2019 MAY PSMB MEETING

DOCUMENT Nº 6:

ILO EVALUATION OF LABOUR FORCE MODULE INCLUDED IN THE SPC HIES EXPERIMENT

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I.   EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Labour Force Module represents an important joint effort by the International Labour Organization (ILO) and the Pacific Community (SPC) to increase the regular availability of high quality information on the labour markets of the Pacific island countries and territories (PICT) to support evidence-based employment policy design and monitoring of decent work targets, including as part of the 2030 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). The module was developed jointly by the ILO Department of Statistics and the SPC Statistics for Development Division (SDD), based on past experience in collecting labour market data through national population censuses and household surveys.

The Labour Force Module was developed in line with the latest international standards on labour force statistics from the 19th International Conference of Labour Statisticians (in its Resolution I, of October 2013). It is meant to be implemented primarily as a module included in existing national household surveys, or run as a stand-alone household survey where countries can afford to run an independent labour force survey (LFS). A minimal version of the LF module can be included in national population censuses as the economic activity module to promote coherence between survey and census results.

The LF module was tested in 2018 in the Republic of Marshall Islands, along with a Household Income and Expenditure Survey (HIES), the most commonly implemented survey in the PICT. The results of the pilot were reviewed by the two institutions. This report describes the results, highlighting a number of revisions to improve the overall quality and topic coverage of the module, and proposes key recommendations to increase the availability of comparable and high-quality statistics on the labour markets of the Pacific island countries and territories (PICT).

A summary of key high level recommendations is presented below:

1. ILO and the SPC recommend for all countries and territories in the Pacific to implement any data collection exercise on its labour market using the present Labour Force Module. Common use of the tested module will serve to promote harmonization and comparability of labour market data across PICT, while reducing the time and costs associated with the development of questionnaires, manuals and other surveys tools, including data processing tools and analysis of labour market data in the Pacific.

2. ILO and the SPC recommend that the Labour Force Module is adopted by the Pacific Statistics Methods Board, and included in all future relevant household surveys in the Pacific, particularly those supported by both organizations such as the HIES and the LFS, as well as in other relevant household surveys supported by other UN and international agencies, that include labour force measurement as a key objective.

3. ILO and the SPC should develop a minimal version of this Labour Force Module as soon as possible, to be adopted by the Pacific Statistics Methods Board for inclusion in the 2020 round of population censuses in the Pacific.

4. The Pacific Statistics Methods Board may wish to recommend all Pacific member States and Territories to provide access to the microdata resulting from the use of the Labour Force Module to both the ILO and the SPC, to ensure that labour market data from future data collection exercises are timely processed following common procedures; key indicators and statistics disseminated widely at regional and global levels; and analyses made available to policy makers for appropriate use such as in SDGs implementation agenda.

5. The Pacific Statistics Methods Board may wish to recommend the international community, such as the donor community to provide adequate support for required capacity development to Pacific member States and territories in implementing and using the Labour Force Module.

6. The Pacific Statistics Methods Board may wish to recommend the SPC and the ILO to increase the technical capacity of the SPC/SDD to provide relevant support to Pacific member States and Territories in the codification of questions on occupations (ISCO 2008) and industry (ISIC Rev.4), in line with

relevant classifications developed by the SPC, and to develop processes for centralized coding of the information collected as a way to assure the quality of the data on occupation and industry.

7. The Pacific Statistics Methods Board may wish to recommend ILO and the SPC to finalise the current Labour Force Module by considering the recommendations for improvement as described in this report.

II.   BACKGROUND

In October 2017 the ILO and the Pacific Community (SPC) signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) to establish a long-term collaboration between the two institutions in labour statistics, with a focus on the following areas of mutual concern:

I.   Improved analysis of data from existing surveys and censuses to feed into labour market information systems and other development policies;

II.   Improved collection of data on labour market statistics through surveys and censuses (e.g. labour force surveys, household income and expenditure surveys, population censuses, among others);

III. Strengthened capacity of Pacific Island Countries to conduct regular national labour force surveys and other surveys in order to provide timely relevant, credible and internationally comparable labour statistics;

IV.   Increased compilation, documentation, and sharing of labour related microdata from surveys and censuses – noting that formal approval by the data producer is required for sharing of microdata - to improve access to, reporting and usage of labour statistics, especially in the context of the Global Indicator Framework of the Sustainable Development Agenda 2030;

V.   Enhanced sharing of information on meetings, conferences, workshops and seminars dealing with labour statistics and related topics that are being organized by each Party, drawing particular attention to issues that they shall need to individually and/or collectively address at such fora; and

VI.   Enhanced capacity development and transfer, such as in the gathering and producing of labour market data, including in the production of joint publications.

Since then, the two institutions have implemented a number of activities focusing mainly on building the capacity of the Pacific island countries in the collection and analysis of labour statistics. One of the major activities undertaken has been the development of a Labour Force module for inclusion in major household-based data collection exercises in the sub-region, particularly in the Pacific household income and expenditures surveys (HIES), supported by the SPC. The module was jointly developed by the ILO and the SPC Statistics for Development Division (SDD), and is in line with recent standards from the 19th International Conferences of Labour Statisticians (19th ICLS). The SPC/SDD prepared and implemented a methodological test of this module in the Republic of Marshall Islands (RMI) in 2018.

This report provides a general evaluation of the Labour Force (LF) module based on the results of the test conducted by SPC in the Republic of Marshall Islands (RMI). Overall, the LF module has a comprehensive topic coverage that will enable the production of key headline indicators of the labour market as well as essential statistics on the structure of the employed population, aligned with the latest ICLS standards. Regular implementation of this module will close an important gap in the availability of comparable labour force statistics for countries in the region, and globally. It will also serve to meet the demand for some of the SDG Decent work-related indicators identified for global monitoring purposes. A few gaps in topic coverage have been identified and a selected number of questions are proposed for inclusion to further strengthen the topic coverage of the LF module. In addition, a number of recommendations are put forth to address identified measurement issues and to improve the overall quality of the data to be produced by the LF module.

The report is divided into sections. Section II describes the LF module prepared by ILO and the SPC/SDD for inclusion in the SPC's HIES test in the Republic of Marshall Islands. Section III details the outcomes of the evaluation starting with a review of the module's topic coverage, followed by an evaluation, question by

question, of possible measurement issues based on the results from the test and suggested revisions. The last Section (IV) provides a summary of the recommendations by ILO.

III. LABOUR FORCE MODULE DESIGN

In March 2017, the ILO Department of Statistics developed a short labour force module for inclusion as part of the SPC's Harmonized Household Income and Expenditure Survey (HIES) to be implemented in countries of the Pacific Island Region. The module was inspired from existing experience and practice in collecting labour force data in the Pacific by the SPC/SDD, and re-designed to cover core topics typically included in labour force surveys to produce essential statistics and indicators on the labour market and decent work, aligned with the latest international standards adopted by the International Conference of Labour Statisticians (ICLS)[1].

A. Module approach

The module uses a "main activity" starting point to identify the labour force status of the population. This approach was selected based on its prior use in Population and Housing Censuses in the Pacific Islands Region. The module design was further informed by the findings from the ILO LFS pilot study programme (2015-2017)[2] to reduce potential sources of measurement error when using a "main activity" approach and to promote international data comparability.

While this approach is not very common in labour force surveys, it provides a short and user-friendly alternative to capture the labour force status of the population. It is suitable for use in modules where space considerations require the use of overall shorter sequences. Accumulated evidence, nevertheless, indicates that inclusion of selected employment recovery questions, careful wording of the starting question and response options, and interviewer training are essential for proper identification of the labour force status of the population when using this approach.

B. Module contents

Given that dedicated labour force surveys are not widespread in the Pacific Islands Region, the LF module was designed to serve as a primary source of official statistics on the labour force and selected unpaid work activities of the population, as recommended by the latest ICLS standards[3].

Taking into account the socio-economic context, expected uses of the information, and modular format, the following priority topics were proposed for inclusion:

- Labour force status of the working age population
- Labour underutilization including unemployment, time-related underemployment and potential labour force
- Essential characteristics of the employed population (main job)
    o Occupation, industry, institutional sector of employment
    o Main status in employment groups (ICSE-18), including dependent contractors
    o Informal sector employment and informal employment
    o Multiple job-holding status
    o Basic structural characteristics of second jobs
    o Actual hours worked in the reference week (main and other jobs)
    o Total hours usually worked per week

- Basic working conditions

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[1] See: https://www.ilo.org/global/statistics-and-databases/statistics-overview-and-topics/lang--en/index.htm
[2] See Main findings from the ILO LFS Pilot Studies Programme, available at: https://ilo.org/lfsresources/Publications
[3] See: Resolution I concerning statistics of work, employment and labour underutilization, 19th ICLS 2013, available at: https://www.ilo.org/global/statistics-and-databases/meetings-and-events/international-conference-of-labour-statisticians/19/WCMS_230304/lang--en/index.htm

- o Employer-based social contributions, paid annual leave, paid sick leave
- o Type of pay, net income from employment, including allowances and in-kind payments received in the last 12 months

- Main activity as self-declared

In addition, taking into consideration the expected high prevalence of participation in own-use production of goods in countries in the region, an optional module was also proposed covering participation and time-spent in the reference week in:

- Own-use production of foodstuff from agriculture, fishing and hunting/gathering
- Own-dwelling construction work
- Manufacture of non-food items for household use
- Fetching water and collecting fire wood for household use

The following topics typically covered in labour force surveys were not proposed for inclusion in the module given space considerations:

- Detailed characteristics of absence from employment (duration and pay during absence)
- Detailed characteristics of employees (type and nature of contract, contract duration, job tenure, union membership, etc.)
- Detailed characteristics of the economic unit (Place of work, including geographic location and type, establishment size)
- Identification of selected policy relevant groups (seasonal workers, home-based workers, apprentices, workers in triangular relationships, discouraged job seekers, first time job seekers)
- Inadequate employment situations
- Detailed characteristics of job search behaviour
- Previous employment, characteristics of last job, reasons for last job ending
- Participation in training and non-formal education

IV.   EVALUATION OF TEST IN THE REPUBLIC OF MARSHAL ISLANDS

An initial assessment of the results from the HIES test in the Republic of Marshall Islands suggest that the LF module worked well overall to capture the topics covered. A limited number of issues and gaps have been identified and summarized below by broad topic and variable/question number.

