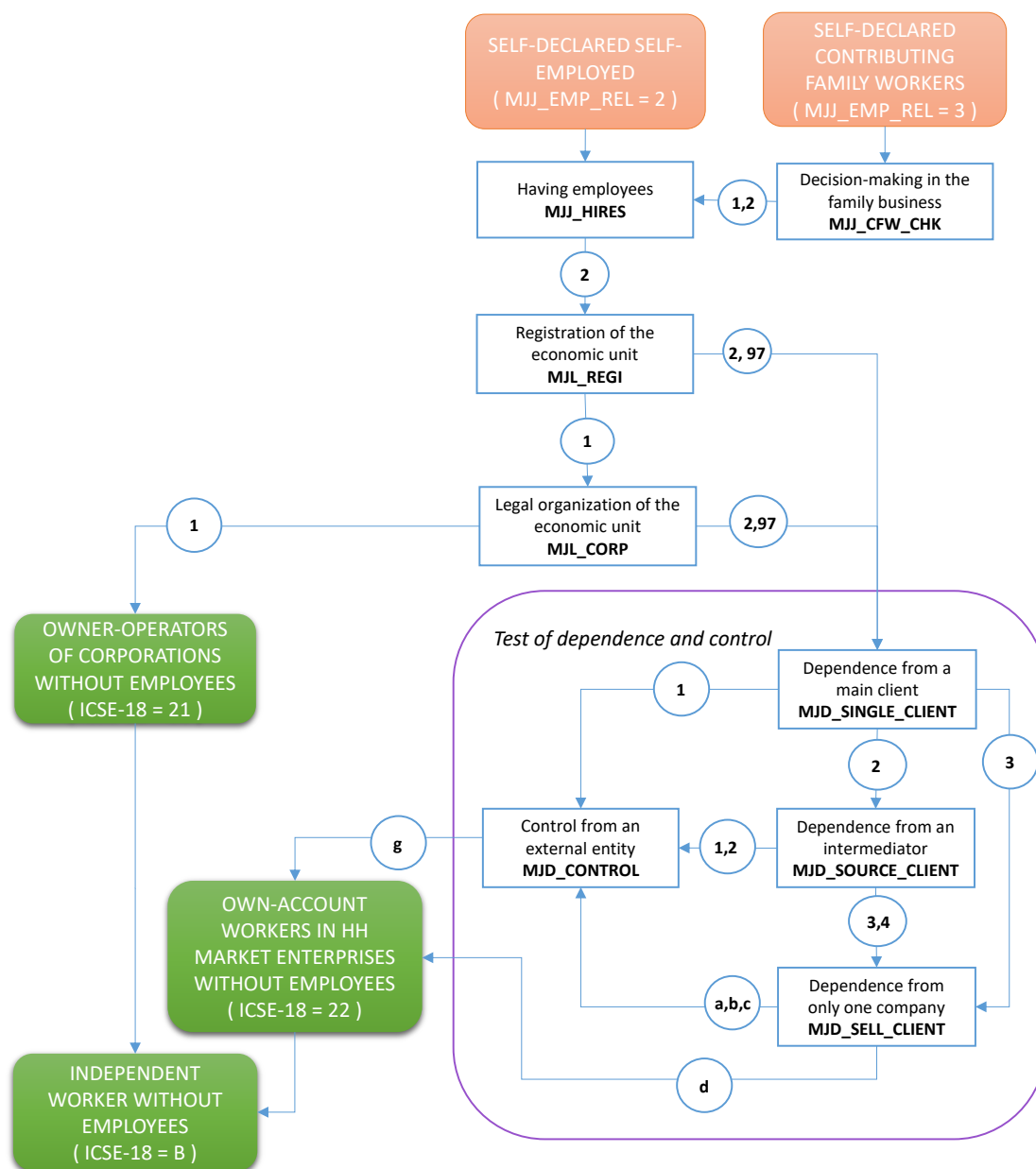
B. Measurement strategy and Question mapping

To compute derived variables for **independent workers without employees** using the ILO model questionnaire, the following two groups need to be considered:

- *Self-declared self-employed persons* who do not hire any paid employees on a regular basis
- *Self-declared contributing family workers* who are regularly involved in making decisions about the running of the family business, and the business does not hire any paid employees on a regular basis

In addition, to distinguish this group from **dependent contractors**, the ILO model questionnaire uses questions to identify dependency on another unit/entity and control by that unit/entity of important aspects of the activities such as prices to be set, when, where how to do the work etc.

C. Flow chart to derive Status in Employment ICSE-18 = B



D. Reference syntax to derive Status in Employment ICSE-18 = B

Reference Syntax	Status
IF CLASSIFIED AS EMPLOYED AND MJJ_EMP_REL = 2 AND MJJ_HIRES = 2 AND MJL_CORP = 1	INDEPENDENT WORKERS WITHOUT EMPLOYEES
IF CLASSIFIED AS EMPLOYED AND (MJJ_EMP_REL = 3 AND MJJ_CFW_CHK = 1,2) AND MJJ_HIRES = 2 AND MJL_CORP = 1	(OWNER-OPERATORS OF CORPORATIONS WITHOUT EMPLOYEES)
IF CLASSIFIED AS EMPLOYED AND MJJ_EMP_REL = 2 AND MJJ_HIRES = 2 AND (MJL_REGI = 2,97 OR MJL_CORP = 2,97) AND ((MJD_SINGLE_CLIENT = 1 OR MJD_SOURCE_CLIENT = 1,2 OR MJD_SELL_CLIENT = a,b,c) AND MJD_CONTROL NE a,b,c,d,e,f) OR (MJD_SINGLE_CLIENT NE 1 AND MJD_SOURCE_CLIENT NE 1,2 AND MJD_SELL_CLIENT NE a,b,c))	INDEPENDENT WORKERS WITHOUT EMPLOYEES
IF CLASSIFIED AS EMPLOYED AND (MJJ_EMP_REL = 3 AND MJJ_CFW_CHK = 1,2)) AND MJJ_HIRES = 2 AND (MJL_REGI = 2,97 OR MJL_CORP = 2,97) AND ((MJD_SINGLE_CLIENT = 1 OR MJD_SOURCE_CLIENT = 1,2 OR MJD_SELL_CLIENT = a,b,c) AND MJD_CONTROL NE a,b,c,d,e,f) OR (MJD_SINGLE_CLIENT NE 1 AND MJD_SOURCE_CLIENT NE 1,2 AND MJD_SELL_CLIENT NE a,b,c))	(OWN-ACCOUNT WORKERS IN HOUSEHOLD MARKET ENTERPRISES WITHOUT EMPLOYEES)

Main job: Dependent contractors (Status in Employment ICSE-18 = C)

A. International definition

Dependent contractors are workers who have contractual arrangements of a commercial nature to provide goods or services for or through another economic unit on which they are dependent for the organization and execution of the work, income or access to the market. They include:

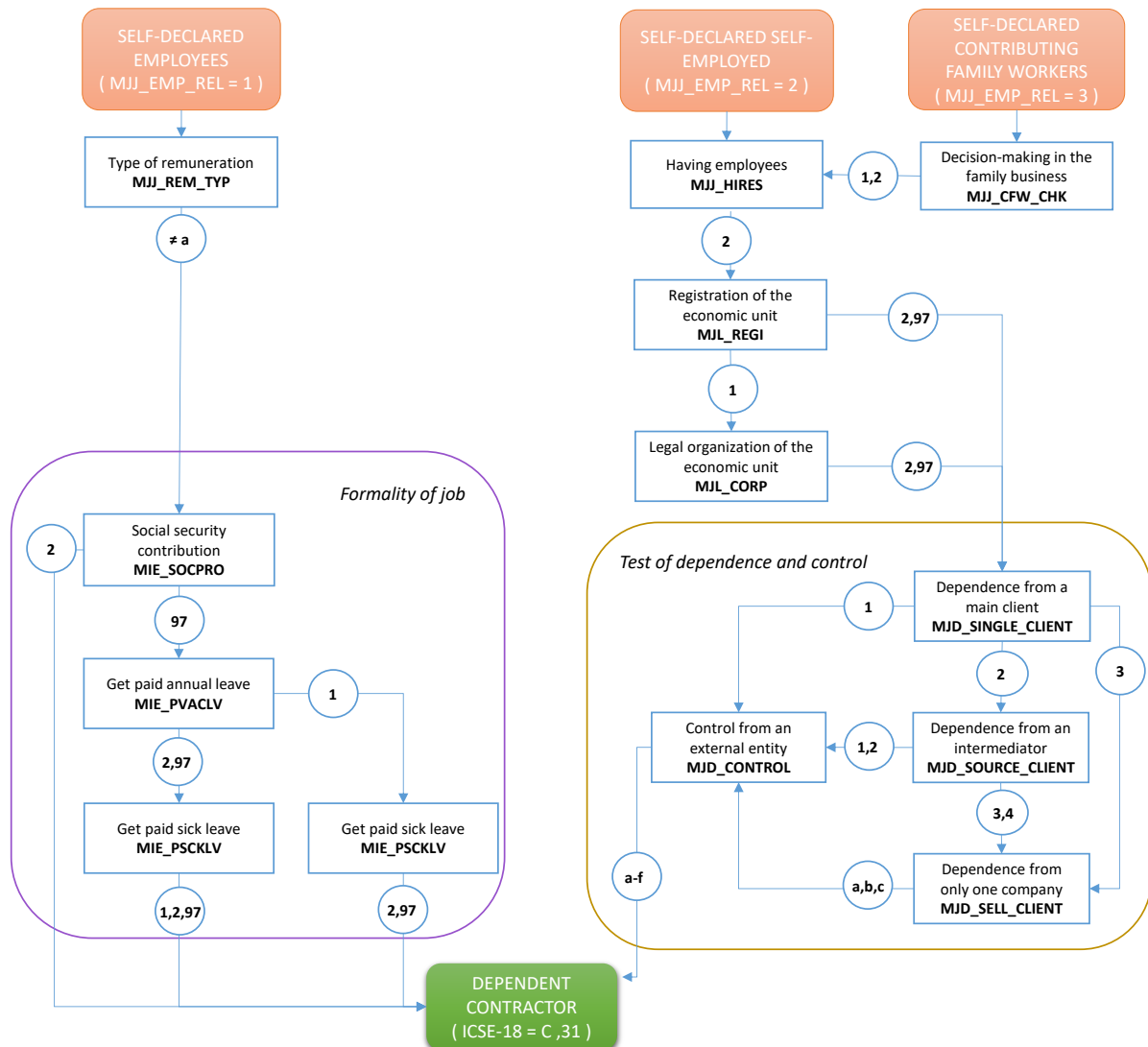
- Workers who provide their labour to others but have contractual arrangements corresponding to those of self-employment.
- Workers who have committed significant financial or material assets to an unincorporated enterprise which they own and operate, but do not have full control or authority over their work or the activities of the enterprise.

B. Measurement strategy and Question mapping

To compute a derived variable for **dependent contractors** using the ILO model questionnaire, the following groups need to be considered:

- *Self-declared employees* who do not receive a wage or salary and show evidence of having an agreement of a commercial nature. The existence of a commercial agreement is assessed on the basis of their answer to questions on “social security contribution by employer”.
- *Self-declared self-employed workers* who operate an unincorporated market enterprise in which they do not regularly hire any employees and who show evidence of economic dependency on another unit. The existence of economic dependence is assessed on the basis of their answers to a questions on dependency on another unit/entity and control by the unit/entity of important aspects of the work such as prices set, when, where, how to do the work etc.
- *Self-declared contributing family workers* regularly involved in making decisions about the family business, who operate an unincorporated market enterprise in which they do not regularly hire any employees and who show evidence of economic dependency on another unit. The existence of economic dependency is assessed on the basis of the same questions used to assess dependency of self-declared self-employed workers.

C. Flow chart to derive Status in Employment ICSE-18 = C



D. Reference syntax to derive Status in Employment ICSE-18 = C

Reference Syntax	Status
IF CLASSIFIED AS EMPLOYED AND MJJ_EMP_REL = 2 AND MJJ_HIRES = 2 AND (MJL_REGI = 2,97 OR MJL_CORP = 2,97) AND (MJD_SINGLE_CLIENT = 1 OR MJD_SOURCE_CLIENT = 1,2 OR MJD_SELL_CLIENT = a,b,c) AND MJD_CONTROL = a,b,c,d,e,f	DEPENDENT CONTRACTOR (self-declared self- employed)
IF CLASSIFIED AS EMPLOYED AND (MJJ_EMP_REL = 3 AND MJJ_CFW_CHK = 1,2) AND MJJ_HIRES = 2 AND (MJL_REGI = 2,97 OR MJL_CORP = 2,97) AND (MJD_SINGLE_CLIENT = 1 OR MJD_SOURCE_CLIENT = 1,2 OR MJD_SELL_CLIENT = a,b,c) AND MJD_CONTROL = a,b,c,d,e,f	
IF CLASSIFIED AS EMPLOYED AND MJJ_EMP_REL = 1 AND MJJ_REM_TYP ≠ a AND (MIE_SOCPRO = 2 OR (MIE_SOCPRO = 97 AND (MIE_PVACLV = 2,97 OR MIE_PSCKLV = 2,97)))	DEPENDENT CONTRACTOR (self-declared employee)

Main job: Employees (Status in Employment ICSE-18 = D)

A. International definition

Employees are workers employed for pay, on a formal or informal basis, who do not hold controlling ownership of the economic unit in which they are employed. They are remunerated in cash or in kind in return for time worked, or, in some cases, for each task or piece of work done or for services provided including sales (by the piece or commission).

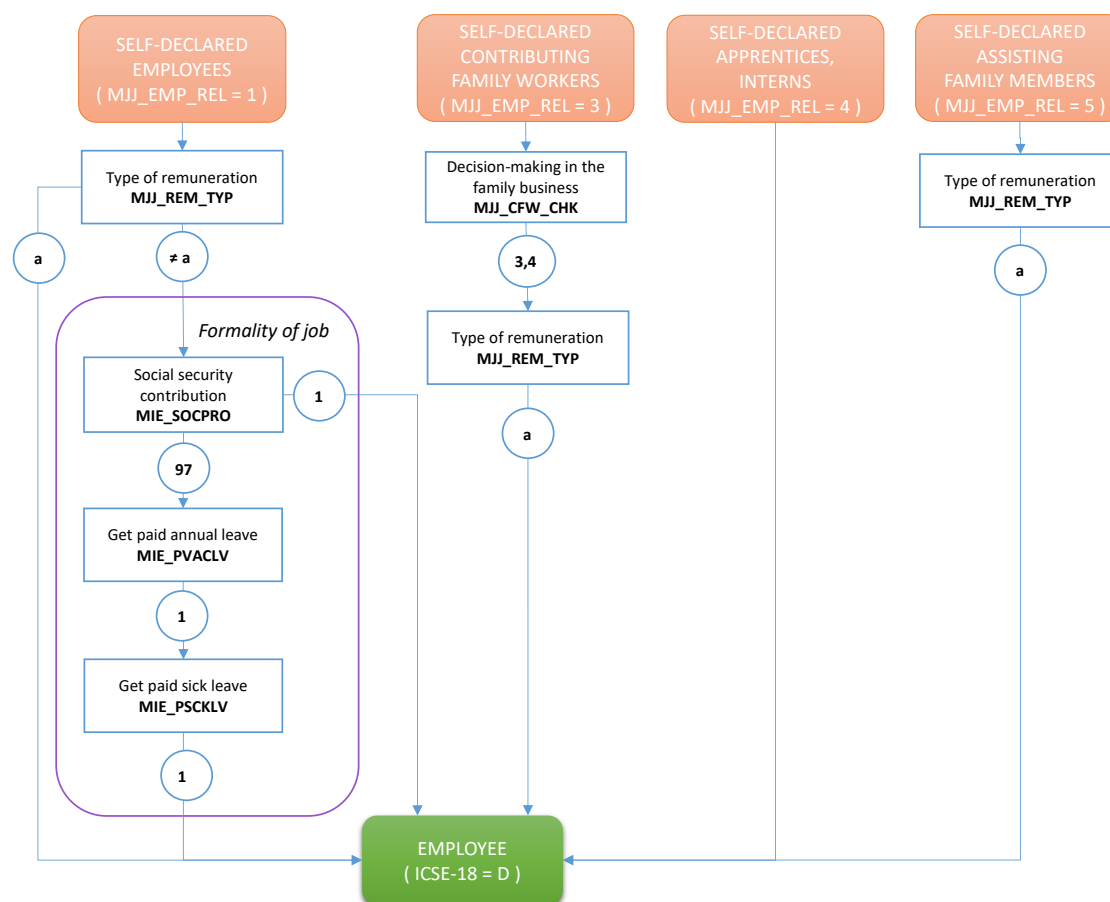
B. Measurement strategy and Question mapping

To compute a derived variable for **employees** using the ILO model questionnaire, the following groups need to be considered:

- *Self-declared employees* who receive a wage or salary
- *Self-declared employees* who do not receive a wage or salary, but report another type of payment, and show evidence of having a contract/agreement of employment (vis-à-vis a commercial agreement)
- *Self-declared contributing family workers* who are not regularly involved in making decisions about the running of the family business, and who receive a wage or salary for this work
- *Self-declared contributing family workers* who help with the paid job of a family member and receive a wage or salary for this work

To distinguish this group from **dependent contractors**, the ILO model questionnaire uses answers to questions on “social security contribution by employer” as evidence of the existence of a contract/agreement of employment.

C. Flow chart to derive Status in Employment ICSE-18 = D



D. Reference syntax to derive Status in Employment ICSE-18 = D

Reference Syntax	Status
IF CLASSIFIED AS EMPLOYED AND (MJJ_EMP_REL = 1,5 OR (MJJ_EMP_REL = 3 AND MJJ_CFW_CHK = 3,4)) AND MJJ_REM_TYP = a	EMPLOYEE
IF CLASSIFIED AS EMPLOYED AND MJJ_EMP_REL = 1 AND MJJ_REM_TYP ≠ a AND (MIE_SOCPRO = 1 OR (MIE_SOCPRO = 97 AND MIE_PVACLV = 1 AND MIE_PSCKLV = 1))	
IF CLASSIFIED AS EMPLOYED AND MJJ_EMP_REL = 4	

Main job: Permanent employees (Status in employment ICSE-18 = 41)

A. International definition

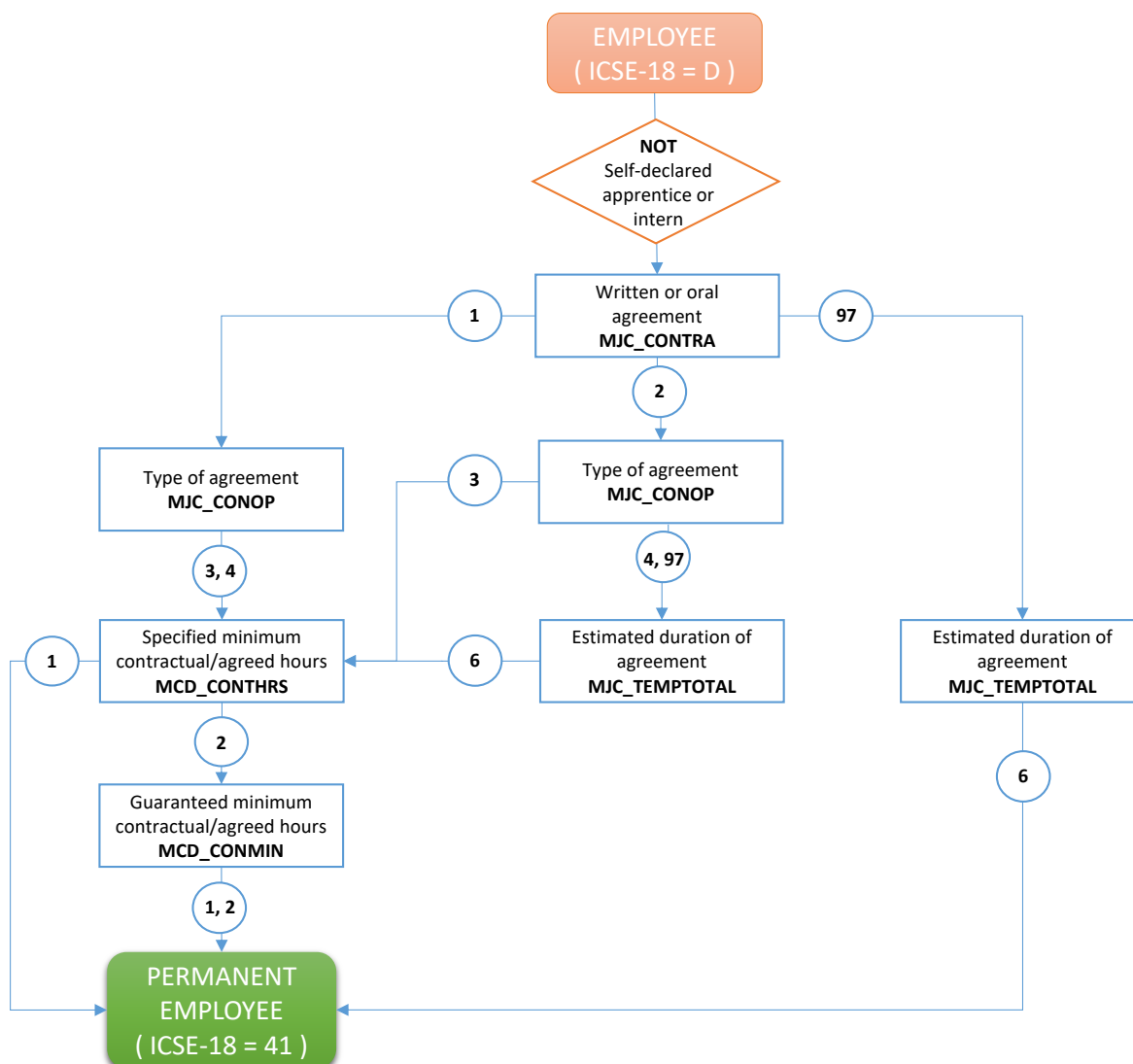
41. Permanent employees (or with contracts without limit of time) are employees who are employed on an ongoing or indefinite basis and guaranteed a minimum number of hours or amount of work. It includes recently appointed employees with jobs that are subject to an initial trial period but who are expected to continue indefinitely.

