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머 리 말

이 책자는 1989.1.16에서 1.20까지 태국의 방콕에서 개최된 ESCAP 주최 고용통계 세미나과정에서 발표된 ESCAP 주요 국가들의 고용통계작성 현황에 관한 보고서를 동 세미나에 참석하였던 당과의 金相植事務官 (전화 720-2785)이 취합 정리한 것입니다.

이 책자를 통하여 ESCAP지역 국가들의 고용통계 작성방법 및 문제점들을 이해하고 나아가 우리나라 고용통계의 개선과 국제간의 비교 연구에도 참고자료로서 활용되어지길 바랍니다.

1989. 1.

社會統計課長 朱 泰 燮

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COUNTRY REPORT
ON
EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT STATISTICS
IN AUSTRALIA

LABOUR FORCE STATISTICS IN AUSTRALIA: SOURCES AND METHODS

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LABOUR FORCE STATISTICS IN AUSTRALIA: SOURCES AND METHODS

1. INTRODUCTION

1. The community of users of labour statistics is now particularly well served by the range and depth of the information available on the Australian labour force. This information is obtained from a variety of sources: household surveys, employer-based collections, the population census and from administrative sources. This paper describes each of the principal sources and methods, discusses the qualities and limitations and concludes with some observations about some of the deficiencies and problems identified in the use of the various data and future directions to be considered.

2. HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

2. It was only in 1960 that the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) introduced a labour force survey (LFS), then a quarterly survey confined to the capital cities of the six States. The survey was expanded to cover the whole of Australia in 1964 but publication of labour force estimates for Australia and the individual States and Territories only began in 1966.

3. Prior to 1960's the most comprehensive information on the labour force was that provided by the infrequent population census. The only labour force information available on a regular and frequent basis was that provided by the Commonwealth Employment Service (CES) on registered unemployed and a monthly series on civilian employees produced by the ABS from the processing of employers payroll-tax records.

4. Between 1966 and 1978 quarterly estimates of employment and unemployment from the LFS provided valuable supplementary information on the labour force in support of the CES figures on registered unemployed, the figures then regarded by the Government as the 'official' measure of unemployment in Australia.

5. In 1977 a review of the Commonwealth Employment Service commissioned by the Government resulted in a turning point for the relative status of the labour force survey and the CES measure of unemployed. The review recommended, inter alia, that the CES should collect only those statistics required to meet its own manpower and management needs and that the ABS should collect all those labour market statistics required for labour market and economic policy purposes.

6. A consequence of this review was the introduction of monthly labour force surveys from February 1978 and the recognition of estimates of unemployed and other labour force aggregates as the official measures.

7. The transformation of a labour force information system based heavily on administrative by product data to one based mainly on the direct collection of data from households and employers was completed in 1983 with the introduction of a large quarterly survey of employers. The statistical series from that survey replaced those previously compiled from payroll tax records which had to be terminated in 1980 because of statistical reliability problems.

8. Since 1983, therefore, information on the labour force has been available from a monthly labour force survey; from supplementary surveys conducted in conjunction with the LFS at

regular intervals; a quarterly survey of employers and administrative-based information which has continued to be published by the CES and the Department of Social Security (DSS) which is responsible for payments of benefits to unemployed beneficiaries.

9. Information continues to be available in great detail from the Population Census (conducted every 5 years since 1961) and some limited data is also available from the ABS Economic Censuses and Surveys.

A description of these sources and collection methods follows.

3. MONTHLY LABOUR FORCE SURVEY (MLFS)

3.1 Labour Force Framework

10. The need to reflect the changing structure of the labour market and to respond to short and long term changes in social and economic conditions has resulted in a number of major modifications to the survey conducted in the 1960's. Australian society is now more complex than in those days, single parent families, working wives and mothers, multiple jobholding and a dramatic increase in the incidence of part-time work. This resulted in a need for more information. Some of the original concepts and measures were no longer suited or adequate.

11. The MLFS uses the concept of the 'currently active population' as adopted in the 1982 ICLS resolution based on activity during a specified reference week. The 'employed' comprise all persons 15 years of age or over who were in paid employment or self-employment for one hour or more in the reference week. Unemployed persons are those who were not employed in the reference week, had actively looked for work in a four week period prior to the survey and were available to start work in the reference week. Persons 'not in the labour force' are those who do not fall within the categories of employed or unemployed. The Australian labour force framework is presented in Appendix 1.

3.2 Sample Design

12. The MLFS is the only frequent source of statistics on the labour force as a whole. The survey is based on an Australia-wide multi-stage area sample of private dwellings (about 31,000 houses, flats, etc) and non-private dwellings (hotels, motels, etc) and covers about three-fifths of one per cent of the population. Because State level estimates are a prime output requirement, the sample design and selection methods used result in each dwelling in a particular State having the same probability of selection. The probability of selection is higher in the less populous States.

13. Dwellings selected in the survey remain in sample for eight consecutive surveys. Each month, one-eighth of the sample is rotated out to be replaced by a new set of randomly selected dwellings. The high level of overlap (7/8) between consecutive months significantly reduces the sampling variability of estimates of month-to-month movements. The restriction of each selected dwelling remaining in the survey for a maximum of eight months is designed to ensure that occupants of selected dwellings are not unduly burdened.

14. Because each dwelling in each State has an equal probability of selection, it is critical once a dwelling is selected, that a response is obtained in respect of persons residing in the dwelling. The sample is designed to ensure that it provides a representative cross-section of the range of characteristics of the whole population.

3.3 Methodology

15. The labour force survey is conducted by a team of interviewers trained in interviewing manner, in the significance of the survey questions, and to assist respondents to appreciate the relevance of questions asked.

16. The questionnaire used in the survey is a highly developed instrument which interviewers are trained to follow and ask questions exactly as they appear on the questionnaire to ensure consistency of approach in all interviews by all interviewers (see Appendix 2).

17. The basic questionnaire has been subject to a number of fundamental reviews over the past 20 years. The reviews have arisen in order:

- . to accommodate changes in international standards
- . to accommodate new or changed data requirements
- . to correct for problems reported by interviewers
- . to maximise consistency in the administration of the questionnaire by interviewers.

18. In November 1960 there were but 23 questions included in the labour force survey. This has now grown to 88. However, while the questionnaire may appear formidable if simply read through from beginning to end, in practice a trained interviewer, by following the sequence of the questionnaire, puts questions appropriate to each persons labour force experience in a manner easily understood by respondents.

19. The importance of minimising inaccuracies which arise through questionnaire design and administrative procedures must be emphasised. This is particularly the case in the Australian survey because interviews may be conducted with "any responsible adult (ARA) member of the household", that is one member of the household may answer on behalf of other household members.

20. As a result, the ABS has a well established regime of pilot testing, examination and analysis for the development or revision of any household survey questionnaire.

21. The use of an interview methodology, though costly, is preferred to a mail survey for a number of reasons, the main ones being;

- . an interviewer can ensure that each person in a selected dwelling has only one chance of selection by applying a set of coverage rules. This is particularly important for visitors to dwellings who may have another chance of selection at their usual residence elsewhere.
- . to ensure a high level of response
- . to ensure a high quality response by the provision of assistance with definitions etc
- . to ensure timeliness of response, especially in a monthly survey
- . to allow where needed the inclusion of complex questions.

22. In some instances, it may not be possible to conduct a personal interview such as with transient guests of hotels, motels etc. A self-enumeration questionnaire is used in such cases.

3.4 Statistical Measures

23. The principal objective of the MLFS is to measure the level of and movements in the labour force status of the civilian population aged 15 or over, (employed, unemployed and not in the labour force) based on concepts and definitions recommended by the International Labour Organisation.

24. Demographic and other details e.g. age, gender, marital status, family status, country of birth and year of arrival in Australia are also collected to provide valuable cross-classification with labour force status.

25. Employed persons are classified, by hours worked, into full-time (35 hours or more) or part-time and also by status of worker. Data on the occupation and industry of employed persons are published for the MLFS only in February, May, August and November.

26. The MLFS is the source of Australia's official unemployment statistics and provides demographic and personal characteristics of unemployed persons in addition to duration of unemployment and the active steps taken to find work.

27. The MLFS is also the vehicle for identifying two categories of underemployed workers:

- workers employed part-time (less than 35 hours) who report that they prefer to work more hours
- full-time workers who did not work full-time hours in the reference week for economic reasons (e.g. stood down, short time, insufficient work).

28. The simple categorisation of persons not employed as either 'unemployed' or 'not in the labour force' provides an incomplete picture of labour relationships, particularly in respect of persons classified as not in the labour force but with some degree of desire or commitment to obtain employment. Of particular importance are those, referred to as the 'marginally attached to the labour force' who may be described as persons who are currently outside the labour force because of prevailing labour market conditions.

29. The issue of 'marginal unemployment' has been tackled by introducing the concept of "marginal attachment" to the labour force. Under this concept persons who are not employed (and do not satisfy the criteria for being classified as unemployed and hence are determined as being not in the labour force) nevertheless can be considered to have a degree of attachment to the labour force. The type and strength of the attachment may take several forms.

3.5 Confidentiality

30. The MLFS, indeed all ABS statistical collections described in the paper, are conducted under the authority of the Census and Statistics Act. Under this Act the collections are compulsory but the Act provides stringent safeguards to protect the confidentiality of information supplied by people and businesses. The ABS achieves very high response rates in its collections (98% or over). This is particularly important in sample surveys with the need to minimise response bias.

4. LABOUR FORCE SUPPLEMENTARY SURVEYS

31. In most months of the year a number of additional questions are included as supplements to the labour force survey to provide additional information on topics of economic and social importance. The topics vary from month to month and their frequency varies from annual (Persons not in the Labour Force, Labour Mobility, Transition from Education to Work, Labour Force Experience) to biennial (Job Search Experience of Unemployed Persons), triennial (Underemployed Workers) or longer frequencies. A summary of the Supplementary Survey topics appears as Appendix 3.

32. The supplementary survey 'Job Search Experience of Unemployed Persons', conducted every second year, provides additional information on difficulties unemployed persons experience in finding work and the number of separate periods spent looking for work together with selected details of the last job held (if any).

33. The supplementary survey 'Underemployed Workers' is conducted every three years. It provides a measure of the quantum of underemployment, the demographic and labour force characteristics of the underemployed, whether such persons have been looking for more work and their availability to start such work if it were found.

34. The annual supplementary survey "Persons Not in the Labour Force" provides measures of persons who satisfy some but not all of the criteria for unemployment. The approach adopted is based on the concept of 'marginal attachment to the labour force' and the 'discouraged job seeker'.

35. The definition of marginal attachment follows a structure similar to that of the definition of unemployment in that it uses the criteria of actively looking for work or availability to start work but uses also the criterion of "wanting to work".

36. A person is defined as "marginally attached to the labour force" if the person is not in the labour force during the reference week for the survey and satisfies either of the following conditions

- . wanting to work and available to start work within four weeks; or
- . actively looking for work, but not available to start work within four weeks.

37. Because these persons in and not in the labour force are likely to differ in respect of the circumstances which would permit them to start a job, a reference period of 4 weeks is used to determine availability for the 'marginally attached' compared with one week for the 'unemployed'.

38. Discouraged job seekers are defined as those marginally attached who are available for work but not actively looking, for work for reasons considered to indicate 'discouragement' i.e. those who state their main reason for not looking for work as one of the following:

- . employers consider them too young or too old
- . difficulties with language or cultural background
- . lacking necessary education, skills or experience
- . no jobs available in their locality or line of work

no jobs available of any kind.

The marginal attachment model is included in Appendix 1.

39. The supplementary survey 'Labour Force Experience' has been conducted annually for many years commencing in 1969. The concepts used are based on the 'usually active population'. The survey collects considerable detail on duration of employment and time spent looking for work over the previous 12 month period. Information is obtained on length of time working, looking for work or not in the labour force, the number of spells during which they were looking for work and other aspects of labour force experience. The survey places particular emphasis on persons who change their labour force status over the previous year. However because a person is assigned a labour force category for each of the weeks of the year on the basis of a more limited set of questions to those in the MLFS the terms 'worked' and 'looked for work' are used to describe the published data rather than the more stringently defined categories 'employed' and 'unemployed' used in the monthly survey.

5. SURVEY OF EMPLOYMENT AND EARNINGS (SEE)

40. This survey obtains from employers information on the number of wage and salary earners employed each month and the total sum paid for the quarter for employee earnings. In 1983 it replaced the series on civilian employees based on employers payroll tax returns which was terminated in 1980 because it had become unreliable as a measure of employment change in the small business sector.

41. The survey is conducted by mail each quarter with data collected on monthly employment and quarterly earnings. For the first and third month of each quarter only total employees is collected; for the mid-month of each quarter additional detail is collected on full-time and part-time, male and female employees.

42. When the survey was introduced a sample of about 20,000 private employers was selected from the ABS register of businesses and organisations. Units on the register are stratified by State or Territory, industry and size of employment and a simple random sample is selected from each stratum. The sample frame is updated each survey to take account of new businesses, those which have ceased operation and structural changes such as takeovers and merges. For the public sector all government departments, authorities including public trading enterprises (e.g. QANTAS) were originally fully enumerated.

43. In 1988, after five years of operations, the private sector sample was reduced to around 15,000 units and some sampling is being introduced into the public sector. However as a result of efficiencies in sample design reliability of estimates will be affected only slightly.

44. The Survey of Employment and Earnings provides estimates of quarterly earnings for use in computing the Australian National Accounts and estimates of employed wage and salary earners with detailed industry groups for each State and Territory. The SEE and the Labour Force Survey complement rather than compete with each other because each has features which are not to be found in the other. The LFS can provide industry data cross classified by demographic and social characteristics for Australia but limited detail at a State level. The SEE provides detailed industry estimates for States.

6. POPULATION CENSUS

45. The Census of Population has always been an important source of labour statistics. Census questions traditionally count the labour force status and a range of other demographic and social characteristics of the population.

46. The use of self-enumeration techniques to obtain information places limits on the type of questions which it is feasible to include on a census form. Accordingly, questions are included which identify the labour force, employed and unemployed based on concepts and definitions closely aligned to those used in the labour force survey but without the precision that is achieved in the MLFS from the use of a detailed, structured interview.

47. The Australian Census has been conducted every 5 years since 1961 and is a unique source of data on the Australian labour force for very small areas. (Details of employed, unemployed and not in the labour force, together with occupation, industry and other characteristics are available for each of the 35,000 collection districts into which Australia is divided for census collection purposes).

7. ECONOMIC CENSUSES AND SURVEYS

48. In 1968-69, the ABS introduced a system of integrated economic censuses and surveys using a common framework of reporting units, common concepts and definitions and a standard industrial classification. The censuses or surveys, conducted at frequencies ranging from annual to once every 5 years cover the following industries: manufacturing, mining, electricity and gas, wholesale and retail trade, construction, transport and selected service industries. The collections, which are undertaken by mail-out-mail back questionnaire, are based on the same framework, the ABS register of businesses and organisations, used for the Survey of Employment and Earnings described above.

49. Employment data collected in the censuses and surveys, usually for the 12 months ended 30 June, is limited to total employed, number of full-time and part-time employees and numbers of working proprietors. In the 1986 Census of Retail Establishments additional employment data was collected on the number of casual employees.

8. ADMINISTRATIVE SOURCES

8.1 Commonwealth Employment Service (CES)

50. With the adoption by the Government of the labour force survey estimates as the 'official' measure of unemployed for labour market and economic policy purposes the status of statistics produced by the CES was downgraded. Nevertheless, the CES has continued to process and publish statistics on persons registering for employment to service its own manpower planning and management needs.

51. Statistics are published by the CES each quarter on the number of people who registered for jobs in each month of the quarter distinguishing between the unemployed (defined as those eligible for unemployment benefits) and other registrants. Details are published for each of the 282 CES administrative areas. Until 1987 statistics had been published on "the number of unemployed awaiting placement at the end of each quarter" - a stock figure, but this information has been withdrawn from publication.

8.2 Department of Social Security (DSS)

52. It is the DSS which administers the payment of unemployment benefits to those persons who satisfy the eligibility criteria. Statistics on unemployment benefit recipients are compiled and published quarterly from the DSS administrative data base. Data on beneficiaries is cross classified by other major characteristics such as age, birthplace, gender etc.

9. QUALITIES AND LIMITATIONS

9.1 Monthly Labour Force Survey (MLFS) and Supplementary Surveys

53. The principal aims of the MLFS are to provide on a regular and frequent basis reliable estimates of the size and changes in the civilian working age population based on concepts and definitions laid down in international standards. The survey also serves more specific needs by collecting information on a range of labour market topics classified by social and demographic variables.

54. Statistics compiled from the monthly survey are regarded as key indicators of performance in the achievement of high levels of employment and reductions in the level of unemployment. They are used also, more generally, as indicators of economic performance and social well-being.

55. The major statistical outputs from the survey are estimates of employment and unemployment for States and total Australia disaggregated by gender, age and other variables. Preliminary estimates are released 3 weeks after the reference month. More detailed data is published after a further lag of 2 weeks.

56. To assist the analysis of month-to-month movements seasonally adjusted estimates were first published for the main statistical aggregates at the Australia level several years before the introduction of monthly surveys in 1978 but seasonal analysis was only extended to State estimates in 1987.

57. The seasonal adjustment process is successful in removing the effects of normal seasonal influences but not irregular influences which from time to time confound analysis and understanding. To overcome this problem the ABS commenced publishing trend estimates in March 1987 based on the Henderson 13-term moving average. The relationship between the original seasonal adjusted and trend estimates is provided in Appendix 4.

58. The MLFS is a sample based survey and, as with all sample surveys, it cannot meet the statistical needs of those concerned with detailed analysis of the labour force characteristics of small population groups. Because of the nature of the (area) sample design, labour force statistics are unavailable for sub-State regions with a population less than 100,000.

59. With the operational infrastructure in place for the conduct of monthly labour force surveys there is the opportunity for conducting supplementary surveys on topics of specific interest and in greater detail than could be accommodated in the standard labour force survey. Compared with the MLFS, the marginal cost of the individual supplementary surveys is quite low. The major limitation placed on these surveys is the use of the ARA ('any responsible adult') methodology. Only topics which pilot testing has confirmed as suitable for this 'proxy interview' methodology are included in the program.

60. Although limited by the sample size in the degree of classification and geographic detail labour statistics from the supplementary surveys play a vital role and complementary role to the LFS in their depth of analysis of specific topics.

9.2 Survey of Employment and Earnings (SEE)

61. As discussed in Section 5 above this survey complements the labour force survey in providing estimates of employees for detailed industries at a State level and provides accurate dissections of employment estimates for the public sector (separately for Federal, State and Local Government), and private sector. In SEE the Government units and private sector employers selected in the sample are pre-coded to the Australian Standard Industrial Classification (ASIC) in accordance with the principles and criteria adopted in the economic censuses and surveys. The sample size used in SEE and the method of industries classification combine to produce estimates at a State level that are more detailed and reliable than those available from the labour force survey. There is a high degree of sample retention from one survey to the next, which leads to movement estimates of low standard error.

62. Compared with the labour force survey it is affected by the following limitations:

- the scope of the SEE excludes private sector employees working in agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting.
- the LFS covers all employed persons who are also classified by status of worker (employer, self-employed, employee, helper in family business) but SEE relates to employees only.
- the LFS measures persons, whereas SEE measures jobs occupied by employees, i.e. a person employed by two employers in the reference period for the SEE would be counted twice.
- lags occur between the birth of new businesses and their appearance on the register from which the SEE sample is selected. As a consequence growth in employment revealed by the SEE series has frequently lagged that shown by the LFS by as much as one or two quarters.
- estimates from the survey are published 3 months after the reference quarter.
- no information is available from the survey for geographic areas smaller than States.
- very limited information is available on characteristics of employees.

9.3 Population Census

63. The qualities and limitations found in the labour force survey are reversed when we examine the population census. Statistics on the labour force and related characteristics of occupation, industry and qualifications are not affected by sampling variability, are produced in great detail and for very small areas (census collection districts). However, only measures of 'employed', 'unemployed' and 'not in the labour force' are suitable for the self-enumeration methods used, and these are measured less stringently than in the LFS.

64. Although the value of labour force data from the census is limited by the five year frequency of the collection, a less robust measurement methodology and problems of under enumeration and non-response the census remains an essential and valued source of labour statistics because of its uniqueness in supplying information at a level of detail unavailable from any other source.

9.4 Economic Censuses and Surveys

65. Employment data from the economic censuses and surveys can also serve as valuable supplementary data to that available from other sources. Whilst these censuses and surveys are not conducted as frequently nor as regularly as the MLFS or SEE, needs do emerge when the only source for particular information is one of these collections. This may occur, for instance with the need for employment in more detailed industry categories than can be provided by the SEE or the need to analyse employment in a particular industry for small regions, and data from one of more of the economic collections is more current than that from most recent population census. As with SEE, very limited information is available on employment.

9.5 Administrative By-Product Data

66. Although the statistics on registered unemployed produced by the Commonwealth Employment Service have long ceased to be the official measure of unemployment, the availability of statistics from the CES and the Department of Social Security does provide a picture about small regional unemployment which is unavailable from other sources (except the infrequent population census). The administrative based data suffer from a number of limitations in particular the lack of comparability between the definition of unemployed used by the CES and that used in the labour force survey and the usual lag problems associated with maintaining an up-to-date register. Nevertheless the statistics and other information gathered by CES offices provides valuable information about the health of small regional labour markets to complement official measures of unemployment provided from the labour force survey at a national and state level.

9.6 Summary

67. To summarise the position discussed in this section, it is evident that no single source of statistics is capable of meeting all of the requirements of the user community.

68. The Labour Force Survey is closest to the ideal because it is a vehicle which collects detailed data on the labour force, employment and unemployment each month, for the whole country in accordance with internationally agreed concepts and definitions. However we have seen that the labour force survey is not without its limitations. Other sources of labour statistics, notably the frequent supplementary surveys, the quarterly surveys of employers, the population census, economic census and statistics from administrative sources combine with the labour force survey to provide a wealth of statistical information about the labour force.

10. PROBLEMS IN THE USE OF THE DATA

10.1 Labour Force and Supplementary Surveys

69. (a) Reliability Measures. The Australian Bureau of Statistics has been publishing labour force statistics obtained from the labour force and supplementary surveys for over 20 years but the process of educating users to understand and apply the measures of reliability has been slow and painful. For estimates of levels and period-to-period movements ABS publishes standard errors for the major aggregates together with advice on how to apply this measure of reliability but there are still some users who fail to heed the advice.

70. (b) Sample Size. The sample is quite large for a monthly survey. However, despite a proportionately larger sample in the less populous States and the two Territories, concerns have been registered at official levels about the reliability and volatility of month-to-month movements in the key labour force measures, particularly for the unemployed.

71. (c) Level of Disaggregation. A further problem arising from the sample size is the level of tabulation disaggregation. At the national level the sample size is suitable for the provision of fairly detailed estimates e.g. unemployed males aged 17 years. At a State level, however, the level of disaggregation is severely curtailed.

72. (d) Methodology. The use of ARA (any responsible adult) methodology can have some effect on the accuracy of responses to some of the interview questions. With 'hours worked' for example, interviewers report respondents having difficulty in providing accurate responses on behalf of other household members. The result is a tendency for hours worked greater than 35 hours to cluster around the '40' and '45' hours. Duration of unemployment is another problem area subject to recall problems by respondents even when reporting on behalf of themselves. Duration of unemployment which extends beyond a small number of weeks has a strong tendency to cluster around more popular reference periods such as 3 months, 6 months. With ARA methodology the reliability of responses on 'active steps taken to find work' is also open to question.

73. (e) Sub-State Regions. Under pressure of user demand the ABS commenced publication of the major labour force measures for sub-State regions (minimum population 100,000) in 1984. The estimates are adequate for providing indicative information about the level of employment and unemployment but the estimates are subject to a high degree of sampling variability, particularly quarterly movements.

74. (f) Omissions. The surveys measure full-time and part employment and persons looking for full-time and part-time work. However despite a significant amount of 'casual' employment in the labour market, particularly in retail, entertainment and recreation industries, no attempt has been made to date to measure this in the labour force or supplementary surveys. Equally no specific measure is attempted for persons looking for self-employment. Although such people would be included in the overall measure of unemployed.

75. (g) Unemployment. It has been argued by analysts of unemployment data that the definition of employed, which requires that a person worked for 1 hour or more during the reference week, results in an understatement of the level of unemployment. For example, a person who worked for only one hour during the reference week in a casual job but spent most of the available time actively looking for work is defined as employed. However, the same person could be classified as a part-time worker who would prefer to work more hours and therefore be classified as underemployed. In Australia there are only small numbers of underemployed part-time workers who work very few hours. Of these, only a small proportion are actively looking for full-time work, and data is collected about such persons in the MLFS.

76. (h) Teenage Unemployment. During 1987 there occurred several instances of users misinterpreting the published unemployment rate for 15-19 year olds. There was a tendency for some commentators to infer that a teenage unemployment rate of 20 percent meant that 20 percent of all teenagers were unemployed. It was suggested also that the teenage employment rate was misleading because it took no account of whether teenagers classified as unemployed were also attending educational institutions. In response the ABS published an information paper 'Labour Force Survey - Measuring Teenage Unemployment (Catalogue 6270.0) in which were explained the concepts underlying the rates published by ABS and discussed a selection of alternative methods for measuring the unemployment level of the teenage population using data released regularly by the ABS and comparisons with equivalent 'adult' measures. (See Appendix 5).

10.2 Survey of Employment and Earnings (SEE)

77. Problems which are encountered in the use of the employed wage and salary earner series from SEE are those which arise because of the limitations which were outlined in Section 9 above. However after 5 years of operation, one of the problems which has hampered analysis of the data will be overcome when the series will be seasonally adjusted.

10.3 Population Census

78. Problems encountered in the use of labour force data from the population census arise from

- . frequency of the census – every 5 years in Australia.
- . timeliness of data – much of the detailed data is not released for 2 or 3 years after the census.
- . methodology – less precise measurement of labour force ingredients.

10.4 Economic Censuses and Surveys

79. The deficiencies which apply to the labour force data available from these collections stem from the very limited data available for employed persons only, and the data available, at best, at annual intervals but for a number of collections of intervals of 3, 4 or 5 years.

10.5 Administrative Data

80. The Commonwealth Employment Service's (CES) main functions are to assist people seeking employment to obtain jobs best suited to their training, qualifications and experience and to assist employers to obtain employees best suited to their requirements. CES statistics are a by-product of its job placement activities. Problems in the adequacy of these statistics as a reliable measure of unemployed persons have been discussed elsewhere. The principal shortcomings of the data are that not all unemployed persons register with the CES (particularly if ineligible for unemployment benefits) and the delays which occur in the removal from the register of persons once placed in a job or when they have obtained a job from their own efforts.

11. CONCLUSION

81. The labour force information system now in place in Australia has evolved in stages over a period of more than twenty years from one heavily dependent on data from administrative sources to one primarily based on the direct collection from households and employers. The labour force information system is however but part of a much larger labour market information system which includes data from employer-based surveys on job vacancies and overtime (leading indicators on the strength and weakness of the labour market and economy in the months ahead), average earnings and hours of employees and indexes of award rates of pay.

82. The centrepiece of the labour market information system is the labour force and supplementary surveys. The framework adopted in Australia has developed considerably over the years in response to changing social and economic conditions.

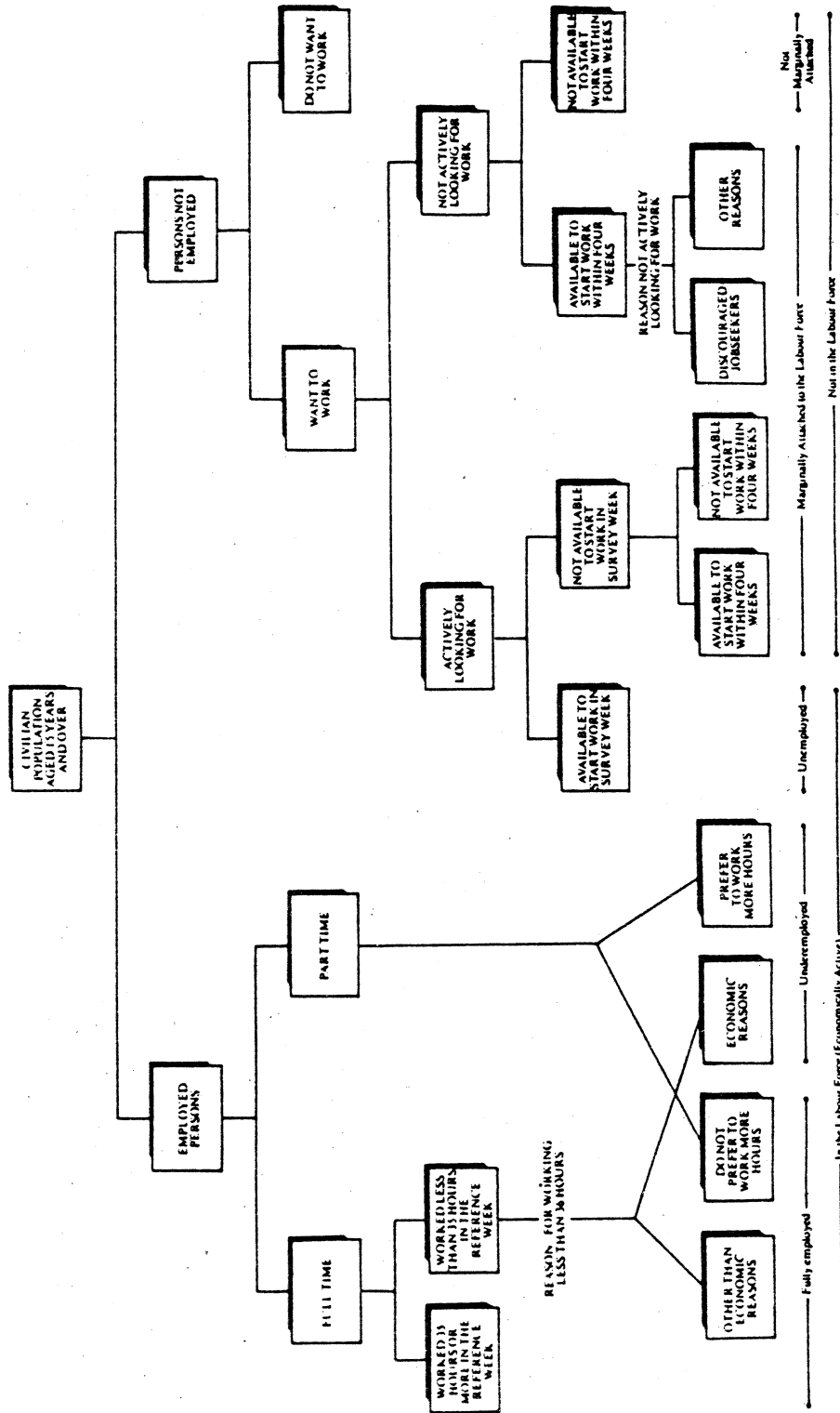
83. The major impetus for the changes were the rising levels of unemployment in the late 1970's after a long period of near full-employment and more data was needed to assist in assessing the dynamics of the labour market. While unemployment in Australia has declined from a peak of over 10% in mid 1983 to under 7% at the end of 1988 this level is still a matter of some concern to the Government particularly the much higher level of youth unemployment. The range and depth of data on the labour force discussed in this paper will continue to be needed for a long time.

84. In the 1980's the added major issues facing Australia have been continued balance of payments difficulties and the need for structural change in Australian industry, particularly in manufacturing and services. This will call for adjustment in the industry/occupational structure of employment, and skill and training requirements. Already this has led to additional requests for data on the education, training and skill levels of the labour force and the need for measurement of the contribution which employers are making to the national training effort. Statistical collections in the form of special household surveys and surveys of employers are now under development in response to these new areas of need.

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3. Australian Bureau of Statistics: 'A Guide to Labour Statistics' (Catalogue 6102.0).
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THE AUSTRALIAN LABOUR FORCE FRAMEWORK



QUESTIONNAIRES USED IN THE LABOUR FORCE SURVEY

- PHONE INQUIRIES** *for more information relating to this publication*—contact Mr Ken Douglas on Canberra (062) 52 6565 or any of our State offices.
other inquiries including copies of publications—contact Information Services on Canberra (062) 52 6627 or in any of our State offices.
- MAIL INQUIRIES** *write to* Information Services, ABS, P.O. Box 10, Belconnen, A.C.T. 2616 or any of our State offices.

Introduction

This paper discusses the major underlying concepts and the questions used in the Labour Force Survey and changes made to the questionnaire. A copy of the revised questionnaire is attached.

2. ABS has been conducting labour force surveys since 1960. The surveys were undertaken on a quarterly basis prior to February 1978 and monthly since then. Details of estimates derived from the surveys and descriptions of the methodology of the surveys and the sample of dwellings are published monthly in *The Labour Force, Australia (Preliminary)* (6202.0) and *The Labour Force, Australia* (6203.0).

3. The labour force survey questionnaire is a document used by interviewers, who are required to ask questions exactly as they appear on the questionnaire in order to ensure consistency of approach in all interviews. Interviewers are trained in the manner of their approaches to households, the significance of the questions in relation to the objectives of the survey, and to assist respondents to appreciate the relevance of the questions to their particular circumstances in order to obtain accurate responses. While the questionnaire may appear formidable if simply read through from beginning to end, in practice a trained interviewer, by following the sequencing of the questionnaire, puts questions appropriate to each person's labour force experience in a manner easily understood by respondents. In addition to initial training, all interviewers are regularly supervised and retrained.

Development of the labour force survey questionnaire

4. Since 1960, the questionnaire used in the survey for the collection of labour force data has undergone the following development:

- (a) the inclusion in August 1966 of some additional questions on the steps taken to find a job by persons looking for work;
- (b) the introduction in November 1972 of questions seeking information on country of birth and period of arrival in Australia;
- (c) in February 1975 persons who were not employed were asked whether they were looking for work during the previous four weeks instead of during

the previous week only. Those who were looking during this period were asked whether they would have been able to take a job in the survey week had one become available;

- (d) a substantial redesign in November 1977 to provide more accurate information on the labour force, to improve the structure of the questions asked and to make them easier to understand and less likely to be misinterpreted;
- (e) in November 1981 a number of minor amendments were made, in particular to the questions which seek to determine whether or not persons reporting that they are looking for work have taken active steps to find a job during the previous four weeks. This change was made mainly to take account of revised administrative arrangements within the Commonwealth Employment Service.
- (f) in October 1982 additional questions, were asked to enable the identification of usual residence and family relationship. An additional response category was included to identify persons whose standard working arrangements were less than 35 hours in the survey week. There was also some minor rewording and re-ordering of questions.

5. Further details of these changes made to the questionnaire and the reasons for the changes were published in previous issues of this publication in March 1978 and December 1981 and August 1984.

Amendments to the questionnaire, April 1986

6. In April 1986 the Labour Force Survey questionnaire underwent a substantial redesign. The number of questions was increased to accommodate additional topics and some revisions to existing questions were necessary to cater for minor conceptual and definitional changes. In addition, to simplify the questionnaire for both interviewing and survey processing, the format and sequencing of the questionnaire were revised.

7. *Marital Status* (Question 4). An additional response category for persons who volunteer that they live in a de facto relationship has been included.

8. *Question 17* has been included to enable the identification of persons aged 15-24 years attending an educational institution full time. This question also allows the identification of dependent children on an equivalent basis to that published in *Labour Force Status and Other Characteristics of Families* (Catalogue No. 6224.0).

9. The definition of employed persons has changed. Previously, unpaid family helpers who worked 1 to 14 hours per week were not regarded as employed. The new definition of employed persons includes unpaid family helpers who worked 1 hour or more per week. This revised definition results from changes to international standard definitions by the International Labour Office (ILO) and has resulted in the following questionnaire changes:

- (a) response categories for *Question 34 D* have been amended. In the previous questionnaire separate categories existed for respondents who worked 1-14 hours and 15-34 hours per week. In the revised questionnaire these have been combined to form a single category for 1-34 hours. Response categories for less than one hour and no hours have been combined;
- (b) The sequence guide in *Question 33* of the previous questionnaire, which identified unpaid family helpers working 1-14 hours so as to further establish their labour force status, has been deleted.

10. *Questions 83, 85 and 86* are additional questions which determine the reasons, either voluntary or involuntary, why persons ceased their last full-time job held within the last two years.

11. The inclusion of *Questions 87 and 88* allows the identification of persons whose last job was in part-time employment (within the last two years) and establishes the time elapsed since ceasing that part-time employment.

12. The general revision of the layout and the use of the triangular symbols in the questionnaire have been used to improve the data entry stage of survey processing.

Definitions

13. The labour force category to which a person is assigned depends on the *actual activity* undertaken during the survey week (i.e. whether working, looking for work, etc.). The following definitions, which conform closely to the international standard definitions specified by the International Labour Organisation (ILO), relate only to those persons within the scope of the survey.

14. The survey includes all persons aged 15 years and over except:

- (a) members of the permanent defence forces;
- (b) certain diplomatic personnel of overseas governments, customarily excluded from census and estimated populations;

- (c) overseas residents in Australia; and
- (d) members of non-Australian defence forces (and their dependants) stationed in Australia.

15. The following definitions relate only to those persons within the scope of the survey.

16. The *labour force* comprises all persons who, during the survey week, were *employed* or *unemployed* as defined below.

17. *Employed persons* comprise all those aged 15 years and over who, during the survey week:

- (a) worked for one hour or more for pay, profit, commission or payment in kind in a job or business, or on a farm (including employees, employers and self-employed persons); or
- (b) worked for one hour or more without pay in a family business or on a farm (i.e. unpaid family helpers); or
- (c) were employees who had a job but were not at work and were: on paid leave; on leave without pay for less than four weeks up to the end of the survey week; stood down without pay because of bad weather or plant breakdown at their place of employment for less than four weeks up to the end of the survey week; on strike or locked out; on workers' compensation and expected to be returning to their job; or receiving wages or salary while undertaking full-time study; or
- (d) were employers, self-employed persons or unpaid family helpers who had a job, business or farm, but were not at work.

18. *Unemployed persons* are those aged 15 years and over who were not employed during the survey week, and:

- (a) had actively looked for full-time or part-time work at any time in the four weeks up to the end of the survey week and:
 - (i) were available for work in the survey week, or would have been available except for temporary illness (i.e. lasting for less than four weeks to the end of the survey week); or
 - (ii) were waiting to start a new job within four weeks from the end of the survey week and would have started in the survey week if the job had been available then; or
- (b) were waiting to be called back to a full-time or part-time job from which they had been stood down without pay for less than four weeks up to the end of the survey week (including the whole of the survey week) for reasons other than bad weather or plant breakdown.

19. *Persons not in the labour force* are those who, during the survey week, were not in the categories *employed or unemployed*, as defined in paragraphs 17 and 18. They include persons who were keeping house (unpaid), attending an educational institution (school, university, etc.), retired, voluntarily inactive, permanently unable to work, inmates of institutions (hospitals, gaols, sanatoria, etc.), trainee teachers, members of contemplative religious orders, and persons whose only activity during the survey week was jury service or unpaid voluntary work for a charitable organisation. Specific surveys of persons not in the labour force indicate that a number want to work but are not classified as unemployed because they were not actively looking for work and/or were not available to begin work in the survey week. Included in this group are the discouraged jobseekers and other persons marginally attached to the labour force.

Guidelines for following the questionnaires

General

20. The questionnaire attached relates to the February, May, August and November surveys. For the remaining months of the year a slightly modified questionnaire (not attached) which does not ask for occupation, employer and industry details of those who are employed is generally used.

21. The questionnaires are structured so that details are collected as follows:

- Page 1 Demographic and survey control information
- Pages 2-3 Persons who actually worked during the survey week
- Pages 4-5 Persons who had a job but were not at work during the survey week
- Pages 6-7 Persons looking for work and final determination of persons not in the labour force.

Identifying Unemployed Persons from the Questionnaire

22. In order for a person to be classified to the *looking for work* sub-category of the unemployed, the following three conditions must be fulfilled in the following order:

- (a) persons have to answer 'Yes' to a question which asks whether they have looked for work at any time during the last four weeks, that is;

Answer 'Yes' to question 68 or question 69.

- (b) persons must have taken an active step during the last four weeks to find work, that is;

Answer one of categories 01 to 07 in Question 70.

- (c) persons must fulfil the availability for work conditions specified in the definition given above (see paragraph 18(a)). Availability is determined by:

Questions 71 to 75.

23. In order to be classified to the *stood down* sub-category of the unemployed (normally very few in number), persons must fulfil the conditions as specified in the definition given above (see paragraph 17(b)). The questions that determine if these conditions are fulfilled are:

Question 55 and questions 58 to 63.

Questionnaire Conventions

24. The reasons for different type faces on the questionnaire are:

CAPITALS:

This is used for all the questions that need to be fully read out by the interviewer. For some questions (e.g. questions 30 and 40) the interviewer must also read out the categories down the page until a positive response is given.

Lower case:

This is reserved for the coding of answers given by respondents. These words are not read out by the interviewer.

Italics:

This is used for all instructions to interviewers.

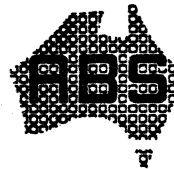
25. The labour force survey is conducted on the basis that any responsible adult member of the dwelling should usually be able to answer the questions pertaining to all the residents. In the design of the questionnaire, use has been made of "..." when someone's name or a pronoun is to be inserted in the sentence, e.g. sometimes 'you' will be inserted and sometimes 'your husband', 'your wife' etc.

IAN CASTLES
Australian Statistician

SID M 8

IN CONFIDENCE

AUSTRALIAN BUREAU OF STATISTICS
POPULATION SURVEY



1. SURVEY PSU BLOCK DWELLING HOUSEHOLD PERSON		8. SCHOOL ATTENDANCE <i>(If age 15 to 20)</i> Date of leaving school <i>Enter month followed by year</i> Still attending <input type="checkbox"/> I I I I		12. HOUSEHOLD TYPE 1 (Nothing further) <input type="checkbox"/> 1 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 4 <input type="checkbox"/> 4 5 <input type="checkbox"/> 5 6 (Complete Q.14) <input type="checkbox"/> 6 7 (Complete Q.14) <input type="checkbox"/> 7 8 (Complete Q.14) <input type="checkbox"/> 8 9 (Nothing further) <input type="checkbox"/> 9	
2. SEX Male <input type="checkbox"/> 1 Female <input type="checkbox"/> 2		9. PERSON TYPE Usual resident of P.D. (Go to Q.11, complete Q.12 to Q.15 when editing) <input type="checkbox"/> 1 Visitor to P.D. <input type="checkbox"/> 2 S.D. <input type="checkbox"/> 3		13. Husband (Complete Q.15) <input type="checkbox"/> 1 Wife (Nothing further) <input type="checkbox"/> 2 Son/daughter (Nothing further) <input type="checkbox"/> 3	
3. AGE YEARS		10. WHAT IS THE POSTCODE OF THE SUBURB OR TOWN WHERE USUALLY LIVES? A. <i>If respondent knows postcode, enter in boxes below.</i> If respondent does not know postcode ask for:— Suburb <input type="checkbox"/> 1 City/Town <input type="checkbox"/> 2 State <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <i>When editing, enter postcode in boxes below.</i> Not known <input type="checkbox"/> 3 B. Postcode		14. Father/mother Son/daughter (Nothing further) <input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2	
4. MARITAL STATUS Married <input type="checkbox"/> 1 De facto <input type="checkbox"/> 2 Separated <input type="checkbox"/> 3 Divorced <input type="checkbox"/> 4 Widowed <input type="checkbox"/> 5 Never married <input type="checkbox"/> 6		11. Sequence Guide If aged 25 years or more, go to Q.18 <input type="checkbox"/> 1 If still attending school ('I I I I' in Q.8), go to Q.18 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 Otherwise, go to Q.17 <input type="checkbox"/> 3		15. If Household Type 2, 3 or 6 in Q.12, nothing further. If Household Type 4, 5, 7 or 8 in Q.12, enter number of children aged 0 to 14 years	
5. S.D. ONLY S.D. Institutionalised person (No more questions) <input type="checkbox"/> 1 S.D. Boarding school pupil (No more questions) <input type="checkbox"/> 2 S.D. Other <input type="checkbox"/> 3		16. OFFICE USE ONLY Relationship <input type="checkbox"/> A Family No. <input type="checkbox"/> B Children 0-14 years <input type="checkbox"/> C UR scope/coverage exclusion <input type="checkbox"/> D Incomplete H/H, L/U <input type="checkbox"/> E Schedule, initial response <input type="checkbox"/> F Schedule, final response <input type="checkbox"/> G <input type="checkbox"/> H <input type="checkbox"/> J <input type="checkbox"/> K <input type="checkbox"/> L <input type="checkbox"/> M			
6. COUNTRY OF BIRTH Australia (Go to Q.8) <input type="checkbox"/> 001 U.K. and Ireland <input type="checkbox"/> 002 Italy <input type="checkbox"/> 003 Greece <input type="checkbox"/> 004 Yugoslavia <input type="checkbox"/> 005 Holland <input type="checkbox"/> 006 Germany <input type="checkbox"/> 007 New Zealand <input type="checkbox"/> 008 Other <input type="checkbox"/>		7. YEAR OF ARRIVAL			

FORM S1

<p>17. IS CURRENTLY TAKING ANY COURSE OF FULL-TIME STUDY AT A TECHNICAL COLLEGE, COLLEGE OF ADVANCED EDUCATION OR UNIVERSITY?</p> <p>Yes <input type="checkbox"/> 1</p> <p>No <input type="checkbox"/> 2</p> <p>Dec. Jan, Feb only — Not known, unclear <input type="checkbox"/> 3</p>		<p>30. DID WORK — FOR AN EMPLOYER FOR WAGES OR SALARY? (Go to Q.32)</p> <p>IN OWN BUSINESS WITH EMPLOYEES?</p> <p>WITH NO EMPLOYEES?</p> <p>WITHOUT PAY IN A FAMILY BUSINESS? (Go to Q.32)</p> <p>WHAT ARE WORKING ARRANGEMENTS?</p> <p>Payment in kind (Go to Q.32) <input type="checkbox"/> 5</p> <p>Unpaid voluntary work (Go to Q.68) <input type="checkbox"/> 6</p>																															
<p>18. I WOULD LIKE TO ASK YOU ABOUT THE WEEK STARTING MONDAY THE AND ENDING LAST SUNDAY THE THAT IS, LAST WEEK.</p>		<p>31A. IS BUSINESS A LIMITED LIABILITY COMPANY?</p> <p>Yes <input type="checkbox"/> 1</p> <p>No <input type="checkbox"/> 2</p>																															
<p>19. LAST WEEK, DID DO ANY WORK AT ALL IN A JOB, BUSINESS OR FARM?</p> <p>Yes (Go to Q.21) <input type="checkbox"/> 1</p> <p>No <input type="checkbox"/> 2</p> <p>Permanently unable to work (No more questions) <input type="checkbox"/> 3</p>	←	<p>31B. WHAT IS THE FULL NAME AND ADDRESS OF BUSINESS?</p> <p>.....</p> <p>..... (Go to Q.33)</p>	<input type="checkbox"/>																														
<p>20. LAST WEEK, DID DO ANY WORK WITHOUT PAY IN A FAMILY BUSINESS?</p> <p>Yes <input type="checkbox"/> 1</p> <p>No (Go to Q.42) <input type="checkbox"/> 2</p>		<p>32. WHO DID WORK FOR? (Name/Full address)</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p>	<input type="checkbox"/>																														
<p>21. DID HAVE MORE THAN ONE JOB LAST WEEK?</p> <p>Yes (Go to Q.24) <input type="checkbox"/> 1</p> <p>No <input type="checkbox"/> 2</p>		<p>33. WHAT KIND OF INDUSTRY, BUSINESS, OR SERVICE IS CARRIED OUT AT THAT ADDRESS?</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p>	<input type="checkbox"/>																														
<p>22. WHAT KIND OF WORK DID DO?</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p>		<p>34A. ON WHICH DAYS DID WORK LAST WEEK (IN ALL JOBS)?</p> <table style="width: 100%; border: none;"> <tr> <td></td> <td>Yes</td> <td>No</td> <td>Yes</td> <td>No</td> </tr> <tr> <td>MON</td> <td><input type="radio"/></td> <td><input type="radio"/></td> <td>SAT</td> <td><input type="radio"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>TUES</td> <td><input type="radio"/></td> <td><input type="radio"/></td> <td>SUN</td> <td><input type="radio"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>WED</td> <td><input type="radio"/></td> <td><input type="radio"/></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>THU</td> <td><input type="radio"/></td> <td><input type="radio"/></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>FRI</td> <td><input type="radio"/></td> <td><input type="radio"/></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </table>		Yes	No	Yes	No	MON	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	SAT	<input type="radio"/>	TUES	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	SUN	<input type="radio"/>	WED	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>			THU	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>			FRI	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>			<input type="checkbox"/>
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FRI	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>																															
<p>23. Go to Q.30</p>		<p>34B. DID HAVE ANY TIME OFF FROM JOB(S) ON THOSE DAYS?</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><input type="radio"/> — <input type="radio"/></p>																															
<p>24. WAS THAT BECAUSE CHANGED JOBS DURING THE WEEK?</p> <p>Yes <input type="checkbox"/> 1</p> <p>No (Go to Q.29) <input type="checkbox"/> 2</p>		<p>34C. DID WORK ANY PAID OR UNPAID OVERTIME ON ANY DAY LAST WEEK?</p> <p>Yes <input type="checkbox"/> 1</p> <p>No <input type="checkbox"/> 2</p> <p>Other <input type="checkbox"/> 3</p>																															
<p>25. WHAT KIND OF WORK DOES DO NOW?</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<p>34D. HOW MANY HOURS DID ACTUALLY WORK LAST WEEK (LESS THE TIME OFF) (BUT) (COUNTING THE OVERTIME)?</p> <p>35 hours or more (No more questions) <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>1-34 hours (Go to Q.35) <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Less than 1 hour/no hours (Go to Q.55) <input type="checkbox"/> 99</p>	←																														
<p>26. Go to Q.29</p>																																	
<p>27. WHAT KIND OF WORK DOES DO IN EACH OF JOBS?</p> <p>Job 1:</p> <p>.....</p> <p>Job 2:</p> <p>.....</p>	<input type="checkbox"/>																																
<p>28. IN WHICH JOB DOES USUALLY WORK THE MOST HOURS?</p> <p>Job 1 in Q.27 <input type="radio"/></p> <p>Job 2 in Q.27 <input type="radio"/></p>	<input type="checkbox"/>																																
<p>29. I WOULD NOW LIKE TO ASK YOU ABOUT THAT JOB.</p>																																	

