
INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANIZATION

18th International Conference of Labour Statisticians
Geneva, 24 November – 5 December 2008

Room Document: **23E**

Seminar on “Employment and unemployment:
Revisiting the relevance and conceptual basis of
the statistics”

Invited paper

**QUALITY OF LABOUR MARKET INDICATOR
MEASUREMENT TOOLS: CASE STUDY OF
UEMOA MEMBER STATES – ANALYSIS AND
PROPOSALS**

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INTERNATIONAL LABOUR OFFICE GENEVA



Economic and Statistical Observatory of Sub-Saharan Africa

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MEASUREMENT TOOLS**

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ANALYSIS AND PROPOSALS

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November 2008

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Summary

Over the last ten years, the introduction of Poverty Reduction Strategy Papers (PRSPs) has started to provide African countries with an opportunity to revitalize their national systems for the collection, processing and analysis of statistical data, in particular with regard to the labour market. The methodological tools made available to these nations by the Economic and Statistical Observatory of Sub-Saharan Africa (AFRISTAT), in collaboration with the DIAL group (“Development, Institutions and Long-term Analysis”), include the “1-2-3” survey. This is a survey comprising three interlocking phases, the first of which focuses on employment and unemployment. This type of surveys is already carried out in more than ten African countries, including all the member States of the West African Economic and Monetary Union (UEMOA) except Guinea-Bissau.

The experience gained within the UEMOA zone between 2001 and 2004 is all the more valuable because it allowed for comparisons to be made between the results obtained for the seven countries involved in the project (Benin, Burkina Faso, Côte d’Ivoire, Mali, Niger, Senegal and Togo). The main concepts behind this survey are drawn from ILO Recommendations and resolutions. However, their adaptability to the conditions of developing countries in general, and African states in particular, where children are predominant on the labour market, has been found to be limited.

This study identified the limitations in the adaptability of concepts such as “working-age population”, “activity” and “unemployment”. The working-age population includes age-ranges below 15 years, some of whose members are in work. The study proposes that this concept should be refined to include only those children in the age ranges in question who meet labour market criteria (employed or not attending school, seeking employment and available for work), rather than all children in the age ranges concerned. No child in any of these age ranges should fall into the “inactive” category.

Although the concepts of “employment” and “unemployment” are understood in the ILO sense of the terms, confusion arises when it comes to defining the notions of “reference period” and “period of availability”. The study proposes referring to labour legislation in order to improve the formulation of the questions normally used in this area. These questions should moreover be improved in order more effectively to address the phenomena being measured (in terms of scope and relevance).

Finally, the proposals made were applied to the UEMOA country surveys. The experience gained conclusively showed a clear improvement in activity rates.

Introduction

It is difficult nowadays to deny the importance of work and employment and of employment policy in strategies to combat poverty and promote economic growth, particularly in the countries of sub-Saharan Africa. Moreover, almost all African countries are actively involved in subregional integration programmes (including the Economic and Monetary Community of Central Africa (CEMAC), the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS), UEMOA, and the Southern African Development Community (SADC)), which also work to improve employment policies and human resources development.

There is, however, room for improvement in the collection, processing and analysis of statistical labour market data in African countries. It was the upsurge in interest in this area which led AFRISTAT to organize an international seminar on labour and the informal sector in March 1997, in Bamako. Following this important event, and with the aim of harmonizing measurement tools, AFRISTAT in December 1999 published a handbook of labour market and informal sector concepts and indicators, based on international standards.

In addition, AFRISTAT has since 2004 been supporting five countries (Cameroon, Mali, Nigeria, Uganda and Zambia) as part of a regional project to improve labour statistics, with funding from the African Capacity Building Foundation (ACBF). The aim of this project is to implement and develop a labour market information system (LMIS) that will provide political decision-makers with material for the preparation, implementation and assessment of employment policies. As part of the project, AFRISTAT drafted and disseminated a training handbook on the implementation of the LMIS. This handbook also focuses on the key labour market indicators.