As the test was not representative and no alternative LF module was included to serve as comparison, the assessment is based on a review of the following elements:

- Computation of key indicators following ILO procedures: to review indicator coverage, identify possible gaps in topic coverage and/or potential problems with missing criteria to compute indicators.
- Question wording and module flow: to identify potential sources of measurement error due to wording or skip instructions, etc.
- Distribution of responses to each question including DON'T KNOW, OTHER SPECIFY, MISSING and extreme values: to identify potential problems with interpretation or missing response options, question relevance, coding problems, as well as possible mis-reporting errors.

No attempt has been made at this stage to triangulate information from different sections of the HIES to assess coherence of the information and overall quality of data collected in the labour force module.

A. Topic coverage and gaps

As implemented in the HIES experiment in the Republic of Marshall Islands, the LF module retained most of the topics proposed by ILO for inclusion. In addition, the set of questions on income from current employment were expanded to allow estimation of earnings in a 12-month period, taking into account receipt of allowances, in-kind pay, bonuses, etc.

Overall, the topics covered will support the generation of essential headline indicators of the labour market, as well as an important set of decent work indicators relevant at the national level. In addition, based on ILO procedures for the global dissemination of annual indicators through the ILOSTAT database[4], the LF module will allow the production of close to 90% of core indicators derived from Labour Force Surveys (see Annex A). This will fill an important gap in the availability and comparability of key indicators of the labour market for Pacific Island countries at the international level.

The remaining 10% of ILO annual indicators that cannot be produced at present is due to the lack of more detailed information on job search behaviour and previous employment. In addition a small set of ILO annual indicators considered complementary cannot be defined either. These indicators cover topics related to occupational injuries, trade union membership and collective bargaining coverage, which are ideally derived from administrative records. However, labour force surveys tend to be used as an alternative source when the relevant administrative records are not available or are limited in coverage.

Only the optional questions proposed to capture participation in own-use production of goods were excluded from the LF module. Alternative questions covering selected productive activities (work) were integrated in other sections of the HIES, albeit with reference to different target populations (age 5+), units of observation (person, household), reference periods, and activity coverage. This includes questions on:

- fishing, hunting and sea collection in the last 7 days (P901)
- manufacture of handicrafts in the past 30 days (P1001)
- care and maintenance of livestock or aquaculture stocks (H1803)
- care of parcels for agriculture (H1901)

These questions, however, will not enable identification of persons engaged in own-use production of goods following the latest ICLS standards. For this, information on participation and time spent in these activities is needed at person level using a common reference period. Ideally, the reference period should coincide with the reference period used for employment (last week). However, if this reference period is deemed too short to adequately capture the nature of participation in these activities, a longer reference period may be used (last 4 weeks) for participation, whereas time-spent in these activities should be captured through questions on hours usually worked per week, and hours actually worked in the last week (on the given activity).

In summary, the LF module will meet the demand for an important set of core labour force statistics and indicators as needed at national and global levels. Nevertheless, a few priority topics and variables could be considered for inclusion to expand coverage and provide a more balanced or detailed set of labour-related statistics and indicators for selected groups of workers and persons not in employment. These include:

- **Type of place of work:** As complementary information to support identification of dependent contractors and informal sector employment, for cases with missing information in the primary criteria. To help differentiate between institutional sector of employment and type of place of work. To support identification of home-based workers and domestic workers.
- **Contract type and duration of contract:** To allow disaggregation of employees by type of contract, and provide information on job stability.
- **Reasons for not seeking employment**: To identify discouraged job seekers.
- **Previous employment**: As basis to identify first time job seekers.
- **Own-use production of goods** (as a secondary activity): Essential to identify own-use producers of foodstuff; for complete coverage of participation and time-spent in SNA production; to shed light on gender differences in participation in SNA activities; and to assess the impact of changes to the definition of employment introduced by the 19th ICLS standards. A sample module covering own-use production of goods (as secondary activity) is included in Annex E

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[4] See https://www.ilo.org/ilostat/

In addition, to meet global SDG reporting requirements the following information would also be needed (See Annex B):

- **Participation in training and non-formal education:** Needed to more fully compute the SDG indicator 8.6.1 "Proportion of youth (aged 15–24 years) not in education, employment or training" (NEET), as well as SDG indicator 4.3.1 "Participation rate of youth and adults in formal and non-formal education and training in the previous 12 months, by sex".

A few other important work-related topics relevant for the global SDG monitoring process may also be considered. Coverage of these topics in the HIES, however, would need careful consideration and evaluation of longer-term plans to conduct the relevant specialized household surveys in the region (i.e. child labour survey, time-use survey). In the case were no alternative source may exist, it would be advisable to consider for inclusion only those essential items needed to produce the selected indicators, in order to limit respondent burden that may impact overall data quality:

- **Child labour:** Needed to compute SDG indicator 8.7.1 "Proportion and number of children aged 5–17 years engaged in child labour, by sex and age."
- **Own-use provision of services:** needed to produce SDG 5.4.1 **"**Proportion of time spent on unpaid domestic and care work, by sex, age and location."

B. Measurement issues

Evaluation of the results of the RMI tests served to identify potential measurement issues that could impact the quality of the data in the future. A detailed description of these issues is presented in Annex C. Most of the potential measurement issues identified can be readily addressed through minor revisions to the wording of selected questions, response options and filter groups. Further reinforcement and clarifications can be introduced in the manuals and survey staff training activities to promote adequate implementation of the module across countries. A summary list of the proposed revisions is included below:

- **P801:** Improve wording of response options 03, 05 and reinforce proper coding during interviewer training.
- **P807:** Continue to monitor question performance. Remove if additional evidence indicates that the question has limited contribution to identify employment cases and introduces potential false positives. Instead p803=03, 04 may be routed to p806.
- **P808:** Consider improving wording of question given results in P815 ("Last week, did … help without pay in a family business? (*for example: help make things to sell; help sorting organizing or maintaining the family business, help deal with clients, etc*)") and reinforce during interviewer training.
- **P811:** Revise filter to include as employed persons on temporary absence due to selected reasons (P810=01-04)
- **Occupation / Industry:** Consider office coding of ISCO and ISIC
- **P816:** Possible ambiguity in interpretation. The question should be nationally adapted to make explicit reference to the social contribution being considered.
- **P819:** Possible incorrect interpretation as *de facto* income-tax deduction. Question should be reformulated as proposed, interviewer training should be reinforced to explain intended meaning of the question, question performance should be monitored, and an additional question on "type of place of work" may be included to support identification of dependent contractors among self-declared employees.
- **P821:** Revise question wording to refer to hiring paid employees on a regular basis
- **P822:** Revise question wording as proposed and include nationally relevant examples, compare performance with P825=3, and choose one approach to keep
- **P823:** Revise filter to include also the following criterion P821=NO (does not hire any employees).
- **P825:** Revise wording of response option 05 to refer to "private household hiring domestic worker". Revise all related documentation and follow-up filters. Reinforce intended meaning and use of response option during interviewer training.

- **P826 / P827:** Consider revised formulations to improve comprehension as well as national adaptation of the questions to make explicit reference to national business register(s). Consider inclusion of additional question on "type of place of work"" to support computation of informal sector employment indicators for DON'T KNOW cases (see also Annex D).

- **P828:** Revise question to be multiple response. Only option 7 should be single response. Monitor use of "Does not receive pay" category. It should refer to not expecting any pay in cash or in kind, in exchange for work done.

- **P852:** Change reference period to 'last week' to achieve consistency with other questions. Review filter group – potentially identify simpler formulation of a group for 'all employed' which could be used consistently throughout the section.

- **P853:** Consider narrowing filter group to only ask for those who say yes to p842. Also consider updating wording to 'Earlier you told me you had more than one job or business, how many hours did you work in your other jobs or businesses last week'. Precise wording could be considered further.

- **P855:** Consider including the number of hours usually worked (p854) within the wording of the question so the respondent has the correct reference in mind.

- **P857:** Consider revising the wording of the question to improve reporting of activities to initial a self-employment activity in case of problems with the interpretation of the term "business".

V.   CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The development and testing of a common Labour Force module for use by Pacific island countries and territories represents an important milestone in the collaboration between ILO and SPC to increase the availability of comparable and high quality statistics on the labour market in the region. If implemented on a regular basis, the LF module will serve to support the formulation of economic, employment and related social policies, and monitor progress towards decent work targets at national, regional and global levels, including as part of the 2030 SDG Agenda. Towards this end, the following recommendations are proposed:

- ILO and the SPC recommend for all countries and territories in the Pacific to implement any data collection exercise on its labour market using the present Labour Force Module. Common use of the tested module will serve to promote harmonization and comparability of labour market data across PICT, while reducing the time and costs associated with the development of questionnaires, manuals and other surveys tools, including data processing tools and analysis of labour market data in the Pacific.