<p>35. IN (THAT JOB/THOSE JOBS) DOES USUALLY WORK LESS THAN 35 HOURS A WEEK?</p> <p>Yes (<i>Go to Q.38</i>) <input type="checkbox"/> 1</p> <p>No <input type="checkbox"/> 2</p>		<p>38. WOULD PREFER A JOB IN WHICH WORKED MORE HOURS A WEEK?</p> <p>Yes <input type="checkbox"/> 1</p> <p>No (<i>No more questions</i>) <input type="checkbox"/> 2</p> <p>Don't know (<i>No more questions</i>) <input type="checkbox"/> 3</p>	
<p>36. WHY DID WORK LESS THAN 35 HOURS LAST WEEK?</p> <p>Own illness or injury <input type="checkbox"/> 1</p> <p>Leave, holiday or flextime/ personal reasons <input type="checkbox"/> 2</p> <p>Began job during week <input type="checkbox"/> 3</p> <p>Left/lost job during week <input type="checkbox"/> 4</p> <p>On strike/locked out <input type="checkbox"/> 5</p> <p>Bad weather/breakdown <input type="checkbox"/> 6</p> <p>Stood down/on short-time/ insufficient work <input type="checkbox"/> 7</p> <p>Shift work/standard work arrangements <input type="checkbox"/> 8</p> <p>Other <input type="checkbox"/> 9</p>		<p>39. AT ANY TIME DURING THE LAST 4 WEEKS HAS BEEN LOOKING FOR FULL-TIME WORK?</p> <p>Yes <input type="checkbox"/> 1</p> <p>No (<i>No more questions</i>) <input type="checkbox"/> 2</p>	
<p>37. No more questions</p>		<p>40. AT ANY TIME IN THE LAST 4 WEEKS HAS WRITTEN, PHONED OR APPLIED IN PERSON TO AN EMPLOYER FOR WORK? <input type="checkbox"/> 01</p> <p>ANSWERED A NEWSPAPER ADVERTISEMENT FOR A JOB? <input type="checkbox"/> 02</p> <p>LOOKED IN NEWSPAPERS?</p> <p>Yes <input type="radio"/></p> <p>No <input type="radio"/></p>	
		<p>CHECKED FACTORY OR COMMONWEALTH EMPLOYMENT SERVICE NOTICE BOARDS? <input type="checkbox"/> 03</p> <p>AT ANY TIME IN THE LAST 4 WEEKS HAS BEEN REGISTERED WITH THE COMMONWEALTH EMPLOYMENT SERVICE? <input type="checkbox"/> 04</p> <p>CHECKED OR REGISTERED WITH ANY OTHER EMPLOYMENT AGENCY? <input type="checkbox"/> 05</p> <p>DONE ANYTHING ELSE TO FIND A JOB?</p> <p>Advertised or tendered for work <input type="checkbox"/> 06</p> <p>Contacted friends/relatives <input type="checkbox"/> 07</p> <p>Other <input type="checkbox"/> 08</p> <p>Only looked in newspapers <input type="checkbox"/> 09</p> <p>None of these <input type="checkbox"/> 10</p>	
		<p>41. No more questions</p>	

SPECIMEN

<p>42. DID HAVE A JOB, BUSINESS OR FARM THAT WAS AWAY FROM BECAUSE OF HOLIDAYS, SICKNESS OR ANY OTHER REASON?</p> <p>Yes <input type="checkbox"/> 1</p> <p>No (Go to Q.68) <input type="checkbox"/> 2</p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/> 1</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 2</p>	<p>51. DOES WORK —</p> <p>FOR AN EMPLOYER FOR WAGES OR SALARY? (Go to Q.55) <input type="checkbox"/> 1</p> <p>IN OWN BUSINESS WITH EMPLOYEES? <input type="checkbox"/> 2</p> <p>WITH NO EMPLOYEES? <input type="checkbox"/> 3</p> <p>WITHOUT PAY IN A FAMILY BUSINESS? (Go to Q.53) <input type="checkbox"/> 4</p> <p>WHAT ARE WORKING ARRANGEMENTS?</p> <p>Payment in kind (Go to Q.55) <input type="checkbox"/> 5</p> <p>Unpaid voluntary work (Go to Q.68) <input type="checkbox"/> 6</p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/> 1</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 2</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 3</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 4</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 5</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 6</p>
<p>43. DID HAVE MORE THAN ONE JOB?</p> <p>Yes (Go to Q.46) <input type="checkbox"/> 1</p> <p>No <input type="checkbox"/> 2</p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/> 1</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 2</p>	<p>52. IS BUSINESS A LIMITED LIABILITY COMPANY?</p> <p>Yes (Go to Q.55) <input type="checkbox"/> 1</p> <p>No <input type="checkbox"/> 2</p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/> 1</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 2</p>
<p>44. WHAT KIND OF WORK DOES DO?</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/></p>	<p>53. WHY WAS AWAY FROM WORK LAST WEEK?</p> <p>Own illness or injury <input type="checkbox"/> 1</p> <p>Holiday/personal reasons <input type="checkbox"/> 2</p> <p>No work available <input type="checkbox"/> 3</p> <p>Bad weather/breakdown <input type="checkbox"/> 4</p> <p>On strike/locked out <input type="checkbox"/> 5</p> <p>Other <input type="checkbox"/> 6</p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/> 1</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 2</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 3</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 4</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 5</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 6</p>
<p>45. Go to Q.49</p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/></p>	<p>54. Go to Q.63</p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/></p>
<p>46. WHAT KIND OF WORK DOES DO IN EACH OF JOBS?</p> <p>Job 1:</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>Job 2:</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/></p>	<p>SPECIMEN</p>	
<p>47. IN WHICH JOB DOES USUALLY WORK THE MOST HOURS?</p> <p>Job 1 in Q.46 <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Job 2 in Q.46 <input type="checkbox"/></p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/></p>	<p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p>	
<p>48. I WOULD NOW LIKE TO ASK YOU ABOUT THAT JOB.</p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/></p>	<p>.....</p>	
<p>49. WHO DOES WORK FOR? (Name/Full address)</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/></p>	<p>.....</p>	
<p>50. WHAT KIND OF INDUSTRY, BUSINESS, OR SERVICE IS CARRIED OUT AT THAT ADDRESS?</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/></p>	<p>.....</p>	

<p>55. WHY WAS AWAY FROM WORK LAST WEEK?</p> <p>Own illness or injury <input type="checkbox"/> 1</p> <p>Leave, holiday or flextime/personal reasons (Go to Q.61) <input type="checkbox"/> 2</p> <p>Bad weather/breakdown (Go to Q.61) <input type="checkbox"/> 3</p> <p>Stood down (Go to Q.58) <input type="checkbox"/> 4</p> <p>No work/insufficient work (Go to Q.59) <input type="checkbox"/> 5</p> <p>On strike/locked out (Go to Q.63) <input type="checkbox"/> 6</p> <p>Usually works less than 1 hour a week/began job/lost job (Go to Q.68) <input type="checkbox"/> 7</p> <p>Other (Go to Q.61) <input type="checkbox"/> 8</p>		<p>63. HOW MANY HOURS A WEEK DOES USUALLY WORK IN (ALL) JOB(S)?</p> <p>35 hours or more (No more questions) <input type="checkbox"/> 1</p> <p>1-34 hours <input type="checkbox"/> 2</p> <p>No hours (Go to Q.68) <input type="checkbox"/> 3</p>	
<p>56. WAS ON WORKERS' COMPENSATION LAST WEEK?</p> <p>Yes <input type="checkbox"/> 1</p> <p>No (Go to Q.61) <input type="checkbox"/> 2</p>		<p>64. WOULD PREFER A JOB IN WHICH WORKED MORE HOURS A WEEK?</p> <p>Yes <input type="checkbox"/> 1</p> <p>No (No more questions) <input type="checkbox"/> 2</p> <p>Don't know (No more questions) <input type="checkbox"/> 3</p>	
<p>57. WILL BE RETURNING TO WORK FOR EMPLOYER?</p> <p>Yes (Go to Q.63) <input type="checkbox"/> 1</p> <p>No (Go to Q.68) <input type="checkbox"/> 2</p> <p>Don't know (Go to Q.68) <input type="checkbox"/> 3</p>		<p>65. AT ANY TIME DURING THE LAST 4 WEEKS HAS BEEN LOOKING FOR FULL-TIME WORK?</p> <p>Yes <input type="checkbox"/> 1</p> <p>No (No more questions) <input type="checkbox"/> 2</p>	
<p>58. WHY WAS STOOD DOWN?</p> <p>Bad weather/breakdown (Go to Q.61) <input type="checkbox"/> 1</p> <p>Other <input type="checkbox"/> 2</p>		<p>66. AT ANY TIME IN THE LAST 4 WEEKS HAS WRITTEN, PHONED OR APPLIED IN PERSON TO AN EMPLOYER FOR WORK? <input type="checkbox"/> 01</p> <p>ANSWERED A NEWSPAPER ADVERTISEMENT FOR A JOB? <input type="checkbox"/> 02</p> <p>LOOKED IN NEWSPAPERS?</p> <p>Yes <input type="radio"/></p> <p>No <input type="radio"/></p>	
<p>59. WAS PAID OR WILL BE PAID FOR ANY OF LAST WEEK?</p> <p>Yes (Go to Q.68) <input type="checkbox"/> 1</p> <p>No <input type="checkbox"/> 2</p>		<p>CHECKED FACTORY OR COMMONWEALTH EMPLOYMENT SERVICE NOTICE BOARDS? <input type="checkbox"/> 03</p> <p>AT ANY TIME IN THE LAST 4 WEEKS HAS BEEN REGISTERED WITH THE COMMONWEALTH EMPLOYMENT SERVICE? <input type="checkbox"/> 04</p> <p>CHECKED OR REGISTERED WITH ANY OTHER EMPLOYMENT AGENCY? <input type="checkbox"/> 05</p>	
<p>60. HOW LONG HAS BEEN AWAY FROM WORK WITHOUT PAY?</p> <p>One week (Go to Q.63) <input type="checkbox"/> 1</p> <p>Two weeks (Go to Q.63) <input type="checkbox"/> 2</p> <p>Three weeks (Go to Q.63) <input type="checkbox"/> 3</p> <p>Four weeks or more (Go to Q.68) <input type="checkbox"/> 4</p>		<p>DONE ANYTHING ELSE TO FIND A JOB?</p> <p>Advised or tendered for work <input type="checkbox"/> 06</p> <p>Contacted friends/relatives <input type="checkbox"/> 07</p> <p>Other <input type="checkbox"/> 08</p> <p>..... <input type="checkbox"/> 08</p> <p>..... <input type="checkbox"/> 09</p> <p>Only looked in newspapers <input type="checkbox"/> 09</p> <p>None of these <input type="checkbox"/> 10</p>	
<p>61. UP UNTIL THE END OF LAST WEEK, HOW LONG HAD BEEN AWAY FROM WORK?</p> <p>Less than 4 weeks (Go to Q.63) <input type="checkbox"/> 1</p> <p>4 weeks or more <input type="checkbox"/> 2</p>		<p>62. WAS PAID OR WILL BE PAID FOR ANY PART OF THE LAST FOUR WEEKS?</p> <p>Yes <input type="checkbox"/> 1</p> <p>No (Go to Q.68) <input type="checkbox"/> 2</p>	
<p>62. WAS PAID OR WILL BE PAID FOR ANY PART OF THE LAST FOUR WEEKS?</p> <p>Yes <input type="checkbox"/> 1</p> <p>No (Go to Q.68) <input type="checkbox"/> 2</p>		<p>67. No more questions</p>	

<p>68. AT ANY TIME DURING THE LAST 4 WEEKS HAS BEEN LOOKING FOR FULL-TIME WORK ?</p> <p>Yes (Go to Q.70) <input type="checkbox"/> 1</p> <p>No <input type="checkbox"/> 2</p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/> 1</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 2</p>	<p>71. IF HAD FOUND A (PART-TIME) JOB COULD HAVE STARTED WORK LAST WEEK ?</p> <p>Yes (Go to Q.76) <input type="checkbox"/> 1</p> <p>No <input type="checkbox"/> 2</p> <p>Don't know (Go to Q.76) <input type="checkbox"/> 3</p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/> 1</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 2</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 3</p>
<p>69. HAS BEEN LOOKING FOR PART-TIME WORK AT ANY TIME DURING THE LAST 4 WEEKS ?</p> <p>Yes <input type="checkbox"/> 1</p> <p>No (No more questions) <input type="checkbox"/> 2</p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/> 1</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 2</p>	<p>72. WHAT WERE THE REASONS COULD NOT HAVE STARTED WORK LAST WEEK ?</p> <p>Own illness or injury <input type="checkbox"/> 1</p> <p>Going to school (No more questions) <input type="checkbox"/> 2</p> <p>Going to a tertiary institution (No more questions) <input type="checkbox"/> 3</p> <p>Personal reasons, family responsibilities (No more questions) <input type="checkbox"/> 4</p> <p>Waiting to start job (Go to Q.74) <input type="checkbox"/> 5</p> <p>Other (No more questions) <input type="checkbox"/> 6</p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/> 1</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 2</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 3</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 4</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 5</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 6</p>
<p>70. AT ANY TIME IN THE LAST 4 WEEKS HAS WRITTEN, PHONED OR APPLIED IN PERSON TO AN EMPLOYER FOR WORK ? <input type="checkbox"/> 01</p> <p>ANSWERED A NEWSPAPER ADVERTISEMENT FOR A JOB ? <input type="checkbox"/> 02</p> <p>LOOKED IN NEWSPAPERS ?</p> <p>Yes <input type="radio"/></p> <p>No <input type="radio"/></p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/> 01</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 02</p>	<p>73. UP UNTIL THE END OF LAST WEEK HOW LONG HAD BEEN ILL ?</p> <p>Less than 4 weeks (Go to Q.76) <input type="checkbox"/> 1</p> <p>4 weeks or more (No more questions) <input type="checkbox"/> 2</p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/> 1</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 2</p>
<p>CHECKED FACTORY OR COMMONWEALTH EMPLOYMENT SERVICE NOTICE BOARDS ? <input type="checkbox"/> 03</p> <p>AT ANY TIME IN THE LAST 4 WEEKS HAS BEEN REGISTERED WITH THE COMMONWEALTH EMPLOYMENT SERVICE ? <input type="checkbox"/> 04</p> <p>CHECKED OR REGISTERED WITH ANY OTHER EMPLOYMENT AGENCY ? <input type="checkbox"/> 05</p> <p>DONE ANYTHING ELSE TO FIND A JOB ?</p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/> 03</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 04</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 05</p>	<p>74. WHEN WILL BE STARTING WORK IN THAT JOB ?</p> <p>Less than 4 weeks <input type="checkbox"/> 1</p> <p>4 weeks or more (No more questions) <input type="checkbox"/> 2</p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/> 1</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 2</p>
<p>Advised or referred for work <input type="checkbox"/> 06</p> <p>Contacted friends/relatives <input type="checkbox"/> 07</p> <p>Other (No more questions) <input type="checkbox"/> 08</p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/> 06</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 07</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 08</p>	<p>75. IF THE JOB HAD BEEN AVAILABLE LAST WEEK, WOULD HAVE STARTED THEN ?</p> <p>Yes <input type="checkbox"/> 1</p> <p>No (No more questions) <input type="checkbox"/> 2</p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/> 1</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 2</p>
<p>Only looked in newspapers (No more questions) <input type="checkbox"/> 09</p> <p>None of these (No more questions) <input type="checkbox"/> 10</p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/> 09</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 10</p>	<p>76. WHEN DID BEGIN LOOKING FOR WORK ?</p> <p>Enter date</p> <p>Less than 2 weeks <input type="checkbox"/> 001</p> <p>No. of weeks <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/></p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/> 001</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/></p>
<p>77. HOW LONG AGO IS IT SINCE LAST WORKED FULL-TIME FOR TWO WEEKS OR MORE ?</p> <p>Enter date</p> <p>Under 2 years (no. of weeks) <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>2 years or more (Go to Q.87) <input type="checkbox"/> 104</p> <p>Never worked full-time for 2 weeks or more but has worked (Go to Q.87) <input type="checkbox"/> 998</p> <p>Has never worked (No more questions) <input type="checkbox"/> 999</p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/> 104</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 998</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 999</p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/></p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/></p>

<p>78. WHAT KIND OF WORK DID DO?</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p>	<p>.....</p>	<p>83. WHY DID LEAVE THE JOB WITH (Employer in Q.79)?</p> <p>Laid off — no work available/retrenched/made redundant/employer went out of business/dismissed etc. <input type="checkbox"/> 1</p> <p>Job was temporary or seasonal (Go to Q.85) ... <input type="checkbox"/> 2</p> <p>Own ill health or injury ... <input type="checkbox"/> 3</p> <p>Unsatisfactory work arrangements/pay/hours ... <input type="checkbox"/> 4</p> <p>Holiday job (Go to Q.85) ... <input type="checkbox"/> 5</p> <p>Other reasons — returned to studies/marry/children/look after others/have holiday/moved house/spouse transferred etc. ... <input type="checkbox"/> 6</p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/> 1</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 2</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 3</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 4</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 5</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 6</p>
<p>79. WHO DID WORK FOR? (Name/Full address)</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p>	<p>.....</p>	<p>84. Go to Q.87</p>	
<p>80. WHAT KIND OF INDUSTRY, BUSINESS, OR SERVICE WAS CARRIED OUT AT THAT ADDRESS?</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p>	<p>.....</p>	<p>85. DID LEAVE THE JOB TO RETURN TO STUDIES?</p> <p>Yes (Go to Q.87) ... <input type="checkbox"/> 1</p> <p>No (Go to Q.87) ... <input type="checkbox"/> 2</p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/> 1</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 2</p>
<p>81. DID WORK —</p> <p>FOR AN EMPLOYER FOR WAGES OR SALARY? (Go to Q.83) ... <input type="checkbox"/> 1</p> <p>IN OWN BUSINESS WITH EMPLOYEES? ... <input type="checkbox"/> 2</p> <p>WITH NO EMPLOYEES? ... <input type="checkbox"/> 3</p> <p>WITHOUT PAY IN A FAMILY BUSINESS? (Go to Q.83) ... <input type="checkbox"/> 4</p> <p>WHAT WERE WORKING ARRANGEMENTS?</p> <p>Payment in kind (Go to Q.83) ... <input type="checkbox"/> 5</p> <p>Unpaid voluntary work (Go to Q.87) ... <input type="checkbox"/> 6</p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/> 1</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 2</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 3</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 4</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 5</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 6</p>	<p>86. WHY DID STOP WORKING IN HIS BUSINESS?</p> <p>Closed down for economic reasons — went broke/liquidated/no work/no supply or demand etc. ... <input type="checkbox"/> 1</p> <p>Own ill health or injury ... <input type="checkbox"/> 2</p> <p>Closed down or sold for other reasons ... <input type="checkbox"/> 3</p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/> 1</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 2</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 3</p>
<p>82. WAS BUSINESS A LIMITED LIABILITY COMPANY?</p> <p>Yes ... <input type="checkbox"/> 1</p> <p>No (Go to Q.86) ... <input type="checkbox"/> 2</p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/> 1</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 2</p>	<p>87. (SINCE date in Q.77) HAS WORKED PART-TIME FOR TWO WEEKS OR MORE?</p> <p>Yes ... <input type="checkbox"/> 1</p> <p>No (No more questions) ... <input type="checkbox"/> 2</p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/> 1</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> 2</p>
		<p>88. HOW LONG AGO IS IT SINCE LAST WORKED PART-TIME FOR TWO WEEKS OR MORE?</p> <p>Enter date</p> <p>Under 2 years (no. of weeks) (No more questions) ... <input type="checkbox"/> 104</p> <p>2 years or more (No more questions) ... <input type="checkbox"/> 104</p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/> 104</p>

Summary of Monthly Supplementary Topics

Years of Collection for Each Topic, 1982 onwards.

. Annual and Long Service Leave	84, 89
. Apprentices	83 to 88
. Attendance at Education Institutions	88, 89
. Child Care	84, 87
. Children's Dental Health	83
. Children's Immunisation	83
. Employment Benefits	85, 87
. ExService Personnel and Widows	84
. Family Formation	86
. Family Status of the Labour Force and Other Characteristics of Families	82 to 89 inclusive
. Health Insurance	82, 83, 84, 86, 88
. Home Based Employment	88
. Internal Migration	82 to 87 inclusive
. Job Search Experience of Unemployed Persons	82 to 88 inclusive
. Labour Force Experience	82 to 89 inclusive
. Labour Force Status and Educational Attainment	82 to 89 inclusive
. Labour Force Status and Other Characteristics of Migrants	84, 87
. Labour Mobility	82 to 89 inclusive
. Language Usage	83
. Multiple Job Holding	83, 85, 87
. Persons Not in the Labour Force	82 to 89 inclusive
. Persons Who Have Left the Labour Force	83, 84, 86, 88
. Public Participation in Environment Protection	86
. Re-entrants to the Labour Force	85, 87
. Retirement Intentions	84, 86
. Rubella Immunisation	83

. Successful and Unsuccessful Job Search Experience	82, 86
. Trade Union Membership	86, 88
. Transition from Education to Work	82 to 89 inclusive
. Underemployed Workers	85, 88
. Weekly Earnings of Employees	82 to 89 inclusive

EMPLOYED PERSONS

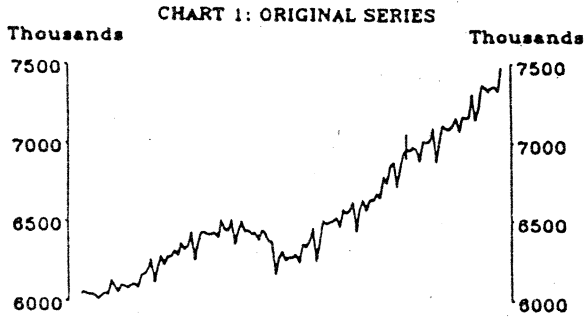


Chart 1 shows the behaviour of the *original monthly data* over 10 years. At any point in time a particular observation in an unadjusted Labour Force series is the result of three notional influences:

- . seasonal influences
- . trend
- . residual/irregular influences.

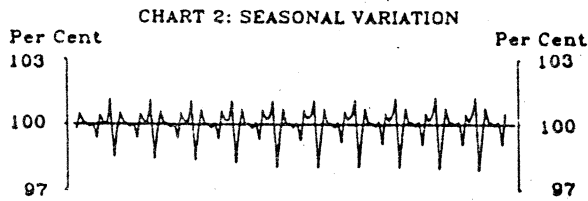
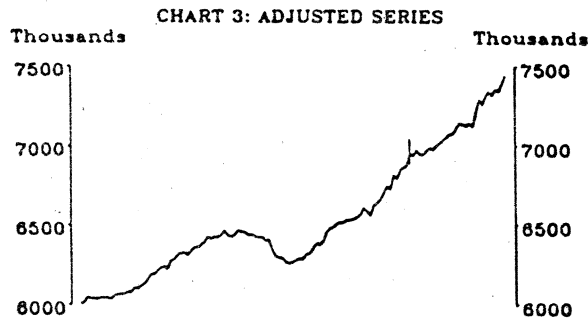
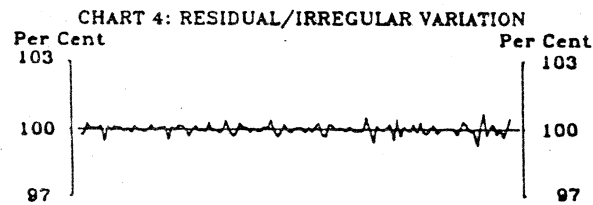


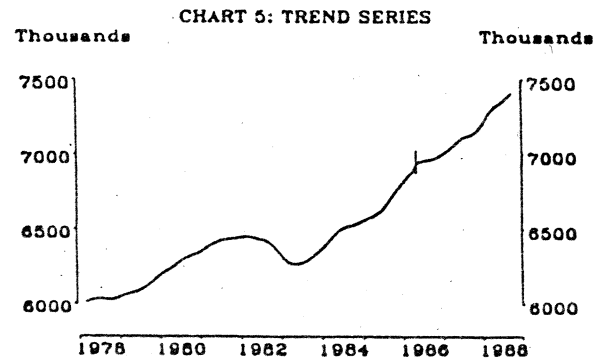
Chart 2 displays the features of the *seasonal pattern* measured each year.



The seasonally adjusted series (Chart 3) results when the *seasonal influences are removed* from the original data.

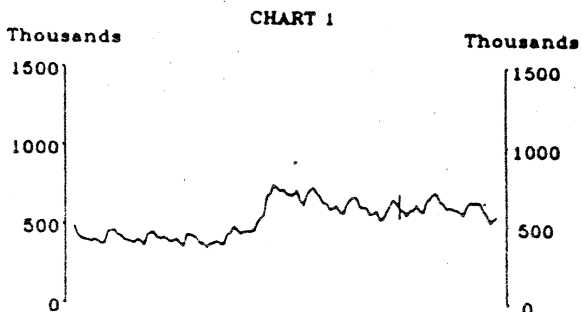


The seasonally adjusted series is quite variable, the *remaining variability* being due largely to the residual/irregular influences (Chart 4).

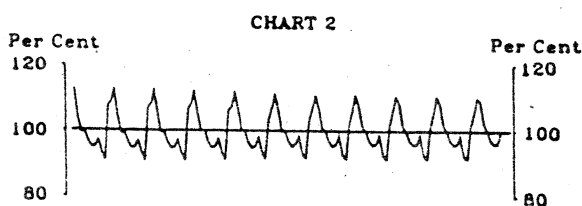


The *trend series* (Chart 5) results when the residual/irregular influences are significantly dampened from the seasonally adjusted data. The *trend* shows the underlying direction of the series.

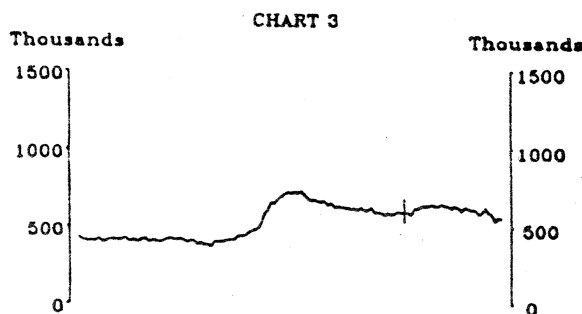
UNEMPLOYED PERSONS



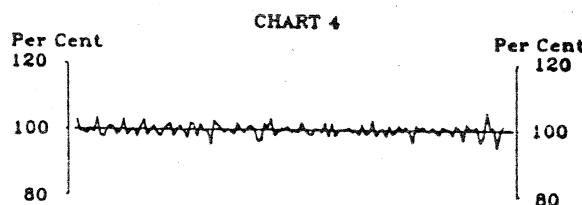
ORIGINAL SERIES



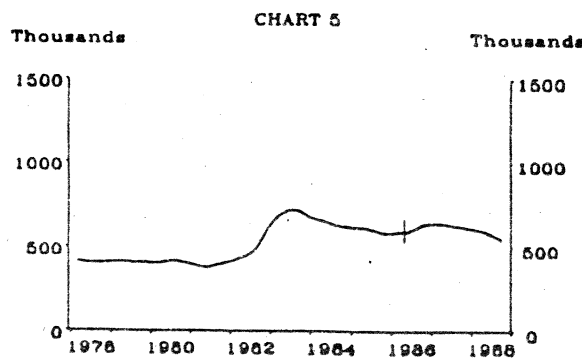
SEASONAL VARIATION



ADJUSTED SERIES



RESIDUAL/IRREGULAR VARIATION



TREND SERIES

ALTERNATIVE MEASURES OF TEENAGE UNEMPLOYMENT(a)

TITLE		
R1	Unemployment/Fully Active Ratio	$100 \times \frac{\text{Unemployed not attending educational institutions full time}}{\text{Labour force plus others attending educational institutions full time}}$
R2	'Full-Time' Unemployment/Population Ratio	$100 \times \frac{\text{Unemployed, looking for full-time work}}{\text{Civilian population}}$
R3	Unemployment/Population Ratio	$100 \times \frac{\text{Unemployed}}{\text{Civilian population}}$
R4	Non-Student Unemployment Rate	$100 \times \frac{\text{Unemployed, not attending educational institutions full time}}{\text{Persons in the labour force, not attending educational institutions full time}}$
R5	Unemployment Rate	$100 \times \frac{\text{Unemployed}}{\text{Labour force (employed plus unemployed)}}$
R6	'Full-time' Unemployment Rate	$100 \times \frac{\text{Unemployed looking for full-time work}}{\text{Employed full time plus unemployed looking for full-time work}}$

(a) For each measure, both the numerator and the denominator refer to the civilian population aged 15 to 19.

ALTERNATIVE MEASURES OF TEENAGE UNEMPLOYMENT, ESTIMATES

	<i>Unemployment/fully active ratio</i>	<i>'Full-time' unemployment/population ratio</i>	<i>Unemployment/population ratio</i>	<i>Non-student unemployment rate</i>	<i>Unemployment rate</i>	<i>'Full-time' unemployment rate</i>
	R1	R2	R3	R4	R5	R6
<i>1986—</i>						
April	9.2	9.1	12.5	19.3	19.7	21.4
May	8.6	8.8	11.7	18.7	18.9	20.9
June	8.2	8.3	11.1	18.3	18.5	20.6
July	8.2	8.6	11.4	18.4	19.0	21.0
August	7.9	8.2	11.0	17.9	19.1	20.5
September	7.6	8.3	11.2	17.4	18.7	20.6
October	7.6	8.1	11.0	17.9	18.9	20.8
November	7.1	7.7	10.3	16.7	17.7	19.9
December	10.3	11.1	15.3	20.5	22.8	24.7
<i>1987—</i>						
January	11.2	11.4	14.7	22.7	22.7	25.2
February	10.0	11.6	14.8	22.9	23.5	26.1
March	9.3	9.7	13.4	20.4	21.9	23.4
April	8.7	9.0	12.5	19.5	20.5	22.3
May	8.3	8.4	11.6	19.0	19.6	21.7
June	8.2	8.4	11.2	19.2	19.3	22.0
July	7.9	8.2	11.1	18.3	18.5	20.5

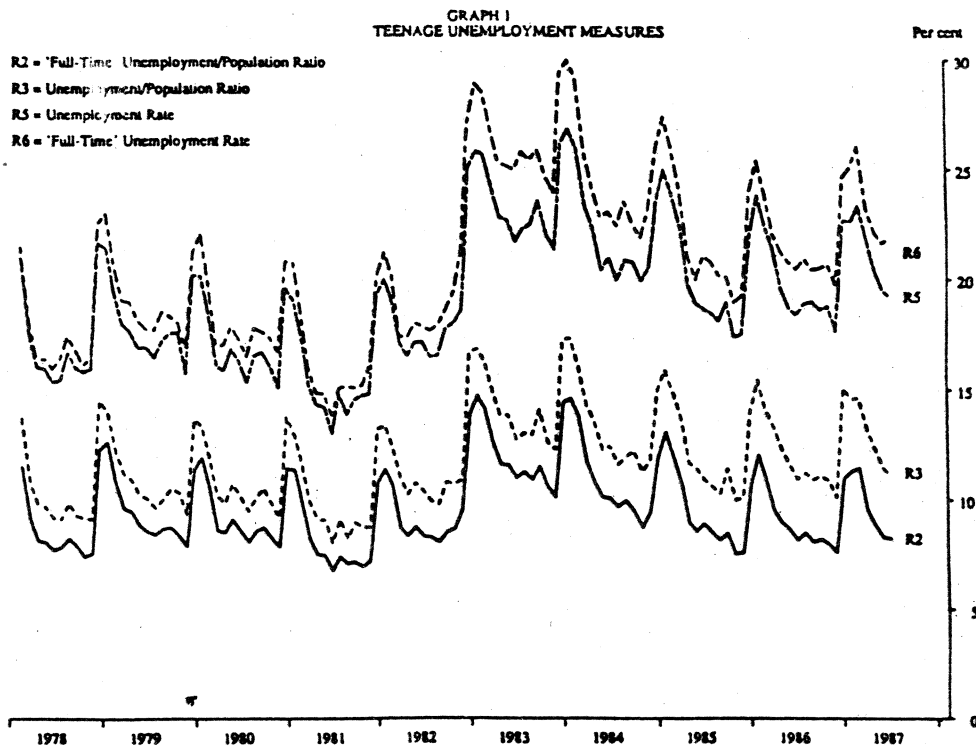
R1, R4 compiled from data published in *The Labour Force, Australia (6203.0)* (June and July) and unpublished data (April 1986 to May 1987). December, January and February data includes as 'attending educational institutions' full time those persons who did not know whether they would do so when the next academic year commenced.

R2, R3, R5, R6 compiled from data published in *The Labour Force, Australia (6203.0)*.

**TABLE 3. ALTERNATIVE MEASURES OF UNEMPLOYMENT
ADULT/TEENAGE COMPARISON JULY 1987**

	Total population	Teenagers	Adults	Teenagers/ adults
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(2)/(3)
R6 'Full-time' unemployment rate	8.1	20.5	6.9	3.0
R5 Unemployment rate	7.9	18.5	6.6	2.8
R4 Non-student unemployment rate	(a)7.3	18.3	(a)6.6	2.8
R3 Unemployment/population ratio	4.9	11.1	4.1	2.7
R2 'Full-time' unemployment/population ratio	4.1	8.2	3.6	2.3
R1 Unemployment/fully active ratio	(a)7.3	7.9	(a)6.5	1.2

(a) Based on the assumption that no-one aged 25 and over undertaking full-time studies at a tertiary institution is classified as unemployed. The correct figures are likely to be marginally lower than those shown.



ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COMMISSION
FOR ASIA AND THE PACIFIC

Seminar on
Employment and Unemployment Statistics
January 16~20, 1989 January
Bangkok, Thailand

COUNTRY REPORT
ON
EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT STATISTICS
IN BHUTAN

Introduction:

The kingdom of Bhutan is situated in Cis-Himalayas. It comprises a land area of 46,500 square kilometres and rises between latitudes of 2645' N and 2810' N and between longitudes 8845' E and 9210 E. Bhutan is a landlocked country bounded in the east, west and south by India and in the north and north-west by the Tibetan Autonomous Region of China. The country is relatively compact with a maximum north-south distance of 170 kilometres and a maximum east-west distance of 300 kilometres.

Topographically, Bhutan is divided into three geographical zones, namely southern foothills which rise from the plains to a height of about 1,500 metres, inner Himalayas rise to about 3,000 metres and main Himalayan range of high snow capped mountains. The Kulagangri with height of 7,500 metres and Jomolhari with the height of 7,316 metres are the highest mountains in Bhutan. All but two of Bhutan's rivers rise in the higher Himalayas and drain into the Brahmaputra in India. Almost all the valleys have swiftly flowing rivers or streams which merge ultimately into four major rivers namely - the Ammochu, the Wangchu, the Sankosh and the Manas.

Climatically, country can be divided into three distinct zones corresponding to the three main geographical divisions - the southern belt has hot humid climate with temperatures between 15 degree centigrade and 30 degree centigrade with rainfall ranging between 2,500 mm to 5,000 mm, the inner Himalayas has a cool temperate climate with average annual rainfall of about 1,000 mm and the northern region of tundra climate has annual rainfall around 400 mm.

The country, by and large, is a traditional agrarian predominance, dominated by religion, social beliefs and distinct cultures. Economically the country is less developed with gross domestic product of Nu. 2,678 million in 1986 at current prices and per capita GDP of Nu. 2040. (The exchange rate at June 1988 was \$US1 = 13.77 ngultrums (Nu.).

The modern population census of 1980 recorded the head counts of 1,165,000 persons. The estimated population in 1987 was 1,343,600.

Manpower and employment statistics in Bhutan

In Bhutan, about fifty-six per cent of the country's population are in working age category. They are mainly engaged in earning activities to support themselves and their dependents. Economic goods and services are produced and supplied to the markets through those activities performed by the economically active people primarily for their own earning purposes. Economic activity of the population covering type of activity, occupation

earnings, industry and employment status (as employer, employee, etc.) are the major topics of interest in labour statistics.

Bhutan's economy is characterized by the predominance of the people in the primary sector mostly engaged in self-employment, particularly those working their own land. There is also a good deal of small cottage industry often practised in the home. The number of persons engaged in the secondary and tertiary sectors is relatively low.

Source of labour statistics

In Bhutan, little data currently exist on labour. The only data currently available are some broad level data on economic activity which were obtained from a household survey and some data on the civil service which were obtained from administrative records.

1. Population Census

In Bhutan, the first modern population census was conducted in the year 1980. A number of questions on economic activity of the people were asked in the census. The information were tabulated by age and sex. However, in the lapse of time, this information does not meet the present requirements of the planners and administrators.

2. Demographic Household Survey

In 1984, a nationwide Demographic Household Survey was conducted in the country and some questions on economic activity of the people were also included. A table showing percentage distribution of economic activities of the population by age and sex are shown in Annex I.

3. Administrative Records

With the establishment of Royal Civil Service Commission (RCSC) in the late 1970's, a system of record keeping is maintained in the Commission. It covers the employment record of those employees under government organisations, departments and corporations. However, employees under private undertakings are excluded. Any individual seeking job opportunity must apply or report to the Commission for his/her appointment.

A job application form is shown in Annex II.

On an ad hoc basis, the Central Statistical Office also conducted a census of Government employees in 1984 and 1987 covering their income and grades.

female 95 percent were engaged in agriculture and only one percent in other activities. The crude activity rate for Bhutan was estimated to be 56 per 100 persons.

As of August 1988, Royal Civil Service Commission has recorded a total of 13,363 persons working in different government offices and corporations, of which 3,134 comprised of non-nationals. In January 1987 there were altogether 15,807 government employees. A table showing number of employees in different ministries and corporations is shown in the table below.

Table 1: Employment in Civil Service by Ministry, August, 1988.

<u>Ministry</u>	<u>No. of persons</u>
Home Affairs	795
Finance	640
Communication & Tourism	1,421
Social Services	4,998
Agriculture	2,489
Foreign Affairs	141
Trade and Industries	564
Non-Ministerial Organisation	682
Special Commission	191
Corporations	817
Total	13,363

With the introduction of new policy on small, compact efficient administration within the Departments and Ministries and consolidated remuneration, employment was reduced by about 15 percent. They were mainly unproductive and unwanted employees. These employees were entitled for government incentives (soilra) as per their designation to enable them to run their own business.

A table showing monthly pay scale according to grades is shown in Annex III.

As a result of consolidated remuneration, normal working hours have increased from 6 hours to 8 hours through 5 working days in a week (i.e. Monday to Friday).

Annex I : Percentage distribution of Economic activity
Population by age and sex

Age Group	Agriculture		Service		Business		Others		No Occupation	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
15	7.03	9.15	-	-	-	-	1.01	0.15	91.96	90.69
15 - 19	54.66	87.84	2.04	0.55	0.04	0.21	3.54	0.42	39.72	10.98
20 - 24	70.86	95.65	11.05	1.01	1.54	1.06	4.08	0.21	12.47	2.07
25 - 29	76.73	98.02	13.82	0.58	1.95	0.41	4.37	0.29	3.13	0.70
30 - 34	82.03	98.38	11.08	0.41	1.70	0.61	4.34	0.13	0.85	0.47
35 - 39	84.40	99.05	7.67	0.09	2.45	0.26	4.72	0.17	0.76	0.43
40 - 44	87.68	99.12	5.91	0.16	2.28	0.48	3.63	0.24	0.50	-
45 - 54	90.48	98.38	3.31	0.05	1.59	0.33	3.64	0.05	0.98	1.19
55 - 64	88.12	91.05	1.04	0.12	0.91	0.31	3.96	0.06	5.97	8.46
65+	71.08	73.20	1.46	0.54	0.55	0.16	0.91	-	26.00	26.08
TOTAL :	52.52	61.53	3.94	0.25	0.88	0.27	2.76	0.18	39.90	37.77

Annex II

ROYAL CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION
ROYAL GOVERNMENT OF BHUTAN
TASHICHO DZONG, THIMPHU

MSC FORM - 6 : FOR
COMPUTER
USE ONLY

APPLICATION FOR EMPLOYMENT

Post Applied for	:	Date of application	:
Full Name	:	Female / Male	:
Date of Birth	:	Day : : : Month : : : Year : : : : :	:
Nationality	:	Citizenship Card No :	Religion :
Full Postal Address	:	Village : Dunghag :	Dewog : Dzongkhag : Thran No. : House No. :
Name of Father/Mother/Guardian	:	Name :	Nationality : Occupation :
Name of Spouse	:	:	:
Have you ever been employed by Government/ Organization before ? Yes : <input type="checkbox"/> ; No : <input type="checkbox"/> ;			

Affix
Passport
Size
Photograph

EDUCATION:

Name of School/College/ Training Institute	Course	Country	Subject	Division	Year of Passing	Degree/ Diploma Certificate
(a)						
(b)						
(c)						
(d)						
(e)						

LANGUAGES	Speak			Read			Write		
	Excellent	Good	Fair	Excellent	Good	Fair	Excellent	Good	Fair
Dzongkha									
English									
Others									

EXTRA CURRICULAR ACTIVITIES : (a) Literary : (b) Sports : (c) Leadership : (d) Member of Committees/Association : (e) Awards received : (f) Others
Specify : (Attach a separate sheet if necessary) _____

DECLARATION

I hereby certify that the information given herein are true and complete to the best of my knowledge.
In the event of detection of false or misleading information I hereby authorize the Royal Civil Service Commission to cancel/reject my application for interview(s). I also, undertake to abide by all Rules and Regulations of the Royal Civil Service Commission.

Date : _____
Address for reply :- _____

Signature of Applicant.
(Hu. I. Legal Stamp)

NOTE : This form should be accompanied by copies of Academic certificates, Medical Fitness certificate and a certificate from the Gup stating the person has not been employed before and that the person concerned has no adverse police record.

FOR COMPUTER USE ONLY

Selected for Interview Yes : No :

Interview Assessment

Sl.No.	Factors	Circle the appropriate letter grades:				
		A	B	C	D	E
1.	Physique, Appearance and Manner:	:	:	:	:	:
	General appearance	:	:	:	:	:
	Physique/Health	:	:	:	:	:
	Speech	:	:	:	:	:
	Manner	:	:	:	:	:
2.	Intelligence, Ability:	:	:	:	:	:
	Consider way he/she answers questions	:	:	:	:	:
	Power of expression	:	:	:	:	:
	Promptness in comprehension	:	:	:	:	:
	Confidence	:	:	:	:	:
3.	Creative ideas	:	:	:	:	:
	Written Examination	:	:	:	:	:
Total points scored:		:	:	:	:	:

Grand Total :

Rating : A - very good, B - Good, C - Average, D - Fair, E - Poor.

Signature.....

Date.....

The Royal Civil Service Commission recommends _____ to _____
for appointment in MCSR Grade _____ as _____ against the vacancy notified vide letter No. _____
dated _____.

Secretary
Royal Civil Service Commission.

FOR COMPUTER USE ONLY JOB NUMBER : _____ : DATE ENTRY (DATE) : _____
EMPLOYEE'S ID No. : _____

ANNEX III : SCHEDULE OF REVISED PAY SCALES

GRADE	REVISED PAY SCALE
0	19250-300-22250
1	14300-275-17050
2	11900-250-14400
3	9900-225-12150
4	8250-200-10250
5	6350-175-8450
6	5550-150-7350
7	4800-125-6300
8	4200-100-5400
9	3350-75-4475
10	3000-70-4050
11	2700-65-3675
12	2400-60-3300
13	2100-55-3090
14	1900-50-2800
15	1750-45-2560
16	1600-40-2320
17	1400-35-2100
18	1300-30-1900
19	1200-25-1700
20	1100-20-1500

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COMMISSION
FOR ASIA AND THE PACIFIC

Seminar on
Employment and Unemployment Statistics
January 16~20, 1989 January
Bangkok, Thailand

**COUNTRY REPORT
ON
EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT STATISTICS
IN BRUNEI**

ESCAP/ILO SEMINAR ON EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT STATISTICS
BANGKOK 16-20 JANUARY 1989

Introduction

Negara Brunei Darussalam over the past years has depended on foreign workers, with excess demand for all categories of labour. At present foreign workers constitute 25% of the total working population of 82,000. The private sector, in particular suffer from a persistent shortage of local skilled and unskilled labour and consequently depends on foreign workers. Therefore, there is a need for the Government to take strict measures against the influx of foreign workers, to avoid unemployment problems in the Sultanate.

Over the past decade, the Labour Department under the Ministry of Home Affairs have been the organisation responsible for the collection, compilation and dissemination of labour statistics. This is carried out in conjunction with the Statistics Section of the Economic Planning Unit (EPU), Ministry of Finance. However, Statistics Section of the EPU is solely responsible for all Government statistical activities within the Sultanate.

Sources of employment, unemployment and underemployment statistics

The sources of labour statistics in Brunei Darussalam are limited to decennial census, intercensal population survey, census of employees, Rate of Pay, Earnings and Hours of Work, employment market information through Employment Centre/Exchange or administrative records.

Employment

Data of employment status of individuals are derived from Population Census. The last population census was 1981 Census. However, the major source of employment and unemployment statistics are obtained from Census of Employees, Rates of Pay, Earnings and Hours of Work conducted by the Research and Development Section of the Labour Department. This census is planned mainly to obtain basic information on wages, number of days worked and hours of work, rate of pay and related information on employees engaged by various types of establishments. The classification of employees in the establishments are professional, Administrative, Managerial, Clerical Sale, Services, Agriculture, Animal Husbandary, Construction

Material handlers, Transport, Other Equipment Operators and Labourers. Information collected are sex, residential status of salary/wage earners and details of industrial and occupation distribution. The census covered all establishments employing 1-10, 11-100, and over 100 workers which employed foreign workers. These establishments are registered with the Labour Department under Labour Act 1973. Thus, the statistics compiled do not include members of Armed Forces, employees of Government Department, private servant employed or otherwise than for purpose of trade, business or profession of employer. The scope of coverage include all the four administrative districts of Brunei Darussalam.

This census is conducted annually on a self-enumeration basis. The questionnaires are sent out to all establishments registered with the Labour Department, on 27 October and are to be returned by 27 November of the same year. Information collected are on employees as on 31 October.

Information collected are on work status, average wages and earnings by industrial occupation and other detailed informations pertaining to various socio-economic and sectoral characteristics are published in the Labour Annual Report which is available from the Labour Department.

Underemployment

There are no statistics compiled on underemployment owing to the fact that it is very difficult to draw the line among the economically active population. Underemployment statistics will only be compiled if there is a need identified by policy makers.

Unemployment

The Labour Department has for many years operated an Employment Centre/Exchange to help the unemployed to find jobs. Job-seekers are required to register at the centre and if opportunities arise in either private sector or Government informations will be furnished and arrangements made with the prospective employer.

The Employment Centre/Exchange not only monitor labour market both in private sector and Government but also strengthen Government Policy promoting labour market to local employees to seek employment to reduce unemployment in the country. It is operated in the ~~three main districts~~ ^{country} on full time basis throughout the year. As at end of December 1987 a total number of 2605 have registered unemployed with the Centre.

