



SUMMARY REPORT OF THE 2013 UIS CULTURAL EMPLOYMENT METADATA SURVEY

UNESCO

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The UIS is based in Montreal, Canada.

Published in 2014 by:

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© UNESCO-UIS 2014

ISBN 978-92-9189-166-5

Ref: UIS/2014/CUL/TD/9

DOI <http://dx.doi.org/10.15220/978-92-9189-166-5-en>

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Abbreviations

FCS	2009 UNESCO Framework for Cultural Statistics
GNI	Gross national income
ICH	Intangible cultural heritage
ILO	International Labour Organization
ISCED	International Standard Classification of Education
ISCO-08	2008 International Standard Classification of Occupations
ISCO-88	1988 International Standard Classification of Occupations
ISIC Rev.4	International Standard Industrial Classification Revision 4
ISIC Rev.3	International Standard Industrial Classification Revision 3
LFS	Labour force survey
NACE Rev.2	Classification of Economic Activities in the European Community, Revision 2
NAEMA	<i>Nomenclature d'Activités des États Membres d'AFRISTAT</i>
NAICS	North American Industry Classification System
NHS	National household survey
NSO	National statistical office
OECD	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
PHC	Population and household census
PUMF	Public-use micro data file
ST	Standard table(s)
UIS	UNESCO Institute for Statistics
UNSD	United Nations Statistical Division
...	Information not available
NA	Not applicable

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1. Introduction

In 2010, the UNESCO Institute for Statistics (UIS) decided to implement a second global culture survey. Feasibility studies were carried out on several topics, resulting in a focus on cultural employment. The global survey will collect internationally comparable data that will allow governments, analysts and policymakers to better analyse the role of cultural employment in national economies and the contribution of culture to economic and social development. Methodological research studies were carried out from 2011 to 2013, and a pilot survey was conducted between November 2013 and February 2014. It is anticipated that the UIS Global Survey of Cultural Employment will be launched in 2015.

In order to better understand the characteristics of national sources of employment data, the UIS undertook a metadata survey that was sent to 197 countries and territories. The survey was carried out from January to March 2013.

The purpose of the survey was to collect information on the sources of labour statistics, including labour force surveys (LFS), population and household censuses (PHC) and other national household surveys (NHS). A copy of the questionnaire can be found in **Appendix VI**. The survey collected information about selected characteristics of the sources of labour statistics including:

- The population coverage and geographical coverage;
- The frequency of data collection, with date of last and next surveys;
- The survey sampling and methodology, except for exhaustive PHC;
- The classification used for occupation and its link with ISCO;
- The classification used for industry and its link with ISIC;
- Number of digits used when data are collected for industry and occupation;
- Number of digits used for industry and occupation data dissemination in standard tables (ST);
- Number of digits used for industry and occupation data dissemination in public-use microdata files (PUMF); and
- Possibility to request the NSO with custom tabulations of employment data.

This information was used to support the development of the UIS Survey of Cultural Employment. In addition, the data collected provides a source of information regarding the status of labour statistics surveys globally.

The purpose of this report is firstly to describe the general characteristics of the sources of employment statistics globally and, secondly, to describe how this information contributed to the design of the UIS Survey of Cultural Employment.

2. Defining cultural employment

According to the 2009 UNESCO Framework for Cultural Statistics (FCS), total cultural employment can be defined as all persons that are engaged in a cultural or non-cultural occupation (A + C) in the culture sector and all persons that are engaged in a cultural occupation in the non-cultural sector (B) (see **Figure 1**). As such, cultural employment = A + B + C.

Figure 1. Cultural employment matrix

	Cultural Activity	Non-cultural Activity
Cultural Occupation	A	B
Non-cultural Occupation	C	D

- A = Persons employed in a cultural occupation in the culture sector
- B = Persons employed in a cultural occupation in the non-culture sector
- C = Persons employed in a non-cultural occupation in the culture sector
- D = Persons employed in a non-cultural occupation in the non-culture sector

Source: UNESCO-UIS, 2009

The 2009 FCS defines cultural occupations as those occupations that:

Include those [occupations] involved in creative and artistic production, and heritage collection and preservation. These occupations involve tasks and duties that are carried out:

- To generate, develop, preserve or reflect cultural or symbolic and spiritual meaning;
- To create, produce and disseminate cultural goods and services, which generally contain intellectual property rights; and
- For the purpose of artistic expression (e.g. visual, music, writing, dance or dramatic arts). (FCS, p.40)

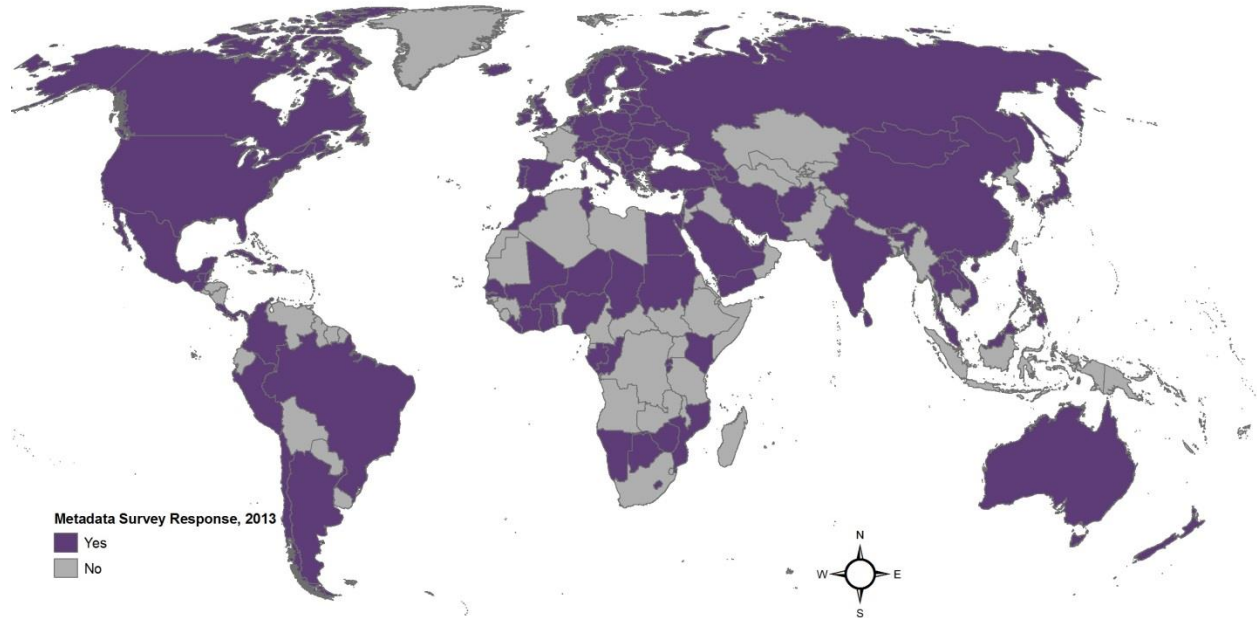
3. General results

This section presents some general results from the metadata survey focusing on the response rates and a description of the types of data sources being used globally.

3.1 Metadata survey response rates

A total of 197 countries and territories (see **Appendix I** for a complete list) were surveyed between January and March 2013. Of the 197 surveys sent, a total of 120 were completed and returned to the UIS (see **Figure 2**). This represents a global response rate of 61% (see **Figure 3**).

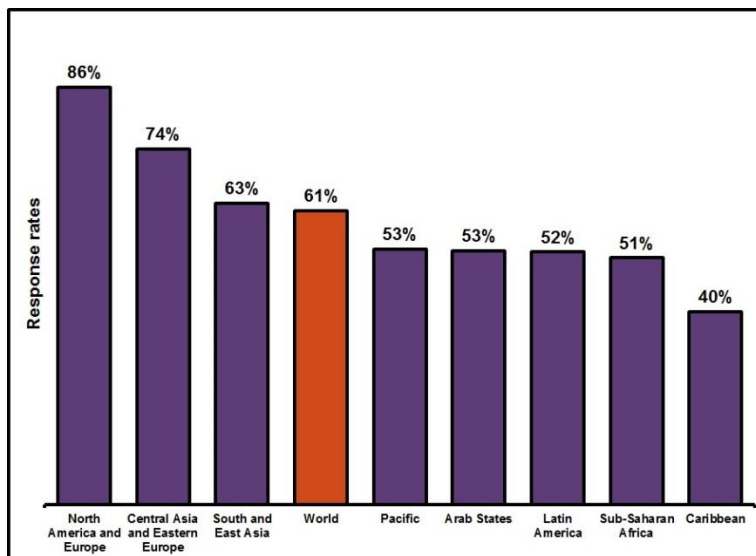
Figure 2. Responding countries



Source: UNESCO Institute for Statistics, 2013

The response rate varied greatly between regions. The North America and Europe region had the highest response rate at 86%, while the Caribbean region had the lowest at 40%. The Pacific, Arab States, Latin America, and Sub-Saharan Africa regions all had response rates between 51% and 53%.

Figure 3. Metadata survey response rates by region



Source: UNESCO Institute for Statistics, 2013

3.2 Sources of employment data

For the purposes of this analysis, the three most common sources of employment data are analysed: LFS, PHC and NHS.

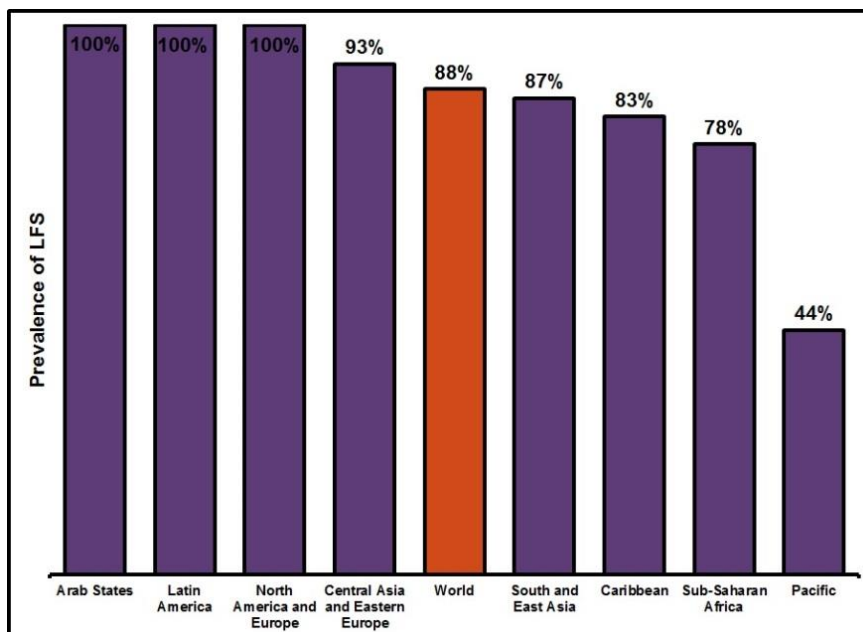
The LFS is designed to capture information about the labour force and is normally carried out on an quarterly or annual basis. As such, it includes a wide range of specific labour variables which help us to measure the employment characteristics of the population and the potential to understand the characteristics of cultural employment. In most cases, it uses international concepts and classifications that facilitate the production of comparable data. On the other hand, its coverage and sample size could limit the calculation of some cultural employment indicators as cultural employment is only a portion of the entire economy.

The PHC can be a source of employment data for small areas but is usually not so comprehensive. It collects as well a wide range of socio economic variables which are pertinent to characterise the people employed in the culture sector. On the other hand, since their frequency is usually every 5 or 10 years, they do not provide the most recent employment data.

The last source of employment data investigated is the NHS which are country specific socio-economic surveys that have an employment component. On one hand, these surveys might be able to provide a good picture of employment, however, on the other hand, they are typically carried out infrequently and is usually not so comprehensive than LFS.

Of the 120 countries and territories that responded, 106 (88%) carry out a LFS. **Figure 4** shows the percentage of countries that carry out a LFS by region. While all of the respondent countries in the Arab States, Latin America, and North America and Europe carry out a LFS, only 44% of countries do so in the Pacific region.

Figure 4. The prevalence of LFS by region

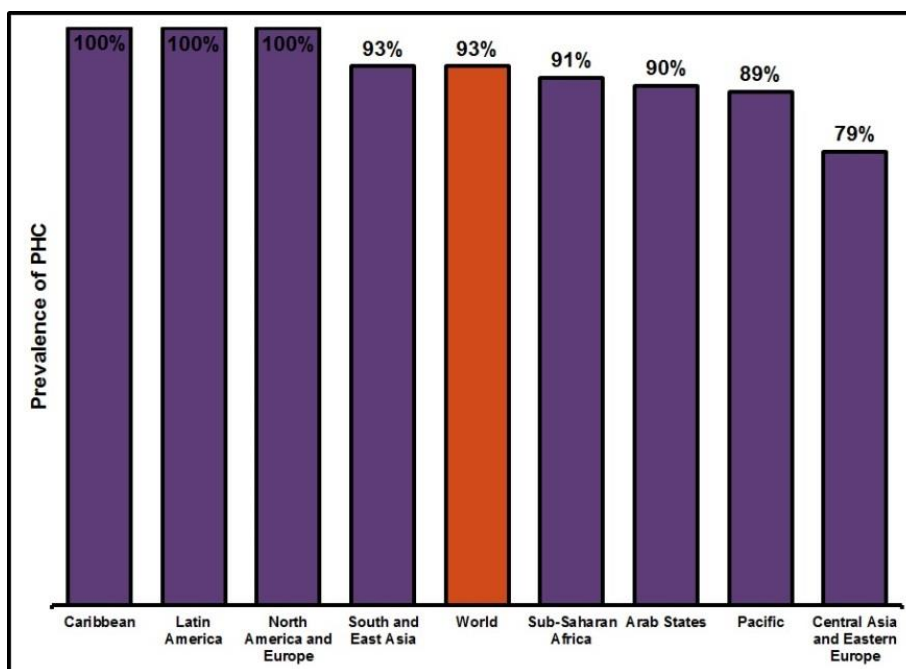


Source: UNESCO Institute for Statistics, 2013

This is significant because it is anticipated that the LFS will be the best source of cultural employment data for the new UIS global survey and it is a survey that is being conducted by a majority of countries worldwide.

Figure 5 shows the proportion of countries that carry out PHC by region. While all respondent countries in the Caribbean, Latin America, and North America and Europe have carried out a PHC, only 79% of countries have done so in Central Asia and Eastern Europe. The PHC is a possible source of cultural employment data and although not carried out annually, it may be a source of reliable data for selected countries when available.

Figure 5. The prevalence of PHC by region



Source: UNESCO Institute for Statistics, 2013

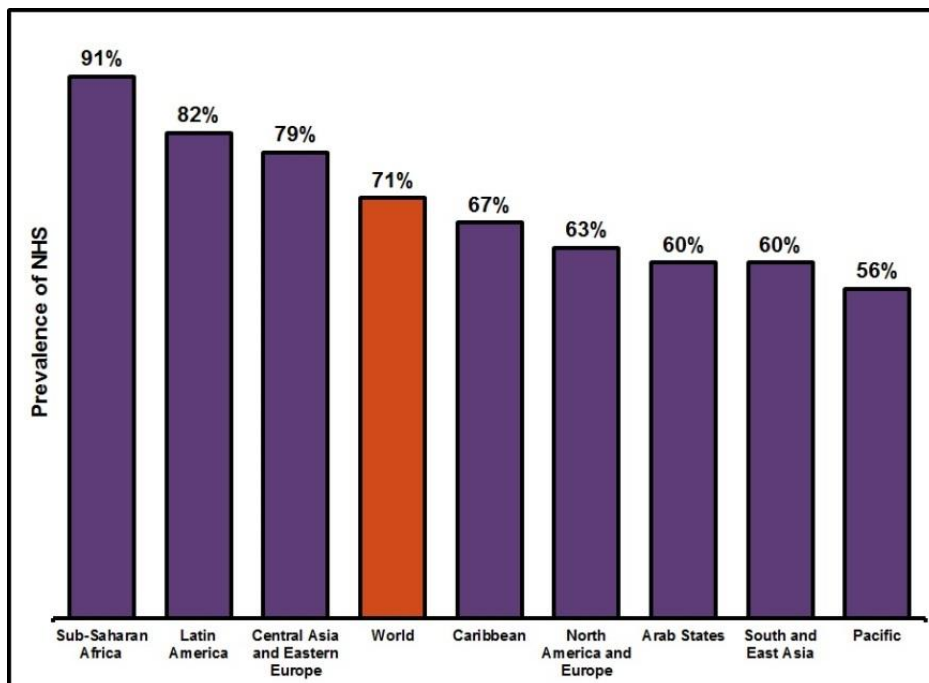
Prevalence rates are lower for other NHS, which is expected, that are a third potential source of employment data and consequently cultural employment data. Although some countries indicated in the survey that they had undertaken several NHSs, the number of respondent countries that undertook at least one NHS recently is 71%. Most of the NHSs were carried out during the last eight years. This percentage is highest in Africa (91%) and lowest in the Pacific (56%), as illustrated in **Figure 6**.

