# Sampling SEDLAC

Table 1 Sedlac County and Time Coverage

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Code** | **Country**  **Sample (green if we have access to the micro data)** | **Survey’s acronym** | **Last year available** | **Available period** | **Last year that we will be using** | **Notes** | |
| ARG | Argentina | EPH | 2021 | 1974-2021 | | 2021 |  |
| BHS | The Bahamas |  | 2001 | 2001 | |  |  |
| BOL | Bolivia | EH | 2021 | 1992-2021 | | 2021 |  |
| BRA | Brazil | PNAD-PNACD | 2021 | 1981-2021 | | 2021 | PNADC since 2012 |
| CHL | Chile | CASEN | 2020 | 1987(2)2020 | | 2017 | We are using 2006, 2009, 2011, 2017, 2020 |
| CHL | Chile | ENE | 2021 | 2010(1)2021 | | 2021 |  |
| COL | Colombia | GEIH | 2021 | 2000-2021 | | 2021 |  |
| CRI | Costa Rica | EHPM-ENAHO | 2021 | 1989-2021 | | 2021 | ENAHO since 2010 |
| DOM | D.Republic | ENFT-ECNFT | 2021 | 1996-2021 | | 2021 | ECNFT since 2016 |
| ECU | Ecuador | ENEMDU | 2021 | 1994-2021 | | 2021 |  |
| GTM | Guatemala |  | 2014 | 2000;2002;2003;2004;2006;2011;2014 | |  |  |
| HND | Honduras | INE | 2019 | 1991-2019 | | 2019 |  |
| HTI | Haiti |  | 2012 | 2012 | |  |  |
| LCA | St. Lucia |  | 2016 | 2016 | |  |  |
| MEX | Mexico | ENIGH | 2020 | 1989-2020 | | 2018 |  |
| NIC | Nicaragua |  | 2014 | 1993;1998;2001;2005;2009;2014 | |  |  |
| PAN | Panama | EH | 2021 | 1989-2021 | | 2021 |  |
| PER | Peru | ENAHO | 2021 | 1997-2021 | | 2021 |  |
| PRY | Paraguay | EPH | 2021 | 1990-2021 | | 2021 |  |
| SLV | El Salvador | EHPM | 2021 | 1991-2021 | | 2021 |  |
| SUR | Suriname |  | 1999 | 1999 | |  |  |
| URY | Uruguay | ECH | 2021 | 1989-2021 | | 2021 |  |

Notes:

* The sample is restricted to workers 18-65
* Variables in italics come from sedlac

# Alternative informality definitions

The poverty group collects and homogenizes household surveys in Latin America. They have two variables that are related to informality: informal by social security contributions and informal by productive.

* **Social Security definition**:
  + 1: if the person is working and did not contribute to pensions
  + 0: if the person is working and contributes to pensions

Note 1: For details on the construction of this variable and the original variables in the household surveys refer to this [excel file](https://worldbankgroup.sharepoint.com/:x:/r/teams/InformalityinLCR-WBGroup/Shared%20Documents/Section%200%20-%20General%20introduction/scratch/Documents/Surveys%20variables%20tables.xlsx?d=wd703bbf0ff8f4be6b56021b31e5f4aea&csf=1&web=1&e=yBBxSX).

Note 3: There are three countries (Argentina, Costa Rica and Mexico) for which this variable has some exceptions.

1. Argentina: Only for salaried workers. In the survey they don’t ask this question to independent workers.
2. Costa Rica: The question that ask for pension rights is asked to all people (not just workers), nevertheless the figures included in the document are restricted to workers.
3. Mexico: Sedlac defines ***djubila*** just for salaried workers, nevertheless the survey collects this information for independent workers as well. We decided to modify the variable provided by sedlac to include independent workers.

* **Productive definition**:
  + 1: Informal if at least one of the following is true
    1. Salaried worker in small private firm
    2. Self-employed with less than completed tertiary education.
    3. Unpaid workers.
    4. Employer in small private firm
  + 0: Formal if
    1. Employer in big private firm
    2. Salaried worker in big company
    3. Salaried worker in public sector
    4. Self-employed with complete tertiary education.

Note 1: Small firms-> private firms of 5 workers or less -except for Panama (1-4) look at the appendix for details.

Note 2: if we instead classify the owners of small firms as informal for Peru 2021 the informality rate would be 66.9% instead of 64.1%. Also, for Honduras the informality rate would be 69.3% instead of 59.6%.[[1]](#footnote-1)

* + **Self-employed***:* Dummy variable that takes value of 1 if the person identifies as self-employed or employer. We are using the answer 1 and 3 of the *relab* variable created by SEDLAC from raw household surveys:

1. ***1: Employer***
2. *2: Salaried worker (3,4 and 6 from raw variable)*
3. ***3: Self-employed***
4. *4: Not salaried*
5. *5: Unemployed*

*In this case a self-employed is:*

1. *1: Self- employed or employer*
2. *0: If the person is working in another relab*

# Note on the years of the analysis.

We are including the data up to the latest year available in sedlac. However, in most cases the latest year available is 2021 and since at that timse the pandemic was likely still affecting the labor market, we include the 2019 as end date when calculating the changes in the informality rate. Note that the age profile figures are made with the latest year available, not 2019. It’s easy to produce the age profile figures for 2019.

1. Please see the appendix table [Informality productive definition alternative approaches](#_Informality_productive_definition) for information for all countries. [↑](#footnote-ref-1)