In a country where a large proportion of the total labour force were foreign workers, the true meaning of unemployment could be extremely different from that in other country. In Brunei Darussalam, unemployment is not due to a shortage of job opportunities, it is more of a problem of mismatch between the qualifications of job seekers and jobs open to them as well as "voluntary" unemployment due to attitude and long family tradition and also selection on categories of occupation. In view of a close knit society prevailing in this country a number of "hidden" unemployment, those who are extremely reluctant to be registered as unemployed can be found. The number of unemployed recorded in the population census could very well be underestimated. Statistics showed that with 873 job vacancies available in a year (1987) in Government and private sector registered with Employment Centre/Exchange only 466 vacancies were filled. It seems that job seekers are too demanding on types of job than job opportunities. Unemployment situation had worsen and the figures had doubled that of the population census conducted in 1981 as it has increased from 3.6% in 1981 to 6.2% in 1986 Population Survey. About 74% of the unemployed were in the age group 15-24. Measures to overcome further youth unemployment are therefore of great need and the necessity to instill the right attitude towards job seeking, as it is ironical to have a large level of unemployment in a country such as Brunei Darussalam. One would assume the country would be free from unemployment since independence and the creation of new ministries.

Decennial Census

The decennial census of population constitute the main source of information on the economic active population of the country. A large volume of socio-economic data on items such as age, sex, ethnic group, marital status, education, urban, rural, industrial and occupation classification were obtained from the census questionnaires. Thus, it provide one of the most reliable statistics on employment and unemployment as well as labour force since it covered the entire population. Its limitation is that such data are

collected with a time lag of a decade. Economiccally active person (or labour force) in this contex are those aged 15 and above who are working or actively seeking for employment. The total number of persons aged 15 years and above enumerated in the population census of 1981 was 118.5 thousands, and these 70.7 thousands or 59.6% were economiccally active.

Data Adequacy, Limitations And Use of Existing Statistics

Data on employment and unemployment are used for employment and man power planning and human resource development. Reliable statistics on labour force and employment is critical especially with the current focus on the goals on employment generation. In Brunei Darussalam policies are being formulated on localisation of employment in the private sector in order to reduce dependency on foreign workers. Establishment-based statistics are limited to those employed in the organised sectors, mostly those who classified as employer and salary and wage workers. For the Labour Census of Employees, Rate of Pay, Earnings and Hours of work, establishments without foreign workers are outside scope of coverage.

Data obtained from population survey on labour force are not comparable as there is no labour force survey ever been conducted by Labour Department or Economic Planning Unit.

Conclusion

Planners, researchers and other users of statistics utilise existing information and available data for socio-economic planning purposes. Yet, there is a great demand for a wide coverage on employment and unemployment statistics, including the compilation of underemployment statistics. This proposition could only be tackled with the implementation of a nation-wide Labour Force Survey. However, human resources and expertise have been major set back in conducting such survey by Economic Planning Unit and Labour Department.

Efforts have been made to meet the demand of users by providing direction to statistical development activities in respective areas of great concern. This could only be achieved through:

- i. training of statistical personnel both at national and international level.
- ii. statistical coordination between Government departments.
- iii. improving the timeliness and quality of statistics.



جياتن بوروه
 كمترين حال احوال دالم نكري
 نكارا بروني دارالسلام

Tel: 42256
 Telex: PJB BU 2520
 Fax: 44244

JABATAN BURUH
 KEMENTERIAN HAL EHWAL
 DALAM NEGERI
 BANDAR SERI BEGAWAN 2034
 NEGARA BRUNEI DARUSSALAM

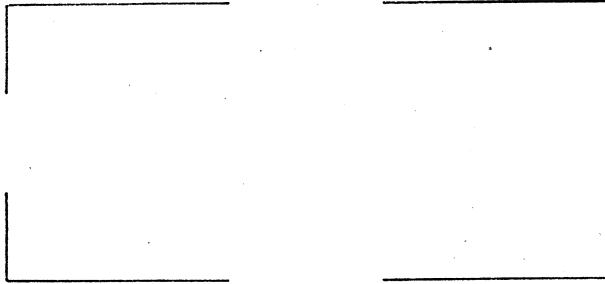
Bil:.....

Ref:.....

Tarikh..... 19.....

CIRCULAR LETTER NO : 4/1988.

To : All Employers



Sir,

CENSUS OF EMPLOYEES, RATES OF PAY, EARNINGS AND HOURS OF WORK

I have the honour to refer to Section 3(1) of the Employment Information Act, 1973 requiring all employers in the State to forward to me as soon as possible or not later than 27th November, 1988 in such forms approved by me information concerning all persons in their employment on the 31st. October, 1988. This information is for Government use only. Particulars of individual establishments and employees will be treated as strictly confidential.

The returns are to be rendered on the enclosed Forms BUR 700, BUR 702 and BUR 704. The Form BUR 703 is available for larger companies who can choose either to give returns of individual workers or occupational groups.

All persons employed in paid work for more than 6 hours per week are to be included except those solely employed for the purpose of domestic household or personal services of the employer.

The forms may be returned to me free of postage charges using the enclosed envelope.

Yours sincerely,

(TAWANG HAJI ZAINAL BIN HAJI MOMIN)
 Commissioner of Labour,
 Brunei Darussalam.



LABOUR DEPARTMENT, BRUNEI DARUSSALAM

NOTES FOR FORM 702

CENSUS OF EMPLOYEES, RATES OF PAY, EARNINGS AND HOURS OF WORK

You are required to give details of all persons employed by you, that is all persons paid a wage of salary by you and who work under the supervision of yourself or your employees, whether part-time or full-time.

The names of employees, their wages, earnings, other benefits and hours of work should be based on the month of OCTOBER, 1988.

Read the following notes carefully before filling in the form. The numbers and letters that follow refer to those found on Form 702.

- (1) USE one line for each employee.
- (2) Write the name so that the individual worker can be clearly identified.
- (3) Use the letter M for male and F for female.
- (4) Give the age of all employees aged 18 years or less.
- (5) Describe the profession, trade, occupation exactly. Do not use imprecise phrases like unskilled worker. If possible refer to the classified list of occupations which can be found at the Labour Department at Bandar Seri Begawan and Kuala Belait.
- (6) (a) Indicate by using a tick those employees who are Brunei citizens by birth or registration and who therefore possess a yellow identity card.
(b) Indicate by using a tick those employees who are not Brunei citizens but reside here permanently, and who therefore possess a purple identity card.
- (7) (a) For employees who are temporary resident (eg : pass holder with a green identity card) it is necessary to state his or her race (eg : Malay, Chinese, Iban, Filipino etc.).
(b) The home country of the employee who is a temporary resident (green identity card holder) must be stated (eg : Malaysia, Sabah, Sarawak, Selangor, Negeri Sembilan, Philippines, Korea etc.).
- (8) Give the rate of pay paid normally for the day or for the month excluding bonuses or overtime. *Fill in one column only according to whether the employee is paid by the day or by the month.*
- (9) (a) State how many hours per week the employee works before overtime becomes payable or if overtime is not paid, give the minimum hours per week the employee is expected to attend the place of employment.
(b) How many hours did the employee actually work *per week* during the month of OCTOBER. If there were variations week by week, give the average weekly hours for the month.
- (10) (a) What did the employee actually receive in the month of OCTOBER in the form of basic salary or wages (not including overtime or bonuses etc.).
(b) What other earnings, in addition to the basic salary or wages did the employee receive. (overtime, bonuses etc.).
(c) What was the total NET earnings for the month of OCTOBER.
- (11) Does the employee receive any additional benefits. Tick each column if the employer provides such benefits as : -
 - (a) Housing, which is either provided directly by the employer or subsidised by the employer ;
 - (b) Insurance for ill-health or injury ;
 - (c) Paid leave during the period of employment.

(This form may be completed in English using the title or in Malay using other title. Please do not use both side).

**CENSUS OF EMPLOYEES BY OCCUPATION
SEX, RACE AND COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN.**

BUR 704

FOR THE MONTH OF 198

(Before starting to fill in this form, please study carefully the Notes for Form BUR 704)

Occupation (Trade, profession of Work done by employees)	MALAYSIA : Sabah, Sarawak, Peninsular Malaysia, Selangor, Negeri Sembilan, Perak, Kelah, Kelantan, Johor, Malacca and others.			Singapore, Thailand, Indonesia and Philippines.			India, Sri Lanka, Pakistan, Bangladesh, Hong Kong, Taiwan, Japan, Korea and others.			America, Australia, United Kingdom, Netherland, Austria, Germany, Sweden, Nigeria, New Zealand and others.					
	Sex	COUNTRY of Origin	Total	Sex	COUNTRY of Origin	Total	Sex	COUNTRY of Origin	Total	Sex	COUNTRY of Origin	Total			
	M F			M F			M F			M F					
Total															

- Notes for Form BUR 704
- a) Form BUR 704 can be only filled by the employer who is recruiting the immigrant workers.
 - b) Describe the profession, trade, occupation exactly. Do not use imprecise phrases like unskilled worker. If possible refer to the classified list of occupation which can be found at the Labour Department at Bandar Seri Begawan and Kuala Belait.
 - c) Use the letter M for Male and F for Female.
 - d) For employees who are immigrant workers (e.g. : pass holder with green identity card) it is necessary to state his or her race (e.g. : Malay, Chinese, Iban, Filipino etc.).
 - e) The country of origin of the employees who are immigrant workers (e.g. : pass holder with a green identity card) must be stated (e.g. : Malaysia (Sabah, Sarawak, Peninsular Malaysia, Selangor, Negeri Sembilan) Philippines, Korea etc.).

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COMMISSION
FOR ASIA AND THE PACIFIC

Seminar on
Employment and Unemployment Statistics
January 16~20, 1989 January
Bangkok, Thailand

COUNTRY REPORT
ON
EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT STATISTICS

IN CHINA

EMPLOYMENT STATISTICS IN CHINA

China is a socialist country carrying out planning-commodity economy and the employment statistics as well as employment status in China actually reflects this peculiarity.

I The Definition Of Employment And Job-awaiting In China

The definition of employment in China is commonly described as: All civilians who employed in state-owned, collective-owned and various joint-owned units or engaged in individual-owned, private-owned units and home house work within labor age (male: 16--59, female: 16--54) and with working ability. That is:

A. Persons who have been becoming staff or workers in various units; and

B. Persons who are not staff or workers at certain units, but engaged in individual-owned or private-owned units, or home house work.

Unemployment in China is described as job-awaiting. That refers to those people within labor age who are able to work yet but no job and they want to have one also have registered at the grass-roots administrative units in cities and towns. It mainly includes follow two parts:

A . Young people of the society

That is those young people in society in cities and towns , aged 16--25 with working ability , who fail to enter higher educational facilities or join the army after graduation from junior or senior middle schools have no job but ask one and have registered .

B . Other persons awaiting-job

Generally , it refers to those persons except the young people in society , aged 25--50 for male and 25--45 for female , with working ability have no job but ask one and have registered .

From those opinions , so-called job-awaiting should have following five conditions :

A . Those who must be the civilians in cities and towns within labor age , 16--50 for male and 16--45 for female ;

B . Those must have the ability to work ;

C . They must be no job ;

D . They must have the require to get a job . Some civilians have no this require , such as those reviewing lessons at home . Those persons who want to get into higher educational facilities though exam shouldn't be thought of job-awaiting ;

E . They must have registered at the employment registration office for asking jobs . This office is generally set up at Personnel Section in the street administration of cities and towns . If they haven't registered , then they are not thought as job-awaiting .

According to the above discription , job-awaiting persons don't include following ones :

A . those waiting for centralized placement of graduates from universities , secondary specialist & technical schools and army men demobilized & transferred to civilians . In fact those who are in a waiting time which from leaving schools and troops to getting a job , maybe several days or a few months , should also not be thought as job-awaiting .

B . Those educated urban youth placed by the government to state-owned farm forestry centre , grazing land and fishery (including those farm & team and agriculture-industry-commerce combined enterprises run by the educated urban youth) .

C . Those educated urban youth placed to various small type collective-owned enterprises and institutions .

D . Those graduates from junior or senior middle schools are waiting for entering higher educational facilities .

E . Those casual laborers , contract workers (including from rural and urban area) and family-member workers worked in state-owned units at a given time .

F . Those blind , deaf , dumb , maimed persons who have only part working ability and need a special placement .

G . individual laborers .

H . Home house workers .

For mentioning those persons from B to G is because this part of employers often feel unsatisfied with themselves work and want to register again and are replaced to those state-owned units in order to becoming permanent workers . In fact , it's not asking a job but

selecting one . So it's not job-awaiting .

The category of the last one , H , can't be controled very well . Because in China , those civilians engaged in home house work are very widespread , even those job-awaiting persons engage in home house work when they are at home . What must be mentioned is :

The home house workers refer to those persons who have participated in the social labor for a whole year or engaged in household sideline production not more than three months in year or engaged in household sideline production but all income for it couldn't arrive the lowest income level of that local social laborer . But not include those engaged in home house work under or over labor age .

Of course , there's a big difference in actual survey .

II The Statistics Status Of Employment And Job-awaiting In China

In China , the State Statistical Bureau and Labor Department are responsible for the statistics of employment and job-awaiting .

There's a Personnel-Wage-Insurance-Welfare Statistical Division under the Social Statistical Department in the State Statistical Bureau . Its responsibility is collecting and processing the data about employed mumber by industries , occupations , their basic quality status (such as age , sex , educated level , working age , etc.) andtheir wages and salaries . The Data resources come from the statistical facilities in every province (except Taiwan) .

In fact there are three administrations engage in the statistical work in Labor Department . One is called Statistical Division in the Unified Planning Department , which is responsible of the statistics about the index of insurance and welfare , also has some analytical statistics of the number of staff and workers and their wages & salaries in some special fields . Another is Employment Division under Employment and Training Department , which has the statistics about employment and job-awaiting status . The last one is so-called Security Division of the Insurance and Welfare Department with the statistics about employment security (i.e., Occupational injuries and death status) . But those data from the facilities in the Labor Department are processed and summed by the Personnel & wage Division of the Social Statistical Department , the State Statistical Bureau . That becomes a quite overall and systematical index system of labor and employment .

The given time of the statistics about employed number in China is commonly divided month-end , season-end and year-end , beginning from the grass-roots units statisticed and summed grade-by-grade up , finally provided the whole country's number .

The status of the statistics at given time about those index above as follow :

a. the number of staff and workers in the end of period :

Every month-end except January

b. the increacing-decreacing changeble status of staff and workers :

September--end and year-and

c. the number of individual laborers :

Every season-end

d. the placement status of the job-awaiting people in urban areas :

Every season-end

e. the number of period-end job-awaiting people in urban areas:

Every season-end

f. the industries , occupational composition and basic quality status of employed people :

Year-end

g. the payment status of wages & salaries , bonus and varioussubsidies of staff and workers :

Every month-end except January

h. the compositional status of staff and workers' wages and salaries :

Year-end

i. the wages and salaries compositional status of staff and workers in state-owned units in part of cities :

Every season-end

A from-above-to-below vertical statistical system has already basically set up because of a quite perfect administrative management organization . So collecting the above data is not so difficult . The way of statistics gathered grade-by-grade is an overall one , too .

The merit of this kind of statistical way is : It's very

convenient to be controlled the employment and wage/salary status in oneself's area or unit by the government and economic management department at every grade, in order to adjust the planning and strengthen guidance. But there's a marked demerit of it, i.e., the work load is very big. There are quite a few personnel but quite a lot of gathered units in the labor statistical facilities of some areas. This makes some small type units missed or some other mistakes during processing data.

In the gathering course from below to above, some useful information was missed, and the groups were divided rougher and rougher. Therefore, it can't be satisfied the needs of researching in every field. Recently a more advanced way is seeking. Such as the statistics about the quality, wage/salary level and other income except wage/salary of staff and workers have been used the way of major-point survey. But it still lack of the feasibility between years or areas. Therefore, a way of random survey should gradually instead of it.

III The Status Of Employment And Job-awaiting In China

In the statistics of employment in China, the index of labor resources is used. The meaning of it is:

Within the total of labor age, those population with working ability and under or over labor age but in fact often participating social work as well as getting his pay or business income, including

social laborers , job-awaiting persons in urban area and other population with working ability within labor age , not including armed forces , prisoners and those losing working ability because of disease and injury in labor age .

China is a great country with almost 1.1 billion of population . So the labor resources is very plentiful . According to the statistics in the end of 1987 , the total of labor resources in China (except Taiwan) is 6.56 hundred million , 60.7 % of the total population at the same time .

Among the total , there are 3.9 hundred million in rural , 2.66 hundred million in urban . The rate of rural to urban is 1:0.68 . Most of them are distributed in broad rural .

Of the total of labor resources 5.28 hundred million are the social labor , 80.5 % of the total , the rest 19.5 % are the other laborers , i.e., job-awaiting persons in urban , students at schools aged over 16 , home house workers and so on .

Of the total of urban social labor , the staff and workers of state-owned units are 96.54 million , those of collective-owned units in cities and towns are 34.88 million , those of various joint ownership units are 720 thousand , those engaged in individual business are 5.69 million .

According to the above data , we could get a picture of the job-awaiting persons in China . Right now , there's no statistics about job-awaiting persons in rural area (the detail will be discussed after while) , but in the end of 1987 , there were almost 2.77 million job-

awaiting people in urban area . The job-awaiting rate was 2 * .
Therefore , it could be said that in China a full employment has
basically been realised . But in fact , it is quite complicated . A
tentative discription is given as below .

IV Some Problems About Employment Statistics In China

A Job-awaiting and Job-selecting

According to the repercussion from a lot of big cities and those
coastal opening cities , one hand there exists some job-awaiting
persons , but another hand a lot of working places in the enterprises
are short of workers , such as in textile industry , environmental
sanitation and firing-boiler , foundry forge work , etc. So existing
this two questions , because a quite part of job-awaiting persons are
not very anxiously to seek a job , but waiting one with good working
condition and good payment . That is called job-selecting . It's very
widespread in those big cities with not very high job-awaiting rate .
The reason of existing this case is :

- a. the change of employment consciousness ;
- b. the wage levels are not increased necessaryly in those
industries and occupations by the government and enterprises , that
makes those industries and occupations lose their attraction . It has
already been attracted attention by the government and enterprises as
well as some advanced measures have been adoptted and gained quite
good result in some cities . For example , in one of big cities ,

Wuhan , after increasing the wage for those environmental sanitation workers , in the end of Nov. 1988 , only 300 workers were needed , but more than 700 persons came to register , of which including 10 graduates from university . From statistics for those persons with stronger job-selecting consciousness can also not be thought as job-awaiting persons . Of course , it's very difficult to distinguish who is selecting job or not .

B Registering Job-awaiting and Actual Job-awaiting

As mentioned above , so-called job-awaiting , refers to those asked and registered at the relative office as well as with working ability . Thus there exists an actual problem : although some of them ask employed and have registered at the relative office--including as job-awaiting persons--in fact they are not really unemployed , quite of them engaged in individual business , such as sale some seasonal vegetables and foods , variouskinds of clothes and some small type merchandises in cities and towns . Their income are not really low , maybe have exceeded those employed regular staff and workers , while at the same time they still ask jobs and registered . The reason is although they can get some payment their job and income are not really stable , so they still ask a formal and stable job in state-owned or collective-owned units in urban . It says : " Having an iron bowl". Thus there is a reliable guarantee in the field of welfare and insurance . Those persons mentioned above have quite some in big and middle cities and their number are very difficult to be controled .

C Job-awaiting at One's Post

From the macro view, full-employment has already been realized in China. But in fact, quite a lot of employed persons do not really join the actual work. That is the problem of 'job-awaiting at One's Post'.

According to the survey, the status of existing surplus persons in enterprises, administrative and institutive units is very common in China. Some work loads can be finished by only three but placed five. Even some teachers in schools are in 'job-awaiting at one's post', so it's not very easy for a lecturer to win over one or two given-lesson hours every week in some universities. In administration, although through big type cut-off for several times and cut down a number of the staff, in fact, there still exist the status of 'one cup of tea and one piece of cigar, one piece of newspaper can be passed a half day'. In enterprises, there has been existing working-stopped phenomenon for a short or long time because of lacking power, fuel, rough material and not enough task. But the staff and workers in these enterprises are not dismissed and still get their pay as before. Recently the exactly number of how many surplus persons in various units of the whole country is very difficult to be estimated. Reckoningly, about 15-20% of staff and workers in enterprises, administrative and institutive units of the whole country is as surplus-persons. If it is true, then only in the state-owned units about 15-20 million are belong to surplus-persons. How big number it is!

Recently, the personnel system reform is deeply carried on in China. A few years ago, 'advancing labor combine' is pursued in part

of areas . i.e., according to reasonable skill and age structure , and actual need of production & task recombine the staff and workers . It makes some surplus persons cut down . In some enterprises about 10-20 % of the workers were cut down . For those people , a way of replacing them only in inside of the enterprises are adopted , it can quicklier place the cut-down workers . But it makes heavier the burden of enterprises . To resolve this problem , some small machinings , small repairings , small stores have been run by the enterprises while the problem of 'enterprises run social service' is more outstanding . Therefore , a lot of managers in enterprises stand for letting those cut-down persons entering society and becoming rejob-awaiting . Theoretically it should be done like that , but the result should also cause much more job-awaiting people , more over , upset in society . So carrying out this step is avoided by the government .

D Job-awaiting in rural area

No any statistics about rural job-awaiting population exists right now in China . But it is still common among rural laborers . In fact this problem could be called 'underemployment' . Because in China , rural labor force are much more than 3.9 hundred million (in the end of 1987) , but less of cultivatable area . Some areas only has less than 1/15 hectare per capita . Those farm work only amount three months in a year , this status is more serious in those area with backward economic condition . About one hundred million of underemployed rural labor force is estimated in China , and it's very difficult to solve this problem . A policy of so-called 'leave earth

but not leave home ' is mainly carried on by the government in China .
i.e. , encouraging and helping the peasants to develop small cities
and towns and diversified undertakings . Now a good result has been
got back . But the quickly developing city economics has bigger
attraction to the peasants . So hundreds of thousands of peasants
still getting into the cities to seek job . Relying on bearing
hardships and standing hard work , a lot of business managers prefer
to hire peasants to do those very hard , dirty and tired work while
not hire the urban job-awaiting persons . It's very common that rural
striking for the ' bowl ' with the urban people . Much more peasants
into the city has a good rool to bloom city's economy , but it also
increases the press of city's employment . Therefore , it's necessary
to restrict so large quantities of peasants into the city and the
first problem needed to be resolved is job-awaiting . Of course this
policy is unfavourale to the whole labor force to have a chance of
equal competition on employment , but it's necessary to guarantee
city's stability and development .

Those questions mentioned above are also needed to be researched
and improved . We hope strengthen communication and co-operation with
all of you .

Thank you .

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COMMISSION
FOR ASIA AND THE PACIFIC

Seminar on
Employment and Unemployment Statistics
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COUNTRY REPORT
ON
EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT STATISTICS

IN FIJI

Employment and Unemployment Statistics of Fiji

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 The last comprehensive Employment/Unemployment Survey was carried out in 1962 on a nationwide scale and second on Unemployment as its main focus, the first being undertaken in 1973. The Survey was undertaken as a result of specific concern on the part of Government to study the extent of unemployment problems in Fiji and to provide an overall strategy for employment. The Fiji Government acquired the help of an EEC sponsored multi-discipline 'Employment Mission' to assist them in this regard and this survey was expected to provide a major input in terms of data requirement.

2.0 OBJECTIVES

2.2 Since the Unemployment survey of 1973 and the 1976 Population Census, no information was available on unemployment although frequent concern had been voiced about possible deterioration in the unemployment situation owing to rising numbers joining the labour force each year in the face of depressed economic conditions, the situation being particularly severe in the urban areas. The need therefore arose to obtain an up to date picture of the recent trends in the labour force. In particular, the Employment Mission invited to review the problem was required to (i) determine the degree of, and the underlying employment problems in Fiji and (ii) devise practical and, implementable strategies for maximising productive employment in the short, medium and long terms.

3.0 PLANNING

3.1 A working group comprising representatives from the Bureau of Statistics, Central Planning Office, Labour Department, Town Planning, the Agriculture Department and the EDP services was formed in pursuance of the Bureau's policy of involving the major users during the planning of surveys. The working group sessions provided opportunities to have the themes, target group, geographical area to be surveyed, etc, to be more fully discussed and what finally emerged was a compromise between the wider scope of data required and the constraints of budget and availability of manpower.

3.2 However, the original theme had expanded. Measurement of Employment/Unemployment on current period (usually 7 days) was expanded to include an Employment profile covering a wide reference period of 12 months; separate modules were included in the questionnaire for special groups; youths (all aged between 14 and 24), migrants, farmers; in addition, there was a questionnaire on housing and questions on income and additional, educational attainment by age, sex and race.

4.0 SAMPLING DESIGN

4.1 An overall sample of 6000 household was taken considering the different target groups, constraints of budget and the available manpower. This was allocated as follows: 2400 households to the Suva Urban area, 1200 to all other Urban areas and the remaining 2400 to all rural areas in the country. A stratified 2 stage sampling design was adopted. The first stage sampling units being the enumeration areas used and defined in the 1976 Population Census and the second being the households within these areas.

4.2 The allocation of first stage units and the numbers of households within each were as follows :

	<u>No. of EA's</u>	<u>No. of HHD's</u>	<u>No. of Sub rounds</u>
Suva Urban	60	40	12
Other Urban	60	20	12
Rural	120	20	6

4.3 The first stage rural sample of 120 EA's was distributed to various administrative divisions as follows :

Western	54
Central	24
Eastern	12
Northern	36

4.4 The EA's were selected systematically, with probability proportional to size, from a stratified list of EA's. Households were then selected systematically with equal probability of selection from a list of households stratified by ethnic origin (Fijian, Indian and Others) and within ethnic origin by household size (<4, 4-7, >7) for each selected EA. The first stage sample of EA's was divided into the indicated number of inter penetrating sub-samples, one sub-sample was canvassed each month from the urban areas selected, at random and from the rural areas a sub-round of two months duration was selected, also at random.

5.0 FIELD OPERATION

5.1 A team of 17 enumerators and 4 supervisors were employed, allocated to the three divisions into which the country had been divided. All enumerators and supervisors underwent intensive classroom training before being trained in the field work during the pilot survey, preceding the main survey. Since the Bureau does not have a permanent survey unit all these officers had to be recruited for the duration of the survey.

- 5.2 In addition to checks by supervisors, the head office staff ensured that all EA's were visited by them at least once during the month the survey was on in that area. These visits also enabled supervisors to bring field problems to the notice of the Statistician allowing anomalies to be sorted out in the field directly. Completed documents sent to the head office were first checked by supervisors. However, before being coded, they were thoroughly checked for consistency by the coding staff at the head office and any errors thus discovered were directly sent to the field for rectification. It was usually the type of error which enabled head office staff to check on the work of enumerators in the field independently of them and their supervisors.

6.0 DATA PROCESSING

- 6.1 The electronic data processing branch of the Government undertook the data capture exercise which also included range and validity checks during the data entry. Within the Bureau, two of the four coding officers were retained to feed in the corrections for the errors thrown out during the edit runs. Although the data processing of this survey was completed in something of a record time, the lack of suitable package to generate tables continued to restrict the desired variety of cross tabulations that could have been obtained for useful analysis of the data required by users.

7.0 RESPONSE FROM HOUSEHOLDS

- 7.1 Surveys in Fiji have had very high co operation rate from households. A total of 6166 households were contacted of which only 14 refused to co operate out right, although a further 157 completed schedules were later rejected due to incomplete information because answers were inconsistent with replies to questions in other sections of the schedules suggesting reluctance to answer certain types of questions many of these questionnaires could possibly be classified as 'partial co operation' with the survey. Replacement of households were due to the short time lag between the listing operation and the actual interviews. Only 166 of 2.3 percent of the households selected in the sample had to be replaced due to their members being away at the time of the interviews.

8.0 LIMITATIONS AND PROBLEM

- 8.1 Sample survey estimates suffer not only from sampling errors, which can be controlled, but also non sampling errors which are non random. They may include errors in listing, errors in enumeration, errors in data processing and errors in estimation. It is possible that in some areas, all the households might not have been listed, especially if the selected enumeration area happened to be too large or some of the households were not easily accessible.

8.2 It has been observed that there is a deficiency in the enumeration of the youth population. According to the adjusted survey results, estimated population of the age groups 15-24 was 129,300 as against the official year-end estimate of 144,000 and the plan projection of 154,200 in 1982. As a percentage of total population this age group was about 20.5 percent according to the survey, as against 21.7 percent in the official year end estimate and 23.0 percent according to the plan projection. The deficiency was a particular concern, as it was an important target group for employment planning. The difference may be partly explained by the exclusion of the institutional population from the survey, which would include a high percentage of youth in the total number involved. It may also be that a number of young persons coming from rural areas to urban areas or from smaller towns to bigger towns, looking for employment or entertainment, are without any recognisable addresses and hence excluded in the listing. Even if they are, temporarily attached to a resident household as lodgers, but do not satisfy the house keeping criterion, especially the condition of sharing the principal meals and are not recognised by the households, as its members, they may not be counted as members of the households and may not even be listed as separate single member household unless the enumerators have been clearly told to do so. It is therefore quite likely that there was some under enumeration of youth.

8.3 Cases were also found of persons currently looking for work reporting not available for work during the last 7 days. It can happen since the phenomenon of looking for work, especially as demonstrated by the steps taken to find work, has a longer time reference than the last 7 days to which this question of availability referred. It has, however, apparently been decided to treat all persons looking for work as unemployed whether they were available for work during the last week or not.

9.0 ANNUAL AND QUARTERLY EMPLOYMENT SURVEYS

9.1 The Bureau of Statistics carries out quarterly and annual employment surveys. A comprehensive and detailed Annual Employment Survey records employment details during the last pay period in June each year. This is supplemented by Quarterly Employment surveys carried out in March, June, September and December. The Quarterly survey provides up to date indicators of employment trends, and is not intended to be as detailed as the Annual Survey. It is based on a simplified questionnaire and only aggregate information is sought. It lessens the burden imposed on respondents and aids rapid response.

Annual Employment Survey

9.1.1 In the annual employment survey all establishments are required to submit a return on employment. The primary purpose of the Annual Employment Survey is to provide a continuous series of comparable data on paid employment, hours of work, earnings by industry, occupational and economic activity distribution, etc. Postal questionnaires are completed by each establishment and are returned to the Bureau of Statistics in prepaid return envelopes. However, from 1965 onwards, records relating to employees of the Central Government have been extracted directly from the payroll record held at the Electronic Data Processing Branch. The new system has provided a quicker and more complete coverage of Government employees.

Coverage

9.1.2 The survey covers employees who work for pay during the reference period. It also includes workers who have a job but are not at work during the reference period, for example, due to illness, vacation or industrial dispute. The survey therefore excludes seasonal or casual workers whose period of employment does not coincide with the reference period of the survey.

The Frame

9.1.3 A register of establishments which is maintained by the Bureau of Statistics was used as the frame. The register is regularly revised and updated with information obtained from the Registrar of Companies and the Fiji National Provident Fund. In addition, the type of company operation is ascertained from questionnaires sent directly to new companies and through town councils and rural local authorities.

Classifications Used

9.1.4 Fiji's industrial classification is based on the UN International Standard Industrial Classification (ISIC) of all economic activities. Prior to 1984, the classification used was tailored to meet the economic conditions prevailing in Fiji some 15 years ago. The rapid changes that had taken place in the country's economic activities had warranted a revision to the classification. The Fiji Standard Industrial Classification (FSIC) was the result of this revision.

10.0 QUARTERLY EMPLOYMENT SURVEYS

- 10.1 The quarterly sample surveys is conducted from March, 1938. A stratified random sample of approximately 10% of all establishments who had in the base period (1930-1934) at least one paid employee was taken.
- 10.2 Central Government employees were first removed from the frame and then the universe or frame was stratified into FSIC groupings at the four figure level and then within FSIC groupings into four size groups of 1-4, 5-19, 20-40 and 50+ paid employees. The larger group 50 or more paid employees were fully enumerated.
- 10.3 The survey is carried out quarterly and the reference periods are the last pay week in each of March, June, September and December. Response levels are around 95% for each survey. Two weeks after the period to which the information relates field teams of the Bureau make contact with non respondents and generally obtain an answer at that time or get the establishments to supply numbers of paid employees by posting the questionnaire straight away to the Bureau.
- 10.4 In total, there are 435 establishments in the sample. Many of these have more than 1 branch. Central Government employees are fully enumerated and are not part of the sample design. Statutory Bodies and local government bodies are treated as part of the sample.

Rating Up

- 10.5 Once the sample had been drawn, sample establishments were grouped together into the major divisions of FSIC, maintaining the 4 employment size groups within each major division.
- 10.6 When non-response occurs and if the size group within the specific major division has more than 10 responding establishments, then average movement in numbers employed as shown by respondents is applied to each of the non responding establishments in that size group. When there are less than ten establishments in a specific size group then two adjoining size groups within the 1 digit major division are added together to obtain an estimate of average movement to apply to each of the non respondents in the specific size groups. The 50 and over employment size group is always treated as a separate group. Generally, a full response from this group is obtained. Where it has not been possible to obtain a response the figures reported on the previous return are repeated in the current quarter. No establishment is allowed to be a non respondent for more than one quarter.

After that field work is carried out to establish why there has been no response and at what level of activity this establishment is currently operating. Central government should never be a non respondent.

11.0 PROPOSED 1989/90 HOUSEHOLD SURVEY OF ECONOMIC ACTIVITY

11.1 The Bureau is planning to carry out a national household economic activity survey in 1989/1990. This survey will include quite an extensive set of questions on employment and unemployment relating to a time frame of one year as well as to the last seven days. Sample size and geographical distribution of the sampled households is likely to be much of the same as in 1982. Similar questions are being asked to those included in the 1982 survey.

The main differences are in the assessment of economically active and in the subdivision of those actually working.

11.2 A time frame is set for the definition of economically active. The questionnaire seeks employment data based on 12 months experience as well as on the last 7 days. Economically active is defined in the same way as in the 1982 survey and in the Census except that it is now related to a time frame as in reality it must always be.

11.3 For those actually working a category sub-division will be used.

- (a) those working for wages, profit or in a family business;
- (b) those growing food, catching fish and making articles for resale or barter. This would include cash cropping and small scale collage industries;
- (c) Those growing food, catching fish, weaving, carving, making and repairing of articles and parts of houses, etc., for the sole purpose of providing for the household.

APPENDIX I: CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS

UNEMPLOYMENT/EMPLOYMENT SURVEY

1.1 The Household

The 'house keeping' criterion is used for identifying households. Thus a household is constituted by either an individual living alone having his own cooking and living arrangement in either a separate dwelling or part of a dwelling or a group of two or more persons having such an arrangement. It may include the immediate family members who form the nucleus of the household and any other persons partaking in such an arrangement. Persons living in institutions such as hospitals, colleges, barracks, prison and temporary construction sites etc are excluded from this survey.

1.2 Population

The population estimates arrived from the survey, therefore, refer to the non institutional population and excludes those found in households of non Fiji citizens, diplomatic and consular residences, hospitals, hotels, temporary construction sites and similar institutions. For this reason population estimates from this survey may show a lower population figure than inter censal estimates arrived at in the Bureau from other sources.

There are of course other reasons why estimates obtained from surveys are different from the true population values. Since only a sample is taken to estimate the population values, the result lies within a band of error around the true population numbers, usually the band being smaller as the sample size is increased. This type of error can therefore be controlled and is known as sampling error.

In addition, however, a more serious type of error called 'non sampling' errors are found in survey figures which are more difficult to control and always impossible to gauge with any precision. These relate to mistakes made in recording and processing of information and deliberate and unwitting biases in the response obtained from those interviewed. These, however, have been kept to a minimum by extensive field and other checks to ensure consistency of answers to various probing questions in the questionnaires.

1.3 Urban/Rural

Urban areas are those areas legally proclaimed as towns and their surrounding built-up areas having non agricultural activity as the predominant economic pursuit of the people living in the area. The boundaries are those defined for the 1976 Census by Messrs M L Dakkar and A C Walsh and published as a report to the Census Commissioner entitled Urban Fiji.

Thus the Urban Suva area for instance, includes all areas, besides those within the legally proclaimed city boundaries, forming an urban corridor based on its non agricultural characteristics starting from a point west of Suva along the Queens Road at Naikorokoro creek eastwards covering, all areas between the Princess Road and the sea, all the way to the urban boundary of Nausori, thus encompassing parts of two provinces of Rewa and Naitasiri. Rural areas are then the residual areas of each province not classified as Urban.

1.4 Economically active/inactive

The survey classifies the population into the economically active and inactive categories. The 'economically active population' comprises all persons who furnish the supply of labour for the production of economic goods and services during the time reference period chosen for the investigation. In the case of this survey respondents were first classified into the usually active/inactive categories. The idea here was to broadly classify the population into economically active/inactive, without any specific reference period, to start off with, so that subsequent investigation of the pattern of economic activity could then be restricted to the economically active persons only. No time reference period was used and the 'usually active' population refers to those who were economically active at about the time of the enquiry.

1.5 Economically active

This refers to all persons who were employed for pay, profit or family gain in the production of economic goods and services, however nominally or marginally, and not necessarily as their main activity, or was available for such employment.

Subsequently, all active persons were classified into those who were economically active during two specific time periods: a broad period of last 12 months and those who were economically active or were currently active during a short last 7 days period.

The economically active concept therefore includes all persons employed on wages, salaries, commissions, tips or other such payments, persons working on own account or as employers operating farms, business enterprises, services etc and are earning profits out of such activities, as well as members of households working without any remuneration on household economic activities including farming, fishing, handicraft production etc. Household members engaged solely in non-economic activities such as cooking and gathering food, washing and ironing clothes etc for the household for its own consumption were not included as economically active.

These persons who had jobs, farms, enterprises, services establishments etc or had an occupation at which they usually worked but had not been at work in the recent past due to slack season or lack of demand were included as active, as were persons who were available for such employment even though they were not actively looking for work. Persons employed in the past but who were no longer employed or were not available for employment were not included as active. These were those who had permanently retired from employment. However, those retired persons who continued to be active even occasionally, intermittently or seasonally were counted as active.

1.6 Not economically active

This includes full time students, those engaged exclusively on unpaid home duties such as housewives, those who were retired, too old to work or were disabled.

1.7 Availability for employment

This was interpreted as unconditional availability for employment on jobs normally available for persons with similar qualifications and experience under the conditions governing such employment. This included not only availability for employment on wages and salaries alone but also included availability for self employment as employer, own account worker or as unpaid family worker under such conditions.

1.8 Looking for work

This implies an active interest in employment and a positive effort to find employment and includes efforts to set up own farm, business enterprise or service or getting involved in such activities as an employer or as an unpaid family worker.

1.9 Principal/secondary activity

Principal and secondary activities were determined in terms of the time spent on various activities rather than on the basis of the income derived from such activities.

1.10 Currently Employed

This refers to the reference of last 7 days and includes all those who reported:

- (a) at work those who were working for pay, profit or family gain and includes all those working for wages and salaries, own account enterprise, farm etc and those who worked without pay on family farm or business enterprise.
- (b) with a job but not at work those who had a job or business but did not work for some reason such as temporary illness, vacation, strike or lock out.

1.11 Unemployed

It includes all those who were unemployed during the last 7 days and who reported as actively looking for work on a full time basis. The desire to work must be sincere and the person must be serious about working. Also included are those persons who were not actively looking for work but were available for work.

1.12 Occupation and industry

Employed persons were classified according to the type of job held during the last 12 months or last 7 days. For persons having two or more jobs particularly in the longer reference period of 12 months the principal and secondary activities were classified on the basis of time spent on each job.

1.13 Employment status

- (a) wage earner includes persons who are paid on hourly, daily, weekly or piece rate basis. Generally, persons paid on a weekly basis fall into this category.
- (b) salary earner includes persons paid a fixed annual gross salary. Usually such salaries are paid on a monthly or fortnightly basis.
- (c) Employer includes persons indulging in their own business, farm, profession or trade with at least one paid employee on a regular basis, for example a farmer employing a labourer, a doctor who employs a nurse or a shopkeeper employing a clerk.
- (d) Self employed persons who work in their own business, farm, profession or who trade for profit or fee and who do not have any paid employee on a regular basis.
- (e) family worker includes persons usually members of a household working without pay on a family farm or in a family business operated by another member related by blood, affinity or adoption.

1.14 Youths

Includes all persons aged 15 to 24 years.

1.15 In house migrants

This refers to persons within a household whose usual place of residence was different from that of the household and who had been residing in that household for less than 5 years at the time of the interview.

1.16 Migrant households

Households who had moved into the place of the interview less than five years before the time of the interview.

APPENDIX II: ANNUAL EMPLOYMENT SURVEY

Concepts and Definitions

The term employee covers all persons in regular and casual employment in the last payweek of June including:

- (a) persons temporarily on leave either through illness or otherwise but remaining on the employer's payroll; and
- (b) persons holding managerial positions, and including family workers and apprentices working for pay.

A wage earner includes a worker on piece rate, hourly, daily or weekly rate of pay.

A salaried person is an employee who is paid fortnightly or monthly on the basis of an annual salary.

An establishment is an entity engaged in one, or predominantly one, kind of economic activity, employing workers and maintaining separate records for each worker. For example, if a firm in Suva was engaged in retailing as well as in construction then, for the purpose of the survey, it was regarded as two separate establishments. Similarly, if the same firm had branches of both its activities in other parts of the country, those branches were treated as additional establishments.

Gross cash weekly earnings is the total money earned by a wage employee before any deductions are made.

Annual salary includes any cash allowances paid to salaried employee in addition to his basic salary.

Normal hours worked is the number of hours that an employee is required to work at the normal rate of pay.

EMPLOYMENT/UNEMPLOYMENT SURVEY, 1982

TABLE 1: TOTAL POPULATION BY USUALLY ACTIVE/INACTIVE ('000)

	Total	Urban %	Total	Rural %	Total	All Area %
<u>Usually Active</u>						
Males	63.7	(51.0)	105.0	(53.2)	168.7	(52.4)
Females	19.3	(16.3)	21.1	(11.2)	41.0	(13.3)
TOTAL	83.5	(34.0)	126.2	(32.7)	209.7	(33.2)
<u>Usually Inactive</u>						
Males	61.1	(49.0)	92.4	(46.8)	153.5	(47.6)
Females	101.4	(83.7)	167.0	(88.8)	268.3	(86.7)
TOTAL	162.4	(66.0)	259.4	(67.3)	421.8	(66.8)
Total Males	124.3	(100.0)	197.5	(100.0)	322.2	(100.0)
Total Females	121.2	(100.0)	138.1	(100.0)	309.3	(100.0)
TOTAL	246.0	(100.0)	385.6	(100.0)	631.5	(100.0)

EMPLOYMENT/UNEMPLOYMENT SURVEY, 1982

TABLE 2: TOTAL POPULATION BY ETHNIC ORIGIN BY SEX BY ACTIVE/INACTIVE

	Fijians %	Indians %	Others %	Total All Races %
<u>Usually Active</u>				
Males	77.3 (52.4)	34.6 (52.7)	6.8 (47.2)	168.7 (52.4)
Females	23.1 (16.3)	14.9 (9.7)	3.0 (22.1)	41.0 (13.3)
TOTAL	100.5 (34.7)	99.4 (31.7)	9.8 (35.0)	209.7 (33.2)
<u>Usually Inactive</u>				
Males	70.2 (47.6)	75.8 (47.3)	7.5 (52.8)	153.5 (47.6)
Females	119.2 (83.7)	138.4 (90.3)	10.6 (77.9)	268.2 (86.7)
TOTAL	189.4 (65.3)	214.2 (68.3)	18.2 (65.0)	421.8 (66.8)
Total Males	147.5 (100.0)	160.4 (100.0)	14.4 (100.0)	322.3 (100.0)
Total Females	142.4 (100.0)	153.3 (100.0)	13.6 (100.0)	309.3 (100.0)
TOTAL	289.9 (100.0)	313.6 (100.0)	28.0 (100.0)	631.5 (100.0)

EMPLOYMENT/UNEMPLOYMENT SURVEY, 1982

TABLE 3: POPULATION 15 YEARS AND OVER BY EDUCATION AND SEX
('000)

<u>Fiji Total</u>	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total</u>
No formal schooling	<u>11.2</u>	<u>24.9</u>	<u>36.2</u>
Active	7.9	2.2	10.1
Inactive	3.3	22.7	26.1
Below Fiji Junior	<u>133.2</u>	<u>124.2</u>	<u>256.4</u>
Active	119.6	23.2	142.7
Inactive	12.6	101.0	113.7
Fiji Junior	<u>20.5</u>	<u>19.9</u>	<u>40.4</u>
Active	16.5	5.4	21.8
Inactive	4.1	14.5	18.6
NZ Cert./UE/PII	<u>25.3</u>	<u>20.3</u>	<u>45.6</u>
Active	19.3	8.0	27.3
Inactive	6.0	12.3	18.3
Tertiary	<u>4.8</u>	<u>2.7</u>	<u>7.5</u>
Active	4.3	2.0	6.3
Inactive	0.5	0.7	1.2
<u>Total</u>	<u>194.1</u>	<u>192.0</u>	<u>386.0</u>
Active	167.6	40.7	208.3
Inactive	26.5	151.3	177.8
<u>TOTAL URBAN</u>			
No formal schooling	<u>3.3</u>	<u>8.5</u>	<u>11.8</u>
Active	2.0	1.0	3.0
Inactive	1.2	7.5	8.8
Below Fiji Junior	<u>41.3</u>	<u>41.8</u>	<u>83.1</u>
Active	36.3	8.2	44.5
Inactive	5.0	33.6	38.6
Fiji Junior	<u>11.3</u>	<u>11.2</u>	<u>22.5</u>
Active	8.9	3.1	12.1
Inactive	2.4	8.0	10.4
NZ Cert./UE/PII	<u>16.6</u>	<u>13.7</u>	<u>30.3</u>
Active	13.3	6.1	19.4
Inactive	3.4	7.6	11.0

Cont ...			
Tertiary	<u>3.3</u>	<u>1.2</u>	<u>5.2</u>
Active	2.9	1.4	4.3
Inactive	0.4	0.5	0.9
Total	<u>75.9</u>	<u>77.1</u>	<u>152.9</u>
Active	63.5	19.3	83.3
Inactive	12.4	57.3	69.7
TOTAL RURAL			
No formal schooling	<u>8.0</u>	<u>16.4</u>	<u>24.3</u>
Active	5.0	1.2	7.1
Inactive	2.1	15.2	17.3
Below Fiji Junior	<u>90.9</u>	<u>82.4</u>	<u>173.3</u>
Active	63.3	15.0	98.3
Inactive	7.7	67.4	75.1
Fiji Junior	<u>9.2</u>	<u>8.7</u>	<u>17.9</u>
Active	7.5	2.3	9.8
Inactive	1.7	6.4	8.1
NZ Cert./UE/PII	<u>8.6</u>	<u>6.6</u>	<u>15.2</u>
Active	6.0	2.0	7.9
Inactive	2.7	4.7	7.3
Tertiary	<u>1.5</u>	<u>0.8</u>	<u>2.3</u>
Active	1.4	0.6	2.0
Inactive	0.1	0.2	0.3
Total	<u>119.2</u>	<u>114.9</u>	<u>233.1</u>
Active	104.1	21.0	125.0
Inactive	14.1	94.0	108.1

EMPLOYMENT/UNEMPLOYMENT SURVEY, 1982

TABLE 4: EMPLOYMENT/UNEMPLOYMENT BY STRATUM AND SEX
('000)

	Males	Females	Total
Total Urban			
Economically active	63.3	19.3	82.6
employed	57.0	16.0	73.0
unemployed	5.5	3.3	8.8
unemployment rate (%)	8.7	17.1	10.7
Total Rural			
Economically active	104.5	20.1	124.5
employed	101.7	18.4	120.1
unemployed	2.8	1.7	4.5
unemployment rate (%)	2.7	8.4	3.6
Total Fiji			
Economically active	167.6	39.3	207.2
employed	159.5	34.4	193.9
unemployed	8.3	5.0	13.3
unemployment rate (%)	5.0	12.6	6.4

EMPLOYMENT/UNEMPLOYMENT SURVEY, 1982

TABLE 5: CURRENTLY EMPLOYED BY INDUSTRY BY GEOGRAPHICAL STRATUM
('000)

Industry	U R B A N			
	Suva	Other	Total	%
Agricultural, Forestry & Fishing	2.9	5.0	7.8	10.6
Mining and Quarrying		1.2	1.2	1.6
Manufacturing	6.5	5.9	12.3	16.7
Electricity, Gas & Water	1.0	0.7	1.7	2.3
Construction	3.1	2.4	5.5	7.5
Trade	6.4	5.8	12.2	16.6
Transport, Communications and Storage	4.0	3.3	8.1	11.0
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	1.8	0.9	2.6	3.5
Social, Community, Personal	14.0	8.1	22.2	30.2
TOTAL	40.3	33.2	73.5	100.0