This is an interesting result showing that actually the use of LFS in Sub-Saharan Africa is low, compared to other regions, while the use of NHS is high compared to other regions. The implication for the UIS global survey of cultural employment is that employment data (and cultural employment data) may be available in the region but not on a regular basis.

In conclusion, the metadata survey results show that most countries carry out a LFS. When comparing regions, PHC were available in a greater number of countries than LFS and NHS in the Caribbean (100% compared to 83% and 67% respectively), the Pacific (89% compared to 44% and 56% respectively), and South and East Asia (93% compared to 87% and 60%

respectively). On the other hand, LFS was available in a greater number of countries in the Arab States Region (100% compared to 90% PHC and 60% NHS) and in Central Asia and Eastern Europe Regions (93% compared to 79% for both PHC and NHS).

Figure 6. The prevalence of NHS by region



Source: UNESCO Institute for Statistics, 2013

In Sub-Saharan Africa, a NHS was carried out in a greater number of countries (91% over 78% LFS and 87% PHC) compared to the other sources of labour statistics. For this region, although 22% of countries do not carry out a LFS, many of these countries have carried out a NHS that collects employment information. This is the case for five countries.

Sections 3, 4 and 5 will focus on the analysis of the characteristics of the three most common sources of employment data. Each data source was individually rated as a potential source of cultural employment data. The rating is based on the characteristics of the occupation and industry used for each of the three data sources (see **Table 1**). Data sources are therefore rated as being either satisfactory or unsatisfactory or unsatisfactory.

In order to assess their suitability as a source of cultural employment data, a rating system has been established for the purposes of this analysis (see **Table 2**). The rating system is based on the following three factors: i) the occupation and industry classification in use; ii) the level of coding used to collect data; and iii) the frequency of administration of the data source.

Appendices II, III and IV show in detail the ratings by country for each of the three data sources assessed.

Table 1. Survey classification rating criteria

Rating	Occupation and industry classification
Satisfactory	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Use both ISIC Rev. 4 and ISCO 08 - Use any combination of ISCO 08 or ISCO 88 and ISIC Rev. 4 or ISIC Rev. 3 - Use of a National classification with a correspondence to ISIC Rev. 4 or ISIC Rev. 3 and ISCO 08 or ISCO 88
Unsatisfactory	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - No correlation with ISCO and/or ISIC classifications - Use of ISCO 68 or ISIC Rev. 2 or older classification - No information received about the classification

Table 2. Suitability survey rating criteria

Rating	Classification		Level of coding used for data capture		Periodicity
	Occupation	Industry	Occupation digit level	Activity digit level	
Optimal	ISCO 08, ISCO 88 or National with correspondence	ISIC Rev. 3 or Rev. 4	≥3	≥3	Annual, Monthly, Quarterly
Satisfactory	ISCO 08, ISCO 88 or National with correspondence	ISIC Rev. 3 or Rev. 4	≥3	≥3	2, 3 or ≥4 years or Irregular
Insufficient	ISCO 68 or National with No correspondence	ISIC Rev. 2 or National with No correspondence	≤2	≤2	2, 3 or ≥4 years or Irregular

Finally, an overall country rating is determined based on a comparison of the available sources of cultural employment data for each country and identifying the best source available

4. Characteristics of labour force surveys (LFS)

This analysis will allow us to understand the LFSs available globally and their specifications and will provide insight into determining whether or not conditions exist to permit the production of cultural employment data.

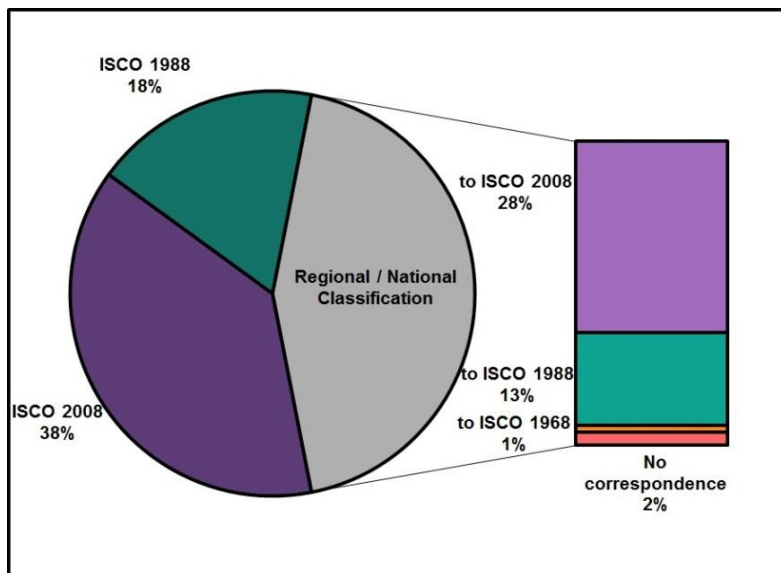
For the purposes of this report, all countries were rated according to their overall potential to produce cultural employment data for the proposed new UIS Survey of Cultural Employment. In other words, do the fundamental conditions exist within a country to produce cultural employment data? Countries are therefore rated as optimal, satisfactory or insufficient.

4.1. Economic classifications used in LFS

The UIS global survey of cultural employment will use international classifications for occupation (ISCO) and industry (ISIC) categorised according to the 2009 UNESCO FCS to collect cultural employment data. The definition of the 'culture sector' for the purposes of the new global survey is according to the selection of ISIC and ISCO codes. In addition, the use of codes permits the data to be collected in a harmonised way, thus facilitating the production of internationally comparable statistics. The new survey will use the latest ISCO and ISIC classification.

Figure 7 shows the occupation classification used for LFSs. According to the survey, 38% of countries use ISCO 2008 directly and when including the use of national classifications that have a direct correspondence to ISCO 08, this figure increases to 66%. Almost all countries reporting, 97% use either ISCO 2008 or ISCO 1988 or a national classification that corresponds to either.

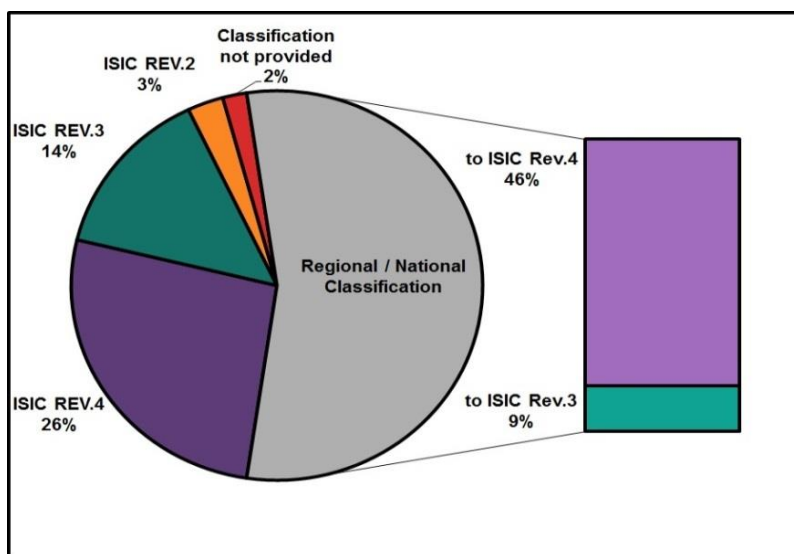
Figure 7. The use of occupation classifications in LFS



Source: UNESCO Institute for Statistics, 2013

Figure 8 illustrates the industry classification used by countries in LFSs. According to the survey, 72% of countries use ISIC Rev. 4, the latest version, or a national/regional classification that has correspondence with it. This number rises to 95% when considering the use of the previous version of the industry classification ISIC Rev. 3.

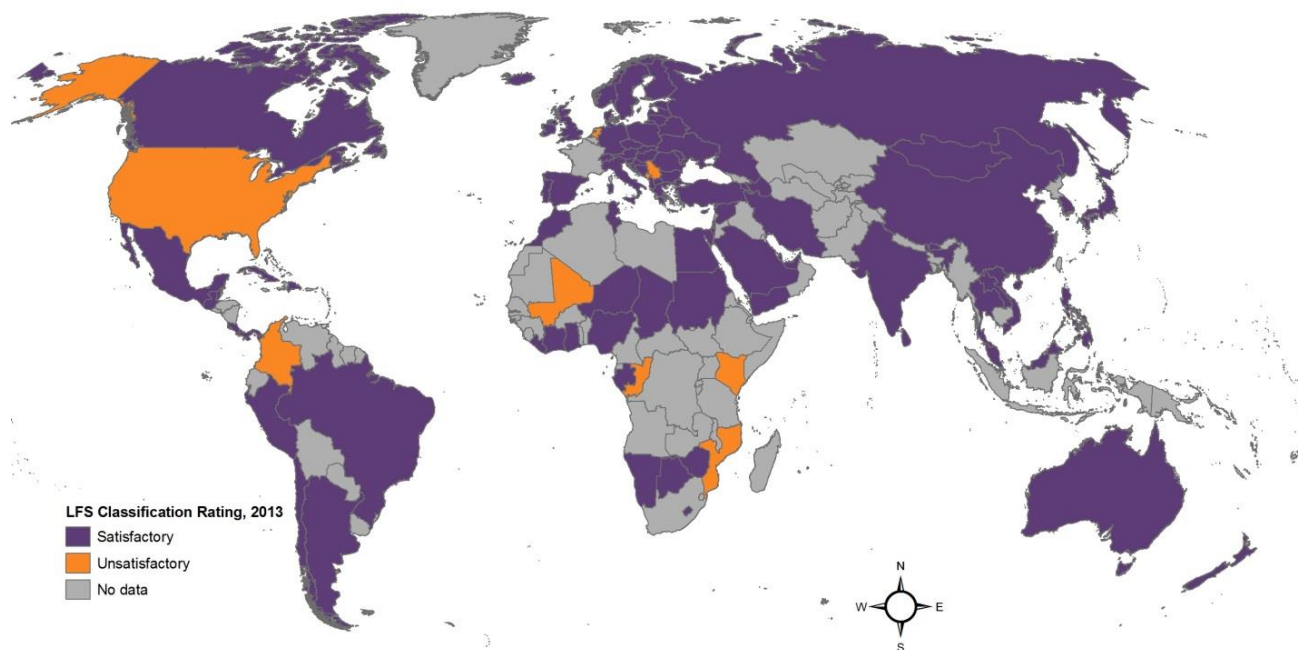
Figure 8. The use of industry classifications in LFS



Source: UNESCO Institute for Statistics, 2013

When considering the use of both ISIC 08 or ISIC 88 and ISCO Rev. 3 or Rev. 4, 92% of countries use some combination of the two classifications. This indicates that from the perspective of the UIS global survey of cultural employment 92% of countries that responded use the classifications necessary to complete the survey and as such are rated as satisfactory. **Figure 9** categorises each country for which a LFS is used, according to their use of the occupation and industry classifications compared to the classifications that are necessary to respond to the proposed new UIS global survey of cultural employment.

Figure 9. Rating LFSs according to their ISCO and ISIC characteristics by country



Source: UNESCO Institute for Statistics, 2013

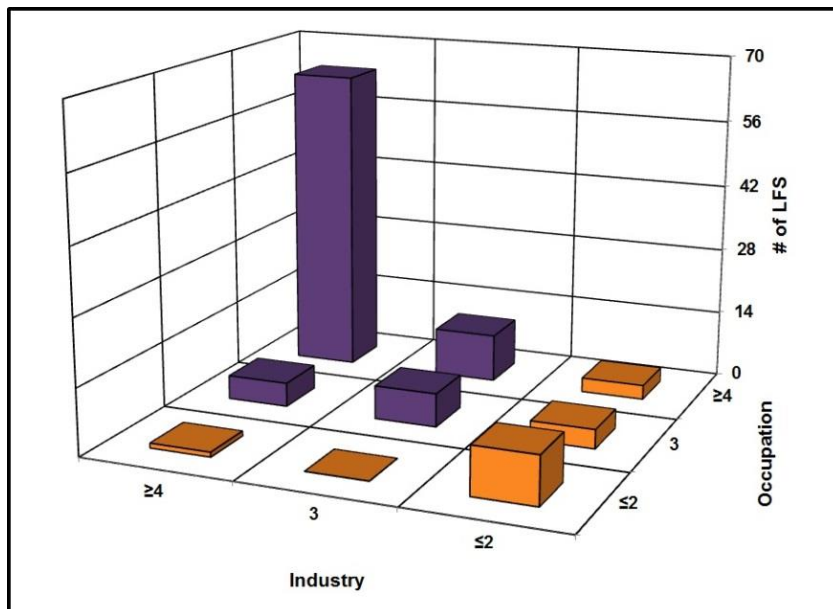
4.2. Level of ISIC and ISCO codes used by LFS

The use of the most recent occupation classification, ISCO 08, and industry classification, ISIC Rev. 4, is important to know globally because the new UIS global survey of cultural employment will collect information using these two classifications. It is not sufficient to simply use the necessary classifications but more importantly, data must be collected and disseminated at a sufficient level of detail to allow for the identification of the culture sector and permit the reporting of data at the 3- and 4-digit classification code level. In order to allow for a meaningful analysis of cultural employment, ISCO and ISIC data would need to be available at the 3-digit level at the minimum and at the 4-digit level preferably. For the purposes of the new UIS global survey of cultural employment, data will be collected at both digit levels. This section examines the levels of detail at which data are collected and disseminated across countries and territories for each of the three types of data sources.

Figure 10 shows the occupation and industry classification code digit levels used by responding countries. The figure shows that 64 countries (62%) collect LFS data using 4 digits for both ISIC and ISCO classifications. It also shows that 5 countries (5%) use at least 4-digit occupation codes and 3-digit industry codes, 10 countries (10%) use 3-digit occupation codes and 4-digit industry codes, and 7 countries (7%) use 3-digit occupation and 3-digit industry codes. As a

result, 84% of countries use at least 3 digits or greater for both occupation and industry codes when using LFS which are the minimum digit levels necessary to produce data to respond to the proposed new UIS survey of cultural employment.

Figure 10. Occupation and industry digit levels used for coding in LFS

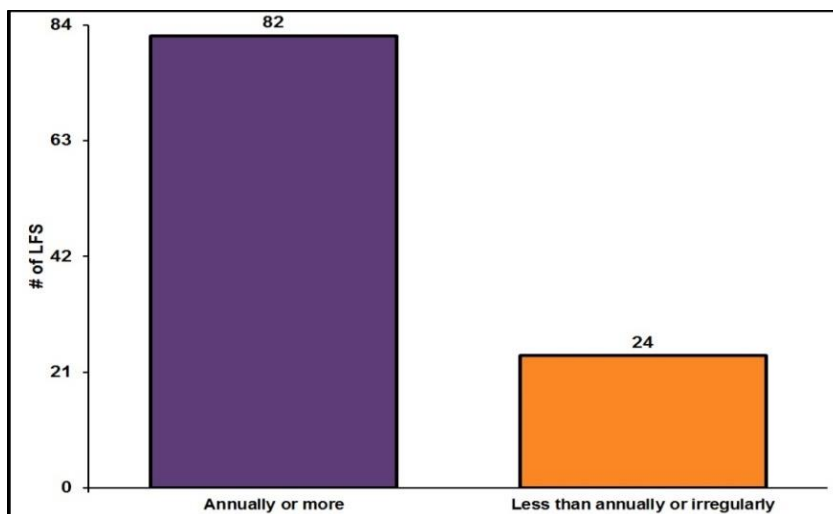


Source: UNESCO Institute for Statistics, 2013

4.3. Periodicity

The frequency of the LFS is an important consideration as the new proposed UIS Cultural Employment Survey will collect data on an annual basis. **Figure 11** shows that among the 106 LFSs, 82 (77%) are annual or more frequent (i.e. quarterly, monthly or semi-annually) and 23 (23%) occur less frequently either biennially or on an irregularly basis.