More than ten years after the launch of this project by AFRISTAT, many national institutes of statistics, in particular those of AFRISTAT member States, have carried out a series of surveys on employment, unemployment and the informal sector, using the guidelines contained in the handbook. The aim of this paper is to assess the relevance of the mechanisms recommended for the assessment of employment and unemployment indicators and to determine whether they fully reflect concepts adopted at the international level. The paper will examine the concepts of working age population, active population, employment and unemployment.

The questions will be examined in the light of the results of the surveys carried out in seven UEMOA countries (Benin, Burkina Faso, Côte d'Ivoire, Mali, Niger, Senegal and Togo) between 2001 and 2003 and employing practically the same methodology, namely, the "1-2-3 survey" on employment, the informal sector and household consumption. The approach employed in each case will involve presenting the definition of a concept, examining the wording of the questions formulated for data collection purposes and, where necessary, putting forward proposed changes. Finally, new indicators will be formulated on the basis of the methodological proposals made. These indicators will then be compared with the original indicators in order to measure the relative improvements made possible by the new proposals.

1. Brief presentation of Phase 1 of the 1-2-3 Survey carried out in the AFRISTAT member countries: The case of the UEMOA countries 2001-03

Within the framework of a regional statistical support programme, the UEMOA countries carried out a 1-2-3 survey during the period 2001-03. This form of data collection involves three interconnected surveys: the first on employment and unemployment; the second on the informal sector; and the third on household consumption. This section presents Phase 1.

From a methodological point of view, the Phase 1 survey not only examines the labour market, but also establishes the sample frame for Phase 2. The advantage of a household-based operation is that it covers informal activities carried out at home, and consequently not normally recorded in a direct survey of businesses. The phase 1 master sample also serves as the basis for the selection of households to be surveyed in phase 3. This interconnection therefore makes it possible to study the mechanism of the labour market, the informal sector, household living conditions, and poverty. In Africa, this type of survey has been carried out in Cameroon (1993, 2005), Madagascar (continuous survey since 1995), seven UEMOA member States (2001-03), the Democratic Republic of the Congo (2004, 2006), and Burundi (2005 and 2008). Other countries (Congo and Gabon) are preparing to carry out the first two phases of the survey.

In the UEMOA subregion, the survey covered the main centres of population, namely Cotonou (Benin), Ouagadougou (Burkina Faso), Abidjan (Côte d'Ivoire), Bamako (Mali), Niamey (Niger), Dakar (Senegal) and Lomé (Togo). The sampling method and questionnaires used were standardized to allow comparison of the results. The sample comprises 2,500 to 3,000 households in each of the towns selected in accordance with a two-stage area sampling design. The survey is based on the following main concepts: working-age population, employment, unemployment, underemployment and inactivity.

2. Working-age population

The definition used is not necessarily the one imposed by the legislation of each country, but rather takes account of the economic realities and the employed population. Another factor taken into consideration is the comparison of results between countries. Taking account of all these elements, for the purposes of the survey, the population in question is a potentially active population composed of persons aged 10 years or over. In practice, this population was screened using the data collected with the aid of a questionnaire on household composition.

In fact, the definition adopted seems to be based solely on the age of the population that is working or seeking work on the labour market. If due care is not taken, indicators such as the activity rate or unemployment rate may be calculated for a population part of which (the 10-14 year age group) is largely still at school. The disadvantage of this definition is that the denominator of these indicators is inflated by an excessive number of children who are not even as yet on the labour market.

The following table shows as an example the structure of the population aged 10 years or over in Cotonou. It will be noted that 17 per cent of this population is composed of children aged 10-14 years.

Table 1: Structure of the working-age population in Cotonou

Age group (years at last birthday)	Number	Percentage
10-14	102,694	16.6
15-59	492, 411	79.5
60 and over	24,174	3.9
Total	619,279	100.0

Source: *Ecole nationale de la statistique et de l'administration (ENSAE)*, 1-2-3 survey in Cotonou, Phase 1, October 2001

Counting this group [10 – 14 years] of children as being part of the labour market is open to criticism, given that 79,225 of them continued to attend school. School pupils made up 77 per cent of this age group. Neither should these pupils be classed as “inactive” or “unemployed” (even if they meet the criteria for unemployment), as they are generally supported by their parents. Those of this age group who are employed, as well as those who meet the criteria for unemployment (see the definition below) and who no longer attend school, should be counted as part of the active population.