B. Measurement strategy and Question mapping

To compute a derived variable for **permanent employees** using the ILO model questionnaire, the following groups should be considered when the contract or agreement guarantees the worker a minimum amount of work, or hours of work:

- *Employees with permanent contracts or until retirement age*
- *Employees with open-ended agreements, whether written or verbal, without a specified end-date*

C. Flow chart to derive Status in Employment ICSE-18 = 41



D. Reference syntax to derive Status in Employment ICSE-18 = 41

Reference Syntax	Status
IF (CLASSIFIED AS EMPLOYEE AND MJJ_EMP_REL ≠ 4 AND MJC_CONTRA = 1 AND MJC_CONOP = 3,4 AND MCD_CONTHRS = 1	PERMANENT EMPLOYEE
IF (CLASSIFIED AS EMPLOYEE AND MJJ_EMP_REL ≠ 4 AND MJC_CONTRA = 1 AND MJC_CONOP = 3,4 AND MCD_CONTHRS = 2 AND MCD_CONMIN = 1,2	
IF (CLASSIFIED AS EMPLOYEE AND MJJ_EMP_REL ≠ 4 AND MJC_CONTRA = 2 AND MJC_CONOP = 3 AND MCD_CONTHRS = 1	
IF (CLASSIFIED AS EMPLOYEE AND MJJ_EMP_REL ≠ 4 AND MJC_CONTRA = 2 AND MJC_CONOP = 3 AND MCD_CONTHRS = 2 AND MCD_CONMIN = 1,2	
IF (CLASSIFIED AS EMPLOYEE AND MJJ_EMP_REL ≠ 4 AND MJC_CONTRA = 2 AND MJC_CONOP = 4,97 AND MJC_TEMPTOTAL = 6 AND MCD_CONTHRS = 1	
IF (CLASSIFIED AS EMPLOYEE AND MJJ_EMP_REL ≠ 4 AND MJC_CONTRA = 2 AND MJC_CONOP = 4,97 AND MJC_TEMPTOTAL = 6 AND MCD_CONTHRS = 2 AND MCD_CONMIN = 1,2	
IF (CLASSIFIED AS EMPLOYEE AND MJJ_EMP_REL ≠ 4 AND MJC_CONTRA = 97 AND MJC_TEMPTOTAL = 6	

Main job: Fixed-term employees (Status in employment ICSE-18 = 42)

A. International definition

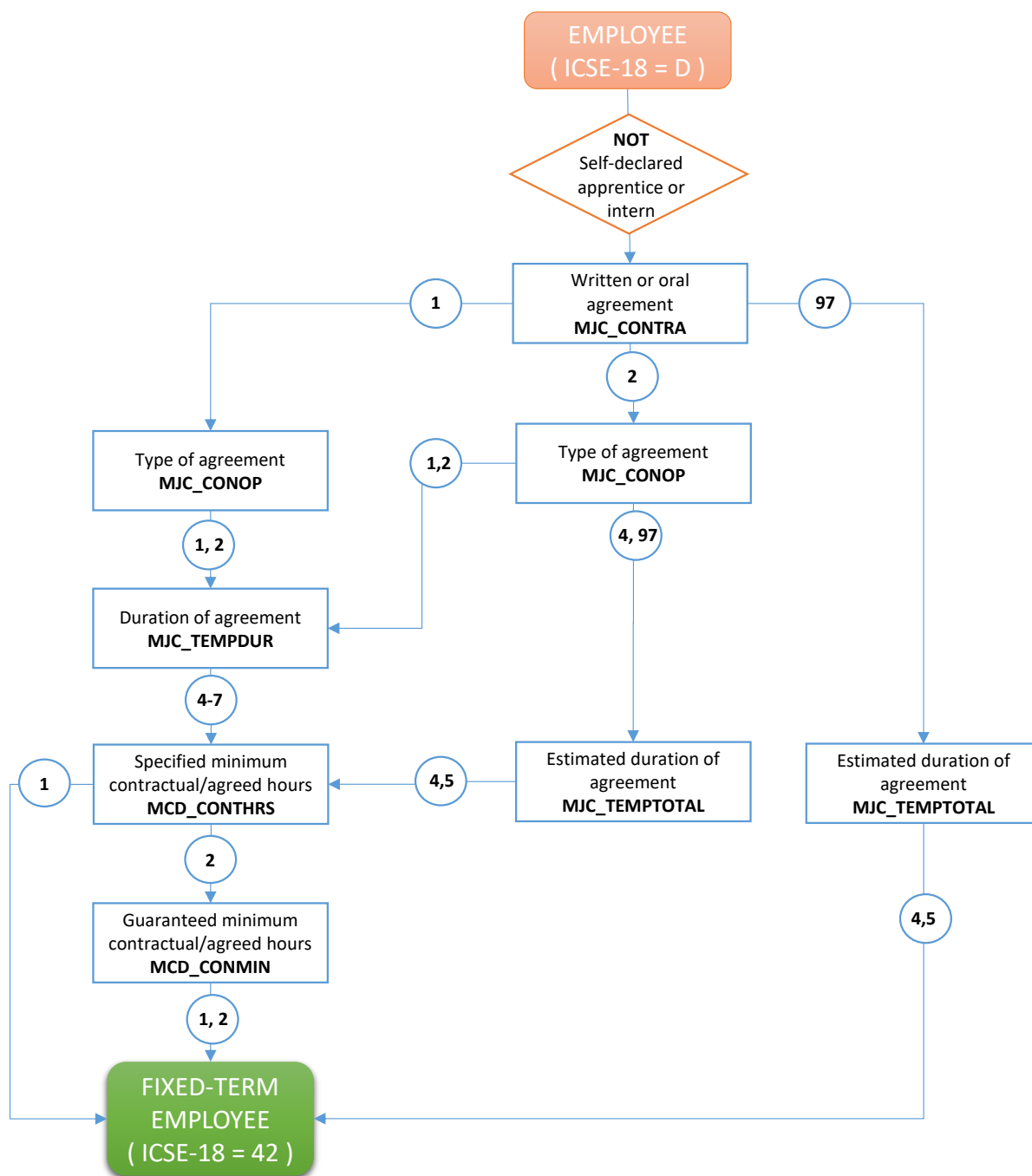
42. Fixed-term employees are employees who are employed on a time-limited basis for a period of three months or more and who are guaranteed a minimum number of hours or amount of work.

B. Measurement strategy and Question mapping

To compute a derived variable for **fixed-term employees** using the ILO model questionnaire, the following groups should be considered when the contract or agreement guarantees the worker a minimum amount of work, or hours of work:

- *Employees with contracts confirmed to be of for at least 3 months*
- *Employees with open-ended agreements, whether written or verbal, with a stated expected duration of at least 3 months*

C. Flow chart to derive Status in Employment ICSE-18 = 42



D. Reference syntax to derive Status in Employment ICSE-18 = 42

Reference Syntax	Status
IF (CLASSIFIED AS EMPLOYEE AND MJJ_EMP_REL ≠ 4 AND MJC_CONTRA = 1,2 AND MJC_CONOP = 1,2 AND MJC_TEMP DUR = 4,5,6,7 AND MCD_CONTHRS = 1	FIXED-TERM EMPLOYEE
IF (CLASSIFIED AS EMPLOYEE AND MJJ_EMP_REL ≠ 4 AND MJC_CONTRA = 1,2 AND MJC_CONOP = 1,2 AND MJC_TEMP DUR = 4,5,6,7 AND MCD_CONTHRS = 2 AND MCD_CONMIN = 1,2	
IF (CLASSIFIED AS EMPLOYEE AND MJJ_EMP_REL ≠ 4 AND MJC_CONTRA = 2 AND MJC_CONOP = 4,97 AND MJC_TEMP TOTAL = 4,5 AND MCD_CONTHRS = 1	
IF (CLASSIFIED AS EMPLOYEE AND MJJ_EMP_REL ≠ 4 AND MJC_CONTRA = 2 AND MJC_CONOP = 4,97 AND MJC_TEMP TOTAL = 4,5 AND MCD_CONTHRS = 2 AND MCD_CONMIN = 1,2	
IF (CLASSIFIED AS EMPLOYEE AND MJJ_EMP_REL ≠ 4 AND MJC_CONTRA = 97 AND MJC_TEMP TOTAL = 4,5	

Main job: Short-term and casual employees (Status in employment ICSE-18 = 43)

A. International definition

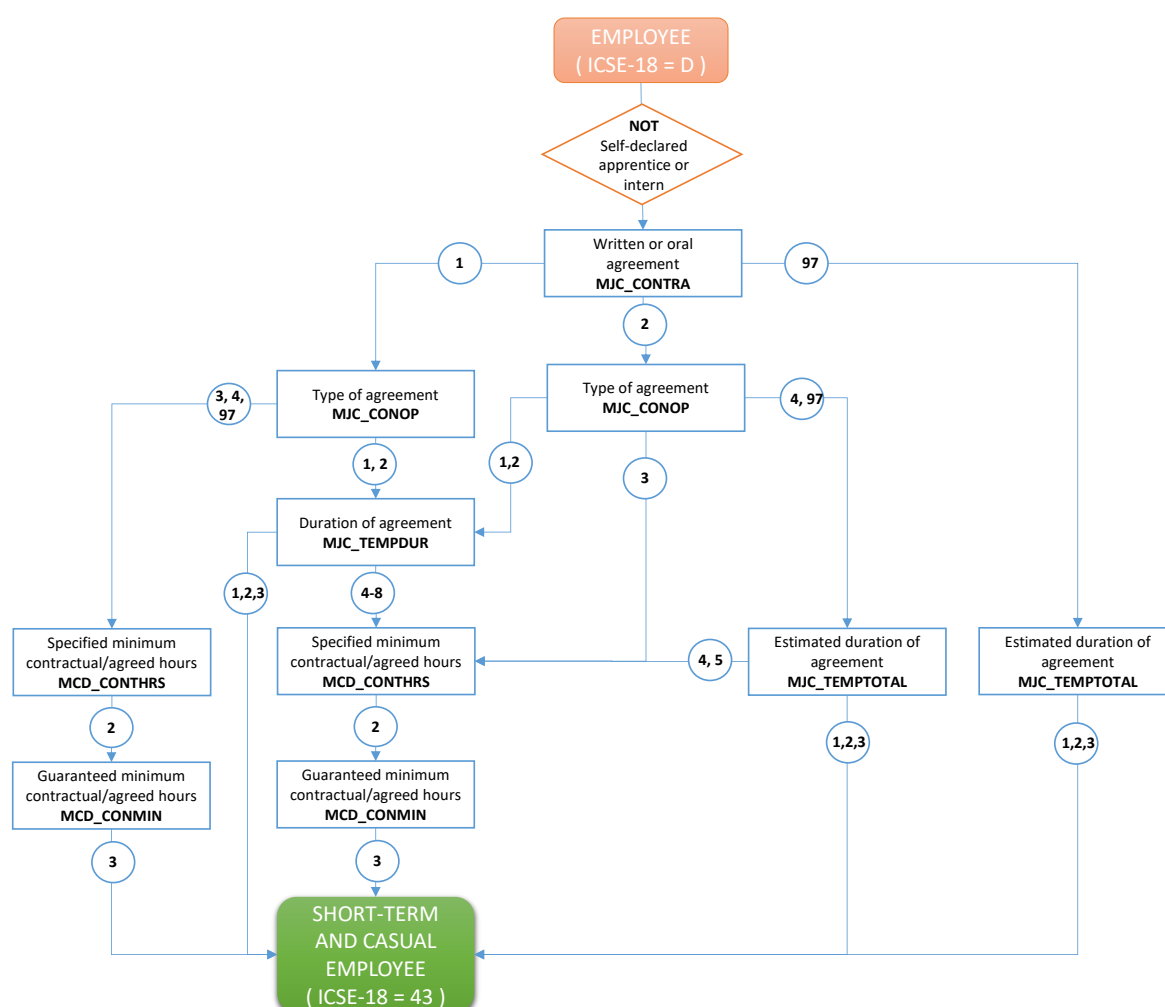
43. Short-term and casual employees are employees with short-term employment arrangements and/or without a guaranteed minimum number of hours or amount of work per pay period. It excludes paid apprentices, interns, trainees with short-term employment arrangements.

B. Measurement strategy and Question mapping

To compute a derived variable for **short-term and casual employees** using the ILO model questionnaire, the following groups need to be considered:

- *Short-term employees*: who are guaranteed a minimum number of hours or amount of work, engaged on a time-limited basis with an expected duration of less than three months
- *Casual and intermittent employees*: who do not have a guaranteed minimum number of hours or amount of work

C. Flow chart to derive Status in Employment ICSE-18 = 43



D. Reference syntax to derive Status in Employment ICSE-18 = 43

Reference Syntax	Status
IF (CLASSIFIED AS EMPLOYEE AND MJJ_EMP_REL ≠ 4 AND MJC_CONTRA = 1 AND MJC_CONOP = 3,4,97 AND AND MCD_CONTHRS = 2 AND MCD_CONMIN = 3	SHORT-TERM AND CASUAL EMPLOYEE
IF (CLASSIFIED AS EMPLOYEE AND MJJ_EMP_REL ≠ 4 AND MJC_CONTRA = 1,2 AND MJC_CONOP = 1,2 AND MJC_TEMPDUR = 1,2,3	
IF (CLASSIFIED AS EMPLOYEE AND MJJ_EMP_REL ≠ 4 AND MJC_CONTRA = 1,2 AND MJC_CONOP = 1,2 AND MJC_TEMPDUR = 4,5,6,7,8 AND MCD_CONTHRS = 2 AND MCD_CONMIN = 3	
IF (CLASSIFIED AS EMPLOYEE AND MJJ_EMP_REL ≠ 4 AND MJC_CONTRA = 2 AND MJC_CONOP = 3 AND MCD_CONTHRS = 2 AND MCD_CONMIN = 3	
IF (CLASSIFIED AS EMPLOYEE AND MJJ_EMP_REL ≠ 4 AND MJC_CONTRA = 2 AND MJC_CONOP = 4,97 AND MJC_TEMPTOTAL = 4,5 AND MCD_CONTHRS = 2 AND MCD_CONMIN = 3	
IF (CLASSIFIED AS EMPLOYEE AND MJJ_EMP_REL ≠ 4 AND MJC_CONTRA = 2 AND MJC_CONOP = 4,97 AND MJC_TEMPTOTAL = 1,2,3	
IF (CLASSIFIED AS EMPLOYEE AND MJJ_EMP_REL ≠ 4 AND MJC_CONTRA = 97 AND MJC_TEMPTOTAL = 1,2,3	

Main job: Paid apprentices, trainees and interns (Status in employment ICSE-18 = 44)

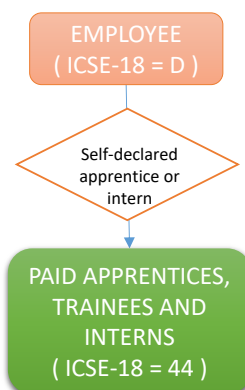
A. International definition

44. Paid apprentices, trainees and interns are employees who work for pay in an economic unit in order to acquire workplace experience or skills in a trade or profession. They may be formal or informal and may or may not receive a certification for the training experience.

B. Measurement strategy and Question mapping

To compute a derived variable for **paid apprentices, trainees and interns** using the ILO model questionnaire, the following groups need to be considered:

- *Self-declared paid apprentices, interns or trainees*

C. Flow chart to derive Status in Employment ICSE-18 = 44**D. Reference syntax to derive Status in Employment ICSE-18 = 43**

Reference Syntax	Status
IF CLASSIFIED AS EMPLOYEE AND MJJ_EMP_REL = 4	PAID APPRENTICES, TRAINEES AND INTERNS

Main job: Contributing family workers (Status in Employment ICSE-18 = E)

A. International definition

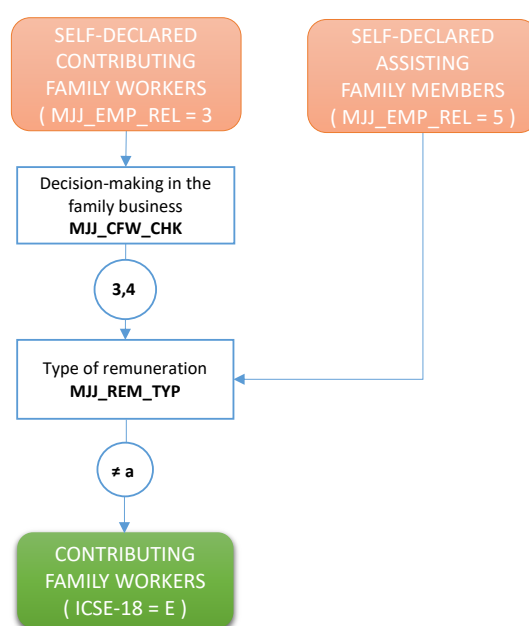
51. Contributing family workers are workers who help, without receiving regular pay, in a job or market-oriented enterprise held or operated by a household or family member.

B. Measurement strategy and Question mapping

To compute a derived variable for **contributing family workers** using the ILO model questionnaire, the following groups need to be considered:

- *Self-declared helpers in household or family businesses* who are not regularly involved in making decisions about the running of the business and do not receive a wage or salary for this work
- *Self-declared helpers in paid jobs held by a household or family member* who do not receive a wage or salary for this work

C. Flow chart to derive Status in Employment ICSE-18 = E



D. Reference syntax to derive Status in Employment ICSE-18 = E

Reference Syntax	Status
IF CLASSIFIED AS EMPLOYED AND (MJJ_EMP_REL = 3 AND MJJ_CFW_CHK = 3,4) AND MJJ_REM_TYP ≠ a	CONTRIBUTING FAMILY WORKER
IF CLASSIFIED AS EMPLOYED AND MJJ_EMP_REL = 5 AND MJJ_REM_TYP ≠ a	

Main job: Institutional sector of employment

A. International definition

Institutional sector of employment refers to the kind of economic unit in which the person is employed, as defined by its legal organisation, principal functions, behaviour and objectives. It is a characteristic of the economic unit in which the person is employed and may thus be specified with respect to the main or second job.

The ILO model LFS questionnaire allows identification of persons employed in the following institutional sectors, as relevant for labour statistics:

- *Public sector*: Refers to all government institutions or state-owned enterprises (i.e. with ownership of 50% or more by the State), including government-controlled non-profit institutions.
- *Private sector*: Refers to incorporated and unincorporated market enterprises (i.e. economic units set up for purposes of engaging in market production, capable of generating profit or other financial gain for their owners)
- *Non-profit sector*: Refers to non-profit institutions that provide their services or products to households or the community at large (excluding government-controlled non-profit institutions).
- *Household sector*: Refers to private households as employers of domestic workers only
- *International institutions*: Refers to public institutions but owned by foreign or international institutions such as foreign embassies, etc.

These categories do not fully align with the institutional units as defined in the System of National Accounts (2008). The categories can nevertheless be mapped to the corresponding institutional units as per the SNA 2008. For this, additional information is needed to separately distinguish between corporations and unincorporated market enterprises. The latter group (unincorporated market enterprises –excluding quasi-corporations) is treated by the SNA 2008 as part of the Household sector.