Figure 11. Periodicity of LFSs

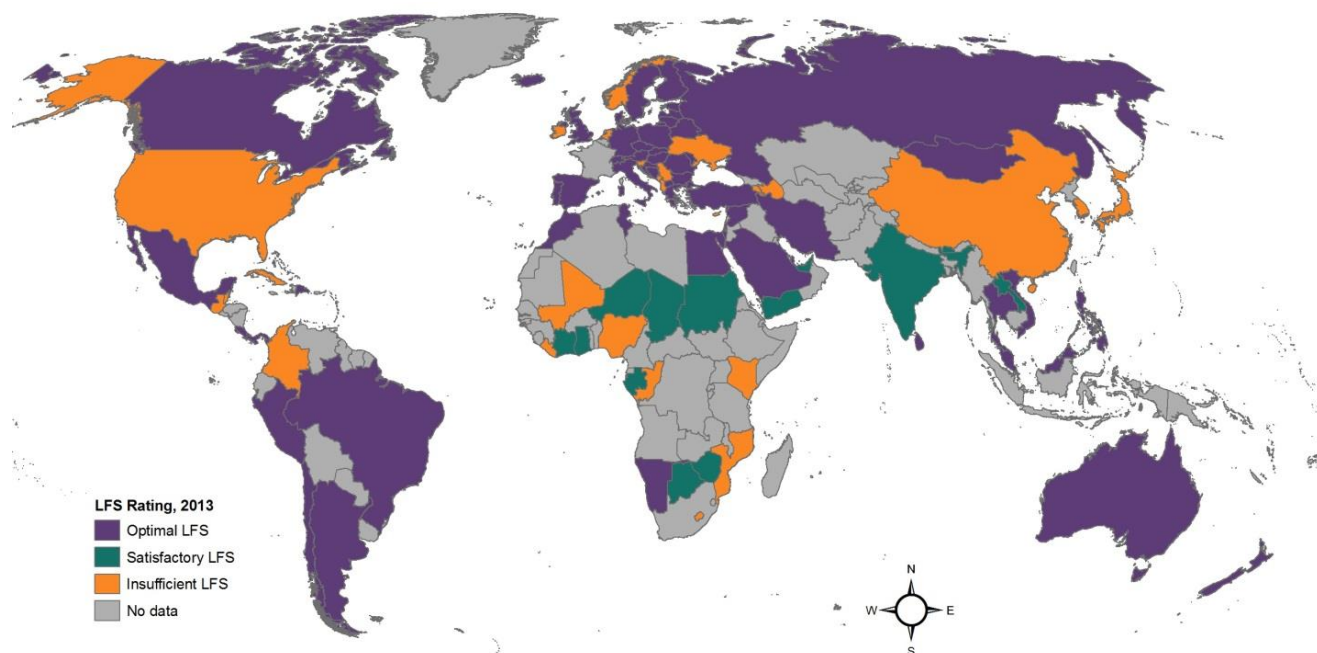


Source: UNESCO Institute for Statistics, 2013

4.4 Summary

In summary, the metadata survey shows that the majority of LFS surveys in use globally: i) use ISCO 08 or ISIC Rev. 4 or a national classification with a correspondence; ii) use 3 digits or more to code occupation or activity when collecting data; and iii) are administered annually or more frequently (monthly, quarterly, or semi-annually). **Figure 12** shows the suitability rating of the LFS to produce employment data.

Figure 12. Suitability of LFS¹ as a potential source of cultural employment data by country



Source: UNESCO Institute for Statistics, 2013

The number of countries with an optimal LFS is 62, which represents 58% of the 106 countries with LFS's. There are a further 18 countries where the LFS is considered satisfactory (17%). For the remaining countries, their LFSs are considered to be a limited source of cultural employment data. In these circumstances, alternative sources of cultural employment data would be needed.

5. Characteristics of population and households censuses (PHC)

Population and household censuses are a second important potential source of employment data. The analysis will allow us to understand PHCs available globally and their specifications and will provide insight into determining whether or not conditions exist to permit the production of cultural employment data.

¹ More information about rating criteria for each provided LFS is given in Appendix II.

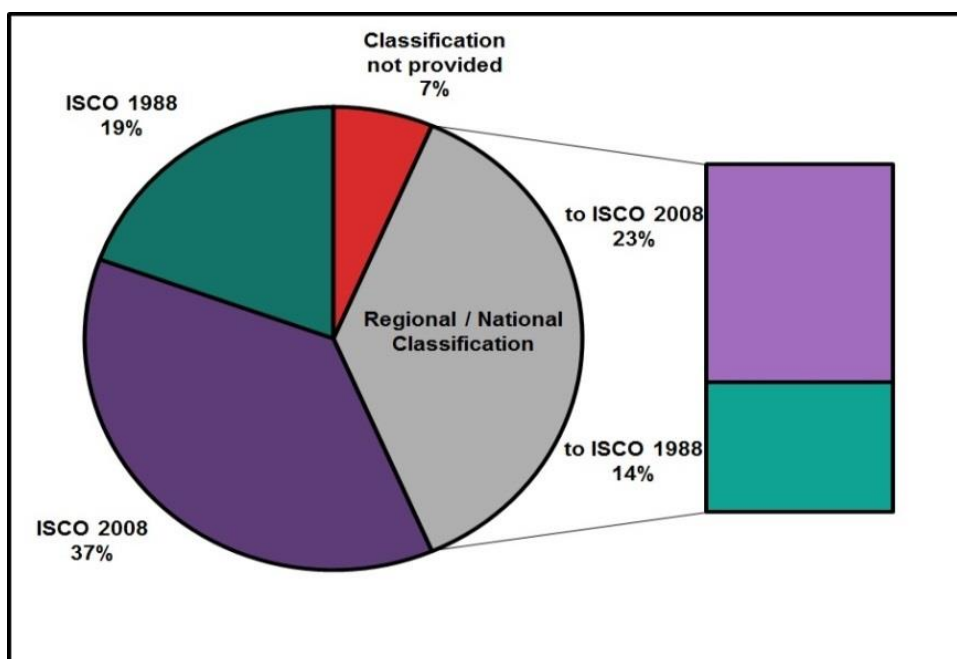
5.1 Economic classifications used in PHC

Population and households censuses (PHC) collect information on a wide range of socio-economic variables that can include questions about the employment characteristics of households and individuals. The benefit of a PHC is that it surveys all persons in the population (with a few exceptions) and data are available for small areas.

Of the 120 countries that responded, 112 (93%) carry out PHC of which the vast majority were carried out during the last 10 years. In total, 108 of the 112 PHC collected information on the employment characteristics of the population.

Figure 13 shows the occupation classification used in PHC globally. According to the survey, 60% of countries use ISCO-08 or a national classification that has correspondence with it in their censuses. This number rises to 93% when including the previous occupation classification ISCO-88.

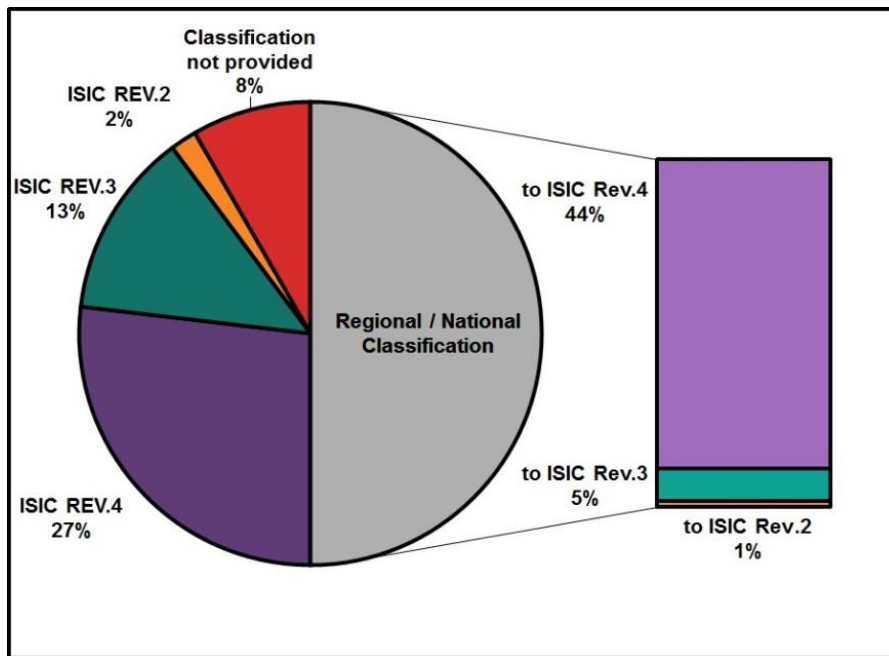
Figure 13. Occupation classifications used in PHC



Source: UNESCO Institute for Statistics, 2013

Figure 14 illustrates the industry classification used in PHC. According to the survey, 72% of PHC incorporate ISIC Rev. 4 or a national classification that has correspondence with it. This number rises to 90% when considering ISIC Rev. 3.

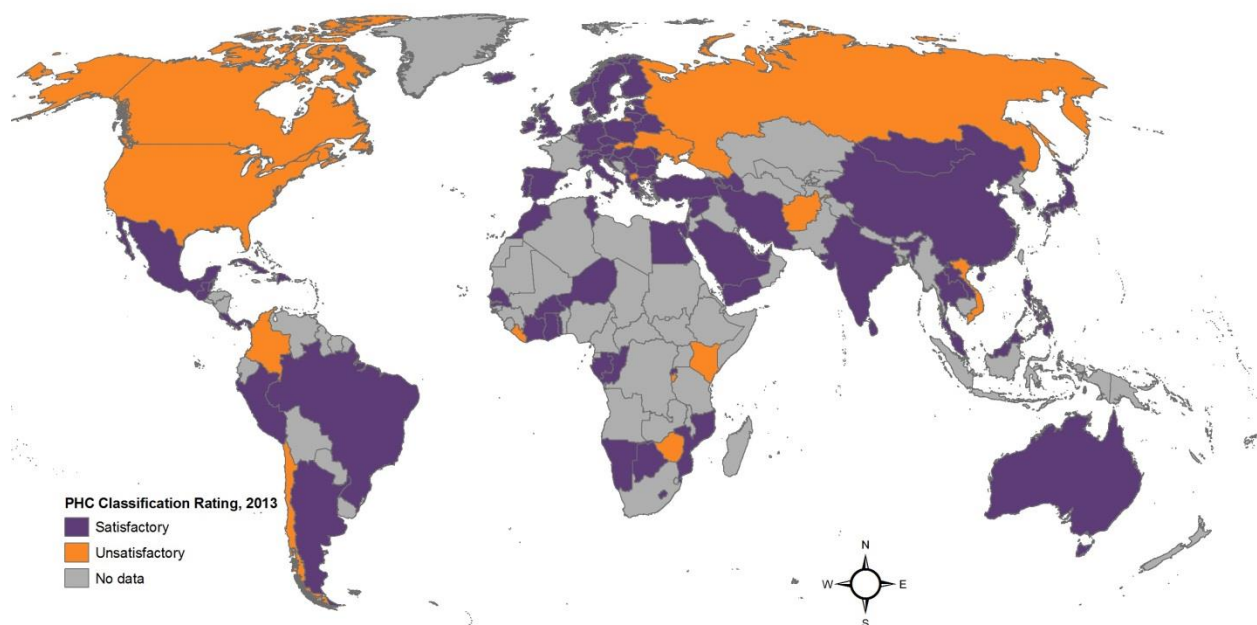
Figure 14. Industry classifications used in PHC



Source: UNESCO Institute for Statistics, 2013

Figure 15 categorises each country for which a PHC is used, according to their use of the occupation and industry classifications compared to the classifications that are necessary to respond to the proposed new UIS global survey of cultural employment.

Figure 15. Rating PHCs according to their ISCO and ISIC characteristics by country

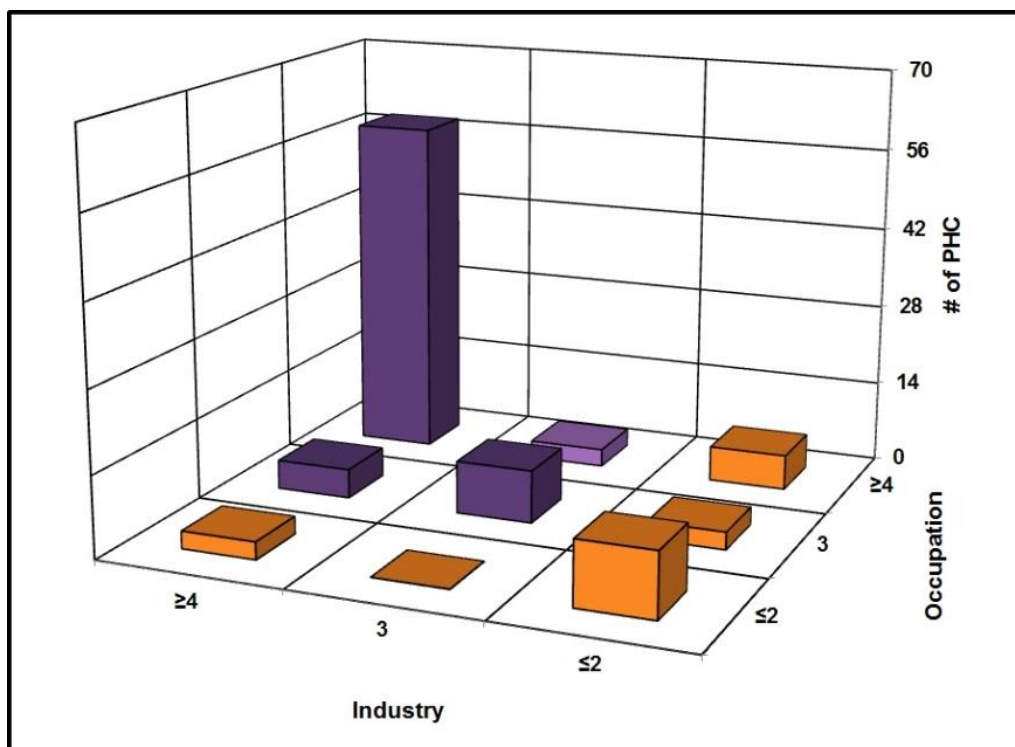


Source: UNESCO Institute for Statistics, 2013

5.2 Level of ISIC and ISCO codes used by PHC

In order to be able to analyse cultural employment in a meaningful way, as was noted earlier, data at a 3-digit level of detail or greater is required for a meaningful analysis. **Figure 16** shows the occupation and industry coding level used for data capture for PHCs. A total of 75 (77%) of countries surveyed, use 3 digits or greater.

Figure 16. Occupation and industry digit levels used for coding in PHC



Source: UNESCO Institute for Statistics, 2013

5.3 Periodicity

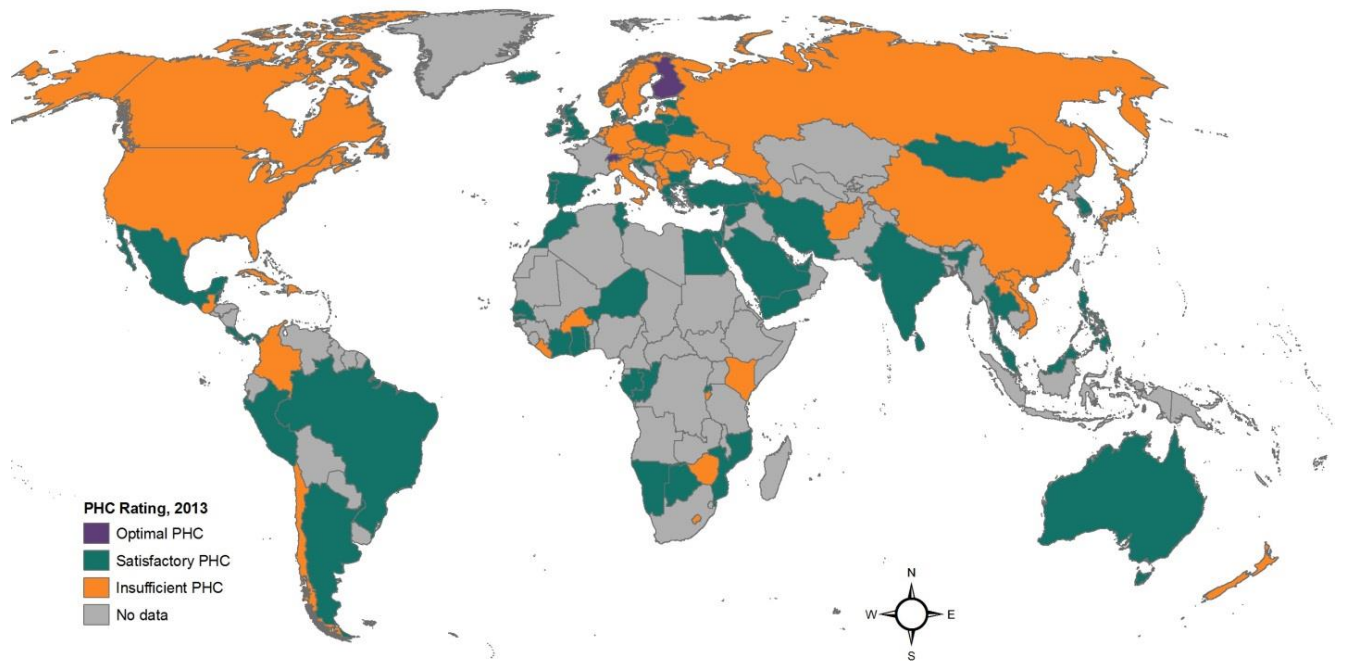
From the results, 11 countries have PHC that occur every five years, 87 have a PHC that occur every ten years which is the typical frequency, and 8 have a PHC that occurs on an irregular frequency. It is interesting to note that two countries have a PHC that is administered yearly: these are countries where census information is directly collected from population registries.