Taking account of the arguments put forward, the working-age population (aged 10 years and above) will be adjusted in the light of adjustments made to the concepts of employment and unemployment. This population will include:

- the number of persons aged 15 years or over (employed, unemployed and inactive);
- the number of children aged 10 to 14 years who are employed;
- the number of children aged 10 to 14 years who meet the criteria for unemployment and who are not still attending school.

This adjustment is important for an understanding of the potential availability of labour as a factor of production, on the one hand, and for restoring as far as possible the notion of “working-age population”.

3. Measuring employment

For the purposes of the survey, anyone of working age who has carried on a productive activity for at least one hour during the seven-day period preceding the interviewer’s visit to their household can be said to be employed. This definition conforms to the ILO definition.

Next, we will take a closer look at the series of questions asked to measure employment.

Question 1: During the last week, have you worked, even if only for one hour?

1. *Yes*
2. *No*
- 3.

Although the definition refers to “the last seven days”, the question simply refers to “the last week”. That being the case, someone who has only worked on the Tuesday of week 1 and is asked this question on the Sunday of week 2 will answer in the affirmative, although in reality more than seven days will have passed since the day when he or she worked. A risk of overlap therefore exists.

To avoid subtle increases in the number of employed persons, it is important to word this question more precisely, ensuring that it includes the term “last seven days”. Moreover, if we want to adhere strictly to the national accounting principle that takes into account only the production of market or non-market goods and services, the wording of the question should be refined.

Proposed question 1: During the last seven days, have you worked, even if only for one hour, either making a product, whether in exchange for payment or not, or providing a service?

The notion of “one hour” is often not well understood in these surveys. While it is obligatory in European countries to declare one hour of paid work to social security authorities, this is not the case in Africa; this is a result of the dual economies that exist in developing countries. Working on an occasional, short-term basis is more common in the informal sector, which lacks social protection.

Question 2: Even if you have stated that you did not work last week, did you undertake any of the following:

- | | |
|--|---|
| <i>01 working in your own business?</i> | <i>06 working as a paid or unpaid apprentice?</i> |
| <i>02 making a product to sell?</i> | <i>07 working as part of your studies?</i> |
| <i>03 receiving payment for working in the home?</i> | <i>08 working for another family?</i> |
| <i>04 delivering a service?</i> | <i>09 any other paid activity?</i> |
| <i>05 helping in a family business?</i> | <i>10 any other similar activity?</i> |

People answering in the affirmative to one of options 1 to 9 are classed as employed. As with question 1, we find that ambiguity arises from the use of the term “last week”. Option 4 should also specify that it concerns the delivery of a market service; repair services provided free of charge by a worker for a third party [for example] should not be included.

The following question is aimed at those who are not classed as employed and is designed to clarify their situation.

Question 3: Even if you did not work last week, do you have a job?

- 1. Yes*
- 2. No*

As with the preceding questions, there is ambiguity due to the use of the term “last week”. A negative response to the question leads to the respondent being classed as unemployed, in which case the respondent is directed to the questions about unemployment and inactivity. In the case of an affirmative answer, the respondent is directed to the following question:

Question 4. Why did you not work last week?

- 1. Leave or public holidays*
- 2. Illness*
- 3. Strike*
- 4. Temporary work stoppage*

5. *Dismissal or end of contract*
6. *Other reason*

The question was not considered to be ambiguous. Respondents selecting one of the options 1 to 4 are classed as employed. On the other hand, there is an additional question for the purpose of determining the category for those choosing options 5 or 6. .

Question 5. When are you going to resume work or start work (first employment)?

1. *In less than four weeks*
2. *In more than four weeks*
3. *Don't know*

Respondents choosing option 1 can be classified as employed. Without referring to legislation, it was mainly for purposes of comparison that a period of “less than four weeks” was chosen as a tolerated period of unemployment for those who are laid off or at the end of their current employment contracts.

To summarize, although the concept of employment follows the ILO definition, interpretation of questions can result in a degree of imprecision in the results. This is the case, for example, with the notion of reference period, type of production, or the period of joblessness tolerated in the case of workers who have been laid off or are at the end of their employment contracts.

