

► Checklist for 19th ICLS standards application

The tables below summarize the conditions needed to consider the [standards adopted by the 19th International Conference of Labour Statisticians \(ICLS\)](#) as fully applied in a given data collection activity.

The first table refers to the measurement of employment and labour underutilization. After ticking the appropriate box for each row of this table, if all ticks are on the last column to the right, then the 19th ICLS standards can be considered fully applied.

The second table refers to the measurement of forms of work other than employment. Here too, if all ticks for all rows are on the last column to the right, the 19th ICLS standards can be considered fully applied. However, it is unlikely (and in many contexts even unjustified) to measure all forms of work in one survey round. Instead, measurement of all forms of work can be achieved over time either through measuring different forms of work in different rounds of one survey or via different sources. It is generally expected that employment and own-use production of goods will be measured at the highest frequency, with own-use provision of services, volunteer work, and unpaid trainee work, potentially measured less frequently. Therefore, the 19th ICLS standards can be considered fully applied if all forms of work are measured or planned to be measured at some frequency following the established definitions and operational criteria, even if not all of them have been measured yet.

	19th ICLS standards considered...	
	not applied	fully and strictly applied
Measurement of employment		
• Employment is defined as any activity to produce goods or provide services for pay or profit	☐ No	☐ Yes
• One-hour criterion is used to define employed at work	☐ No	☐ Yes
• A short reference period of seven days or one week is used to define employment	☐ No	☐ Yes
• People temporarily absent from work for reasons usually implying a short absence with continued job attachment such as sick leave, public holidays, annual leave, or parental leave as specified by legislation are considered employed (without further checks)	☐ No	☐ Yes
• People temporarily absent from work for other reasons such as parental leave beyond legislation, study leave, care, other personal absences, strikes or lockouts, economic activity reduction, and work suspension, are considered employed after checking for continued receipt of remuneration and/or an absence duration below a threshold in general no greater than three months	☐ No	☐ Yes
• People who work in their own economic units (business, farming fishing, etc.) to produce goods intended mainly for sale or barter are considered employed (even if part of the output is for own use)	☐ No	☐ Yes
• One or more specific questions allow to determine the main intended destination of the production (particularly through own-account work in agriculture or fishing)	☐ No	☐ Yes
• People who work for pay or profit payable to the household or family (even if not directly to the person) are considered employed	☐ No	☐ Yes

	19th ICLS standards considered...	
	not applied	fully and strictly applied
People with seasonal jobs during the off-season performing tasks and duties of the job beyond legal or administrative obligations are considered employed (even if they are not receiving pay)	☐ No	☐ Yes
People with seasonal jobs during the off season not performing tasks and duties of the job beyond legal or administrative obligations are not considered employed	☐ No, they are	☐ Yes, they are not
People required to perform work for receipt of a government social benefit are not considered employed	☐ No, they are	☐ Yes, they are not
Measurement of labour underutilization		
Time-related underemployment is defined as those in employment who, during a short reference period, wanted to work more hours, worked less than an hours' threshold in all jobs, and were available to work more hours	☐ No	☐ Yes
Unemployment is defined as people of working age who are not in employment, are currently available, and are actively seeking employment	☐ No	☐ Yes
The reference period to determine that people are not in employment in the unemployment definition is the same as the short reference period used to define employment	☐ No	☐ Yes
The reference period to determine the current availability for employment of the unemployed comprises the same short reference period (one week) and, subject to national circumstances, an additional period of up to two weeks after the reference week	☐ No	☐ Yes
Activities to seek employment within the unemployment definition are those carried out for the purpose of finding a job or setting up a business or agricultural undertaking, during a specified recent period comprising the last four weeks or one month	☐ No	☐ Yes
Future starters (people not in employment, currently available but who did not seek employment because they would already start a job within a short subsequent period generally not greater than three months) are considered unemployed	☐ No	☐ Yes
Questions on job search are asked to everyone not in employment	☐ No	☐ Yes
The desire to work is assessed via a specific question for those not in employment and not actively seeking employment	☐ No	☐ Yes
Questions on availability are asked to everyone not in employment who is either seeking employment or indicates a desire to work	☐ No	☐ Yes
The unavailable jobseekers are defined as people not in employment nor in unemployment who actively seek employment but are not currently available	☐ No	☐ Yes
The available potential jobseekers are defined as people not in employment nor in unemployment who want employment, are currently available, but do not actively seeking employment	☐ No	☐ Yes
The potential labour force is defined as the sum of unavailable jobseekers and available potential jobseekers	☐ No	☐ Yes
- How many of these headline labour underutilization measures are produced and disseminated? - o LU1 - Unemployment rate - o LU2 - Combined rate of time-related underemployment and unemployment - o LU3 - Combined rate of unemployment and potential labour force - o LU4 - Composite measure of labour underutilization	☐ None or one	☐ Two or more

	19th ICLS standards considered...	
	not applied	fully and strictly applied
► Measurement of forms of work other than employment		
• Own-use production of goods is measured, and statistics are disseminated covering goods produced mainly or totally for use of the household or family	☐ No	☐ Yes
• Indicators on own-use production and/or subsistence foodstuff producers are disseminated alongside those on employment	☐ No	☐ Yes (or not but because it was considered and deemed not necessary given national context)
• Own-use provision of services is measured, and statistics are disseminated covering services provided mainly for household or family members	☐ No	☐ Yes
• A reference period of one or more 24-hour days within a seven-day or one-week period is used to define own-use provision of services	☐ No	☐ Yes
• The reference periods used for own-use production overlap with the reference period used for employment (enabling study of simultaneous participation in these two forms of work)	☐ No	☐ Yes
• Unpaid trainee work covers all people of working age doing any unpaid activity to produce goods or provide services for others to acquire workplace experience or skills in a trade or profession	☐ No	☐ Yes
• One-hour criterion is used to define activities for unpaid trainee work	☐ No	☐ Yes
• The reference period used for unpaid trainee work overlaps with the reference period used for employment (enabling study of simultaneous participation in these two forms of work)	☐ No	☐ Yes
• The trainee work activity is considered unpaid if there is no remuneration in cash or in kind (even when some form of support in cash or in kind is received such as meals or transportation)	☐ No	☐ Yes
• The trainee work activity is performed in market and non-market units owned by non-household or non-family members	☐ No	☐ Yes
• Volunteer work covers all people of working age doing any unpaid non-compulsory activity to produce goods or provide services for others, including organization-based volunteering (in market or non-market units) and direct volunteering (in households other than their own or family members' households)	☐ No	☐ Yes
• One-hour criterion is used to define activities for volunteer work	☐ No	☐ Yes
• A reference period of four weeks or one calendar month is used to define volunteer work – overlapping with the reference week used for employment (if measured through the same source)	☐ No	☐ Yes
• The reference periods used for the various forms of work measured overlap (enabling study of participation in multiple forms of work)	☐ No	☐ Yes