Source: System of National Accounts 2008, available at:
<https://unstats.un.org/unsd/nationalaccount/docs/SNA2008.pdf>

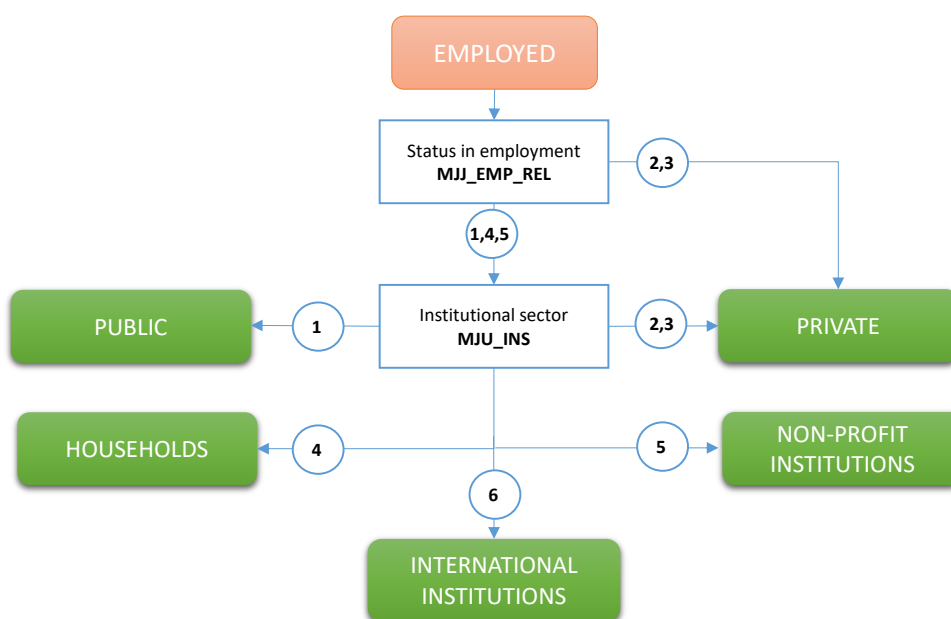
B. Measurement strategy and Question mapping

Measurement strategy The ILO model LFS questionnaire captures the institutional sector of employment with respect of the main job using a strategy based on the self-declared status in employment of the worker:

- For persons working in their own business, the institutional sector of employment is inferred to be the private sector;
- For all other status in employment categories, an additional single question is asked to establish the institutional sector of employment.

<i>Relevant modules</i>	• MJJ (Main job –Core characteristics) • MJU (Main job –Core characteristics of the economic unit)
<i>Relevant questions</i>	• MJJ_EMP_REL (Status in employment) • MJU_INS (Institutional sector)

C. Flow chart to derive institutional sector of main job



D. Syntax to derive institutional sector of main job

<i>Reference Syntax</i>	<i>Status</i>
IF CLASSIFIED AS EMPLOYED AND MJJ_EMP_REL = 2,3	PRIVATE SECTOR
IF CLASSIFIED AS EMPLOYED AND MJJ_EMP_REL = 1,4,5 AND MJU_INS = 2,3	
IF CLASSIFIED AS EMPLOYED AND MJJ_EMP_REL = 1,4,5 AND MJU_INS = 1	PUBLIC SECTOR
IF CLASSIFIED AS EMPLOYED AND MJJ_EMP_REL = 1,4,5 AND MJU_INS = 4	HOUSEHOLDS
IF CLASSIFIED AS EMPLOYED AND MJJ_EMP_REL = 1,4,5 AND MJU_INS = 5	NON-PROFIT INSTITUTIONS
IF CLASSIFIED AS EMPLOYED AND MJJ_EMP_REL = 1,4,5 AND MJU_INS = 6	INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTIONS

Main job: Nature of the economic unit (informal/formal/household sector)

A. International definitions

The derived variable **nature of the economic unit** is used to identify persons employed in informal sector units.

Informal sector units: For statistical purposes, the informal sector is defined as comprising economic units that are producers of goods and services mainly intended for the market to generate income and profit and that are not formally recognized by government authorities as distinct market producers and thus not covered by formal arrangements (see paragraph 40 of Resolution concerning statistics on the informal economy).

Persons employed in the informal sector may be identified with respect to the characteristics of the economic unit in which they hold their main, second or other jobs.

Source: Resolution concerning statistics on the informal economy (Resolution I of the 21st ICLS)
https://webapps.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---dgreports/---stat/documents/normativeinstrument/wcms_901516.pdf

Additional resources: Conceptual framework concerning statistics on the informal economy
https://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---dgreports/---stat/documents/meetingdocument/wcms_894151.pdf

ILO web page "Statistics on the informal economy"
<https://ilostat.ilo.org/topics/informality/>

Statistical Methodology Series 11: Identification of informality through labour force surveys
https://webapps.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---dgreports/---stat/documents/publication/wcms_907238.pdf

B. Measurement strategy and Question mapping

Measurement strategy To accommodate the recent changes in the international statistical recommendations regarding the concepts and definitions of work and employment and the new international classification of status in employment (ICSE-18), the ILO model questionnaire uses the following approach to identify persons employed in the informal sector. The derivations presented here refer to the main job only:

- First, the confirmed status in employment, following ICSE-18 needs to be derived in order to identify the five major groups of: employers, independent workers without employees, contributing family workers, employees and dependent contractors.
- For confirmed *employers, independent workers without employees and contributing family workers*: questions on the legal organization (incorporation), registration and bookkeeping practices of the economic unit are used to identify those with informal sector units.
- For confirmed *employees*: the question on institutional sector is used to identify those working in the private sector. Among private sector employees, questions on

the legal organization (incorporation), registration and bookkeeping practices of the economic unit are used to identify those employed in informal sector units.

- For those with DON'T KNOW ANSWERS only, different proxy criteria are used to decide on their treatment. For confirmed *employees* in the private sector: a question “social security contribution by the employer” is used as proxy criterion under the assumption that employers that contribute to social security for their employees are likely to have an incorporated company, or at a minimum a registered business. For other cases: criteria such as “place of work” and “size of economic unit” (less than five) may be used as proxy information.
- For *dependent contractors*: the questions on self-declared status in employment is used to determine the approach to be used to identify those employed in the informal sector, as described above with the additional criteria of relevance being whether the activities are registered for tax.

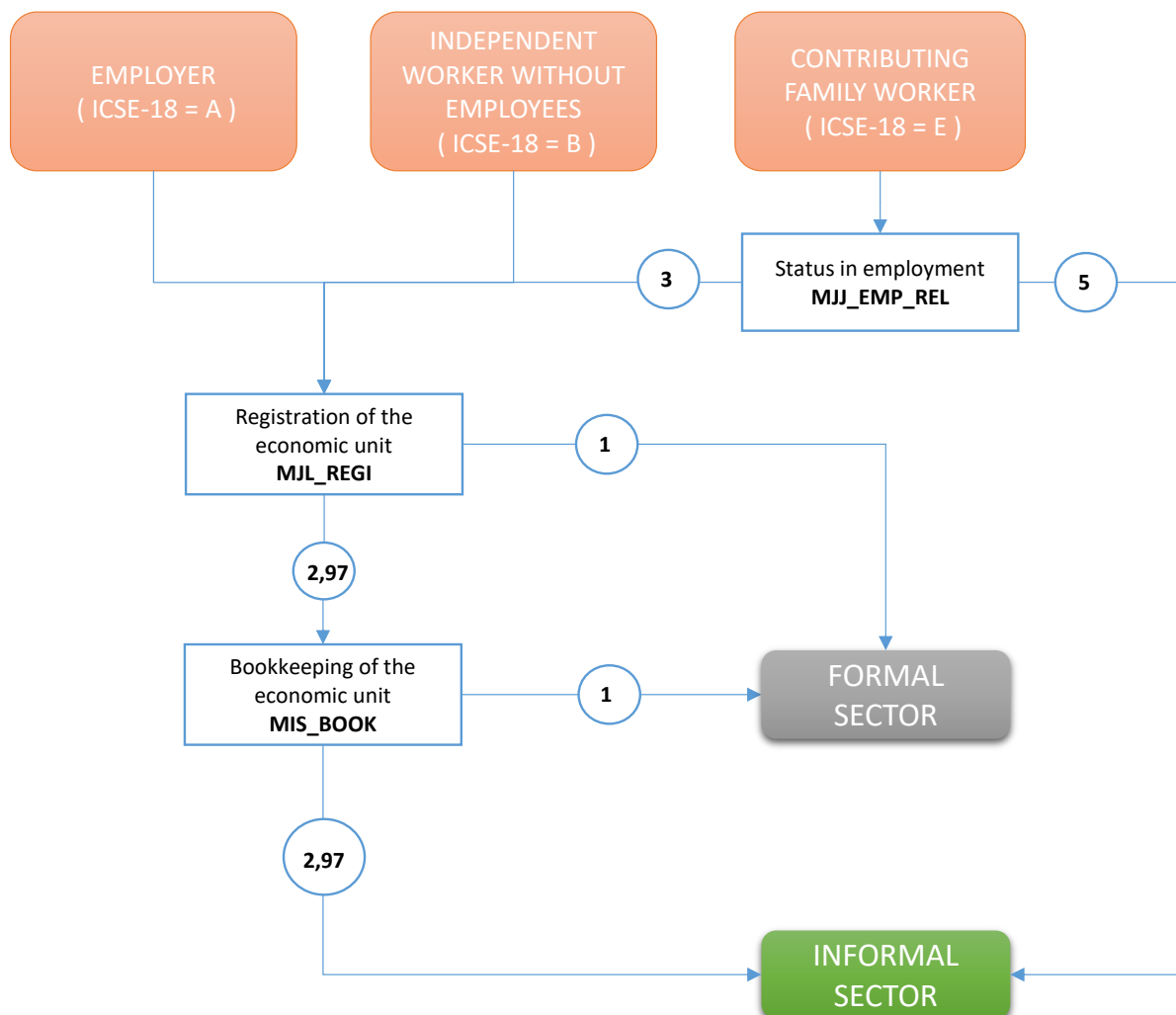
Relevant modules

- MJU (Main job – Core characteristics of the economic unit)
- MJL (Main job – Formal status of economic unit)
- MIE (Main job – Informal employment of employees)

Relevant questions

- MJU_INS (institutional sector)
- MJL_CORP_TYP, MJL_CORP (business incorporation)
- MIS_REGI, MJL_REGP, MIS_BOOK_TYP, MIS_BOOK (business registration and type of accounts)
- MIE_SOCPRO, MIE_PVACLTV, MIE_PSCKLV (Informal employment among employees)

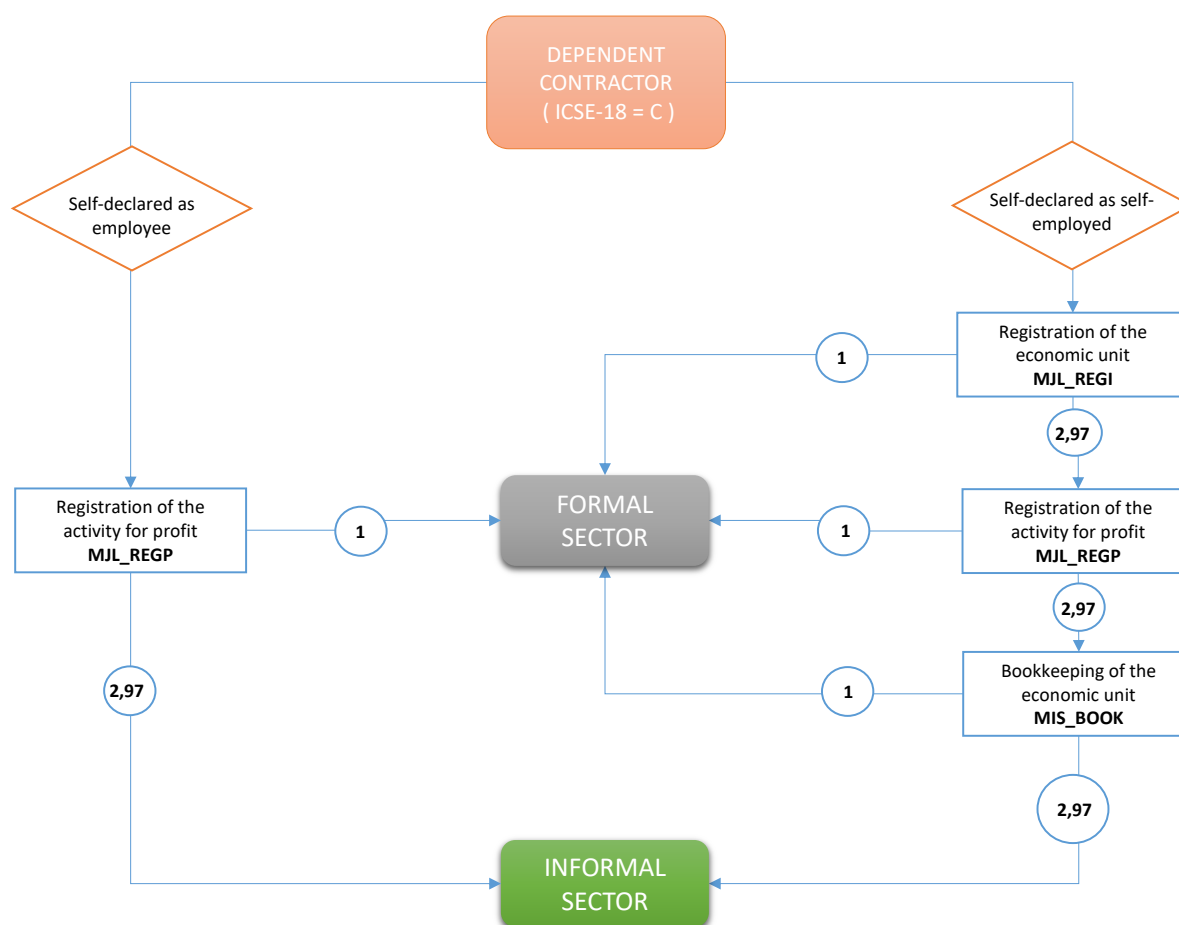
C. Flow chart to derive informal sector for ICSE-18 = A, B , E



D. Reference syntax to derive informal sector for ICSE-18 = A, B , E

<i>Reference Syntax</i>	<i>Status</i>
IF ICSE-18 = EMPLOYER AND (MJL_REGI = 1 OR MIS_BOOK = 1)	EMPLOYED IN FORMAL SECTOR
IF ICSE-18 = INDEPENDENT WORKER WITHOUT EMPLOYEES AND (MJL_REGI = 1 OR MIS_BOOK = 1)	
IF ICSE-18 = CONTRIBUTING FAMILY WORKER AND MJJ_EMP_REL = 3 AND (MJL_REGI = 1 OR MIS_BOOK = 1)	
IF ICSE-18 = EMPLOYER AND MJL_REGI = 2,97 AND MIS_BOOK = 2,97	EMPLOYED IN INFORMAL SECTOR
IF ICSE-18 = INDEPENDENT WORKER WITHOUT EMPLOYEES AND MJL_REGI = 2,97 AND MIS_BOOK = 2,97	
IF ICSE-18 = CONTRIBUTING FAMILY WORKER AND MJJ_EMP_REL = 3 AND MJL_REGI = 2,97 AND MIS_BOOK = 2,97	
IF ICSE-18 = CONTRIBUTING FAMILY WORKER AND MJJ_EMP_REL = 5	

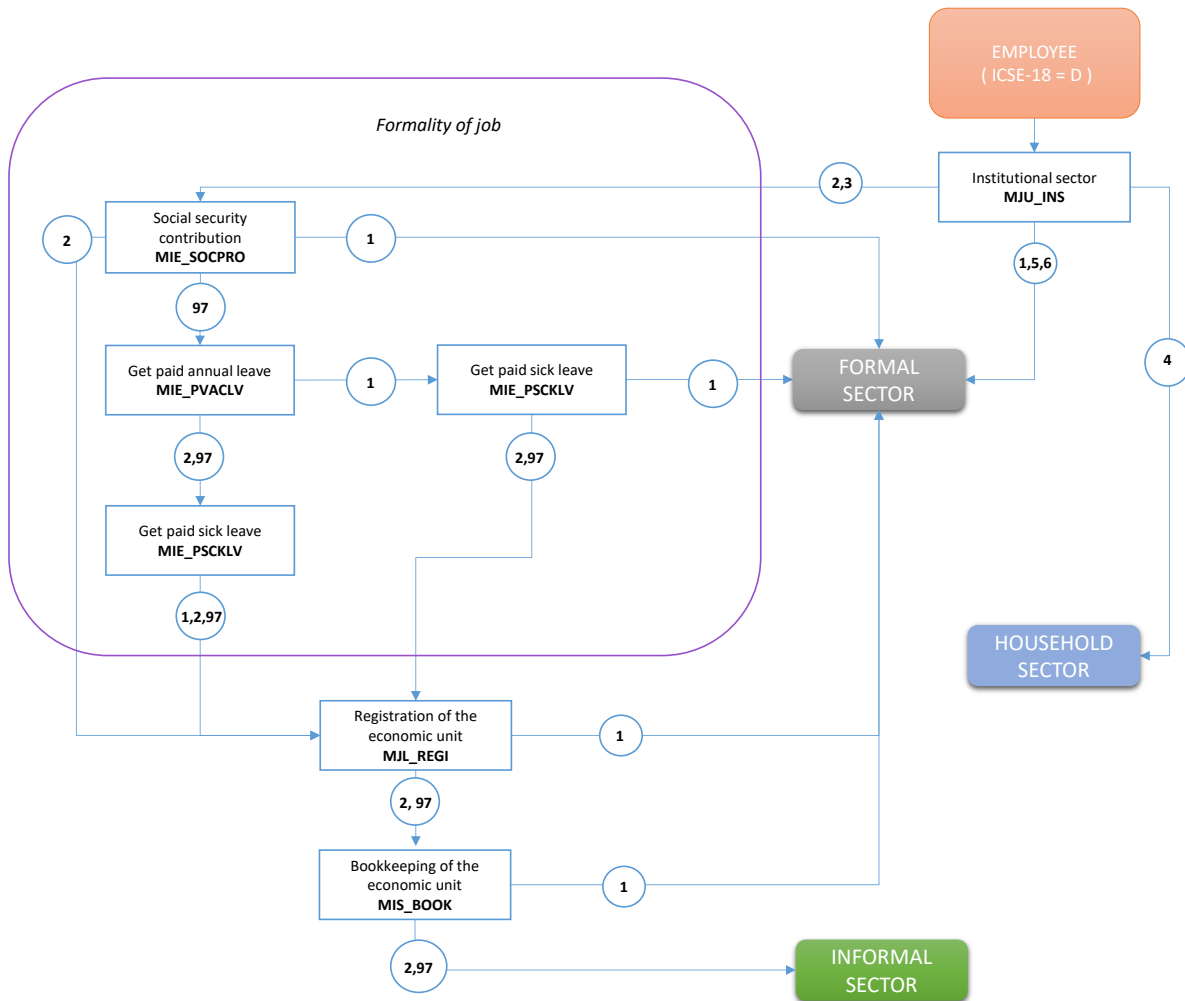
E. Flow chart to derive informal sector for ICSE18 = C



D. Reference syntax to derive informal sector for ICSE-18 = C

Reference Syntax	Status
IF ICSE-18 = DEPENDENT CONTRACTOR AND MJJ_EMP_REL = 1 AND MJL_REGP = 1	EMPLOYED IN FORMAL SECTOR
IF ICSE-18 = DEPENDENT CONTRACTOR AND MJJ_EMP_REL = 2,3 AND (MJL_REGI = 1 OR MJL_REGP = 1 OR MIS_BOOK = 1)	
IF ICSE-18 = DEPENDENT CONTRACTOR AND MJJ_EMP_REL = 1 AND MJL_REGP = 2,97	EMPLOYED IN INFORMAL SECTOR
IF ICSE-18 = DEPENDENT CONTRACTOR AND MJJ_EMP_REL = 2,3 AND MJL_REGI = 2,97 AND MJL_REGP = 2,97 AND MIS_BOOK = 2,97	

C. Flow chart to derive informal sector for ICSE-18 = D



D. Reference syntax to derive informal sector for ICSE-18 = D

<i>Reference Syntax</i>	<i>Status</i>
IF ICSE-18 = EMPLOYEE AND MJU_INS = 1,5,6	EMPLOYED IN FORMAL SECTOR
IF ICSE-18 = EMPLOYEE AND MJU_INS = 2,3 AND MIE_SOCPRO = 1	
IF ICSE-18 = EMPLOYEE AND MJU_INS = 2,3 AND MIE_SOCPRO = 97 AND MIE_PVACLV = 1 AND MIE_PSCKLV = 1	
IF ICSE-18 = EMPLOYEE AND MJU_INS = 2,3 AND MIE_SOCPRO = 2 AND (MJL_REGI = 1 OR MIS_BOOK = 1)	
IF ICSE-18 = EMPLOYEE AND MJU_INS = 2,3 AND (MIE_SOCPRO = 97 AND (MIE_PVACLV = 2,97 OR MIE_PSCKLV = 2,97)) AND (MJL_REGI = 1 OR MIS_BOOK = 1)	
IF ICSE-18 = EMPLOYEE AND MJU_INS = 4	EMPLOYED IN THE HOUSEHOLD SECTOR
IF ICSE-18 = EMPLOYEE AND MJU_INS = 2,3 AND MIE_SOCPRO = 2 AND MJL_REGI = 2,97 AND MIS_BOOK = 2,97	EMPLOYED IN INFORMAL SECTOR
IF ICSE-18 = EMPLOYEE AND MJU_INS = 2,3 AND (MIE_SOCPRO = 97 AND (MIE_PVACLV = 2,97 OR MIE_PSCKLV = 2,97)) AND MJL_REGI = 2,97 AND MIS_BOOK = 2,97	

Main job: Nature of the job (informal/formal employment)

A. International definition

The derived variable **nature of the job (informal/formal)** is used to identify persons in informal employment (i.e. persons with informal jobs).