In terms of the survey sample, the population of employed persons comprises all persons aged ten years and above who carry on some employment activity. For the purposes of national accounting, this field should be left unchanged.

4. Measurement of unemployment

For the purposes of the survey, the term “unemployed” is considered to mean any person aged ten years and above who has not carried on any productive activity (as defined in national accounts) during the reference period (here, the last seven days), and has actively sought employment during the month preceding the inquiry and been available for work.

The reference period for the purpose of measuring unemployment is one month, while the reference period for activity is one week. The argument generally put forward for this is based on the tendency among people laid off or at the end of a contract of employment not to start looking for another job immediately.

We now consider the series of questions used to measure unemployment.

Question 1. Did you seek work last week?

1. *Yes*
2. *No*

As indicated previously, there is a degree of uncertainty with regard to the reference period, specifically, as to whether it means the previous week or the previous seven days. Respondents giving a negative reply to the question are directed to the next question; those who answer in the affirmative can pass directly to the third question.

Question 2. Have you sought work during the last four weeks?

1. *Yes*
2. *No*

Here again, we find the problem of overlap between the notion of the last four weeks and that of the last 30 days. A respondent replying in the negative is directed to question 4. Question 3, on the other hand, is intended for respondents who reply in the affirmative to question 2.

Question 3. Would you be available for work:

1. *immediately?*
2. *within the next two weeks?*
3. *in two weeks to a month?*
4. *not for at least a month?*

The notion of “availability” here is defined by options 1 and 2. Two points still need to be covered, however. First, what does the legislation of each country stipulate? And secondly, why should this period be shorter than the reference period for seeking work? These are valid questions, because extending the period means that more people actively seeking work will be included in the “unemployed” group, which would then boost the unemployment rate. Conversely, shortening the period of availability would tend to increase the inactive population.

The next three questions are addressed to people who answer “No”, and also to those who choose answers 3 and 4 to question 3. The purpose of these questions is to ensure the inclusion of people who, although they do not quite meet the strict criteria for definition as unemployed, will be considered as such.

Question 4. Do you not work because you are:

1. *disabled or suffering from a long-term illness?*
2. *still at school or a student?*
3. *retired?*
4. *a housewife?*
5. *of independent means?*
6. *other?*

Whatever the answer to question 4, respondents are directed to the following question. But in fact, if we look at that question closely, people who choose answer 3 or 4 to question 3 should not have to answer this question, as they have already stated that they were looking for work during the past four weeks but were simply not available in the immediate future.

What is more, the first five answers to the question should be enough to classify the interviewees as inactive. Despite this, they are not expected to answer question 5, which sometimes leads to a contradiction.

Question 5. Why have you not been looking for work? (or don't you want to work?)

Involuntary

1. *There are no jobs to be had.*

2. *I don't think I could find a job without any qualifications.*
3. *I don't know how to go about looking for work.*

Voluntary

4. *I'm waiting for a reply to a job application.*
5. *I don't need a job, or I don't want a job.*
6. *I'm not old enough to work.*

People who chose answers 4, 5 or 6 to this question are classified as inactive. However, an analysis of the answers shows clearly that some of the interviewees believe that they are not old enough to be in the market for jobs. In our opinion, if these people are under the legal working age they should not be classed as inactive and should rather be excluded from the working-age population altogether. This is very probably true of children between the ages of 10 and 14 years, most of whom are still at school or at any rate entirely dependent on their parents. In Cotonou, for instance, we find that 54,391 children, over 50 per cent of the total, who said they were not old enough to work are still classified as “inactive”.

Another criticism that can be made of this question is the obvious contradiction to which question 4 may give rise. One example would be a housewife (answer 4 to question 4) who would like to work but is prevented from doing so by her husband. This is an “involuntary” reason which does not appear among the answers to question 5.

Question 6. Although you didn't look for work during the past four weeks, would you be available straightaway if you were offered a job?