5.4 Summary

When assessing the suitability of a PHC as a source of cultural employment data for the UIS survey, most would be rated as being “satisfactory” primarily due to the fact that their frequency does not allow for the production of annual data. As such, there are 70 PHCs (65%) that are judged to be satisfactory: they have the necessary conditions for being able to produce required data, but not on an annual basis. The remaining 36 (33%) are using classifications or digit details that are insufficient.

As expected, these results show that in a certain number of cases, PHC could be an alternative source of cultural employment data when either a LFS is not available or the PHC has more detailed cultural employment data. **Figure 17** shows the suitability rating of PHC by country.

Figure 17. Suitability of PHC² as a potential source of cultural employment data by country



Source: UNESCO Institute for Statistics, 2013

6. Characteristics of other national households surveys (NHS)

This section describes the characteristics of other national household surveys that produce employment data globally. These are a third important potential source of employment data, therefore cultural employment data. The analysis will allow us to understand NHSs available globally and their specifications and will provide insight into determining whether or not conditions exist to permit the production of cultural employment data.

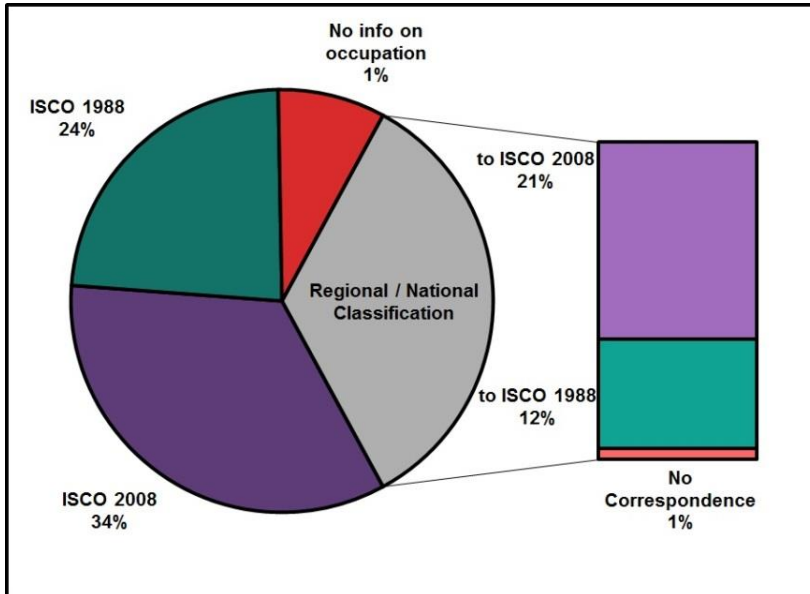
A total of 85 countries indicated that they had undertaken an ad hoc household survey within the last 10 years that collected employment data. These surveys might be able to provide data when a LFS or Census is not available or in some instances, they may produce similar or more detailed data.

² More information about the rating criteria for each country is found in Appendix III.

6.1. Economic classifications used in NHS

Figure 18 shows the occupation classification used in the 85 NHS about which details were provided. According to the survey, 55% of NHS used ISCO 08 or a national classification that corresponded to it. This number rises to 91% when including ISCO 88.

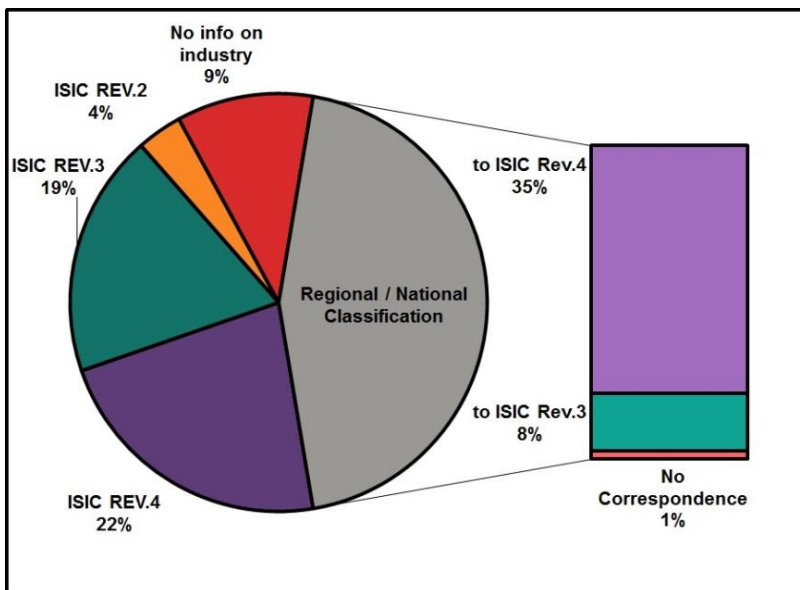
Figure 18. Occupation classifications used in NHS



Source: UNESCO Institute for Statistics, 2013

Figure 19 illustrates the industry classification used in NHS. A total of 57% of the NHSs used ISIC Rev. 4 or a national classification that corresponded to it. This number rises to 84% when including ISIC Rev. 3.

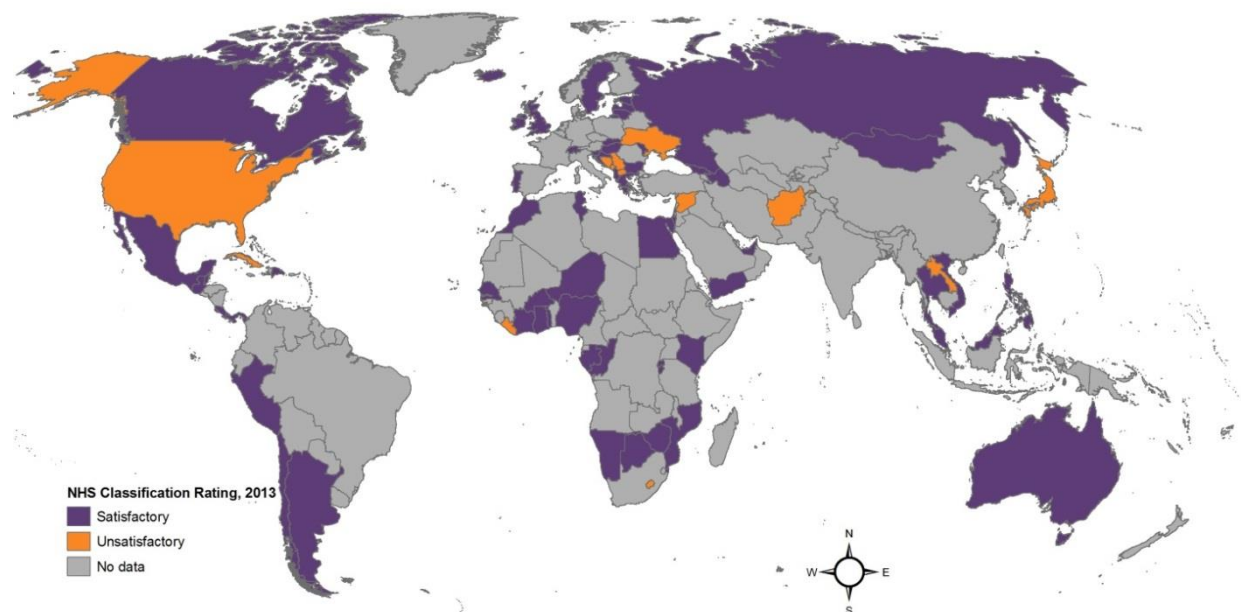
Figure 19. Industry classifications used in NHS



Source: UNESCO Institute for Statistics, 2013

Figure 20 shows the rating of the NHS for each country according to its classification characteristics.

Figure 20. Rating of NHS according to their ISCO and ISIC characteristics by country

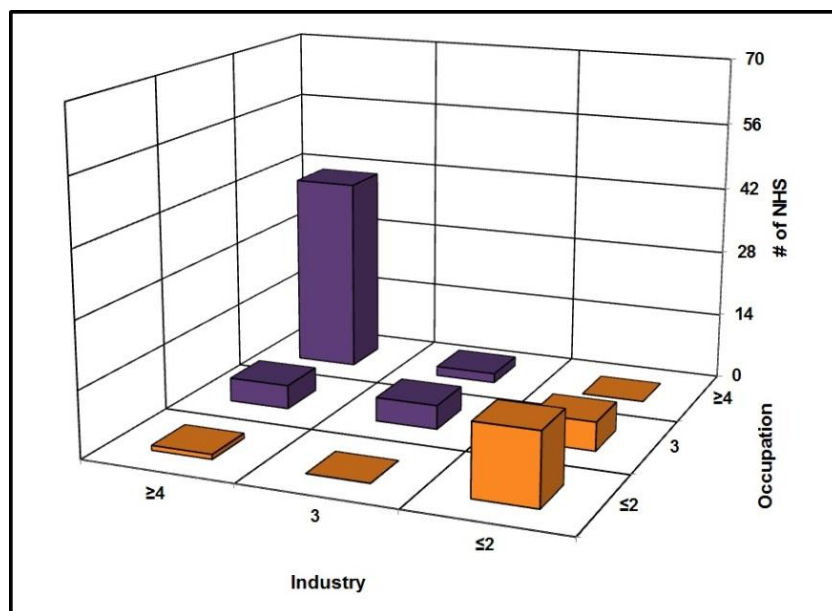


Source: UNESCO Institute for Statistics, 2013

6.2. Level of ISIC and ISCO codes used by NHS

Figure 21 shows the number of digits used for coding occupation or industry for data capture. A total of 53 of 75 countries (71%) have NHS that codes at 3 digits or greater.

Figure 21. Occupation and industry digit levels used for coding in NHS



Source: UNESCO Institute for Statistics, 2013

6.3. Periodicity

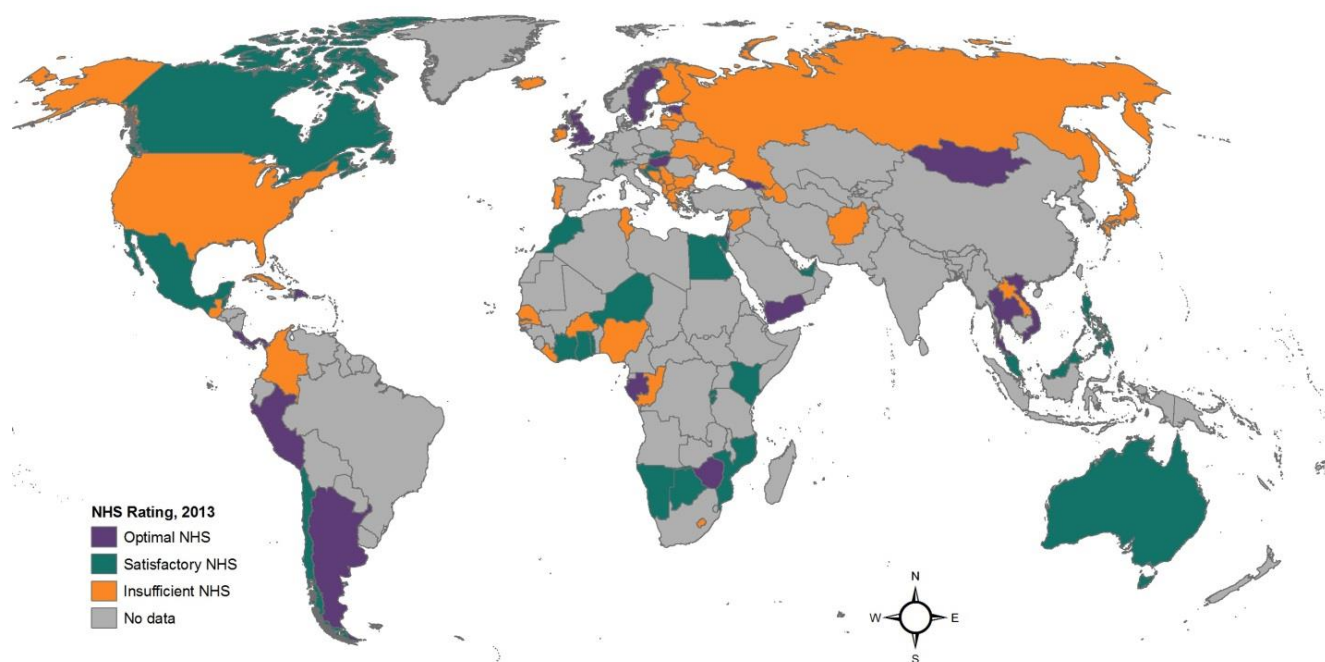
Regarding periodicity, results show that among the 85 NHS, a total of 39 (46%) are administered annually and 46 (54%) occur infrequently.

6.4. Summary

In total, when considering classification criteria and periodicity, the number of NHS that is considered optimal is 18, which represent 21% of NHSs. There are 30 (35%) that are satisfactory. Others are considered insufficient. **Figure 22** shows the rating by country.

These results show that in a certain number of cases, NHS could be an alternative source of cultural employment data in the absence of a LFS or PHC.

Figure 22. Suitability of NHS³ as a potential source of cultural employment data by country



Source: UNESCO Institute for Statistics, 2013

7. Conclusion

Results of the metadata questionnaire show that 51% of countries have LFSs that optimally meet the criteria to be able to produce reliable statistics on cultural employment (see **Figure 23**). A total of 2% of countries have PHCs (see **Figure 24**) and 17% have NHSs (see **Figure 25**) that are considered optimal.

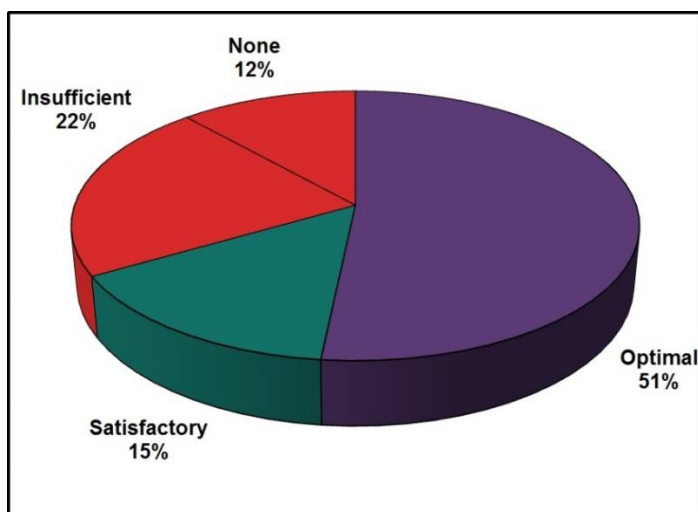
³ More information about the rating criteria for each country is found in Appendix IV.

When including cases where the criteria are satisfactory, the figures rise to 66% for LFSs (see *Figure 23*), 60% for PHCs (see *Figure 24*), and 40% for NHSs (see *Figure 25*). From the analysis, of the 120 countries that responded, 66 or 55% have the necessary or optimal characteristics that would permit the production of cultural employment data suitable for the new UIS Global Survey of Cultural Employment.

For the other countries, the characteristics of the LFS are such that they would be limited sources of cultural employment data required to fulfill the requirements of the proposed UIS Global Survey of Cultural Statistics.

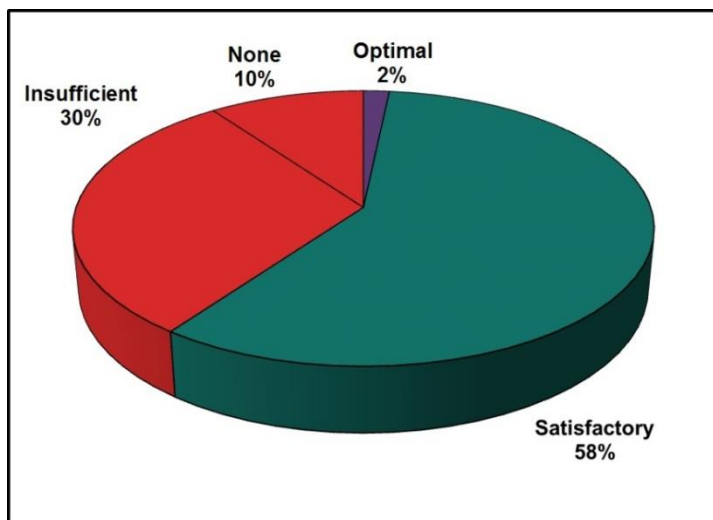
Of the 120 countries that responded to the metadata questionnaire, 66 (55%) do have at least one source that optimally meets the established criterion for providing cultural employment statistics, 33 (28%) have a source providing satisfactory data, and only 21 (18%) can't meet any of the criteria (see *Figure 26*). *Figure 27* shows the overall rating for each country.