EMPLOYMENT/UNEMPLOYMENT SURVEY, 1962

TABLE 6: CURRENTLY EMPLOYED PERSONS BY INDUSTRY BY GEOGRAPHICAL STRATUM

Industry	R U R A L				Total	%
	Westn.	Centr.	Northn.	Eastn.		
Agricultural, Forestry and Fishing	39.3	20.2	20.6	11.5	91.7	76.2
Mining and Quarrying	0.2				0.2	0.2
Manufacturing	2.7	1.0	0.5	0.8	5.0	4.2
Electricity, Gas, Water	0.1	0.2			0.3	0.2
Construction	1.1	0.7	0.3	0.2	2.2	1.8
Trade	4.5	1.0	1.0	0.5	7.0	5.8
Transport, Communications Storage	2.0	0.8	0.5	0.1	3.4	2.8
Finance, Insurance, Real Estate	0.2	0.1			0.3	0.2
Social, Community, Personal	3.0	3.4	2.8	0.8	10.0	8.3
TOTAL	53.3	27.4	25.9	13.3	120.4	100.0

EMPLOYMENT/UNEMPLOYMENT SURVEY, 1982

TABLE: 7 WAGE EARNERS BY INDUSTRY

Industry	Number ('000)	(%)	Average gross weekly earnings (\$)
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	7.6	(13.7)	20.80
Mining and quarrying	0.9	(1.6)	57.70
Manufacturing	11.0	(21.5)	56.70
Electricity, gas and water	1.4	(2.5)	74.80
Construction	5.9	(10.7)	54.90
Wholesale and retail trade, hotels and restaurants	9.9	(17.9)	52.40
Transport, storage and communications	4.0	(9.0)	57.90
Finance, insurance, real estate and business services	0.6	(1.0)	56.80
Community, social and personal services	12.2	(22.0)	54.30
TOTAL	55.2	(100.0)	52.00

GROWTH OF TOTAL POPULATION & ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE POPULATION
AGED 15 YEARS AND ABOVE, FIJI, 1966 - 1986

Census Date	Total Population (15 years and over)			Economically Active Population (15 years and Over)		
	Number	% Change	Ann. Ave. Growth Rate	Number	% Change	Ann. Ave. Growth Rate
TOTAL						
2 Sept 1966	253988	36.1	3.1	125809	34.9	3.0
13 Sept 1976	346214	36.3	3.1	176322*	40.2	3.4
31 Aug 1986	441912	27.6	2.5	241160	36.8	3.1
MALE						
2 Sept 1966	129565	32.6	2.8	116433	32.0	2.8
13 Sept 1976	174103	34.4	3.0	146823*	26.1	2.3
31 Aug 1986	222316	27.7	2.5	189929	29.4	2.6
FEMALE						
2 Sept 1966	124423	39.9	3.4	9376	86.3	6.2
13 Sept 1976	172111	38.3	3.3	29499*	214.6	11.5
31 Aug 1986	219596	27.6	2.5	51231	73.7	5.5

* Includes 'Armed Forces'

ADULT ACTIVITY & PARTICIPATION IN LABOUR FORCE

	Sex	PERSONS 15 YEARS AND OVER					
		Number		Percent		Number	
TOTAL	M	222316	100.0	174036	100.0	129565	100.0
	F	219596	100.0	172055	100.0	124423	100.0
	T	441912	100.0	346091	100.0	253938	100.0
ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE	M	189929	85.4	146823	84.4	116433	89.9
	F	51231	23.3	29499	17.1	9376	7.5
	T	241160	54.6	176322	50.9	125809	49.5
WORKING	M	179595	80.8	136771	79.4	111223	85.8
	F	43376	19.6	25731	14.9	9351	7.5
	T	222971	50.5	164502	47.5	120574	47.5
UNEMPLOYED	M	10334	4.6	8052	4.6	5210	4.0
	F	7055	3.6	3768	2.2	25	0
	T	18189	4.1	11820	3.4	5235	2.1
NOT ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE	M	30868	13.9	26148	15.0	13126	10.1
	F	166714	75.9	141761	82.4	115937	92.5
	T	197582	44.7	167909	48.5	128163	50.5
UNPAID-HOME DUTIES	M	908	0.4	562	0.3	0	0
	F	133239	60.7	117670	68.4	106361	85.5
	T	134147	30.4	118232	34.2	106361	41.9
STUDENTS	M	15685	7.1	15455	8.9	7135	5.5
	F	14300	6.5	15031	8.7	4848	3.9
	T	29985	6.8	30486	8.8	11983	4.7
OTHERS	M	14275	6.4	10131	5.8	5991	4.6
	F	19175	8.7	9060	5.3	3844	3.1
	T	33450	7.6	19191	5.5	9835	3.9
ECONOMIC ACTIVITY NOT STATED	M	1519	0.7	1065	0.6	0	0
	F	1651	0.8	795	0.5	0	0
	T	3170	0.7	1860	0.5	0	0
FIJIAN TOTAL	M	100824	100.0	76275	100.0	56384	100.0
	F	99462	100.0	75759	100.0	56104	100.0
	T	200286	100.0	152034	100.0	112488	100.0
ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE	M	86259	85.6	65563	86.0	51631	91.6
	F	27645	27.8	16014	21.1	4523	8.1
	T	113904	56.9	81577	53.7	56154	49.9

WORKING	M	81409	89.7	62038	61.3	49879	88.5
	F	23835	23.9	14145	18.7	4511	8.0
	T	105244	52.5	76183	50.1	54390	48.4
UNEMPLOYED	M	4850	4.3	3525	4.6	1752	3.1
	F	3310	3.3	1869	2.5	12	0
	T	8660	4.3	5394	3.5	1764	1.6
NOT ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE	M	13815	13.7	10218	13.4	4753	8.4
	F	71119	71.5	59387	78.4	51561	91.9
	T	84934	42.4	69605	45.8	56334	50.1
UNPAID HOME DUTIES	M	469	0.5	245	0.3	0	0
	F	57075	57.4	49702	65.6	47759	85.1
	T	57544	28.7	49947	32.9	47759	42.5
STUDENTS	M	6690	6.6	5603	7.3	2594	4.6
	F	6190	6.2	5533	7.3	1857	3.3
	T	12880	6.4	11136	7.3	4451	4.0
OTHERS	M	6656	6.6	4370	5.7	2159	3.8
	F	7854	7.9	4152	5.5	1965	3.5
	T	14510	7.2	8522	5.6	4124	3.7
ECONOMIC ACTIVITY	M	750	0.7	494	0.6	0	0
	F	698	0.7	358	0.5	0	0
	T	1448	0.7	852	0.6	0	0
OTHERS	M	6656	6.6	4370	5.7	2159	3.8
	F	7854	7.9	4152	5.5	1965	3.5
	T	14510	7.2	8522	5.6	4124	3.7
ECONOMIC ACTIVITY NOT STATED	M	750	0.7	494	0.6	0	0
	F	698	0.7	358	0.5	0	0
	T	1448	0.7	852	0.6	0	0
INDIAN TOTAL	M	108999	100.0	86420	100.0	62625	100.0
	F	108748	100.0	86091	100.0	59173	100.0
	T	217747	100.0	172511	100.0	121788	100.0
ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE	M	93962	86.2	72086	83.4	55945	89.3
	F	19502	17.9	10001	11.6	2760	4.7
	T	113464	52.1	82087	47.6	58705	48.2
WORKING	M	89036	81.7	68099	78.8	52967	84.6
	F	15810	14.5	8369	9.7	2749	4.6
	T	104846	48.2	76468	44.3	55716	45.7
UNEMPLOYED	M	4926	4.5	3987	4.6	2978	4.8
	F	3692	3.4	1632	1.9	11	0
	T	8618	4.0	5619	3.3	2989	2.5

NOT ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE	M	14400	13.2	13067	16.0	6680	10.7
	F	86392	31.3	75725	33.0	56413	95.3
	T	102801	47.2	89592	51.0	63093	51.8
UNPAID HOME DUTIES	M	389	0.4	283	0.3	0	0
	F	71167	55.4	63047	73.2	52374	89.4
	T	71556	32.9	63330	36.7	52874	43.4
STUDENTS	M	7425	6.3	3635	10.0	3805	6.1
	F	6883	6.3	3353	9.7	2341	4.0
	T	14308	6.6	16988	9.8	6146	5.0
OTHERS	M	6595	6.1	4949	5.7	2075	4.6
	F	10342	9.5	4325	5.0	1198	2.0
	T	16937	7.3	9274	5.4	4073	3.3
ECONOMIC ACTIVITY NOT STATED	M	626	0.6	467	0.5	0	0
	F	654	0.6	365	0.4	0	0
	T	1462	0.7	832	0.5	0	0

UNEMPLOYMENT

	1 9 6 6		1 9 7 6		1 9 8 6	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
TOTAL						
Total Economically Active	125809	100.0	176322	100.0	241160	100.0
Working	120574	95.8	164502	93.3	222971	92.5
Unemployed	5235	4.2	11820	6.7	18189	7.5
MALES						
Total Economically Active	116433	100.0	146823	100.0	169929	100.0
Working	111223	95.5	138771	94.5	179595	94.6
Unemployed	5210	4.5	8052	5.5	10334	5.4
FEMALES						
Total Economically Active	9376	100.0	29499	100.0	51231	100.0
Working	9351	99.7	25731	87.2	43376	84.7
Unemployed	25	0.3	3768	12.8	7855	15.3

PERCENTAGE OF PERSONS AGED 15 YEARS AND OVER

	1966		1967		1968		NS
	Working	Unemployed	Working	Unemployed	Working	Unemployed	
TOTAL							
Urban	52.6	46.8	5.8	40.8	35.7	4.9	0.2
Rural	49.6	47.7	1.9	59.2	56.3	2.7	0.2
MALES							
Urban	81.7	73.5	0.2	81.6	73.1	8.1	0.4
Rural	35.6	83.2	2.4	87.9	85.2	2.4	0.3
FIJIANS							
Urban	80.6	70.6	10.0	79.6	68.2	11.1	0.3
Rural	87.6	85.5	2.1	80.4	86.5	1.8	0.1
INDIANS							
Urban	82.8	75.5	7.3	84.1	77.4	6.4	0.3
Rural	83.0	81.1	2.7	87.7	84.2	3.1	0.4
FEMALES							
Urban	24.0	20.5	3.5	30.6	25.3	5.2	0.1
Rural	12.6	11.3	1.3	18.3	15.7	2.5	0.1
Fijians Urban	30.8	26.1	4.7	35.7	28.7	6.9	0.1
Rural	16.3	14.9	1.4	23.5	21.2	2.2	0.1
Indians Urban	16.7	14.1	2.6	25.3	20.9	4.2	0.2
Rural	8.0	6.6	1.4	12.4	9.4	2.8	0.2

ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE POPULATION: GENERAL TREND

Census Date	TOTAL POPULATION			ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE POPULATION (incl. N.S.)		
	Number	% Change	Annual Ave. growth rate	Number	% Change	Annual Ave. growth rate
TOTAL						
12 Sept 1966	476727	37.9	3.3	125809	34.9	3.0
13 Sept 1976	580060	23.4	2.1	176322	40.2	3.4
31 Aug 1986	715375	21.6	2.0	241160	36.0	3.1
						Ratio
						278.9
						233.5
						196.6
MALE						
12 Sept 1966	242747	36.0	3.1	116433	32.0	2.8
13 Sept 1976	296950	22.3	2.0	146823	26.1	2.3
31 Aug 1986	362568	22.1	2.0	189929	29.4	2.6
FEMALE						
12 Sept 1966	233980	32.9	3.4	9376	36.3	6.2
13 Sept 1976	291118	24.4	2.2	29499	214.6	11.5
31 Aug 1986	352807	21.2	1.9	51231	73.7	5.5

CRUDE ACTIVITY AND AGE SPECIFIC PARTICIPATION RATES BY SEX, FIJI 1966 1986

Activity and age	1 9 6 6		1 9 7 6		1 9 8 6	
	Total	Female	Total	Female	Total	Female
TOTAL						
Participation rate 15yrs & over	49.6	7.5	51.0	17.2	54.9	23.5
Participation rate 15 19	26.4	4.0	30.0	10.1	33.7	14.5
	39.5	6.3	36.1	15.1	39.8	21.4
20-24	53.2	11.3	57.5	24.3	59.9	29.1
25-29	53.5	9.4	58.1	19.0	61.4	26.2
30-39	54.0	7.4	57.6	17.7	61.7	25.9
40-49	53.0	6.3	57.0	15.6	59.9	22.4
50-59	53.3	5.6	52.4	12.8	54.0	18.1
60+	35.9	2.5	33.6	7.4	33.8	10.2
NS	45.5	15.1	42.3	15.9	43.2	19.9

CRUDE AND REFINED ACTIVITY RATES BY SEX AND ETHNIC ORIGIN, FIJI 1966 - 1986

Census Date	Crude Activity Rate	Refined Activity Rate
TOTAL		
12 Sept 1966	26.4	49.5
13 Sept 1976	30.0	50.9
31 Aug 1986	33.7	54.6
MALE		
12 Sept 1966	48.0	89.9
13 Sept 1976	49.4	84.3
31 Aug 1986	52.4	85.4
FEMALE		
12 Sept 1966	4.0	7.5
13 Sept 1976	10.1	17.1
31 Aug 1986	14.5	23.3
FIJIAN		
TOTAL		
12 Sept 1966	27.3	49.9
13 Sept 1976	31.4	53.6
31 Aug 1986	34.6	56.9
MALE		
12 Sept 1966	50.4	91.6
13 Sept 1976	49.9	85.9
31 Aug 1986	51.6	85.6
FEMALE		
12 Sept 1966	4.5	3.1
13 Sept 1976	12.5	21.1
31 Aug 1986	17.1	27.8
INDIAN		
TOTAL		
12 Sept 1966	24.4	48.2
13 Sept 1976	28.0	47.6
31 Aug 1986	32.5	52.1
MALE		
12 Sept 1966	45.6	89.3
13 Sept 1976	49.0	83.4
31 Aug 1986	53.4	86.2
FEMALE		
12 Sept 1966	2.3	4.7
13 Sept 1976	6.9	11.6
31 Aug 1986	11.3	17.9

Crude Economically active as percentage of total population.

Refined Economically active as 90 of corresponding age.

BY INDUSTRY

Total Population	1966		1976		1986	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Total Economically Active	125809	100.0	176322	100.0	241160	100.0
				Change		Change
				%		%
INDUSTRIAL SECTOR						
Agric, Forestry & Fishing	68122	54.1	76886	43.6	106305	44.1
Mining & Quarrying	1903	1.5	1662	0.9	1345	0.6
Manufacturing	8845	7.0	13039	7.4	18106	7.5
Electricity, Gas & Water	896	0.7	1628	0.9	2154	0.9
Construction	7302	5.8	11186	6.3	11786	4.9
Wholesale & Retail Trade, Restaurants & Hotels	10031	8.0	17372	9.9	26010	10.8
Transport, Storage and Communication	6460	5.1	9039	5.1	13151	5.5
Finance, Insurance, Real Estate & Business Services	1567	1.2	3518	2.0	6016	2.5
Community, Social and Personal Services	14146	11.2	29671	16.8	36619	15.2
Others not adequately classified or unemployed	6537	5.2	12321	7.0	19668	8.2
-(Unemployed)	(5235)	(4.2)	(11820)	(6.7)	(18189)	(7.5)
				(126.0)		(53.9)

EMPLOYMENT AND WAGES

PAID EMPLOYMENT: ESTIMATED NUMBERS OF WAGE AND SALARY EARNERS
BY INDUSTRY AS AT END OF JUNE

	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing											
Wages	2,118	2,139	2,369	1,958	2,298	1,985	1,941	2,113	1,825	2,135	1,734
Salaries	489	382	418	345	329	524	333	484	413	442	431
Total	2,599*	2,441*	2,797*	2,303*	2,627*	2,509	2,274	2,517	2,238	2,577	2,165
Mining and Quarrying											
Wages	1,347	1,566	597	508	788	888	888	1,857	986	974	1,034
Salaries	281	275	212	224	267	266	265	169	253	248	182
Total	1,558	1,841	809	724	1,055	1,154	1,153	1,226	1,239	1,214	1,216
Manufacturing											
Wages	18,162	9,808	11,833	12,274	13,469	12,771	11,684	12,514	12,382	12,895	12,225
Salaries	1,282	1,453	1,451	1,674	1,944	1,452	1,838	2,188	1,882	1,962	1,747
Total	11,444	11,253	13,484	13,948	15,413	14,223	13,522	14,782	14,184	14,857	13,973
Electricity, Gas and Water											
Wages	1,501	1,563	1,596	2,889	1,812	2,261	1,774	1,846	1,732	1,655	1,591
Salaries	264	316	238	327	473	489	394	385	333	486	479
Total	1,765	1,879	1,834	2,336	2,285	2,750	2,168	2,231	2,065	2,141	2,070
Construction											
Wages	7,171	7,575	8,245	9,313	8,531	6,552	6,488	6,257	5,644	6,252	5,412
Salaries	501	554	658	498	584	594	655	457	398	684	552
Total	7,672	8,129	8,905	9,883	9,835	7,146	7,143	6,724	6,034	6,936	5,964
Wholesale and Retail Trades and Restaurants and Hotels											
Wages	8,564	8,780	9,315	9,693	10,859	10,471	10,431	10,986	11,894	18,938	18,839
Salaries	3,137	3,337	3,463	3,406	3,319	3,669	3,447	3,982	3,818	3,845	3,232
Total	11,781	12,117	12,778	13,099	13,378	14,140	13,878	14,868	14,984	14,385	14,100
Transport, Storage and Communication											
Wages	4,081	3,974	4,890	3,812	4,553	4,385	3,395	3,628	3,675	3,936	4,124
Salaries	2,693	3,222	3,212	4,299	3,569	3,568	3,587	4,878	3,985	3,875	3,623
Total	6,774	7,196	7,303	8,111	8,122	7,953	6,982	7,398	7,588	7,311	7,747
Finance, Insurance, Real Estate and Business Services											
Wages	1,223	1,353	1,191	1,315	1,388	1,615	1,586	1,667	1,192	1,313	1,239
Salaries	2,474	2,816	2,995	3,067	3,128	3,311	3,444	3,398	3,479	3,578	3,625
Total	3,697	4,169	4,186	4,382	4,436	4,926	5,038	5,057	4,671	4,891	4,864
Community, Social and Personal											
Wages	7,153	6,788	7,852	6,673	6,574	7,642	8,884	6,975	6,871	7,433	6,686
Salaries	15,819	16,578	17,456	17,559	19,139	19,139	18,863	18,857	19,616	19,277	20,879
Total	22,972	23,358	24,588	23,833	24,133	24,781	24,147	25,832	25,687	26,738	26,765
Total											
Wages	43,314	43,538	46,288	47,547	49,392	48,482	46,263	47,853	44,481	46,733	45,984
Salaries	28,840	28,853	30,296	30,192	31,892	33,884	32,822	34,881	34,881	34,329	33,938
Total	78,174	78,383	76,584	78,539	88,484	81,486	78,885	88,735	81,082	81,062	79,922

EMPLOYMENT AND WAGES

TOTAL PAID EMPLOYMENT IN FIJI AS AT END OF EACH QUARTER

PERIOD	FINANCE										TOTAL
	1	2	3	4	5	6(a)	7	8	9	9	
	AGRICULTURE FORESTRY AND FISHING	MINING AND QUARRYING	MANU- FACTURING	ELECTRICITY GAS AND WATER	CONSTRUCTION	WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE AND RESTAURANT	HOTELS	TRANSPORT STORAGE AND COMMUNICATIONS	INSURANCE REAL ESTATE AND BUSINESS SERVICES	COMMUNITY SOCIAL AND PERSONAL SERVICES	
	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)	(i)	(j)	(k)
1982	2,274	1,145	13,522	2,148	7,143	9,817	4,861	6,982	5,038	26,147	78,289
1982	2,517	1,224	14,702	2,231	6,724	10,746	4,142	7,698	5,057	25,032	80,075
1982	2,238	1,239	14,184	2,065	6,834	10,798	4,115	7,580	4,671	25,682	78,682
1983	2,577	1,214	14,857	2,142	6,856	10,558	4,247	7,811	4,891	27,634	81,882
1983	2,165	1,286	13,973	2,070	6,264	10,812	4,888	7,747	4,864	26,765	78,851
1983	2,004	1,327	13,814	2,082	5,992	11,616	4,957	7,679	4,957	28,484	77,597
1983	2,804	1,363	14,840	2,471	5,304	11,616	4,957	8,048	5,071	27,814	77,732
1983	2,274	1,145	13,522	2,148	7,143	9,817	4,861	6,982	5,038	26,147	78,289
1983	3,059	1,171	14,348	2,449	6,963	11,359	4,434	7,450	5,148	25,600	82,000
1983	2,517	1,226	14,702	2,231	6,724	10,746	4,142	7,698	5,057	25,032	80,075
1983	2,800	1,362	11,999	2,292	6,429	11,223	4,493	7,681	4,819	26,985	80,082
1983	2,238	1,239	14,184	2,065	6,834	10,798	4,115	7,580	4,671	25,682	78,682
1983	2,910	1,218	13,157	1,984	5,935	10,558	4,488	9,329	4,830	25,932	80,211
1983	2,577	1,214	14,857	2,141	6,856	10,558	4,247	7,811	4,891	26,730	81,082
1983	2,676	1,338	13,885	2,238	5,723	11,345	4,393	7,769	5,091	27,634	81,212
1983	2,165	1,286	13,973	2,070	6,264	10,812	4,888	7,747	4,864	26,765	78,851
1983	2,691	1,372	13,566	2,358	7,824	10,961	4,546	7,766	5,457	25,101	80,842
1983	1,915	1,327	13,814	2,082	5,992	8,120	3,227	7,679	4,957	28,484	77,597
1983	2,170	1,396	13,482	2,270	5,822	8,503	3,339	6,677	4,823	29,252	77,734
1983	2,004	1,362	14,840	2,471	5,304	11,616	4,957	8,048	5,071	27,814	77,732
1983	1,938	1,324	14,908	2,549	4,158	12,566	4,957	9,295	6,237	27,809	80,272

Based on Quarterly Sample Survey of Paid Employment. Except for Public Works Department (Water Supply Sector 4) and Post and Telecommunications (Sector 7) all Government Paid Employees are included in Sector 9. In previous periods shown in this table Government Paid Employees have been allocated to the respective sectors according to type of economic activity being carried out.

At the end of March 1988 the quarterly sample survey estimated that there were 76,638 persons in paid employment.

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF ESTIMATED PAID EMPLOYMENT BY FSIC SECTORS
(As per Survey)

	AGRICULTURE FORESTRY AND FISHING		MINING AND QUARRYING		MANU- FACTURING		ELECTRICITY GAS AND WATER		CONSTRUCTION		WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE HOTEL AND RESTAURANTS		TRANSPORT STORAGE AND COMMUNICATION		FINANCE INSURANCE REAL ESTATE AND BUSINESS SERVICES		COMMUNITY SOCIAL AND PERSONAL SERVICES	
1970	7.3		4.1	17.7	14.4	16.8	7.5	2.9	27.1									
1971	6.8		3.3	17.9	14.6	16.3	8.2	3.0	27.7									
1972	4.7		3.0	16.8	14.1	16.9	8.9	3.5	28.6									
1973	5.6		3.8	16.5	15.4	15.7	8.0	4.2	29.0									
1974	5.8		2.9	17.7	12.4	14.9	9.2	5.0	29.6									
1975	3.2		2.7	18.2	12.1	14.7	9.2	5.0	29.7									
1976	5.4		2.2	16.3	11.0	16.7	9.7	5.3	30.9									
1977	5.5		2.5	15.6	11.2	16.7	9.9	5.8	30.2									
1978	3.6		1.1	17.6	11.6	16.7	9.5	5.5	32.0									
1979	2.9		0.9	17.8	12.5	16.7	10.3	5.6	30.3									
1980	3.3		1.3	19.2	11.2	16.6	10.1	5.5	30.0									
1981	3.0		1.3	17.5	8.8	17.4	9.7	6.1	32.9									
1982	2.9		1.5	17.3	9.1	17.7	8.9	6.4	33.4									
1983	3.1		1.5	18.4	8.4	18.6	9.6	6.3	31.3									
1984	2.8		1.6	18.0	7.7	19.1	9.6	5.9	32.7									
1985	3.2		1.5	17.3	8.5	18.3	9.6	6.0	33.0									
1986	2.7		1.5	17.5	8.7	17.7	9.7	6.1	33.5									

SOURCE: Annual Employment Survey (adjusted for non-response)

AVERAGE ANNUAL SALARY OF SALARY EARNERS BY INDUSTRY GROUPS 1970-1986
(In Fijian Dollars)

YEAR	AGRICULTURE	MINING	MANUFACTURING	ELECTRICITY	CONSTRUCTION	DISTRIBUTION	TRANSPORT	FINANCE	SERVICES	ALL SECTO
1970	1,353	2,888	1,991	2,259	2,023	1,664	1,698	2,039	1,372	1,588
1971	1,563	3,244	2,268	2,372	2,646	1,847	1,931	2,382	1,628	1,824
1972	1,718	3,277	2,688	2,527	2,969	2,193	1,999	2,564	1,699	1,956
1973	1,994	4,011	2,812	2,687	4,176	2,584	2,345	2,810	1,885	2,165
1974	2,217	4,154	3,163	2,986	4,756	2,868	2,567	3,165	2,378	2,617
1975	2,796	4,579	3,752	3,687	4,635	3,337	2,785	3,313	2,828	3,058
1976	2,917	5,623	4,040	4,153	4,789	3,587	3,626	4,061	3,129	3,458
1977	3,564	5,789	5,083	4,784	4,681	4,038	4,172	4,356	3,499	3,908
1978	3,714	4,176	5,458	5,588	4,715	4,085	4,559	4,459	4,048	4,279
1979	4,257	5,602	3,372	4,969	5,668	4,565	5,165	5,581	4,322	4,716
1980	4,199	7,198	5,288	6,398	7,679	4,668	5,381	5,593	4,758	5,054
1981	3,678	6,981	6,354	7,193	9,185	5,570	5,874	6,833	5,132	5,572
1982	4,982	7,214	7,933	6,725	12,127	5,534	6,348	7,243	5,758	6,192
1983	6,203	5,422	7,447	7,612	8,506	5,955	7,078	7,987	6,195	6,579
1984	5,426	8,624	8,541	7,512	18,134	6,363	7,355	8,064	6,741	7,855
1985	6,318	8,288	7,699	7,397	7,875	6,645	8,188	8,110	7,536	7,577
1986	5,557	6,788	8,934	7,531	8,319	6,962	8,115	8,416	7,734	7,818

SOURCE: Annual Employment Survey

EMPLOYMENT AND WAGES

DAILY MEAN WAGES OF WAGE EARNERS BY INDUSTRY GROUPS

END OF JUNE	AGRICULTURE	MINING	MANUFACTURING	ELECTRICITY	CONSTRUCTION	COMMERCE	TRANSPORT	SERVICE	ALL INDUSTRIES
1965	1.43	1.92	1.98	2.04	1.71	1.84	1.83	1.76	1.83
1966	1.61	1.98	2.13	2.24	2.06	1.94	1.97	1.83	1.94
1967	1.62	1.99	2.29	2.33	2.14	1.89	1.97	1.87	2.01
1968	1.58	2.37	2.28	2.78	2.24	2.11	2.23	2.22	2.20
1969	1.78	2.38	2.44	2.41	2.40	2.19	2.21	2.38	2.32
1970	1.97	2.63	2.55	2.53	2.71	2.35	2.52	2.59	2.47
1971	2.13	2.74	2.59	2.99	2.88	2.47	2.86	3.02	2.72
1972	2.39	3.04	3.21	2.99	3.21	3.09	3.38	3.12	3.06
1973	3.12	3.95	3.79	4.22	4.11	4.05	4.11	4.05	3.98
1974	4.46	5.06	4.82	5.01	5.06	4.91	5.28	5.09	4.89
1975	4.98	5.16	6.19	6.41	6.37	5.88	6.35	5.96	5.97
1976	5.83	7.27	6.64	7.22	7.16	6.54	7.04	6.48	6.48
1977	5.76	7.01	6.87	7.97	7.70	6.89	7.49	7.16	7.11
1978	6.47	7.22	8.10	8.98	8.21	7.26	8.46	7.94	7.89
1979	6.86	7.32	9.48	9.42	8.69	7.85	8.46	8.29	8.48
1980	7.44	8.40	9.52	10.16	9.36	8.68	9.10	8.29	8.48
1981	6.24	8.48	18.56	18.96	10.40	10.24	10.56	10.40	10.16
1982	6.16	9.28	11.20	12.96	12.00	10.22	11.76	11.84	10.96
1983	6.96	9.60	11.92	14.64	11.84	11.04	12.24	11.84	11.68
1984	8.64	10.56	12.00	14.56	11.92	11.20	12.56	11.76	11.84
1985	9.32	10.48	12.16	14.96	12.24	11.36	13.20	12.00	12.00
1986	8.24	10.72	11.84	15.20	12.40	11.28	13.20	12.08	12.00

REMARKS: The daily mean wage of all sectors of the economy changed from \$4.85 in 1974 to \$5.97 in 1975, an increase of \$1.08 per day. This is the highest annual rate of increase recorded since 1961.

Annual increases in wages closely approximate changes in the Consumer Prices Index since the adjustment mechanism for wage rates is tied to the Consumer Prices Index, through the Tripartite guidelines.

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COMMISSION
FOR ASIA AND THE PACIFIC

Seminar on
Employment and Unemployment Statistics
January 16~20, 1989 January
Bangkok, Thailand

COUNTRY REPORT
ON
EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT STATISTICS

IN FRANCE

French contribution to the ESCAP/ILO seminary
on employment and unemployment statistics
(Bangkok, January 16-20, 1989)

Concepts, sources and methods of employment and unemployment
statistics in France.

The purpose of this contribution is to present the various concepts, statistical sources and methods used in France to describe the labor market situation and its evolution. Reference is made throughout to the report on "employment and unemployment statistics" handed to the Prime Minister by Mr. Malinvaud in July 1986, but information given here somewhat extends the report for the reason — if that alone — that it has already led to a number of changes in the mechanism for observation of employment and the labor market.

The study bears on metropolitan France alone, inasmuch as the possibility of extending the use of our statistical tools to French overseas departments has been the object thus far of initial reflections only.

I - Three fundamental concepts: activity, employment, unemployment

Questions are raised in this part about the definition of the three major concepts structuring the description of the labor market. Without recalling ILO standards supposed to be known by all, we shall show how they are generally interpreted and applied in France and inform about the questions they give rise to.

In a difficult and sensitive field, recommendations deriving from the 8th International Conference of Labor Statisticians (1954) allowed considerable progress in the elaboration of national statistics and in the possibilities of international comparisons. France adopted these recommendations as of 1975 in its employment surveys and proceeded, starting in 1982, with the arrangements made necessary by the revisions decided upon by the 13th International Conference of Labor Statisticians (1982.)

Regarding current recommendations, three points should be noted:

- criteria retained by the International Labor Office are not juridical criteria as such but rather socio-economical (see for instance the criterion of "formal link" with employment);
- the concept of employment takes priority over that of unemployment or inactivity; unemployment is thus considered a borderline situation of joblessness;
- recommendations are stated in a fairly general way and require interpretation, in surveys assessing employment and unemployment, in the light of national contexts.

Due to the gradual deterioration, over the past fifteen years, of the work market situation and the measures for promoting employment or struggling against unemployment which accompanied it, new situations developed which are close to the borders between inactivity, employment and unemployment. The question is to know how international definitions apply to these situations.

An initial, highly important category (currently about 400,000 beneficiaries) concerns pre-retirement which appeared as of 1972 and was progressively shifted from age 60 to 65 to persons in the 55 to 60 age group.

The characteristic common to all these situations is that those concerned do not seek employment ; were they to accept one, they would lose the benefit of their allowance. According to ILO criteria, they are therefore classified as inactive rather than unemployed. Another group, more recent but currently involving over 200,000 persons, was treated similarly: it concerns people over 55, registered with the National Employment Agency (Agence Nationale pour l'Emploi, or ANPE) who used the privilege granted them of requesting to be exempted from seeking employment. They may thus continue to benefit from advantages such as indemnification until retirement, without having to check in nor provide proof that they are seeking work.

At the other edge of active life, namely young age groups, a number of intermediate situations, between training and employment, also appeared. Applying ILO criteria to these is often awkward for it depends on assessment, in each case, of whether beneficiaries are carrying out work producing goods and services entailing a wage or pay in specie or in kind. In situations with a work contract and payment of a salary, we proceeded as we did for apprentices, that is to say that beneficiaries were classified as employed actives. Appraisal is harder to formulate for other measures taken in favor of the young, for instance job-holders legally considered as trainees undergoing professional apprenticeship. According to each case, we deemed that it represented either situations closer to employment for they involved actual work with remuneration partly paid by the employer, or situations verging on training and therefore on inactivity. The case of General Utility Work (Travaux d'Utilité Collective, or TUC) has moreover been the subject of an ILO opinion (see "Note on unemployment statistics in France and the international definition of unemployment.")

We are thus regularly led in France to examine new situations located on the fringes of inactivity, employment and unemployment, at least those which have, or could acquire, statistical importance. Classifications which thus result from international standards are subject to in-depth critical examinations, for instance within the National Council for Statistical Information (Conseil National de l'Information Statistique) or on the occasion of assignments given to experts (for instance the Malinvaud mission in 1986.)

Besides, some employers' or union organizations were led to formulate other propositions for classification without, however, putting international recommendations deeply back into question. If we try to analyze the motivations underlying these various stands, it seems that three logics come into conflict. The first seeks an indicator of economic and social policies' results, with the concern of achieving synthetic measure of results regarding employment. Attempts made at defining an indicator alternative to the series of end-of-month job-seekers (Demandeurs d'Emploi en Fin de Mois, or DEFM) widely publicized by the media, have, however, hardly been convincing.

The second logic considers that the classifications made by statisticians contribute to defining the social status of the persons involved. It is concerned by the disparaging connotation of the "unemployed" label and wants to avoid resorting to it for beneficiaries of the manifold arrangements set up by the employment policy.

The third and most widespread logic is inspired by a concern for knowledge. It is intent on best describing the labor market and its evolution, as well as comparing the French situation to that of other countries. The description is structured from the three fundamental concepts of activity, employment and unemployment, the definitions of which must thenceforth be carefully specified.

This third approach is the one recommended by the Malinvaud report, which also clearly reaffirms the principle of closely associating the French definitions with those of the ILO. However, in the face of development in most countries of measures for the promotion of employment and struggle against unemployment, it is desirable that the ILO should bring clarifications, namely in interpretation of criteria related to the notion of "formal link" with employment. It is also suggested that French statisticians study ways to round out the description, possibly through the measure of new concepts complementary to the three main concepts.

II - Some complementary concepts: visible under-employment and "training employment" situations

As we said earlier, France displayed a diversification of employment situations over the last fifteen years, many signs of which can be detected: a halt in the growth of salaried staff related to the upturn in the creation of new enterprises, development of special types of employment such as temporary work or training stints, differentiation of situations with respect to time worked with, namely, the upsurge of part-time work. . . . Various mechanisms have multiplied cases where employment is linked with training activity or is not as full as the parties concerned might wish. Hence the necessity to round out at regular intervals the traditional description of employment and unemployment's evolutions, as defined by the ILO.

The option was taken here to favor two categories: visible under-employment and "training employment," for they were effectively subjected to investigations on the occasion of, or following, the Malinvaud report.

1) Visible under-employment

As a counterpart to the very large definition of employment, international definitions introduce the concept of under-employment as a sub-category of employment: "under-employment exists when employment of a person is insufficient with regard to established standards or another possible employment, taking into account the professional qualification (training or work experience of the party concerned." They distinguish between under-employment, alone capable of being measured by surveys, and invisible under-employment. Measure of visible under-employment requires a set of questions serving to determine:

- a) the length of time actually worked during the reference week;
- b) the usual length of the work week;
- c) when the actual work time is smaller than the usual duration, the reasons for the difference;
- d) the involuntary character of smaller than normal work time;
- e) search for additional work or availability for such.

The current questionnaire for employment surveys yearly undertaken in France does not enable to pinpoint under-employment according to ILO criteria, for no question bears on points d) and e). Yet efforts were made to come close to the concept of visible under-employment through questions on the work's distinguishing mark (full-time or part-time), the actual and usual duration and the reasons for a possible difference, and finally search for another job (rather than additional work) with the full-time, part-time distinction.

We first determine, within the population holding employment in the ILO acceptance, the "potential pool of under-employment": persons

with part-time work and those working full time whose actual work time is lower than the usual schedule for reasons such as bad weather, partial unemployment, seasonally reduced activity, training, occasional activities... Naturally, in a large majority of cases, the situations involved are freely accepted and do not fit into the definition of under-employment.

To ring in persons whose work situation is involuntary and who are available for additional work, only those seeking another full-time job and those searching for another full or part-time job were retained. There is little chance that one or the other of these sub-groups really corresponds to the concept of visible under-employment in the ILO sense, for availability for additional employment does not coincide with search for another job. At least the first estimation reached (if not both) is a measure by default of the phenomenon which can yearly be followed since 1982: we thus note that under-employment (in the restrictive meaning given above) rose in France from 150,000 in Spring 1982 to about 400,000 in March 1986, and then decreased; down to 330,000 in March 1988. Furthermore, ⁱⁿ the questionnaire of the next series of employment surveys to begin in 1990, questions were introduced enabling precise measure, in conformity with international recommendations, of visible under-employment (see facsimile of these questions in appendix 1).

2) "Training employment" situations

Another way of adding to the description of the labor market's evolution so as to take into account the diversity of situations linked to the development of measures meant to promote employment and struggle against unemployment is to bring out how the strengths of various generation groups break down between the school-going, beneficiaries of job training schemes, other inactives, training employment situations, employment in the strict sense of the term and unemployment.

The need for such a balance sheet was first felt in taking stock of 16 to 25-year-old youths' conditions of insertion. A table is thus drawn in the fall of each year describing youths' situations in the preceding month of March, and has been since 1983 (1). March is the reference month retained because the table gathers together data from various sources, upon which focusing is ensured by results of the sampling survey on employment held at that date.

Establishing such tables runs into manifold difficulties due namely to the fact that beneficiaries of such or such measure are not necessarily spotted by the survey on employment. A "balance" line in fact appears through differences between the strengths of the age groups considered, resulting from demographic estimations and the total strengths classified in the table's various headings. This stems from the partial field of the employment survey, from the heterogeneousness of sources and from the approximative nature of different estimations. Its magnitude (about 300,000), sometimes far larger than the strengths figuring under some headings, is a reflection of our ignorance. It should lead to some care in the interpretation of figures and, particularly, of evolutions. Yet, despite such hard to reduce imperfections, it is generally considered that the published tables provide a useful picture of the situation of youths aged 16 to 25.

Establishing the same type of analysis for adults is in the offing. However, it is not sure that the information currently available or that which can hopefully be acquired at reasonable cost, allows it.

(1) See for instance the issue of the National Institute for Statistics and Economic Studies (Institut National de la Statistique et des Etudes Economiques, or INSEE) featuring the "Initial Results" on the situation of youths between 16 and 25 years of age, in March 1988, available from the author of this contribution.

III - The instruments of observation

All the statistical sources on activity, employment and unemployment are by no means broached here, but only those with a direct bearing on follow-up of the employment situation or in establishing ordinary series on the subject. We have also mentioned on several occasions the annual survey on employment, an essential instrument of observation. It would also be advisable to examine the population census as well as data on employment and unemployment of administrative origin.

1) The annual survey of employment

These surveys, undertaken regularly since the early sixties, are between two censuses, the main source on active population, employment and unemployment. A survey is currently made each year in March on a sample of about 70,000 lodgings (a sampling rate of 1/300) from which 65,000 give rise to interviews.

The sample is made up of areas of about 40 lodgings, drawn with equal probability after stratification into 21 regions and 10 categories of townships based on the last, 1982 census figures. To avoid too sharp sampling fluctuations related to the building of housing developments in some areas, a special sample is made, composed of grapes averaging 10 lodgings, based on building authorizations for 10 and more lodgings. The whole of the sample, areal or special, is divided into three sub-samples and renewed by one-third every year, so that two sub-samples are common to two successive surveys. This mechanism allows, while avoiding questioning the same household more than three times, to reduce random errors affecting the estimation of variations between two surveys and to measure mobility flows with greater precision.

Extrapolation to the entire population of sample results is done in two stages: first on the basis of the geographic stratification used for sampling, then by adjustment (estimation by quotient) of the age pyramid of ordinary households' population acquired from earlier operations, on demographic evaluation established on the basis of the 1982 census results and population movement since observed or estimated. Sample fluctuations nevertheless remain sufficiently large to somewhat muddy observation of year to year evolutions: the typical gap of the annual employment variation measured by the survey can be estimated at about 60,000 persons; that of unemployment variation at close to 40,000.

The survey covers the quasi totality of the French population, either the whole of ordinary households and, in communities' population, persons who kept family ties with an ordinary household where information about them may be gathered (resident students, students in campus housing facilities or students' hostels, drafted military personnel, persons living in workers' hostels, workers housed in temporary worksite barracks. . .) The population covered in 1982 represented about 1,400,000 persons, but less than 350,000 actives.

Compared with administrative statistics, employment surveys hold two main advantages. On the one hand, they allow simultaneous observation of the numbers corresponding to the three major concepts of activity, employment and unemployment, thus providing a necessarily balanced statement of their variations. On the other hand, thanks to the use of a series of appropriate questions, they make possible scrupulous application of international definitions recommended by the ILO. It is particularly the only instrument enabling an estimation of the level and therefore of the rate of unemployment in the ILO sense.

However, due particularly to sampling fluctuations, the survey is not the best-adapted source for measuring employment's yearly evolution. Rather, the middle term is where it adequately follows variations in the numbers of employed. On the contrary, estimations based on administrative sources, more reliable for planners, are likely to be affected by middle-term shifts connected for instance with changing laws and regulations or changes in management rules to which the survey is less prone, due to the formal stability of the concepts utilized.

Contrary to some foreign surveys, undertaken mainly in countries with federal structures in order to provide current data which cannot be supplied by excessively heterogeneous administrative sources, the French survey has a marked structural orientation. The questionnaire develops in-depth examination of employment and unemployment phenomena, which allows to situate them within French society (analysis by socio-professional category, amongst others), to study recent development thereof (women's activity, part-time work, temporary work, limited duration contracts, trainees. . .) and to put them back into the framework of the family unit or, more specifically, that of the household.

In order to reduce exploitation costs and ensure comparability of results in time, the modalities and the questionnaire of the main survey remain unchanged between two censuses, while serving as a vehicle for complementary surveys in matters of special interest. One of the main advantages of the survey resides in this stability: the same questionnaire, the same processing modalities are used year after year between two population censuses. This principle will of course be retained for the new series of surveys starting in 1990. However, three major improvements

should occur on the occasion of the 1990 change: first the questionnaire will be enlarged, particularly so as to better appraise some complex situations and measure more accurately, as seen above, the "visible under-employment" phenomena; an attempt will then be made to shorten the survey's exploitation lags (currently of four or five months) while carefully maintaining results' quality: one solution could be to conceive exploitation so as to make available in very short order a number of early and provisional but significant data; efforts will be made to obtain results by region from 1992 on, taking advantage of renewal of the sampling plan and methods for statistical rectification of the survey in order to improve regional representativity.

2) General population censuses

Undertaken every six to eight years, population censuses play a unique part in the mechanism for observation of employment and unemployment at various geographical levels (region, departement, area of employment, canton ("county") and township.) The last census was made in February-March 1982; the next will take place in a year, in February-March 1990, the employment survey then being brought forward to January-February instead of March.

The 1990 census questionnaire, close to that of 1982, is now definitive and its mechanism for exploitation laid down: at first lightly exhaustive with initial results in late 1990-early 1991, then heavy exploitation of one-quarter of census bulletins, with results anticipated for 1992.

The census provides the basis for official employment estimations: more specifically, results of the last 1982 census allowed to establish* employment estimations broken down by sex, region or departement, status (salaried or not) and sector of activity. That is the basis which was later updated yearly through data of administrative origin, particularly statistics from the organization managing the mechanism of unemployment indemnification (UNEDIC). Once 1990 census results are available, a revision of the entire post-1981 series will be undertaken.

It should however be noted that the concept of employment retained in the census is not identical with the one recommended by the ILO. It corresponds approximatively to spontaneous answers by the persons questioned, inasmuch as it is not possible to ask -- in the course of such a heavy operation and without the help of an interviewer -- the array of questions necessary to obtain a level of employment conforming with ILO recommendations. The employment survey questionnaire takes up, at the beginning, the same questioning as that of the census: we may then theoretically find, on the basis of the survey, the employment concept in its census acceptance. In fact, the differences between the two types of questioning, particularly participation of an interviewer in one case and not in the other, as well as the uncertainties mentioned earlier affecting the results of the survey regarding employment, lead to the consequence that the possibility of exploiting the survey is not really used. The census provides at a given time levels of employment that may be broken down according to many detailed criteria which, however, do not match international definitions; the employment survey allows a follow-up of the structural tendencies of employment's evolution in the ILO sense, without being able to provide a precise picture of its level and its movements over a short period.

* as of Déc. 31st, 1981

Population censuses also hold the interest of providing, at a given point in time, highly significant levels of activity and active population rates. But the same reservations as those stated earlier regarding employment are in order: the notion of activity retained neither conforms with the ILO concept nor is it altogether comparable with the one which allows appraisal of the employment survey. The rates of activity and active population drawn from the census therefore serve as a basis for analyses by sex and age of activity evolution and for prospective exercises on manpower resources. But this approach to active population, applying activity rates in the census acceptance to evaluations of the total population broken down by sex and age, is not the one retained for ordinary estimations of the active population, which are reached by summing up official employment estimations (see supra), the number of unemployed in the ILO sense and drafted military personnel figures provided by the Ministry for Defence. There are in France, therefore, at least two approaches to the active population which are neither coherent in level nor in evolution, as we shall see in the following part.

3) Data of administrative origin

Regarding salaried or non salaried employment, numerous sources of administrative origin, sometimes even the employment survey, allow as we noted to update the basis founded on results of the last population census: mainly concerned are enterprises' annual statements of salaried staff to organizations responsible for unemployment insurance or social security management; also concerned are health insurance funds' statistics or those of farm workers, craftsmen, traders and professionals' old-age pension funds; also concerned are public enterprises' statements, exploitation of State employees' payrolls or surveys involving local organizations. In all

cases, the method's principle is always to assess salaried or non-salaried staffs' index of evolution by sector of activity and apply them to the last levels of estimated employment.

Where unemployment is concerned, the main indicator allowing to follow its evolution as situations unfold is drawn from statistics on activity established by the National Employment Agency (Agence Nationale pour l'Emploi, or ANPE), the organization responsible for the registration of job-seekers and finding employment for them. Rigorously treated, ANPE data, particularly the series for end-of-month job-seekers (DEFM), turned out to provide an early and reliable measure of the work market's short-term evolutions and constitute an early indicator of employment in the ILO definition of the term. Since the Computerized Processing of Job-Seekers system (Gestion Informatique des Demandeurs d'Emploi, or GIDE) was set up -- work on it began in 1984 and ended in 1986 -- processing of job-seekers, of which production of work market statistics is a sub-product, is entirely computerized. This mechanism, which tightly links ANPE processing, as such, of job-seekers with their UNEDIC indemnification, rests on close cooperation between these organizations. Setting up GIDE was accompanied by mail verification of the job-seekers' continued search for work, replacing the earlier check-in procedure. At the end of 1986, following presentation of the Malinvaud report's conclusions, the procedures for establishing job-seeker statistics were reformed with a revision of the timetable for updating local employment agencies' files. That way, the DEFM indicator is used to update monthly estimations of the unemployment rates in the ILO meaning, based on levels of unemployment drawn from the last employment survey.

Another highly positive consequence of the Malinvaud report has been to extend establishment of data on the numbers of beneficiaries from struggle against employment measures, particularly by accompanying each new action of some importance with the creation of circuits of information enabling observation of corresponding levels of beneficiaries. That way, the statistical system allows better overall impact appraisal of the various actions put in place.

IV - The accuracy of statistical follow-up

In the face of keen interest shown in employment and unemployment evolutions, examination of statistical results strive for accuracy. Attention is thus often given to differences which are not really significant. Likewise, one might wish that the sum of employment and unemployment variations should, on the balance sheet, perfectly match active population variations. However, a gap shows up as soon as distinct statistical sources are resorted to, which gap may derive from errors bearing ^{on} /unemployment but, just as well, from errors regarding the active population or employment. A global idea is therefore desirable on the magnitude of uncertainties, which can rarely be neglected when one reflects about possible improvements to be brought to a mechanism for information on employment and unemployment.

1) Employment

When confronting, over the last fifteen years, employment levels and annual evolutions whether based on administrative sources or on the survey on employment, in the ILO or in the census acceptance, it appears that agreement is far from perfect, even if the large movements are retraced in the same way. Important gaps show up (sometimes of over 100,000 persons) stemming from differences of definition but mainly from disagreements

between sources. One is led, as we said earlier, to favor employment estimates based on administrative sources to provide valid annual employment evolutions, yet taking the risk of a middle-term measurement drift: between the 1975 and 1982 censuses, these sources had underestimated employment growth by about 140,000, or about half the observed evolution.