1. *Yes*
2. *No*

Those who answer in the affirmative are classified as unemployed. Given the real labour market situation in Africa, this implies broadening the concept of unemployment. In countries dominated by the informal sector, access to the labour market depends more than anything on personal contacts. However, precautions are taken to calculate the “strict” and the “broader” unemployment rates separately.

To sum up, the questionnaire does have the merit of asking a good set of questions to distinguish the unemployed from the inactive. However, a few observations are worth taking into consideration in order to improve the quality of the data collected:

- the overlapping of reference periods has to be avoided;
- a country's legislation has to be taken into account so as to define the concept of “immediate availability to start work” properly;
- people who are seeking work but not available for work must be classified as inactive;
- people who are not looking for work because they believe that they are below the legal working age must be excluded from the inactive population;
- children between the ages of 10 and 14 years who are still at school must not be counted either as unemployed (even if they meet the criteria) or as inactive (because they are not).

5. Reprocessing of employment and unemployment data

This section explains the application in practice of the points made above so as to show how indicators such as the economic activity and unemployment rates can be improved. The

analysis is based on the data collected during phase 1 of the 1-2-3 survey in the UEMOA countries (described in section 1). The data-processing assumptions are as follows:

- *Working-age population.* All people at least 15 years of age plus those between the ages of 10 and 14 who are (i) active and working (even if attending [school]), or (ii) not attending school, and looking for work and available for work immediately.
- *Active and working.* Any person aged at least 10 years who has worked even for one hour during the past seven days (this particular questionnaire has to rely on the notion “the last week”) is considered to have a job.
- *Unemployed.* This includes (i) people at least 15 years of age who meet the three strict ILO criteria (no job, actively seeking work, and available for work), and (ii) children between 10 and 14 years of age who no longer attend school and meet the ILO’s three criteria.
- *Children between 10 and 14 years of age* who do not meet the criteria for unemployment and who are not working are not included in the inactive population. In other words, this population comprises only people aged at least 15 years who are neither working nor unemployed.

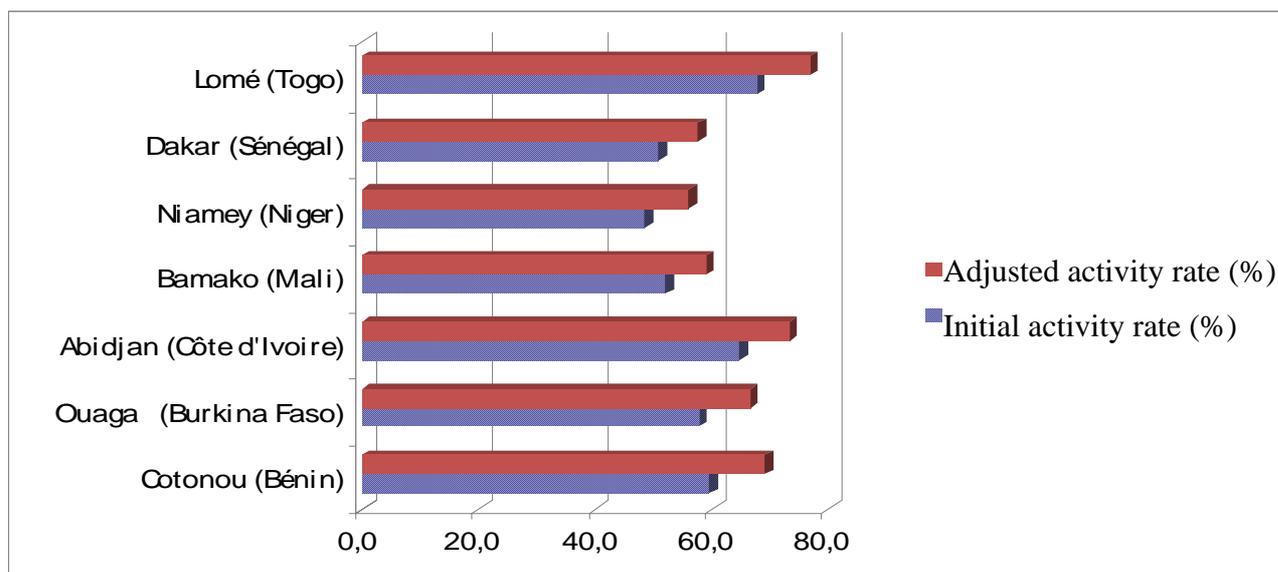
Overall, the proposed adjustments lead to improved activity rates. The more people are excluded from the working-age population because they do not meet labour market criteria, the higher the activity rate will be. The improvement is particularly noticeable for Lomé and Cotonou, which gain ten points over the original indicators (see figure on following page).