Persons in informal employment are workers employed in *informal jobs* whether carried out in formal sector enterprises, informal sector enterprises, or households.

The identification of *informal jobs* is dependent on the status in employment of the worker. To accommodate the recent changes in the international statistical recommendations regarding the concepts and definitions of work and employment and the new international classification of status in employment (ICSE-18), the ILO model questionnaire uses the following approach to identify persons in informal employment. Updated internationally agreed standards on the measurement of informality are expected by 2023:

- *Independent workers* are considered to have informal jobs if the economic unit in which they work is an informal sector enterprise.

Among *dependent workers*:

- *Contributing family workers*, are classified as having informal jobs, irrespective of whether they work in formal or informal sector enterprises
- *Employees* are considered to have informal jobs if their employment relationship is, in law or in practice, not subject to social protection or entitlement to certain employment benefits (in particular, paid annual or sick leave).

The criteria to classify dependent contractors as having informal jobs is dependent on their self-declared status in employment:

- *Self-declared self-employed* persons reclassified as *dependent contractors* have informal jobs if the economic unit they operate is an informal sector enterprise.
- *Self-declared employees* reclassified as *dependent contractors* are all treated as having informal jobs.

Source: Resolution concerning statistics on the informal economy (Resolution I of the 21st ICLS)
https://webapps.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---dgreports/---stat/documents/normativeinstrument/wcms_901516.pdf

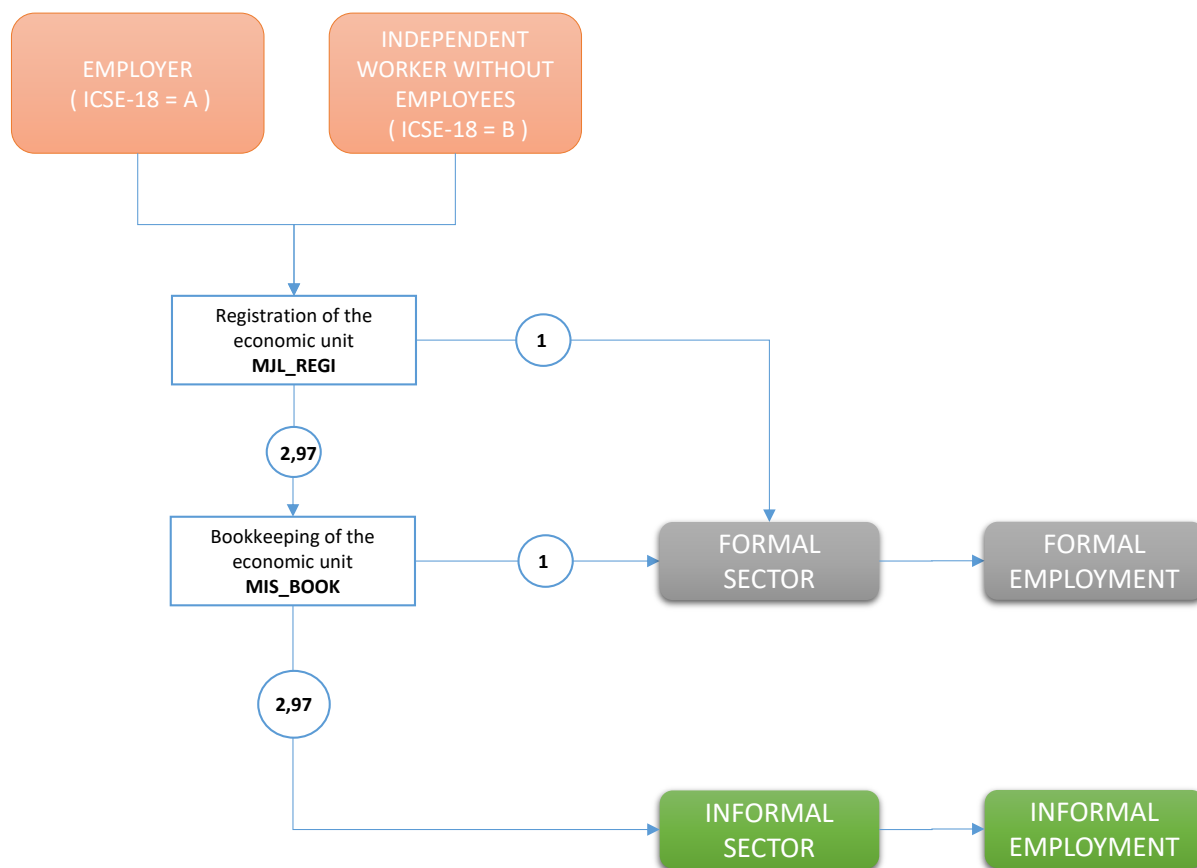
Additional resources: Conceptual framework concerning statistics on the informal economy
https://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---dgreports/---stat/documents/meetingdocument/wcms_894151.pdf

ILO web page "Statistics on the informal economy"
<https://ilostat.ilo.org/topics/informality/>

B. Measurement strategy and Question mapping

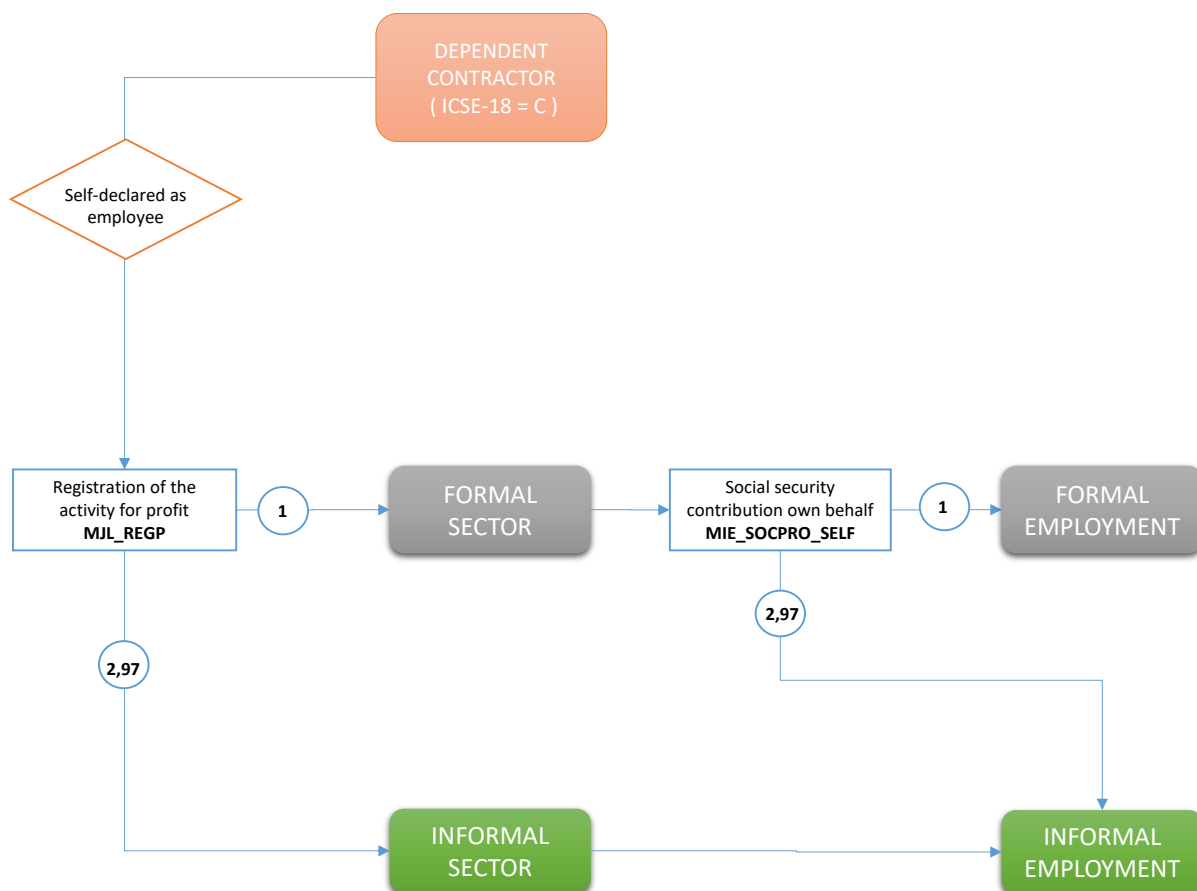
<i>Measurement strategy</i>	The ILO model LFS questionnaire uses a multi-step strategy to identify persons in informal employment. The derivations presented here refer to the main job only. • First, the confirmed status in employment, following ICSE-18 needs to be derived in order to identify the five major groups of: <i>employers, independent workers without employees, contributing family workers, employees and dependent contractors</i>. • Confirmed <i>employers</i> and <i>independent workers without employees</i> are classified as having an informal job if the economic unit in which they work is an informal sector enterprise. • Confirmed <i>contributing family workers</i> are all classified as having an informal job • For confirmed <i>employees</i>: the questions on social security contributions by employer, paid annual leave and paid sick leave are used to identify those with informal jobs • For <i>dependent contractors</i>: the question on self-declared status in employment is used to determine the approach to be used to identify those in informal employment, as described above.
<i>Relevant modules</i>	• MJJ (Main job –Core characteristics) • MJU (Main job –Core characteristics of economic unit) • MJL (Main job – Formal status of the economic unit) • MIE (Main job –informal employment of employees)
<i>Relevant questions</i>	• ICSE18-A (Recoded Status in Employment) • MJJ_EMP_REL (Self-reported status in employment) • MIE_SOCPRO, MIE_PVACL, MIE_PSCKLV (Informal employment among employees) • MJL_CORP_TYP, MJL_CORP, MJL_REGI, MIS_BOOK_TYP, MIS_BOOK (informal sector among self-employed) • MJL_REGP (Informal sector of dependent contractors) • MIE_SOCPRO_SELF (Informal employment of dependent contractors) • MIS_SOCPRO_DC (Informal employment among dependent contractors) • MIS_SOCPRO_CFW (Informal employment among contributing family workers)

C. Flow chart to derive informal employment for ICSE-18 = A, B

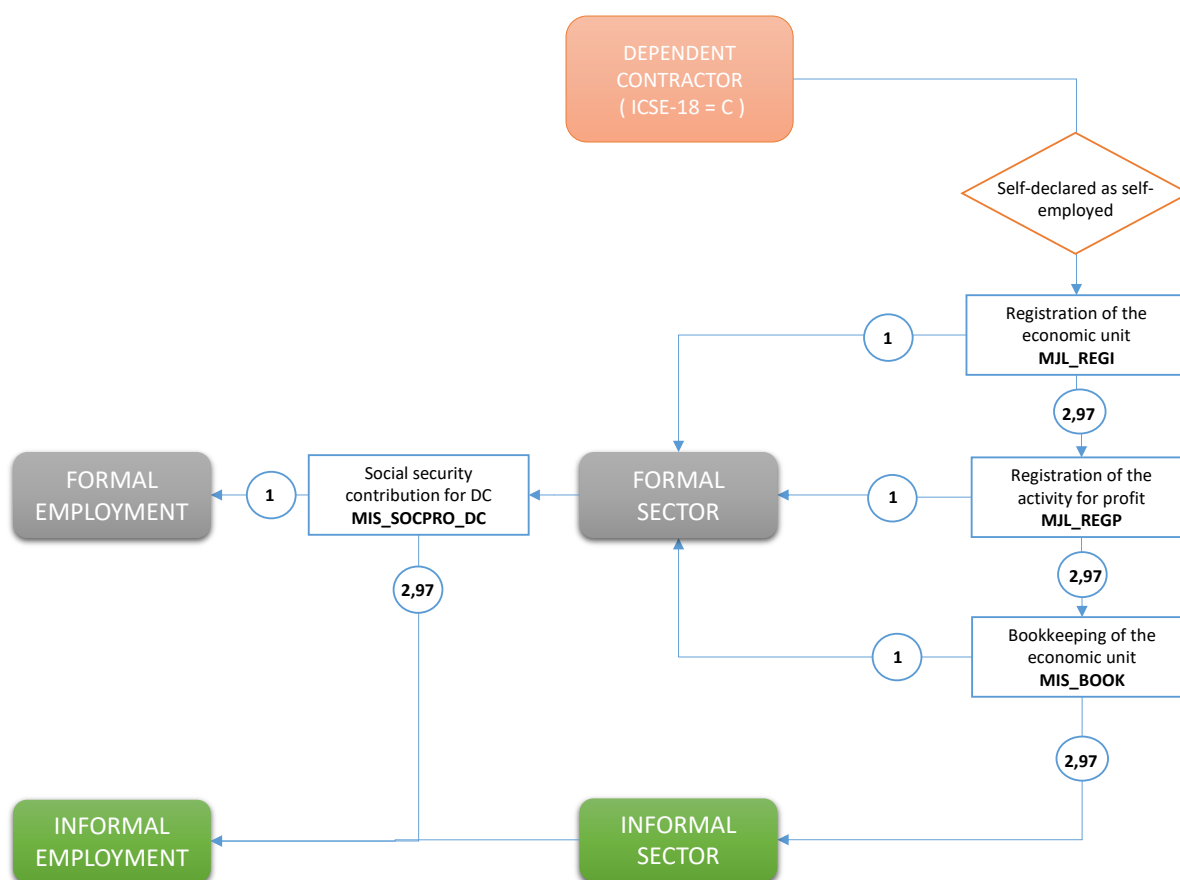


D. Reference syntax to derive informal employment for ICSE-18 = A, B

Reference Syntax	Status
IF ICSE-18 = EMPLOYER AND (MJL_REGI = 1 OR MIS_BOOK = 1)	FORMAL EMPLOYMENT
IF ICSE-18 = INDEPENDENT WORKER WITHOUT EMPLOYEES AND (MJL_REGI = 1 OR MIS_BOOK = 1)	
IF ICSE-18 = EMPLOYER AND MJL_REGI = 2,97 AND MIS_BOOK = 2,97	INFORMAL EMPLOYMENT
IF ICSE-18 = INDEPENDENT WORKER WITHOUT EMPLOYEES AND MJL_REGI = 2,97 AND MIS_BOOK = 2,97	

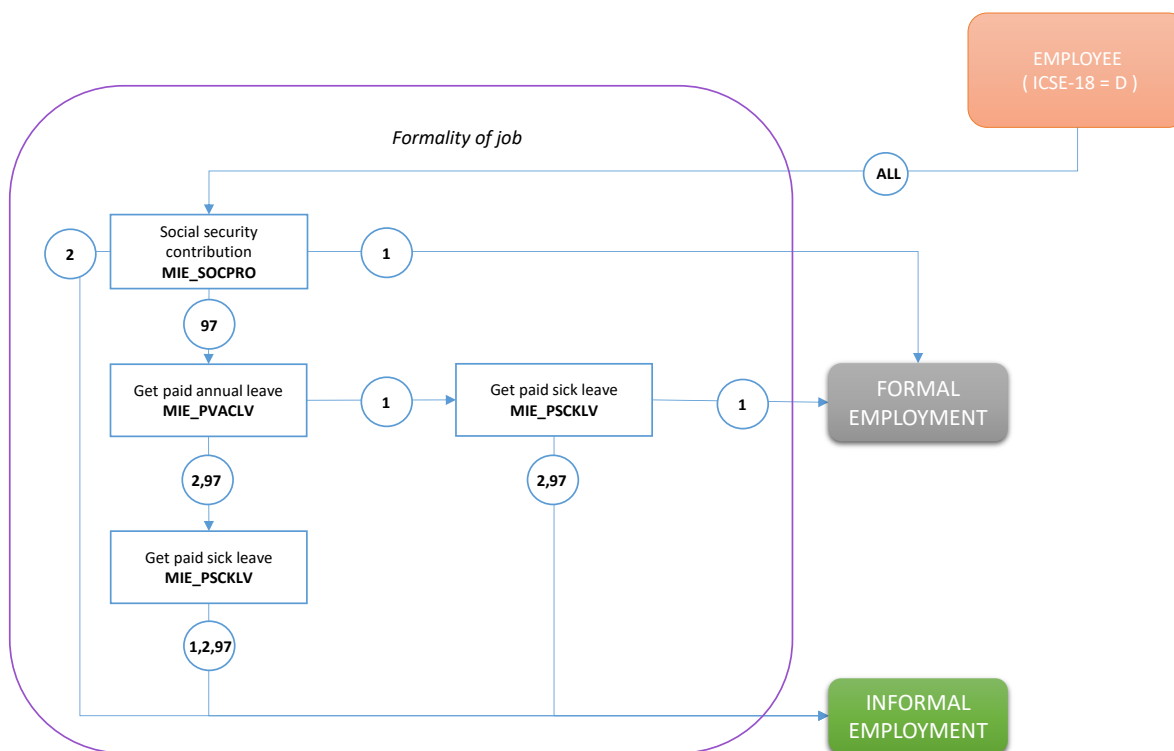
C. Flow chart to derive informal employment for ICSE-18 = C (self-declared employees)

D. Reference syntax to derive informal employment for ICSE-18 = C (self-declared employees)

Reference Syntax	Status
IF ICSE-18 = DEPENDENT CONTRACTOR AND MJJ_EMP_REL = 1 AND MJL_REGP = 1 AND MIE_SOCPRO_SELF = 1	FORMAL EMPLOYMENT
IF ICSE-18 = DEPENDENT CONTRACTOR AND MJJ_EMP_REL = 1 AND MJL_REGP = 1 AND MIE_SOCPRO_SELF = 2,97	INFORMAL EMPLOYMENT
IF ICSE-18 = DEPENDENT CONTRACTOR AND MJJ_EMP_REL = 1 AND MJL_REGP = 2,97	

C. Flow chart to derive informal employment for ICSE-18 = C (self-declared self-employed)

D. Reference syntax to derive informal employment for ICSE-18 = C (self-declared self-employed)

Reference Syntax	Status
IF ICSE-18 = DEPENDENT CONTRACTOR AND MJJ_EMP_REL = 2,3 AND (MJL_REGI = 1 OR MJL_REGP = 1 OR MIS_BOOK = 1) AND MIS_SOCPRO_DC = 1	FORMAL EMPLOYMENT
IF ICSE-18 = DEPENDENT CONTRACTOR AND MJJ_EMP_REL = 2,3 AND (MJL_REGI = 1 OR MJL_REGP = 1 OR MIS_BOOK = 1) AND MIS_SOCPRO_DC = 2,97	INFORMAL EMPLOYMENT
IF ICSE-18 = DEPENDENT CONTRACTOR AND MJJ_EMP_REL = 2,3 AND MJL_REGI = 2,97 AND MJL_REGP = 2,97 AND MIS_BOOK = 2,97	

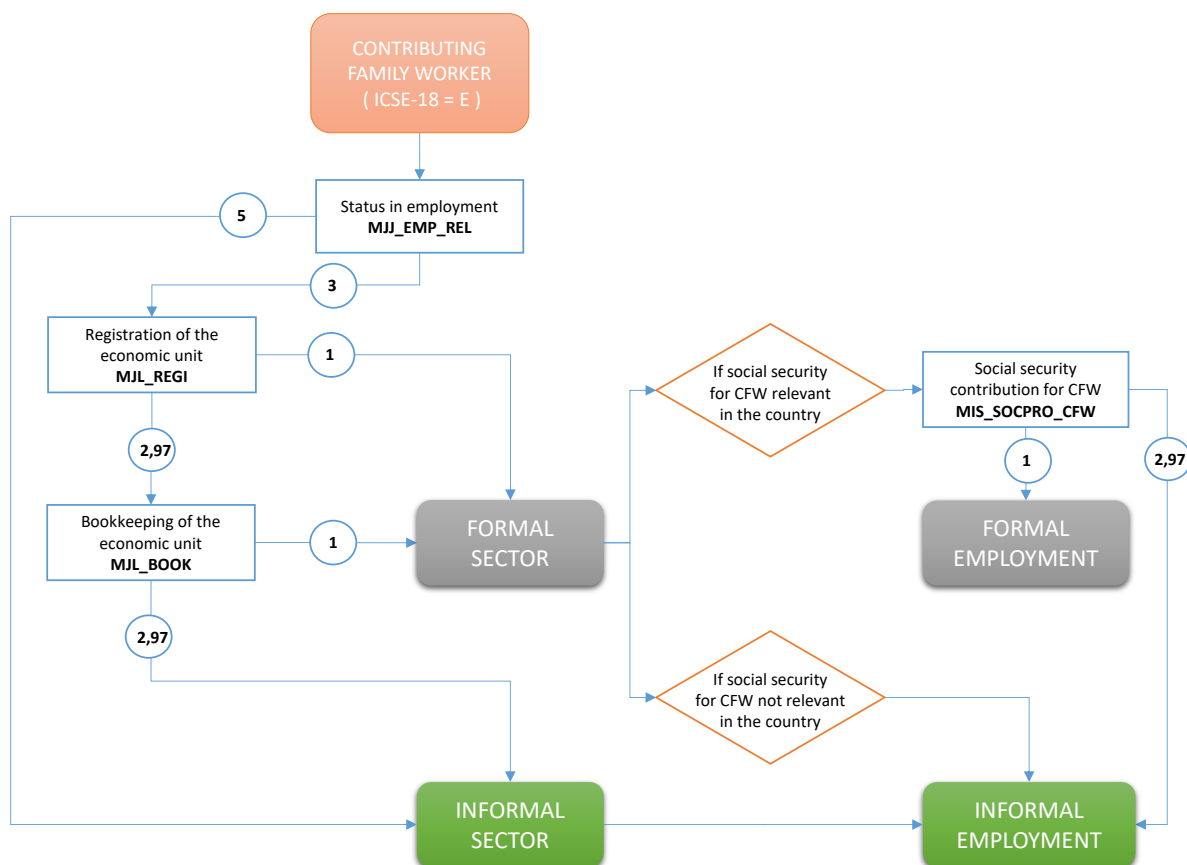
C. Flow chart to derive informal employment for ICSE-18 = D