2) Unemployment

Confronting the two main sources which make it possible to follow unemployment's evolution, namely the annual survey on employment and monthly labor market statistics on employment registered by the ANPE, also leads to gaps which may be considerable. At a given moment, 13% of unemployed, in the ILO acceptance, according to the employment survey declare not to be registered with the ANPE. Inversely, a large number of registered job-seekers (about 600,000 in March 1988) are not classified as ILO-type unemployed in the survey, for some of them are considered as holding a job, or do not actively seek one or are not really available to take one immediately. It is thus clear that the DEFMs can display a markedly different evolution from that of unemployment in the ILO sense. However, both series provided nearly similar descriptions during the post-1975 period: slowdown and upswing in unemployment were discerned over the same periods. Large differences appear nonetheless in the measure of annual variations, which reached up to 150,000 persons between 1983 and 1984 (1).

(1) It is acknowledged that over this period, underestimation of ANPE data was real and related in part to systematic operations for control and sifting of files meant to remove unwarranted registrations.

3) The active population

The report on National Accounts (Comptes de la Nation) yearly publishes two series of active population estimates corresponding to the two approaches described above. Over the recent past, annual variations were also observed therein, and even levels far from coincide. There are several reasons for that: the approach establishing the active population figure by summing up employment and unemployment cannot respect the precise conventions which define active population in the census meaning. Moreover, added to the uncertainties already mentioned are those deriving from sources on the whole of the population (particularly the migratory balance of foreigners) which affect the approach applying activity rates to the entire population.

4) "Looping" the manpower balances

According to the basic relationship, strictly respected by conceptual norms, the active population is equal to the sum of employment and unemployment. That relationship must therefore be verified through variations. Examining the balance of these three variations is quite enlightening for a synthetic vision of the labor market's evolution. Evaluations achieved from employment surveys alone obviously perfectly loop the balance. However, when alternatives are used, either for employment from administrative sources or for unemployment from DEFMs, as well as variations in manpower resources(1) as compared with the active population variation, the difficulty of matching both sides of the ledger appears clearly. Emphasis, which in France is put at the end of the year on "looping" the balance of the preceding year, shows that none of the sources of information possesses perfect accuracy, with each better adapted to the description of one aspect of the observed

phenomena. Yet they complete and control each other so as to provide an overall interpretation of undergone evolutions. The annual statement must reflect the way growth of working-age population broke down between employment, unemployment and inactivity. Disagreement, more or less marked, between the various sources must be studied and, if possible, explained, without favoring one-sided interpretation. "Looping" the manpower balances, through the coherence it compels and the questions it gives rise to, retains an undeniable interest even if it must necessarily be completed by finer analysis of intermediate situations.

- (1) Deriving from earlier projections of available active population over the period considered.

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COMMISSION
FOR ASIA AND THE PACIFIC

Seminar on
Employment and Unemployment Statistics
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COUNTRY REPORT
ON
EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT STATISTICS
IN HONG KONG

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I. INTRODUCTION

1. Employment statistics in Hong Kong are collected from various sources viz. survey of employment, vacancies and payroll and the surveys for the various economic sectors conducted by the Census & Statistics Department of Hong Kong. Whilst these surveys collect statistics from establishments on, inter alia, number of persons engaged, statistics on labour force, employment, underemployment and unemployment are collected from Population Census/By-Census and the General Household Survey. The purpose of this paper is to describe the system of the General Household Survey (GHS) and the concepts and definitions of the labour force statistics adopted in the survey.

II. SURVEY METHODOLOGY

A. Objective and Coverage

2. The main objective of the GHS is to collect information on the size and composition of the labour force, the levels of employment, unemployment as well as underemployment.

3. The GHS is based on a 1.0% quarterly sample of the total population in Hong Kong. For the purpose of the survey, the universe is defined to cover the land-based civilian and non-institutional population. The following categories of people are thus excluded:

- (i) hotel transients and inmates of institutions;
- (ii) military personnel and dependant;
- (iii) persons living on board ships and boats.

These categories of people account for about 2% of the total population in Hong Kong.

B. Sample Design

4. The sampling units for the survey are (i) living quarters in permanent structures and (ii) segments of temporary structures in rural and squatter areas with each segment consisting of about 10 - 12 living quarters. These sampling units are grouped into "replicates" each comprising some 500 living quarters. Each "replicate" itself can be considered to be a representative sample of the total population in Hong Kong.

5. Each month, 10 of these "replicates" are randomly selected yielding some 5 000 households for the survey. A quarterly sample of the GHS therefore consists of 15 000 households. The households in each quarterly sample are interviewed by rotation, so that about half of the sampled households would be surveyed again in the next round of survey. The overlapping of samples in successive rounds of the survey leads to a more precise estimates of changes over time.

C. The Questionnaire

6. The questionnaire is designed to collect some data on the personal characteristics of the population and detailed information on the labour force characteristics. Some data on the characteristics of living quarters and households are also sought. A specimen of the questionnaire is shown in Appendix I.

D. Field Procedures

7. The GHS is divided into monthly rounds during which field officers are required to complete the enumeration of all sampled living quarters for the survey. The field operation is carried out by about 60 field officers. Before the survey starts a letter introducing the GHS and inviting householders to participate is sent to each sampled living quarter. Letters are also sent to District Offices in the New Territories and village representatives to solicit their assistance in informing sampled householders in temporary structures which cannot be contacted by post. In addition, press releases are issued on a quarterly basis to inform the public of the survey and the new supplementary topics included.

8. To conduct the enumeration, field officers have to visit all households in the sampled living quarters personally. Information is obtained by interviewing each individual member in the households except for persons aged under 13 or the disabled who could not answer the questions. Their personal data will be asked by proxy reporting. If a person cannot be contacted after four or more visits made at different times in the survey month, proxy response made by other members is accepted if they are available for interview. If this is not possible, a self-administered questionnaire containing a few simple labour force questions and an explanatory letter is left behind for the non-contact to complete and return by post.

E. Quality Control

9. The accuracy and reliability of data obtained from the survey depends very much on the quality of the field work. In order to maintain a high quality of field work, the following control measures are employed:

(i) Editing of questionnaires

All field officers review their own work before passing the completed questionnaires to their supervisors. The field supervisors check some of the questionnaires received to see if instructions are being followed. All questionnaires are checked again by a team of editors who are statistical officers. The editors check the questionnaires to detect obvious errors and omissions. Questionnaires found to be in order will undergo final editing by the computer whilst those with errors will be sent back to the field officers concerned for clarification. Depending on the complexity of the queries, clarification may be done by the original field officers or by telephone interviewers.

(ii) Observation of Field Work

In conducting field observation, the field supervisors accompany field officers during an actual enumeration and take note of the field officers' performance in such aspects as interviewing technique and understanding of how the questionnaires should be completed. Observation of field work is usually made for newly recruited field officers and to those officers whose performance is not up to the standard required.

(iii) Quality checks

There are two types of checks: verification of non-enumerated cases and complete check by reinterviewing a sample of the enumerated households. For various reasons, such as non-response and non-contact, about 2 per cent of the sampled living quarters cannot be enumerated. With the exception of non-response and non-contact cases, a sample of all non-enumerated cases in each field officer's monthly assignments are selected for verification by the field supervisor who visits these living quarters again. To verify the accuracy of data collected by field officers, a sample of households is selected from all the enumerated cases of each field officer for complete check in reinterview. Reinterview is undertaken by the field supervisors. To ensure independence of the check, fresh questionnaires with limited information such as name of household head are given to the field supervisors for use in interview.

F. Data Processing

10. When all persons in a sampled living quarter have been interviewed, answers recorded on the questionnaires are coded to facilitate data processing by computer. Most of the coding work is done by field officers. However, coding of occupation, industry and other data items which require reference to detailed coding classification is done by office editors who are statistical officers.

11. Coded questionnaires (after manual editing) are batched and are ready for electronic data processing. Although all questionnaires have been checked for errors by the editors, a thorough check is carried out by the computer to ensure that data are 'clean' before tabulations are compiled.

G. Estimation Procedure

12. The estimate of the labour force is derived by a Simple Average Estimator which is the sum of the products of the age-sex-specific participation rates as obtained from the survey and an independent estimate of the population for the same age-sex groups.

13. The estimates of the labour force participation rate, unemployment, employment and underemployment are calculated as follows:-

(i) Labour force participate rate

$$= \frac{\text{Estimate of labour force}}{\text{Independent estimate of land civilian non-institutional population aged 15 and over}}$$

(ii) Unemployment

$$= \text{Estimate of labour force} \times \text{Unemployment rate derived from survey}$$

(iii) Employment

$$= \text{Estimate of labour force} - \text{Unemployment estimated in (ii)}$$

(iv) Underemployment

$$= \text{Estimate of labour force} \times \text{Underemployment rate derived from survey}$$

H. Enumeration Experience

14. In the GHS, every effort is made to reduce the errors of non-completion to a minimum. The experience of enumeration shows that for any particular round of the survey about 98% of households in the sampled living quarters were contacted, of which less than 0.5% did not respond. It is therefore considered that the degree of non-completion is small and should not have any significant effect on the survey findings.

I. Sampling Error

15. The sample design described above give reasonably low sampling errors for the estimates of labour force, labour force participation rate, unemployment, unemployment rate, underemployment and underemployment rate derived from the GHS. The following table shows the sampling errors of the sample estimates for the GHS conducted in July - September 1988:-

Standard Errors of Sample Estimates
(based on GHS for July-September 1988).

Characteristics	Sample estimate	Standard error
Labour force	2 792 900	8 200
Unemployed	40 900	2 200
Underemployed	15 400	1 400
Labour force participation rate	64.8%	0.2%
Unemployment rate	<u>1.5%</u>	<u>0.1%</u>
Underemployment rate	<u>0.6%</u>	*

* Less than 0.05%

II. CONCEPTS AND DEFINITION OF LABOUR FORCE STATISTICS

16. The following paragraphs describe in details the GHS definitions of the labour force and its components. Basically, the definitions follow closely those recommended by the International Labour Organization as adopted in its Thirteenth International Conference of Labour Statisticians held in October 1982, with slight modifications to suit the local labour market situation.

A. Labour force

17. The labour force ^{consists} of the land based civilian non-institutional population aged 15 and over who fulfil the criteria for inclusion in the employed populations as defined below. Transients and inmates of institutions are excluded.

B. Employed population

18. The main requirement for a person to be classified as employed is formal job attachment or performance of some work for pay or profit. The criteria for formal job attachment are as follows:-

- (i) continued receipt of a wage or salary, or
- (ii) an assurance to return to work following the end of the contingency, or an agreement as to the date of return, or
- (iii) receipt of compensation benefits without an obligation to accept other jobs.

19. Accordingly, the employed population consists of all persons aged 15 and over in the following categories:

- (i) at work: persons who during the seven days before enumeration performed some work for a wage or salary, in cash or in kind; and
- (ii) with a formal job attachment but not at work.

20. Persons are also regarded as employed if they performed some work during the reference week for profit or family gain, in cash or in kind. They include employers, the self-employed and outworkers. Those who had an enterprise but were not at work for any specific reason are also classified as employed.

21. Unpaid family workers who performed some work during the seven days before enumeration, are regarded as employed irrespective of the number of hours worked.

22. Apprentices who received pay in cash or in kind are considered as employed and classified as at work and not at work on the same basis as other employees.

23. Volunteer workers who performed some work not receiving any payment, in cash or in kind, and did not have a job or an enterprise are not considered as employed.

C. Unemployed population

24. The main criteria for a person to be classified as unemployed are :-

- (i) not having a job and did not perform any work for pay or profit during the reference week;
- (ii) available for work during the reference week; and
- (iii) seeking work during the 30 days before enumeration.

25. Notwithstanding the above, the following are still considered as unemployed :-

- (i) persons without a job and seeking work but currently not available for work because of temporary sickness;
- (ii) persons without a job and currently available for work but not seeking work because they had made arrangements to start a new job or to take up self-employment activities at a subsequent date;
- (iii) persons without a job and currently available for work but not seeking work because they believed work was not available; and
- (iv) persons without a job and currently available for work but not seeking work because they expected to be called back to work. This group of persons refer to those casual or substitute workers who are usually called back to work when there is a need for their service.

D. Labour force participation rate

26. The proportion of labour force members in the population aged 15 and over.

E. Unemployment rate

27. The proportion of unemployed persons in the labour force.

F. Underemployed population

28. The underemployed population consists of those employed persons who involuntarily worked less than 35 hours during the reference week, and who were seeking more work, or were not seeking more work but were available for additional work. Working short hours is involuntary if it is due to economic reasons which include slack work, material shortage, mechanical breakdown and inability to find full-time work.

G. Underemployment rate

29. The proportion of underemployed persons in the labour force.

CONFIDENTIAL
GENERAL HOUSEHOLD SURVEY

Appendix I

SPECIMEN

<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
MON	YR
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
CSO	ACSO

Name of HH Head: _____
Mr./Mrs/Miss _____

Tel. No.: _____

Ref. No.

<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
TPU	LQN	SAM	

HH

Visit	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	6th	7th	8th	9th	
Date										first visit
										Date
										final visit
Time: S										Total no. of visits
E										
I.T. used										Total Interviewing Time
Result										Result of Final Visit

I LIVING QUARTER INFORMATION

Q1 DB <input type="text"/>	Q4 No. of households residing in this living quarter <input type="text"/>
Q2 SB Number <input type="text"/>	Q5 No. of attachments found <input type="text"/>
Q3 Type of living quarter <input type="text"/>	

II HOUSEHOLD INFORMATION

Q1 Type of household 1. domestic 2. collective <input type="text"/>	Q6 How much did your household earn from the following sources in the last month? (a) Rent <input type="text"/>
Q2 Type of accommodation <input type="text"/>	(b) Dividend and interest <input type="text"/>
Q3 Tenure <input type="text"/>	(c) Pensions, regular contributions from persons outside the HH (local and abroad) social security receipts, contributions from charities <input type="text"/>
Q4 Rent in last month (including rates but net of housing allowance) <input type="text"/>	
Q5 How many persons usually live in this household? (Write down their names in Part III) <input type="text"/>	Q7 How many friends relatives (non-usual HH member) stayed in this HH at the reference night? (Write down their names in Part III) <input type="text"/>

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III PERSONAL INFORMATION									
SECTION A		Name							
	Relationship to head	Head							
	Age								
	Sex/Marital status								
	Attending school/Educational level								
	Whether usual HH member/ Any other accommodation								
Whereabouts at reference night (i.e. _____)									
1. In household 4. Other countries									
2. China & Macau									
3. Elsewhere in H.K. 3, 4 → SECT E									
SECTION B EMPLOYMENT		(Persons aged under 13 → Q31)							
Q1	Did you perform some work for wage or salary or for profit or family gain, in cash or kind in the WEEK from _____ to _____? Y → Q6								
Q2	Did you have a job or business in the WEEK from _____ to _____? Y → Q4								
Q3	Did you perform some work w/o pay in your family business in the WEEK from _____ to _____? Y → Q6 N → SECT D								
Q4	Why were you absent from work in the WEEK from _____ to _____? Industrial dispute → Q6								
Q5	(a) Is there an assurance/agreed date of return to your job/business? (b) Do you continue to receive wage or salary? (c) Do you receive any compensation w/o obligation to accept other job?		ALL 'N' → SECT D						
Q6	Were you an employee or self-employed?								
Q7	What was your occupation?								
Q8	What was the line of business of your employer/yourself?								
Q9	How many hours did you work in all jobs in the WEEK from _____ to _____? (incl. O.T. excl. meal breaks)								
SECTION C UNDEREMPLOYMENT		≥ 45 → SECT E							
Q10	How many hours do you usually work in a WEEK (excl. meal breaks)?								
Q11	Why did you work less than (35/40/45) hours in the WEEK from _____ to _____? Code 01-03 → Q12 Others → SECT E								
Q12	Did you look for additional work in the 30-day period from _____ to _____? N → Q14								
Q13	What action have you taken to seek additional work? Action taken → SECT E No action Correct Q12 as 'N'								
Q14	Were you available for additional work in the WEEK from _____ to _____? → SECT E								

SECTION D UNEMPLOYMENT		PPN							
Q15	Have you been looking for work in the 30-day period from _____ to _____? N → Q22								
Q16	Were you looking for a part-time or full-time job?								
Q17	In what industry do you intend to work?								
Q18	How long have you been looking for such work?								
Q19	What is the main step taken to seek work?								
Q20	Were you available for work in the WEEK from _____ to _____ if you were offered an employment? Y → Q26								
Q21	Why were you not available? Temporarily sick → Q26 Other reasons → SECT E								
Q22	Were you available for work in the WEEK from _____ to _____ if you were offered a suitable job? Y → Q24								
Q23	Why were you not available? → SECT E								
Q24	Why did you not look for work? Believe no work or no suitable work available/ waiting to take up new job/start business at subsequent date/expect to return to original job ... → Q25 Others → SECT E								
Q25	How long ago did you leave your last job? w. o previous job → Q31								
Q26	What was your previous occupation? w. o previous job → Q29								
Q27	What was the line of business of your previous employment?								
Q28	What was the main reason for leaving your previous employment? → SECT E								
Q29	What was the main reason for seeking work? → Q31								
SECTION E EARNINGS									
Q30	How much did you earn in the last month?								
	(a) from main employment excl. CNY bonus/double pay/housing allow.								
	(b) from all other employments excl. CNY bonus/double pay/housing allowance								
	(c) housing allowance								
	(d) CNY bonus/double pay								
		**Check Q6, Part II							
Q31	Mode of interview/Type of respondent								

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COMMISSION
FOR ASIA AND THE PACIFIC

Seminar on
Employment and Unemployment Statistics
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COUNTRY REPORT
ON
EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT STATISTICS

IN INDIA

NATIONAL SURVEYS OF EMPLOYMENT, UNEMPLOYMENT
AND UNDEREMPLOYMENT : THE INDIAN EXPERIENCE

I N T R O D U C T I O N

In India, with the informal sector dominating the economy and the agriculture and agricultural based industries being the main stay of the population, particularly that of the rural areas, a large ~~xx~~ section of them suffer from intermittent unemployment and underemployment caused due to lack of work during the lean seasons in the agricultural activities. Even during the busy periods in agriculture, lack of enough work causes work-spreading among the household members resulting in underemployment among the employed which is not always visible. Unemployment is chronic as well as short term. Many, do not have work during some part of a year or for that matter, some who have some work in a week, may not have work on all the days of the week and remain unemployed on those days. Many among them, particularly women, withdraw from the labour market and engage themselves in non-gainful activities. Under the circumstances, quantitative measurement of 'employment' and 'unemployment' through large scale surveys is not a straight forward issue.

2. National level statistics on employment and unemployment are thrown up by two agencies in India, the Registrar General through the decennial censuses and the National Sample Survey Organisation (NSSO). Currently, NSSO is also throwing up results on under-employment. Some idea on the magnitude of urban unemployment is also obtained through the employment exchange data on the job registrants.

3. The Indian census, since 1901, has been attempting to quantify earners and 1961 onwards the 'economically active' population. Since 1961, data on 'unemployment' are also being collected. Differing concepts and definitions have been used in the different census, making the estimates thrown up not strictly comparable.

4. The NSSO, the National Statistical Agency (with a permanent well trained team of Investigators), for collection of socio-economic data, has been attempting to collect employment and unemployment

data on a comprehensive scale since 1955. Even prior to that, it has attempted to quantify the economically active population with a limited scope. The earlier surveys were experimental and exploratory in nature trying out various concepts and methodologies to stabilise a proper conceptual framework to estimate in quantitative terms, the character of labour force, employment, unemployment and underemployment. The experimental surveys were followed by annual surveys adopting labour force concept with variations. It then discontinued these surveys since 1963 in rural areas (in urban areas the surveys continued upto 1968) may be because it was felt that the unidimensional estimates thrown up through these surveys adopting the labour force concept could not adequately reflect the actual pattern of the employment-unemployment situation prevailing in the country. Between the NSSO efforts in the conduct of the annual surveys and the beginning of its new chapter through the initiation of the quinquennial employment-unemployment surveys in the early seventies, the setting up of the 'Expert Committee on unemployment statistics' by the Indian Planning Commission is an important landmark. In fact, the recommendation made in 1970 by the 'Expert Committee' formed the basis of the formulation of a stabilised conceptual framework for adoption in the current series of the NSSO surveys. The first survey of this series was carried out during 1972-73 (NSS 27th round) followed by the second during 1977-78 (NSS 32nd round) and ^{the} third during 1983 (NSS 38th round). The survey work relating to the fourth in the series conducted during 1987-88 (NSS 43rd round) has just been completed. The processing of data is under progress and the results are expected to be released by mid 1989.

5. This paper attempts to review briefly the concepts adopted and the limitations of the Indian census and the Employment Exchange data in sections two and three respectively. The concepts and methods used for the NSSO surveys and the related issues are presented in section four.

section II

POPULATION CENSUSES

6. The decennial population censuses of India have been the major source of information, among other things, on the 'economically active population' on a comparative basis for the present century. The estimates of 'unemployment' however, have been available only from the 1961, 1971 and 1981 census²⁴ data. Unfortunately, as mentioned earlier, the differing concepts and definitions relating to the 'economically active population' adopted in the various censuses for classification of population have made the estimates thrown up by them not strictly comparable.

7. In the censuses of 1901 to 1921, population was divided into 'workers' and 'dependents'. The 'workers' also included those who lived on house rent, pension etc. In the 1931 census, the population was divided into three categories, 'earners', 'working dependents' and 'non-working dependents'. In the 1941 and 1951 censuses, the categories used were 'self supporting persons', 'earning dependents' and 'non-earning dependents'. Thus, in all the censuses beginning from 1901 to 1951, 'income' was the underlying basis for economic classification of the population.

8. In the 1961 census, the population was categorised into 'workers' and 'non-workers' based on their activities during a specified reference period. A dual reference period was adopted to identify the 'employed'. Persons with regular work were considered 'workers', if they were working on any one day of a reference period of 15 days preceding the date of enumeration. Those with seasonal type of work were considered 'workers', if they had some regular work of more than one hour a day throughout the greater part of the working season. The rest of the population was classified as 'non-workers'. 'Unemployed' was obtained as the residual sub-category of 'non-workers' and defined as those without any employment and currently seeking employment.

9. In the 1971 census, the population was divided into two broad streams according to an individual's main activity as 'workers' and 'non-workers'. Reference periods used were a 'week' for persons engaged in 'regular work' and a 'year' for persons engaged in

seasonal work. A person ⁺reporting regular work on any one day of the reference week as his main activity or a person whose main activity during the last year was in seasonal enterprises like cultivation, dairying etc. - both were considered workers. Others constituted non-workers. Information on the secondary work of both 'workers' and 'non-workers' were also collected. 'Secondary work' was defined as some minor economic activity such as helping the household in several items of work relating to cultivation, household industries, looking after the livestock etc., but not to the extent of full time work. The 'unemployed' were again obtained as a residual class of 'non-workers' who were seeking work.

10. In the 1981 census, the population was initially classified into two broad groups, those who worked at any time during the last one year and the others. The first group was then divided into 'main workers' and 'marginal workers'. Main workers were those who worked for atleast 183 days during the reference year. Rest constituted the marginal workers. Unemployed were 'those who did not work at any time during the reference year and were seeking or available for work.

Section III

EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE DATA

11. Employment Exchanges were set up initially with the objective of getting the demobilised defence personnel registered for job placements. Gradually, they grew into a liaison agency between the 'job seekers' and the prospective 'employers' and used to register the names of those who seek employment. With the setting up of numerous Employment Exchanges all over the urban centres of the country to cater mainly the urban 'job seekers', it was felt that the number of registrants with proper adjustment might indicate the volume of urban unemployment.

12. It is known that the data relating to the registrants on the live register of the Employment Exchange have a number of limitations. Firstly, registration is voluntary and many unemployed, therefore, may not at all register their names with the exchanges. Secondly, all those registered are not necessarily unemployed and some of them will be already employed but looking for better positions. Moreover, some may register in more than one exchange.

Thirdly, some of the rural job - seekers will also be registering with the nearest urban Exchanges. So, if the number of registrants is to be taken as an indicator of urban unemployment, the following corrections become necessary - (i) exclusion of rural registrants, (ii) exclusion of urban employed registrants and (iii) adjustment of the resulting magnitude by a correction factor which will be the ratio of 'unemployed' to 'unemployed registrants'. This will still leave the error due to 'multiple registration'.

13. The Directorate General of Employment and Training (DGE & T) which compiles statistics of job seekers based on the monthly returns of the Employment Exchanges on the registrants have carried out surveys to assess the various factors mentioned above for correction of the Employment Exchange figures to give the volume of urban unemployment. In many quarters, it is being felt that corrected estimates based on the Employment Exchange data have to be treated with caution and cannot be regarded to be reliable indicators of urban unemployment.

14. Thus, it is a matter for careful consideration whether the Employment Exchange data on registrants, even with possible corrections can be taken to indicate urban unemployment or not.

Section IV

SURVEYS ON EMPLOYMENT, UNEMPLOYMENT AND UNDER EMPLOYMENT BY NSSO-EARLIER EXPERIENCES

15. The first attempt by the National Sample Survey (NSS)* was to collect data on the economic activity of the population as a part of other enquires conducted in the 4th through 7th rounds. In the 4th and 5th rounds 'gainful occupation' concept was adopted for classification of population which obviously tends to indicate a higher volume of 'employment' and less of 'unemployment'. In the 6th and 7th rounds, 'labour force' concept or in others words

* Subsequently known as National Sample Survey Organisation (NSSO). NSSO conducts surveys, generally in the form of annual rounds. Some rounds, however, were of shorter duration.

'current status' concept with one month as reference period was used. Accordingly, a person was considered employed (or working) if he had pursued any gainful activity on any one day of the reference period. On the other hand, the person was considered unemployed if he/she was not working during the entire reference period and was seeking work. The effect of the adoption of the labour force concept was to yield a higher volume of 'unemployment' as it netted in the seasonal and intermittent 'unemployed' also and a lower volume of 'employment' as broadly indicated by the results presented in table 1.

Table 1 : Percentage of 'employed' and 'unemployed' to total population (source : NSS report No.14)

round	rural				urban			
	employed		unemployed		employed		unemployed	
	m	f	m	f	m	f	m	f
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
4 (April-Sept. '52)	59.34	33.79	0.05	0.04	51.93	15.16	0.49	0.12
5 (Dec. '52-Mar. '53)	59.26	35.99	N.A.	N.A.	53.45	16.52	N.A.	N.A.
6 (May-Aug. '53)	58.05	33.03	0.98	0.02	53.91	14.96	3.09	0.23
7 (Oct. '53-Mar. '54)	58.76	31.46	0.32	0.08	51.76	14.54	2.20	0.32

16. The next stage of the NSS attempt for quantification of 'employment' and 'unemployment' began with its country-wide comprehensive survey as a part of its 9th round (May-Nov. 1955) survey operations. The 'usual status' or the 'gainful occupation' concept was used for classification of the 'population'. In the 10th round, ^(Dec. '55 - May '56) a mixed usual status-cum-labour force concept was adopted using a 'one day' reference period for those with seasonal or casual employment. For its subsequent rounds, ^(Aug. '56 - June '60) 11th through 15th, NSS adopted the 'current status' concept. The reference period was one day for 11th - 13th rounds and one week for 14th and 15th rounds. Upto 10th rounds, 'unemployed' were those who did not work during the reference period and were seeking work. But for the

11th through 15th round rounds, all those who did not have any work during the reference period and were seeking or available for work were considered unemployed. 'Employed' were those who had some 'work' during the reference period (11th - 13th rounds) or at least one day in the reference week (14th and 15th rounds). In the 15th ^(July, '60 - June, '61) and 17th rounds for rural areas (no survey was carried out in the rural areas from the 15th ^(Sept. '61 - July, '62) round ^(Feb, '63 - Jan, '64) and in the urban areas from the 23rd round till the NSS renewed its efforts from the 27th round) and 16th to 22nd ^(July, '60 - June, '61) rounds in the urban areas, NSS adopted the labour force concepts as stream-lined by the Central Statistical Organisation. The reference period used was one week. Accordingly, the criteria adopted for identifying the 'employed' for both the rural and urban areas and 'unemployed' for the rural areas remained same as those adopted for the 14th and 15th rounds. But the definition of 'unemployed' used for urban areas was - "all persons in the age-group 14-59 years who having no jobs or enterprises of their own had not worked even on a single day during the reference week and were currently looking for full time work". These varying concepts adopted in the earlier NSS rounds had their effects on the estimates of 'employment' and 'unemployment' generated from those rounds as seen from table 2. Also, it has naturally rendered the estimates incomparable over the rounds.

Table 2 : Percentages of 'employed' and 'unemployed' to total population by sex and resident status as obtained from NSS 9th through 22nd rounds. (source : NSS Report Nos. 34, 52, 62, 63, 85, 100, 103, 114, 127, 152, 156, 157, 163, 166, 181, 190 and 214)

NSS round	refer- ence period	rural				urban			
		male		female		male		female	
		emplo- yed	unem- ployed	emplo- yed	unem- ployed	emplo- yed	unem- ployed	emplo- yed	unem- ployed
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
9th (May - Nov. '55)	long period (say, one year)	59.18	0.51	26.56	0.06	51.35	3.13	11.58	0.36
10th (Dec. '55 - May '56)	one day	57.03	1.17	21.15	0.57	51.72	3.31	11.58	0.51
11th & 12th (Aug. '56 - Aug. '57)	one day	52.59	2.48	21.12	2.21	43.62	3.97	12.00	0.83
13th* (Sept. '57 - Mar. '58)	one day	-	-	-	-	43.99	3.62	11.73	1.23
14th (July '58 - June '59)	one week	54.81	2.07	24.04	2.62	50.17	1.86	11.50	0.43
15th (July '59 - June '60)	one week	56.88	1.86	21.61	1.97	43.70	2.60	11.56	0.83
16th (July '60 - June '61)	one week	54.23	1.44	25.92	1.60	51.01	1.29	13.25	0.30
17th (Sept. '61 - July '62)	one week	50.25	1.95	20.27	1.89	49.41	1.54	10.49	0.36
18th* (Feb. '63 - Jan. '64)	one week	-	-	-	-	49.32	0.96	10.20	0.25
19th* (July '64 - June '65)	one week	-	-	-	-	49.22	0.95	10.11	0.24
20th* (July '65 - June '66)	one week	-	-	-	-	48.10	0.92	10.09	0.26
21st* (July '66 - June '67)	one week	-	-	-	-	49.79	0.77	10.65	0.20
22nd* (July '67 - June '68)	one week	-	-	-	-	49.35	0.96	12.20	0.29

* no survey in the rural areas

CURRENT NSSO SURVEYS

17. The NSSO renewed its efforts in the conduct of employment - unemployment surveys under a quinquennial work programme beginning with its 27th Round (1972-73) survey operations. In formulating the conceptual frame work for the new series, the coverage of the data to be collected, the method of data analysis and interpretation of results etc., the NSSO adopted in the main the recommendations of the Expert Committee set up by the Indian Planning Commission. Accordingly, through these surveys, NSSO is currently collecting, among other information, relevant basic data to throw up three different indicators or measures of 'employment' and 'unemployment'*. They are :

- i) number of persons 'usually employed' or 'usually unemployed' on the basis of their enduring activity (or inactivity) status i.e., the activity pursued for a relatively long period in a year (365 days preceding the date of survey);
- ii) number of persons 'employed' or 'unemployed' on an average in a week on the basis of the activity situations obtaining for the persons during a reference period of one week (seven days preceding the date of survey) and
- iii) number of person-days 'employed' or 'unemployed' on an average during a day on the basis of the activities pursued by the persons on all the seven days of the reference week.

The second and ^{the} third indicators are generated separately for four quarters of a year so as to study the seasonal fluctuations in 'employment' and 'unemployment'. For the purpose, the samples are drawn and surveyed in the form of four sub-rounds of duration of three months each. Indicators of underemployment are obtained through the information based on a set of probing questions and also through the results obtained by cross-classification of persons' usual status and current status.

* Most of the recommendations made in Resolution I concerning statistics of the economically active population, employment, unemployment and underemployment adopted in the 13th International Conference of Labour Statistics (October, 1982) are very much similar to the concepts used in these surveys.

18. For the purpose of working out the three indicators of 'employment' and 'unemployment', the NSSO is adopting three approaches for classification of the population, namely, (i) usual status approach, (ii) current weekly status approach and (iii) current daily status approach.

Usual status approach

19. Under the usual status approach, a person is considered to be employed in the principal status (or principal status workers) if the person was found to be pursuing any gainful activity for a relatively long period during the 365 days preceding the date of survey compared to the period the person was seeking or available for work or the period the person was pursuing only non-gainful activities. Similarly, a person is considered 'unemployed' if the period during the 365 days for which the person was seeking or available for work was relatively more. 'Employed' and 'unemployed' together constitute the 'usual status labour force' or the 'economically active' population. Of the persons classified as not employed in the principal status, those found to be pursuing some 'gainful activity' for a relatively minor period more or less regularly (even if intermittent in nature) during the year are considered to be employed in their subsidiary status (or subsidiary status workers). The principal status (PS) workers and the subsidiary status (SS) workers together give the estimate of the total 'employed'. Based on the above concept, NSSO generated the estimates of the total workers in two breakdowns - employed in the principal status and employed in the subsidiary status from both the NSS 32nd round (1977-78) and the NSS 38th round (1983) survey data. Similarly, for 'unemployed' also, two sets of estimates, 'unemployed' in the principal status and 'unemployed' excluding the subsidiary status workers were generated. In the NSS 27th round, however, usual status of a person was defined as the activity pursued for a long period in the past (say one year) which was likely to continue in the future also. Accordingly, a person was considered 'usually employed', if the person was pursuing some 'gainful activity' for a long period in the past and continued to do so and 'usually unemployed' if the person was not employed but was seeking or available for work for a

long period in the past and continued to be unemployed at the time of the survey. Naturally, the estimates of 'employed' generated from the 27th round data give the volume of total workers. Similarly, the estimates of 'unemployed', more or less correspond to the estimates of 'unemployed' excluding the subsidiary status workers as obtained from the 32nd and 38th rounds. A comparison of the results presented in table 3 and table 4 reveals that the proportion of subsidiary status workers, compared to men, is relatively very high among women. A good proportion of the 'unemployed', particularly among women, are found to be working in the subsidiary status. It is therefore, very important to get the estimates of 'employed' and 'unemployed' in the break-down as attempted in the NSS 32nd and 38th rounds, particularly for a developing economy like India where self-employment in agriculture and related activities are the main stay of the population.

Table 3 : Percentage of persons of age 5 years and above usually employed by sex and rural-urban residence status (source : Sarvekshna vol. XI, No.4). all-India

NSS round	category	percentage of employed (5+)			
		rural		urban	
		male	female	male	female
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
27 (1972-73)	all	63.48	37.53	57.09	15.53
32 (1977-78)	principal status	62.25	28.82	56.22	14.03
	subsidiary status	1.81 (2.83)	9.66 (25.10)	1.26 (2.19)	3.77 (21.18)
	all	64.06	38.48	57.48	17.80
38 (1983)	principal status	61.28	28.73	56.75	13.76
	subsidiary status	2.17 (3.42)	10.57 (26.90)	1.38 (2.37)	3.49 (20.23)
	all	63.45	39.30	58.13	17.25

(Figures in parantheses are percentage of subsidiary status workers to all workers).

Table 4 : Percentage of persons of age 5 years and above usually unemployed by sex and rural urban residence status.
(source : Sarvekshana (ol.II, No.4)

all-India

NSS round	category	percentage of unemployed (5+)			
		rural		urban	
		male	female	male	female
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
27	excluding SS workers*	0.75	0.18	2.87	1.00
32	including SS workers	1.41	1.68	3.90	3.03
	excluding SS workers	0.83	0.79	3.28	2.52
38	including SS workers	1.33	0.41	3.53	1.02
	excluding SS workers	0.91	0.26	3.11	0.88

* SS : subsidiary status.

20. According to the 'usual status' approach as adopted now, 'economically active' population is obtained as the sum of 'usually employed' and 'usually unemployed', each category being decided on the basis of 'time spent' criterion comparing the three broad activity categories - 'working', 'seeking or being available for work' and 'rest'. Naturally, the estimates of 'economically active' population thus obtained, will be on the lower side of that which will be obtainable if the classification has been attempted considering only the two categories economically active and rest. India, in the NSS 43rd round, is collecting additional information to generate estimates of 'economically active' population strictly on the basis of time.

Current weekly status (CWS) approach :

21. For categorisation of the population under the current weekly status approach, a priority criterion is adopted for assigning a unique activity status to a person for the week. Accordingly, a person is considered employed if he/she had pursued any gainful activity, at least for one hour on any one day of the reference week. A person who had not pursued any gainful activity even for one hour on any one day but was seeking or available for work at any time during the week is considered 'unemployed'. Others are considered to be 'not in labour force'.

Current daily status (CDS) approach :

22. For classification of persons under current daily status approach, the unit of classification is 'half-day'. A person is considered 'employed' for the entire day, if the person is working four hours or more on the day. On the other hand, if the person works for one hour or more but less than 4 hours on a day, the person is considered 'employed' for half day and for the other half, 'unemployed' or 'not in labour force' depending on whether the person is available for work or not. A person not found working even for half-day, is considered 'unemployed' for the entire day, if the person is available for work for 4 hours or more on the day. If the person is available for work only for less than 4 hours but more than one hour, the person is considered unemployed for half day and not in labour force for the other half of the day. A person who is neither working nor available for work even for half day is considered 'not in labour force' for the entire day. The aggregate of day units (either half or full) under the different activity categories during the reference week divided by seven provides the estimate of the average number of person-days per day under the respective category.

23. It is obvious that the current daily status indicators of 'employment' and 'unemployment' will be more sensitive than the corresponding indicators obtained through classification of population according to current weekly status. While the current weekly status 'employment' will be on the higher side than that of the current daily status 'employment', the 'unemployment' indicator according to the current daily status will be on the higher side, ^{as} ~~was~~ revealed from the results for all-India presented in table 5.

Table 5 : Percentage of persons (or person-days of persons) of age 5 years and above employed and unemployed according to current weekly status and current daily status.

all-India

NSS round	employed				unemployed			
	weekly status		daily status		weekly status		daily status	
	m	f	m	f	m	f	m	f
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
<u>R U R A L</u>								
27	62.13	32.60	58.92	27.21	1.93	1.90	4.32	3.44
32	60.20	26.90	56.55	22.56	2.23	1.16	4.33	2.28
38	59.29	26.27	55.86	22.90	2.29	1.17	4.54	2.26
<u>U R B A N</u>								
27	55.92	14.24	54.35	12.50	3.54	1.44	4.74	1.98
32	55.50	14.22	53.47	12.46	4.25	1.75	5.55	2.12
38	55.93	13.52	53.68	12.15	4.01	1.09	5.46	1.50

An index of underemployment of those with some work in a week can be obtained as $\frac{CWS-CDS}{CWS} \times 100$ for comparative purpose over

CWS
regions and over time.

24. Under the current daily status approach, persons with only nominal work (say 1-2 hours of work) on a day are considered to be working for half-day on that day. The NSSO, therefore, has attempted in its 43rd round survey to collect relevant information for obtaining the magnitude of such days with only nominal work.

25. Underemployment :

All the persons classified as usually employed adopting the major time criterion may not have work throughout the year. Thus, some among them may remain underemployed. This phenomenon can be short term also. A section among those who have some work in a week

may not have work on some days of the week. Cross classified results of usual status with current weekly status and current weekly status with current daily status may, therefore, throw some light on the dimensions of visible underemployment. In fact, the proportion of 'unemployed' according to current weekly status among the usually employed can be taken as a measure of underemployment of the usually employed. Among women, of course, many are observed to be withdrawing from the labour force when there is lack of work opportunities for them as seen from the results presented in table 6. In rural India, while about 95 per cent of the usually employed (principal status) males are found to be employed according to current weekly status also, the corresponding percentage for females is only about 83 per cent.

Table 6 : Percentage distribution of usually employed in the principal status (5+) by their broad current weekly status.

all-India

NSS round	current weekly status					
	male			female		
	emp- loy- ed	unem- plo- yed	not in labour force	emp- lov- ed	unem- plo- yed	not in labour force
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
	<u>R U R A L</u>					
38	95.31	2.02	2.67	82.32	2.82	14.86
32	95.50	2.01	2.49	83.36	2.98	13.66
	<u>U R B A N</u>					
38	97.27	1.46	1.27	90.90	1.39	7.71
32	97.52	1.38	1.10	92.35	1.93	5.72

26. The malady of underemployment and its severeness is also revealed through the results on the distributions obtained by cross classifying the usual status of persons with their current daily status and also current weekly status with current daily status. The relevant results based on the NSS 38th round survey are presented in tables 7 and 8 respectively.

Table 7 : Percentage distribution of the person-days of the usually employed in the principal status (5+) by current daily status.

all-India(NSS 38th round)

sector	current daily status					
	male			female		
	emp- loy- ed	unem- plo- yed	not in labour force	emp- loy ed	unem- plo- yed	not in labour force
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
rural	89.94	5.58	4.58	72.87	6.31	20.82
urban	93.55	3.85	2.60	83.13	4.22	12.66

Table 8 : Percentage distribution of the person-days of the persons (5+) employed according to current weekly status by current daily status.

all-India(NSS 38th round)

sector	current daily status					
	male			female		
	emp- loy ed	unem- plo- yed	not in labour force	emp- loy ed	unem- plo- yed	not in labour force
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
rural	94.12	3.83	2.05	87.07	4.24	8.69
urban	95.98	2.64	1.39	90.00	3.21	6.79

The above results are, of course, only indicative of the problem of underemployment and probably cannot be considered as measures of underemployment. It is, however, seen that the 'underemployment' is more among women compared to men.

27. The NSSO has also worked out the distribution of 'employed' according to current weekly status by the number of days worked in a week. The 38th round results have revealed that only about 85 per cent of the employed males and 70 per cent of the employed females in rural areas and 57 per cent of the employed males and 75 per cent of the employed females in the urban areas had work on all the 7 days of the reference week.

28. Apart from the built in system for working out the dimensions of underemployment as indicated above, for obtaining some idea on the extent of invisible underemployment, a set of probing questions to be put to all those who are categorised as usually employed were introduced in the quinquennial surveys. One of the questions was "are you available for additional work"? Number of persons answered in the affirmative to this question, however subjective the answer might be, should give some idea of the magnitude of working population who wants additional work indicating that they do not have enough work in terms of quantum of work or in terms of money return in the present occupation. Table 9 gives the proportions of usually employed reporting availability for additional work.

Table 9 : Percentage of 'usually employed' in the principal status (5+) available for additional work.

all-India

NSS round	rural		urban	
	male	female	male	female
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
32 (1977-78)	27.34	26.58	17.52	20.73
38 (1983)	20.25	18.11	13.05	14.55

The above results reveal a more alarming picture of underemployment than what was revealed through the results presented in tables 6 - 8.

Concept of 'work' adopted in the NSS surveys :

29. The NSSO has defined 'work' or gainful activity as - "activity pursued for profit or family gain or in other words, the activity which adds value to national product; normally it is an activity which results in production of goods or services for exchange. However, the activities in agricultural sector in which a part or whole of the agricultural production is used for own consumption and does not go for sale are considered gainful". Thus 'work' is defined, as any market activity and any non-market activity relating to agricultural sector.

30. The Indian census, on the other hand, excludes the non-market activities other than cultivation relating to the agricultural sector. Table 10 gives the comparative estimates of worker-population ratio as obtained from the NSSO surveys and the Indian censuses.

Table 10 : Percentage of persons usually working either in the principal or subsidiary status.

source and year ^{a/}	all-India			
	rural		urban	
	male	female	male	female
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
census 1971 ^{b/}	53.78	15.84	48.86	7.15
NSS 27th round (1972-73)	54.54	31.94	50.10	13.42
NSS 32nd round (1977-78)	55.24	33.12	50.78	15.61
census 1981 ^{b/}	53.81	23.18	49.07	8.32
NSS 38th round (1983)	54.70	33.96	51.19	15.11

^{a/} NSSO rates have been recalculated taking the total population as base so as to correspond with the census estimates.

^{b/} Source : Census of India 1981, series 1, part-II - special, Oct. 1983; 1981 census estimates exclude Assam (NSSO estimates include Assam).

Comparing the census and NSSO estimates, it is seen that while the difference in the worker-population ratio for males is negligible, the census estimate for females are much on the lower side of those obtained by NSSO. In this context, it may be noted that a large number of women of both rural and urban India participate in their household based agricultural and non-agricultural activities, quite often, only in a subsidiary capacity. Further, many combine such activities with their usual house chores. It is therefore, very essential that deep probes are to be used in the surveys to find out the activity pattern of women in order to classify them as 'working' or 'not working', which a large scale operation like census can not probably afford to. This may account for a part of the observed difference. The difference in the concept of 'work' as adopted by the two agencies may account for the other part. It only proves that women's participation rate is highly sensitive to conceptual changes as well as the survey method.

31. According to the Thirteenth International Conference of Labour Statistics (ICLS) resolution, "processing of primary products for own consumption" is also to be considered as economic activity. Mehran (May, 1966)* listed the following activities as processing of primary products.

"threshing and milling grain; making butter, ghee and cheese; slaughtering live stock; curing hides and skins; preserving meat and fish; making beer, wine and spirit; crushing oil seeds; weaving baskets and mats; making clay pots and plates; weaving textiles; making furniture etc."

The NSSO, in its basic definition of work, has not included the activities relating to processing of primary products for own consumption. In India, most of these activities are carried out by women as a part of their house chores. Further, some of the activities listed are rarely pursued or even if pursued, the incidence is very small. The time taken for such activities will be nominal and will be difficult to account for separately. A count of such persons also in one basket to obtain an overall estimate of labour supply will therefore, be misleading (inclusion of such activities in the ambit of work will obviously blow up the female worker population ratio). NSSO, therefore, has introduced in the 32nd round survey onwards, a probing enquiry including most

* The concept and boundary of economic activity for measurement of the economically active population (Draft 2)

of the above items relating to the processing of primary products which are important for India to understand the extent of participation in such activities by those categorised as usually engaged in domestic duties.

32. Mehran also explains that the non-market activities to be considered as work should also include own account construction and mining and quarrying activities for own consumption. NSSO has not so far considered these activities as 'work' for its surveys. The incidence of these activities is likely to be small and they are pursued for limited period during a year. However, in the 43rd round, NSSO has made an attempt to collect information on the count of persons engaged in own account construction during a reference period of one week.

NSSO probing enquiry on women's activities :

33. In India, a large number of women, particularly in the rural areas, participate nominally in the activities of their household enterprises. These activities in general, are carried out as a part of their house chores. They also carry out certain activities which derive economic benefits to their households. Some of these activities are gainful in nature and probably not separately identified so as to classify the women engaged in such activities as employed in view of the time spent on them being only nominal. Also, some of the women reported as not available for 'work' under normal circumstances may be available for certain types of work, if such work is made available at their household premises.

34. The planners and Data Users, on a critical appraisal of the NSS 27th round survey results on women's participation felt that the complexities of the labour supply situation of women—particularly that of rural India—were not adequately thrown up only by the indicators of employment and unemployment generated through the three pronged approach adopted in the survey. NSSO, therefore, introduced in its surveys on employment and unemployment beginning with the 32nd Round, some special probing questions on the participation of persons categorised as usually engaged in the household duties in certain specified activities which derive economic benefits to their households. In the 32nd round, there were only a few questions. They were enhanced in the 38th round. For the 43rd round, some more questions on 'processing of primary products' were added. For such activities, provision was made to identify these

women engaged in the processing of primary products produced by their own households separately from those engaged in the processing of primary products otherwise procured. Table 11 gives the results based on the questions on participation of women home makers in certain specified activities are introduced in the 32nd and 36th rounds.

Table 11 : Percentage of women (5+) engaged in household duties and also participating in specified activities for household benefits to total women(5+) engaged in household duties as per 32nd(1977-78) and 36th(1983) round surveys.

activities	all-India			
	percentage			
	rural		urban	
	1977-78	1983	1977-78	1983
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1. maintenance of kitchen garden, orchards etc.	11.7	14.4	2.9	4.6
2. work in household poultry	27.5	14.5	6.6	3.9
3. work in household dairy		31.8		6.0
4. any of items 1 - 3	31.6	45.7	8.4	11.7
5. free collection of fish, small games etc.	15.5	24.1	1.7	0.1
6. free collection of fire wood etc.	35.7	43.5	6.6	0.0
7. any of items 1 - 3 and 5 - 6	N.A.	65.1	N.A.	17.2
8. husking of paddy	N.A.	27.6	N.A.	2.3
9. preparation of gur	N.A.	2.2	N.A.	0.2
10. grinding of foodgrains	N.A.	38.8	N.A.	13.5
11. preparation of cow dung cakes for use as fuel	N.A.	49.9	N.A.	9.1
12. sewing, tailoring etc.	9.3	17.4	14.1	20.8
13. tutoring of children	1.2	3.4	4.6	10.0
14. bringing water from outside the household premises	N.A.	63.0	N.A.	34.8
15. bringing water from outside the village	3.4	3.3	-	-
percentage of women (5+) engaged in household duties to total women (5+)	40.2	42.0	47.3	50.5

..... : Relevant results are not available for the 32nd round as the corresponding probing questions were not included in the questionnaire.