Figure 23. Suitability of LFS as a source of cultural employment data



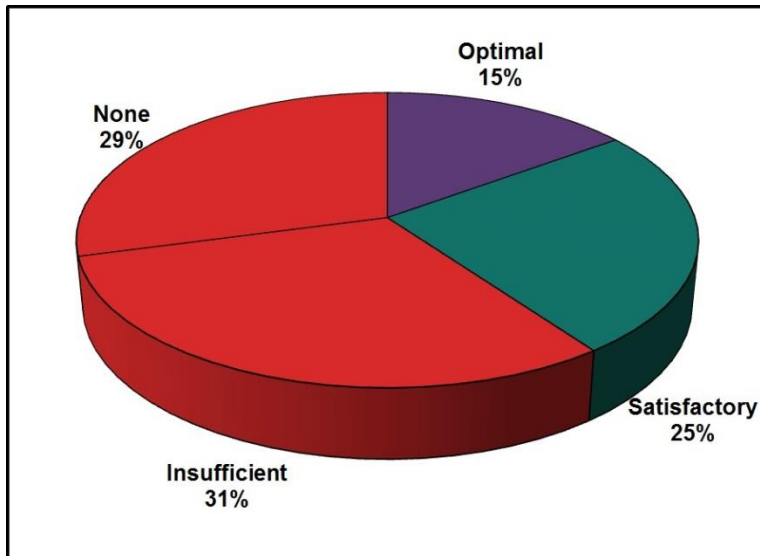
Source: UNESCO Institute for Statistics, 2013

Figure 24. Suitability of PHC as a source of cultural employment data



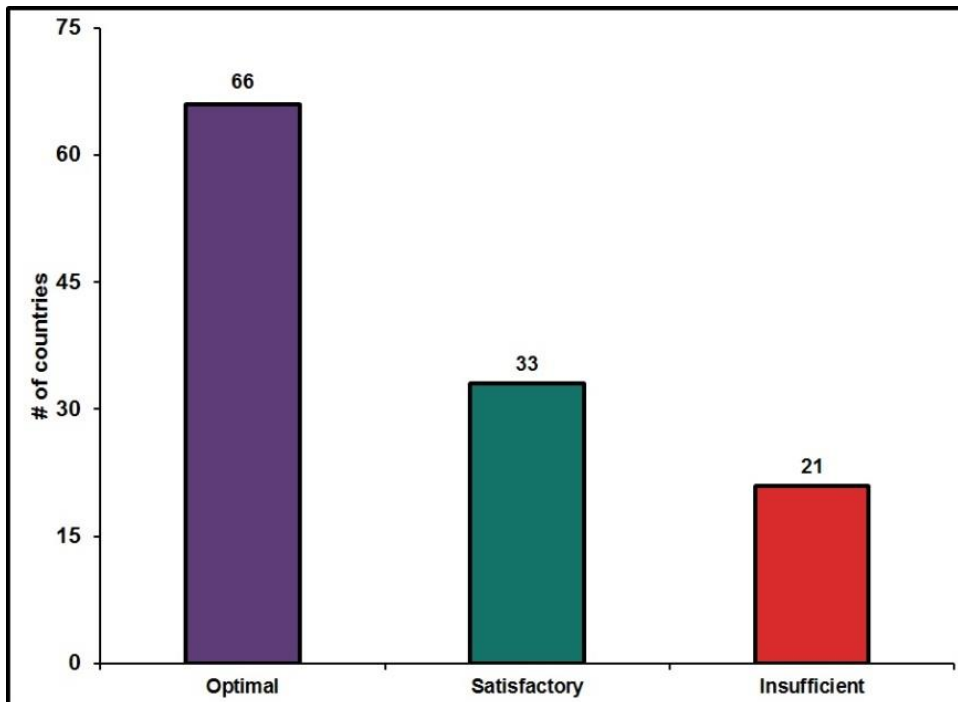
Source: UNESCO Institute for Statistics, 2013

Figure 25. Suitability of NHS as a source of cultural employment data



Source: UNESCO Institute for Statistics, 2013

Figure 26. Numbers of countries by rating

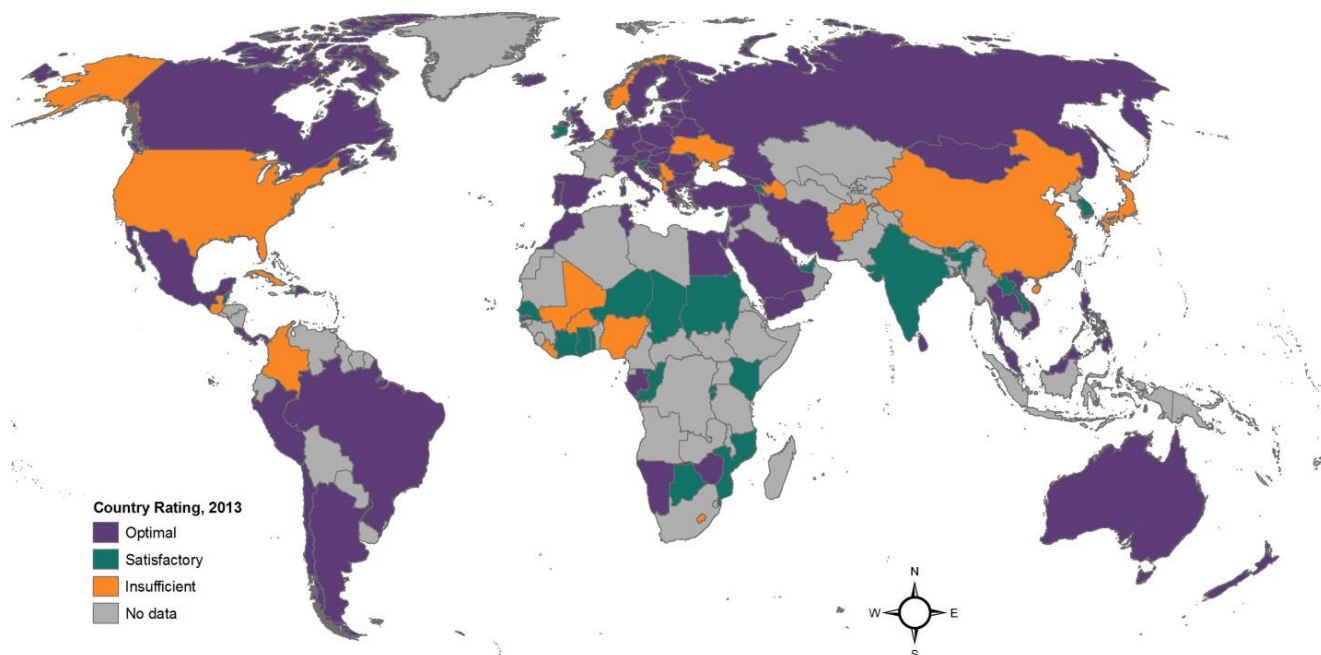


Source: UNESCO Institute for Statistics, 2013

In conclusion, the survey results indicate that occupation and industry data are collected in most responding countries with sufficient details to target cultural employment. Globally, occupation and industry classifications used are ISCO 08, ISIC Rev. 4 or national classifications with concordance with these international classifications. Data are collected frequently enough to accurately assess cultural employment at national level.

In 2013, 83% of the responding countries have a data source has the characteristics that would permit them to complete the proposed new UIS global survey.

Figure 27. UIS country rating of source data⁴ by country



Source: UNESCO Institute for Statistics, 2013

It is also worth noting that a significant amount of countries which are currently using ISCO 1988 are planning to switch to ISCO 2008 in the near future which shall increase the number of countries.

⁴ More information about the rating criteria for each country is given in Appendix V.

Appendix I. Composition of UNESCO regions

Arab States

Algeria, Bahrain, Djibouti, Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libya, Mauritania, Morocco, Oman, Palestine, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia, United Arab Emirates, Yemen

Caribbean

Antigua and Barbuda, Aruba, Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, British Virgin Islands, Cayman Islands, Dominica, Grenada, Haiti, Jamaica, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Trinidad and Tobago

Central Asia and Eastern Europe

Albania, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Mongolia, Montenegro, Republic of Moldova, Russian Federation, Serbia, Tajikistan, The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Turkey, Turkmenistan, Ukraine, Uzbekistan

Latin America

Argentina, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Guyana, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Suriname, Uruguay, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)

North America and Europe

Andorra, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Monaco, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, San Marino, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom, United States of America

Pacific

Australia, Cook Islands, Fiji, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Micronesia (Federated States of), Nauru, New Zealand, Niue, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tokelau, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu

South and East Asia

Afghanistan; Bangladesh; Bhutan; Brunei Darussalam; Cambodia; China; China, Hong Kong Special Administrative Region; China, Macao Special Administrative Region; Democratic People's Republic of Korea; India; Indonesia; Iran (Islamic Republic of); Japan; Lao People's Democratic Republic; Malaysia; Maldives; Myanmar; Nepal; Pakistan; Philippines; Republic of Korea; Singapore; Sri Lanka; Thailand; Timor-Leste; Viet Nam

Sub-Saharan Africa

Angola, Benin, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Cabo Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Comoros, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Kenya, Lesotho, Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mauritius, Mozambique, Namibia, Niger, Nigeria, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Somalia, South Africa, Swaziland, United Republic of Tanzania, Togo, Uganda, Zambia, Zimbabwe

Appendix II. Rating of LFS: Detailed results by country

Country	Classification		Survey Classification Rating	Level of Coding Used for Data Collection (Digit Level)		Periodicity	Survey Suitability Rating
	Occupation	Activity		Occupation	Activity		
Afghanistan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Albania	ISCO 08	ISIC Rev. 3	Satisfactory	3	≤2	quarterly	Insufficient
Argentina	National/ISCO 88	National/ISIC Rev. 4	Satisfactory	≥4	≥4	quarterly	Optimal
Armenia	National/ISCO 88	National/ISIC Rev. 4	Satisfactory	≤2	≤2	monthly	Insufficient
Australia	National/ISCO 08	National/ISIC Rev. 4	Satisfactory	≥4	3	monthly	Optimal
Austria	National/ISCO 08	National/ISIC Rev. 4	Satisfactory	≥4	≥4	quarterly	Optimal
Azerbaijan	ISCO 08	National/ISIC Rev. 3	Satisfactory	≤2	≤2	quarterly	Insufficient
Bahamas	ISCO 08	ISIC Rev. 4	Satisfactory	≥4	≥4	half-yearly	Optimal
Belarus	National/ISCO 88	National/ISIC Rev. 3	Satisfactory	≥4	≥4	quarterly	Optimal
Belize	ISCO 08	ISIC Rev. 4	Satisfactory	≤2	≤2	half-yearly	Insufficient
Bhutan	ISCO 88	ISIC Rev. 3	Satisfactory	≥4	≥4	irregularly	Satisfactory
Bosnia and Herzegovina	ISCO 08	ISIC Rev. 3	Satisfactory	≥4	3	yearly	Optimal
Botswana	ISCO 88	ISIC Rev. 3	Satisfactory	3	≥4	every ten years	Satisfactory
Brazil	National/ISCO 88	National/ISIC Rev. 4	Satisfactory	≥4	≥4	yearly	Optimal
Bulgaria	National/ISCO 08	National/ISIC Rev. 4	Satisfactory	≥4	≥4	quarterly	Optimal
Burkina Faso	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Burundi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Canada	National/ISCO 88	National/ISIC Rev. 3	Satisfactory	≥4	≥4	monthly	Optimal
Cabo Verde	ISCO 08	ISIC Rev. 4	Satisfactory	≥4	≥4	yearly	Optimal
Cayman Islands	ISCO 08	ISIC Rev. 4	Satisfactory	≥4	≥4	yearly	Optimal
Chad	ISCO 08	National/ISIC Rev. 4	Satisfactory	≥4	3	every five years	Satisfactory
Chile	ISCO 88	ISIC Rev. 3	Satisfactory	≥4	≥4	monthly	Optimal
China	ISCO 88	National/ISIC Rev. 4	Satisfactory	≤2	≤2	monthly	Insufficient
Colombia	National/ISCO 68	National/ISIC Rev. 3	Unsatisfactory	≤2	≥4	monthly	Insufficient
Congo	ISCO 88	ISIC Rev. 2	Unsatisfactory	3	≥4	biennially	Insufficient
Cook Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Costa Rica	National/ISCO 08	National/ISIC Rev. 4	Satisfactory	≥4	≥4	quarterly	Optimal
Côte d'Ivoire	ISCO 88	National/ISIC Rev. 4	Satisfactory	3	3	irregularly	Satisfactory
Croatia	National/ISCO 08	National/ISIC Rev. 4	Satisfactory	≥4	≥4	monthly	Optimal
Cuba	ISCO 88	ISIC Rev. 3	Satisfactory	3	≤2	irregularly	Insufficient
Cyprus	ISCO 08	National/ISIC Rev. 4	Satisfactory	3	≤2	quarterly	Insufficient
Czech Republic	ISCO 08	National/ISIC Rev. 4	Satisfactory	≥4	≥4	monthly	Optimal
Denmark	National/ISCO 08	National/ISIC Rev. 4	Satisfactory	≥4	≥4	quarterly	Optimal
Dominica	ISCO 08	ISIC Rev. 4	Satisfactory	≥4	≥4	irregularly	Satisfactory
Dominican Republic	ISCO 88	ISIC Rev. 3	Satisfactory	3	3	half-yearly	Optimal
Egypt	ISCO 88	ISIC Rev. 4	Satisfactory	≥4	≥4	quarterly	Optimal
Estonia	ISCO 08	National/ISIC Rev. 4	Satisfactory	≥4	3	quarterly	Optimal
Finland	National/ISCO 08	National/ISIC Rev. 4	Satisfactory	≥4	≥4	monthly	Optimal
Gabon	ISCO 08	ISIC Rev. 3	Satisfactory	≥4	≥4	every five years	Satisfactory
Georgia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Germany	National/ISCO 08	ISIC Rev. 4	Satisfactory	≥4	3	monthly	Optimal
Ghana	ISCO 08	ISIC Rev. 3	Satisfactory	≥4	≥4	irregularly	Satisfactory

