

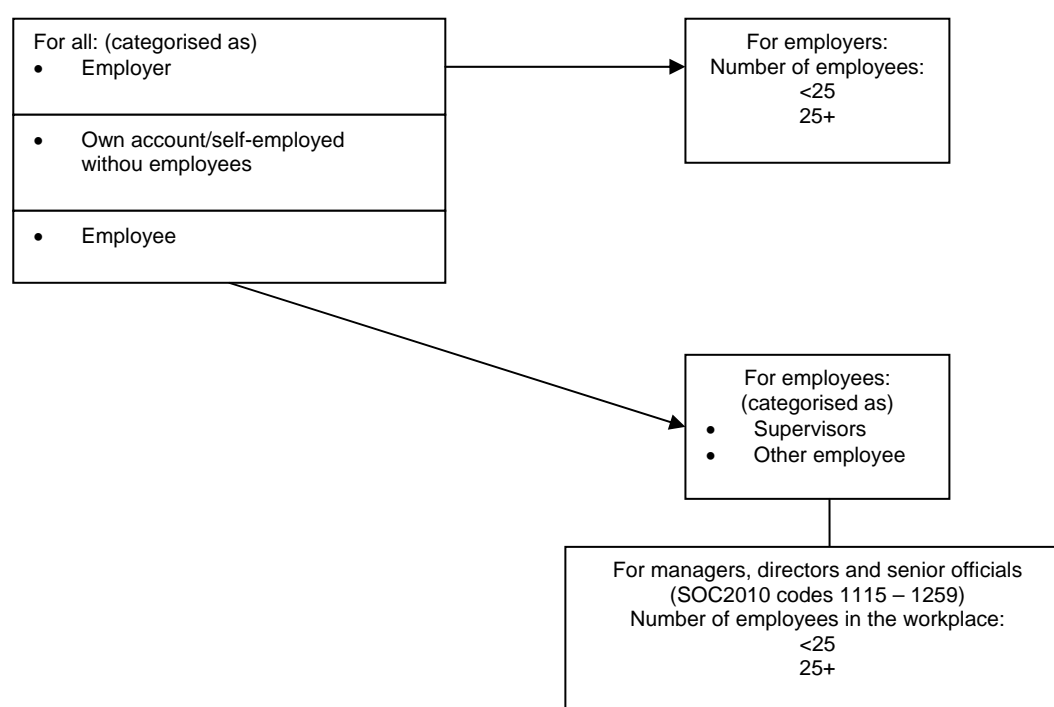
12 Choosing a derivation method

12.1 There are three methods to derive the functional categories L1 to L13 of the NS-SEC: full, reduced and simplified. The method you choose depends on the information you gather about employment status.

Full method

Information required: SOC2010 unit group, employment status, size of organisation. The full method achieves the best quality derivation by using all three items of information, as you can see in figure 3.

Figure 3
Employment status in the full method derivation



Reduced method

Information required: SOC2010 unit group, employment status. The reduced method was developed for sources unable to collect information on size of organisation such as the 2011 Census.

Simplified method

Information required: SOC2010 unit group.

The simplified method provides a last resort solution: if used on its own, no records should be allocated to the first category of the classification.

12.2 At the eight-class level, the reduced method correctly allocates 99 per cent of cases compared with the full method. The simplified method correctly allocates 88 per cent of cases compared with the full method.

12.3 Tables 4a–5b show the performance of the reduced and the simplified derivation methods compared with the full method. The data are from the 96/97 & JM07 quarters of the Labour Force Survey (December 1996–February 1997 & January–March 2007).

Table 4a
Comparison of allocations under the reduced and full method

Labour Force Survey December 1996 – February 1997									
	Reduced method								
<i>Full method</i>	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Total	<i>Per cent</i>
1	6,598	281		57				6,936	11.0
2	364	13,954						14,318	22.6
3			10,297					10,297	16.3
4				6,276				6,276	9.9
5					5,400			5,400	8.5
6						11,746		11,746	18.6
7							8,291	8,291	13.1
Total	6,962	14,235	10,297	6,333	5,400	11,746	8,291	63,264	100
<i>Per cent</i>	11.0	22.5	16.3	10.0	8.5	18.6	13.1	100*	

Please note that the numbers in this table are estimates based on survey data and are thus affected by sampling and coding variance.

* Figures may not add exactly due to rounding.

Table 4b
Comparison of allocations under the reduced and full method

Labour Force Survey January – March 2007									
	Reduced method								
<i>Full method</i>	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Total	<i>Per cent</i>
1	6,270	216		78				6,564	10.5
2	314	14,282						14,596	23.4
3			10,048					10,048	16.1
4				6,233				6,233	10.0
5					4,708			4,708	7.5
6						11,848		11,848	19.0
7							8,416	8,416	13.5
Total	6,584	14,498	10,048	6,311	4,708	11,848	8,416	62,413	100
<i>Per cent</i>	10.6	23.2	16.1	10.1	7.5	19.0	13.5	100*	

Please note that the numbers in this table are estimates based on survey data and are thus affected by sampling and coding variance.

* Figures may not add exactly due to rounding.

Table 5a
Comparison of allocations under the simplified and full method

Labour Force Survey December 1996 - February 1997									
	Simplified method								
<i>Full method</i>	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Total	<i>Per Cent</i>
1	6,756	147	6	21	2		4	6,936	11.0
2	551	12,483	800	472	12			14,318	22.6
3			10,199	98				10,297	16.3
4	213	493	546	3,260	510	415	839	6,276	9.9
5				47	3,544	1,160	649	5,400	8.4
6				188	20	11,538		11,746	18.6
7				663			7,628	8,291	13.1
Total	7,520	13,123	11,551	4,749	4,088	13,113	9,120	63,264	100
<i>Per Cent</i>	11.9	20.7	18.3	7.5	6.4	20.7	14.4	100*	

Please note that the numbers in this table are estimates based on survey data and are thus affected by sampling and coding variance. *Figures may not add exactly due to rounding.

Table 5b
Comparison of allocations under the simplified and full method

Labour Force Survey January – March 2007									
	Simplified method								
<i>Full method</i>	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Total	<i>Per Cent</i>
1	6,410	132	3	13	2	3	1	6,564	10.5
2	534	13,061	599	366	36			14,596	23.4
3			9,960	88				10,048	16.1
4	299	456	631	2,996	559	451	841	6,233	10.0
5				62	3,039	1,054	553	4,708	7.5
6				249	47	11,552		11,848	19.0
7				849			7,567	8,416	13.5
Total	7,243	13,649	11,193	4,623	3,683	13,060	8,962	62,413	100
<i>Per Cent</i>	11.6	21.9	17.9	7.4	5.9	20.9	14.4	100*	

Please note that the numbers in this table are estimates based on survey data and are thus affected by sampling and coding variance. *Figures may not add exactly due to rounding.