D. Reference syntax to derive informal employment for ICSE-18 = D

Reference Syntax	Status
IF ICSE-18 = EMPLOYEE AND MIE_SOCPRO = 1	FORMAL EMPLOYMENT
IF ICSE-18 = EMPLOYEE AND MIE_SOCPRO = 97 AND MIE_PVACLV = 1 AND MIE_PSKLV = 1	
IF ICSE-18 = EMPLOYEE AND MIE_SOCPRO = 2	INFORMAL EMPLOYMENT
IF ICSE-18 = EMPLOYEE AND (MIE_SOCPRO = 97 AND (MIE_PVACLV = 2,97 OR MIE_PSKLV = 2,97))	

C. Flow chart to derive informal employment for ICSE-18 = E



D. Reference syntax to derive informal employment for ICSE-18 = E

Reference Syntax (if question MIE_SOCPRO_CFW is used)	Status
IF ICSE-18 = CONTRIBUTING FAMILY WORKER AND MJJ_EMP_REL = 3 AND (MJL_REGI = 1 OR MIS_BOOK = 1) AND MIS_SOCPRO_CFW = 1	FORMAL EMPLOYMENT
IF ICSE-18 = CONTRIBUTING FAMILY WORKER AND MJJ_EMP_REL = 3 AND (MJL_REGI = 1 OR MIS_BOOK = 1) AND MIS_SOCPRO_CFW = 2,97	INFORMAL EMPLOYMENT
IF ICSE-18 = CONTRIBUTING FAMILY WORKER AND MJJ_EMP_REL = 3 AND MJL_REGI = 2,97 AND MIS_BOOK = 2,97	
IF ICSE-18 = CONTRIBUTING FAMILY WORKER AND MJJ_EMP_REL = 5	

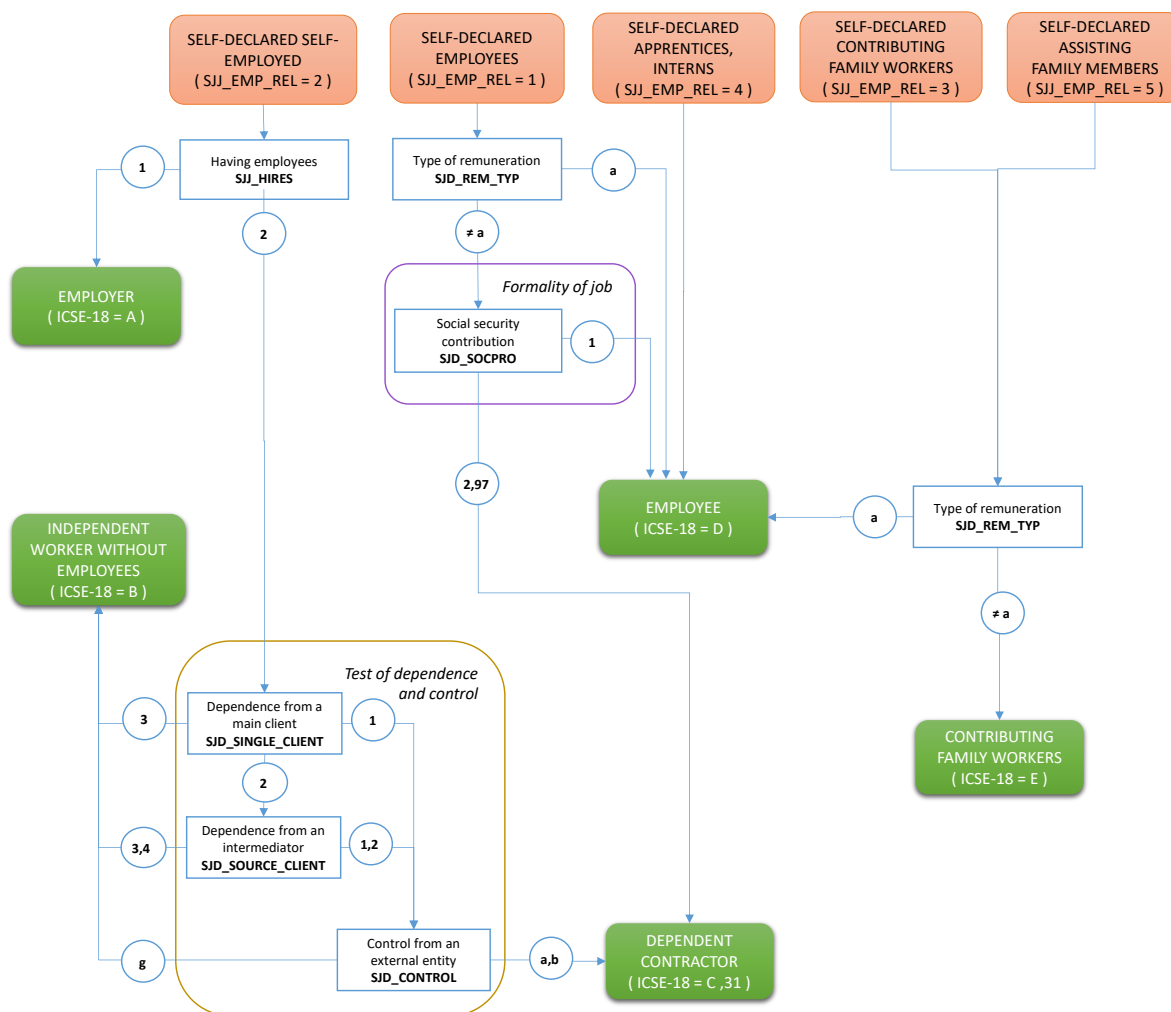
Reference Syntax (if question MIE_SOCPRO_CFW is not used)	Status
IF ICSE-18 = CONTRIBUTING FAMILY WORKER	INFORMAL EMPLOYMENT

Second Job: Status in employment ICSE-18

A. Measurement strategy and Question mapping

<i>Measurement strategy</i>	The ILO model LFS questionnaire uses a multi-step strategy to establish the status in employment of persons with reference to their main or second jobs. The derivations presented here make reference to the main job only: • The first step is to establish the status in employment based on self-declaration by the respondent (MJJ module). • Once the self-declared status in employment is captured, respondents are directed to different sets of questions that serve to confirm or re-assign a corrected, new or more detailed status in employment, in line with ICSE-18, based on concrete criteria that allow more detailed characterization of the employment relationship.
<i>Relevant modules</i>	• SJJ: Second job – Core job characteristics
<i>Relevant questions</i>	• MJJ_MULT_JOB, SJJ_TEXT (Employed with second jobs) • SJJ_EMP_REL (Status in employment as self-declared (ICSE-93)) • SJJ_HIRES (Hiring of employees) • SJJ_REM_TYP (Type of pay) • SJD_SINGLE_CLIENT, SJD_SOURCE_CLIENT, SJD_CONTROL (Dependence and control over the activity) • SJD_SOCPRO (Social security contribution by employer)

B. Second job: Flow charts to derive Status in Employment ICSE-18



C. Second job: Reference syntax to derive Status in Employment ICSE-18

Reference Syntax	Status
IF CLASSIFIED AS EMPLOYED AND $MJJ_MULT = 2$ AND $SJB_TEXT = 1$ AND $SJJ_EMP_REL = 2$ AND $SJJ_HIRES = 1$	EMPLOYER
IF CLASSIFIED AS EMPLOYED AND $MJJ_MULT = 2$ AND $SJB_TEXT = 1$ AND $SJJ_EMP_REL = 2$ AND $SJJ_HIRES = 2$ AND $SJD_SINGLE_CLIENT = 3$	INDEPENDENT WORKERS WITHOUT EMPLOYEES
IF CLASSIFIED AS EMPLOYED AND $MJJ_MULT = 2$ AND $SJB_TEXT = 1$ AND $SJJ_EMP_REL = 2$ AND $SJJ_HIRES = 2$ AND ($SJD_SINGLE_CLIENT = 2$ AND $SJD_SOURCE_CLIENT = 3,4$)	INDEPENDENT WORKERS WITHOUT EMPLOYEES
IF CLASSIFIED AS EMPLOYED AND $MJJ_MULT = 2$ AND $SJB_TEXT = 1$ AND $SJJ_EMP_REL = 2$ AND $SJJ_HIRES = 2$ AND ($SJD_SINGLE_CLIENT = 1$ OR $SJD_SOURCE_CLIENT = 1,2$) AND $SJD_CONTROL = g$)	INDEPENDENT WORKERS WITHOUT EMPLOYEES
IF CLASSIFIED AS EMPLOYED AND $MJJ_MULT = 2$ AND $SJB_TEXT = 1$ AND $SJJ_EMP_REL = 2$ AND $SJJ_HIRES = 2$ AND ($SJD_SINGLE_CLIENT = 1$ OR $SJD_SOURCE_CLIENT = 1,2$) AND $SJD_CONTROL = a,b$)	DEPENDENT CONTRACTORS
IF CLASSIFIED AS EMPLOYED AND $MJJ_MULT = 2$ AND $SJB_TEXT = 1$ AND $SJJ_EMP_REL = 1$ AND $SJD_REM_TYP \neq a$ AND $SJD_SOCPRO = 2,97$	DEPENDENT CONTRACTORS
IF CLASSIFIED AS EMPLOYED AND $MJJ_MULT = 2$ AND $SJB_TEXT = 1$ AND $SJJ_EMP_REL = 1,3,5$ AND $SJD_REM_TYP = a$	EMPLOYEES
IF CLASSIFIED AS EMPLOYED AND $MJJ_MULT = 2$ AND $SJB_TEXT = 1$ AND $SJJ_EMP_REL = 1$ AND $SJD_REM_TYP \neq a$ AND $SJD_SOCPRO = 1$	EMPLOYEES
IF CLASSIFIED AS EMPLOYED AND $MJJ_MULT = 2$ AND $SJB_TEXT = 1$ AND $SJJ_EMP_REL = 4$	EMPLOYEES
IF CLASSIFIED AS EMPLOYED AND $MJJ_MULT = 2$ AND $SJB_TEXT = 1$ AND $SJJ_EMP_REL = 3,5$ AND $SJD_REM_TYP \neq a$	CONTRIBUTING FAMILY WORKERS

Second job: Nature of the job (informal/formal employment)

B. Measurement strategy and Question mapping

Measurement strategy

The ILO model LFS questionnaire uses a multi-step strategy to identify persons in informal employment. The derivations presented here refer to the second job only.

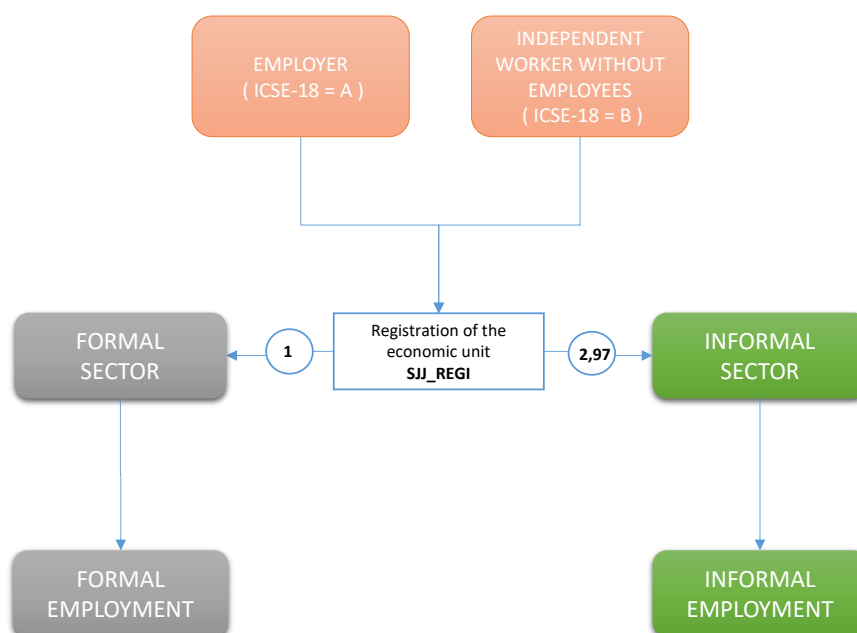
- As for the main job, the confirmed status in employment following ICSE-18 needs to be derived in order to identify the five major groups.
- Then, the identification of formal and informal employment is performed using a lower number of variables

Relevant modules

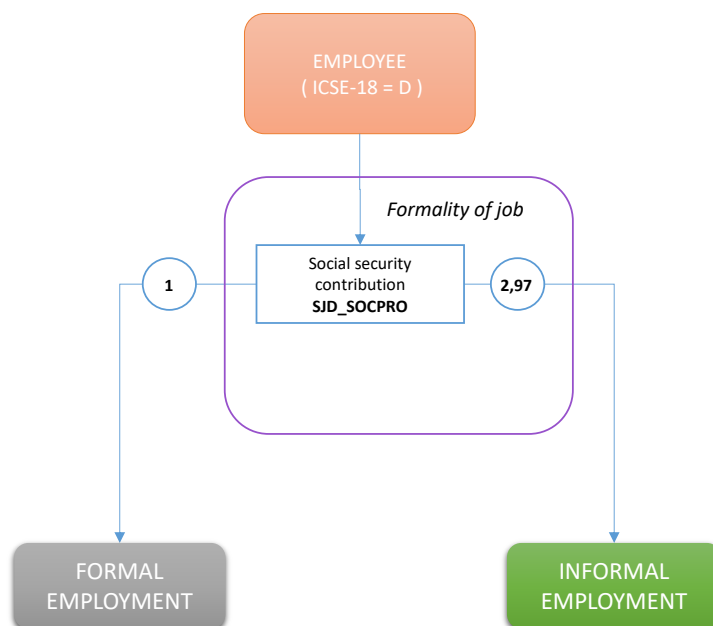
- SJJ (Second job –Core characteristics)

Relevant questions

- ICSE18-A (Recoded Status in Employment for second job)
- SJJ_EMP_REL (Self-reported status in employment)
- SJJ_REGI (registration of the economic unit)
- SJD_SOCPRO (Social protection paid by the employer)
- SJD_SOCPRO_SELF (Informal employment of dependent contractors and contributing family workers)

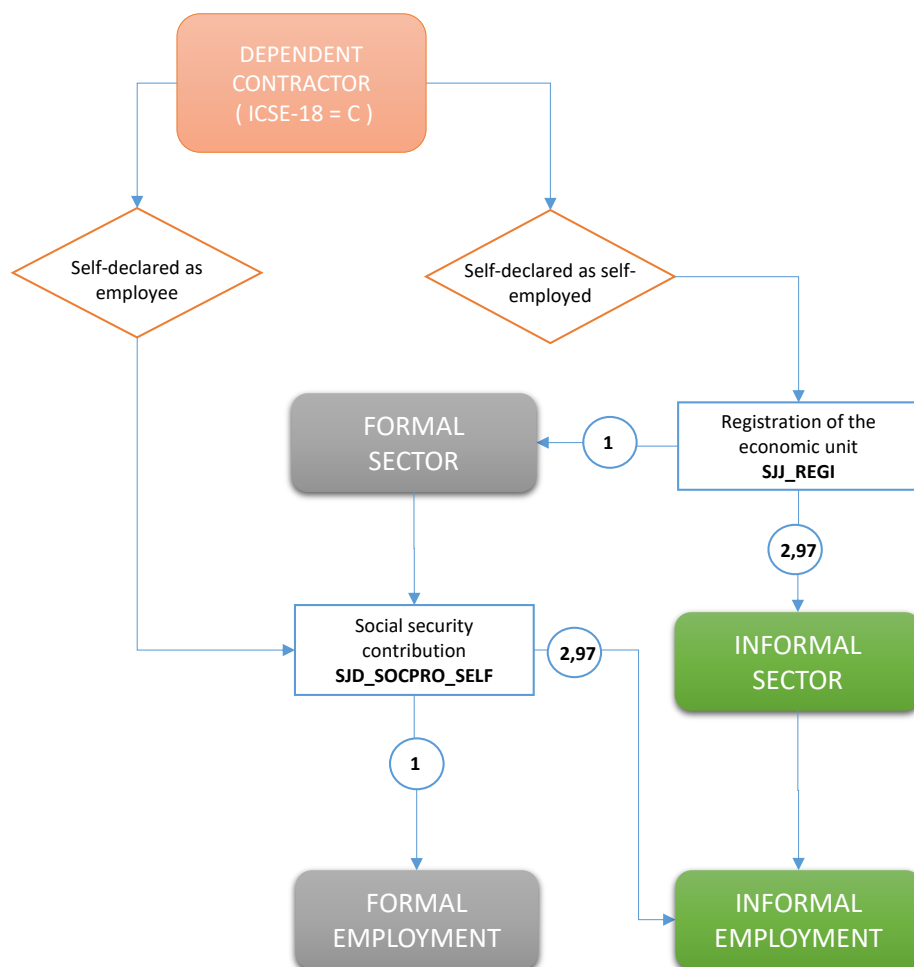
C. Second job: Flow chart to derive informal employment for ICSE-18 = A, B

D. Second job: Reference syntax to derive informal employment for ICSE-18 = A, B

Reference Syntax	Status
IF ICSE-18 = (EMPLOYER OR INDEPENDENT WORKER WITHOUT EMPLOYEES) AND SJJ_REGI = 1	FORMAL EMPLOYMENT
IF ICSE-18 = (EMPLOYER OR INDEPENDENT WORKER WITHOUT EMPLOYEES) AND SJJ_REGI = 2,97	INFORMAL EMPLOYMENT

C. Second job: Flow chart to derive informal employment for ICSE-18 = D

D. Second job: Reference syntax to derive informal employment for ICSE-18 = D

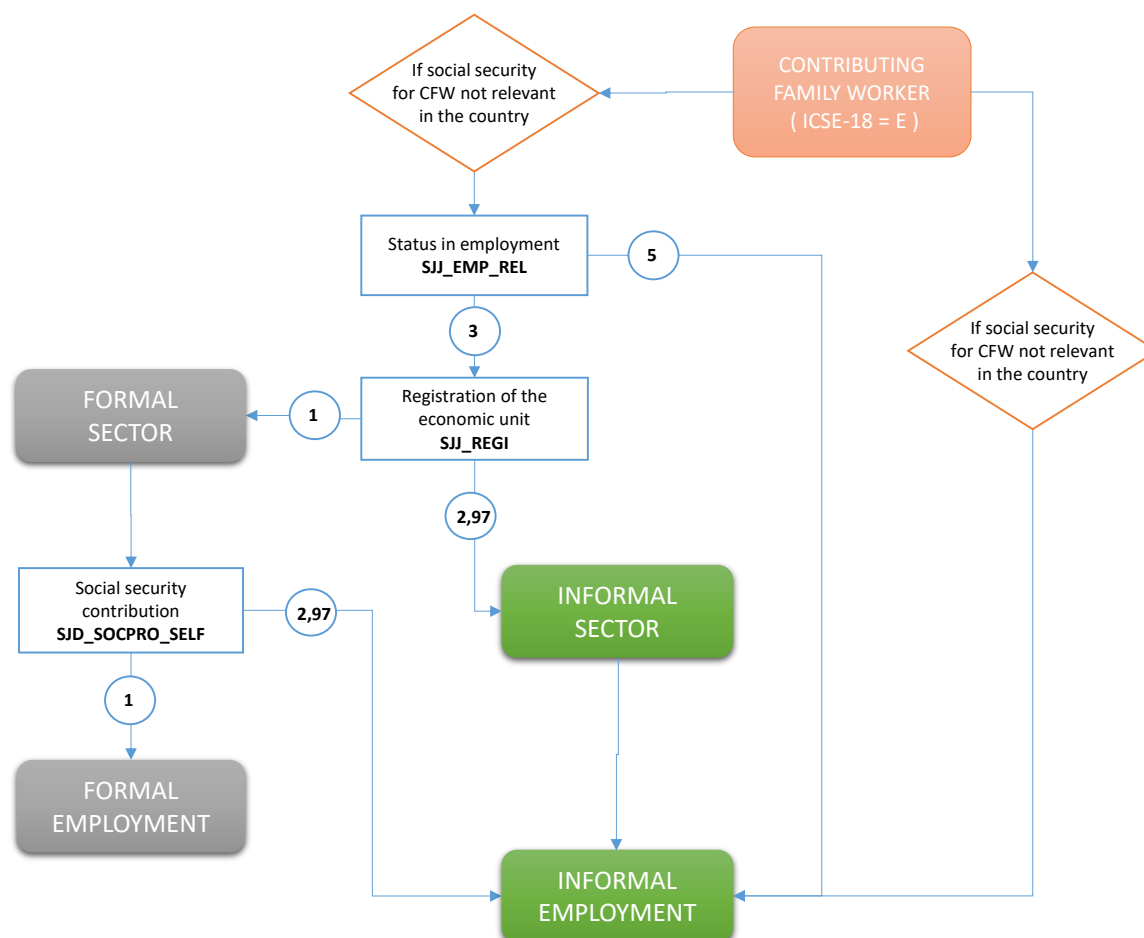
Reference Syntax	Status
IF ICSE-18 = EMPLOYEE AND SJD_SOCPRO = 1	FORMAL EMPLOYMENT
IF ICSE-18 = EMPLOYEE AND SJD_SOCPRO = 2,97	INFORMAL EMPLOYMENT