Country	Classification		Survey Classification Rating	Level of Coding Used for Data Collection (Digit Level)		Periodicity	Survey Suitability Rating
	Occupation	Activity		Occupation	Activity		
Greece	ISCO 08	National/ISIC Rev. 4	Satisfactory	3	3	quarterly	Optimal
Grenada	ISCO 08	ISIC Rev. 4	Satisfactory	≥4	≥4	irregularly	Satisfactory
Guatemala	ISCO 08	ISIC Rev. 4	Satisfactory	≤2	≤2	yearly	Insufficient
Hungary	National/ISCO 08	National/ISIC Rev. 4	Satisfactory	≥4	3	quarterly	Optimal
Iceland	National/ISCO 08	National/ISIC Rev. 4	Satisfactory	≥4	≥4	quarterly	Optimal
India	National/ISCO 88	National/ISIC Rev. 4	Satisfactory	≥4	3	irregularly	Satisfactory
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	ISCO 88	ISIC Rev. 4	Satisfactory	≥4	≥4	quarterly	Optimal
Ireland	National/ISCO 08	National/ISIC Rev. 4	Satisfactory	≥4	≤2	quarterly	Insufficient
Israel	National/ISCO 88	National/ISIC Rev. 4	Satisfactory	3	3	monthly	Optimal
Italy	National/ISCO 08	National/ISIC Rev. 4	Satisfactory	≥4	≥4	monthly	Optimal
Japan	National/ISCO 08	National/ISIC Rev. 4	Satisfactory	≤2	≤2	monthly	Insufficient
Kenya	ISCO 88	ISIC Rev. 2	Unsatisfactory	3	≥4	irregularly	Insufficient
Korea (Republic of)	ISCO 08	ISIC Rev. 4	Satisfactory	≤2	≤2	monthly	Insufficient
Lao PDR	ISCO 08	ISIC Rev. 4	Satisfactory	≥4	≥4	every five years	Satisfactory
Latvia	National/ISCO 08	National/ISIC Rev. 4	Satisfactory	≥4	≥4	quarterly	Optimal
Lesotho	ISCO 88	ISIC Rev. 3	Satisfactory	≤2	≤2	irregularly	Insufficient
Liberia	ISCO 08	ISIC Rev. 4	Satisfactory	≤2	≤2	every five years	Insufficient
Lithuania	ISCO 08	National/ISIC Rev. 4	Satisfactory	≥4	≥4	quarterly	Optimal
Luxembourg	ISCO 08	National/ISIC Rev. 4	Satisfactory	≥4	≥4	monthly	Optimal
Malaysia	National/ISCO 08	National/ISIC Rev. 4	Satisfactory	≥4	≥4	monthly	Optimal
Maldives	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mali	No correspondence	National/ISIC Rev. 4	Unsatisfactory	≥4	≥4	every three years	Insufficient
Malta	ISCO 08	National/ISIC Rev. 4	Satisfactory	≥4	≥4	monthly	Optimal
Mauritius	ISCO 08	ISIC Rev. 4	Satisfactory	≥4	≥4	monthly	Optimal
Mexico	National/ISCO 08	National/ISIC Rev. 3	Satisfactory	3	3	quarterly	Optimal
Mongolia	ISCO 08	ISIC Rev. 4	Satisfactory	≥4	≥4	monthly	Optimal
Montenegro	ISCO 08	Unknown	Unsatisfactory	≥4	NA	monthly	Insufficient
Morocco	National/ISCO 88	National/ISIC Rev. 3	Satisfactory	≥4	≥4	quarterly	Optimal
Mozambique	ISCO 88	ISIC Rev. 2	Unsatisfactory	3	≥4	yearly	Insufficient
Namibia	National/ISCO 88	ISIC Rev. 4	Satisfactory	≥4	≥4	yearly	Optimal
Netherlands	NA	National/ISIC Rev. 4	Unsatisfactory	≥4	≥4	monthly	Insufficient
New Zealand	National/ISCO 08	National/ISIC Rev. 4	Satisfactory	≥4	≥4	quarterly	Optimal
Niger	National/ISCO 08	National/ISIC Rev. 4	Satisfactory	≥4	≥4	irregularly	Satisfactory
Nigeria	ISCO 08	ISIC Rev. 3	Satisfactory	3	≤2	quarterly	Insufficient
Niue	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Norway	ISCO 08	ISIC Rev. 4	Satisfactory	≥4	≤2	monthly	Insufficient
Palestine	ISCO 08	ISIC Rev. 4	Satisfactory	≥4	≥4	quarterly	Optimal
Panama	National/ISCO 08	National/ISIC Rev. 4	Satisfactory	≥4	≥4	yearly	Optimal
Peru	ISCO 88	ISIC Rev. 4	Satisfactory	3	≥4	monthly	Optimal
Philippines	National/ISCO 88	National/ISIC Rev. 4	Satisfactory	≥4	≥4	quarterly	Optimal
Poland	National/ISCO 08	National/ISIC Rev. 4	Satisfactory	≥4	3	quarterly	Optimal
Portugal	National/ISCO 08	National/ISIC Rev. 4	Satisfactory	3	3	quarterly	Optimal
Qatar	ISCO 88	ISIC Rev. 4	Satisfactory	≥4	≥4	yearly	Optimal
Republic of Moldova	National/ISCO 88	National/ISIC Rev. 3	Satisfactory	≥4	≥4	monthly	Optimal
Romania	National/ISCO 08	National/ISIC Rev. 4	Satisfactory	≥4	≥4	quarterly	Optimal

Country	Classification		Survey Classification Rating	Level of Coding Used for Data Collection (Digit Level)		Periodicity	Survey Suitability Rating
	Occupation	Activity		Occupation	Activity		
Russian Federation	National/ISCO 88	National/ISIC Rev. 3	Satisfactory	≥4	≥4	monthly	Optimal
Rwanda	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Saint Vincent/Grenadines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Samoa	ISCO 88	ISIC Rev. 4	Satisfactory	≥4	≥4	irregularly	Satisfactory
Saudi Arabia	National/ISCO 08	ISIC Rev. 4	Satisfactory	≥4	≥4	half-yearly	Optimal
Senegal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Serbia	ISCO 08	Unknown	Unsatisfactory	≥4	NA	quarterly	Insufficient
Seychelles	ISCO 08	ISIC Rev. 4	Satisfactory	≥4	≥4	irregularly	Satisfactory
Singapore	National/ISCO 08	National/ISIC Rev. 4	Satisfactory	≥4	3	quarterly	Optimal
Slovakia	ISCO 08	ISIC Rev. 4	Satisfactory	≥4	≥4	quarterly	Optimal
Slovenia	ISCO 08	National/ISIC Rev. 4	Satisfactory	≥4	≤2	monthly	Insufficient
Spain	National/ISCO 08	National/ISIC Rev. 4	Satisfactory	3	3	quarterly	Optimal
Sri Lanka	ISCO 88	ISIC Rev. 3	Satisfactory	≥4	≥4	monthly	Optimal
Sudan	ISCO 08	ISIC Rev. 4	Satisfactory	≥4	≥4	irregularly	Satisfactory
Sweden	National/ISCO 08	National/ISIC Rev. 4	Satisfactory	≥4	≥4	monthly	Optimal
Switzerland	ISCO 08	ISIC Rev. 4	Satisfactory	≥4	≥4	quarterly	Optimal
Syrian Arab Republic	National/ISCO 08	ISIC Rev. 3	Satisfactory	≥4	≥4	half-yearly	Optimal
Thailand	ISCO 08	National/ISIC Rev. 4	Satisfactory	≥4	≥4	monthly	Optimal
TFYR Macedonia	ISCO 08	National/ISIC Rev. 4	Satisfactory	≥4	3	monthly	Optimal
Togo	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tokelau	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tonga	ISCO 08	ISIC Rev. 4	Satisfactory	≥4	≥4	irregularly	Satisfactory
Tunisia	National/ISCO 88	National/ISIC Rev. 4	Satisfactory	≥4	≥4	quarterly	Optimal
Turkey	ISCO 08	National/ISIC Rev. 4	Satisfactory	≥4	≥4	monthly	Optimal
Tuvalu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ukraine	National/ISCO 88	National/ISIC Rev. 4	Satisfactory	≤2	≤2	monthly	Insufficient
United Arab Emirates	ISCO 88	ISIC Rev. 3	Satisfactory	≥4	≥4	irregularly	Satisfactory
United Kingdom	National/ISCO 08	National/ISIC Rev. 4	Satisfactory	≥4	≥4	quarterly	Optimal
United States of America	No correspondence	National/ISIC Rev. 3	Unsatisfactory	≥4	≥4	monthly	Insufficient
Vanuatu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Viet Nam	National/ISCO 08	National/ISIC Rev. 4	Satisfactory	≥4	≥4	monthly	Optimal
Yemen	ISCO 88	ISIC Rev. 3	Satisfactory	≥4	≥4	irregularly	Satisfactory
Zimbabwe	ISCO 08	ISIC Rev. 4	Satisfactory	≥4	≥4	every five years	Satisfactory

Appendix III. Rating of PHC: Detailed results by country

Country	Classification		Survey Classification Rating	Level of Coding Used for Data Collection (Digit Level)		Periodicity	Survey Suitability Rating
	Occupation	Activity		Occupation	Activity		
Afghanistan	ISCO 08	ISIC Rev. 2	Unsatisfactory	3	3	irregular	Insufficient
Albania	ISCO 08	ISIC Rev. 4	Satisfactory	3	≤2	every ten years	Insufficient
Argentina	National/ISCO 88	National/ISIC Rev. 4	Satisfactory	≥4	≥4	every ten years	Satisfactory
Armenia	National/ISCO 88	National/ISIC Rev. 4	Satisfactory	3	3	every ten years	Satisfactory
Australia	National/ISCO 08	National/ISIC Rev. 4	Satisfactory	≥4	≥4	every five years	Satisfactory
Austria	ISCO 08	National/ISIC Rev. 4	Satisfactory	≤2	≥4	every ten years	Insufficient
Azerbaijan	ISCO 88	National/ISIC Rev. 3	Satisfactory	≤2	≤2	every ten years	Insufficient
Bahamas	ISCO 08	ISIC Rev. 4	Satisfactory	≥4	≥4	every ten years	Satisfactory
Belarus	National/ISCO 88	National/ISIC Rev. 3	Satisfactory	≥4	3	every ten years	Satisfactory
Belize	ISCO 08	ISIC Rev. 4	Satisfactory	≥4	≥4	every ten years	Satisfactory
Bhutan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bosnia and Herzegovina	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Botswana	ISCO 88	ISIC Rev. 3	Satisfactory	3	≥4	every ten years	Satisfactory
Brazil	National/ISCO 88	National/ISIC Rev. 4	Satisfactory	≥4	≥4	every ten years	Satisfactory
Bulgaria	National/ISCO 08	National/ISIC Rev. 4	Satisfactory	≥4	≥4	every ten years	Satisfactory
Burkina Faso	ISCO 88	ISIC Rev. 3	Satisfactory	≤2	≤2	every ten years	Insufficient
Burundi	Unknown	Unknown	Unsatisfactory	NA	NA	every ten years	Insufficient
Canada	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	every five years	NA
Cabo Verde	ISCO 08	ISIC Rev. 4	Satisfactory	≥4	≥4	every ten years	Satisfactory
Cayman Islands	ISCO 08	ISIC Rev. 4	Satisfactory	≥4	≥4	every ten years	Satisfactory
Chad	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chile	Unknown	Unknown	Unsatisfactory	NA	NA	every ten years	Insufficient
China	National/ISCO 88	National/ISIC Rev. 4	Satisfactory	≤2	≤2	every ten years	Insufficient
Colombia	Unknown	ISIC Rev. 3	Unsatisfactory	NA	3	irregular	Insufficient
Congo	ISCO 88	National/ISIC Rev. 4	Satisfactory	3	≥4	every ten years	Satisfactory
Cook Islands	ISCO 88	ISIC Rev. 3	Satisfactory	≥4	≥4	every five years	Satisfactory
Costa Rica	National/ISCO 08	National/ISIC Rev. 4	Satisfactory	≥4	≥4	every ten years	Satisfactory
Côte d'Ivoire	ISCO 88	ISIC Rev. 4	Satisfactory	3	3	irregular	Satisfactory
Croatia	National/ISCO 08	National/ISIC Rev. 4	Satisfactory	≥4	≥4	every ten years	Satisfactory
Cuba	ISCO 08	ISIC Rev. 3	Satisfactory	3	≤2	every ten years	Insufficient
Cyprus	ISCO 08	National/ISIC Rev. 4	Satisfactory	≥4	≥4	every ten years	Satisfactory
Czech Republic	National/ISCO 08	National/ISIC Rev. 4	Satisfactory	3	≤2	every ten years	Insufficient
Denmark	National/ISCO 08	National/ISIC Rev. 4	Satisfactory	≥4	≥4	every ten years	Satisfactory
Dominica	ISCO 08	ISIC Rev. 4	Satisfactory	≥4	≥4	every ten years	Satisfactory
Dominican Republic	ISCO 08	ISIC Rev. 3	Satisfactory	≤2	≤2	every ten years	Insufficient
Egypt	ISCO 88	ISIC Rev. 4	Satisfactory	≥4	≥4	every ten years	Satisfactory
Estonia	ISCO 08	National/ISIC Rev. 4	Satisfactory	≥4	3	every ten years	Satisfactory
Finland	National/ISCO 08	National/ISIC Rev. 4	Satisfactory	≥4	≥4	yearly	Optimal
Gabon	ISCO 08	ISIC Rev. 4	Satisfactory	≥4	≥4	every ten years	Satisfactory
Georgia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Germany	National/ISCO 08	National/ISIC Rev. 4	Satisfactory	≥4	≤2	irregular	Insufficient
Ghana	ISCO 08	ISIC Rev. 3	Satisfactory	≥4	≥4	every ten years	Satisfactory

Country	Classification		Survey Classification Rating	Level of Coding Used for Data Collection (Digit Level)		Periodicity	Survey Suitability Rating
	Occupation	Activity		Occupation	Activity		
Greece	ISCO 08	National/ISIC Rev. 4	Satisfactory	≥4	3	every ten years	Satisfactory
Grenada	ISCO 08	ISIC Rev. 4	Satisfactory	≥4	≥4	every ten years	Satisfactory
Guatemala	ISCO 88	ISIC Rev. 3	Satisfactory	≤2	≤2	every ten years	Insufficient
Hungary	National/ISCO 08	National/ISIC Rev. 4	Satisfactory	≥4	≤2	every ten years	Insufficient
Iceland	National/ISCO 08	National/ISIC Rev. 4	Satisfactory	≥4	≥4	irregular	Satisfactory
India	National/ISCO 88	National/ISIC Rev. 4	Satisfactory	≥4	≥4	every ten years	Satisfactory
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	ISCO 88	ISIC Rev. 4	Satisfactory	≥4	≥4	every five years	Satisfactory
Ireland	National/ISCO 08	National/ISIC Rev. 4	Satisfactory	≥4	≥4	every five years	Satisfactory
Israel	National/ISCO 88	National/ISIC Rev. 4	Satisfactory	3	3	irregular	Satisfactory
Italy	ISCO 08	National/ISIC Rev. 4	Satisfactory	≤2	≤2	every ten years	Insufficient
Japan	National/ISCO 08	National/ISIC Rev. 4	Satisfactory	≤2	≤2	every five years	Insufficient
Kenya	Unknown	Unknown	Unsatisfactory	NA	NA	every ten years	Insufficient
Korea (Republic of)	National/ISCO 08	National/ISIC Rev. 4	Satisfactory	≥4	≥4	every five years	Satisfactory
Lao PDR	ISCO 08	ISIC Rev. 4	Satisfactory	≤2	≥4	every ten years	Insufficient
Latvia	National/ISCO 08	National/ISIC Rev. 4	Satisfactory	≥4	≤2	every ten years	Insufficient
Lesotho	ISCO 88	ISIC Rev. 3	Satisfactory	≤2	≤2	every ten years	Insufficient
Liberia	Unknown	Unknown	Unsatisfactory	NA	NA	every ten years	Insufficient
Lithuania	ISCO 08	National/ISIC Rev. 4	Satisfactory	≥4	≥4	every ten years	Satisfactory
Luxembourg	ISCO 08	National/ISIC Rev. 4	Satisfactory	≥4	≥4	every ten years	Satisfactory
Malaysia	National/ISCO 08	National/ISIC Rev. 4	Satisfactory	≥4	≥4	every ten years	Satisfactory
Maldives	ISCO 88	ISIC Rev. 3	Satisfactory	≥4	≥4	every five years	Satisfactory
Mali	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	unknown	NA
Malta	ISCO 08	National/ISIC Rev. 4	Satisfactory	≥4	≥4	every ten years	Satisfactory
Mauritius	ISCO 08	National/ISIC Rev. 4	Satisfactory	≥4	≥4	every ten years	Satisfactory
Mexico	National/ISCO 08	National/ISIC Rev. 3	Satisfactory	≥4	≥4	every ten years	Satisfactory
Mongolia	ISCO 08	ISIC Rev. 4	Satisfactory	≥4	≥4	every ten years	Satisfactory
Montenegro	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Morocco	National/ISCO 88	National/ISIC Rev. 3	Satisfactory	≥4	≥4	every ten years	Satisfactory
Mozambique	ISCO 88	National/ISIC Rev. 4	Satisfactory	≥4	≥4	every ten years	Satisfactory
Namibia	National/ISCO 88	ISIC Rev. 4	Satisfactory	3	3	every ten years	Satisfactory
Netherlands	ISCO 08	National/ISIC Rev. 4	Satisfactory	≤2	≤2	every ten years	Insufficient
New Zealand	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Niger	National/ISCO 08	National/ISIC Rev. 4	Satisfactory	≥4	≥4	every ten years	Satisfactory
Nigeria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Niue	ISCO 88	ISIC Rev. 4	Satisfactory	3	≥4	every five years	Satisfactory
Norway	ISCO 08	ISIC Rev. 4	Satisfactory	≤2	≥4	every ten years	Insufficient
Palestine	ISCO 88	ISIC Rev. 3	Satisfactory	3	3	every ten years	Satisfactory
Panama	National/ISCO 08	National/ISIC Rev. 4	Satisfactory	≥4	≥4	every ten years	Satisfactory
Peru	ISCO 88	ISIC Rev. 4	Satisfactory	3	≥4	every ten years	Satisfactory
Philippines	National/ISCO 88	National/ISIC Rev. 4	Satisfactory	≥4	≥4	irregular	Satisfactory
Poland	National/ISCO 08	National/ISIC Rev. 4	Satisfactory	≥4	≥4	every ten years	Satisfactory
Portugal	National/ISCO 08	National/ISIC Rev. 4	Satisfactory	≥4	≥4	every ten years	Satisfactory
Qatar	ISCO 88	ISIC Rev. 4	Satisfactory	≥4	≥4	every ten years	Satisfactory
Republic of Moldova	National/ISCO 88	National/ISIC Rev. 3	Satisfactory	≥4	≤2	every ten years	Insufficient
Romania	ISCO 08	ISIC Rev. 4	Satisfactory	≥4	≤2	every ten years	Insufficient