- ILO and the SPC recommend that the Labour Force Module is adopted by the Pacific Statistics Methods Board, and included in all future relevant household surveys in the Pacific, particularly those supported by both organizations such as the HIES and the LFS, as well as in other relevant household surveys supported by other UN and international agencies, that include labour force measurement as a key objective.

- ILO and the SPC should develop a minimal version of this Labour Force Module as soon as possible, to be adopted by the Pacific Statistics Methods Board for inclusion in the 2020 round of population censuses in the Pacific.

- The Pacific Statistics Methods Board may wish to recommend all Pacific member States and Territories to provide access to the micro-data resulting from the use of the Labour Force Module to both the ILO and the SPC, to ensure that labour market data from future data collection exercises are timely processed following common procedures; key indicators and statistics disseminated widely at regional and global levels; and analyses made available to policy makers for appropriate use such as in SDGs implementation agenda.

- The Pacific Statistics Methods Board may wish to recommend the international community, such as the donor community to provide adequate support for required capacity development to Pacific member States and territories in implementing and using the Labour Force Module.

- The Pacific Statistics Methods Board may wish to recommend the SPC and the ILO to increase the technical capacity of the SPC/SDD to provide relevant support to Pacific member States and

Territories in the codification of questions on occupations (ISCO 2008) and industry (ISIC Rev.4), in line with relevant classifications developed by the SPC, and to develop processes for centralized coding of the information collected as a way to assure the quality of the data on occupation and industry.

- The Pacific Statistics Methods Board may wish to recommend ILO and the SPC to finalise the current Labour Force Module by considering the recommendations for improvement as described in this report.

ANNEX A:

Indicators that can be produced with ILOSTAT automated process for global dissemination as part of ILOs annual indicator series

1	Employees by economic activity and occupation
2	Employees by sex and economic activity
3	Employees by sex and economic activity - ISIC level 2
4	Employees by sex and institutional sector
5	Employees by sex and occupation
6	Employees by sex and occupation - ISCO level 2
7	Employees by sex and weekly hours actually worked
8	Employment by economic activity and occupation
9	Employment by sex and age
10	Employment by sex and and multiple-job holding
11	Employment by sex and disability status
12	Employment by sex and economic activity
13	Employment by sex and economic activity - ISIC level 2
14	Employment by sex and institutional sector
15	Employment by sex and occupation
16	Employment by sex and occupation - ISCO level 2
17	Employment by sex and status in employment
18	Employment by sex and weekly hours actually worked
19	Employment by sex, age and education
20	Employment by sex, age and place of birth
21	Employment by sex, age and rural / urban areas
22	Employment by sex, age and status in employment
23	Employment by sex, age and working time arrangement
24	Employment by sex, economic activity and place of birth
25	Employment by sex, economic activity and rural / urban areas
26	Employment by sex, education and rural / urban areas
27	Employment by sex, occupation and place of birth
28	Employment by sex, occupation and rural / urban areas
29	Employment by sex, status in employment and economic activity
30	Employment by sex, status in employment and occupation
31	Employment by sex, status in employment and place of birth
32	Employment by sex, status in employment and rural / urban areas
33	Employment by sex, weekly hours actually worked and rural / urban areas
34	Employment-to-population ratio by sex and age
35	Employment-to-population ratio by sex, age and education
36	Employment-to-population ratio by sex, age and rural / urban areas
37	Employment-to-population ratio by sex, education and rural / urban areas
38	Inactivity rate by sex and age
39	Inactivity rate by sex, age and education
40	Inactivity rate by sex, age and rural / urban areas
41	Inactivity rate by sex, education and rural / urban areas
42	Labour force by sex and age

43	Labour force by sex and disability status
44	Labour force by sex, age and education
45	Labour force by sex, age and place of birth
46	Labour force by sex, age and rural / urban areas
47	Labour force by sex, education and rural / urban areas
48	Labour force participation rate by sex and age
49	Labour force participation rate by sex, age and education
50	Labour force participation rate by sex, age and rural / urban areas
51	Labour force participation rate by sex, education and rural / urban areas
52	Mean nominal monthly earnings of employees by sex and economic activity
53	Mean nominal monthly earnings of employees by sex and occupation
54	Mean nominal monthly earnings of employees by sex and place of birth
55	Mean weekly hours actually worked per employed person by sex and economic activity
56	Mean weekly hours actually worked per employed person by sex and economic activity - ISIC level 2
57	Mean weekly hours actually worked per employed person by sex and occupation
58	Mean weekly hours actually worked per employed person by sex and occupation - ISCO level 2
59	Mean weekly hours actually worked per employed person by sex, economic activity and rural / urban areas
60	Mean weekly hours actually worked per employed person by sex, occupation and rural / urban areas
61	Mean weekly hours actually worked per employee by sex and economic activity
62	Mean weekly hours actually worked per employee by sex and economic activity - ISIC level 2
63	Mean weekly hours actually worked per employee by sex and occupation
64	Persons outside the labour force by sex and age
65	Persons outside the labour force by sex, age and education
66	Persons outside the labour force by sex, age and place of birth
67	Persons outside the labour force by sex, age and rural / urban areas
68	Persons outside the labour force by sex, education and rural / urban areas
69	Potential labour force by sex and age
70	Potential labour force by sex, age and rural / urban areas
71	Potential labour force by sex, education and rural / urban areas
72	Share of youth not in employment, education or training (NEET) by sex
73	Share of youth not in employment, education or training (NEET) by sex and rural / urban areas
74	Time-related underemployment by sex and age
75	Time-related underemployment by sex, age and rural / urban areas
76	Time-related underemployment by sex, education and rural / urban areas
77	Time-related underemployment rate by sex and age
78	Time-related underemployment rate by sex, age and rural / urban areas
79	Time-related underemployment rate by sex, education and rural / urban areas
80	Unemployment by sex and age
81	Unemployment by sex and disability status
82	Unemployment by sex, age and education
83	Unemployment by sex, age and place of birth
84	Unemployment by sex, age and rural / urban areas
85	Unemployment by sex, education and rural / urban areas
86	Unemployment rate by sex and age
87	Unemployment rate by sex and disability status
88	Unemployment rate by sex, age and education

89	Unemployment rate by sex, age and rural / urban areas
90	Unemployment rate by sex, education and rural / urban areas
91	Working-age population by sex and age
92	Working-age population by sex and disability status
93	Working-age population by sex, age and education
94	Working-age population by sex, age and place of birth
95	Working-age population by sex, age and rural / urban areas
96	Working-age population by sex, education and rural / urban areas
97	Youth employment by sex, age and economic activity
98	Youth employment by sex, age and education
99	Youth employment by sex, age and occupation
100	Youth employment by sex, age and rural / urban areas
101	Youth employment by sex, age and school attendance status
102	Youth employment by sex, age and status in employment
103	Youth employment by sex, age and weekly hours actually worked
104	Youth employment by sex, age and working time arrangement
105	Youth employment-to-population ratio by sex, age and education
106	Youth employment-to-population ratio by sex, age and rural / urban areas
107	Youth employment-to-population ratio by sex, age and school attendance status
108	Youth inactivity rate by sex, age and education
109	Youth inactivity rate by sex, age and rural / urban areas
110	Youth inactivity rate by sex, age and school attendance status
111	Youth labour force by sex, age and education
112	Youth labour force by sex, age and rural / urban areas
113	Youth labour force by sex, age and school attendance status
114	Youth labour force participation rate by sex, age and education
115	Youth labour force participation rate by sex, age and rural / urban areas
116	Youth labour force participation rate by sex, age and school attendance status
117	Youth not in employment, education or training (NEET) by sex
118	Youth not in employment, education or training (NEET) by sex and rural / urban areas
119	Youth outside the labour force by sex, age and education
120	Youth outside the labour force by sex, age and rural / urban areas
121	Youth outside the labour force by sex, age and school attendance status
122	Youth time-related underemployment by sex, age and rural / urban areas
123	Youth unemployment by sex, age and education
124	Youth unemployment by sex, age and rural / urban areas
125	Youth unemployment by sex, age and school attendance status
126	Youth unemployment rate by sex, age and education
127	Youth unemployment rate by sex, age and rural / urban areas
128	Youth unemployment rate by sex, age and school attendance status
129	Youth unemployment-to-population ratio by sex, age and school attendance status
130	Youth working-age population by sex, age and education
131	Youth working-age population by sex, age and labour market status
132	Youth working-age population by sex, age and rural / urban areas
133	Youth working-age population by sex, age and school attendance status

ANNEX B:

Global SDG indicators under ILO custodianship or with ILO involvement

SDG Indicator	LF module can serve as data source	
1.1.1 Proportion of population below the international poverty line, by sex, age, employment status and geographical location (urban/rural)	YES	
1.3.1 Proportion of population covered by social protection floors/systems by sex, distinguishing children, unemployed persons, older persons, persons with disabilities, pregnant women, newborns, work-injury victims and the poor and the vulnerable	N/A	
1.a.2 Proportion of total government spending on essential services (education, health and social protection)	N/A	
4.3.1 Participation rate of youth and adults in formal and non-formal education and training in the previous 12 months, by sex	PARTIAL	Requires additional questions on non-formal education & training
5.5.2 Proportion of women in managerial positions	YES	
8.2.1 Annual growth rate of real GDP per employed person	PARTIAL	Requires additional questions on own-use production of goods
8.3.1 Proportion of informal employment in non-agriculture employment, by sex	YES	
8.5.1 Average hourly earnings of female and male employees, by occupation, age and persons with disabilities	YES	
8.5.2 Unemployment rate, by sex, age and persons with disabilities	YES	
8.6.1 Proportion of youth (aged 15-24 years) not in education, employment or training	PARTIAL	Requires additional questions on non-formal education & training
8.7.1 Proportion and number of children aged 5-17 years engaged in child labour, by sex and age	NO	
8.8.1 Frequency rates of fatal and non-fatal occupational injuries, by sex and migrant status	N/A	
8.8.2 Level of national compliance of labour rights (freedom of association and collective bargaining) based on International Labour Organization (ILO) textual sources and national legislation, by sex and migrant status	N/A	
8.b.1 Existence of a developed and operationalized national strategy for youth employment, as a distinct strategy or as part of a national employment strategy	N/A	
10.4.1 Labour share of GDP, comprising wages and social protection transfers	N/A	
10.7.1 Recruitment cost borne by employee as a proportion of yearly income earned in country of destination	NO	
14.c.1 Number of countries making progress in ratifying, accepting and implementing through legal, policy and institutional frameworks, ocean-related instruments that implement international law, as reflected in the United Nation Convention on the Law of the Sea, for the conservation and sustainable use of the oceans and their resources	N/A	
16.10.1 Number of verified cases of killing, kidnapping, enforced disappearance, arbitrary detention and torture of journalists, associated media personnel, trade unionists and human rights advocates in the previous 12 months	N/A	

ANNEX C:

Detailed discussion of measurement issues identified

1. Identification of the employed

The sequence of questions required to comprehensively identify the employed covers P801 through P810. The first question (p801) on main activity as self-declared identified over three quarters of the employed, with higher shares of employed identified among males, persons living in urban areas, and persons in the main working age group bracket (25-64 years). This is as expected, given that these groups are more likely to perceive employment as their primary activity, compared to women, persons living in rural areas and younger and older age groups where more diversity in main activities or statuses (student, housewife, retired) are likely.

The market check question (p803) and recovery questions, in particular p806 and p808 played an important role to ensure a more complete identification of the employed among all groups, but particularly for women, persons living in rural areas, youth (15-24 years) and older adults (65+ years).

Figure 1. Employed by question where identified and selected characteristics of respondents

		By sex					
		Male		Female		Total	
		n	%	n	%	n	%
p801	*Main activity*	385	75.0	154	65.3	539	72.0
p803	*Market check*	79	15.4	34	14.4	113	15.1
p806	*Employment recovery (1)*	38	7.4	37	15.7	75	10.0
p807	*Employment recovery (2)*	2	0.4	0	0.0	2	0.3
p808	*CFW Recovery*	6	1.2	10	4.2	16	2.1
p809	*Temporary absence*	3	0.6	1	0.4	4	0.5
		513	100	236	100	749	100

		By place of residence			
		Urban		Rural	
		n	%	n	%
p801	*Main activity*	418	85.5	121	46.5
p803	*Market check*	9	1.8	104	40.0
p806	*Employment recovery (1)*	53	10.8	22	8.5
p807	*Employment recovery (2)*	1	0.2	1	0.4
p808	*CFW Recovery*	7	1.4	9	3.5
p809	*Temporary absence*	1	0.2	3	1.2
		489	100	260	100

		By age group					
		15-24		25-64		65+	
		n	%	n	%	n	%
p801	*Main activity*	28	45.2	495	74.8	16	64.0
p803	*Market check*	13	21.0	95	14.4	5	20.0
p806	*Employment recovery (1)*	15	24.2	57	8.6	3	12.0
p807	*Employment recovery (2)*	0	0.0	2	0.3	0	0.0
p808	*CFW Recovery*	6	9.7	9	1.4	1	4.0
p809	*Temporary absence*	0	0.0	4	0.6	0	0.0
		62	100	662	100	25	100

Overall, the sequence appears to have operated as expected, albeit a few issues identified and described below that could impact, in particular, the identification of employment among selected population groups. The issues and recommended revisions are described in detail below, question by question.

Main activity status (P801-P801n):

The distribution of answers to P801 and P801n suggest potential problems with the wording of a few response options and interviewer training. While only a small percentage of respondents was coded OTHER (n=89, 3.6%), it appears that the scope of response options 01, 03, 05 is not widely understood as intended. Descriptors for these response options need to be revised to improve proper coding of responses provided in the field. Training should also highlight the correct coding of responses. In particular, it is important to highlight that persons who report:

- o "Working in own business" as well as any industry or occupation outside agriculture or fishing (eg. Babysitter, local government, maid, taxi driver, etc) should be coded (3)
- o "Housewife," or "staying at home" should be coded (05)
- o Being "student", "attending school" should be coded (1)

P801n: main activity at present (other)	Freq.	Percent	Cum.
A Business	1	1.12	1.12
Babysitter	1	1.12	2.25
Home self employe	1	1.12	3.37
Local government	1	1.12	4.49
Maid	1	1.12	5.62
Playing Basketball	1	1.12	6.74
Taxi driver	1	1.12	7.87
attending school	2	2.25	10.11
bakery cashier	1	1.12	11.24
busy	1	1.12	12.36
cashier	1	1.12	13.48
christian missionary	2	2.25	15.73
copra maker	4	4.49	20.22
copra making	1	1.12	21.35
high school student	2	2.25	23.60
house wife	10	11.24	34.83
housewife	24	26.97	61.80
in school	2	2.25	64.04
land lease	1	1.12	65.17
marine department	1	1.12	66.29
medical	1	1.12	67.42
none	2	2.25	69.66
part time worker shoreline	1	1.12	70.79
pregency	1	1.12	71.91
sailor	1	1.12	73.03
salon and spa	1	1.12	74.16
school	1	1.12	75.28
sewing	1	1.12	76.40
she's a student	1	1.12	77.53
stay home with parent	1	1.12	78.65
stay home..help family baby sitting	1	1.12	79.78
still attending school	2	2.25	82.02
still in school	8	8.99	91.01
store keeper in own business	1	1.12	92.13
student	3	3.37	95.51
their own business	1	1.12	96.63
their own business store	1	1.12	97.75
try earning some money before go to s..	1	1.12	98.88
yard man	1	1.12	100.00
Total	89	100.00	

Market destination check (P803):

Question P803 aims to establish the main intended destination of production among those who report "working in farming, raising animals, handicraft or fishing" as their main activity. This is necessary as part of the identification of the employed. Based on the distribution of answers it appears that respondents were able to answer the question and that the majority of persons reporting "working in farming, raising animals, handicraft or fishing" as main activity do so as a market-oriented activity –i.e. employment (74.8%). Nevertheless, given that around 25% of that group is ultimately identified as own-use producers, this indicates that the market check question is necessary to establish the boundary between employment and own-use production.

P803: main intended destination of production	Freq.	Percent	Cum.
Only for sale	32	21.19	21.19
Mainly for sale	81	53.64	74.83
Mainly for family use	10	6.62	81.46
Only for family use	28	18.54	100.00
Total	151	100.00	

A corollary is that the bulk of agriculture and fishing work for own-final use is likely perceived (and performed) as a secondary or supplementary activity –thus not captured with the existing LF module. Given the expected high prevalence of these activities in Pacific Island countries, it would be important to include an additional section covering participation and time-spent in agriculture and fishing mainly intended for own final use, at minimum, for a more comprehensive measurement of SNA production work. Such a module had been proposed initially as an option to consider.

Recovery question on work to generate an income (P806):

Question P806 is meant to recover all employed who do not consider this as their main activity. As evidenced by the test results, this question is operating well and is critical to recover employed persons. Indeed, 10% of the employed are identified by this question (see figure 1). The recovery is particularly important among those who self-identify initially as "taking care of the home", "students", "looking for work", "voluntary work". The question should be kept as currently implemented.

P801: main activity at present	P806: work for pay/profit as secondary activity		Total
	Yes	No	
Studying or training	11	359	370
	14.67	22.26	21.92
Looking for work	14	264	278
	18.67	16.37	16.47
Taking care of the ho	26	794	820
	34.67	49.23	48.58
Voluntary work (commu	10	31	41
	13.33	1.92	2.43
Long-term illness, in	0	8	8
	0.00	0.50	0.47
Retired or pensioner	1	81	82
	1.33	5.02	4.86
Other (note)	13	76	89
	17.33	4.71	5.27
Total	75	1,613	1,688
	100.00	100.00	100.00

Employment in Agriculture recovery (P807):

The question acts as an alternative wording to P806 targeting in particular those who reported working in farming/fishing intended mainly or only for family use. As such it aims to recover employment activity among respondents whose main activity is own-use production work in agriculture or fishing. As per the results of the test, P807 served to recover only 2 potential cases of employed persons. Additional details on the characteristics of employment for these cases, however, suggest a possible false-positive ("own-account crop farmer for profit"). Further evaluation of the usefulness of this question in a larger sample may be warranted.

```
      P814: Occupation in main activity  |
                               (isco)    |   Freq.      Percent        Cum.
      ───────────────────────────────────┼──────────────────────────────────
                  Crop farm labourers    |      1        50.00       50.00
                              Missing    |      1        50.00      100.00
      ───────────────────────────────────┼──────────────────────────────────
                                Total    |      2       100.00
```

. tab p815 if p807==1

```
         P815: Status in employment      |   Freq.      Percent        Cum.
      ───────────────────────────────────┼──────────────────────────────────
      In his/her own business activity   |      1        50.00       50.00
                     As an apprentice    |      1        50.00      100.00
      ───────────────────────────────────┼──────────────────────────────────
                                Total    |      2       100.00
```