C. Second job: Flow chart to derive informal employment for ICSE-18 = C



D. Second job: Reference syntax to derive informal employment for ICSE-18 = C

Reference Syntax	Status
IF ICSE-18 = DEPENDENT CONTRACTORS AND SJJ_EMP_REL = 1 AND SJD_SOCPRO_SELF = 1	FORMAL EMPLOYMENT
IF ICSE-18 = DEPENDENT CONTRACTORS AND SJJ_EMP_REL = 2 AND SJJ_REGI = 1 AND SJD_SOCPRO_SELF = 1	
IF ICSE-18 = DEPENDENT CONTRACTORS AND SJJ_EMP_REL = 1 AND SJD_SOCPRO_SELF = 2,97	INFORMAL EMPLOYMENT
IF ICSE-18 = DEPENDENT CONTRACTORS AND SJJ_EMP_REL = 2 AND SJJ_REGI = 1 AND SJD_SOCPRO_SELF = 2,97	
IF ICSE-18 = DEPENDENT CONTRACTORS AND SJJ_EMP_REL = 2 AND SJJ_REGI = 2,97	

C. Second job: Flow chart to derive informal employment for ICSE-18 = E

D. Second job: Reference syntax to derive informal employment for ICSE-18 = E

Reference Syntax (if question SJD_SOCPRO_SELF is used)	Status
IF ICSE-18 = CONTRIBUTING FAMILY WORKER AND SJJ_EMP_REL = 3 AND SJJ_REGI = 1 AND SJD_SOCPRO_SELF = 1	FORMAL EMPLOYMENT
IF ICSE-18 = CONTRIBUTING FAMILY WORKER AND SJJ_EMP_REL = 3 AND SJJ_REGI = 1 AND SJD_SOCPRO_SELF = 2,97	INFORMAL EMPLOYMENT
IF ICSE-18 = CONTRIBUTING FAMILY WORKER AND SJJ_EMP_REL = 3 AND SJJ_REGI = 2,97	
IF ICSE-18 = CONTRIBUTING FAMILY WORKER AND SJJ_EMP_REL = 5	

Reference Syntax (if question SJD_SOCPRO_SELF is NOT used)	Status
IF ICSE-18 = CONTRIBUTING FAMILY WORKER	INFORMAL EMPLOYMENT

Working time in the different jobs

A. International definition

Working time refers to the “hours worked” in all jobs held by the persons, and is based on the “hours actually worked” in the reference week or the “hours usually worked” per week.

Source: Resolution I concerning statistics of work, employment and labour underutilization, paragraphs 43-44, 19th ICLS (2013).

https://webapps.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---dgreports/---stat/documents/normativeinstrument/wcms_230304.pdf

Additional resources: Measuring working time and time-related underemployment in labour force surveys: Main findings from the ILO LFS pilot studies, Report V. (2018). Available at: "

https://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---dgreports/---stat/documents/publication/wcms_635733.pdf

B. Measurement strategy and Question mapping

Measurement strategy The ILO model LFS questionnaire measures hours usually worked and hours actually worked in the main, second and other job(s)

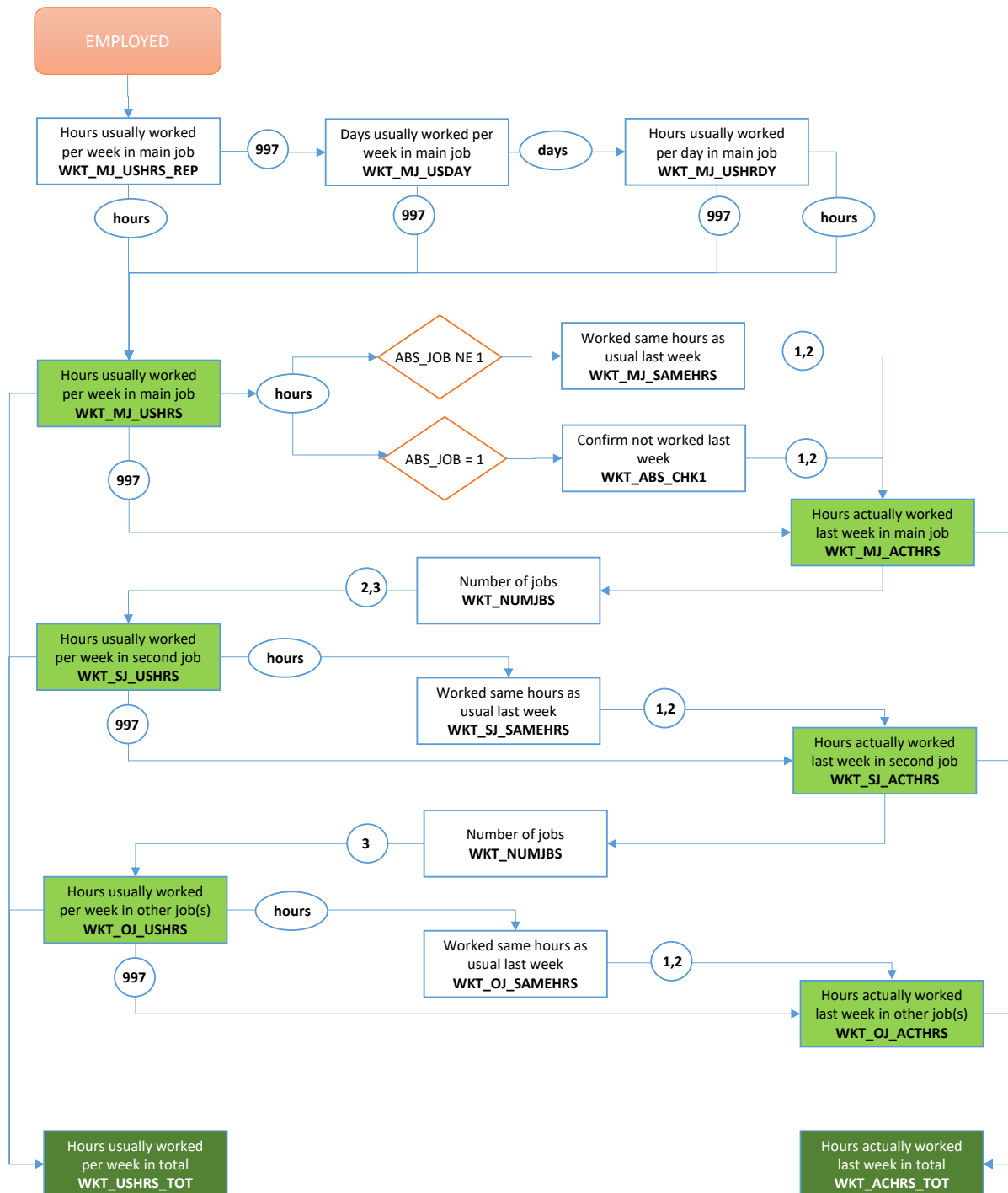
Relevant modules

- WKT (Working Time)
- ABS (Absence from employment)

Relevant questions

- WKT_MJ_USHRS_REP, WKT_MJ_USDAY, WKT_MJ_USHRDY, WKT_MJ_USHRS
- ABS_JOB
- WKT_MJ_SAMEHRS, WKT_ABS_CHK1, WKT_MJ_ACHRS
- WKT_NUMJOBS
- WKT_SJ_USHRS, WKT_SJ_SAMEHRS, WKT_SJ_ACHRS
- WKT_OJ_USHRS, WKT_OJ_SAMEHRS, WKT_OJ_ACHRS
- WKT_USHRSTOT, WKT_ACHRSTOT

C. Flow chart to derive Usual and Actual hours worked



Persons in time-related underemployment

A. International definition

Persons in time-related underemployment are employed persons working less than a specified number of hours, who want and are available to work more hours. For measurement purposes,

- the “hours worked” takes into account all jobs held by the persons, and may be based on the hours actually worked in the reference week or the hours usually worked per week;
- the “specified number of hours” (i.e. hours’ threshold) may be based on the boundary between full-time and part-time employment, on the median or modal values of the hours usually worked of all persons in employment, or on working time norms as specified in relevant legislation or national practice, and set for specific worker groups;
- the “desire to work more hours” is assessed in the present, and may refer to working more hours in the any of the current jobs (main, secondary) or in a new job, in addition or in replacement of the current jobs held by the person.
- “available” to work more hours should be established in reference to a set short reference period that reflects the typical length of time required in the national context between leaving one job and starting another.

Source: Resolution I concerning statistics of work, employment and labour underutilization, paragraphs 43-44, 19th ICLS (2013).

https://webapps.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---dgreports/---stat/documents/normativeinstrument/wcms_230304.pdf

Additional resources: Measuring working time and time-related underemployment in labour force surveys: Main findings from the ILO LFS pilot studies, Report V. (2018). Available at:

https://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---dgreports/---stat/documents/publication/wcms_635733.pdf

B. Measurement strategy and Question mapping

Measurement strategy The ILO model LFS questionnaire uses a multi-step strategy to identify persons in time-related underemployment employment:

- First, the questionnaire captures both, the hours actually worked and the hours usually worked per week, in the main job and other jobs.
- For those usually working less than a set threshold (e.g. 40 hours per week), considering all jobs, questions on desire and availability to work more hours are asked.
- The model questionnaire uses hours’ usually worked per week in all jobs as reference concept to establish the hours’ threshold and to formulate the question on desire to work more hours.

Relevant modules

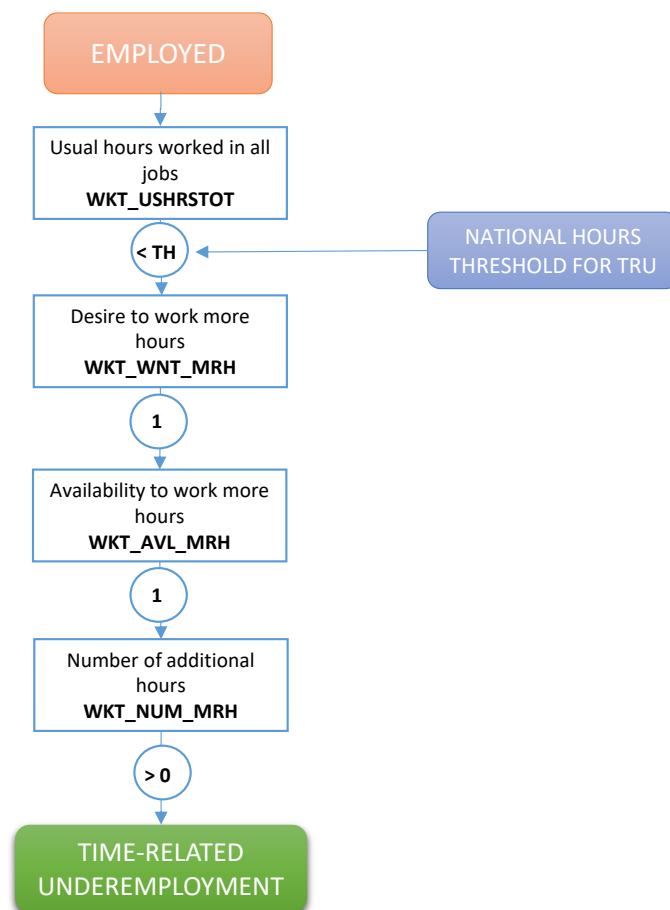
- WKT (Working Time)

Relevant questions

- WKT_MJ_USHRS_REP, WKT_MJ_USDAY, WKT_MJ_USHRDY, WKT_NUMJBS, WKT_MJ_USHRS, WKT_SJ_USHRS, WKT_OJ_USHRS, WKT_USHRSTOT_CALC, WKT_USHRSTOT_CHK
- WKT_USHRSTOT (Usual hours worked in all jobs)
- WKT_WNT_MRH (Desire to work more hours)

- WKT_AVL_MRH (Availability to work more hours)
- WKT_NUM_MRH (Number of additional hours – must not equal zero)

C. Flow chart to derive time-related underemployment



D. Reference syntax to derive time-related underemployment

Reference Syntax	Status
IF CLASSIFIED AS EMPLOYED AND WKT_USHRSTOT < TH AND WKT_WNT_MRH = 1 AND WKT_AVL_MRH = 1 AND WKT_NUM_MRH > 0	TIME-RELATED UNDEREMPLOYMENT

UNEMPLOYMENT AND OTHERS OUTSIDE THE LABOUR FORCE

Unemployed Persons

A. International definition

Unemployed persons are defined as all those of working age who were not employed in the reference week, who carried out activities to seek employment during a specified recent period, and who were currently available to take up employment given a job opportunity.

“Activities to seek employment” refer to any activity carried out for the purpose of finding a job or setting up a business or agricultural undertaking in a recent period comprising (the last/specified) four weeks, 30 days or one month, including the reference week used to identify the employed.

“Current availability” to start working is assessed with respect to a short period comprising the reference week used to identify the employed and a short subsequent period of two weeks or 14 days.

Also included among unemployed persons are *future starters*:

Future starters are defined as persons not employed who did not “seek employment” because they had already made arrangements to start a job within a short subsequent period, but who were currently available to start working.

The duration of the period to start a job for future starters should be set taking into consideration the general length of waiting time to start a new job in the national context (but generally not greater than three months).

Source: Resolution I concerning statistics of work, employment and labour underutilization, paras. 47-48, 19th ICLS (2013).

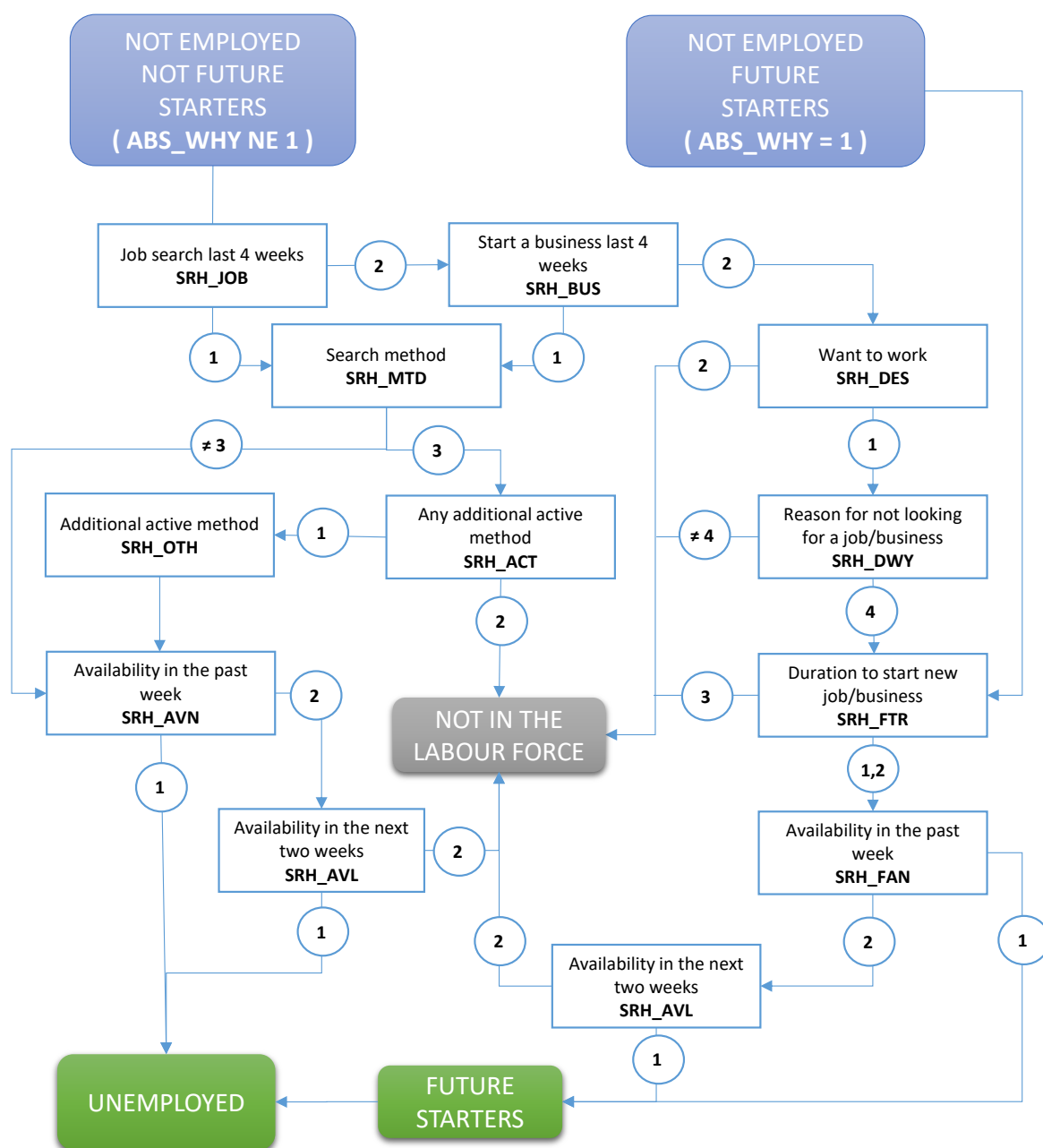
https://webapps.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---dgreports/---stat/documents/normativeinstrument/wcms_230304.pdf

Additional resources: Measuring unemployment and the potential labour force surveys: Main findings from ILO LFS pilot studies: https://www.ilo.org/stat/Publications/WCMS_627878/lang--en/index.htm

B. Measurement strategy and Question mapping

Measurement strategy	The ILO model questionnaire starts the sequence to identify the unemployed with the question on job search: - For those who answer YES, follow-up questions ask for the main job search activity carried out and availability to start working. - Future starters are identified through answers to questions on: - Main reason for not working in the reference week, or - Main reason for not seeking employment in the last four weeks - Duration to start the new job or business - Availability to start working.
Relevant modules	- Employment (ATW, ABS, AGF) - Job search and availability of those not in employment (SRH)
Relevant questions	Not in employment plus: - SRH_JOB, SRH_BUS, SRH_MTD, SRH_ACT, SRH_OTH (Active job search) - ABS_WHY, SRH_DWY, SRH_FTR (Future starters) - SRH_FAN, SRH_AVN, SRH_AVL (Availability)

C. Flow chart Flow chart to derive Unemployment



D. Reference syntax to derive Unemployment

Reference Syntax	Status
IF NOT EMPLOYED AND ABS_WHY NE 1 AND (SRH_JOB = 1 OR SRH_BUS = 1) AND SRH_MTD = 1,2,4,5,6,7,8,9,10,11,12,13,14 AND (SRH_AVN = 1 OR (SRH_AVN = 2 AND SRH_AVL = 1))	UNEMPLOYED
IF NOT EMPLOYED AND ABS_WHY NE 1 AND (SRH_JOB = 1 OR SRH_BUS = 1) AND SRH_MTD = 3 AND SRH_ACT = 1 AND SRH_OTH = 1,2,4,5,6,7,8,9,10,11,12,13,14 AND (SRH_AVN = 1 OR (SRH_AVN = 2 AND SRH_AVL = 1))	UNEMPLOYED
IF NOT EMPLOYED AND ABS_WHY NE 1 AND SRH_JOB = 2 AND SRH_BUS = 2 AND SRH_DES = 1 AND SRH_DWY = 4 AND SRH_FTR = 1,2 AND (SRH_FAN = 1 OR (SRH_FAN = 2 AND SRH_AVL = 1))	UNEMPLOYED (FUTURE STARTERS)
IF NOT EMPLOYED AND ABS_WHY = 1 AND SRH_FTR = 1,2 AND (SRH_FAN = 1 OR (SRH_FAN = 2 AND SRH_AVL = 1))	UNEMPLOYED (FUTURE STARTERS)

Long-term Unemployed

A. International definition

Persons in long-term unemployment are defined as all unemployed persons with a *duration of job search* lasting 12 months or more, including the reference period.