Table 2. Labour market indicators (published data and reprocessed data)

Labour market indicator	Cotonou (Benin)	Ouagadougou (Burkina Faso)	Abidjan (Côte d'Ivoire)	Bamako (Mali)	Niamey Niger	Dakar (Senegal)	Lomé (Togo)
1. Basic data							
Working-age population (10 years and older)	614 400	634 500	2 349 400	758 000	464 900	1 457 000	596 300
Employed	348 000	311 000	1 332 000	369 000	197 000	658 000	371 000
Unemployed	20 400	56 500	205 400	28 000	29 900	87 000	33 300
Inactive	246 000	267 000	812 000	361 000	238 000	712 000	192 000
Activity rate (%)	59,9	58,0	65,1	52,4	48,8	51,1	67,9
Unemployment rate (%)	5,5	15,4	13,5	7,1	13,1	11,7	8,2
2. Retired workers							
Working-age population (10 years and older)	530 630	549 258	2 088 600	670 300	401 300	1 287 800	524 200
Employed	348 000	311 000	1 332 000	369 000	197 000	658 000	371 000
Unemployed	20 395	56 268	205 400	28 000	29 000	87 000	33 000
Inactive	162 235	181 990	551 200	273 300	175 300	542 800	120 200
Activity rate (%)	69,4	66,9	73,6	59,2	56,3	57,9	77,1
Unemployment rate (%)	5,5	15,3	13,4	7,1	12,8	11,7	8,2

Source: Statéco No. 99 of 2005, pp. 43-63, AFRISTAT calculations.

Figure 1. Original activity rate and adjusted rate of the principle urban centres in UEMOA countries



On the other hand, the effect of the active population adjustment on the unemployment rate is less marked, which means that, apart from children aged between 10 and 14 years who are active and working, other children in that age group are not primarily concerned about finding a job. That is another argument for not including them in the labour market.

Conclusion

For ten years or so, the member States of AFRISTAT have been carrying out 1-2-3 surveys, the first phase of which provides some very useful indicators. On closer examination, however, the concepts used, the contents of the questionnaire, and the indicators calculated, prove to have certain limitations, especially in the way they affect indicators such as the activity rate and unemployment rate. The analysis set out in this report suggests the approach that should be pursued in order to ensure more accurate results. Broadly speaking, it recommends refining the questions relating to the measurement of employment and unemployment, and adjusting the working-age population field where the lower age limit of this category is below the minimum legal age for employment.

That said, there is no question that the machinery for collecting, processing and analysing labour statistics in Africa is steadily improving. In the labour market information systems used, for example, a number of different data sources are consulted. What is more, countries that have benefitted from this experience have started using various media to publish data on the labour market situation and its dynamics.

As far as the labour market situation is concerned, the data relate essentially to an analysis of the key labour market indicators, the principle sources of which are still employment and labour force surveys, hence the need to improve the tools used in this type of survey.

Annex 1: Excerpts from the questionnaire of phase 1, 1-2-3 survey

CODE IDENTIFIANT					
Com-mune	N° ZD		N°Ménage		

Nombre de membres du ménage (sans les visiteurs) :	_ _
Nombre de visiteurs :	_
Individus de 10 ans et plus (y compris les visiteurs) :	_ _