. tab p828 if p807==1

```
            P828: pay structure    |   Freq.     Percent       Cum.
      ─────────────────────────────┼──────────────────────────────────
                   A wage, salary  |      1       50.00       50.00
                          Profit   |      1       50.00      100.00
      ─────────────────────────────┼──────────────────────────────────
                          Total    |      2      100.00
```

Employment as Family helper (P808):

The recovery to capture persons helping in family businesses served to identify additional 16 cases of employed persons (2% of employed, see figure 1 above). The question is relevant for various population groups, although it was particularly important to identify employed women and youth. Further evaluation of the distribution of responses to the question on status in employment (p815) nevertheless suggest a likely under-identification of persons employed as contributing family workers. This is a general issue observed in labour force surveys. To attempt to improve identification of this group of workers, it is recommended to revise the question formulation to read more clearly:

Last week, did … help without pay in a family business? (for example: help make things to sell; help sorting, organizing or maintaining the family business; help deal with clients, etc.)

```
      P801: main activity   |         P808
          at present        |    Yes        No        Total
      ────────────────────────┼────────────────────────────────
      Studying or training  |      2        357         359
                            |   12.50      21.86       21.77
      ────────────────────────┼────────────────────────────────
      Working in farming, r  |      4         32          36
                            |   25.00       1.96        2.18
      ────────────────────────┼────────────────────────────────
          Looking for work  |      2        262         264
                            |   12.50      16.04       16.01
      ────────────────────────┼────────────────────────────────
      Taking care of the ho  |      3        791         794
                            |   18.75      48.44       48.15
      ────────────────────────┼────────────────────────────────
      Voluntary work (commu  |      1         30          31
                            |    6.25       1.84        1.88
      ────────────────────────┼────────────────────────────────
      Long-term illness, in  |      0          8           8
                            |    0.00       0.49        0.49
      ────────────────────────┼────────────────────────────────
      Retired or pensioner   |      2         79          81
                            |   12.50       4.84        4.91
      ────────────────────────┼────────────────────────────────
            Other (note)     |      2         74          76
                            |   12.50       4.53        4.61
      ────────────────────────┼────────────────────────────────
                  Total      |     16      1,633       1,649
                            |  100.00     100.00      100.00
```

Employed, not at work (P809-P810):

As expected in a test environment, the questions on temporary absence from employment served to identify a few cases of persons employed not at work in the reference week. A problem with the filters in the LF module, however, resulted in these cases not being treated as employed in subsequent questions. Following international standards, those identified as absent for selected reasons (P810=01-04) should be treated as employed and asked questions on characteristics of their main job, other jobs, etc.

```
      P809:
  Absent last
       week        Freq.      Percent        Cum.
─────────────────────────────────────────────────
        Yes           4         0.24        0.24
         No       1,629        99.76      100.00
─────────────────────────────────────────────────
      Total       1,633       100.00
```

```
  P810: Absent reason        Freq.      Percent         Cum.
────────────────────────────────────────────────────────────
    Vacation, holidays           2        50.00        50.00
     Illness, accident           2        50.00       100.00
────────────────────────────────────────────────────────────
                 Total           4       100.00
```

```
. tab p815 p810
no observations

. tab p815 p810, m

   P815: Status in        P810: Absent reason
       employment  Vacation,   Illness,          .      Total
──────────────────────────────────────────────────────────────
In his/her own busine         0         0       140        140
In a business operate         0         0        16         16
      As an employee           0         0       559        559
      As an apprentice         0         0         8          8
DO NOT READ - Other (          0         0        20         20
                   .           2         2     2,846      2,850
                  .a           0         0         1          1
──────────────────────────────────────────────────────────────
             Total             2         2     3,590      3,594
```
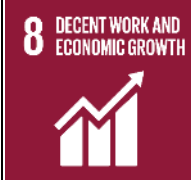
2. Characteristics of the employed

Industry and Occupation (P811-P814):

As previously indicated by SPC, the procedure to have interviewers assign codes for occupation and industry during the field resulted in a high prevalence of missing information (43% for both variables). A good practice implemented was that interviewers were also required to record a detailed textual description of the respondents' answers which will enable office coding. Overall, it is generally not recommended to have interviewers code in the field given that it is more subject of coding errors and inconsistencies across interviewers. This is particularly the case for surveys not conducted on a regular sub-annual basis or when relying on temporary interviewer staff.

Should plans exist for HIES data to be processed by SPC, it may be possible to centralize the coding of ISIC and ISCO by a trained team as part of the data processing workflow. This would support more targeted training on coding, development and use of common coding conventions, central maintenance and update of the coding indexes (pending on languages used) and possibly use of automatic coding. Depending on resources, detailed coding (at 4-digit) results in overall better quality, even when reporting is planned at a more aggregate level. It is also important to note that some of the SDG indicators require coding at 2- or 3-digits (see figure 2).

Figure 2. SDG indicators for which detailed data on occupation or industry is required.

3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING	3.c.1 Health worker density and distribution	Requires occupation coded at three-digits, ideally, and two-digits at a minimum, mapped to ISCO-08
5 GENDER EQUALITY	5.5.2 Proportion of women in managerial positions	Requires occupation coded at two-digits, mapped to ISCO-08
8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH	8.7.1 Proportion and number of children aged 5-17 years engaged in child labour, by sex and age	A partial measure may be obtained by setting a low minimum age limit for employment, capturing occupation, industry, coded at 3-digits, and hours usually worked. Additional requirements include: capturing participation and time spent on own-use production work (goods and services).
9 INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE	9.2.2 Manufacturing employment as a proportion of total employment	Requires coding of industry at two-digits, mapped to ISIC Rev4

Status in employment (P815):

Responses to the question on status in employment as self-declared show only a small percentage of cases with no assigned status (2.67%), but also, a lower than expected share of contributing family workers (2.14%). This latter could be due to the sample composition. However, it is likely that contributing family workers are being under-identified by the module. To improve reporting, wording of P808 should be improved as suggested above. In addition, it will be important to reinforce the identification of this type of employed workers during interviewer training, and to monitor identification of contributing family workers in larger implementations.

```
        P815: Status in employment |      Freq.     Percent        Cum.
-----------------------------------+-----------------------------------
         In his/her own business activity |        140       18.69       18.69
In a business operated by a household o |         16        2.14       20.83
                   As an employee |        559       74.63       95.46
                 As an apprentice |          8        1.07       96.53
     DO NOT READ – Other (specify) |         20        2.67       99.20
                                . |          5        0.67       99.87
                               .a |          1        0.13      100.00
-----------------------------------+-----------------------------------
                            Total |        749      100.00
```

Cross tabulation of (P815) with type of pay (P828) supports the inclusion of follow-up questions to improve the classification of employed persons by status in employment in line with ISCE-18.[5] Further evaluation of cases that report not receiving any pay may be warranted. Although not many, this could indicate the possible inclusion of false-positives within employment, self-identification of contributing family workers as working in their own-business activity, or inadequate use of response options (1) and (7) in P828 by interviewers.

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[5] See: https://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---dgreports/---stat/documents/meetingdocument/wcms_648693.pdf

P828: pay structure	P815: Status in employment					Total
	In his/he	In a busi	As an emp	As an app	DO NOT RE	
A wage, salary	14	10	541	6	1	572
By piece	96	0	6	0	9	111
Commissions, tips	1	2	1	0	2	6
Fee for service	5	0	9	1	1	16
Profit	13	1	2	1	3	20
In-kind (food, accomm	1	1	0	0	2	4
Does not receive pay	10	2	0	0	2	14
Total	140	16	559	8	20	743

Working conditions among employees:

Questions for employees on selected working conditions (p816-p819) have overall low percentage of missing or DON'T KNOW answers. However, a few issues may be mentioned.

Employer-based social contributions (p816):

First, the question on employer-based social contributions (p816) does not make specific mention to the type of programmes being considered. It is ambiguous what respondents may be interpreting and reporting on. It would be advisable to adapt the question wording to make explicit reference to the type of employer-based social contribution being asked about (typically pension or health insurance) as relevant in the national context. Including the name(s) of the pension scheme(s) or health insurance scheme(s) can also help improve reporting. It is unclear what response option (4) "Nowhere to pay social contributions" refers to. For countries where employer-based social contributions do not exist, the preferred approach would be to exclude the question altogether.

P816: Social contributions	P815: Status in employment			Total
	As an emp	As an app	DO NOT RE	
Yes	459	2	1	462
	82.11	25.00	5.00	78.71
No	79	6	19	104
	14.13	75.00	95.00	17.72
Don't know	21	0	0	21
	3.76	0.00	0.00	3.58
Total	559	8	20	587
	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Responsibility for income tax deduction (p819):

The question on responsibility for income tax deduction (p819) is relevant for the new identification of dependent contractors that initially self-identify as employees. The question shows a low percentage of DON'T KNOW answers. However, the large percentage of NO answers (43% of employees) suggests that the question is being interpreted as *de facto* non-deduction of income tax. This is not the intended objective of the question. The question rather seeks to identify cases of dependent workers with commercial agreements (where they hold responsibility for declaring own-income and paying income taxes) rather than employment contracts (i.e. in the context of an employee-employer relationship). To improve interpretation, it is recommended to revise the question wording as follows:

Is …'s employer responsible for deducting any taxes on …'s income, or is that …'s responsibility?