Country	Classification		Survey Classification Rating	Level of Coding Used for Data Collection (Digit Level)		Periodicity	Survey Suitability Rating
	Occupation	Activity		Occupation	Activity		
Russian Federation	Unknown	Unknown	Unsatisfactory	NA	NA	every ten years	Insufficient
Rwanda	ISCO 08	ISIC Rev. 4	Satisfactory	≥4	≥4	every ten years	Satisfactory
Saint Vincent/Grenadines	ISCO 08	ISIC Rev. 4	Satisfactory	≥4	≥4	every ten years	Satisfactory
Samoa	ISCO 88	ISIC Rev. 4	Satisfactory	≤2	≤2	every five years	Insufficient
Saudi Arabia	ISCO 88	ISIC Rev. 4	Satisfactory	≥4	≥4	every ten years	Satisfactory
Senegal	National/ISCO 88	National/ISIC Rev. 4	Satisfactory	≥4	≥4	every ten years	Satisfactory
Serbia	ISCO 08	National/ISIC Rev. 4	Satisfactory	≥4	≤2	every ten years	Insufficient
Seychelles	ISCO 08	ISIC Rev. 4	Satisfactory	≥4	≥4	every ten years	Satisfactory
Singapore	National/ISCO 08	National/ISIC Rev. 4	Satisfactory	≥4	≥4	every ten years	Satisfactory
Slovakia	ISCO 08	Unknown	Unsatisfactory	≥4	NA	every ten years	Insufficient
Slovenia	ISCO 08	ISIC Rev. 4	Satisfactory	≥4	≥4	every ten years	Satisfactory
Spain	National/ISCO 08	National/ISIC Rev. 4	Satisfactory	3	3	every ten years	Satisfactory
Sri Lanka	ISCO 08	ISIC Rev. 4	Satisfactory	≥4	≥4	every ten years	Satisfactory
Sudan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sweden	ISCO 08	National/ISIC Rev. 4	Satisfactory	≤2	≤2	every ten years	Insufficient
Switzerland	National/ISCO 08	National/ISIC Rev. 4	Satisfactory	≥4	≥4	yearly	Optimal
Syrian Arab Republic	National/ISCO 08	ISIC Rev. 3	Satisfactory	3	3	every ten years	Satisfactory
Thailand	ISCO 08	ISIC Rev. 4	Satisfactory	≥4	≥4	every ten years	Satisfactory
TFYR Macedonia	ISCO 88	National/ISIC Rev. 2	Unsatisfactory	3	≥4	every ten years	Insufficient
Togo	National/ISCO 88	National/ISIC Rev. 4	Satisfactory	≥4	≥4	every ten years	Satisfactory
Tokelau	National/ISCO 88	Unknown	Unsatisfactory	3	NA	every five years	Insufficient
Tonga	ISCO 08	ISIC Rev. 4	Satisfactory	≥4	≥4	every five years	Satisfactory
Tunisia	National/ISCO 88	National/ISIC Rev. 4	Satisfactory	≥4	≥4	every ten years	Satisfactory
Turkey	ISCO 08	National/ISIC Rev. 4	Satisfactory	≥4	≥4	every ten years	Satisfactory
Tuvalu	ISCO 08	ISIC Rev. 4	Satisfactory	≥4	≥4	every ten years	Satisfactory
Ukraine	Unknown	Unknown	Unsatisfactory	NA	NA	every ten years	Insufficient
United Arab Emirates	ISCO 88	ISIC Rev. 3	Satisfactory	≥4	≥4	irregular	Satisfactory
United Kingdom	National/ISCO 08	National/ISIC Rev. 4	Satisfactory	≥4	≥4	every ten years	Satisfactory
United States of America	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	every ten years	NA
Vanuatu	ISCO 08	ISIC Rev. 2	Unsatisfactory	3	3	every ten years	Insufficient
Viet Nam	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	every ten years	NA
Yemen	ISCO 88	ISIC Rev. 3	Satisfactory	≥4	≥4	every ten years	Satisfactory
Zimbabwe	ISCO 08	Unknown	Unsatisfactory	3	NA	every ten years	Insufficient

Appendix IV. Rating of NHS: Detailed results by country

Country	Name of NHS	Classification		Survey Classification Rating	Level of Coding Used for Data Collection (Digit Level)		Periodicity	Survey Suitability Rating
		Occupation	Activity		Occupation	Activity		
Afghanistan	National Risk Vulnerability Assessment Survey	ISCO 08	ISIC Rev. 2	Unsatisfactory	3	≤2	monthly	Insufficient
Albania	Living Standard Measurement Survey	ISCO 08	ISIC Rev. 3	Satisfactory	3	≤2	every three years	Insufficient
Argentina	Encuesta Anual de Hogares Urbanos	National/ISCO 88	National/ISIC Rev. 4	Satisfactory	≥4	≥4	yearly	Optimal
Armenia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Australia	Survey of Income and Housing	National/ISCO 08	National/ISIC Rev. 4	Satisfactory	≥4	≥4	irregular	Satisfactory
Austria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Azerbaijan	Azerbaijan Household Budget Survey	ISCO 88	National/ISIC Rev. 3	Satisfactory	≤2	≤2	quarterly	Insufficient
Bahamas	Household Expenditure Survey	ISCO 08	ISIC Rev. 4	Satisfactory	≥4	≥4	irregular	Satisfactory
Belarus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Belize	Living Standards Measurement Survey, Household Expenditure Survey	ISCO 88	ISIC Rev. 3	Satisfactory	≥4	≥4	irregular	Satisfactory
Bhutan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bosnia and Herzegovina	Household Budget Survey	ISCO 08	Unknown	Unsatisfactory	≤2	NA	irregular	Insufficient
Botswana	Botswana Core Welfare Indicator Survey	ISCO 88	ISIC Rev. 3	Satisfactory	3	≥4	every ten years	Satisfactory
Brazil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bulgaria	Household Budget Survey	National/ISCO 08	National/ISIC Rev. 4	Satisfactory	≤2	≤2	quarterly	Insufficient
Burkina Faso	Enquête Intégrale sur les Conditions de Vie des Ménages	ISCO 88	ISIC Rev. 3	Satisfactory	≤2	≤2	every five years	Insufficient
Burundi	Enquête portant sur l'emploi	ISCO 08	National/ISIC Rev. 4	Satisfactory	3	3	irregular	Satisfactory
Canada	National Household Survey	National/ISCO 08	National/ISIC Rev. 3	Satisfactory	≥4	≥4	every five years	Satisfactory
Cabo Verde	Enquête Budget Consommation	NA	Unknown	Unsatisfactory	NA	NA	irregular	Insufficient
Cayman Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chad	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chile	Encuesta de Caracterización Socioeconómica Nacional	ISCO 88	ISIC Rev. 3	Satisfactory	≥4	≥4	biennially	Satisfactory
China	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Colombia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Congo	Enquête Congolaise auprès des Ménages	ISCO 88	National/ISIC Rev. 4	Satisfactory	3	≤2	every five years	Insufficient
Cook Islands	Household Income and Expenditure Survey	ISCO 88	ISIC Rev. 3	Satisfactory	≥4	≥4	irregular	Satisfactory
Costa Rica	Encuesta Nacional de Hogares	National/ISCO 08	National/ISIC Rev. 4	Satisfactory	≥4	≥4	yearly	Optimal
Côte d'Ivoire	Enquête Dépense des Ménages	ISCO 88	National/ISIC Rev. 4	Satisfactory	3	3	every ten years	Satisfactory
Croatia	Household Budget Survey	National/ISCO 08	National/ISIC Rev. 4	Satisfactory	≥4	≥4	irregular	Satisfactory

Country	Name of NHS	Classification		Survey Classification Rating	Level of Coding Used for Data Collection (Digit Level)		Periodicity	Survey Suitability Rating
		Occupation	Activity		Occupation	Activity		
Cuba	Encuesta Nacional sobre la Situación Económica de los Hogares	NA	ISIC Rev. 3	Unsatisfactory	NA	≤2	yearly	Insufficient
Cyprus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Czech Republic	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Denmark	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dominica	Survey of Living Conditions, Household Income and Expenditure Survey, Core Welfare Indicators	ISCO 08	ISIC Rev. 4	Satisfactory	≥4	≥4	every four years	Satisfactory
Dominican Republic	Encuesta nacional de Hogares de Propósito Múltiples	ISCO 88	ISIC Rev. 3	Satisfactory	3	≥4	yearly	Optimal
Egypt	Household Income, Expenditure, and Consumption Survey, HIECS	ISCO 88	ISIC Rev. 4	Satisfactory	≥4	≥4	biennially	Satisfactory
Estonia	Estonian Social Survey	ISCO 08	National/ISIC Rev. 4	Satisfactory	≥4	3	yearly	Optimal
Finland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gabon	Enquête Dépense des Ménages	ISCO 08	ISIC Rev. 4	Satisfactory	≥4	≥4	yearly	Optimal
Georgia	Integrated Household Survey	National/ISCO 88	National/ISIC Rev. 3	Satisfactory	≥4	≥4	quarterly	Optimal
Germany	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ghana	Ghana Living Standards Survey	ISCO 08	ISIC Rev. 3	Satisfactory	≥4	≥4	irregular	Satisfactory
Greece	Survey on income and living conditions	ISCO 08	National/ISIC Rev. 4	Satisfactory	≤2	≤2	yearly	Insufficient
Grenada	Survey of Living Conditions	ISCO 08	ISIC Rev. 4	Satisfactory	≥4	≥4	irregular	Satisfactory
Guatemala	Encuesta Nacional Sobre Condiciones de Vida	ISCO 88	ISIC Rev. 3	Satisfactory	≤2	≤2	every five years	Insufficient
Hungary	Survey on Income and Living Conditions	National/ISCO 08	National/ISIC Rev. 4	Satisfactory	≥4	3	yearly	Optimal
Iceland	European Survey of Income and Living condition	National/ISCO 08	National/ISIC Rev. 4	Satisfactory	≤2	≤2	yearly	Insufficient
India	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ireland	The survey on income and living conditions	National/ISCO 08	National/ISIC Rev. 4	Satisfactory	3	≤2	yearly	Insufficient
Israel	Unknown	ISCO 88	ISIC Rev. 3	Satisfactory	3	3	yearly	Optimal
Italy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Japan	Housing and Land Survey	NA	Unknown	Unsatisfactory	NA	NA	every five years	Insufficient
Kenya	Household Budget Survey	ISCO 88	ISIC Rev. 4	Satisfactory	≥4	≥4	irregular	Satisfactory
Korea (Republic of)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lao PDR	Lao Expenditure and consumption Survey	ISCO 08	No correspondence	Unsatisfactory	≥4	≥4	yearly	Insufficient

Country	Name of NHS	Classification		Survey Classification Rating	Level of Coding Used for Data Collection (Digit Level)		Periodicity	Survey Suitability Rating
		Occupation	Activity		Occupation	Activity		
Latvia	EU Statistics on Income and Living Conditions	National/ISCO 08	National/ISIC Rev. 4	Satisfactory	≤2	≤2	yearly	Insufficient
Lesotho	Continuous Multi-Purpose Survey	NA	Unknown	Unsatisfactory	NA	NA	quarterly	Insufficient
Liberia	Core Welfare Indicators Questionnaire Survey	NA	Unknown	Unsatisfactory	NA	NA	every five years	Insufficient
Lithuania	Income and living conditions survey	ISCO 08	National/ISIC Rev. 4	Satisfactory	≤2	≤2	yearly	Insufficient
Luxembourg	EU Statistics on Income and Living Conditions	ISCO 08	ISIC Rev. 4	Satisfactory	≤2	≤2	yearly	Insufficient
Malaysia	Household Income and Basic Amenities Survey	National/ISCO 08	National/ISIC Rev. 4	Satisfactory	≥4	≥4	every two years and half	Satisfactory
Maldives	Household, Income and Expenditure Survey	ISCO 88	ISIC Rev. 3	Satisfactory	≥4	≥4	every five years	Satisfactory
Mali	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malta	Statistics on Income and Living Conditions Survey	ISCO 08	National/ISIC Rev. 4	Satisfactory	≥4	≥4	yearly	Optimal
Mauritius	Household Budget Survey	ISCO 08	ISIC Rev. 2	Unsatisfactory	≥4	≥4	every five years	Insufficient
Mexico	Encuesta Nacional de Ingreso y Gastos de los Hogares	National/ISCO 08	National/ISIC Rev. 3	Satisfactory	3	3	biennially	Satisfactory
Mongolia	Household Socio-Economic Survey	ISCO 08	ISIC Rev. 4	Satisfactory	3	≥4	yearly	Optimal
Montenegro	Household budget survey	ISCO 08	Unknown	Unsatisfactory	≤2	NA	monthly	Insufficient
Morocco	Enquête Nationale sur la Consommation et les dépenses des ménages	National/ISCO 88	National/ISIC Rev. 3	Satisfactory	≥4	≥4	every ten years	Satisfactory
Mozambique	Household budget survey	ISCO 88	National/ISIC Rev. 4	Satisfactory	≥4	≥4	every five years	Satisfactory
Namibia	Namibia Household Income and Expenditure Survey	National/ISCO 88	ISIC Rev. 4	Satisfactory	≥4	≥4	every five years	Satisfactory
Netherlands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
New Zealand	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Niger	Enquête sur les conditions de vie des ménages	National/ISCO 08	National/ISIC Rev. 4	Satisfactory	≥4	≥4	every three years	Satisfactory
Nigeria	General Household Survey	ISCO 08	ISIC Rev. 3	Satisfactory	3	≤2	yearly	Insufficient
Niue	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Norway	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Palestine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Panama	Encuesta de Propósitos Múltiples	National/ISCO 08	National/ISIC Rev. 4	Satisfactory	≥4	≥4	yearly	Optimal
Peru	Unknown	ISCO 88	ISIC Rev. 4	Satisfactory	3	≥4	monthly	Optimal
Philippines	Annual Poverty Indicators Survey	National/ISCO 88	National/ISIC Rev. 4	Satisfactory	≥4	≥4	irregular	Satisfactory
Poland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Portugal	Inquérito às Condições de Vida e Rendimento	National/ISCO 08	National/ISIC Rev. 4	Satisfactory	≤2	≤2	yearly	Insufficient

Country	Name of NHS	Classification		Survey Classification Rating	Level of Coding Used for Data Collection (Digit Level)		Periodicity	Survey Suitability Rating
		Occupation	Activity		Occupation	Activity		
Qatar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Republic of Moldova	Household budget survey	National/ISCO 88	National/ISIC Rev. 3	Satisfactory	≤2	≤2	monthly	Insufficient
Romania	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Russian Federation	Comprehensive survey of living conditions	National/ISCO 88	National/ISIC Rev. 4	Satisfactory	≤2	≤2	biennially	Insufficient
Rwanda	Integrated household living condition survey	ISCO 08	ISIC Rev. 4	Satisfactory	≥4	≥4	every three years	Satisfactory
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Samoa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Saudi Arabia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Senegal	Enquête de suivi de la pauvreté au Sénégal	National/ISCO 88	National/ISIC Rev. 4	Satisfactory	≤2	≥4	every five years	Insufficient
Serbia	Household Budget Survey	ISCO 88	Unknown	Unsatisfactory	≤2	NA	monthly	Insufficient
Seychelles	Household Budget Survey	ISCO 08	ISIC Rev. 4	Satisfactory	≥4	≥4	irregular	Satisfactory
Singapore	General Household Survey	National/ISCO 88	National/ISIC Rev. 4	Satisfactory	≥4	≥4	every ten years	Satisfactory
Slovakia	Adult Education Survey	ISCO 08	ISIC Rev. 4	Satisfactory	3	≥4	every five years	Satisfactory
Slovenia	Survey on living conditions	ISCO 08	ISIC Rev. 4	Satisfactory	≤2	≤2	yearly	Insufficient
Spain	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sri Lanka	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sudan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sweden	The Swedish Employment Register and The Swedish Occupational Register	National/ISCO 08	National/ISIC Rev. 4	Satisfactory	≥4	≥4	yearly	Optimal
Switzerland	Unknown	ISCO 08	ISIC Rev. 4	Satisfactory	≥4	≥4	every ten years	Satisfactory
Syrian Arab Republic	Survey of income and expenses of the family	National/ISCO 08	NA	Unsatisfactory	3	3	Unknown	Insufficient
Thailand	The 2011 Migration Survey	ISCO 08	ISIC Rev. 4	Satisfactory	≥4	≥4	yearly	Optimal
TFYR Macedonia	Survey of Income and Living Conditions	ISCO 08	Unknown	Unsatisfactory	≤2	NA	yearly	Insufficient
Togo	Questionnaire Unifié des Indicateurs de Base de Bien-être	National/ISCO 88	National/ISIC Rev. 4	Satisfactory	≥4	≥4	every five years	Satisfactory
Tokelau	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tonga	Household income and expenditure survey	Unknown	ISIC Rev. 4	Unsatisfactory	≥4	≥4	irregular	Insufficient
Tunisia	Enquête Nationale sur le Budget, la Consommation et le Niveau de vie des ménages	National/ISCO 08	National/ISIC Rev. 4	Satisfactory	3	≤2	every five years	Insufficient
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tuvalu	Household Income and Expenditure Survey	ISCO 88	ISIC Rev. 3	Satisfactory	≤2	≤2	every five years	Insufficient
Ukraine	Household living conditions survey	NA	National/ISIC Rev. 4	Unsatisfactory	NA	≤2	quarterly	Insufficient