35. One may use the above results to blow up the women's participation rates after judging which of the specified activities could be brought under the ambit of work. In this context, one has to consider, whether a single indicator including all persons with full, marginal and nominal participation in gainful activities will be meaningful at all or not. Probably, the different categories are to be looked at separately.

36. As mentioned earlier, some women may be willing to accept certain types of work, if such work can be provided at their households. The NSSO probing enquiry, therefore, included questions on this issue also. Table 12 gives the relevant results based on the 38th round survey.

Table 12 : Percentage distribution of women(5+) usually engaged in household duties and willing to accept work at their residences by type of work acceptable.

all-India(38th round).

type of work acceptable	rural	urban
(1)	(2)	(3)
dairy	32.65	15.25
poultry	10.91	7.91
other animal husbandry	11.12	9.01
spinning and weaving	16.68	15.25
manufacturing wood & cane products	0.94	1.81
tailoring	20.17	40.15
leather goods manufacturing & repairing	0.23	0.72
others	7.30	15.91
a l l	100.00	100.00
percentage of women (5+) willing to accept work to total women(5+) engaged in household duties	24.46	21.95
percentage of women(5+), willing to accept work to total women (5+)	10.27	11.07

As high as 10 - 11 per cent of women of age 5 years and above are found to be willing to work, if 'work' of their choice can be made available at their residences. These results reveal that labour force participation rates of women will increase under certain conditions relating to place of work.

GENERAL CONCLUSION

37. The present NSSO quinquennial surveys on employment, unemployment and underemployment have all the inbuilt techniques to understand the different facets of the employment-unemployment-underemployment situation prevailing in the country. The NSSO methodology, probably can serve as a model for countries with developing economy like India.

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COUNTRY REPORT
ON
EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT STATISTICS

IN INDONESIA

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- Table 9. Population Who were looking for Work by Educational Attainment, 1980-1987.

II. QUESTIONNAIRES

- 1. 1986 Survey of Labor Force.
- 2. 1985 Intercensal Population Survey (Model S).
- 3. 1980 Census of Population (Model S).

EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT STATISTICS IN INDONESIA

1. Introduction

The last two decades or so have shown major changes in Indonesian economy. The Indonesian population seems to be well on the way towards a successful consummation of the demographic transition.

However, the effect of the past increases in population is still a major problem for the formulation of development strategy in the next five year plan.

The period of relatively low growth in the 1960's and 1970's and despite period of relatively low growth in the 1980's have resulted in structural changes in the economy and have offered insight on the issues raised regarding employment development.

References are frequently made to the critical employment situation, and the dire social and political, as well as economic, consequences which might result.

Job enlargement, gainful and skilled employment and promotion of safe are emphasized in the announcement of a new five year plan for the employment development.

In pursuance these political priority, government has devoted considerable efforts to articulate the information needs and design an information system. Many kinds of data on labor, not only detailed, accurate and more up to date, but also should be more consistent, are needed. Employment and labor force statistics are considered as a kind of basic data for the system.

2. Statistical System

The present statistical system in Indonesia is based on the statistics Act No.7 issued in 1960 and Government Decree No.6, 1980 on the organization structure of the Central Bureau of Statistics is broadly centralized. This Act provides for the Central Bureau of Statistics, :

- a. responsibility for carrying out statistical activities assigned by the Government, for example in the field of agriculture, labor, population, affairs, mining, industry, communication, trade, finance, national income, education and religion.

- b. on behalf of the Government, it is in charge of coordinating the statistical activities of all government agencies, both at central and regional levels, with the aim of preventing duplication, and also bringing uniformity in definitions, classifications, measurements, etc.
- c. responsible for informing the public of the objectives and the usefulness of statistics, in order to facilitate statistical research.

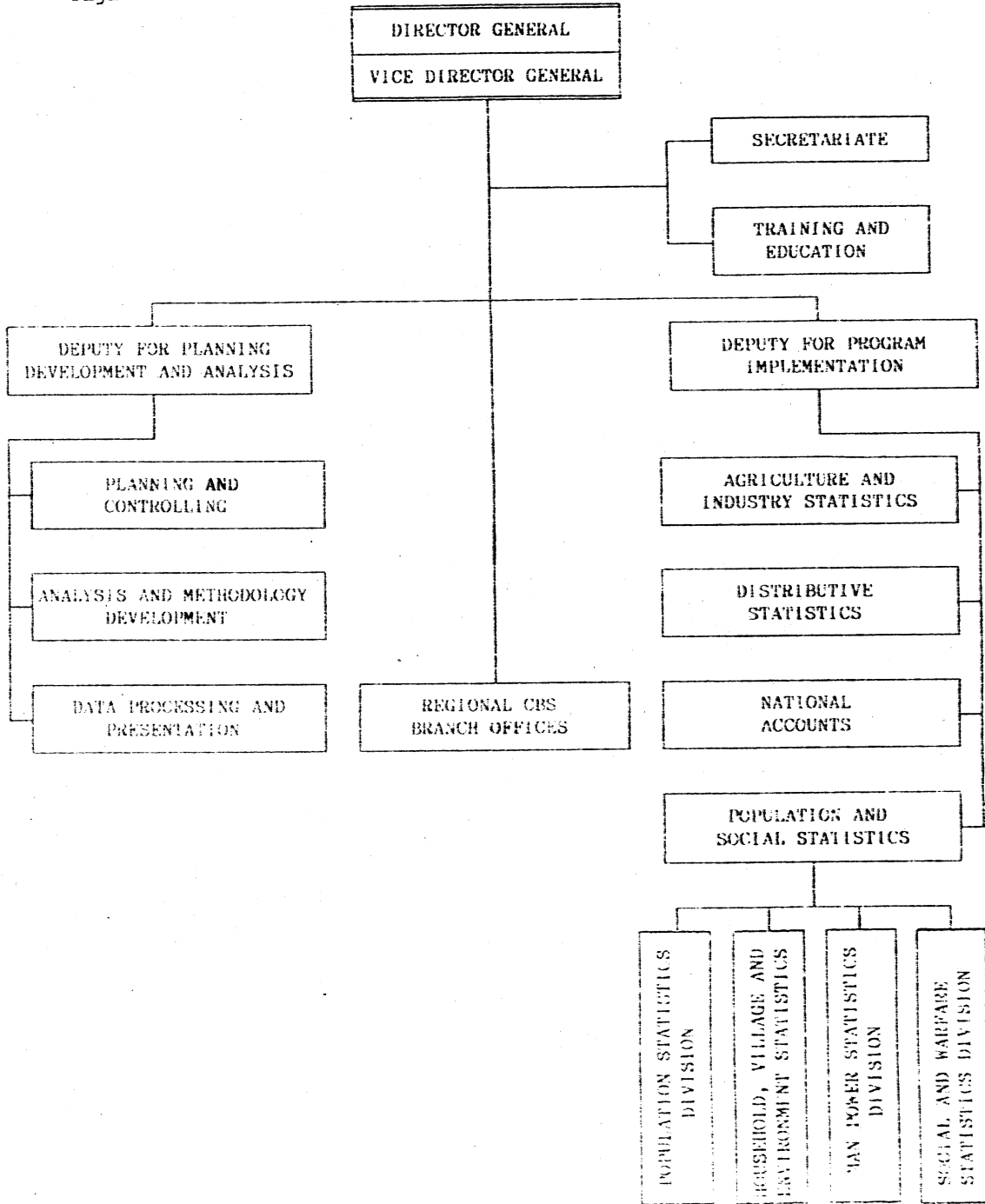
Besides the Central Bureau of Statistics (CBS), other Government Agencies also compile statistical data for their internal use, mainly based on administrative records. These agencies however, occasionally collect data through a special undertaking which should be coordinated by CBS. In cases where the statistical activities conducted by agencies other than Central Bureau of Statistics, the Statistics Act stipulates the coordinating machine. The aims are to coordinate and to avoid overburden on the part of respondents or other sources of data in general, and to reduce unnecessary government expenditures due to duplications of activities.

Central Bureau of Statistics is a non departmental body directly under the President. This set up guarantees the independence of CBS from other Government Agencies in producing statistical data. The organizational structure of the Central Bureau of Statistics is based on Government Decree Number 6, 1980. According to the Decree CBS is headed by a Director General which is assisted by a Vice Director General, and two Deputies. The Director General is responsible for setting up the main policies and general management of the organization. The Vice Director General is responsible for the internal management of CBS. The first Deputy is in charge of planning, development and analysis, while the second Deputy is responsible for program implementation.

Under the first Deputy there are 3 bureaus, i.e. Planning and Controlling, Data processing & Presentation, and Analysis & Methodology Development. The second Deputy Director supervises 4 bureaus, i.e. Agricultural & Industrial Statistics, Distribution Statistics, Population & Social Statistics and National Accounts. Under the Directors of bureaus, there are Divisions and under Divisions there are Sub divisions.

CBS ORGANIZATION CHART

Figure 1



In addition, there are two service-rendering units, i.e. Secretary and Statistical Training & Education Center, which are directly under the supervision of Vice Director General. In the regions there are 27 provincial offices and under these provincial offices there are 287 regencies branch offices.

Manpower statistics division is one of the division under Social & Population Bureau Statistics assigned for the employment, wages and labor condition statistics.

Prices statistics, consumer prices Index and consumption statistics are also compiled by the other division in Central Bureau of Statistics, while the other kind of labor and related statistics are compiled by the Ministry of Manpower (MOM) and State Personnel Administration Board. Prior to the conduct of labor force survey, main users of the data were invited to join in the deliberations toward the preparation of survey design and content.

In every survey the chiefs of the provincial statistics offices are responsible for the administrative and field operations in their respective provinces.

In performing their duties they are assisted by the chief of the statistics office at Regency or Municipality level, who are designated as coordinators of the field work.

Primary task of these coordinator are to supervise the field operation which conducted by Mantri Statistik, the local permanent staff/personnel of CBS at the sub district level.

For some special surveys or huge sample-surveys, as in Population Census (PC) in 1980, the enumeration are carried out by other person hired temporarily for this purpose such as local school teachers and local government staffs.

To maintain and upgrade the field worker's technical skill, a training is conducted prior to each survey.

Training for field enumeration and supervision are done in stages. In the first stage, some "national instructor composed of skilled staffs in central or provincial office are trained in the Central Bureau of Statistics.

These national instructor inturns train the enumerators and supervisors in the respective regions.

3. The Limitation of Indonesia Employment and Labor Force Statistics.

Eventhough employment and labor statistics in Indonesia are comparable with those of many developing

countries, there are leave much to be desired. Many labor economic expert thought that the data available are uncertain, irregular, outdated and difficult to interpreted, even sometimes user claimed a highly contradictorey hypotheses.

4. Source of Data

For Statistical purposes, the labor force statistics as International conference of Labor Statisticians recommended, are illustrated as number of population in working age either employed or unemployed.

In order to provide a better understanding on the employment and labor force statistics in Indonesia, below are listed several major source of data :

a. Population Censuses (P.C.)

The main sources of population data are from the 1971 and 1980 Population Censuses. Considerably, more detailed information on labor statistics are collected from households and individuals. The sample households selected in the 1971 Population Census was approximately 3.8 percent of the Indonesia population excluding those living in isoleted areas in Irian Jaya. And the selected household in 1980 census was 5 percent of the total population.

b. National Labour Force Survey

The 1976 National Labour Force Survey was carried out by the Central Bureau of Statistics (CBS) from September to December, in order to obtain comprehensive data on population in general and labour force in particular. The sample was divided into four subrounds and the enumeration was carried out from September to December.

The 1976 National Labour Force Survey is a baseline for other survey in the coming years in which quartely survey will be carried out using simple sampling frame.

In 1977, 1978, 1986 and 1987 a similar survey was carried out which was the continuation of the 1976 National Labour Force Survey. The enumeration was carried out four times a year (quartely) Februarys, Mays, August and Novembers.

c. National Socio Economic Survey

Since 1963 National Socio Economic Survey (SUSENAS) has been a major source of information concerning households data. Including the 1987 survey, 14th National Socio Economic Survey have been carried out, each covering various social economic aspects of the population. In 1982 the National Socio Economic Survey was carried out which is the labour force was a main modul of survey with.

d. Intercensal Population Survey

Intercensal Population Survey was first conducted in 1976 and the second was in 1985. The objectives of these surveys were to obtain comprehensive data on population between two censuses. Various types of information were collected such as socio economic condition, marital status, fertility, population mobility, health, mortality and labour force.

All of labor force data were collected by Central Bureau of Statistics through household approach, except government state personal statistics through state Personnel Administration Board.

5. Information Collected in Current Labor Force Survey (LFS)

There are two kind of information collected in the labor force survey :

- a. Individual information
(only the person 10 years old and over)
- b. Household information

Individual Information :

- Member of household information : name, sex, age, marital status, the highest educational attained.
- Activities during last week : worked, temporarily not working, looking for work, attending to school, doing household work and others (pension, invalid, etc.)
- To those who were working, were asked : place, of work/industry, status of main job, total hours of work during last week.
- For those who were attending school, housekeeping and others, were asked whether they have ever been worked before, are they looking for work, or if not then asked

if there is a suitable job, would they want to take it.

- For those who were looking for work, were asked the duration of looking for work; are they looking for full time or part time job and how did they were looking for work.
- For employee were asked Total wages and salaries received.

Household Information

- Members of household information : name, relation to the head of household, sex and age.

In the previous labor force survey (1976, 1977 and 1978), 1980 Population Census and 1985 Intercensal Population Survey, data on occupation and income were asked to the employment.

The most detailed questions on employment were asked in the 1982 National Socio Economic Survey. Information about operating system of the business where the employment were participated were collected, such as; daily operating hours, location and kind of premise construction, member of paid worked unpaid worker engaged in the business, etc.

6. Sample Size, Design and Field Enumerator.

The sample design for all the surveys were clustered multistage random sampling with the household as the ultimate sampling unit. The primary sampling unit is distinguished between urban and rural areas.

Census Blocks (which cover at the most 100 households in the urban areas and 40 - 60 households in the rural areas) are employed as the unit. But the size of the samples quite varied for every surveys.

- Labor Force Survey 1976 about 95.000 household for 4 round during September to December.
- Labor Force Survey 1977 and 1978 about 72.000 household for 4 quarter ; 48.000 unit for first two quarter and 24.000 for the las two quarters.
- The 1980 census samples were very large samples about

1,5 millions household carried out in October 1980, almost 5% of the total households in Indonesia.

- The number of sample unit for 1982 National Socio Economic Survey was about 64.000 households for 4 rounds in September, October, November and December 1982.
- The sample for Intercensal Population Surveys in 1985 were 125.000 unit in October 1986.
- Later on, since 1986 labor force surveys till to date the samples were about 16.400 household per quarter equal to 65,600 households per year.
The huge sample unit 1.5 millions household in 1980 PC, employed a big amount of temporary enumerator mostly recruited from school teacher and local government staffs. Temporary enumerators presumably less consistent than the permanent enumerator, local staffs of Central Bureau of Statistics.
Enumerators for LFS with 65,600 to 125,000 sample units have always been those local staff of CBS at every sub district level. Those local staff would be more consistent and knowledgeable in concepts and statistical field operation.

7. Concept and Definition

Labor Force :

Indonesia took 10 years old and over as the working age limit. Labor Force Approach (LFA) divides the working age into "labor force" and "non labor force". Labor force consist of the population at working age who are working, have permanent work but are temporarily not working, which are categorized as employed, and those who doesn't have work and are looking for work are categorized as unemployed.

Those who are working but still looking for work, should be classified as employed.

The definition of working utilized, is the economic definition, namely they are considered as working if performing or assisting other people to conduct activities in obtaining income both in cash as well as in kind at least one hour in the week prior to the enumeration date.

With this LFA, one who work casually, are already considered as "employed", and consequently "unemployed" being equivalent to those who do not work at all, and

those who are looking for work. This meaning comprises the meaning of open-unemployment. So the unemployment rate calculated is the open-unemployment rate, namely the percentage of labour force seeking work, and not doing any work at all.

To complete this information, the data of those who work according to their working hours are presented. These data are very useful to calculate the disguised unemployment and under employment which is also recommended in expansion of the LFA (see below annex) to be calculated, these constitutes the greatest problem in the developing countries.

From the below scheme can be derived :

1. Labor Force = (4) + (5) - (42)
2. Unemployment = (17) + (18) = (5)
3. Invisible unemployment = (11) + (12) + (25) + (35) + (36) + (39) + (41)
4. Underemployment = (30) + (31)
5. Full employment = (26) + (27) + (28) + (29) + (32) + (40)

The definition of the above formulas are very influenced by several factors which are difficult to measure, because it's very depend on the attitude of the respondent at the survey date, such as :

- Looking for full time work
- Looking for part time work
- Not looking for work, but willing other work
- Refuse other work

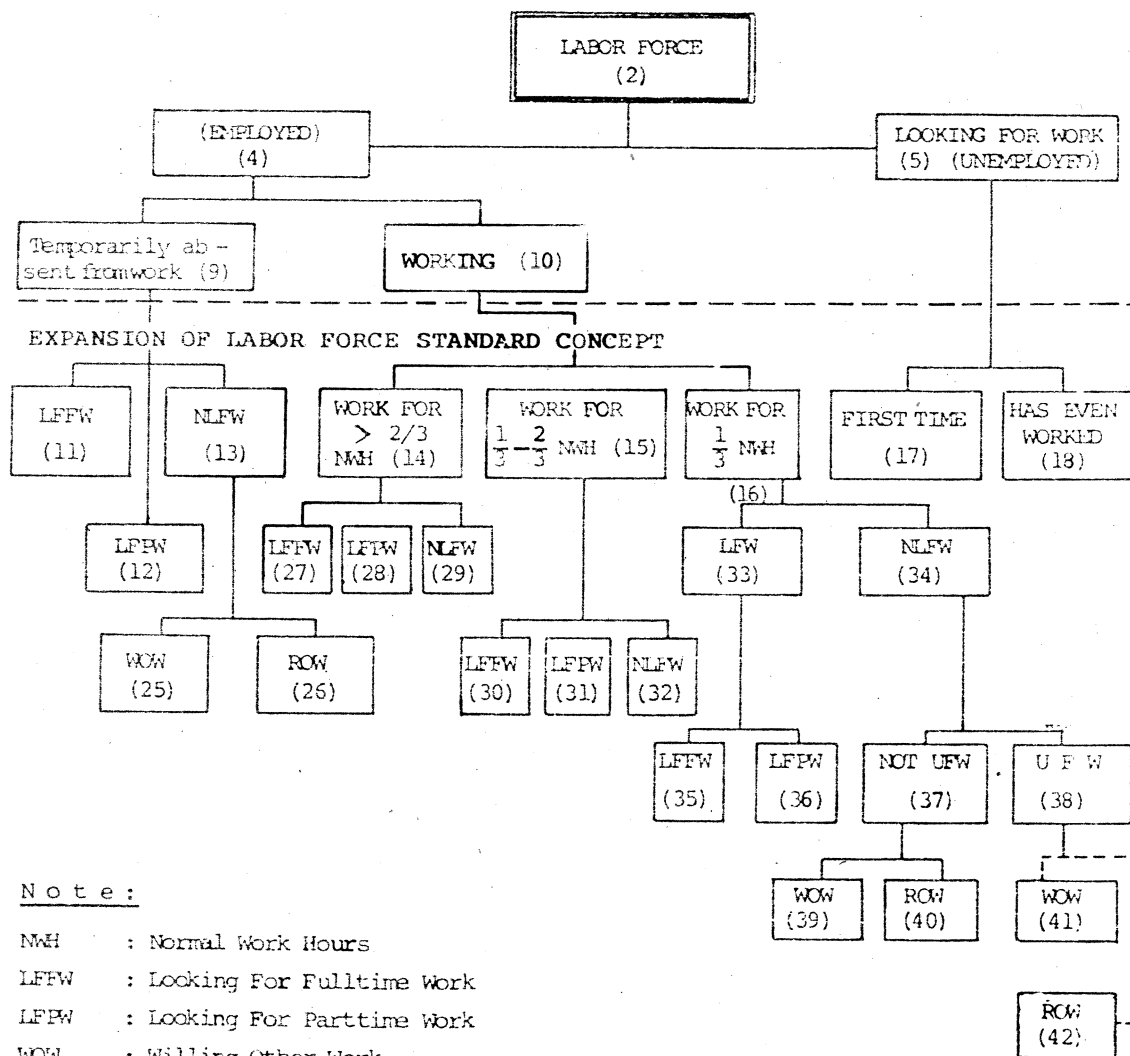
However, with a sistimatically well design question, it could be expected to get accurate informations. The most important measurements in limited unemployment rate is hours of work in the individual industry.

Normal hours of work are not always equal in several sectors/industries. Even normal hours of work in the agriculture sector is different in the harvest season and post planting season. The result of the observation and average calculation by CBS and MOM in the 1982 Socio Economic Survey, are : Average in agriculture sector = 36 hours/week and Average in other sector = 48 hours/week.

Those normal hours of work can change, if national economic condition have already changed become more advance or decline.

Figure 2

LABOR FORCE STANDARD CONCEPT



Note:

- NWH : Normal Work Hours
- LFFW : Looking For Fulltime Work
- LFPW : Looking For Parttime Work
- WOW : Willing Other Work
- UFW : Unpaid Family Worker
- ROW : Refuse Other Work
- NLFW : Not Looking For Work

All unpaid/family worker are also included in the employed category as long as they work for at least one hour during the previous week.

Employment Status is Classified into :

1. Self employed without any assistance of other person(s)
A person is self employed if he works at his own risk without the assistance of his family members or employees.
2. Self employed assisted by family members or temporary workers.
3. Employers with permanent workers are persons who do their business assisted by paid permanent workers.
4. Employees are persons who work for another person or or institution for pay in cash or in kind.
5. Family workers are persons (the members of the household and other persons) who assist in obtaining pay or profit without pay or salary neither in cash or in kind.

8. Reference Period.

The point of time references in the year at which the surveys were conducted different for some of the surveys. Labor force surveys in 1976 and National Socio Economics Surveys 1982 were conducted in September to December, 1980 Population Census and 1985 Intercensal Population Surveys were in October, while the survey weeks in the current LFS were taken at the third week of Februari, May, August and November of every year, as in 1977 and 1978 LFS.

9. Method

After listing all household in the selected block census as the first stage sampling, supervisor selected a certain number of household.

All members of aged 10 and over in the selected household being interview asked to fill the questionnaire by the enumerator . But, actually, most of the questions are answered by the head of the household, due to the absence of the expected respondent during the interviewing.

10. Questionnaire Form.

The length of questionnaire and the sequence of the questions are believed to affect the care and thoroughness of the questionnaire. If the questionnaire is short and used only for one topic, we could say that the data collected would be more accurate, because the enumerators and respondents can devote more time to interpret and understand the questions. But if the questionnaire is long and covers many topics as in 1980 P.C. and 1985 Intercensal Population Survey, the interviewers and respondent would be less care in asking and answering the questions. That is why in recent surveys CBS adheres conservatism principle especially for continuous survey such as labor force and employs short form as conducted in 1986 to date (see appendix).

11. Quality Control.

One of the means for controlling the variety of non sampling error is the application of rigid supervision in the field. This is generally done by the technical staff of the Regency Statistics office. Each supervisor is expected to observe 4 to 5 field enumerator during the survey period, checking the completeness of the entries and editing some of the fulfilled questionnaires on a random basis.

Quality control continues during the processing stage by editing document and validation check on computer print-out either in pretabulation or tabulation stages.

Sometimes CBS or Provincial Officer send an investigator to the field after the survey period for revisit intended to find out the respondent's opinion and comments about the previous visit made by enumerator.

12. Compilation of Data

For public use, CBS published all main data as soon as processing and tabulation finished. The data were presented on many tables, either in simple or cross tabulation kind of 2 or 3 variables. Generally the publications were circulated after 6 - 8 month survey period completed. The labor force data from 1980 Population Census and 1985 Intercensal Population surveys were presented either on national or provincial basis, while from labor force surveys only on national basis due

to the small number of sample units.

More detailed data can be searched through computer print-out which are available in the Manpower Statistics Division, CBS.

13. Evaluation and Analysis of Labor Force Data.

With the growing number of trained and experienced staffs and experts assistance in CBS, the agency gradually builds its capability in evaluating and analysing the labor force data. Many reports have been prepared using the information contained in the series of labor force surveys, P.C. and Intercensal Population Surveys.

Recently the decision maker from the Universities, Ministry of Manpower, Planning Board and other Technical Ministries are frequently asking many kind of cross tabulation outside the CBS publication.

Many experts indicated the weakness of the concept and definition and methodologie used inconsistency of some data and the limits of the labor force approach for analysing the Indonesia's employment problems.

14. Employment in the Informal Sector.

It is very difficult to define informal sector exactly, eventhough we can imagine the activity. Many experts have investigated and tried to give the characteristics of the informal sector, but difficult to define the concept especially for statistical operation needs.

Generally characteristics of the informal sector activities are described in the ILO comprehensive employment strategy, mission to Kenya as follows : ease to entry, reliance on indigenous resources, family ownership of enterprises, small scale of operation, labor intensive, skills acquired outside the formal school system and unregulated and competitive markets.

In the informal sector activities case study conducted in Indonesia in 1982, CBS estimated there are 75.9 % of the employment are in the activities. The study investigate the characteristics of the premises of the business and kind of work done. Unfixed premises, without building (temporary or permanent), irregular activity, persons engage less than five, moslty family worker are some characteristics unidentified for this study. By indirect calculation from the household surveys result,

CBS also tried to characterize the employment in each economic activities, by using low education attained, irregular working hours, age, etc., employment in informal sector could also quantified.

According to the above studies, it seems that we do not need the exactly concept & definition of the sector, but it is enough to identify the surveyable characteristics.

The main characteristics to differentiative formal and informal sector through LFS, are: employment status, industry, working hours, location (urban or rural). The other main characteristics to make the calculation more accurate is "occupation". This information are collected in the 1980 PC and 1985 Intercensal Population Survey, 1976, 1977, 1978 LFS and 1982 National Socio Economic Survey, but they are not collected any more since 1986. The employment characteristics could assumed to indicate the informal sector are age and education attainment.

The labor force data published are presented at most 2 a 3 variables cross tabulation. Combination of the other variables which can define the informal sector- employment more accurately, could be search through computer processing. The main variables used to formulate formal and informal sector employment are employment status and occupation.

Figure 3. Employment in Formal and Informal sector of Agriculture and Non Agriculture by Status and Occupation (simple definition).

Status	Occupation		
	Professional, Technical, Managerial	Non Farmer	Farmer
Self employed	Formal	Informal non Agriculture	Informal Agriculture
Self employed Assisted by Unpaid family worker	Formal	Informal non Agriculture	Informal Agriculture
Employer	Formal		
Employee	Formal		Informal Agriculture
Unpaid Family worker		Informal non Agriculture	Informal Agriculture

Self employed either assisted or not by the unpaid/family worker which status professional, technical administrative and managerial worker are consider as formal, because eventhough they are self employed, the type of their activities should be consider as modern and formal. The same consideration are employed to them who are employer, and also their employee's are assumed as formal employment, though some of them have only 1 or 2 employee, which infact they should be informal. This group is difficult to separate from formal employment due the

limitation of data available, and the number of this employment is small, so it will not significantly affect to the number of formal employment.

Employee in agriculture is categorized as informal employment, because generally they are temporary worker and does not employed by only one employer. Self employed assisted or not by the unpaid family worker is consider as informal employment, except the professional, technical, administrative and managerial worker. For more accurate analysis, it's needed to differentiate informal employment in agriculture and non agriculture. Informal in agriculture is a traditional economic in Indonesia and originally existed in Indonesian economy since the beginning, has a main role and specific problems also requires special attention. Informal in non agriculture mostly are the side effect production of the economic development.

15. The Labor Market Information System.

Employment development strategy problem is principally problem of labor market system which needs an overall picture of the current situation of labor supply and demand either on national, regional or sectoral basis. This system should provides data on current demand for skilled and unskilled manpower in various sector of the economy and also the data of the supply side. Many other kinds of data are needed to furnish the labor force information system.

Generally agreed that most of Indonesian can not afford to be unemployment that is not ot work while looking for o job. So it was difficult to see the real supply of the low education persons especially in rural, without analysing their working hours and productivities. In employment demand side the mutual aid system especially in the rural agriculture social make indinstiction of the unemployment in the rural areas. The labor market system in Indonesia which located in the province and regency level are mainly caught supply and demand information for wage and salary jobs. Therefor exist unemployment data is confined to persons with substantial education who are entering the labor market for the first time.

Manpower officer in the regencies arrange information by manual on job orders and job seekers, Immediately they prepare and announce the list of the job orders to the job

seekers and provide them a covering letter to the job order.

According to the data compiled in the Ministry of manpower, it was founded that the ratio of the job seekers to the job orders and job placement is 10 : 2 : 1.

It was understandable because the system is done by manual and not on line to other regencies.

Most of the employment are self employed either assisted or not assisted by the unpaid/family worker. So, the fact that the person is employed merely means that he is trying to make money, although his income is very low.

The labor market information system is going to tidy-up towards widening conventional labor market system by using labor force data and others, so, not only cater modern sector such as industrial and wage earning sector, but also the traditional and informal sectors either in rural or urban areas.

16. Labor Force Trend in Indonesia.

Population aged 10 years and over was growth so fast, even faster than population growth. During the recent 8 years, all of aged 10 and over increased about 2.9 percent annually from 104.4 millions in 1980 to 125.9 millions in 1988. The increase of these ages was also followed by the number of people in economically active, from 52.4 millions in 1980 to 72.2 millions in 1987 or at 5 percent increasing annually.

"Not economically active" also increased slightly at 0.5 % annually from 52.0 millions in 1980 to 53.6 millions in 1987.

Labor force participation rate at young age group (10 - 14 years) was low at about 10 to 12 % owing to the intensive education program for the primary schoolage. Participation rate of 35 - 54 years age group was higher than the other groups, i.e. 80.0 % and 79.0 % for 35 -44 years and 45 - 54 years age group respectively for 1987.

Indonesia is an agricultural country. This is shown by the fact that more than a half of labor force work in agriculture sector. This percentage decrease slowly from 61.5 % in 1976 to 55.9 % in 1980 and 55.0 % in 1987. The percentage of employment in manufacturing it seems to be decrease since 1982 from 10.4 % to 8.3 % in 1987. The data in table 4 also shows that there was increasing of percentage of the employment in trade sector from 13.0 % in 1980 to be 14.9 % in 1987. The highest increasing is

shown in services sectors (bank, insurance, real estate, enterprise service, government, social and individual services) from 13.9 % in 1980 to 15.9 % in 1987.

The above data shows, that there was a slowly change in economic structure development from agriculture to the other sectors. Earning worker consist of self employed assisted or not assisted by the unpaid/family worker, employer and employee in table 5. The number of these employment was slightly increasing from about 42.1 millions in 1980 to 49.4 millions in 1987, but its percentage to the total of employment was decreasing from 81.59 % in 1980 to be 70.15 % in 1987. This percentage decreasing was happened at every component of the earning worker, especially at employer status. The number of employer was small, only about 899 thousands in 1980 and decreased to 442 thousands in 1987.

In the other hand the number of unpaid/family worker was increasing steadily with 12.8 % annually from about 9.5 millions in 1980 to 21.0 millions in 1987. These amount were about 18.41 % and 29.85 % of the total employment respectively in 1980 and 1987.

It is very difficult to interprete these finding, without any advance investigation on the other kind of information such as : employment working-hours, wage changes, social behaviour changes, economic developments etc.

Table 7 shows the number of employment by working hours a week. It shows that percentage of employment in the normal working hours group of 35 - 59 are constant at about 50 %, but decrease on the highest working hours group from 11.75 % in 1980 to 8.0 % in 1987. In the other hand the percentage of the under normal working hours employment which be considered as under employment seems decreased. According to the exercises study on average working hours in CBS, it was found that average working hours was increased on earning worker.

Table 8 shows that number of open unemployment was increased from 868 thousands in 1980 to 1843 thousands in 1987. This increasing is about 11.35 % annually. The ratio of the unemployment increased from 1.72 % in 1980 to 2.5 % in 1987.

Most of this unemployment are of potential working age of 15 to 34 years old. This group unemployment increasing sharply from 616 thousands (71 % of the unemployment) in 1980 to 1 705 thousands (almost 93 % of the unemployment) in 1987.

Eventhough most of the unemployment never attending school, this number tended to decrease, as in table 9. The highest percentage of unemployment increased on university attainment education, but the largest number of increasing is on high school attainment education.

The increasing of the open unemployment is a serious problem, because most of them are youth and other potential working ages ; but the other seriously problem in employment development are the invisible unemployment and under employment.

APPENDICES

- TABLES
- QUESTIONNAIRES

Table : 1 POPULATION 10 YEARS OLD AND OVER BY TYPE ACTIVITY
1980 - 1987 (000 000)

TYPE ACTIVITY	1980	1982	1985	1986	1987
1. Economically Active	52.4 (50.2)	59.6 (54.0)	63.8 (53.0)	70.2 (57.3)	72.2 (57.4)
2. Employed	51.5 (49.4)	57.8 (52.4)	62.4 (51.9)	68.3 (55.8)	70.4 (55.9)
3. Looking For Work	0.9 (0.8)	1.8 (1.6)	1.4 (1.1)	1.9 (1.5)	1.8 (1.5)
4. Not Economically Active	52.0 (49.8)	50.8 (46.0)	56.6 (47.0)	52.3 (42.7)	53.6 (42.6)
5. Attending School	18.8 (18.1)	22.7 (20.5)	26.2 (21.7)	26.4 (21.6)	27.6 (22.0)
6. Housekeeping	22.2 (21.2)	20.4 (18.5)	20.8 (17.3)	17.6 (14.3)	17.6 (14.0)
7. Others	11.0 (10.5)	7.7 (7.0)	9.6 (8.0)	8.3 (6.8)	8.4 (6.6)
Total	101.4 (100.00)	110.4 (100.00)	120.4 (100.00)	122.5 (100.00)	125.9 (100.00)

Source : 1980, Population Censuses
1982, National Socio Economic Survey
1985, Intercensal Population Survey
1986, National Labour Survey
1987, National Labour Survey

Tabel 2 LABOUR FORCE AND PARTICIPATION RATE BY PROVINCE 1980 - 1987

P R O V I N C E	Labour Force (000)					Labour Force Participation Rate (%)				
	1980	1982	1985	1986	1987	1980	1982	1985	1986	1987
01. Daerah Istimewa Aceh	846.4	1 076.5	1 113.5	1 183.9	1 243.6	46.9	55.2	52.8	55.3	56.1
02. Sumatera Utara	2 935.9	3 184.9	3 463.4	3 823.4	4 034.5	52.5	52.0	52.5	56.9	58.3
03. Sumatera Barat	1 115.9	1 286.4	1 326.3	1 390.4	1 481.4	46.9	50.8	50.2	52.0	54.3
04. Riau	699.0	716.9	858.7	933.5	951.5	47.1	44.9	48.5	51.5	50.7
05. Jambi	502.9	533.4	633.0	718.7	781.0	51.2	49.2	52.2	57.7	60.1
06. Sumatera Selatan	1 642.7	1 812.2	2 005.6	2 050.5	2 274.2	51.9	53.5	53.3	53.2	57.0
07. Bengkulu	232.9	353.6	386.5	413.4	462.6	55.1	52.2	58.8	61.5	64.9
08. Lampung	1 549.0	1 670.1	2 193.1	2 545.7	2 673.2	50.2	48.4	53.4	59.6	59.1
09. DKI Jakarta	2 004.5	2 185.5	2 538.8	2 567.8	2 741.7	42.8	42.4	42.6	41.7	42.5
10. Jawa Barat	8 678.2	10 436.6	10 777.4	11 853.4	12 176.9	45.4	51.2	48.2	52.0	51.8
11. Jawa Tengah	10 101.2	11 471.3	11 553.9	12 837.1	12 866.7	54.9	59.1	57.1	62.7	61.8
12. DI Yogyakarta	1 247.4	1 494.7	1 423.5	1 543.5	1 539.6	56.9	67.5	61.1	65.2	63.9
13. Jawa Timur	11 553.2	12 990.6	13 571.2	14 936.1	14 875.7	53.0	56.6	56.5	61.6	60.0
4. Bali	967.1	1 170.1	1 259.1	1 493.4	1 450.6	53.6	61.3	61.1	67.0	67.6
5. Nusa Tenggara Barat	911.7	1 131.1	1 071.9	1 323.4	1 400.3	50.1	63.0	51.6	62.5	64.6
6. Nusa Tenggara Timur	1 024.4	1 204.8	1 322.6	1 525.5	1 663.8	53.0	61.2	61.2	69.6	74.2
7. Timor Timur	-	24.2	263.8	287.9	315.8	-	46.5	58.3	62.9	67.4
8. Kalimantan Barat	932.5	1 108.6	1 143.0	1 237.7	1 243.8	57.8	61.6	58.2	61.9	60.6
9. Kalimantan Tengah	567.5	417.3	440.2	484.3	523.4	57.3	58.6	57.3	61.6	64.0
10. Kalimantan Selatan	752.0	819.7	942.6	1 090.4	1 055.3	51.6	53.4	56.8	64.5	60.9
11. Kalimantan Timur	373.6	476.9	555.6	591.7	670.4	44.7	50.9	51.9	53.5	57.3
2. Sulawesi Utara	679.6	758.8	836.6	926.1	1 033.7	45.3	48.2	48.4	52.5	57.5
3. Sulawesi Tengah	431.2	505.7	565.1	610.4	646.6	49.5	53.3	53.4	56.3	57.3
4. Sulawesi Selatan	1 672.7	1 731.0	2 058.7	2 208.3	2 463.2	39.4	40.3	42.9	45.2	49.3
5. Sulawesi Tenggara	275.2	353.9	429.1	463.3	482.7	44.3	52.3	57.0	60.7	56.3
6. Maluku	405.8	405.7	533.3	533.5	513.9	42.3	46.3	46.7	50.5	44.3
7. Irian Jaya	365.0	72.3	546.7	593.7	692.6	42.3	44.1	59.7	64.2	72.2
I N D O N E S I A	52 431.0	59 536.6	63 825.6	70 192.9	72 845.3	50.2	54.9	53.0	57.3	57.4

Source: 1980, Population Census;
 1982, National Socio Economic Survey
 1985, Inter-censal Population Survey
 1986, National Labour Force Survey
 1987, National Labour Force Survey

Table : 3 LABOUR FORCE AND PARTICIPATION RATE BY AGE GROUP 1980 - 1987

AGE GROUP	Labour Force (000)					Labour Force Participation Rate (%)				
	1980	1982	1985	1986	1987	1980	1982	1985	1986	1987
10 - 14	1 986.5	2 078.1	2 051.8	2 718.7	2 547.4	11.3	10.6	9.8	12.9	11.9
15 - 19	6 011.5	6 113.9	6 013.4	7 077.8	7 401.2	39.3	40.7	36.3	41.4	41.4
20 - 24	7 148.2	7 841.8	8 250.0	9 019.8	8 935.8	55.0	59.9	57.6	63.4	63.7
25 - 34	12 713.0	14 943.2	17 193.6	18 587.8	19 181.4	65.2	70.1	70.3	75.2	75.8
35 - 44	11 968.0	12 526.9	12 860.0	14 230.0	14 516.2	69.3	75.1	75.5	80.0	80.0
45 - 54	7 943.7	9 521.7	9 793.4	10 934.8	11 608.6	68.7	75.1	75.7	78.7	79.0
55 - 64	3 884.1	4 795.1	5 468.8	5 555.8	5 861.2	58.7	64.1	63.4	66.1	66.9
65+	1 659.9	1 778.0	2 184.0	2 077.9	2 193.5	34.8	39.4	39.2	33.3	38.8
Not Stated	6.3	-	0.6	0.3	-	33.1	-	-	1.8	-
T o t a l	52 421.2	59 593.6	63 825.6	70 192.9	72 245.3	50.2	54.0	53.0	57.3	57.4

Source : 1980, Population Censuses
 1982, National Socio Economic Survey
 1985, Intercensal Population Survey
 1986, National Labour Force Survey
 1987, National Labour Force Survey

Tabel : 4 POPULATION 10 YEARS OLD AND OVER WHO WORKED
BY MAIN INDUSTRY 1980 - 1987 (000)

MAIN INDUSTRY	1980	1982	1985	1986	1987
1.Agriculture, forestry, hunting, fishery	28 834.0 (55.9)	31 593.3 (54.7)	34 141.8 (54.7)	37 644.5 (55.1)	38 722.1 (55.0)
2.Manufacturing	4 680.0 (9.1)	6 021.9 (10.4)	5 795.9 (9.3)	5 606.0 (8.2)	5 818.4 (8.3)
3.Wholesale and retail trade, restaurant	6 679.0 (13.0)	8 553.9 (14.8)	9 345.2 (15.0)	9 756.4 (14.3)	10 461.2 (14.9)
4.S e r v i c e s	7 144.5 (13.9)	7 125.4 (12.3)	8 317.3 (13.3)	10 018.1 (14.7)	11 199.8 (15.9)
5.O t h e r s	3 902.9 (7.6)	4 508.2 (7.8)	4 798.0 (7.7)	5 182.0 (7.6)	4 198.2 (6.0)
Not Stated	312.7 (0.5)	-	58.9 (0.0)	131.2 (0.1)	2.8 (0.0)
T o t a l	51 553.2 (100.0)	57 802.8 (100.0)	62 457.2 (100.0)	68 338.2 (100.0)	70 402.5 (100.0)

Source : 1980, Population Censuses
1982, National Socio Economic Survey
1985, Intercensal Population Survey
1986, National Labour Survey
1987, National Labour Survey

Tabel : 5 POPULATION 10 YEARS OLD AND OVER WHO WORKED
BY EMPLOYMENT STATUS 1980 - 1987 (000)

EMPLOYMENT STATUS	1980	1982	1985	1986	1987
1. Self employed	13,161.2 (25.53)	11,745.3 (20.32)	14,849.5 (23.77)	14,908.6 (21.82)	13,903.7 (19.75)
2. Self employed assisted by family member/temporary help	13,455.9 (26.1)	12,989.6 (22.47)	13,252.6 (21.22)	15,324.4 (22.42)	16,351.4 (23.23)
3. Employer	899.4 (1.74)	554.6 (0.96)	722.3 (1.16)	440.2 (0.64)	442.2 (0.63)
4. Employee	14,546.7 (28.22)	19,116.4 (33.07)	18,772.7 (30.06)	17,580.5 (25.73)	18,690.3 (26.55)
5. Family worker	9,490.0 (18.41)	13,396.9 (23.18)	14,860.1 (23.79)	20,084.5 (29.39)	21,014.7 (29.85)
Total	51,553.2 (100.00)	57,802.8 (100.00)	62,457.2 (100.00)	68,338.2 (100.00)	70,402.4 (100.00)

Source : 1980, Population Censuses
1982, National Socio Economic Survey
1985, Intercensal Population Survey
1986, National Labour Survey
1987, National Labour Survey

Table : 6 PERCENTAGE OF POPULATION 10 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER IN THE LABOUR FORCE
BY EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT AND MAIN INDUSTRY 1987

EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT	MAIN INDUSTRY					T O T A L	
	Agriculture	Manufacturing	Trade	Service	Others		Not stated
1. Not Yet Attended School	71.45	5.98	13.17	6.04	3.37	0.00	100.00
2. Not Yet Finished Primary School	66.22	7.14	13.13	8.76	4.69	0.00	100.00
3. Primary School	55.70	8.97	15.93	13.81	5.54	0.00	100.00
4. Upper High School (General)	54.73	11.30	22.40	23.12	8.44	0.00	100.00
5. Junior High School (Vocational)	29.17	10.51	16.05	34.24	10.03	0.00	100.00
6. Senior High School (General)	11.65	13.51	21.56	40.65	12.62	0.01	100.00
7. Senior High School (Vocational)	9.13	9.26	3.94	61.13	12.51	0.03	100.00
8. Academy/Diploma III	3.01	6.74	7.59	65.13	15.40	0.07	100.00
9. University	2.51	5.87	7.59	68.48	15.55	0.00	100.00
Indonesia	55.00	8.25	14.66	15.91	5.96	0.00	100.00

Source: 1987 National Labour Survey

Tabel : 7 POPULATION 10 YEARS OLD AND OVER WHO WORKED
BY WORKING HOUR 1980 - 1987 (000)

HOUR	1980	1982	1985	1986	1987
0	1 418.0 (2.75)	1 346.8 (2.33)	1 036.4 (1.66)	1 100.5 (1.61)	1 047.8 (1.49)
1 - 9	1 682.4 (3.26)	1 643.8 (2.84)	2 021.8 (3.24)	2 381.0 (3.48)	2 218.1 (3.15)
10 - 24	8 963.8 (17.39)	10 836.9 (18.75)	11 149.0 (17.85)	13 242.8 (19.38)	13 753.0 (19.53)
25 - 34	6 763.2 (13.12)	9 248.6 (16.00)	9 726.8 (15.57)	11 369.4 (16.64)	12 211.8 (17.35)
35 - 44	14 313.4 (27.76)	13 712.1 (23.72)	16 227.9 (25.78)	18 326.5 (26.82)	18 649.1 (26.49)
45 - 59	11 826.5 (22.94)	14 094.6 (24.39)	15 599.1 (24.98)	16 337.9 (23.91)	16 893.1 (24.00)
60+	6 055.5 (11.75)	6 892.1 (11.92)	6 696.1 (10.72)	5 580.1 (8.16)	5 628.7 (8.00)
Not Stated	530.3 (1.03)	27.9 (0.05)	-	-	0.1 (0.00)
T o t a l	51 553.2 (100.0)	57 802.8 (100.0)	62 457.2 (100.0)	68 338.2 (100.0)	70 402.4 (100.0)

Source : 1980, Population Censuses
1982, National Socio Economic Survey
1985, Intercensal Population Survey
1986, National Labour Force Survey
1987, National Labour Force Survey

TABLE 8 : POPULATION WHO WERE LOOKING FOR WORK BY AGE GROUP
1980, 1982, 1985, 1986, 1987

AGE GROUP	1980	1982	1985	1986	1987
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(7)
10 - 14	60 610	97 210	30 146	35 510	23 363
15 - 19	221 620	597 597	302 935	419 230	417 106
20 - 24	233 894	659 346	676 397	916 284	889 450
25 - 29	107 742	186 376	209 894	268 851	309 703
30 - 34	53 238	75 977	58 514	73 527	88 551
35 - 39	48 881	54 550	25 718	42 765	41 676
40 - 44	40 258	40 642	18 502	29 331	19 417
45 - 49	32 781	32 344	15 088	26 432	14 888
50 - 54	28 764	20 145	10 956	17 536	18 901
55 - 59	16 667	19 501	11 474	14 747	12 642
60 - 64	12 356	3 234	4 623	6 620	4 191
65+	11 130	8 902	4 118	3 892	2 982
Not state	183	-	112	-	-
TOTAL	868 124	1 795 824	1 368 477	1 854 725	1 842 870

TABLE 9 : POPULATION WHO WERE LOOKING FOR WORK BY EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT
1980, 1982, 1985, 1986, 1987

EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT	1980	1982	1985	1986	1987
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1. NEVER ATTENDED SCHOOL	195 340	190 643	42 917	54 223	48 262
2. DID NOT COMPLETE PRIMARY SCHOOL	264 465	403 757	160 377	179 084	161 694
3. PRIMARY SCHOOL	199 057	513 959	263 089	389 191	356 232
4. JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL (GENERAL)	63 338	172 798	170 503	277 622	236 191
5. JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL (VOCATIONAL)	13 719	38 823	35 636	38 960	34 400
6. SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL (GENERAL)	56 433	220 846	386 907	544 209	611 958
7. SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL (VOCATIONAL)	68 006	227 742	264 476	297 706	293 708
8. DIPLOMA I/II	-	-	4 408	8 871	15 185
9. ACADEMY/DIPL. III	4 555	16 365	23 280	33 089	33 143
10. UNIVERSITY	2 985	10 239	16 884	31 790	52 097
11. NOT STATED	225	643	-	-	-
TOTAL	868 123	1 795 815	1 368 477	1 854 725	1 842 870

REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA
CENTRAL BUREAU OF STATISTICS

1986 SURVEY OF LABOUR FORCE

INFORMATION OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS

Quarter : 1 8 6
 Rotation Group : 4
 Rotation : 5

CONFIDENTIAL

I. LOCATION IDENTIFICATION			
1.	Province		6 <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
2.	Regency/Municipality *)		8 <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
3.	Sub District		
4.	Village		
5.	Area	1. Urban 2. Rural	10 <input type="checkbox"/>
6.	Enumeration Area Number		
7.	Census Blok Number		
8.	Sample Code		11 <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
9.	Sample Serial Number		14 <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
10.	Household Serial Number		16 <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
11.	Number of Household Members		19 <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
12.	Number of Household Members Aged 10 Years and Over		21 <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
			23 <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>

II. ENUMERATION PARTICULARS			
1.	Name of Enumerator		5. Date of Supervision
2.	Date of Enumeration		6. Supervisor's Signature
3.	Enumerator's Signature		7. Name of Respondent
4.	Name of Supervisor		

*) Cross out category not used.