1. Employer's responsibility
2. NAME's responsibility
3. DON'T KNOW
4. TAX EXEMPT

To reduce burden and potential confusion, additional filters can also be introduced to target only cases where P816=02, 03, 04 (Employer does not pay social contributions or DK). In addition a question on "type

of place of work" can be included to support identification dependent contractors among self-declared employees for ambiguous cases.

```
P819: Responsibility
for deducting income        P815: Status in employment
             tax     As an emp  As an app  DO NOT RE       Total
────────────────────────────────────────────────────────────────
             Yes           277          1          0         278
                         49.55      12.50       0.00       47.36
────────────────────────────────────────────────────────────────
              No           231          7         19         257
                         41.32      87.50      95.00       43.78
────────────────────────────────────────────────────────────────
      Don't know            29          0          1          30
                          5.19       0.00       5.00        5.11
────────────────────────────────────────────────────────────────
Do not pay any income       22          0          0          22
                          3.94       0.00       0.00        3.75
────────────────────────────────────────────────────────────────
           Total           559          8         20         587
                        100.00     100.00     100.00      100.00
```

Paid annual leave and sick leave (p817-p818):

The questions on paid annual leave and paid sick leave performed well, with low percentage of DON'T KNOW answers (around 4%) and high coherence in answers across the two questions. Overall, the share of employees not having paid annual leave or paid sick leave appears to be within expected levels (around 30%). No change is needed.

```
P817: Paid
     annual         P818: Paid sick leave
      leave      Yes        No  Don't kno       Total
─────────────────────────────────────────────────────
        Yes      369        16          5         390
         No       13       158          4         175
 Don't know        4         1         17          22
─────────────────────────────────────────────────────
      Total      386       175         26         587
```

Identification of employers (P821):

Question P821 appears to have worked well, serving to distinguish between employers and own-account workers. Since implementation of the HIES experiment, the definition of employers has been updated, as per the adoption of ICSE-18 by the 20th ICLS, to refer to independent workers who hire employees on a regular basis. The question formulation thus requires revision as follows:

"Does (NAME) engage any paid employees in his/her business on a regular basis."

Note that with this new formulation, response option 2 is no longer needed.

```
           P821: having employees    Freq.    Percent       Cum.
────────────────────────────────────────────────────────────────
                            Yes          5       3.42       3.42
Yes, but the employee(s) were temporari    2       1.37       4.79
                             No        139      95.21     100.00
────────────────────────────────────────────────────────────────
                          Total        146     100.00
```

Legal organization of economic unit (P822):

Question P822 appears to have problems of comprehension, missing categories, and/or incorrect assumptions that respondents have knowledge about the requested information. Overall, over half of respondents were not able to provide an answer. The problem seems to affect both independent workers (employers and own-account workers) as well as dependent workers (contributing family workers). No details are available regarding the answers provided by type of respondent (direct / proxy). The main aim

of the question is to establish whether the business is incorporated. There is no need to distinguish by type of incorporation. To simplify the question, the following revised wording is suggested. The question should be nationally adapted. Including examples of typical acronyms associated with incorporated businesses may also help improve reporting (eg. Ltd., Llc., Inc., Co.).

Is …'s business a [LIMITED COMPANY, TRADING PARTNERSHIP, LIMITED PARTNERSHIP]?

1. YES
2. NO
3. DON'T KNOW

In addition, there appears to be a duplication with P825=03. The two approaches to identify incorporated businesses can be further evaluated, to determine which may work best and retain only one approach.

P822: incorporated business	P815: Status in employment		Total
	In his/he	In a busi	
Limited company	6	1	7
	4.29	16.67	4.79
Trading company	25	0	25
	17.86	0.00	17.12
Limited partnership	1	0	1
	0.71	0.00	0.68
Other	33	1	34
	23.57	16.67	23.29
Don't know	75	4	79
	53.57	66.67	54.11
Total	140	6	146
	100.00	100.00	100.00

Price setting (P823-P824):

Questions P823 and P824 are meant to serve identify dependent contractors among those who self-identify as independent workers. Because of the problems with P822 reported earlier, a large group of respondents was asked these questions. The question should be asked only to own-account workers who do not report having an "incorporated business". The filter should be revised to include also the following criterion P821=NO (i.e. does not hire any employees). No evident problems are observed with the answers provided to these questions. Given their intended use, it is important that both are retained in future implementations, as only response options (1) and (3) in P824 would be candidates to be reclassified as dependent contractors.

P823: control over price setting	P815: Status in employment		Total
	In his/he	In a busi	
Yes	36	3	39
	33.33	60.00	34.51
No	72	2	74
	66.67	40.00	65.49
Total	108	5	113
	100.00	100.00	100.00

P824: Price mechanism	P815: Status in employment		Total
	In his/he	In a busi	
Set by another compan	21	0	21
	29.17	0.00	28.38
Negotiated between cu	0	1	1
	0.00	50.00	1.35
Determined by the cus	1	0	1
	1.39	0.00	1.35
Defined by legislatio	47	0	47
	65.28	0.00	63.51
Other (specify)	3	1	4
	4.17	50.00	5.41
Total	72	2	74
	100.00	100.00	100.00

Institutional sector of employment (P825):

Question (p825) serves to identify the institutional sector of employment. The basic distribution of answers indicates a problem with the use of response option (05) "Individual household". As originally proposed, this category is meant to exclusively identify "private households as employers of domestic employees." Cross-tabulation with status in employment as self-declared indicates that response option 05 is being used also to code persons working in their own-business. In addition to impacting the quality of data on institutional sector of employment, this miscoding will impact identification of domestic workers, and informal sector employment. To reduce this problem, the question wording should be revised to refer to the employer or type of own-business (exclude mention of "place of work"). In addition, the wording of the response option (05) should also be revised to refer to "private household hiring domestic workers". Skip patterns for subsequent questions should also be revised to exclude domestic workers employed by private households from subsequent questions on business registration (P826) and type of accounts (P827). Interviewer aids, manuals and training should clarify the intended meaning and use of this response category. In addition a question on "type of place of work" could also be added, immediately after P825, to clarify the respective aims of each question.

P825: Legal organization of business	Freq.	Percent	Cum.
Government	297	39.97	39.97
State-owned enterprise	19	2.56	42.53
Incorporated company	56	7.54	50.07
Private business	100	13.46	63.53
Individual household	126	16.96	80.48
Non-profit / NGO	128	17.23	97.71
International Org. / Foreign embassy	2	0.27	97.98
Other (note)	15	2.02	100.00
Total	743	100.00	

P825: Legal organization of business	P815: Status in employment					Total
	In his/he	In a busi	As an emp	As an app	DO NOT RE	
Government	1	0	294	2	0	297
State-owned enterpris	3	0	15	0	1	19
Incorporated company	14	0	42	0	0	56
Private business	16	16	66	0	2	100
Individual household	102	0	12	5	7	126
Non-profit / NGO	3	0	120	0	5	128
International Org. /	0	0	2	0	0	2
Other (note)	1	0	8	1	5	15
Total	140	16	559	8	20	743

Possible reformulation for P825. (Options to separately identify "incorporated company" may be added):

In (your/NAME's) main job (are/is) (you/he/she) employed by/in ….

1. The government or a state owned enterprise
2. A farm
3. A private business (non-farm)
4. A household(s) as a domestic worker
5. An NGO, non-profit institution, church
6. An international organization or a foreign embassy

Suggested new question on "type of place of work". Sample interviewer instructions are included in Annex C:

In what kind of place (do/does) (you/NAME) typically work?

1. AT (YOUR/NAME'S) OWN HOME
2. AT THE CLIENT'S OR EMPLOYER'S HOME
3. AT A FARM, AGRICULTURAL LAND OR FISHING SITE
4. AT A BUSINESS, OFFICE, FACTORY, FIXED PREMISE OR SITE

5. ON THE STREET OR ANOTHER PUBLIC SPACE
6. ON A VEHICLE (WITHOUT DAILY WORK BASE)
7. DOOR-TO-DOOR
8. OTHER
9. CANNOT SAY

Informal sector characteristics (P826, P827):

Questions P826 and P827 are used to identify persons in informal sector employment. The distribution of answers does not suggest particular problems with these two questions. Nevertheless, both show a relatively high percentage of DON'T KNOW answers (about 25%- 30% of respondents), and an unexpected higher share of DON'T KNOWs among self-employed compared to employees. However, without information by type of respondent (direct / proxy), it is not possible to further consider potential issues with question wording. Nevertheless, national adaptation of the questions, for example, to make reference to the specific registers, or Government institutions handling business registrations could help improve reporting. Suggested revised questions wording are as follows:

P826: Is … business registered with [INSERT NAME OF NATIONAL BUSINESS REGISTER(S)]?

P827: What kind of accounts or records does the business keep? Are they…

1. A complete set of written accounts for tax purposes
2. Simplified written accounts not for tax purposes
3. Informal records of orders, sales, purchases
4. No records are kept
5. DON'T KNOW

Given the relatively high levels of DON'T KNOW responses, it may be important to include a few additional questions that could be used as proxies in the calculation of indicators on informality. In particular, type of place of work, as suggested earlier.