ENQUETE EMPLOI	MUMERO DES INDIVIDUS						
	01	02	03	04	05	06	07
M1. Nom des personnes du ménage							
M2. Statut de résidence 1. Présent 2. Absent 3. Visiteur	_	_	_	_	_	_	_
M3. Sexe 1. Masculin 2. Féminin	_	_	_	_	_	_	_
M4. Age (indiquer les années révolues)	_ _	_ _	_ _	_ _	_ _	_ _	_ _
M5. Lien avec le chef de ménage 1. Chef de ménage 2. Conjoint du chef 3. Enfant du chef ou du conjoint 4. Père ou mère du chef ou du conjoint 5. Autres parents du chef ou du conjoint 6. Autre personne non apparentée 7. Domestique	_	_	_	_	_	_	_
M6. Situation de famille 1. Marié(e) monogame 2. Marié(e) polygame 3. Union libre 4. Célibataire (jamais marié(e)) 5. Divorcé(e) / séparé(e) 6. Veuf (veuve)	_	_	_	_	_	_	_
M7. Nationalité 1. Nationale 2. Pays UEMOA 3. Autre nationalité	_	_	_	_	_	_	_
M8a. Ethnie (pour les nationaux, voir codes)	_	_	_	_	_	_	_
M8b. Religion 1. Musulman 2. Catholique 3. Protestant 4. Animiste 5. Autre religion 6. Sans religion	_	_	_	_	_	_	_
M9. Lieu de naissance 1. Dans la Communauté Urbaine de Niamey 2. Autres	_	_	_	_	_	_	_
M10. Depuis combien de temps vivez-vous de manière continue dans cette agglomération ? Depuis toujours 1. Oui → Passez à M13 2. Non → Depuis combien d'années ?	_	_	_	_	_	_	_
M11. Où habitez-vous avant de venir dans cette agglomération ? M11a. Le lieu 1. Chef lieu de département 2. Chef lieu d'arrondissement 3. Village 4. Etranger M11b. L'Arrondissement (voir code arrondissement) M11c. Le Pays (voir code pays)	_	_	_	_	_	_	_
M12. Pourquoi êtes-vous venu à Niamey ? 1. Pour suivre ou rejoindre la famille 2. Pour poursuivre des études 3. Pour y chercher un emploi 4. Affectation 5. Autres	_	_	_	_	_	_	_
M13. Avez-vous été à l'école coranique ? 1. Oui 2. Non	_	_	_	_	_	_	_
M14a. Avez-vous été au moins à l'école primaire ? 1. Oui 2. Non → Si non, passez à M18	_	_	_	_	_	_	_

	01	02	03	04	05	06	07
M14b. Quel type d'enseignement avez-vous suivi ? 1. Primaire 2. Secondaire 1 ^{er} cycle général 3. Secondaire 1 ^{er} cycle technique 4. Secondaire 2 ^{ème} cycle général 3. Secondaire 2 ^{ème} cycle technique 6. Supérieur	<input type="checkbox"/>						
M14c. Quel type de formation avez-vous suivi la dernière fois ? (Voir code type de formation)	<input type="checkbox"/>						
M14d. Diplôme le plus élevé obtenu ? 1. Aucun 2. CFEPD 3. BEPC 4. CAP 5. BEP 6. BAC 7. DEUG, DUT, BTS 8. Diplôme supérieur à BAC + 2 9. Autres	<input type="checkbox"/>						
M15. Quelle est la dernière classe que vous avez suivie ? (convertir en nombre d'années d'études avec succès)	<input type="checkbox"/>						
M16. Quel type d'école avez-vous fréquenté pour la dernière fois ? 1. Public 2. Privé confessionnel 3. Privé non confessionnel	<input type="checkbox"/>						
M17. Allez-vous toujours à l'école ? 1. Oui 2. Non	<input type="checkbox"/>						
M18. Pourquoi avez-vous arrêté vos études ou n'avez-vous pas été à l'école ? 1. Impossibilité financière des parents 2. Préférence pour un apprentissage ou un travail 3. Grossesse, mariage 4. Handicap, maladie 5. Echec scolaire 6. Trop jeune 7. Ecoles trop éloignées 8. Etudes achevées 9. Autres	<input type="checkbox"/>						
M19. Savez-vous lire et écrire l'une des langues suivantes? - Français - Langues nationales 1. Oui 2. Non - Autres langues	<input type="checkbox"/>						
M20. Quelle langue parlez-vous à la maison principalement 1. Français 2. Langues Nationales 3. Autres langues	<input type="checkbox"/>						