The *duration of job search* is measured from the moment when unemployed persons began carrying out activities to seek employment, or from the end of their last job, whichever is shorter.

Source: Resolution I concerning statistics of work, employment and labour underutilization, paragraphs 49-50, 19th ICLS (2013).

https://webapps.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---dgreports/---stat/documents/normativeinstrument/wcms_230304.pdf

B. Measurement strategy and Question mapping

Measurement strategy A question on duration of job search is asked to persons not employed who report seeking employment in the specified 4 weeks/30 days.

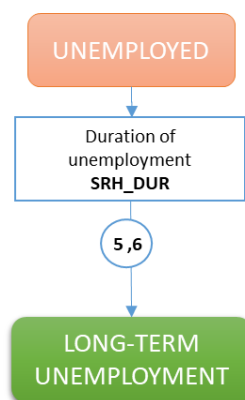
Relevant modules

- ATW, ABS, AGF (Employment)
- Job search and availability of those not in employment (SRH)

Relevant questions Not in employment plus:

- SRH_JOB, SRH_BUS, SRH_MTD, SRH_ACT, SRH_OTH (Active job search)
- SRH_DUR (Duration of job search)
- SRH_FAN, SRH_AVN, SRH_AVL (Availability)

C. Flow chart to derive Long-term unemployment



D. Reference syntax to derive Long-term unemployment

Reference Syntax	Status
IF (CLASSIFIED AS UNEMPLOYED AND SRH_DUR=5,6)	LONG-TERM UNEMPLOYMENT

Potential Labour Force

A. International definition

Potential labour force are all persons of working age who, during the short reference period were:

- **Unavailable jobseekers** –i.e. persons outside the labour force who carried out activities to “seek employment”, were not “currently available” but would become available within a short subsequent period established as per national circumstances; or
- **Available potential jobseekers** –i.e. persons outside the labour force who did not carry out activities to “seek employment”, but wanted employment and were “currently available” (i.e.).

Source: Resolution I concerning statistics of work, employment and labour underutilization, paragraph 51, 19th ICLS (2013).

https://webapps.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---dgreports/---stat/documents/normativeinstrument/wcms_230304.pdf

Additional resources: Measuring unemployment and the potential labour force surveys: Main findings from ILO LFS pilot studies:

https://webapps.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---dgreports/---stat/documents/publication/wcms_627878.pdf

B. Measurement strategy and Question mapping

Measurement strategy The potential labour force is identified through the same sequence of questions used to identify the unemployed. Persons not employed are first asked about activities to seek employment:

- Those who say YES are then asked for the main job search method used and their availability to start working in a short reference period. This sequence serves to identify the “unavailable job seekers”
- Those who say NO are asked a question on desire to work. Those who want to work, are then asked about reasons for not seeking and their availability. This sequence served to identify the “available potential job seekers”

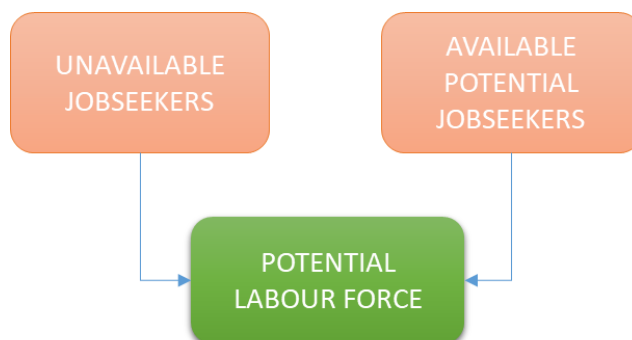
Relevant modules

- Employment (ATW, ABS, AGF)
- Job search, desire and availability of those not in employment (SRH)

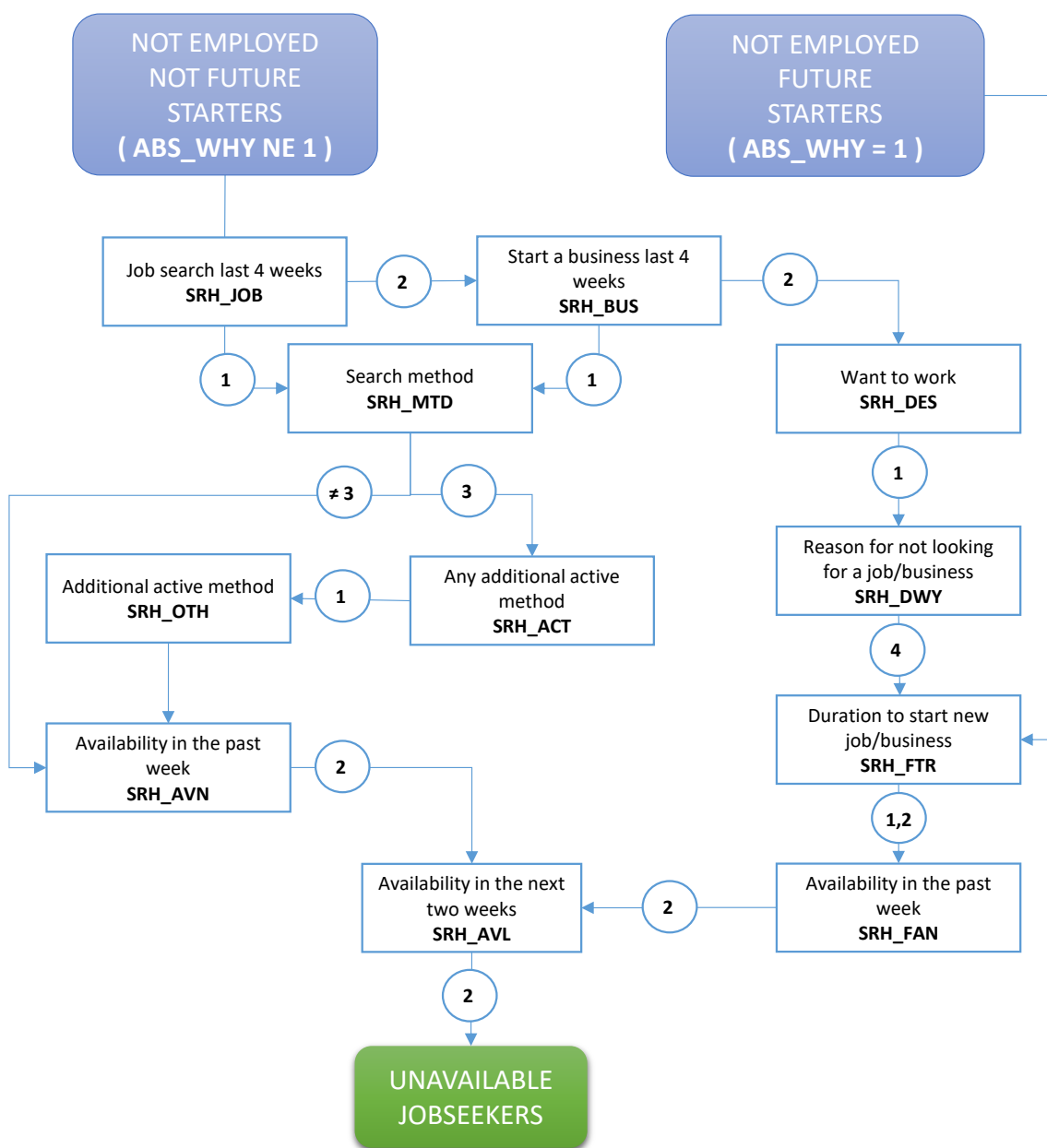
Relevant questions

- SRH_JOB, SRH_BUS, SRH_MTD, SRH_ACT, SRH_OTH (Active job search)
- SRH_DWY, SRH_FTR (Future starters)
- SRH_DES (Desire)
- SRH_FAN, SRH_AVN, SRH_AVL (Availability)

C. Flow chart to derive Potential labour force



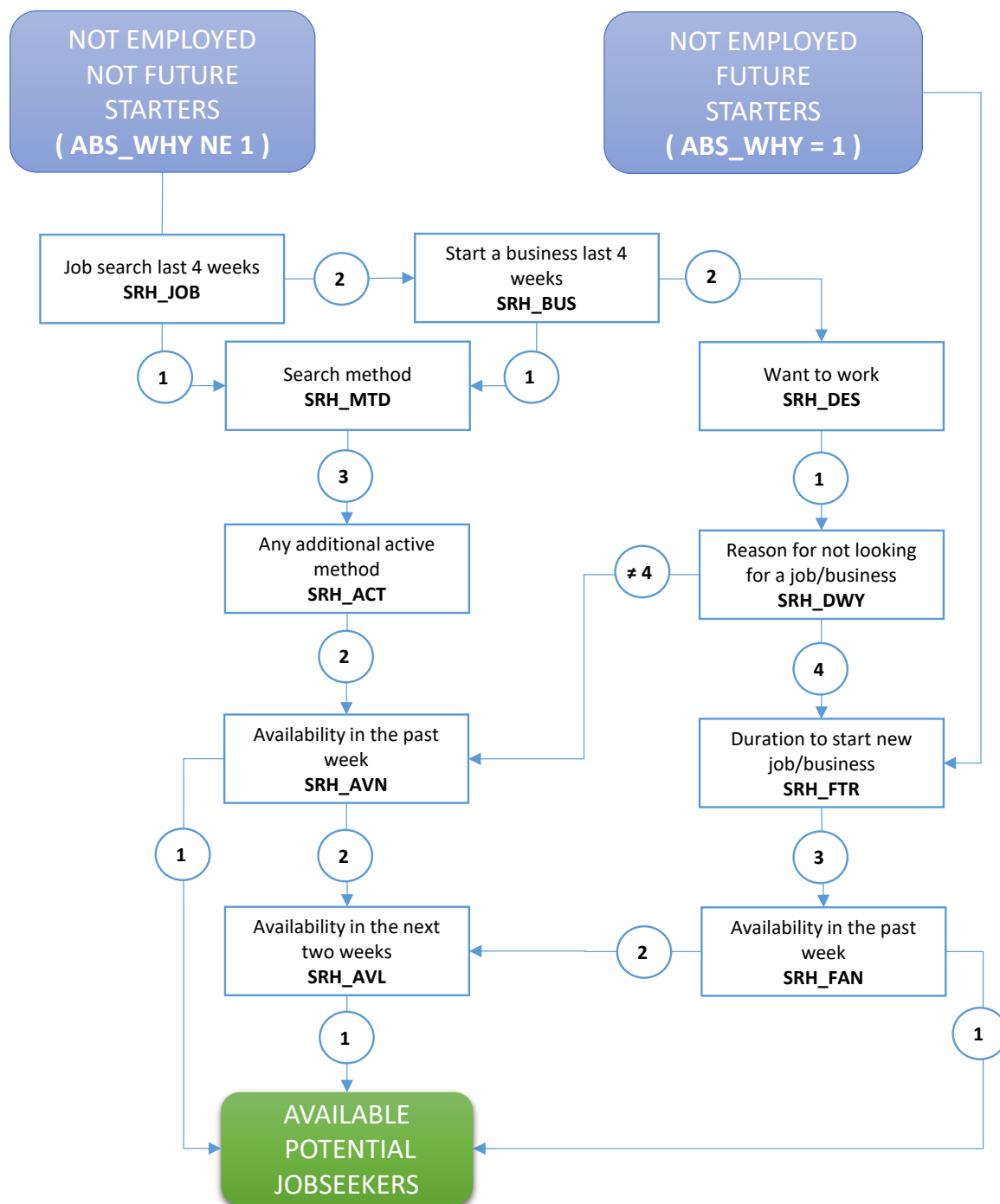
C. Flow chart to derive Unavailable jobseekers



D. Reference syntax to derive Unavailable jobseekers

Reference Syntax	Status
IF NOT EMPLOYED AND ABS_WHY NE 1 AND (SRH_JOB = 1 OR SRH_BUS = 1) AND SRH_MTD = 1,2,4,5,6,7,8,9,10,11,12,13,14 AND SRH_AVN = 2 AND SRH_AVL = 2	POTENTIAL LABOUR FORCE: UNAVAILABLE JOBSEEKERS
IF NOT EMPLOYED AND ABS_WHY NE 1 AND (SRH_JOB = 1 OR SRH_BUS = 1) AND SRH_MTD = 3 AND SRH_ACT = 1 AND SRH_OTH = 1,2,4,5,6,7,8,9,10,11,12,13,14 AND SRH_AVN = 2 AND SRH_AVL = 2	
IF NOT EMPLOYED AND ABS_WHY NE 1 AND SRH_JOB = 2 AND SRH_BUS = 2 AND SRH_DES = 1 AND SRH_DWY = 4 AND SRH_FTR = 1,2 AND SRH_FAN = 2 AND SRH_AVL = 2	
IF NOT EMPLOYED AND ABS_WHY = 1 AND SRH_FTR = 1,2 AND SRH_FAN = 2 AND SRH_AVL = 2	

C. Flow chart to derive Available potential jobseekers



D. Reference syntax to derive Available potential jobseekers

Reference Syntax	Status
IF NOT EMPLOYED AND ABS_WHY NE 1 AND (SRH_JOB = 1 OR SRH_BUS = 1) AND SRH_MTD = 3 AND SRH_ACT = 2 (SRH_AVN = 1 OR (SRH_AVN = 2 AND SRH_AVL = 1))	POTENTIAL LABOUR FORCE: AVAILABLE POTENTIAL JOBSEEKERS
IF NOT EMPLOYED AND ABS_WHY NE 1 AND SRH_JOB = 2 AND SRH_BUS = 2 AND SRH_DES = 1 AND SRH_DWY = 1,2,3,5,6,7,8,9,10,11,12,13 AND (SRH_AVN = 1 OR (SRH_AVN = 2 AND SRH_AVL = 1))	
IF NOT EMPLOYED AND ABS_WHY NE 1 AND SRH_JOB = 2 AND SRH_BUS = 2 AND SRH_DES = 1 AND SRH_DWY = 4 AND SRH_FTR = 3 AND (SRH_FAN = 1 OR (SRH_FAN = 2 AND SRH_AVL = 1))	
IF NOT EMPLOY AND ABS_WHY = 1 AND SRH_FTR = 3 AND (SRH_FAN = 1 OR (SRH_FAN = 2 AND SRH_AVL = 1))	

Discouraged jobseekers

A. International definition

Discouraged jobseekers are all persons of working age who were not employed and did not seek employment for *labour market-related reasons*, but wanted and were currently available to work.

Labour market-related reasons include: past failure to find a suitable job; lack of experience; lack of qualifications or jobs matching the person's skills; lack of jobs in the area; considered too young or too old by prospective employers.

Discouraged jobseekers are a sub-group of the *potential labour force*.

Source: Resolution I concerning statistics of work, employment and labour underutilization, paragraph 51-52; 80b, 19th ICLS (2013).
https://webapps.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---dgreports/---stat/documents/normativeinstrument/wcms_230304.pdf

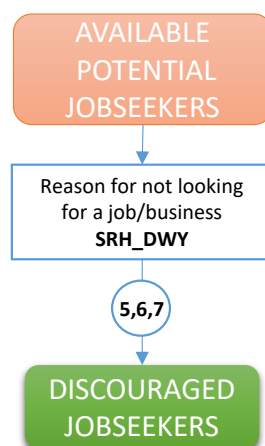
B. Measurement strategy and Question mapping

Measurement strategy *Discouraged job seekers* are identified through the same sequence of questions used to identify the unemployed and potential labour force. Persons not employed are first asked about activities to seek employment:

- Those who say NO are asked a question on desire to work. Those who want to work, are then asked about reasons for not seeking work, including labour market-related reasons, and their availability. This sequence serves to identify "discouraged jobseekers"

- Relevant modules**
- Employment (ATW, ABS, AGF)
 - Job search, desire and availability of those not in employment (SRH)
- Relevant questions**
- SRH_JOB, SRH_BUS, SRH_MTD, SRH_ACT, SRH_OTH (Active job search)
 - SRH_DES SRH_DWY (Desire and reason for not seeking)

C. Flow chart to derive Discouraged jobseekers



D. Reference syntax to derive Discouraged jobseekers

<i>Reference Syntax</i>	<i>Status</i>
IF CLASSIFIED AS AVAILABLE POTENTIAL JOBSEEKERS AND SRH_DWY = 5,6,7	DISCOURAGED JOBSEEKERS

Willing non-jobseekers

A. International definition

Willing non-jobseekers are all persons of working age who were not employed, did not seek employment and were not currently available to work, but who want to work at present.

Willing non-jobseekers are a sub-group of *persons outside labour force*.

Source: Resolution I concerning statistics of work, employment and labour underutilization, paragraph 53, 19th ICLS (2013).

https://webapps.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---dgreports/---stat/documents/normativeinstrument/wcms_230304.pdf

B. Measurement strategy and Question mapping

Measurement strategy *Willing non-jobseekers* are identified through the same sequence of questions used to identify the unemployed and potential labour force. Persons not employed are first asked about activities to seek employment:

- Those who say NO are asked a question on desire to work. Those who want to work, are then asked about reasons for not seeking work and their availability. This sequence serves to identify “willing non-jobseekers” as those people that express their interest in employment while not fulfilling the criteria of job search and availability used to identify the unemployed and potential labour force.

There are three groups that are identified as “willing non-jobseekers”

- People who did not report seeking work, say they want to work but are not available. This is likely to be the large majority of willing non-jobseekers.
- People who have found a job that will start in more than three months in the future and are not available.
- People who report seeking work but do not report an active job-seeking method (passive jobseekers), and are not available.

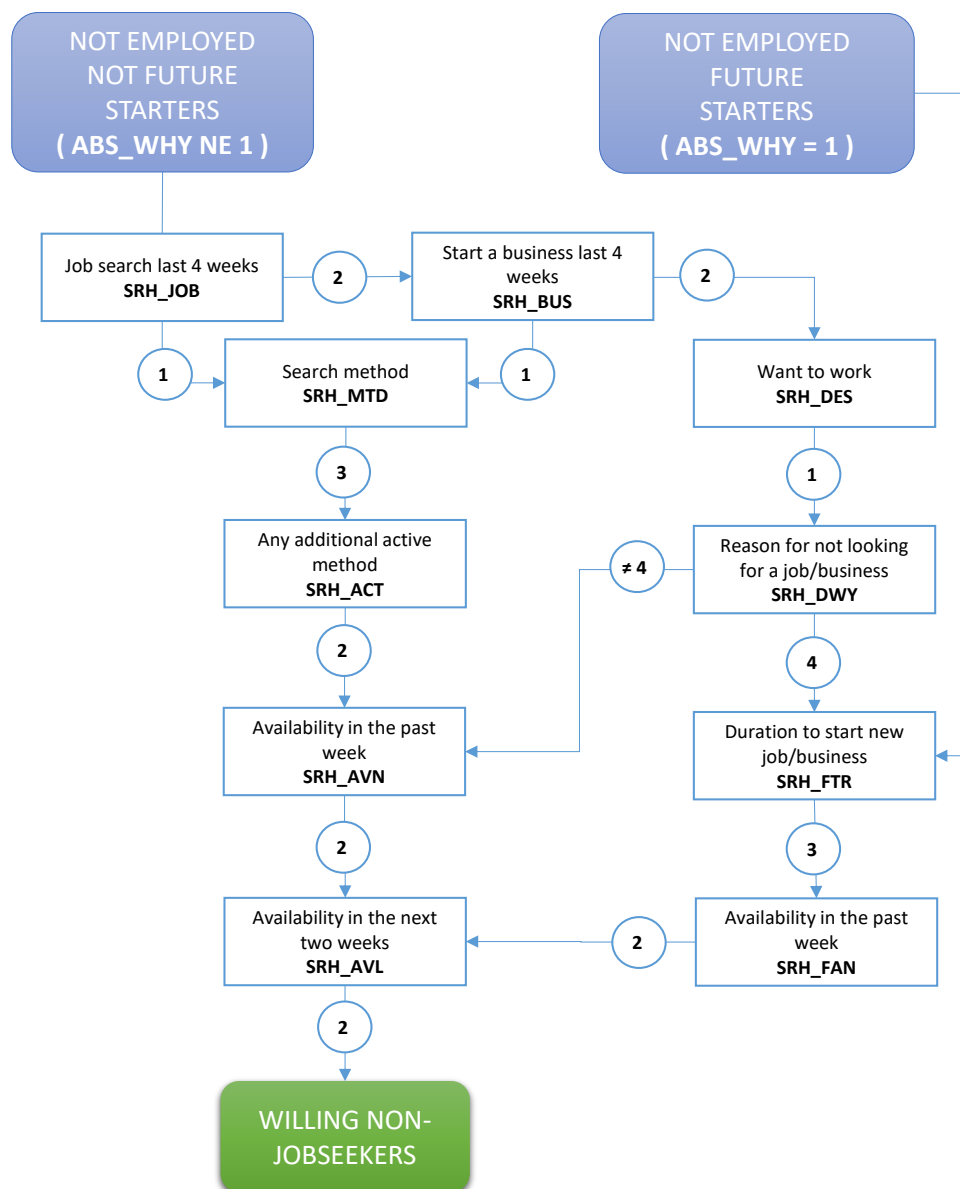
Relevant modules

- Employment (ATW, ABS, AGF)
- Job search, desire and availability of those not in employment (SRH)

Relevant questions

- ABS_WHY
- SRH_JOB, SRH_BUS, SRH_MTD, SRH_ACT, SRH_OTH (Active job search)
- SRH_DES (Desire)
- SRH_FAN, SRH_AVN, SRH_AVL (Availability)

C. Flow chart to derive Willing non-jobseekers



D. Syntax to derive Willing non-jobseekers

E.