P826: Registered business	P815: Status in employment						Total
	In his/he	In a busi	As an emp	As an app	DO NOT RE		
Yes	8	12	49	2	0		71
	6.72	75.00	56.98	33.33	0.00		29.46
In the process of reg	6	0	12	4	0		22
	5.04	0.00	13.95	66.67	0.00		9.13
No	63	1	11	0	13		88
	52.94	6.25	12.79	0.00	92.86		36.51
Don't know	42	3	14	0	1		60
	35.29	18.75	16.28	0.00	7.14		24.90
Total	119	16	86	6	14		241
	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00		100.00

P827: Own accounts	P815: Status in employment						Total
	In his/he	In a busi	As an emp	As an app	DO NOT RE		
Yes	9	8	52	5	0		74
	7.56	50.00	60.47	83.33	0.00		30.71
No	71	4	11	1	12		99
	59.66	25.00	12.79	16.67	85.71		41.08
Don't know	39	4	23	0	2		68
	32.77	25.00	26.74	0.00	14.29		28.22
Total	119	16	86	6	14		241
	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00		100.00

Type of pay (p828):

The question (p828) should allow multiple answers per respondent. At present it is designed to be "single select". If the interest is only capture the main type of pay, this can be done with an additional question. At present, it is unclear how respondents are deciding on which component of their pay to report. Response option 07 should not be read aloud, and when this option is selected, no other responses should be allowed.

```
                              P815: Status in employment
P828: pay structure    In his/he  In a busi  As an emp  As an app  DO NOT RE     Total

        A wage, salary       14         10        541          6          1        572
              By piece       96          0          6          0          9        111
      Commissions, tips       1          2          1          0          2          6
       Fee for service        5          0          9          1          1         16
                Profit       13          1          2          1          3         20
  In-kind (food, accomm        1          1          0          0          2          4
    Does not receive pay      10          2          0          0          2         14

                 Total      140         16        559          8         20        743
```

Multiple job holding (P842):

The question to identify persons with secondary jobs yields about 4.4% of multiple job-holders. This could be relatively low, depending on the national context. Helping in a family business may also be conducted as a secondary activity. At present this is not captured in the section on second jobs. Given the overall low identification of contributing family workers, adding a recovery question on helping in a family business inserted immediately after P842 may be considered. This could be particularly relevant to capture women's and employment activities.

```
P848: secondary
activity payment             P843: Type of secondary income
     structure     Employer  Employee  Self-empl  Other (no      Total

   A wage, salary      1         3          0          0          4
         By piece      1         0         12          2         15
           Profit      1         0          5          1          7
With accommodation an      1         2          0          0          3
 Does not receive pay      0         0          4          0          4

            Total      4         5         21          3         33
```

3. Working time and time-related underemployment

A general point for questions on working time is that the reference periods included are inconsistent. In particular there is a mix between last 7 days (P852) and last week (p853). The questionnaire has generally used last calendar week so this should be used consistently. It is unclear if respondents will experience difficulties because of this but we should avoid possibilities for confusion (i.e. change wording of p852 to 'last week).

Actual working time in main job:

The question on hours worked in main job seems to have worked reasonably well. Less than 4% of respondents to the question had no hours actually worked. This could be legitimate for people absent for work but this is difficult to assess with the model applied as people can report their main activity as working even if temporarily absent. However, an absence level of 4% would not be unusual. The remainder of the distribution appears reasonably predictable with clusters at expected values (378 with 40 hours, 64 with 48 hours and other peaks at round numbers). While the question seems to give plausible results some attention could be given to the specification of the filter group which seems to draw from 3 questions (842, 848 and 851) – while this may be exhaustive for employed persons it refers to non-core variables. With

this in mind it could be considered to find a more stable formulation of a filter group for 'all employed' to minimise the need to adapt if some elements of the questionnaire are changed in the future.

Weekly hours actually worked bands - main job	Freq.	Percent	Cum.
No hours actually worked	29	3.87	3.87
01-14	47	6.28	10.15
15-29	79	10.55	20.69
30-34	25	3.34	24.03
35-39	13	1.74	25.77
40-48	452	60.35	86.11
49+	97	12.95	99.07
Not elsewhere classified	7	0.93	100.00
Total	749	100.00	

Actual Working Hours in Secondary Jobs (p853):

As designed this question was asked to all employed rather than being filtered by p842 (those with more than one job). When tabulating p853 (hours actually worked in second job) we see 267 values of greater than zero whereas only 33 people said yes to p842 so clearly there is some inconsistency. This makes the results very hard to interpret and the sequence should be reviewed. Only to those who said yes to P842 should be asked the question. The wording could also be revised as follows for improved flow:

"Earlier you told me you had more than one job or business, how many hours did you work last week in other jobs or businesses?".

Usual hours worked in all jobs (p854):

There are no obvious particular difficulties with the distribution observed. 2.5% were missing and there are expected peaks at 40 hours (47% of all) and other round numbers such as 20, 30, 48, 60 and 80). However, we can note a higher average for hours actually worked in all job which is not typical as average actual hours worked would be dragged down by absences being recorded as zeros. However, in fact we had only a marginally higher number of zeros recorded for actual than usual hours (27 vs 19) and we had 76 cases where actual hours worked in all jobs were greater than usual hours worked in all jobs. There is some possibility which could be further examined if this was influenced by over reporting of hours in second jobs. In summary, while the values generated are not entirely implausible there are some signs the working time sequence should be further reviewed to lower burden and reduce potential errors. The formulation of question p853 could have also created such over-reporting of hours, if few cases interpreted that question as hours in all jobs, instead of just all secondary jobs. A clarification need to be included in the formulation of this question p853.

	Mean	Std. Err.	[95% Conf. Interval]	
ilo_joball_how_actual	49.54545	5.209638	38.93377	60.15714
ilo_joball_how_usual	41.36364	3.685768	33.85597	48.8713
ilo_job1_how_actual	30.42424	3.380265	23.53887	37.30962
ilo_job2_how_actual	19.12121	3.10265	12.80132	25.4411

Desire to work more hours (p855)

The question on desire to work more hours (part of the sequence to identify time related underemployment) is asked of all employed respondents. Initial analysis shows that close to 50% of all employed respondents said yes to the question. The wording of the question does not make explicit reference to actual or usual hours worked asking instead: *"At present would 'NAME' want to work more hours per week, if paid."* Without some form of qualitative feedback it's difficult to assess how the respondents may have understood the question. Within CAPI it would be possible to carry forward the

time reported in P854 as a reference within the question, as proposed below, which could help avoid potential confusion:

"Would 'NAME' want to work more than the [XXX] hours usually worked per week, if paid".

P855: Desire to work more	Freq.	Percent	Cum.
Yes	348	46.65	46.65
No	398	53.35	100.00
Total	746	100.00	

Looking at the distribution of answers by usual hours worked (all jobs) we see most of those saying yes worked 40 hours or more which is broadly in line with the distribution of hours usually worked which does not add much insight into how well the question worked.

work more	No hours	01-14	15-29	30-34	35-39	40-48	49+	Total
Yes	6	20	22	12	5	222	59	346
No	11	27	35	19	5	221	77	395
Total	17	47	57	31	10	443	136	741

In summary, it's difficult to assess how well the question has worked but a review of the wording to link it more closely to hours usually worked as reported could be useful and it could be considered if a threshold could be applied at data collection stage based on some nationally identified threshold.

Availability to work more hours (P856):

This question is only asked of those desiring to work more hours. Again, if a threshold is set for asking p855 this would carry through to this question meaning less respondents would be asked. The distribution of answers does not appear unusual. As with previous studies the large majority of those reporting desire to work more hours also indicate that they are available to start working more (86% in this case). On this basis here is no evidence to suggest there is any particular problem with the question and it could be retained as is.

P856: availabilit y to work more hours in the next two weeks	Freq.	Percent	Cum.
Yes	299	85.92	85.92
No	49	14.08	100.00
Total	348	100.00	

When taking the data in combination to identify time related underemployment we can see that among those wanting and available to work more hours it was particularly common for those with lower usual hours worked to say there were available to work more hours. For example of the 65 respondents working less than 40 hours usually per week, only 5 said they were not available to work more hours (8.5%) while among those working 40 hours or more there were 44 out of 281 (nearly 16%).

P856: availabili ty to work more hours in the next two weeks	Weekly hours usually worked bands - all jobs							
	No hours	01-14	15-29	30-34	35-39	40-48	49+	Total
Yes	6	18	21	11	4	191	46	297
No	0	2	1	1	1	31	13	49
Total	6	20	22	12	5	222	59	346

4. Characteristics of persons not employed in the reference period

The module included three questions (P857-P859) to capture a few essential characteristics of persons not employed in the reference period, as needed to identify unemployed persons and the potential labour force. These questions covered job search in the past 4 week, desire to work and availability to start working within 2 weeks of the interview date. In addition, the question on main activity (p801) can provide useful information on the current situation of persons outside the labour force. No further information is currently captured to provide more details about the labour market experience or prospects of persons outside the labour force, such as job search in a long reference period, previous employment experience, or reasons for not seeking employment, etc.

Job search (P857):

The pattern of response options to P857 shows relatively low levels of job search activity, with only 3.5% of person not employed saying YES. Cross tabulation with basic demographic characteristics and with responses to the main activity question broadly show expected patterns. The relatively low level of job search may reflect actual conditions or the timing when the test took place, but it may also indicate possible underreporting of search activity. Without further details, it is not possible to carry out a more detailed assessment. One issue that has been reported across contexts is that the word "business" tends to be interpreted as a more formal type of business with fixed premises, etc. This could lead to underreporting of activities to start an own-account activity to generate an income. The wording of the question could be revised to avoid this potential problem as follows:

In the last 4 weeks, from [DATE] up to [last Sunday], did … look for paid work or try to start an independent activity to generate an income?

P857: search for work for pay or profit	Freq.	Percent	Cum.
Yes	57	3.50	3.50
No	1,572	96.50	100.00
Total	1,629	100.00	

Desire to work (P858):

The results for the question on desire to work show no evident problems. It does call the attention the cross-tabulation with main activity at present (P801), in particular, for the category "looking for work." While among those who express desire to work, the main statuses are "taking care of the home" (40.58%) and "looking for work" (33.3%), it is surprising that most of those in the latter group indicated they do not want to work at present. This is not necessarily a contradiction, but it may suggest the relevance of including additional questions to better establish their relationship to the labour market. This could include additional questions on "job search in the last 12 months" (to assess previous job search behaviour); "reasons for not seeking work in the last 4 weeks" (to identify potential discouragement or barriers to employment); "previous employment experience".