Country	Name of NHS	Classification		Survey Classification Rating	Level of Coding Used for Data Collection (Digit Level)		Periodicity	Survey Suitability Rating
		Occupation	Activity		Occupation	Activity		
United Arab Emirates	Income and Expenditure Family Survey	ISCO 88	ISIC Rev. 3	Satisfactory	≥4	≥4	irregular	Satisfactory
United Kingdom	Family resource survey	National/ISCO 08	National/ISIC Rev. 4	Satisfactory	≥4	≥4	monthly	Optimal
United States of America	American Community Survey	No correspondence	National/ISIC Rev. 3	Unsatisfactory	≥4	≥4	monthly	Insufficient
Vanuatu	Household Income and Expenditure Survey	ISCO 08	ISIC Rev. 2	Unsatisfactory	≤2	≤2	every five years	Insufficient
Viet Nam	Household Living Standards Survey	ISCO 08	ISIC Rev. 4	Satisfactory	≥4	≥4	yearly	Optimal
Yemen	Family Budget Survey	ISCO 88	ISIC Rev. 3	Satisfactory	≥4	≥4	yearly	Optimal
Zimbabwe	Agriculture and Livestock Survey	ISCO 08	ISIC Rev. 4	Satisfactory	≥4	≥4	yearly	Optimal

Appendix V. Rating of LFS, PHC and NHS by country

Country	Suitability Rating (Overall in Appendix 2-4)			Overall Rating
	LFS	PHC	NHS	
Afghanistan	...	Insufficient	Insufficient	Insufficient
Albania	Insufficient	Insufficient	Insufficient	Insufficient
Argentina	Optimal	Satisfactory	Optimal	Optimal
Armenia	Insufficient	Satisfactory	...	Satisfactory
Australia	Optimal	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Optimal
Austria	Optimal	Insufficient	...	Optimal
Azerbaijan	Insufficient	Insufficient	Insufficient	Insufficient
Bahamas	Optimal	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Optimal
Belarus	Optimal	Satisfactory	...	Optimal
Belize	Insufficient	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Bhutan	Satisfactory	...	...	Satisfactory
Bosnia and Herzegovina	Optimal	...	Insufficient	Optimal
Botswana	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Brazil	Optimal	Satisfactory	...	Optimal
Bulgaria	Optimal	Satisfactory	Insufficient	Optimal
Burkina Faso	...	Insufficient	Insufficient	Insufficient
Burundi	...	Insufficient	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Canada	Optimal	NA	Satisfactory	Optimal
Cabo Verde	Optimal	Satisfactory	Insufficient	Optimal
Cayman Islands	Optimal	Satisfactory	...	Optimal
Chad	Satisfactory	...	...	Satisfactory
Chile	Optimal	Insufficient	Satisfactory	Optimal
China	Insufficient	Insufficient	...	Insufficient
Colombia	Insufficient	Insufficient	...	Insufficient
Congo	Insufficient	Satisfactory	Insufficient	Satisfactory
Cook Islands	...	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Costa Rica	Optimal	Satisfactory	Optimal	Optimal
Côte d'Ivoire	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Croatia	Optimal	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Optimal
Cuba	Insufficient	Insufficient	Insufficient	Insufficient
Cyprus	Insufficient	Satisfactory	...	Satisfactory
Czech Republic	Optimal	Insufficient	...	Optimal
Denmark	Optimal	Satisfactory	...	Optimal
Dominica	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Dominican Republic	Optimal	Insufficient	Optimal	Optimal
Egypt	Optimal	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Optimal
Estonia	Optimal	Satisfactory	Optimal	Optimal
Finland	Optimal	Optimal	...	Optimal
Gabon	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Optimal	Optimal
Georgia	...	...	Optimal	Optimal
Germany	Optimal	Insufficient	...	Optimal
Ghana	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Greece	Optimal	Satisfactory	Insufficient	Optimal
Grenada	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Guatemala	Insufficient	Insufficient	Insufficient	Insufficient
Hungary	Optimal	Insufficient	Optimal	Optimal
Iceland	Optimal	Satisfactory	Insufficient	Optimal
India	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	...	Satisfactory
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	Optimal	Satisfactory	...	Optimal
Ireland	Insufficient	Satisfactory	Insufficient	Satisfactory
Israel	Optimal	Satisfactory	Optimal	Optimal
Italy	Optimal	Insufficient	...	Optimal
Japan	Insufficient	Insufficient	Insufficient	Insufficient
Kenya	Insufficient	Insufficient	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Korea (Republic of)	Insufficient	Satisfactory	...	Satisfactory
Lao PDR	Satisfactory	Insufficient	Insufficient	Satisfactory
Latvia	Optimal	Insufficient	Insufficient	Optimal
Lesotho	Insufficient	Insufficient	Insufficient	Insufficient
Liberia	Insufficient	Insufficient	Insufficient	Insufficient
Lithuania	Optimal	Satisfactory	Insufficient	Optimal
Luxembourg	Optimal	Satisfactory	Insufficient	Optimal

Country	Suitability Rating (Overall in Appendix 2-4)			Overall Rating
	LFS	PHC	NHS	
Malaysia	Optimal	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Optimal
Maldives	...	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Mali	Insufficient	NA	...	Insufficient
Malta	Optimal	Satisfactory	Optimal	Optimal
Mauritius	Optimal	Satisfactory	Insufficient	Optimal
Mexico	Optimal	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Optimal
Mongolia	Optimal	Satisfactory	Optimal	Optimal
Montenegro	Insufficient	...	Insufficient	Insufficient
Morocco	Optimal	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Optimal
Mozambique	Insufficient	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Namibia	Optimal	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Optimal
Netherlands	Insufficient	Insufficient	...	Insufficient
New Zealand	Optimal	...	...	Optimal
Niger	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Nigeria	Insufficient	...	Insufficient	Insufficient
Niue	None	Satisfactory	...	Satisfactory
Norway	Insufficient	Insufficient	...	Insufficient
Palestine	Optimal	Satisfactory	...	Optimal
Panama	Optimal	Satisfactory	Optimal	Optimal
Peru	Optimal	Satisfactory	Optimal	Optimal
Philippines	Optimal	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Optimal
Poland	Optimal	Satisfactory	...	Optimal
Portugal	Optimal	Satisfactory	Insufficient	Optimal
Qatar	Optimal	Satisfactory	...	Optimal
Republic of Moldova	Optimal	Insufficient	Insufficient	Optimal
Romania	Optimal	Insufficient	...	Optimal
Russian Federation	Optimal	Insufficient	Insufficient	Optimal
Rwanda	...	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Saint Vincent/Grenadines	...	Satisfactory	...	Satisfactory
Samoa	Satisfactory	Insufficient	...	Satisfactory
Saudi Arabia	Optimal	Satisfactory	...	Optimal
Senegal	...	Satisfactory	Insufficient	Satisfactory
Serbia	Insufficient	Insufficient	Insufficient	Insufficient
Seychelles	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Singapore	Optimal	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Optimal
Slovakia	Optimal	Insufficient	Satisfactory	Optimal
Slovenia	Insufficient	Satisfactory	Insufficient	Satisfactory
Spain	Optimal	Satisfactory	...	Optimal
Sri Lanka	Optimal	Satisfactory	...	Optimal
Sudan	Satisfactory	...	...	Satisfactory
Sweden	Optimal	Insufficient	Optimal	Optimal
Switzerland	Optimal	Optimal	Satisfactory	Optimal
Syrian Arab Republic	Optimal	Satisfactory	Insufficient	Optimal
Thailand	Optimal	Satisfactory	Optimal	Optimal
TFYR Macedonia	Optimal	Insufficient	...	Optimal
Togo	...	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Tokelau	...	Insufficient	...	Insufficient
Tonga	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Insufficient	Satisfactory
Tunisia	Optimal	Satisfactory	Insufficient	Optimal
Turkey	Optimal	Satisfactory	...	Optimal
Tuvalu	...	Satisfactory	Insufficient	Satisfactory
Ukraine	Insufficient	Insufficient	Insufficient	Insufficient
United Arab Emirates	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
United Kingdom	Optimal	Satisfactory	Optimal	Optimal
United States of America	Insufficient	NA	Insufficient	Insufficient
Vanuatu	...	Insufficient	Insufficient	Insufficient
Viet Nam	Optimal	NA	Optimal	Optimal
Yemen	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Optimal	Optimal
Zimbabwe	Satisfactory	Insufficient	Optimal	Optimal

Appendix VI. 2013 UIS Cultural Employment Metadata Questionnaire

LABOUR FORCE SURVEY						
1	Does your country carry out a Labour Force Survey (LFS)?					
	YES	NO				
2	What is the name of the survey?					
3	Organization responsible:					
4	What is the coverage of the target population of the LFS?					
5	What is the geographical coverage of the LFS?					
6	Sampling frame:					
	Sampling technique:					
	Sample size:					
7	What is the frequency of data collection of the LFS?					
	Monthly	Quarterly	Annually	Other		
8	Date of last survey:					
	Reference year:					
9	Date of next survey:					
	Reference year:					
10	Does the LFS use an Industry Classification?					
	YES	NO				
11	What is the Industry Classification used in the LFS?					
	ISIC Rev.4	ISIC Rev.3	ISIC Rev.2	National Classification	Other Classification	
12	Does the national or other classification have correspondence with any of the following ISIC versions?					
	ISIC Rev.4	ISIC Rev.3	ISIC Rev.2	No correspondence		
13	Please specify the classification digit level at which the Industry information is collected in LFS					
	>4	4	3	2	1	
14	Does the LFS use an Occupation Classification?					
	YES	NO				
15	What is the Occupation Classification used in the LFS?					
	ISCO 2008	ISCO 1988	ISCO 1968	National Classification	Other Classification	
16	Does the national or other classification have correspondence with any of the following ISCO versions?					
	ISCO 2008	ISCO 1988	ISCO 1968	No correspondence		
17	Please specify the classification digit level at which the Occupation information is collected in LFS					
	>4	4	3	2	1	
18	Do you produce and disseminate standard tables of LFS data ?					
	YES	NO				
19	At what digit level are the Industry and/or Occupation data disseminated in standard tables ?					
	Industry:					
	>4	4	3	2	1	Not disseminated
	Occupation:					
>4	4	3	2	1	Not disseminated	
20	Do you produce and disseminate LFS anonymized public-use micro data sets?					
	YES	NO				
	At what digit level are the Industry and/or Occupation data disseminated in anonymized public-use micro data sets?					
	Industry:					
>4	4	3	2	1	Not disseminated	
Occupation:						
>4	4	3	2	1	Not disseminated	
22	Do you produce custom tabulations of LFS data upon request ?					
	YES	NO				
23	Contact details of the person responsible for the LFS:					
	Family name:					
	First name:					
	Job title (or position):					
	Department, division or sector:					
	Telephone:					
E-mail:						
Institutional website:						
24	Please add any information about LFS that you feel would be relevant					
POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUSES						
25	Does your country carry out a Census of Population and/or Household (PHC)?					
	YES	NO				
26	What is the frequency of the PHC?					
	Every five years	Every ten years	Other			
27	Date of last census:					
	Reference year:					
28	Date of next census:					
	Reference year:					
29	Does the PHC collect data on employment?					
	YES	NO				
30	Does the PHC use an Industry Classification code for employment data?					
	YES	NO				
31	What is the Industry Classification used in the PHC?					
	ISIC Rev.4	ISIC Rev.3	ISIC Rev.2	National Classification	Other Classification	

32	Does the national or other classification have correspondence with any of the following ISIC versions?				
	ISIC Rev.4	ISIC Rev.3	ISIC Rev.2	No correspondence	
33	Please specify the classification digit level at which the Industry information is collected in PHC				
	>4	4	3	2	1
34	Does the PHC use an Occupation Classification code for employment data?				
	YES	NO			
35	What is the Occupation Classification used in the PHC?				
	ISCO 2008	ISCO 1988	ISCO 1968	National Classification	Other Classification
36	Does the national or other classification have correspondence with any of the following ISCO versions?				
	ISCO 2008	ISCO 1988	ISCO 1968	No correspondence	
37	Please specify the classification digit level at which the Occupation information is collected in PHC				
	>4	4	3	2	1
38	Do you produce and disseminate standard tables of PHC data ?				
	YES	NO			
39	At what digit level are the Industry and/or Occupation data disseminated in standard tables ?				
	Industry:				
	>4	4	3	2	1
40	Do you produce and disseminate PHC anonymized public-use micro data sets?				
	YES				
	NO				
41	At what digit level are the Industry and/or Occupation data disseminated in anonymized public-use micro data sets?				
	Industry:				
	>4	4	3	2	1
42	Do you produce custom tabulations of PHC data upon request?				
	YES				
	NO				
43	Employment data registered in Activity and/or Occupation Classification is collected:				
	In an extended questionnaire applied to a sample of population and households			In the complete count-basis general questionnaire	
44	What is the coverage of the target population?				
45	What is the geographical coverage?				
46	Sampling frame:				
	Sampling technique:				
	Sample size:				
47	Contact details of the person responsible for the PHC:				
	Family name:				
	First name:				
	Job title (or position):				
	Department, division or sector:				
	Telephone:				
48	E-mail:				
	Institutional website:				
48	Please add any information about the PHC that you feel would be relevant				
OTHER NATIONAL HOUSEHOLD SURVEYS					
49	Does your country carry out any other National Household Survey(s) (NHS) that collects employment data?				
	YES	NO			
50	What is/are the name(s) of the other NHS that your country carries out?				
51	What is the coverage of the target population?				
52	What is the geographical coverage?				
	Sampling frame:				
	Sampling technique:				
53	Sample size:				
	What is the frequency of data collection of the NHS?				
	Monthly	Quarterly	Annually	Other	
54	Date of last survey:				
	Reference year:				
55	Date of next survey:				
	Reference year:				
56	Does the NHS use an Industry Classification?				
	YES	NO			
57	What is the Industry Classification used in the NHS?				
	ISIC Rev.4	ISIC Rev.3	ISIC Rev.2	National Classification	Other Classification
58	Does the national or other classification have correspondence with any of the following ISIC versions?				
	ISIC Rev.4	ISIC Rev.3	ISIC Rev.2	No correspondence	
59	Please specify the classification digit level at which the Industry information is collected in NHS				
	>4	4	3	2	1
60	Does the NHS use an Occupation Classification?				
	YES	NO			
61	What is the Occupation Classification used in the NHS?				
	ISCO 2008	ISCO 1988	ISCO 1968	National Classification	Other Classification
62	Does the national or other classification have correspondence with any of the following ISCO versions?				
	ISCO 2008	ISCO 1988	ISCO 1968	No correspondence	
63	Please specify the classification digit level at which the Occupation information is collected in NHS				
	>4	4	3	2	1
64					

	>4	4	3	2	1	
65	Do you produce and disseminate standard tables of NHS data?					
	YES	NO				
66	At what digit level are the Industry and/or Occupation data disseminated in standard tables ?					
	Industry:					
	>4	4	3	2	1	Not disseminated
	Occupation:					
67	>4	4	3	2	1	Not disseminated
	Do you produce and disseminate NHS anonymized public-use micro data sets?					
68	YES	NO				
	At what digit level are the Industry and/or Occupation data disseminated in anonymized public-use micro data sets?					
	Industry:					
	>4	4	3	2	1	Not disseminated
69	Occupation:					
	>4	4	3	2	1	Not disseminated
70	Do you produce custom tabulations of NHS data upon request ?					
	YES	NO				
70	Contact details of the person responsible for the NHS:					
	Family name:					
	First name:					
	Job title (or position):					
	Department, division or sector:					
	Telephone:					
	E-mail:					
71	Institutional website:					
	Please add any information about the NHS that you feel would be relevant					