Reference Syntax	Status
IF NOT EMPLOYED AND ABS_WHY NE 1 AND (SRH_JOB = 1 OR SRH_BUS = 1) AND SRH_MTD = 3 AND SRH_ACT = 2 SRH_AVN = 2 AND SRH_AVL = 2	OUT OF LABOUR FORCE: WILLING NON- JOBSEEKERS
IF NOT EMPLOYED AND ABS_WHY NE 1 AND SRH_JOB = 2 AND SRH_BUS = 2 AND SRH_DES = 1 AND SRH_DWY =1,2,3,5,6,7,8,9,10,11,12,13 AND SRH_AVN = 2 AND SRH_AVL = 2	
IF NOT EMPLOYED AND ABS_WHY NE 1 AND SRH_JOB = 2 AND SRH_BUS = 2 AND SRH_DES = 1 AND SRH_DWY =4 AND SRH_FTR = 3 SRH_FAN = 2 AND SRH_AVL = 2	
IF NOT EMPLOYED AND ABS_WHY = 1 AND SRH_FTR = 3 SRH_FAN = 2 AND SRH_AVL = 2	

OWN-USE PRODUCERS OF GOODS

Own-use producers of foodstuff

A. International definition

Own-use producers of foodstuff can be defined as all persons of working age who, in a short reference period, performed any activity to produce, and/or process for storage, goods from agriculture, fishing, hunting and gathering “for own final use”, i.e. where the intended destination of the output is mainly for final consumption by household members, or by family members living in other households.

Own-use producers of foodstuff are a sub-group of the own-use producers of goods illustrated in the next section.

Own-use producers of foodstuff includes **subsistence foodstuff producers** for whom the foodstuff contributes to the livelihood of the household or family. Subsistence foodstuff production excludes persons engaged in such production as recreational or leisure activities.

Source: Resolution I concerning statistics of work, employment and labour underutilization, paragraph 24, 19th ICLS (2013).

https://webapps.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---dgreports/---stat/documents/normativeinstrument/wcms_230304.pdf

B. Measurement strategy and question mapping

Measurement strategy The ILO model questionnaire uses a two-step strategy to identify own-use producers of foodstuff. This strategy takes account of the respondents’ perspective when answering questions with the aim to reduce respondent burden and minimize reporting errors.

Step I: A module on Agriculture and Market Orientation (AGF) is used, as part of the identification of persons in employment, to also capture persons who report working on their own-account in farming, animal husbandry or fishing but indicate that the products are intended mainly for final consumption by the household.

Step II: Two additional modules: Own-use production of crops (OPC) and Own-use production of non-crop foodstuff (OPF) are included towards the end of the questionnaire to enable comprehensive measurement of own-use production of foodstuff. These two modules have two objectives: (a) to recover persons engaged in own-use production of foodstuff not captured in the AGF module and (b) to capture *additional activities* to produce foodstuff for own final use by those identified in the AGF module.

Own-use producers of foodstuff are those identified as engaged in any activity to produce foodstuff mainly for final consumption by the household or family *either* in Step I or in Step II.

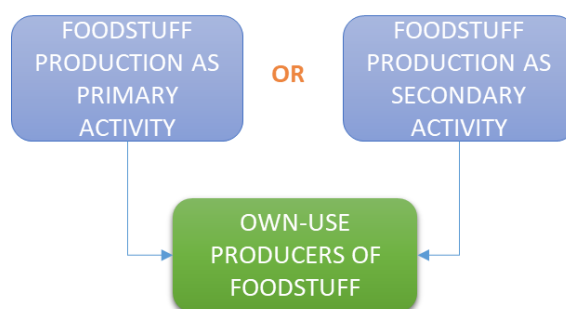
In the current version of the ILO model questionnaire no direct questions are included to assess if a) the foodstuff contributes to the livelihood of the household or family, and b) the activity is for recreation or leisure. Further testing of different question formulations to identify the subsistence nature of the work is required.

Relevant modules

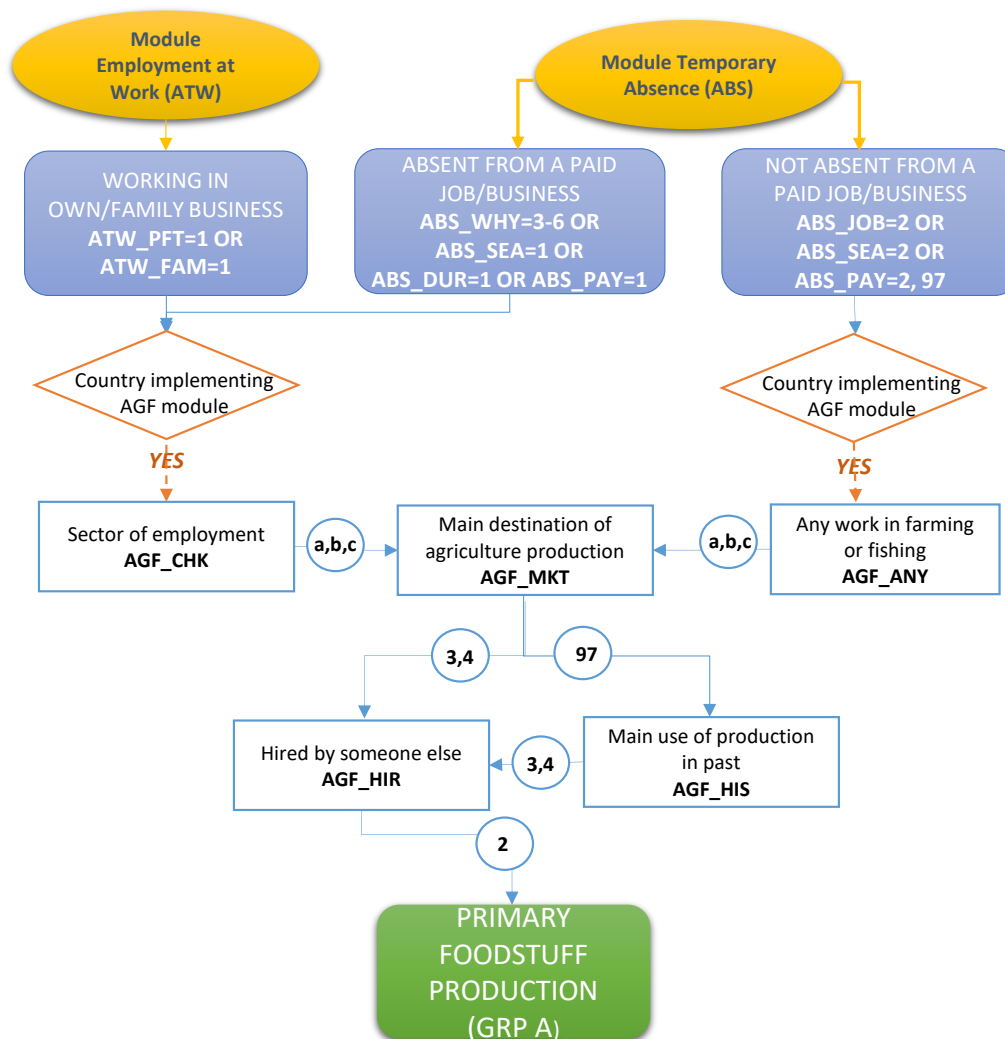
- ATW (Employed at work)
- ABS (Absence from employment)
- AGF (Agricultural work and market orientation)
- OPC (Own-use production of crops)
- OPF (Own-use production of non-crop foodstuff)

Relevant questions

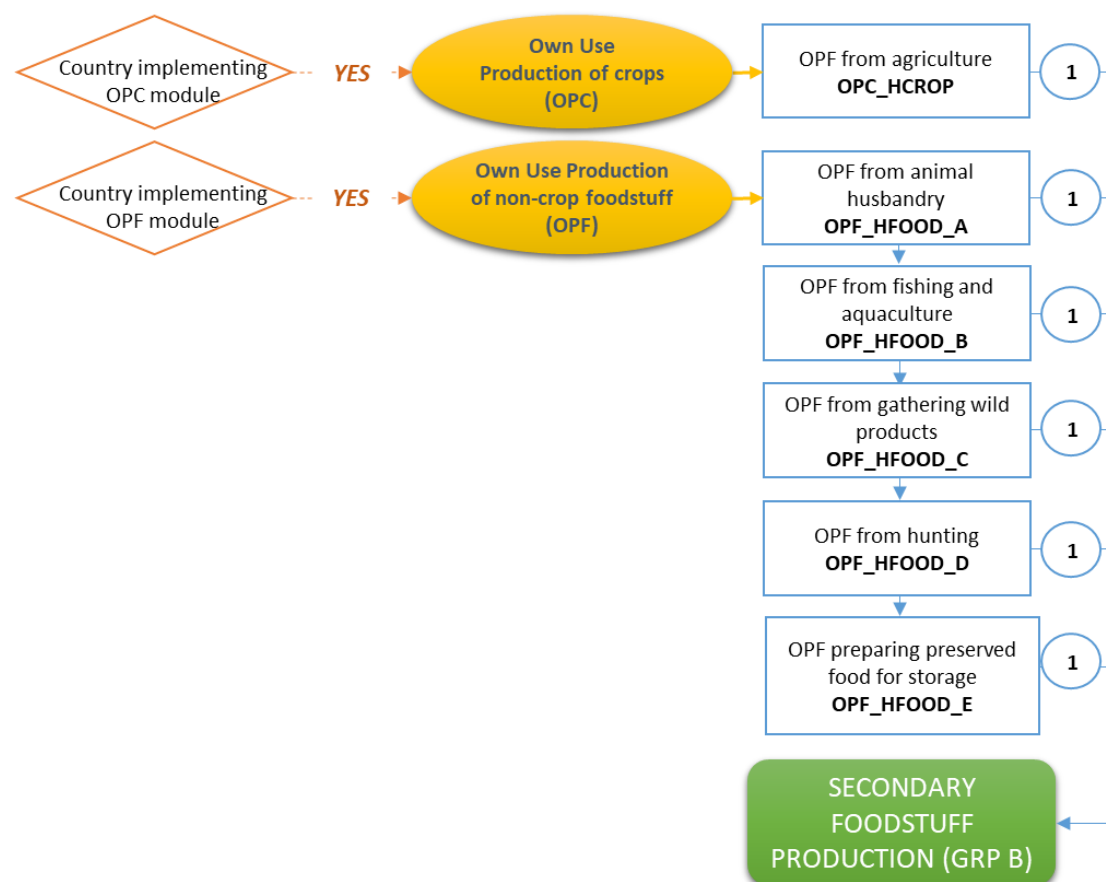
- AGF_CHK, AGF_ANY, AGF_MKT, AGF_HIS, AGF_HIR
- OPC_HCROP
- OPF_HFOOD a-e

C. Flow chart to derive Own-use producers of foodstuff**D. Reference syntax to derive Subsistence foodstuff producers**

Reference Syntax	Status
IF (DEM_AGE >= N AND (CLASSIFIED AS ENGAGED IN FOODSTUFF PRODUCTION AS PRIMARY ACTIVITY) OR (CLASSIFIED AS ENGAGED IN FOODSTUFF PRODUCTION AS SECONDARY) ACTIVITY))	OWN-USE PRODUCERS OF FOODSTUFF

E. Flow chart to identify persons engaged in foodstuff production as primary activity (GRP A)

D. Syntax to identify persons engaged in foodstuff production as primary activity (GRP A)

Reference Syntax	Status
IF (DEM_AGE >= N AND (AGF_CHK=a,b,c OR AGF_ANY= a,b,c) AND ((AGF_MKT=3,4) OR (AGF_MKT=97 AND AGF_HIS=3,4)) AND AGF_HIR=2)	ENGAGED IN FOODSTUFF PRODUCTION AS PRIMARY ACTIVITY

C. Flow chart to identify persons engaged in foodstuff production as secondary activity (GRP B)

D. Syntax to identify persons engaged in foodstuff production as secondary activity (GRP B)

Reference Syntax	Status
IF (DEM_AGE >= N AND (OPC MODULE IMPLEMENTED AND OPC_HCROP=1) OR (OPF MODULE IMPLEMENTED AND OPF_HFOOD_A=1 OR OPF_HFOOD_B=1 OR OPF_HFOOD_C=1 OR OPF_HFOOD_D=1 OR OPF_HFOOD_E=1))	ENGAGED IN FOODSTUFF PRODUCTION AS SECONDARY ACTIVITY

Own-use producers of goods

A. International definition

Persons in own-use production of goods are all those of working age who, during a short reference period, performed any activity to produce goods for own final use, where:

- “any activity to produce goods” refers to work performed in the following activities for a cumulative total of at least one hour:
 - producing and/or processing for storage agricultural, fishing, hunting and gathering products;
 - collecting and/or processing for storage mining and forestry products, including firewood and other fuels;
 - fetching water from natural and other sources;
 - manufacturing household goods (such as furniture, textiles, clothing, footwear, pottery or other durables, including boats and canoes);
 - building, or effecting major repairs to, one’s own dwelling, farm buildings, etc.;
- “for own final use” is interpreted as production where the intended destination of the output is mainly for final use by the producer in the form of capital formation, or final consumption by household members, or by family members living in other households.

Source: Resolution I concerning statistics of work, employment and labour underutilization, paragraph 22, 19th ICLS (2013).

https://webapps.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---dgreports/---stat/documents/normativeinstrument/wcms_230304.pdf

B. Measurement strategy and Question mapping

Measurement strategy The ILO model questionnaire uses a multi-step, modular strategy to identify own-use producers of goods. This strategy takes account of the respondents’ perspective when answering questions with the aim to reduce respondent burden and minimize reporting errors.

- First, the ILO model questionnaire identifies persons who are producers of foodstuff for own use (see the relevant entry for a detailed description).
- Second, add-on modules are included to capture persons engaged in own-use production of other non-food items, in particular, own-construction (BLD), manufacture of household goods (MNF), fetching water (WTR), and collecting firewood (FIR).

While modules BLDG, MNF, WTR AND FIR are indicated as optional, it will not be possible to produce a comprehensive estimate of own-use producers of goods if it these are not included, as per their relevance in the national context.

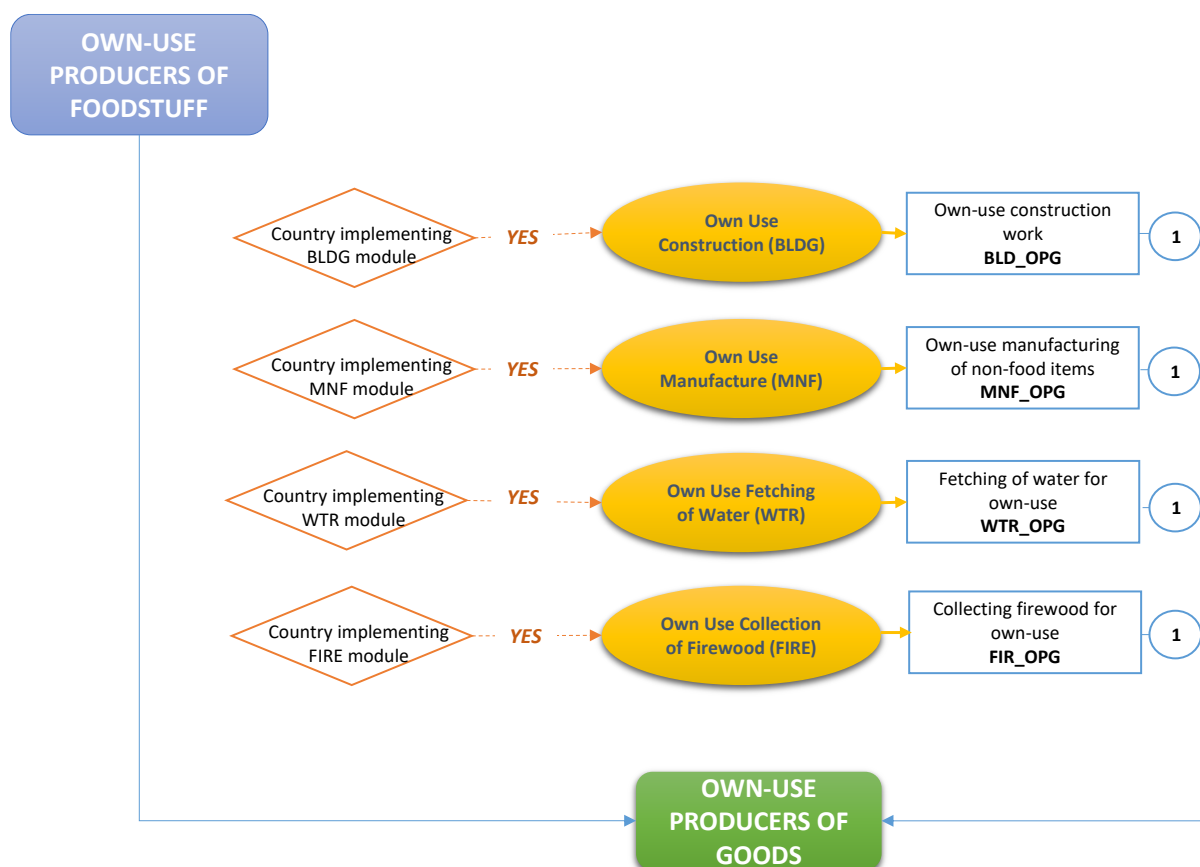
Relevant modules

- ATW (Employed at work); ABS (Absence from employment)
- AGF (Agricultural work and market orientation)
- OPC (Own-use production of crops); OPF (Own-use production of non-crop foodstuff)
- BLD (Own construction); MNF (Own manufacture)
- WTR (Fetching water); FIR (Collecting firewood)

Relevant questions

- AGF_CHK, AGF_ANY, AGF_MKT, AGF_HIS, AGF_HIR
- OPC_HCROP
- OPF_HFOOD a-e
- [BLD_OPG](#), [MNF_OPG](#), [WTR_OPG](#), [FIR_OPG](#)

C. Flow chart to derive Own-use producers of goods



D. Reference syntax to derive Own-use producers of goods

Reference Syntax	Status
IF (DEM_AGE >= N AND CLASSIFIED AS PRODUCER OF FOODSTUFF FOR OWN-USE OR (BLDG MODULE IMPLEMENTED AND BLD_OPG=1) OR (MNF MODULE IMPLEMENTED AND MNF_OPG=1) OR (WTR MODULE IMPLEMENTED AND WTR_OPG=1) OR (FIRE MODULE IMPLEMENTED AND FIR_OPG=1)	OWN-USE PRODUCER OF GOODS

Hours actually worked by Own-use producers of goods

B. Measurement strategy and Question mapping

Measurement strategy Total hours worked in Own-use production of goods is calculated by summing the hours worked in the different types of activities. If at least one of the reported hours is “don’t know” also the total hours will be “don’t know”.

Relevant modules

- AGF (Agricultural work and market orientation)
- OPC (Own-use production of crops); OPF (Own-use production of non-crop foodstuff)
- BLD (Own construction); MNF (Own manufacture)
- WTR (Fetching water); FIR (Collecting firewood)

Relevant questions

- AGF_DYS AGF_HRS
- OPC_HDAY OPC_HHRS
- OPF_HDAY OPF_HHRS
- BLD_OPG_HRS
- MNF_OPG_HRS
- WTR_OPG_HRS
- FIR_OPG_HRS

D. Reference syntax to derive Total hours actually worked by Own-use producers of goods

Reference Syntax	Status
HOURS WORKED IN PRIMARY FOODSTUFF PRODUCTION <i>PLUS</i> HOURS WORKED IN SECONDARY FOODSTUFF PRODUCTION <i>PLUS</i> HOURS WORKED IN OWN-USE CONSTRUCTION <i>PLUS</i> HOURS WORKED IN OWN-USE MANUFACTURING <i>PLUS</i> HOURS WORKED FETCHING WATER <i>PLUS</i> HOURS WORKED COLLECTING FIREWOOD	TOTAL HOURS ACTUALLY WORKED BY OWN-USE PRODUCER OF GOODS