HOUSEHOLD INFORMATION

III. LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS *)

Serial Number	Name of Household Members	Relationship to Head of Household	Sex (Code)	Age (Year)	Check ^{**} (✓)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
01					
02					
03					
04					
05					
06					
07					
08					
09					
10					
11					
12					
13					
14					
15					

*) As soon as you list the name of household members please check if all of the member has been listed, such as baby, servants stay inside, etc.

***) Give mark (✓) for the household member 10 years old and over.

IV. INFORMATION OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS AGED 10 YEARS AND ABOVE			
Name :	Serial No. House- hold Members : ...	26 <input type="checkbox"/>	
1. Sex 1. Male 2. Female		28 <input type="checkbox"/>	9. Type of industry in which primary activity of the previous week was carried out 1. Agriculture 3. Trade 2. Manufacturing 4. Services 5. Others
2. Age : years		29 <input type="checkbox"/>	39 <input type="checkbox"/>
3. Highest Level of Education Completed : 1. Not attending School 2. Not Completed primary School 3. Primary School 4. General Junior High School 5. Vocational Junior High School 6. General Senior High School 7. Vocational Senior High School 8. Diploma I/II 9. Academy / Diploma III 0. University		31 <input type="checkbox"/>	10. Employment status in primary activity 1. Self employed 2. Self employed assisted by family member/temporary help 3. Employer 4. Employee 5. Unpaid family worker
4. Activity during the previous week : 1. Working 2. Attending School to Q. 8 3. Housekeeping 4. Not able to work 5. Others		32 <input type="checkbox"/>	11. If the Q.10 coded 4 : employee, average of wages/salary during a week and a month 1. During a week Rp 41 <input type="text"/> 2. During a month Rp 49 <input type="text"/>
5. Did you work at least one hour during the previous week ? 1. Yes 2. No to Q. 8		33 <input type="checkbox"/>	12. Total working hours in primary industry 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 Total Hours 57 <input type="checkbox"/> 58 <input type="checkbox"/>
6. Has a job but absent during the previous week 1. Yes 2. No to Q. 8		34 <input type="checkbox"/>	13. Did you look for work during the previous week ? 1. Yes 2. No to Q. 15
7. Did you ever work before ? 1. Yes 2. No to Q. 13		35 <input type="checkbox"/>	14. Did you want to receive a job ? 1. Yes 2. No Finish
8. Total working hours during the previous week Day 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 Total Hours		36 <input type="checkbox"/> 37 <input type="checkbox"/>	15. Efforts to find a job 1. Registered to employment agencies 2. Direct contact to the Establishment 4. Others
			16. How long did you look for work ? months 63 <input type="checkbox"/>
			17. What kind work did you want ? 1. Full time 2. Part time 65 <input type="checkbox"/>

I N S T R U C T I O N S

A. Recording Answer

1. Circle appropriate Code

Example : Wrong ①

Right ④

2. Write response

Handwriting must be clear and legible.

Example : Wrong D ^ D ^ N / G

Right DADANG

3. Write numbers

These must also be clear and legible

Example : Wrong 5

Right 5

B. Method for completing the questionnaire

1. Before the interview, the enumerator have to fill Block I and Block II correspond to household sample
2. The interview must begin with Block I, and continue with subsequent block
3. Check for inconsistency between responses. Any inconsistency must be checked with the respondent, and corrected

N O T E S



REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA
CENTRAL BUREAU OF STATISTICS

S

1985 INTER CENSAL POPULATION SURVEY

HOUSEHOLD SCHEDULE

CONFIDENTIAL

I. LOCATION IDENTIFICATION			
1.	Province		1 <input type="text"/>
2.	Regency / Municipality		3 <input type="text"/>
3.	Sub District		
4.	Village		
5.	Area	1. Urban 2. Rural	5 <input type="text"/>
6.	Enumeration Area Number		
7.	Census Blok Number		
8.	Sample Code		6 <input type="text"/>
9.	Sample Number		9 <input type="text"/>
10.	Serial number of selected household		11 <input type="text"/>
			14 CS

II. SUMMARY			
1.	Number of Household Members		17 <input type="text"/>
2.	Number of Household Members 5 years of age and over		21 <input type="text"/>
3.	Number of Household Members 10 years of age and over		23 <input type="text"/>
4.	Number of births (code 1 in Q.9 and Q.20 Section X)		25 <input type="text"/>
5.	Number of infant deaths (code 2 in Q.11 and Q.22 Section X)		27 <input type="text"/>
6.	Number of all deaths (From Section XII)		29 <input type="text"/>

III. ENUMERATION PARTICULARS			
1.	Name of enumerator		5. Date of supervision
2.	Date of enumeration	31 <input type="text"/>	6. Signature
3.	Signature		7. Name of respondent
4.	Name of supervisor		

IV. LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS*						
Serial Number	Name of household members	Relationship to head of household	Sex (code)	Age (years)	Marital status (code)	Check (✓) **
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
01						
02						
03						
04						
05						
06						
07						
08						
09						
10						
11						
12						
13						
14						
15						

*) After listing all household members, ask if there are names which are missed, such as those of newborn babies, person temporarily away, and servants who live in the house. Add these names when necessary.

**) Check after name of married, divorced and widowed women.

Codes for column (4) :

Male	- 1
Female	- 2

Codes for column (6) :

Single	- 1
Married	- 2
Divorced	- 3
Widowed	- 4

CODES FOR Q.7 AND Q.9 IN SECTION VI.A AND Q.1 IN SECTION VI.B					
PROVINCE					
D.I. Aceh	11	West Java	32	Central Kalimantan	62
North Sumatera	12	Central Java	33	South Kalimantan	63
West Sumatera	13	D.I. Yogyakarta	34	East Kalimantan	64
R i a u	14	East Java	35	North Sulawesi	71
J a m b i	15	B a l i	51	Central Sulawesi	72
South Sumatera	16	West Nusa Tenggara	52	South Sulawesi	73
Bengkulu	17	East Nusa Tenggara	53	South-East Sulawesi	74
Lampung	18	East Timor Tenggara	54	Maluku	81
DKI Jakarta	31	West Kalimantan	61	Irian Jaya	82
				Abroad	98

VII. INDIVIDUAL INFORMATION			
VII.A. FOR ALL AGES		17	07
VII.B. FOR PERSONS 5 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER			
Name : _____ Number : _____		19	<input type="checkbox"/>
1. Relationship to head of household 1. Head of Household 6. Parents/-in-law 2. Spouse 7. Relative 3. Child 8. Servant 4. Child-in-law 9. Other 5. Grandchild		21	<input type="checkbox"/>
2. Sex 1. Male 2. Female		22	<input type="checkbox"/>
3. Age (in completed years) _____ years		23	<input type="checkbox"/>
4. Marital status 1. Single 3. Divorced 2. Married 4. Widowed		25	<input type="checkbox"/>
5. Religion 1. Islam 4. Hindu 2. Protestant/Other Christianity 5. Buddhist 3. Catholic 6. Other than these recognized religions (specify _____)		FILLED IN CBS	26
6. Citizenship 1. Indonesian 2. Chinese (PRC, Taiwan and Stateless) 3. O.I.A.		27	<input type="checkbox"/>
7. Place of birth Province : _____ Reg/Mun : _____		28	<input type="checkbox"/>
8. Ever lived in another Reg/Mun ? 1. Yes 2. No		32	<input type="checkbox"/>
9. Duration of residence in present Regency/Municipality _____ years		33	<input type="checkbox"/>
10. Place of previous residence Province : _____ Reg/Mun : _____		35	<input type="checkbox"/>
11. Reason for moving 1. Transmigration 4. Education 2. Work 5. Other		39	<input type="checkbox"/>
12. Own mother lives in this household 1. Yes 2. No (Go to Section VII.B)		40	<input type="checkbox"/>
13. Serial number of mother : _____		41	<input type="checkbox"/>
1. Place of residence in October 1980 Province : _____ Reg/Mun : _____		FILLED IN CBS 43 <input type="checkbox"/> 45 <input type="checkbox"/>	
2. Schooling status 1. Never attended school 2. Attending school 3. Does not attend school anymore (Go to Q.5, circle code 1)		47 <input type="checkbox"/>	
3. Type of school previously or currently attended 1. Primary school 5. Vocational SHS 2. Junior High School 6. Academy 3. Vocational JHS 7. University 4. Senior High School		48 <input type="checkbox"/>	
4. Highest grade previously or currently attended 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 (completed)		49 <input type="checkbox"/>	
5. Highest level of education completed 1. Never attended school 6. SHS - General 2. Did/has not completed primary school 7. SHS - Vocational 3. Primary School 8. Diploma I/II 4. JHS - General 9. Academy/Diploma III 5. JHS - Vocational 10. University		50 <input type="checkbox"/>	
6. Able to read and write 1. Latin/English character 3. Illiterate 2. Other character		51 <input type="checkbox"/>	
VII.C. FOR PERSONS 10 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER			
1. Type of activity during the previous week 1. Worked 2. Attended School 3. Housekeeping 4. Unable to do any activity 5. Other (Go to Section VIII)		52 <input type="checkbox"/>	
2. Worked at least one hour during the previous week 1. Yes 2. No (Go to Section VIII)		53 <input type="checkbox"/>	
3. Holds a job but temporarily absent during the previous week 1. Yes 2. No (Go to Section VIII)		54 <input type="checkbox"/>	
4. Have you ever worked ? 1. Yes 2. No		55 <input type="checkbox"/>	
5. Did you look for work during the previous week ? 1. Yes 2. No (Go to Q.11 Section VIII) (Go to Q.14 Section VIII)		56 <input type="checkbox"/>	

VII CHARACTERISTICS OF INDIVIDUAL HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS			
Name: No. 27 <input type="checkbox"/> 28 <input type="checkbox"/>	16. MEDICAL SERVICE USED 1. General Practitioner 6. Traditional doctor 2. Hospital 7. Self treated 3. Public Health Center 8. Not treated 4. Polyclinic 5. Health service extension worker	54 <input type="checkbox"/>	
1. RELATIONSHIP TO HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD 1. Head of household 6. Parent/parent in law 2. Wife 7. Other relative 3. Son or daughter 8. Servant 4. Son or daughter-in-law 9. Other 5. Grand child	17. HANDICAPPED 1. Yes 2. No. (Go to Q.19)	55 <input type="checkbox"/>	30 <input type="checkbox"/>
2. SEX 1. Male 2. Female	18. TYPE OF HANDICAP 1. Blindness 4. Physical 2. Deafness 8. Mental 3. Muteness	56 <input type="checkbox"/>	31 <input type="checkbox"/>
3. OWN MOTHER LIVING IN THIS HOUSEHOLD 1. Yes 2. No	19. SCHOOL ATTENDANCE 1. Does not attend school or has not started school (Go to Q.24) 2. Attending school 3. Previously attended, but does not attend school anymore	57 <input type="checkbox"/>	32 <input type="checkbox"/>
4. SERIAL NUMBER	20. TYPE OF SCHOOL ATTENDED OR CURRENTLY ATTENDING 1. Kindergarten 6. Vocational JHS 2. Primary school 7. Vocational SHS (3 years) 3. Primary school (5 years) 4. JHS 9. University 5. SHS	58 <input type="checkbox"/>	33 <input type="checkbox"/>
5. AGE years	21. HIGHEST GRADE ATTENDED/ATTENDING 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 (completed)	59 <input type="checkbox"/>	35 <input type="checkbox"/>
6. MONTH AND YEAR OF BIRTH KNOWN 1. Yes 2. No	22. HIGHEST LEVEL OF EDUCATION COMPLETED 1. Did not complete primary school 2. Primary school 3. JHS 4. SHS 5. Vocational JHS 6. Vocational SHS 7. Academy 8. University	60 <input type="checkbox"/>	37 <input type="checkbox"/>
7. MONTH AND YEAR OF BIRTH Month Year 19	23. FIELD OF STUDY (Specify) FILLED IN BY CBS	61 <input type="checkbox"/>	38 <input type="checkbox"/>
8. MARITAL STATUS 1. Single (not yet married) 3. Widowed 2. Married 4. Divorced	24. LANGUAGE USED AT HOME 1. Indonesian (Go to Q.26) 2. Local Language (Specify) 3. Foreign language	64 <input type="checkbox"/>	40 <input type="checkbox"/>
9. RELIGION 1. Muslim 4. Hindu 2. Protestant/Other Christian 5. Buddhist 3. Catholic 6. Other	25. ABLE TO SPEAK INDONESIAN 1. Yes 2. No	66 <input type="checkbox"/>	42 <input type="checkbox"/>
10. CITIZENSHIP 1. Indonesian 2. Chinese (People's Rep. of China, Taiwan, Stateless) 3. Other foreigners	26. ABLE TO READ AND WRITE 1. Latin 3. Unable 2. Other alphabets	67 <input type="checkbox"/>	43 <input type="checkbox"/>
11. PLACE OF BIRTH Province:			44 <input type="checkbox"/>
12. DURATION OF RESIDENCE IN PRESENT PROVINCE years			45 <input type="checkbox"/>
13. PLACE OF PREVIOUS RESIDENCE Province:			47 <input type="checkbox"/>
14. PLACE OF RESIDENCE 5 YEARS AGO Province:			49 <input type="checkbox"/>
15. HAVE YOU FELT UNWELL DURING THE PAST WEEK? 1. Yes 2. No (Go to Q.17)			51 <input type="checkbox"/>

VIII ACTIVITIES OF PERSONS AGED 10 YEARS AND ABOVE		PERSONS 10 YEARS AND ABOVE	
27. PRIMARY ACTIVITY DURING THE PREVIOUS WEEK 1. Working 2. Attending school 3. Housekeeping 4. Other	28. IN ADDITION TO 2,3,4 ALSO WORKED FOR AT LEAST ONE HOUR DURING THE PREVIOUS WEEK 1. Yes (Go to Q.31) 2. No	68 <input type="checkbox"/>	69 <input type="checkbox"/>
29. HOLDS A JOB BUT ABSENT DURING THE PREVIOUS WEEK 1. Yes (Go to Q.34) 2. No	30. HAVE YOU EVER WORKED 1. Yes (Go to Q.39) 2. No	70 <input type="checkbox"/>	71 <input type="checkbox"/>
31. NUMBER OF DAYS WORKED DURING THE PREVIOUS WEEK days worked	32. NUMBER OF HOURS WORKED DURING THE PREVIOUS WEEK hours worked in primary	72 <input type="checkbox"/>	73 <input type="checkbox"/>
33. NUMBER OF ACTIVITY HOURS DURING THE PREVIOUS WEEK hours	34. SPECIFY YOUR PRIMARY OCCUPATION DURING THE PREVIOUS WEEK FILLED IN BY CBS	75 <input type="checkbox"/>	77 <input type="checkbox"/>
35. TYPE OF INDUSTRY IN WHICH PRIMARY ACTIVITY OF THE PREVIOUS WEEK WAS CARRIED OUT FILLED IN BY CBS	36. EMPLOYMENT STATUS DURING THE PREVIOUS WEEK 1. Self employed 2. Self employed assisted by family member/temporary help 3. Employer 4. Employee 5. Family worker	80 <input type="checkbox"/>	82 <input type="checkbox"/>
37. DID YOU HAVE AN ADDITIONAL JOB DURING THE PREVIOUS WEEK? 1. Yes 2. No (Go to Q.39)	38. TYPE OF INDUSTRY OF ADDITIONAL JOB DURING THE PREVIOUS WEEK 1. Agriculture 6. Trade 2. Mining or quarrying 7. Transport and Communication 3. Manufacturing 8. Finance 4. Electricity, gas & water 9. Services 5. Construction 10. Other	83 <input type="checkbox"/>	84 <input type="checkbox"/>
39. DID YOU LOOK FOR WORK DURING THE PREVIOUS WEEK? 1. Yes (Go to Q.41) 2. No	40. PRIMARY REASON FOR NOT SEEKING FOR WORK DURING THE PREVIOUS WEEK 1. Did not need work 2. Waiting for outcome of application 3. Gave up trying 4. Attending school 5. Housekeeping 6. Not able to work 7. Other	85 <input type="checkbox"/>	86 <input type="checkbox"/>
41. DID YOU WORK DURING THE PREVIOUS YEAR? 1. Yes 2. No (Go to Block IX)	42. IN WHAT TYPE OF INDUSTRY DID YOU WORK DURING THE PREVIOUS YEAR (Specify)	87 <input type="checkbox"/>	88 <input type="checkbox"/>
IX. EVER MARRIED WOMAN			
43. MONTH AND YEAR OF FIRST MARRIAGE Month Year 19	44. AGE AT FIRST MARRIAGE years	90 <input type="checkbox"/>	92 <input type="checkbox"/>
45. NUMBER OF MARRIAGES times	46. NUMBER OF LIVING CHILDREN a. Total children b. Living at home children c. Living away children	96 <input type="checkbox"/>	97 <input type="checkbox"/>
47. NUMBER OF DEAD CHILDREN children	48. MONTH AND YEAR OF BIRTH OF LAST CHILD Month Year 19	103 <input type="checkbox"/>	105 <input type="checkbox"/>
49. IS YOUR LAST CHILD STILL ALIVE? 1. Yes 2. No	50. CONTRACEPTIVE METHOD(S) EVER USED 1. Pill 4. Condom 8. Never used 2. IUD 9. Other	107 <input type="checkbox"/>	109 <input type="checkbox"/>
X. CURRENTLY MARRIED WOMAN UNDER 50 YEARS OF AGE			
51. CONTRACEPTIVE METHOD(S) CURRENTLY BEING USED 1. Pill 4. Condom 8. Never used 2. IUD 9. Other		110 <input type="checkbox"/>	111 <input type="checkbox"/>

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COMMISSION
FOR ASIA AND THE PACIFIC

Seminar on
Employment and Unemployment Statistics
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Bangkok, Thailand

COUNTRY REPORT
ON
EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT STATISTICS
IN IRAN

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the Islamic Republic of Iran

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IN THE NAME OF ALLAH

Available sources of manpower statistics in the Islamic Republic of Iran.

Available sources for studying manpower status in Iran, in the recent years were as follows;

1- Population and Housing Census, 1986

Since 1956, four censuses have been conducted in the country each decade. The last census was conducted in September 1986 while Iraqi imposed war against the Islamic Republic of Iran was still going on. Although the war was mainly fought in the western borders of the country, arrangements were made to ensure the universality of the census coverage, and to obtain complete information as far as possible. Therefore, all military personnel and relevant forces who were in the service of the combat away from their households were also counted during interviews with related households at their regular place of residence.

This has been pointed out in the definition of collective households to the effect that " ... in this census enumeration, persons living in collective households such as barracks, bases, military posts, and camps, and students in military and disciplinary institutions, are not counted as collective households. They are rather enumerated as members of their own regular households."

In order to determine the size and to identify specifications of manpower of the country in this census enumeration, "labour" was defined as follows:

" Any kind of mental or physical activity permissible by law for earning income (in cash or in kind)" is defined as labour. The employed comprise all persons who had a job (a work to do) during the seven

days prior to the interview at which they had either worked or from which they were temporarily absent because of vacation, illness or injury, temporary suspension of work, etc. but were to resume their work after the removal of the cause of the delay.

Groups described below are also counted as employed persons:

- Those who did not have a permanent job but had worked at least two days during the last seven days preceding the census.
- Those who had worked as apprentices during the last seven days prior to the census enumeration.
- Those who had a job, but had not worked during the seven days prior to the interview due to seasonal suspension of work (seasonally unemployed) provided that they were not seeking work either.
- Persons engaged in military service.
- Persons in training courses in military and disciplinary institutions and universities.

Definition of the unemployed (seeking work) is as follows:

- " Persons who were not working but who were seeking work during seven days prior to the interview are counted as unemployed."

Questions on employment and unemployment which were asked in the population and housing census of 1986, are as follows:

- 1- Activity status during the last seven days.
- 2- Occupation.
- 3- Major Industry of the place of work.
- 4- Employment status.

The above questions were asked of population 6 years of age and over; but information were processed and tabulated for population 10 years of age and over. The above information derived for the population 6-9 years of age is used primarily in the case studies on the employment of children.

General information on manpower obtained from the results of the National Population and Housing Census of 1986 is as follows:

Table 1. Summary Information on Manpower Status
 Obtained from the National Population & Housing
 Census, 1986

Description	Both sexes	Male	Female
Total population	49445010	25280961	24164049
Pop. 10 years of age & over	32874293	16841418	16032875
Active population	12854702	11534997	1319705
Percentage of active population 10 years of age and over	39.1%	68.5%	8.2%
Employed population	11035962	10048859	987103
Percentage of the employed active population	85.9%	87.1%	74.8%
Unemployed Population seeking work	1818740	1486138	332602
Percentage of unemployment	14.1%	12.9%	25.2%

Conducting sample surveys between censuses is a common practice.
 Currently a sample survey on manpower is being conducted in Iran.

2- Sample Survey on Social and Economic Characteristics of Households.

This survey is intended to measure the trend of changes in population and general socio-economic characteristics, both in urban and rural areas. The follow-up survey covering 5 thousand sample households has been in progress since April 1987 all over the country.

The samples of this survey consist of fixed households, which are visited four times a year, once every season. Some 96 items are enquired in this survey. These questions are related to manpower, employment, unemployment and underemployment as follows:

- 1- Activity status during the last week.
- 2- Major skill and specialization.
- 3- Major occupation.
- 4- Duration of employment in this occupation (to be asked only once).
- 5- Major industry of the place of work.
- 6- Employment status.
- 7- Average hours worked a day.
- 8- Average days worked a week.
- 9- Average net income.
- 10- Availability of medical insurance.
- 11- Other occupations of the employed person (to be asked only once).
- 12- Last occupation before unemployment (to be asked only once).
- 13- Duration of unemployment (to be asked only once).
- 14- Cause of unemployment (to be asked only once).

According to the schedule, this project will terminate in April 1990. The results are being processed and tabulated and will certainly be a good source of information to measure the seasonal and annual changes in general, and changes of labour force in particular, after the National Population and housing census of 1986.

3- Information System of the Labour Market in the Country

The following measures have been taken over recent years with regard to the information system of the labour market in the country:

To provide a clear-cut framework on the urban establishments, "The Survey for Determining Basic Characteristics of Establishments" was designed and carried out in collaboration with General Department of Manpower Statistics, Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs, and Social and Demographic Statistics Department of the Statistical Centre of Iran.

According to this survey, all establishments and their related organs in the urban areas were visited and listed. In addition to establishments, all urban households were also visited to provide data on household industries.

Besides, to distinguish non-observable establishments from household industries, "the Establishment Characteristics Form" was employed in addition to the Listing Form to record the related data. In the Establishment Characteristics Form, the following items were included:

- 1- Address and geographical location of the establishment.
- 2- Name of the establishment or the name of its owner.
- 3- Type of activity in the establishment.
- 4- Observable or non-observable establishment.
- 5- Months and seasons of operation and non-operation.
- 6- Working days and shifts per week.
- 7- Number of present workers (by sex).
- 8- Maximum number of annual workers.
- 9- Two major products (if manufacturing establishment).
- 10- Wholesaler? or retailer? (if commercial establishment).

Therefore, a complete list of all urban establishments throughout the country was provided to be used as an appropriate and desirable statistical framework for implementation of sample surveys.

The above-mentioned framework was employed to conduct the " Project for Issuing Urban Employment Identification Cards," the details of which are presented below:

4- Project for Issuing Labour Identification Cards for Workers in Urban Establishments in 1365 (1986)

The purpose of conducting the Project for Issuing Labour Identification Cards was to provide a data bank on workers' characteristics, to record current changes, and to update the related data in order to keep the supply and demand of the labour market in balance in different geographical areas of the country.

With the execution of this survey, other costly annual surveys which only give an imperfect picture of establishments and their workers may be avoided and the current changes in labour market are expected to be recorded and portrayed through keeping the data up-to-date.

In this survey, labour identification cards will be issued for all workers in private and public urban establishments of all sizes, who are subject to the labour law. This includes all establishments which were listed during 1363-1364 (1984-1985), whatever their economic activity.

The procedure to follow is divided into several stages: in the first stage the priority is given to the establishments with 10 workers and more, which are often engaged in manufacturing sector. Thus, in the first stage of the survey which was conducted during the year 1365 (1986), labour identification cards were issued for workers of the establishments engaged in such activities as manufacturing, electricity, gas and water, and construction. Other stages of this survey are intended to be carried out gradually during the coming years.

The results of the first stage have been processed by computers, analysed and disseminated in the form of computerized tables for the 24 Ostans (Provinces).

5- Employment in Informal Sectors

At present, three categories of laws and regulations dominate manpower employment affairs in the Islamic Republic of Iran:

1- Labour Law for government and non-government services and manufacturing establishments employing 10 workers and more in the urban areas of the country.

2- Civil Service Code: for personnel employed by state organizations and institutions and public sectors of the country.

3- Agricultural Labour Law for agricultural activities in government agro-industrial units and farms and mechanized agricultural lands.

Some articles of these laws have gone through changes due to the recent social developments, particularly after the victory of the Islamic Revolution and the establishment of the Islamic Republic of Iran and would be subject to further corrections and revisions or at least are under consideration by the legislative Centres or the Islamic Parliament.

In case the employment in ages younger than the authorized age is to be considered as one type of informal occupation, the following articles are to be taken into consideration:

1- Article 16 of the Labour Law says:

Employment of children under 12 years of age even for the purpose of training is prohibited.

2- Article 12 of Agricultural Labour Law says:

Employment of children under 12 years of age in agricultural labour in government agro-industrial units and farms or in mechanized agricultural lands is prohibited.

3- Article 14 of the Civil Service Code openly says:

Hiring individuals under 18 years of age to perform civil duties is prohibited.

However, studies and surveys conducted on employment status

indicate that the number of hired persons younger than the above-mentioned authorized ages is considerably high.

Another type of informal occupation on which reliable statistics is lacking relates to the engagement of some individuals in unauthorized services, which is mainly due to the imposed war and is likely to cease soon.

Engagement in pedlary such as selling cigarettes and special scarce goods beside streets can also be regarded as examples of informal occupations.

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COMMISSION
FOR ASIA AND THE PACIFIC

Seminar on
Employment and Unemployment Statistics
January 16~20, 1989 January
Bangkok, Thailand

COUNTRY REPORT
ON
EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT STATISTICS
IN JAPAN

LABOUR STATISTICS IN JAPAN

January 1989
Statistics Bureau
Japan

Introduction

In this paper, purposes and designs of major household surveys on employment and unemployment in Japan are presented. The surveys described here are "Labour Force Survey" (LFS), "Employment Status Survey" (ESS), and "Special Survey of the Labour Force Survey", which are all conducted by the Statistics Bureau. The Population Census also provides data on employment and unemployment, but it is not explained here.

In addition to the household survey, there are several establishment surveys which can provide data on employment. Major ones include "Establishment Census", "Monthly Labour Survey", "Survey on Employment Trend", and "Basic Survey on Wage Structure". "Establishment Census" is conducted by the Statistics Bureau, and the other surveys by the Ministry of Labour. "Monthly Labour Survey" focuses on wages and work time, while "Survey on Employment Trend" provides data on labour turnover.

Employment and unemployment statistics are also compiled from administrative records. "Employment Security Statistics" compiled by the Ministry of Labour is of this kind. It gives monthly data on job seekers and vacancies.

Statistics obtained by the three different methods complement one another, and give a clear picture of the current situation of employment and unemployment.

I. Outline of the Labour Force Survey (LFS)

1. Purposes of the Survey

The purpose of the survey is to clarify monthly the employment situation in Japan. In comparison with other surveys which can provide data on employment and unemployment, the distinctive feature of the LFS is that it highlights in particular monthly and annual changes of the labour population.

2. History of the Survey

This survey was initiated in September 1946 for a trial period of about one year. The implementation of a full-scale survey began in July 1947. Since April 1950, the survey has been carried out as Designated Statistics No.30 in accordance with the Statistics Law.

3. Coverage

Scope of the survey includes the entire population living in the area under the Japanese sovereignty, with exception of foreign diplomatic staff of foreign embassies, military personnel and their families and dependents. The survey is conducted for about 40,000 households and their members which have been selected so that they are representative of all households nationwide.

4. Date and Period of the Survey

The survey is carried out as of the end of every month (for the month of December, as of the 26th day) for the one week ending on the last day of each month (for the month of December, the week from the 20th to the 26th day), hereinafter called "the survey week".

5. Survey Items

For "population 15 years old and over", following general questions were asked.

- | | |
|--|---|
| a. Name | i. Name of establishment |
| b. Relationship to the head of household | j. Kind of business or industry |
| c. Sex | k. kind of work |
| d. Date of birth | l. Number of persons engaged in the enterprise as a whole |
| e. Marital status | m. Desire for additional work |
| f. Labour Force Status | n. Type of household |
| g. Hours worked during the survey week | (Area of cultivated land) |
| h. Employment status | o. Number of members of the household |

6. Survey Organization

The survey is conducted through the following channel:

Minister of State, Director-General of the MCA (Statistics Bureau, Management and Coordination Agency) -- Governor of each prefecture (supervisors) -- Enumerators -- Sample households.

7. Sampling Method^o

The stratified two-stage sampling method has been employed. The enumeration districts of the Population Census are adopted as the primary sampling unit, and dwelling units (house, other building or a section of a building which is constructed as a household dwelling) as the secondary sampling unit. The survey is conducted for all persons 15 years old and over living in the sampled dwelling units.

8. Field Work

- a. Each enumerator prepares a list of all the dwelling units in his enumeration district by the 15th day of the month preceding the survey.
- b. The supervisors select the dwelling units to be surveyed using the above list. The selected sampling units are surveyed for two consecutive months.
- c. The enumerators visit the dwelling units within the three day period before the first day of the survey week giving the LFS questionnaire to each household dwelling. The households living in the sampled dwelling units are asked to complete the questionnaire and are given guidance on the entry procedure.
- d. The enumerators revisit the sampled households within three days after the survey week to collect the questionnaire on the spot.
- e. The enumerators submit the questionnaires either in person or by mail to the prefectural authorities. The questionnaires are then inspected and sorted by the supervisors at the prefectural government. The completed questionnaires are sent from prefectural governments to the Statistics Center of the Management and Coordination Agency.

9. Publication of the Results

The results of the LFS are released in the following manner:

- a. Generally, the results are reported, as a summary report, at a Cabinet Meeting held at the end of the month following the survey, and a prompt report (in Japanese only) is released.
- b. The "Monthly Report on the Labour Force Survey" is published two months after the survey.
- c. The "Annual Report on the Labour Force Survey" is published in March of the following year.
- d. For items not covered by a through c, the "original statistical tables" is

maintained by the Statistics Bureau for public review.

The results produced refer to all Japan. In addition, for some limited survey items, summary tables for ten regions are published.

10. Estimation Method

The method of estimation is based on ration estimation, using as the benchmark population by sex, age (5-year age group), and area (2 areas: metropolitan area consisting of 7 largest cities, and the rest of the country) which are estimated from the census figures and vital statistics. The benchmark population is the same as the estimated population as of the first day of each month, which is separately computed and published by the Statistics Bureau.

II. Outline of the 1987 Employment Status Survey (ESS)

1. Purpose and History of the Survey

The survey was conducted every three years since 1956, until 1982. After 1982, the interval of the survey was widened to five years, and the 1987 survey is the 11th. The purpose of the survey is to study the basic structure of employment status of the population in Japan both at the national and the regional levels. Therefore, the survey grasps detailed items such as desire for work, change of type of activity over the year, as well as such basic items as employment status, industry, occupation of the people and working days or hours.

2. Date of the Survey

The survey was conducted as of 0:00 A.M. of 1 October 1987.

3. Coverage and Sample

The survey covered all households in the entirety of Japan and all the persons usually living in these households.

However, following persons are excluded:

- a. Foreign diplomatic corps, their suite and their dependents
- b. Foreign military personnel including both military corps and civilians, and their dependents
- c. Residents in the camps or vessels of the Self Defence Forces
- d. Persons in prisons or detention houses whose penalties have been fixed, and inmates of reformatories or women's guidance homes

This survey is a sample survey. The sample consisted of about 330,000 households (about one percent of the total households in Japan) selected in the 25,000 enumeration districts which were chosen from among the enumeration districts for the 1985

Population Census. Questions concerning the employment status were asked of all the persons 15 years old and over usually living in the sample households, who totalled 830,000 persons.

4. Survey Method

a. Organization

The survey was conducted through the following channel:
Statistics Bureau -- Statistics Sections of Prefectural Government --
Statistics Sections of "Shi", "Machi" and "Mura" (Municipality) -- Supervisors
-- Enumerators -- Households.

Enumerators were appointed by the governments of prefectures, the total number being 23,540 persons in the whole country. Each enumerator takes charge of one or two enumeration districts.

b. Preparation for the field enumeration

From 1 to 22 September, the enumerator visited the enumeration district assigned to him/her and prepared a list of all households within the district.

c. Selection of the households to be surveyed

From among the households of the lists prepared by the enumerators, mayors or heads of "Shi", "Machi" and "Mura" (Municipality) selected sample households according to the instruction by the Statistics Bureau.

d. Field enumeration

From 23 to 30 September, the enumerators visited the sample households to distribute the questionnaires, asking to fill out them. From 1 to 7 October, the enumerators visited the sample households again to collect the filled-out questionnaires, examining their contents.

5. Survey Items

The following survey items are included in the questionnaire of the 1987 survey.

a. For household members 15 years old and over:

name and sex, relationship to household head, month and year of birth, marital status, (usual) place of residence a year ago, education, (usual) employment status.

b. For a person engaged in work:

<on main job>

status of worker and form of employment, form of organization and name of establishment, industry, occupation, size of enterprise (number of persons engaged), annual working days, regularity of work, weekly working days, annual income, change of type of activity over the year and duration engaged, employment status a year ago, reasons for taking up present job, whether having previous job.

<on desire for work>

whether desiring to change job, whether desiring additional job, etc., reasons for desiring to change job, kind of job desired, whether seeking job.

<on secondary job>

whether having secondary job, status of worker, industry, annual income.

<on previous job>

time of quitting, reasons for quitting, status of worker, industry, occupation, size of enterprise (number of persons engaged), duration engaged.

c. For a person not engaged in work:

<on desire for work, etc.>

whether desiring to work, reasons for desiring to work, whether desiring to work mainly or partly, kind of job desired, whether job search, reasons not job search, methods used to seek job, duration of job search, intention of job search, employment status a year ago, whether having previous job.

<on previous job>

time of quitting, reasons for quitting, status of worker, industry, occupation, size of enterprise (number of persons engaged), duration engaged.

d. For households:

number and age of household members less than 15 years old, number of household members 15 years old and over, sources of household income, total annual income of household.

6. Tabulation and publication

The tabulation of the results of the survey was performed by the Statistics Center, Management and Coordination Agency. All the questionnaires were collected at the Statistics Center. After they were coded and edited, they were directly read by optical mark readers to produce magnetic tapes recording the individual data. The magnetic tapes were processed by the host computer. The results of the survey are published in four volumes (Whole Japan and Regional Results I to III).

III. Outline of the 1988 Special Survey of the Labour Force Survey

1. Purpose of the Survey

The survey is conducted to investigate in detail the labour force status of the population and to provide data essential to making employment policies, supplementing the monthly LFS.

2. Coverage and Sample

a. The universe of the survey is composed of all persons 15 years old and over

usually residing in this country, except foreign diplomatic corps, their suite and their dependents, foreign military personnel and their dependents, Self-Defence Forces personnel in the camps or vessels, and legally detained persons under sentence.

- b. The sample consisted of about 40,000 households with about 100,000 persons 15 years old and over. The households were selected from about 2,700 enumeration districts chosen from among the enumeration districts for the 1985 Population Census.

3. Date of the Survey

The survey was conducted as of February 29, 1988, and respondents were asked to report on their employment status for the survey week (February 23 to 29).

4. Survey Items

The survey items in the 1988 survey were mostly the same as in the 1987 survey. New questions were added: "name of the temporary staff dispatching services where you are registered or employed" for those registered or employed in temporary staff dispatching services; and "when did you take up the present job?" for all employed persons.

- a. For "population 15 years old and over", following general questions were asked:
name and sex, date of birth, marital status, relationship to head of household (classified in detail to identify the type of household), education, labour force status, whether obtained income, kind of income, name of temporary staff dispatching services for those registered or employed in such services.
- b. For "employed persons":
status in employment, form of employment, industry, occupation, number of persons engaged in enterprise, weekly hours of work in last week of February, reason for short-time working, whether wishing to change job, etc., reason for wishing to change job, whether looking for job, whether had job previously.
- c. For "totally unemployed persons":
method used to seek job, duration of unemployment, time of seeking job, kind of job desired, preference for employment as primary or secondary activity, reason for seeking job, time of taking up the present job, whether had job previously.
- d. For "persons not in labour force":
whether desire to work, reason for not seeking job, whether seeking job, possibility of taking up job, whether had job previously.

e. For persons who "have income from job":

total annual income from job.

f. For persons who "had job previously":

time of leaving previous job, status in employment, form of employment,
industry, previous job, reason for leaving previous job.

5. Survey Organization

The survey was conducted as an approved statistics in accordance with the Statistical Report Coordination Law using the same channel and personnel as the monthly LFS.

6. Method of Estimation

The estimation method used is a ratio estimation with a benchmark of "population 15 years old and over by sex, age, labour force status, and status in employment", which was obtained from the February 1988 results of the monthly LFS.

Labour Force Survey Questionnaire

Confidential

Designated Statistics
No. 30

(For First month)

Month _____ Year _____
Statistics Bureau
Management and
Coordination Agency

The statistical law, on which this survey is based, prohibits the use of the information supplied by you for purposes other than strictly statistical. It is also forbidden that enumerators and any other officials who are engaged in the survey disclose what is reported in the questionnaire. You are, therefore, kindly requested to provide information frankly and accurately.

PLEASE READ THE FOLLOWING NOTES BEFORE FILLING OUT

All members who usually live in your household should be included in this questionnaire.

Persons who usually live in your household refer to those who have been living, or are going to live in your household for three months or more as of the end of the month.

Persons to be included are

- Family members
- Living-in employees
- Persons living in the household without paying for room and for meals.

Persons who are temporarily absent from your household for travelling or working elsewhere shall be reported at their homes if the period of absence is less than three months. If they have been, or are going to be, absent from home for three months or more, they shall be enumerated at their destination.

In-patients in a hospital shall be reported at the hospital if they have been hospitalized for three months or more. If not, they shall be reported at their homes.

Special attention should be paid to the following cases.

Lodgers

- Lodgers such as roomers and boarders who pay room rent should be reported individually as a separate household.
- Lodgers living together with their relatives should be reported with their relatives as one household.

Persons living in dormitories

- persons living in school dormitories, dormitories for unmarried employees, etc. should be reported individually as a separate household.

Columns to fill out

For persons 15 years old and over as of the end of the month (26th for December), fill out the designated columns on page 2.

- The head of household should be entered in the column No. 1.
- If the number of household members 15 years old and over exceed five, use another questionnaire.

For persons 14 years old and under, fill out the columns below.

When entry is over, please check if the entry is correct. Write the name of the head in the designated column, and hand in this questionnaire to the enumerator.

In this survey, actual status during the survey week ending the last day (26th for December) of the month should be entered.

For instance, for the person who happened to work temporarily during the survey week, the entry should be made as regards the work done even if he usually does not work. For the person who is usually working in an office but was absent from the work and assisted farm work of his family during the survey week, the entry should be made as regards the farm work.

Code of household members	For persons 14 years old and under as of the end of the month (26th for December)			For the baby who is not yet named, write "not yet named"	
	51	52	53	54	55
1. Name					
2. Relationship to the head of household					
3. Sex	1 Male 2 Female	1 Male 2 Female	1 Male 2 Female	1 Male 2 Female	1 Male 2 Female
4. Date of birth	Year Month Day	Year Month Day	Year Month Day	Year Month Day	Year Month Day

To be used by the enumerator	Enumeration district code	For a person 15 years old or over as of the last day of the month (26th for December)										Household code	Type of household (Area of railroad head)			Number of members of the household	Total	Male	Female
		1		2		3		4		5			1	2	3				
		Number	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	
1. Name (Full name) Enter the name of each person 15 years or over who is usually living in the household. See notes on page 1 regarding persons to be included.																			
2. Relationship to the head of the household State your relationship to the head of the household, e.g., wife, mother, adopt son, wife of adopt son, domestic servant, living-in employee, etc.		Head																	
3. Sex		1. Male 2. Female	1. Male 2. Female	1. Male 2. Female	1. Male 2. Female	1. Male 2. Female	1. Male 2. Female	1. Male 2. Female	1. Male 2. Female	1. Male 2. Female	1. Male 2. Female	1. Male 2. Female	1. Male 2. Female	1. Male 2. Female	1. Male 2. Female	1. Male 2. Female	1. Male 2. Female		
4. Date of birth		Year Month Day	Year Month Day	Year Month Day	Year Month Day	Year Month Day	Year Month Day	Year Month Day	Year Month Day	Year Month Day	Year Month Day	Year Month Day	Year Month Day	Year Month Day	Year Month Day	Year Month Day	Year Month Day		
5. Marital status Enter on appropriate number irrespective of official record.		1. Never married 2. Married 3. Widowed/divorced	1. Never married 2. Married 3. Widowed/divorced	1. Never married 2. Married 3. Widowed/divorced	1. Never married 2. Married 3. Widowed/divorced	1. Never married 2. Married 3. Widowed/divorced	1. Never married 2. Married 3. Widowed/divorced	1. Never married 2. Married 3. Widowed/divorced	1. Never married 2. Married 3. Widowed/divorced	1. Never married 2. Married 3. Widowed/divorced	1. Never married 2. Married 3. Widowed/divorced	1. Never married 2. Married 3. Widowed/divorced	1. Never married 2. Married 3. Widowed/divorced	1. Never married 2. Married 3. Widowed/divorced	1. Never married 2. Married 3. Widowed/divorced	1. Never married 2. Married 3. Widowed/divorced	1. Never married 2. Married 3. Widowed/divorced		
6. When you engaged in work at all during the survey week (i.e., the last seven days of the month (20 to 26 for December)) "Work" means any work for pay or profit. It includes work in a family business or farm, as well as piecework at home. Engaged in work Engaged mainly in work 1 Engaged in work besides attending school or doing housework, etc. 2 or 3 Not engaged in work Had a job but did not work 4 Had no job and was seeking one 5 Attended school, did housework, or other 6, 7 or 8 Circle an appropriate number. 6-7 When you seeking a job in order to work mainly or to work besides attending school or doing housework, etc. To work mainly 1 To work besides attending school or doing housework, etc. 2 Circle an appropriate number. (Question ended)																			
8. Hours worked during the survey week Use the "Microcassette" on page 2. If you worked in more than one job, write the sum of hours worked in all jobs. If you had a job but did not work during the survey week, write "0".		hours	hours	hours	hours	hours	hours	hours	hours	hours	hours	hours	hours	hours	hours	hours	hours	hours	
9. Details of work Employment status Employer Regular employee 1 Temporary employee 2 Day laborer 3 Executive of company or corporation Self employed worker with employee(s) 4 Self employed worker without employee 5 Doing piecework at home 6 Circle an appropriate number. 9. Name of establishment Write the name of the establishment (office, factory, shop, etc.) where you worked, and include an appropriate number according to its form of organization. 1. Unincorporated enterprise 2. Company 3. Other 10. Kind of business or industry Describe specifically the kind of business or industry of the establishment. 11. Kind of work Describe specifically the kind of work you were engaged in at the establishment. 12. Number of persons engaged in the enterprise as a whole Circle an appropriate number according to the total number of persons working in the enterprise including the main office, branch office, factories, etc. If you are central or local government worker, circle "9". 1. 1 person 2. 2-4 persons 3. 5-9 persons 4. 10-29 persons 5. 30-99 persons 6. 100-499 persons 7. 500-999 persons 8. 1000 persons or over 9. Government 13. Do you wish to change the present job, or wish to have another job in addition to the present one? Wish to change the present job Seeking one 1 Not seeking 2 Wish to have an additional job Seeking one 3 Not seeking 4 Other 5 Circle an appropriate number. Wish to change the present job Seeking one 1 Not seeking 2 Wish to have an additional job Seeking one 3 Not seeking 4 Other 5 Circle an appropriate number.																			

Notes for entry (Question 6~8,12~13)

6. Were you engaged in work during the survey week?

"Work" means any work for wage, salary business profit, etc. Household members who worked without pay in a business or on a farm operated by their family are regarded as those "engaged in work".

"Work" also includes piecework at home or temporary work.

"Had a job but did not work" refers to

a. the employee who did not work because of illness, vacation, labour-management dispute, etc. but received or is to receive wage or salary.

b. the self-employed worker who did not work because of illness, vacation, bad weather, etc. but whose absence period has not exceeded 30 days.

"Had no job and was seeking one" refers to the person who had no job and was seeking a job ready to take up a job immediately.

"Seeking a job" includes waiting for the result of the previous job-seeking. It also includes preparing to start a business by procuring funds and materials.

7. Hours worked during the survey week

"Hours worked" refers to the actual number of hours worked during the survey week. For persons who worked in

more than one job, the figures refer to the total number of hours worked in all jobs.

Do not include hours for home housework, voluntary work without pay, meal, break, commuting, etc.

8. "Self-employed worker" includes shopkeeper, factory owner, farmer, doctor, lawyer, writer, peddler, etc. who works on his/her account.

12. Number of persons engaged in the enterprise as a whole

If you worked in a unincorporated enterprise, be sure to include the self-employed worker in the number.

13. Do you wish to change the present job, or wish to have another job in addition to the present one?

"Wish to change the present job" refers to the employee who wishes to change the enterprise where he/she worked, the self employed worker who wishes to change his/her business, the employee who wishes to be a self-employed, etc.

Persons who wish to change the type of work in the same company are not considered as "Wish to change the present job".

Hours Worked during the Survey Week (20 to 26 for December)
Memorandum for Question 7 on page 2.

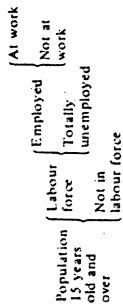
Names											
Hours worked (to be recorded every day)	1st Day	Hours	Minutes	Hours	Minutes	Hours	Minutes	Hours	Minutes	Hours	Minutes
	2nd Day										
	3rd Day										
	4th Day										
	5th Day										
	6th Day										
	7th Day										
	Total										

"Labour Force Survey of Japan"

Concepts and Definitions

1. Labour force status

Population 15 years old and over is classified as follows according to the activity in which each person was engaged during the survey week.



Employed at work: All persons who worked for pay or profit or worked as unpaid family workers for at least one hour during the survey week.

Employed, not at work: Among the persons who were not at work during the survey week, the following are classified as employed persons not at work:

- 1) Employees who were absent from work but received or were to receive wages or salary for the time off;
 - 2) Self-employed workers whose absence from work has not exceeded 30 days.
- Totally unemployed:** Persons who did not work at all during the survey week, but were currently available for work and were actively seeking job or were waiting for the results of the past job-seeking activity. (See footnote.)

Labour Force

The employed plus the totally unemployed, not in labour force: Persons who are not classified as employed or totally unemployed.

Labour force participation rate

$$\frac{(\text{Labour force}) + (\text{Population 15 years old and over}) \times 100}{\text{Ratio of totally unemployed in labour force}}$$

$$\frac{(\text{Totally unemployed}) \div (\text{Labour force}) \times 100}{\text{Ratio of totally unemployed in labour force}}$$

(Note) Totally unemployed persons are classified as follows according to their reason for seeking a job:
 (a) Quitted a job due to personal reduction, slump in business, etc.
 (b) Quitted a job for personal reason or family reason.
 (c) Left school or graduated from university.
 (d) Like to newly take up a job for reasons other than (c).

2. Characteristics of employment

If a person worked in two or more jobs, type of organization, industry, occupation and status in employment refer to his or her main job in which the person worked longest during the survey week.

Industry
 Industry is classified on the basis of the Standard Industrial Classification for Japan, which was partially revised from January 1985. By this revision, ① "Veterinary services" (10 thousand persons) which had been included in "Agriculture and forestry" became included in "Service", and ② "Manufacture of plastic products" (except the plastic products included in other groups) (360 thousand persons with 210 thousand males and 150 thousand females as of January 1984) which had been included in "Other" in "Manufacturing" became included in "Manufacture of other chemical and allied products".

Occupation

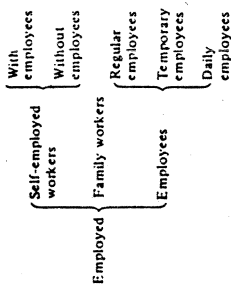
Occupation is classified on the basis of the Occupational Classification for the Population Census.

The Occupational Classification for the Labour Force Survey was revised partially from January 1981, on the basis of the Occupational Classification used in the 1980 Population Census. By this revision, "Sweepers and garbage men" (320 thousand persons with 100 thousand males and 230 thousand females as of January 1981) which had been included in "Protective service and service workers" became included in "Labourers".