EMPLOI ACTUEL (EA)	
EA1. Au cours de la semaine dernière, vous avez effectué une ou plusieurs des activités suivantes (énumérez les options 1 à 5 et notez le nombre d'heures correspondantes)	
1. Etudes	_ _
2. Travaux domestiques dans sa propre maison, garde d'enfants, de personnes âgées, de malades, sans rémunération	_ _
3. Chercher de l'eau ou du bois, faire le marché	_ _
4. Construction de sa propre maison	_ _
5. Prestation de services gratuits à sa communauté	_ _
6. Aucune de ces activités	_
EA2. Au cours de la semaine dernière, avez vous travaillé ne serait-ce qu'une heure ?	_
1. Oui 2. Non Passez à AP1	
EA3. Bien que vous ayez déclaré ne pas avoir travaillé la semaine dernière, avez-vous réalisé l'une des activités suivantes la semaine dernière, à domicile ou à l'extérieur, pour aider la famille :	
01. En travaillant dans une affaire personnelle 02. En fabriquant un produit pour la vente 03. En travaillant à la maison pour un revenu 04. En délivrant un service 05. En aidant dans une entreprise familiale 06. Comme apprenti rémunéré ou non 07. Comme étudiant qui réalise un travail 08. En travaillant pour une autre famille 09. N'importe quelle autre activité pour un revenu	_ _
Pas sez à AP1	
10. Aucune activité de ce genre	
EA4. Bien que vous n'ayez pas travaillé la semaine dernière, avez-vous un emploi ?	_
1. Oui 2. Non Passez à EA7a	
EA5. Pourquoi n'avez-vous pas travaillé la semaine dernière	_
1. Vacances ou jours fériés 2. Maladie 3. Grève 4. Arrêt provisoire du travail 5. Licenciement ou fin de contrat 6. Autres _____	_
Pas sez à AP1	
EA6. Dans combien de temps allez-vous reprendre le travail ou commencer à travailler ? (premier emploi)	
1. Moins de 4 semaines Passez à AP1	
2. Plus de 4 semaines	
3. Ne sait pas	_

EA7a. Avez-vous cherché un emploi la semaine dernière ?	
1. Oui Passez à EA7c	_
2. Non	
EA7b. Avez-vous cherché un emploi au cours des 4 dernières semaines ?	
1. Oui	
2. Non Passez à EA8a	_
EA7c. Seriez-vous disponible pour travailler ?	
1. Immédiatement Passez à C1	
2. D'ici 15 jours	
3. 15 jours à un mois	_
4. Dans plus d'un mois	
EA8a. Vous ne travaillez pas parce que vous êtes :	
1. Invalide ou en maladie de longue durée	
2. En cours de scolarité, étudiant(e)	
3. Retraité(e)	_
4. Femme au foyer	
5. Rentier	
6. Autre _____	
EA8b1. Pourquoi n'avez-vous pas cherché de travail (ou ne désirez-vous pas travailler) ?	
<u>Involontaire</u>	
1. Il n'existe pas d'emploi	
2. Ne pense pas pouvoir obtenir de travail sans qualification	
3. Ne sait pas comment rechercher un emploi	
<u>Volontaire</u> Si 4, 5 ou 6, passez à EA8c	_
4. Attend la réponse à une demande d'emploi	
5. N'en a pas besoin ou n'a pas envie de travailler	
6. N'est pas en âge de travailler	
EA8b2. Bien que vous n'ayez pas cherché de travail ces 4 dernières semaines, seriez-vous disponible tout de suite si on vous proposait un emploi maintenant ?	
1. Oui Passez à C1	_
2. Non	
EA8c. Comment faites-vous pour subvenir à vos besoins ? (ressource principale)	
1. Perçoit une pension de son travail	
2. Autre pension ou une aide (famille, ami, veuvage, divorce, orphelinat)	
3. Perçoit des revenus de sa (ses) propriété(s), vit de ses rentes	_
4. Vit de son épargne	
5. Mendie	
6. Boursier	
7. Prise en charge par sa famille ou une autre personne	

Si 10-14 ans, passez au module Revenus hors emploi (RHA)
Si 15 ans et plus, passez au module Trajectoire et perspectives (TP).