P801: main activity at present	P858: desire for work Yes	No	Total
Studying or training	29 14.01	324 23.75	353 22.47
Working in farming, r	1 0.48	29 2.13	30 1.91
Looking for work	69 33.33	156 11.44	225 14.32
Taking care of the ho	84 40.58	691 50.66	775 49.33
Voluntary work (commu	12 5.80	16 1.17	28 1.78
Long-term illness, in	3 1.45	5 0.37	8 0.51
Retired or pensioner	1 0.48	77 5.65	78 4.96
Other (note)	8 3.86	66 4.84	74 4.71
Total	207 100.00	1,364 100.00	1,571 100.00

Availability to work (P859):

The results for the question on availability to work show no evident problems. Breakdowns by basic demographic variables, as well as by job search behaviour and desire to work show expected patterns. About one third of job seekers indicate not being available within the next 2 weeks of the interview date. No revisions are suggested at this stage.

P859: availability to start work in the next 2 weeks	P857: search for work for pay or profit Yes	No	Total
Yes	38 66.67	122 58.94	160 60.61
No	19 33.33	85 41.06	104 39.39
Total	57 100.00	207 100.00	264 100.00

Unemployed persons

Overall, as per the results of the RMI test, the LF module identified only a small percentage of working age respondents that meet the three criteria to be classified as unemployed (1.55 percent). Despite the overall levels being rather low, the distribution of unemployed persons by basic social and demographic characteristics follow expected patterns, with higher levels identified among males, and persons living in urban areas.

```
. tab ilo_lfs

       Labour Force Status │    Freq.     Percent        Cum.
───────────────────────────┼──────────────────────────────────
             1 - Employed  │      749       30.53       30.53
           2 - Unemployed  │       38        1.55       32.08
 3 - Outside Labour Force  │    1,666       67.92      100.00
───────────────────────────┼──────────────────────────────────
                   Total   │    2,453      100.00
```

Potential labour force

The classification of persons outside the labour force by degree of labour market attachment shows that 8.46 % would be classified as potential labour force (categories 1+2 below). Breakdowns by sex and place of residence show similar results to unemployment, with a greater share of potential labour force identified among men and persons living in urban areas.

```
. tab ilo_olf_dlma

  Labour market attachment (Degree of) │   Freq.    Percent       Cum.
───────────────────────────────────────┼─────────────────────────────────
1 - Seeking, not available (Unavailable │     19       1.14       1.14
2 - Not seeking, available (Available p │    122       7.32       8.46
3 - Not seeking, not available, willing │     85       5.10      13.57
4 - Not seeking, not available, not wil │  1,364      81.87      95.44
          X - Not elsewhere classified  │     76       4.56     100.00
───────────────────────────────────────┼─────────────────────────────────
                               Total    │  1,666     100.00
```

Overall, the sequence of questions for persons not employed appeared to work as expected, although under-identification of job search activity is likely. The high number of respondents who self-identified as "looking for work" that go on to report not seeking work in the last 4 week and not wanting to work is puzzling. To provide more details for analysis, it may be advisable to include an additional question on main reason for not seeking employment in the past 4 week, as proposed below. The question should be asked to all who report not seeking work (regardless of their desire to work).

What is the main reasons why … did not try to find a job or start a business in the last four weeks?

> 01. WAITING FOR RESULTS OF A PREVIOUS SEARCH
> 02. AWAITING RECALL FROM A PREVIOUS JOB
> 03. WAITING FOR THE SEASON TO START
> 04. WAITING TO START NEW JOB OR BUSINESS
> 05. TIRED OF LOOKING FOR JOBS, NO JOBS IN AREA
> 06. NO JOBS MATCHING SKILLS, LACKS EXPERIENCE
> 07. CONSIDERED TOO YOUNG/OLD BY EMPLOYERS
> 08. IN STUDIES, TRAINING
> 09. FAMILY / HOUSEHOLD RESPONSIBILITIES
> 10. IN AGRICULTURE / FISHING FOR FAMILY USE
> 11. OWN DISABILITY, INJURY, ILLNESS
> 12. RETIRED, PENSIONER, OTHER SOURCES OF INCOME
> 13. OTHER (SPECIFY):_____

Additional questions that may be considered include: seeking employment in the last 12 months and previous work experience.

ANNEX D.

Explanatory notes for question on type of place of work

MJU_PLC	**Type of place of work**

The type of place where the respondent typically works in their main job.

Codes
1 AT (YOUR/NAME'S) OWN HOME
2 AT THE CLIENT OR EMPLOYER'S HOME
3 AT A FARM, AGRICULTURAL LAND OR FISHING SITE
4 AT A BUSINESS, OFFICE, FACTORY, FIXED PREMISE OR SITE
5 ON THE STREET OR ANOTHER PUBLIC SPACE
6 ON A VEHICLE (WITHOUT DAILY WORK BASE)
7 DOOR-TO-DOOR
8 OTHER

9 CANNOT SAY

Purpose
- To enable analysis of working relationships and conditions
- To enable identification of home-based workers, and as additional supporting information to identify domestic workers, workers in triangular relationships
- To support identification of dependent workers and informal sector employment for ambiguous cases

National adaptation and implementation
- This refers to the type of location where the person typically carries out the work. If a worker works in different types of locations, interviewers should record the type of location where the respondent spends most of his/her time working.
- Code 1 includes cases where the respondent works in a space within the household premises. This includes rooms within the residential premises, outbuildings such as sheds and garages intended for residential purposes, as well as yards and gardens immediately adjacent to the residence. Fixed premises adjacent (in front, on the side, in the back) to the household dwelling served by a separate entrance and not normally used for residential purposes should be coded 4.
- Code 2 includes respondents who typically work at the clients' or employer's home, for example, domestic workers (even when residing at the employer's premises), plumbers or gardeners who work at their clients' houses, etc.
- Code 3 refers to farmland, orchards, gardens or any other type of land plots used for the purposes of crop, livestock, forestry, fishery, or aquaculture production, regardless of size or ownership status.
- Code 4 refers to cases where the respondent typically works at a fixed premise or site not used for residential purposes. This can be a shop, workshop, office building, factory, mine, construction site, permanent market place, warehouse, or any other kind of fixed premise or site. Workers who move around for their work but have a fixed-base location to which they report daily are included in this category.
- Code 5 includes cases where the respondent typically works on the street or another public space that enables interaction with potential clients (e.g. plaza, parking area, park, etc.) without a permanent structure. It includes, for example,

street vendors, push-cart operators, operators of street stalls that are removed at the end of each day, etc.

- Code 6 will include all cases where the work typically involves use of a motorized or non-motorized vehicle, including water, air or land-based vehicles. Workers who depart each day from a central location to which they return upon completion of their workday (for example a public transport employee) should be coded as working from a fixed premise, Code 4.

- Code 7 refers to persons who work on an itinerant basis seeking potential clients at their residential premises (i.e. without prior agreement), for example door to door.

- Countries may choose to further break down the response categories for their own analytical purposes. Care should be taken to ensure that the response options remains mutually exclusive and exhaustive, retaining essential break-downs to enable identification of home-based workers, domestic workers, and workers in triangular relationships, as relevant in the national context.

ANNEX E.

Sample module on own-use production of goods (as secondary activity)

In addition to what you have told me,

[*FOODSTUFF]

<FOR RESPONDENTS AGED N+, EXCLUDING (P801=02 & P803=03 or 04)>

OPG01. Last week, from Monday up to Sunday, did (NAME) do any of the following activities to produce food mainly for consumption by the household…? *(Mark all that apply)*

    READ

    a. Grow/harvest any crops, vegetables or fruits

    b. Gather wild food such as [coconuts, herbs,..]

    c. Go fishing or collecting shellfish

    d. Rear or tend animals

    e. Go hunting

    f. Prepare food or drinks to preserve them such as [dried fish,…]

IF ANY in OPG01=YES:

OPG02. How many hours did (NAME) spend on these activities last week?

    (TOTAL HOURS WORKED IN REF WEEK) OR (DAYS WORKED + HOURS PER DAY)

[*OWN CONSTRUCTION]

OPG03. Last week, did (NAME) do any construction work to renovate, extend or build the household's dwelling?

    1. YES

    2. NO

IF OPG03=1:

OPG04. How many hours did (NAME) spend doing this last week?

    (TOTAL HOURS WORKED) OR (DAYS WORKED + HOURS PER DAY)

[*MANUFACTURE OF NON-FOOD ITEMS]

OPG05. Last week, did (NAME) spend any time making goods for use by the household such as [mats, baskets, furniture, clothing,..]?

    1. YES

    2. NO

IF OPG05=1:

OPG06. How many hours did (NAME) spend on these activities last week?

    (TOTAL HOURS WORKED IN REF WEEK) OR (DAYS WORKED + HOURS PER DAY)

[*FETCHING WATER]

OPG07. Last week, did (NAME) fetch water from natural or public sources for use by the household?

    1. YES

    2. NO

IF OPG07=1:

OPG08. How many hours did (NAME) spend doing this last week?

    (TOTAL HOURS WORKED IN REF WEEK) OR (DAYS WORKED + HOURS PER DAY)

[*COLLECTING FIREWOOD]

OPG09. Last week, did (NAME) collect any firewood [or other natural product for use as fuel] by the household?

    1. YES

    2. NO

IF OPG09:

OPG10. How many hours did (NAME) spend doing this last week?

    (TOTAL HOURS WORKED IN REF WEEK) OR (DAYS WORKED + HOURS PER DAY)