Another partial revision was made in January 1987. On monthly average from January through April 1987, the number of employed persons changed as follows: "Professional and technical workers" increased 250 thousand;

"Managers and officials," "Clerical and related workers," "Craftsmen and production process workers" and "Protective service workers and service workers" decreased 10 thousand, 30 thousand, 200 thousand and 10 thousand, respectively.

Status in employment



Self-employed workers: Persons who own and operate unincorporated enterprises.

Self-employed workers are divided into "self-employed workers with employees" and "self-employed workers without an employee".

Self-employed workers with employees: Self-employed workers who usually employ one or more employees in their enterprises.

Self-employed workers without an employee: Self-employed workers who operate their own businesses alone or only with members of the family.

Family workers: Persons who work in an unincorporated enterprise operated by a member of the family.

Employees: Persons who work for wages or profit as employees of unincorporated enterprises, companies, corporations and associations and the government. Employees are classified into "regular employees", "temporary employees" and "daily employees" according to the type of employment.

Regular employees: Employees who have a contract of employment without a specific period of employment or for a specific period of more than a year.

Temporary employees: Persons who are

employed for a specific period of a month or more but not more than a year.

Daily employees: Persons who are employed on a daily basis or for a specific period of less than a month.

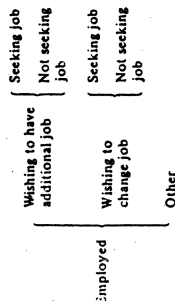
Number of persons engaged in enterprise

The number of persons engaged refers to the number of persons usually employed in the entire enterprise, including those at all the branches, if any, as well as at the head office.

Hours of work

"Average weekly hours of work" refer to the average hours actually worked during the survey week per employed person at work. If a person worked in more than one job during the survey week, all the hours of work for each job are summed up.

3. Desires for work of employed persons
 Employed persons are classified according to their desire for work as follows:



Wishing to have additional job: Employed persons who wish to work at another job in addition to the present one.

Wishing to change job: Employed persons who wished to give up the job in which they worked during the survey week in order to work in another job. Persons who wished to change the type of work in the same company are not considered as "wishing to change job".

Seeking: Persons who actually seek a job or who make arrangements to start a new business.

Not seeking: Persons not classified in the above group.

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COMMISSION
FOR ASIA AND THE PACIFIC

Seminar on
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COUNTRY REPORT
ON
EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT STATISTICS

IN KOREA

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COUNTRY REPORT
ON
EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT STATISTICS
IN THE REPUBLIC OF KOREA

Prepared by

SANG SIK KIM

National Bureau of Statistics
Economic Planning Board
Republic of Korea

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1. Introduction

Statistical information on employment and unemployment in Korea is principally derived from the Economically Active Population Survey, conducted by the National Bureau of Statistics (NBOS), Economic Planning Board (EPB), since 1963. The Population Census, which has been conducted every 5 years, also provides us with information regarding the basic labor force characteristics.

In addition, there are several establishment surveys, including the Establishment Survey on Labor Conditions, the Monthly Labor Survey and the Occupation Wage Survey, which provide data on employment, hours and earnings of establishments and are conducted by the Ministry of Labor affairs.

In this paper, I would like to introduce the Economically Active Population Survey which is based on the household units. This survey is recognized as being so basic and important for the employment and unemployment statistics in the Republic of Korea.

2. Organization responsible for the survey data

NBOS is responsible for the entire process of the Survey. In Korea, NBOS collects data, analyzes and releases the results monthly through the mass media, while also publishing an annual report.

3. Coverage of the Survey

The Economically Active Population Survey covers the persons aged 15 years and over who reside within the territory of the Republic of Korea at the time of enumeration. The lower age limit had been 14 years until December of 1986, and excludes prisoners, foreigners and non-resident citizens.

In the Survey, as our military system is compulsory for males having attained the age of 20 we exclude the members of the Armed Forces. The members of the Armed Forces are presumed to number about 600,000.

4. Frequency and data collection of the Survey

The monthly survey began in March, 1963, as a quarterly, changing to a monthly in July of 1982. The Survey is undertaken by about 500 resident enumerators through means of personal interviews. Permanent local survey organizations are responsible for data collection. Interviews are conducted during the week just after the reference period (the week containing the 15th day of the month).

5. Concepts and definitions

Most of the concepts and definitions in Korea are based on the ILO recommendations, are used officially as follows:

- Economically Active Population:

This comprises all employed and unemployed persons aged 15 years and over.

- Activity rate:

The specific activity rate - participation rate - represents the percentage of the economically active population in a particular demographic group in the total population in that group.

The crude activity rate represents the percentage of the total economically active population in the total population of all ages (including the active population).

- Employment:

The employed comprise all persons who worked at least one hour or more for pay or profit, or who worked 18 hours or more as unpaid family workers during the reference week. Those persons who had a job but were temporarily absent from work are also categorized as employed. Also included are students who worked full-time or part-time.

- Unemployment:

The unemployed comprise all persons who were not at work but were available for work and were actively seeking work during the reference week. The persons not seeking work arrangements to begin a new job within a month subsequent to the reference week are also considered as the unemployed.

Those persons who were waiting to be recalled to a job from which they had been laid off or waiting to report to a new job within 30 days need not have been seeking work to be classified as the unemployed.

- Unemployment rate:

The unemployment rate is computed in percentage form by dividing the number of unemployed by the economically active population (employed and unemployed) derived from the Survey.

6. The questionnaire

Items covered in the Survey are as follows:

On the demographic characteristics and economic activity status

- 1) Name
- 2) Relationship to head of household
- 3) Sex
- 4) Age
- 5) Educational attainment
- 6) Marital status
- 7) Activity status
- 8) Any work for pay or profit
- 9) Temporary absence and its reason
- 10) seeking work last week
- 11) Currently available for work
- 12) Willingness to work

On the employed

- A-1) Hours worked
- A-2) Usual working hours
- A-3) Wishing to have additional work or to change jobs

On the unemployed

- B-1) Ways of seeking work
- B-2) Duration of work search
- B-3) Former occupation and reason for unemployment

On the people not in labor force

- C-1) Type of desired work
- C-2) Reason for not currently seeking work
- C-3) Seeking work during the last 6 months

On the employed and the unemployed

- D-1) Industry
- D-2) Occupation
- D-3) Working status
- D-4) Number of workers in the establishment
- D-5) Income

7. Sample size and design

Currently, the sample size is about 32,000 households, with approximately 500 trained interviewers visiting the sample households every month. As the non-responsive households are few, the exact rate is not available.

The sample is the nationwide self-weighting sample, using a stratified two-stage sampling with census sample enumeration districts (EDs) in both the urban and rural areas.

The census sample EDs refer to the EDs selected for the 1985 Population Census, consisting of 30 households in the urban area and 40 households in the rural area, out of a total of 21,900 urban households represented by 730 EDs and 9,240 rural households by 231 EDs.

The sample design is revised every five years, when the population census is conducted, to make use of the most recent results of the Population Census.

8. Method of estimation

In Korea, the method of estimation is the ratio estimation based on the population by sex, the estimation or adjustment for nonresponsive households not being of importance. The yearly estimates are obtained by averaging the monthly estimates.

The formulas for the monthly estimations are as follows:

$$\begin{aligned}\hat{Y}_{gh} &= X_{gh}(y_{gh}/x_{gh}) = X_{gh}(\sum_i y_{ghi} / \sum_i x_{ghi}) \\ &= X_{gh}(\sum_i \sum_j y_{ghij} / \sum_i \sum_j x_{ghij}), \\ \hat{Y}_g &= \sum_h \hat{Y}_{gh}\end{aligned}$$

where,

Y = estimate of the number of persons having the characteristics of Y.

X = number of persons 15 years old and over based on projected population.

x = number of persons 15 years old and over in the sample.

y = number of persons having the characteristics of Y in the sample.

g = subscript for month.

h = subscript for sex.

i = subscript for i-th stratum.

j = subscript for j-th sample PSU.

- Relative Standard Error for \hat{Y}_{gh}

$$\begin{aligned} rse(\hat{Y}_{gh}) &= \sqrt{\text{var}(\hat{Y}_{gh})} \div \hat{Y}_{gh} \times 100 \\ \text{var}(\hat{Y}_{gh}) &= [F(F-1)/2] \times [\sum_x n_x / (n_x - 1)] \times [\sum_x (Dy_{ghij} - y_{gh} D_{xghij} / x_{gh})^2] \end{aligned}$$

where, rse = notation for relative standard error
var = notation for variance
F = inverse of sample PSU's

$$Dy_{ghij} = y_{ghij} - y_{ghij+1}$$

$$D_{xghij} = x_{ghij} - x_{ghij+1}$$

- Relative Standard Error for \hat{Y}_g

$$\begin{aligned} rse(\hat{Y}_g) &= \sqrt{\text{var}(\hat{Y}_g)} \div \hat{Y}_g \times 100 \\ \text{var}(\hat{Y}_g) &= \sum_h \text{var}(\hat{Y}_{gh}) + 2\text{cov}(\hat{Y}_g, \hat{Y}_{g_1}) \\ \text{cov}(\hat{Y}_g, \hat{Y}_{g_1}) &= [F(F-1)/2] \times [\sum_x n_x / (n_x - 1)] \times \\ &\quad [\sum_j (Dy_{gij} - y_g D_{xgij} / x_g) (Dy_{g_1ij} - y_{g_1} D_{xg_1ij} / x_{g_1})] \end{aligned}$$

- Relative Standard Error for \hat{Y}_h

$$\begin{aligned} rse(\hat{Y}_h) &= \sqrt{\text{var}(\hat{Y}_h)} \div \hat{Y}_h \times 100 \\ \text{var}(\hat{Y}_h) &= \sum_g \text{var}(\hat{Y}_{gh}) \div 144 \end{aligned}$$

- Relative Standard Error for \hat{Y}

$$\begin{aligned} rse(\hat{Y}) &= \sqrt{\text{var}(\hat{Y})} \div \hat{Y} \times 100 \\ \text{var}(\hat{Y}) &= \sum_g \text{var}(\hat{Y}_g) \div 144 \end{aligned}$$

9. Ways in which the data are used and analyzed

The survey results provide not only the information on classification of the population by labor activity status but also personal characteristics of the labor force, such as age, sex, educational attainment, marital status and family relationship on their industry and occupation.

Based on the above data, NBOS has issued the 1987 report, "Annual Report on the Economically Active Population Survey", which contains 29 tables, from Table 1, Summary Table of Economically Active Population, to Table 29, Unemployed Persons who previously worked, by Educational Attainment, Former Working Status, and Former Occupation (major group), by Sex.

However, the major data on employment status, such as general level, employment in agriculture, non-agricultural and manufacturing industries, unemployed persons and unemployment rate, are released each month. These data and reports are used by policy-makers in government, private enterprise, education and research institutes.

10. The Employment Structure Survey

The other special survey on the labor force structure, the Employment Structure Survey, has been conducted since 1983.

The purpose of the Survey, which is conducted every 3 years, is to provide information on the regional structure of employment and unemployment, as well as the migration of the labor force among regions, occupations and industries.

This Survey was designed to supplement the Economically Active Population Survey and to present a clear picture of the current situation of employment and unemployment. As such, the sample size was expanded to 150,000 households, but the definitions, concepts and other aspects of the surveys remain the same.

Additionally, we feel that the approach method of the Survey should be conducted differently from the prior Survey. The approach method has thus far been used on the current status, but since 1989 we are considering adopting the usual status approach. We are confident the adoption of the usual status approach will enable us to better develop the labor force statistics in Korea.

11. Limitations in applying the ILO approach

The labor force approach recommended by ILO is more applicable and suitable for analyzing the employment and unemployment structure of industrialized countries where the labor market is well organized, but not so in developing countries where there exists a high incidence of own-account, casual and unpaid family workers, and the job opportunities are very limited.

In Korea, there are some fundamental deficiencies in the adoption of the ILO approach, which can be summarized as follows:

First, a considerable number of workers, 22%, is engaged in the farming sector.

Second, the portion of the paid workers among the total employed is about 55%.

Third, the criterion "job seeking activity" states that those who are willing to work but not actively seeking work due to limited job information channels are classified as population not in the labor force.

Therefore, there is the some possibility of underemployment and non-sensibility in the unemployment rate compared to changes in the economy.

12. Improvement directions of employment and unemployment statistics in Korea

In conclusion, I would like to comment on our improvement directions of employment and unemployment statistics in Korea.

First, in developing countries, which have more of a weighted industrial structure in agriculture, the unemployment rate derived from the labor force approach is understated in reviewing the employment status. Given this situation, in Korea, with the consideration of the labor force characteristics, the following unemployment rates can be suggested and used:

- U-1 : Total unemployment as a percent of the labor force
- U-2 : Total unemployment as a percent of the labor force in the rural area
- U-3 : Total unemployment as a percent of the labor force in the urban area
- U-4 : Total unemployment and workers working less than 18 hours as a percent of the labor force
- U-5 : Total unemployment and discouraged workers as a percent of the labor force
- U-6 : Total unemployment, workers working less than 18 hours and discouraged workers as a percent of the labor force

Second, the usual unemployment statistics, the chief quantitative measure derived from the "labor force approach", could not adequately show the actual labor force status in a labor market. That is, the unemployment rate by itself is an inadequate labor force indicator, and therefore should be supplemented by the analysis of the underemployment or discouraged workers.

Accordingly, to supplement and to reflect the correct fluctuation of the labor force structure, more advanced analysis methods and the data on the underemployment and discouraged workers should be developed.

Third, as a supplement method to the labor force approach, the analysis method by the 'flow' approach to the change of the labor force status can be considered.

The labor force approach is only utilized on the current activities. Thus to reflect the change of the labor force status during the reference times, the flow approach method, the 'longitude survey', should be developed, as it can portray the flow of the labor force status as time passes.

Table 1. Summary Table of Economically Active Population.

(In thousand persons)

	Population 15 years old & over					Employed Less than 18 hours	Active rate (%)	Unemployment rate (%)
	Economically active population			Not Economically Active Population				
	Employed	Unemployed						
1965	15,367	8,754	8,112	642	6,613	66	57.0	7.3
1970	17,468	10,062	9,617	445	7,407	48	57.6	4.4
1975	20,918	12,193	11,692	501	8,726	30	58.3	4.1
1980	24,463	14,431	13,683	748	10,032	81	59.0	5.2
1981	25,100	14,683	14,023	660	10,417	62	58.5	4.5
1982	25,638	15,032	14,379	654	10,605	51	58.6	4.4
1983	26,212	15,118	14,505	613	11,094	80	57.7	4.1
1984	26,861	14,997	14,429	568	11,865	91	55.8	3.8
1985	27,553	15,592	14,970	622	11,961	112	56.6	4.0
1986	28,225	16,116	15,505	611	12,109	145	57.1	3.8
1987	28,955	16,873	16,354	519	12,082	197	58.3	3.1

Table 2. Employed by Sex, Industry, Occupation and Status of Workers

(In thousand persons)

	1965	1970	1975	1980	1985	1986	1987
Male	5,273	6,104	7,431	8,462	9,137	9,339	9,741
Female	2,839	3,513	4,261	5,222	5,833	6,165	6,613
Agri., For. & Fish. ¹⁾	4,742	4,846	5,339	4,654	3,733	3,662	3,580
Mining & Mfg.	840	1,377	2,235	3,079	3,659	4,013	4,602
Construction	236	281	509	843	911	889	920
Others	2,249	3,114	3,609	5,108	6,667	6,941	7,252
Pro., Tech., Adm. & Man. ²⁾	562	1,037	1,163	2,000	2,819	4,157	3,119
Sales workers	972	1,194	1,522	1,984	2,313	2,355	2,452
Service workers	519	615	830	1,078	1,622	1,670	1,781
Agri., For. & Fishermen	4,739	4,827	5,360	4,648	3,686	3,621	3,543
Prod. & related ³⁾	1,319	1,944	2,815	3,974	4,530	4,894	5,459
Self-employed	2,984	3,286	4,008	4,651	4,679	4,868	4,994
Family workers	2,516	2,586	2,932	2,569	2,187	2,204	2,169
Regular employees	1,765	2,728	3,628	5,164	6,714	6,979	7,662
Daily workers	844	1,018	1,123	1,300	1,390	1,454	1,529

1) Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing

2) Professional, technical, administrative, managerial and related workers

3) Production & related workers, transport equipment operators & laborers

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COMMISSION
FOR ASIA AND THE PACIFIC

Seminar on
Employment and Unemployment Statistics
January 16~20, 1989 January
Bangkok, Thailand

COUNTRY REPORT
ON
EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT STATISTICS

IN MALAYSIA

1. Background

The total population Malaysia in 1987 was 16.9 million with an annual growth rate of about 2.6 per cent over the period 1980-88. Malaysia has a young population with about 38 per cent under 15 years of age while the population in the working age group of 15 to 64 years accounted for about 59 per cent of the total population.

A total of 6.6 million persons made up the total labour force out of which 6.1 million were employed in 1988. The unemployment rate was estimated at 8.1 per cent in the same year.

2. Sources of Data

Data on the labour force, employment and unemployment was first collected in Malaysia in the National Survey on Employment, Unemployment and Underemployment carried out in 1962. Two smaller surveys collecting similar information were subsequently carried out in 1964 and 1965 but confined to the five largest urban centres in Peninsular Malaysia. The Malaysian Sample Survey of Households 1967/68 followed providing data on employment and unemployment, among other socio-economic data.

The current Labour Force Surveys, carried out annually since 1974 to the present, formed the major source of data used to monitor the structure and distribution of the labour force, employment and unemployment in Malaysia. The surveys are carried out on a quarterly basis, covering urban and rural areas of the whole of Malaysia.

Population censuses conducted in 1970 and 1980 also collected 'benchmark' information on the labour force, and employment and unemployment statistics for the total population and in particular, for small geographical areas.

In this paper, the collection, concepts and use of labour force and employment data from the major and current sources - Labour Force Surveys and the Population Censuses - will be discussed.

3. Method of Collection

The personal interview method was used to collect information in the Labour Force and other Household Surveys as well as in the Population Censuses.

For the Labour Force Surveys, specially trained interviewers visited households in selected living quarters during the survey period to collect information on the total number of household members and their demographic particulars. Detailed information on labour force particulars was collected only for household members who were with in the working age group of 15-64 years.

Field checks were made at the various regional centres to identify and correct any errors or omissions at the time when the survey was underway. In addition to this, re-interviews of certain selected households were made to check the quality of the field work.

The survey period, that is, the period in which the interviews were undertaken, were usually spread out over 4-5 rounds in a year to mitigate any seasonal variations which might occur particularly in the rural sector of the economy. The survey population is defined to cover persons living in private households and hence excludes the institutional population.

Information on social and demographic characteristics such as age, sex, ethnic origin marital status and educational attainment is collected for all persons in the households selected. Specific details are collected for individuals who are members of the labour force. (See Appendices 1a and 1b and Chart 1).

In the Population Censuses, labour force particulars were collected for all persons aged 10 years and over, and on a 100 per cent basis in both 1970 and 1980.

4. Concepts and Definitions

The labour force concept as used in the Malaysian Labour Force Surveys confines its scope to persons who during the reference week, were in the 15-64 years age group and who were either employed or unemployed as defined below:-

Employed: All persons who at any time during the reference week did any work, (for at least one hour) for pay, profit or family gain are regarded as employed. Persons who did not work during the reference week because of illness, injury, disability, bad weather, vacation, labour dispute and social and religious reasons, but had a job, farm, enterprise, or other family enterprise to return to, are also considered as employed. Also included were persons on temporary lay-off with pay who would definitely be called back to work (within one month). Employed persons at work and who had worked less than 30 hours during the reference week because of the nature of their work or due to insufficient work and were able and willing to accept additional hours of work were considered as underemployment.

Unemployed: This category includes both actively and inactively unemployed persons. The actively unemployed include all persons who did not work during the reference week but were actively looking for work during the reference week by taking any of the following steps: registration at a public or private employment office, placing or answering advertisement, meeting with prospective employers, writing letters of application, checking with a union or other similar organization, investigating possibilities for starting a professional practice or opening a business, and asking friends or relatives regarding any job openings.

The inactively unemployed includes person who were not looking for work because they believed no work were available, they were not qualified and those who would have looked for work if they had not been temporarily ill or not been for bad weather, those who were waiting for answers to job applications and those who have looked for work prior to the reference week.

Persons who were not classified as employed and unemployed as stated above were categorised as Outside the Labour Force, and they include housewives, students (including those going for further studies), retired or disabled persons, and those not looking for a job.

The occupation of a person refer to the principal occupation defined on the basis of the kind of work performed by the person at his/her place of employment. For a person holding more than one job, only the job at which he worked for the largest number of hours during the reference period was treated as his principal occupation. Another criteria which may be further used in this context is the income earned. Occupations are currently classified according to the Dictionary of Occupational Classification 1980 published by the Ministry of Labour and Manpower, Malaysia which is based on the International Standard Classification of Occupations 1968 prepared by the International Labour Organization.

A person's industry refers to the type of activity of the establishment or farm or business at which the person worked. The industry refers to that of his principal occupation, and the latest classification used for employment data in Malaysia is the Malaysian Industrial Classification 1972 (updated) which is based on the U.N. International Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities 1968.

In many respects the labour force concepts used in the Labour Force Surveys and the Population Censuses are similar, particularly for the 1980 Census. While the 1970 Census underestimates to some extent the size of the labour force by non-inclusion of persons classified as 'inactively unemployed' in the Labour Force Surveys, this component was added to the labour force size in the 1980 Census.

A minor difference exists in the use of the reference period in Labour Force Surveys and Population Censuses, whereby the latter used the last 7 days prior to interview, while in the Labour Force Surveys, the reference period refers to a specific calendar week (Saturday to Sunday) prior to the interview.

A further minor difference between the two sources of data - in this case, relating to concept - is the use of the number of hours worked to define the unpaid family workers by the Population Census. Only unpaid family workers who worked more than 3 hours per day were included as employed in the Population Census, the residual of which (those who worked less than 3 hours per day), were further screened to determine their status of whether to be categorized as unemployed or outside the labour force. In the Labour Force Surveys, all unpaid family workers were included irrespective of the number of hours worked.

5. Data Limitations

- a. The Labour Force Surveys produced what were considered to be low unemployment rates for the years from 1981 up to mid 1980s. This necessitates the adjustment of the survey figures to produce estimates of unemployment rates acceptable for use by policy planners for these years. The adjustments were made on the basis of information derived from other economic surveys, administrative records (e.g. retrenchment records), and some labour market studies. However, the unemployment rates based on the Labour Force Surveys show a steadily increasing trend to reach close to the official estimates in recent years.
- b. A further limitation in the use of employment data from Labour Force Surveys relate to the need for current and reliable information on occupation and industry at detailed levels. This is particularly important in the light of the Malaysian economic policy of restructuring of society. Availability of such data is limited to census years.
- c. Comparability of data between various sources for evaluation and a study of trends is hampered by not only the minor variations between the sources but also changes in the classifications used for example, for occupation and industry. Retabulations catering for specific categories and adjustments to estimates were made where possible.

6. Plans for Improvement

Pilot studies to review concepts and methods of collection in line with changing economic trends and current labour market dynamics are being planned to shed light on data problems as well as to cater for present needs of policy planners.

A possible area of focus is the injection of clear specification of the component 'self-employment' in the employment as well in the 'seeking work' concepts, in line with the new ILO recommendation. The category 'persons laid-off' presents another area of interest for further exploration in terms of contribution to the employed/unemployed component.

Evaluation of data for detailed occupation and industry categories as well as for small geographical levels are currently being undertaken. Efforts are made to reconcile and integrate data from various sources to assess possible use of selected levels/categories in such data.

[3] LABOUR FORCE PARTICULARS (REFERENCE WEEK _____)
 (ONLY FOR THOSE BETWEEN THE AGES OF 15 - 64)

LFS - 3/1

Please cross (x) if this H/H member answers him/herself	Name	H/H member Number	Annual Net Income	
<p>Q.1 Did you work at least ONE DAY during the for pay or profit or for family gains? (Include own account work) Yes: 1 No: 2</p> <p>Q.2 Although you did not work last week, do you have any employment, work on farm, enterprise or other family enterprise to return to? Yes: 1 No: 2</p> <p>Q.3 How many hours did you work last week, (including extra work, work on secondary jobs etc.) Write the number of hours at work</p> <p>Q.4 What was the reason for working less than 30 hours? Insufficient work/in the nature of the job: 1 Other reasons: 2</p> <p>Q.5 If working less than 30 hours, are you able and willing to accept additional number of hours of work? Yes: 1 No: 2</p> <p>Q.6 What was the reason for not being at work last week? Illness/injury: 1 Bad weather: 2 Vacation: 3 Labour dispute: 4 Social/religious reasons: 5 Temporary layoff: 6 Off-season: 7 Others (specify): 8</p> <p>Q.7 Were you looking for a job or work last week? Yes: 1 No: 2</p> <p>Q.7A Did you look for work in the last 3 months? Yes: (Cross Code 10 Q.8) 1 No: 2</p> <p>Q.8 Why were you not seeking work last week? Schooling: 01 Housewife: 02 Believe no one suitable job available: 03 Bad weather: 04 Illness/confinement: 05 New job to start soon: 06 Going for further studies: 07 Disabled: 08 Not interested: 09 Waiting for answers to job applications/ have looked for work prior to last week: 10 No qualification: 11 Retired: 12 Others (Specify): 13</p> <p>Q.9 What were you doing last week? A student: 1 Just left school: 2 A housewife: 3 Disabled/retired, etc.: 4 Off-season: 5 Temporary layoff: 6 Others (Specify): 7</p> <p>Q.10 What step have you taken to obtain a job last week? (MULTIPLE CODE) Employment office/labour exchange: 1 Answer advertisement/advertise: 2 Send letters: 3 Informed friends/relatives: 4 Others (specify): 5</p> <p>Q.11 How long have you been looking for a job? Less than 3 months: 1 3 - 6 months: 2 6 months - 1 year: 3 1 - 3 years: 4 3 years +: 5</p> <p>Q.12 Have you ever worked before? Yes: 1 No: 2</p> <p style="text-align: center;">SUMMARY: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8</p>			<p>Respondent's Answer:</p>	<p>Annual Net Income</p>
			Q.1	
			Q.2	
			Q.3	
			Q.4	
			Q.5	
			Q.6	
			Q.7	
			Q.7A	
			Q.8	
			Q.9	
			Q.10	
			Q.11	
			Q.12	
			Q.13	
			Q.14	
			Q.15	
			Q.16	
			Q.17	
			Q.18	
			Q.19	
			Q.20	

Jika "Ya" pada S.1, atau S.2 tanyakan:-
If "Yes" to Q.1, or Q.2 ask:

PEKERJAAN UTAMA/PRINCIPAL JOB

S. 13 Pekerjaan/Occupation

(i) Apakah pekerjaan anda?
What was your occupation?

(ii) Bolehkah anda terangkan tugas-tugas/jenis kerja yang anda buat?
Can you describe your duties/nature of your work?

S. 14 Perusahaan/Industry

(i) Apakah nama dan alamat pertubuhan anda atau pertubuhan yang mengambil anda bekerja? (Jika ada)
What is the name and address of your establishment or the establishment which employs you? (If any)

(ii) Apakah aktiviti-aktiviti/pengeluaran yang utama daripada pertubuhan tersebut?
What are the main activities/products of this establishment?

S. 15 Taraf Pekerjaan/Employment Status:

Adakah anda seorang?
Were you an

Tidak Ketahui: . . . (Untuk Kegunaan 9 Majikan: 1
Unknown: Pejabat Sahaja) Employer:

Kakitangan: 2 Pekerja Sendiri: 3
Employee: Own Account Worker:

Pekerja Keluarga Tanpa Gaji: 4
Unpaid Family Worker:

Jika "Ya" pada S.1 tanyakan:-
If "Yes" to Q.1 ask:

**S. 16 Adakah ini Pekerjaan, Perusahaan dan Taraf Pekerjaan biasa anda?
Is this your usual Occupation, Industry and Employment Status?**

1	Ya Yes	
2	Tidak No	

Hentikan temuduga di sini untuk seseorang.
Stop the interview here for the person.

Tanyakan soalan yang berikutan.
Ask the question below.

Pada kebiasaannya apakah/What is your usual

**S. 17 Pekerjaan Anda?
Occupation?**

**S. 18 Perusahaan Anda?
Industry?**

**S. 19 Taraf Pekerjaan Anda?
Employment Status?**

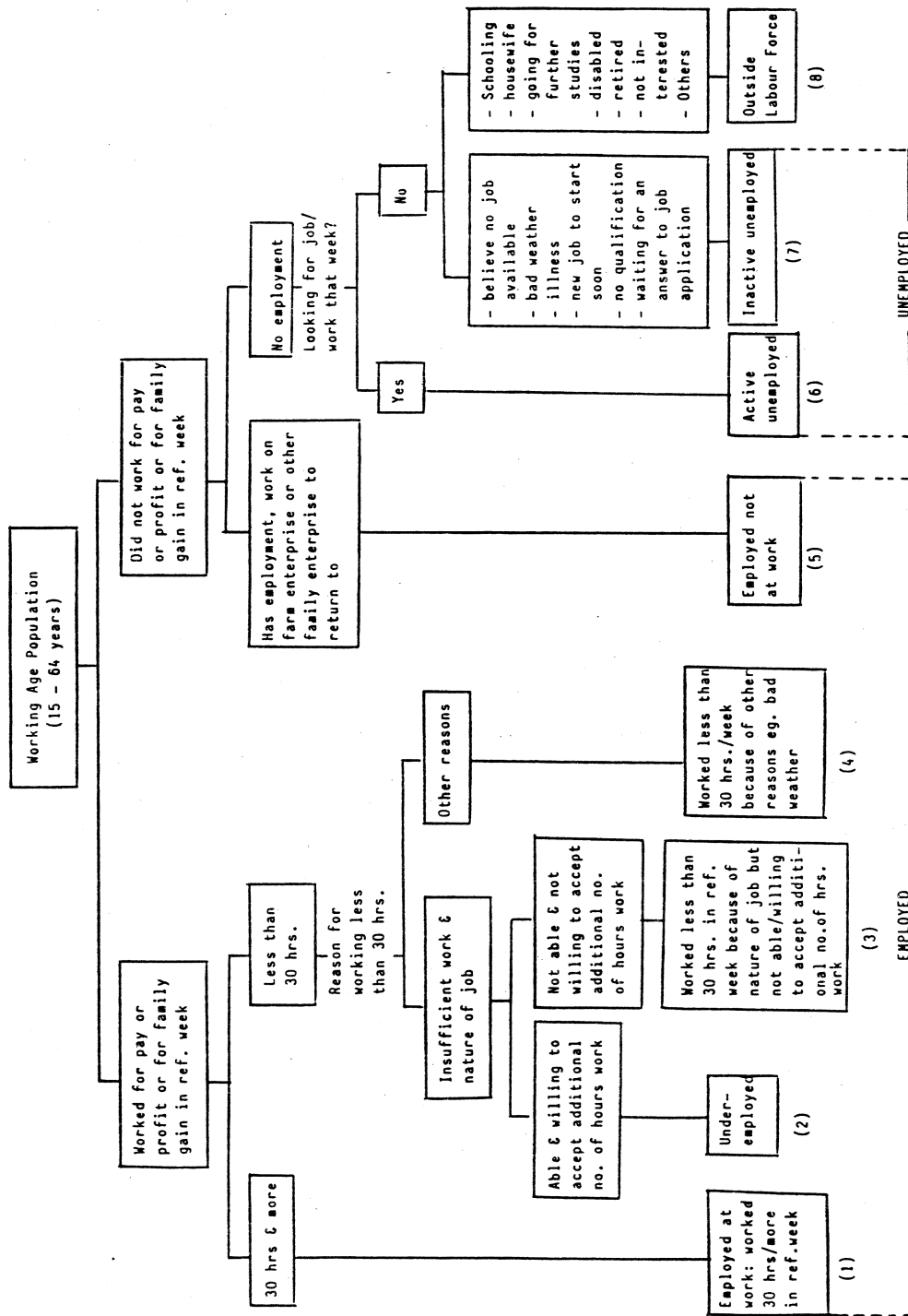
Tidak Ketahui: . . . (Untuk Kegunaan 9 Majikan: 1
Unknown: Pejabat Sahaja) Employer:

Kakitangan: 2 Pekerja Sendiri: 3
Employee: Own Account Worker:

Pekerja Keluarga Tanpa Gaji: 4 Pelajar: 5
Unpaid Family Worker: Student:

Suri Rumah tangga: 6 Lain-lain (Terangkan) 7
Housewife: Others (Specify):

CHART 1 - MALAYSIAN LABOUR FORCE FRAMEWORK



ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COMMISSION
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COUNTRY REPORT
ON
EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT STATISTICS

IN NEPAL

Employment and Unemployment Statistics in Nepal

B.D. DANGOL

Very limited statistics on Employment and Unemployment is available in the country. Working forces are generally collected in terms of economically active population according to the gainful approach with time reference criterion. So the statistics thus collected is lacking of unemployed seeking work for the first time, but includes retired persons who state on occupation.

The main sources of Employment and Unemployment Statistics in Nepal are:-

- (i) Population Census
- (ii) Industrial Census
- (iii) Department of labour
- (iv) Sample survey (ad hoc).

(i) Population Censuses

The 1952/54 census was the first census which could supply the statistics on economically active population. Labour force concept was used to measure the working force in that census.

The data (Table no. 1) shows that about 95 percent of the male population was employed with negligible percentage of unemployed population in 1952/54

Table 1. Employed and unemployed population aged 15 years and above, 1952/54, Nepal.

Status	Male	Female	Total
Employed	95.00	59.95	76.78
Unemployed	.05	0.01	0.03

During the 1961 census, it was realised that the labour force concept might fail to measure the actual picture of working force in terms of employment and unemployment in a situation where there existed seasonal effects. Nepal is an agricultural country where the cultivation is based on seasonality. There is a chance of underenumeration of farm - workers during the off-season. Such situation demands frequent counts. But in Nepal implementation of frequent counts is not possible, because of large expenditure and shortage of resources. So gainful approach was used in the 1961 and the following censuses with an introduction of specific time reference. Accordingly persons who had worked for at least eight months (Continuously or discontinuously) preceding the censuses were included in the "active labour force" and those who had worked for less than eight months and were also out of work at the time of enumeration, were classified as inactive. Unpaid family workers who had participated in the field operation with the joint

cooperation of the family members were classified as active in the gainful workers approach. No time criterion for unpaid family workers to classify them as active was defined in the censuses except in the 1961 census. In 1961, only those unpaid family workers who had worked for at least four months were included in the active - category. "Hosewives " were not considered as unpaid family workers in this approach.

Table 2. Refined actively rates, 1961 - 1981

Year	rate	Male	Female	Total
1961	refined rate	94.10	59.98	76.09
1971	refined rate	87.78	34.27	61.00
1981	refined rate	87.65	45.17	66.71

(ii) Industrial Census

Industrial census provides manpower actually engaged in manufacturing industry. Since Nepal is predominantly agricultural country, major portion of total economically active population is still employed in agriculture and population actually employed in manufacturing industries is small. The figure (Table 3) shows that number of person engaged in manufacturing industry (excluding Cottage Industry) is less than one percent upto 1982. The figure boosts up to 1.63 percent in 1987

Table 3. Percentage of person aged 15 to 60 years engaged in the manufacturing industry

Year	1965	1973	1977	1982	1987
percent of population engaged	0.33	0.73	0.69	0.98	1.63

(iii) Department of labour

In order to maintain statistical record of labour force available in the market, there is a separate department called Department of labour, under the ministry of labour and social welfare. The Department has already started the programme with the following objectives in the labour sector.

1. To enhance the quality and level of skills of labours available in the country and to fully utilise them to raise the level of national productivity.
2. To generate employment opportunity to solve unemployment problem.

According to the objectives, this department has already completed studies on Manpower requirement and training need in

the seventeen districts out of total 75 districts. But no detail report on Employment/Unemployment was available. However in 1980, a survey on man - power engaged in manufacturing Industry was conducted in the Kathmandu valley covering three districts Bhaktapur, Lalitpur and Kathmandu. According to the survey, the total man - power engaged was 7882 which was about 2 percent of valley population, aged 15 year to 60 years.

(iv) Survey

In 1977, a survey of employment, income distribution pattern was conducted in Nepal for the first time with the view of obtaining employment, Unemployment and underemployment. According to the report of the survey, percentage of the unemployed, which was 5.62, did not really show any discouraging picture in 1976/77. But data on underemployment signalled an alarming figure as 6.2 percent of employed person was under - employed.

Table 4. Economically active rates, 1976/77

Status	Male	Female	Total
Employed	56.38	47.40	52.08
Unemployed	5.32	5.99	5.62

Concluding Remark

Statistics on employment / Unemployment is still in the primitive stage in the country. Surveys are conducted for employment / unemployment statistics, whenever it is necessary. The survey conducted in 1976/77 shows that although the employment statistics is encouraging, its major portion is under employment. Similar survey was carried out to collect data on Manpower engaged in Industry and land transport in 1983/84, by National Planning Commission but it remained incomplete, as response was small. Realizing importance of data on employment, unemployment and underemployment, to frame employment opportunity in the years to come, an attempt will be made to collect comprehensive statistics on employment and unemployment along with the 1991 census of population.

Reference

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ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COMMISSION
FOR ASIA AND THE PACIFIC

Seminar on
Employment and Unemployment Statistics
January 16~20, 1989 January
Bangkok, Thailand

COUNTRY REPORT
ON
EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT STATISTICS
IN PAPUA NEW GUINEA

1. BACKGROUND

Papua New Guinea became an independent country in 1975. It has a total land area of 463,840 square kilometres with 20 provinces and occupies the eastern half of the island of New Guinea and some 600 associated islands. The terrain of the country is very rugged with high mountain ranges and very steep and deep valleys with extensive marshes in the coastal areas constituting a distinct barrier towards communication.

As a result, there are only a few roads and many areas of the country are still inaccessible to vehicles. The coastal population is generally thinly clustered in villages but there are some areas of higher density. Over one third of Papua New Guinea's population live in densely populated but widely scattered and relatively inaccessible highlands valleys of the mainland. Papua New Guinea is also noted for its cultural and linguistic diversity with over 700 languages being spoken. More than 80% of the population live in rural areas.

These are the difficulties one has to encounter at any demographic, social and economic census/survey taking.

2. SOURCES OF EXISTING STATISTICS

Prior to 1982, production of Labour Statistics was the responsibility of the Department of Labour and Employment, which was formally the Department of Labour, Commerce and Industry. For about 10 years, the Department of Labour and Employment had been collecting, processing and analysing data on employment statistics only. No attempt was made at that time to collect data on the composition and structure of the labour force, unemployment statistics and the underemployment statistics.

In order to rationalise the collection, processing and the analysis of the data on the economically active population, and also because the National Statistical Office had the basic resources to process the data, the responsibility for producing the Labour statistics was transferred as from 1983 to the National Statistical Office.

2.1 LABOUR FORCE STATISTICS

Definition - all economically active population of either sex who furnish the supply of labour for the production of economic goods and services during the time reference period chosen to the enquiry. The set minimum age is 11 years as greater part of Papua New Guinea's working population is engaged in agricultural activities (commercially and for own consumption). The maximum age is set at 65 years (retirement age).

Coverage/Classification - all persons aged 11 years and over but 65 years and under and covers all branches of economic activity within the whole country classified geographically, by economic activity, sex, age groups, occupation and other demographic, social and economic characteristics.

Source/Methodology - National Population Census, full enumeration of the population in Papua New Guinea during the reference period, held every ten years.

Statistics on the Labour Force derived from the population census is produced upon user request.

2.2 EMPLOYMENT STATISTICS

Definition - comprises of all persons aged 11 years and over who, during the reference year, did any work for salaries/wages or profit or worked without pay for 15 hours or more in family operated enterprises/establishments. Minimum age for wage earners is 15 years and unpaid family workers is 11 years.

Coverage/Classification - all civilian employment and members of the armed forces. Excludes domestic helpers (maids/servants and gardeners, etc., employed by individual households). The enquiry covers all branches of economic activity except subsistence farming within the whole country, classified geographically, by economic activity, sex, age groups, occupation, education levels and other socio-economic characteristics.

Source/Methodology - Annual Employment Census. Mail census of all registered private/public business enterprises/establishments, public organisations and churches/missions operating in both rural and urban Papua New Guinea.

2.3 UNEMPLOYMENT STATISTICS

Definition - all persons aged 15 years and over who, during the reference period, were not working but who were seeking work for pay or profit, including those who never worked before. Also included are persons who, during the reference period, were not seeking work because of temporary illness, made arrangement to start a new job subsequent to the reference period or were on temporary or indefinite lay-off without pay.

Coverage/Classification - all persons who, during the reference period were living in urban centres and rural non-villages (RNV). RNV's are accepted local terms for mission stations, aid posts, government out-stations (patrol posts), plantations and similar non-traditional villages. Classification is done geographically, by age groups, sex, education and training and other demographic and social characteristics.

Source/Methodology - in the absence of labour force surveys, unemployment benefit schemes and reliable data from employment offices, the unemployment statistics is derived from the national population censuses.

The unemployment statistics is produced only upon user request.

2.4 UNDEREMPLOYMENT STATISTICS

Underemployment statistics is not available. This is simply because we lack the manpower resources with relevant knowledge and experience to give proper direction and advice to conduct underemployment surveys.

2.5 1990 POPULATION CENSUS

The Census planners in Papua New Guinea after taking into consideration the UN recommendation for the 1990 round of Censuses and the ESCAP/SPC working group recommendations to provide improvements to the data collected from the Censuses on Economic activity, employment and unemployment has formulated the census questionnaire. Accordingly economically active population will consist of all persons of either sex who provide labour during the last 7 days for the production of economic goods and services. They are termed gainfully employed for the 1990 Census. The following categories could be distinguished:-

- (a) Available for work - persons employed in money raising activities or in subsistence activities. Available for work but not gainfully employed and looking for work.
- (b) Not available for work - consists of students, homemakers, too old or too young to work and handicapped persons.
- (c) Employed persons - worked for more than 1 hour for wages or a household member as an unpaid worker. Did not work at all during the last 7 days but had a job or business from which was temporarily absent.
- (d) Unemployed persons - consists of persons actively looking for work or were available for work but not actively seeking.

3. LIMITATIONS

3.1 MANPOWER RESOURCES

Papua New Guinea in general and the National Statistical Office in particular does not have any personnel with sufficient knowledge and capability to give proper direction and advise to plan and conduct Labour Force surveys, do the data processing work and the analysis of the data generated through the surveys. This is the main reason why the labour force and unemployment data derived from the national population census are not published and also the underemployment data collection systems and procedures have not been developed.

3.2 EMPLOYMENT STATISTICS

Method - using mail census method to collect employment data leaves a lot to be desired. Firstly, the non-response rate increases every year and extra effort is made, with written reminders, phone calls and personal visits to the establishments to achieve the highest (normally 80%) possible response rate. Every year, when an enterprise/establishment changes its address, location, ownership or is liquidated, the National Statistical Office is not notified of these changes, thus the register containing details of all employer enterprise/establishments is not regularly updated. This causes the rise in non-response rate. Secondly, most business establishments on the register operate on a small scale basis and are family operated, individual operation or village business groups thus they do not keep the necessary records and have not yet become accustomed to supplying data. As a result, most return the questionnaires with incomplete data.

Computer Data Processing - data processing is done using Honeywell Level 6 Mini-computer system. This computer system is ten years old and is running at near full capacity and exhibits very slow response time. A software package called INF06 (which was purchased at about the same time when the computer was installed) is run on this computer for data entry, editing and tabulation. However, this software package does not feature concurrent interactive editing on the computer terminal screen during data entry operations, data analysis cannot be done and also has some other limitations. The whole processing operation from data entry to tabulation takes six to twelve months or more to complete. As a result, the final figures are produced late, that is two to three years after the enquiry year.

4. PROBLEMS IN USING THE DATA

4.1 LABOUR FORCE AND UNEMPLOYMENT STATISTICS

A major problem in using the current Labour force and unemployment statistics is that time series analysis and comparisons cannot be done on the data. This is because no data is available for the years prior to 1980 and after 1980.

Analysis of the 1980 data (derived from 1980 Population Census) was never done due to lack of proper guidance (a problem I mentioned earlier).

4.2 EMPLOYMENT STATISTICS

Employment statistics for years prior to 1983 produced by the Department of Labour and Employment are not comparable with figures of the current series of censuses of employment from 1983 onwards conducted by the National Statistical Office. This is because firstly, the Department of Labour and Employment produced statistics only for the responding establishment (45% of 7,600 establishments), the National Statistical Office on the other hand produces statistics for both responding and non-responding establishments. Non-responding establishments known to operate are imputed by copying the data of a responding establishment in the same economic activity group (industry) and the same geographical location. Those unknown are imputed as having no data (no employees). The NSO's response rate is 80% and non-response rate is 20% of 5,250 establishments (1983 figure).

Secondly, the Department of Labour and Employment conducted a detailed mail census with questions on hours of work, occupations, education and training and vacancies, etc. The National Statistical Office on the other hand conducts a summary mail census with questions on only total employment and labour costs.

The 1980 employment data cannot be compared with the 1980 census of population data on employment because of the above reasons.

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COUNTRY REPORT
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EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT STATISTICS
|
IN PHILIPPINES

PHILIPPINE COUNTRY PAPER
ON EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT STATISTICS

Employment and unemployment statistics is one of the sources of key data for the analysis of economic trends. There, however, exists a number of surveys each with their own purposes and methods of measurements because the employment/unemployment situation cannot be fully captured by a single statistical series particularly in a developing country like the Philippines. The Philippine economic situation is affected by several interrelated factors and is characterized as dichotomous in three aspects: the formal vs. informal; agricultural vs. non-agricultural; and rural vs. urban sectors.

This paper highlights the basic sources of employment statistics, its statistical concepts and measurements, and the issues and problems associated with them.

A. BASIC SOURCES OF EMPLOYMENT DATA

In the Philippines, two regular series conducted by the National Statistics Office (NSO) have depicted employment at the national level: one is generated through household enumeration (Labor Force Survey or LFS) and the other, through establishment surveys (Quarterly and Annual Survey of Establishment). In addition, the NSO undertakes a monthly Survey of Key Manufacturing Enterprises (SKEM) to gather timely flash indicators on the performance of growth-oriented enterprises in Manufacturing.

In the Department of Labor and Employment, a good number of data series on employment are also available from the surveys conducted by DOLE or derived from its administrative and operational records. The principal agency responsible for statistical activity within the Department is the Bureau of Labor and Employment Statistics (BLES). The BLES conducts two nationwide surveys on employment on a periodic basis to capture the employment and occupational structure in the establishments (Employment and Wage Structure Survey, *every 5 yrs*) and to generate benchmark data on employment patterns of specific groups of workers covered by special laws in the Labor Code (Survey of Specific Group of Workers, *annually*). The BLES also monitors monthly terminations/layoffs and shutdowns in establishments through termination reports submitted by employers to the DOLE.

As a by-product of its administrative operations, the Bureau of Local Employment (BLE) conducts a continuous registration of (1) jobseekers and skills; and (2) job vacancies to facilitate its placement activity. Likewise, the BLE conducts a monthly

Labor Turnover Survey (accession and separation rates) in selected manufacturing and non-manufacturing industries and maintains a Labor Market Information System.

Finally, the Philippine Overseas Employment Administration (POEA) monitors the monthly volume of Filipino contract workers deployed abroad and returning contract workers to provide an accurate picture of the actual number of workers overseas at certain point in time.

Employment statistics obtained by these agencies complement one another and give a clear picture of the current situation of employment and unemployment.

The attached summary table presents a brief description of these survey inquiries/administrative reports with respect to their frequency, coverage, items of inquiry, disaggregation, sampling design, reference period, and collection method.

B. CONCEPTS, MEASUREMENTS AND ISSUES

1. Labor Force Survey (LFS)

The Labor Force Survey is the most important source of employment and unemployment statistics in the country because it is conducted primarily for the purpose of capturing the periodic changes in the size and employment status of the labor force in all sectors.

The Labor Force Survey has been conducted since 1956 based on the current activity approach in which a person should have an a) activity, b) in the labor market (i.e. economic activity), and c) at a point in time. The basic building blocks of Labor Force Survey are simple and understandable:

- a. Labor force -- household population aged 15 and over, who are either employed or unemployed.
- b. An employed person component which is defined as person working for pay or profit, or in family enterprise during the reference period, including those with-a-job-but-not-at-work for various valid reasons (i.e. waiting to be called back from lay-off or waiting to start a new job within 30 days).

Employed persons may be working either full-time or part-time. Part-time workers are those who work less than the normal working time (40 hours a week in the Philippines).

Underemployment are those employed but still wanting additional work and are further classified as visibly underemployed (less than 40 hours worktime a week) and invisibly underemployed (more than 40 hours worktime)

- c. An unemployed component defined as those persons who did not work but actively look for work during the reference period. This also includes wanting to and available for work but did not actively look for work because of the belief that there is no job opportunity or other valid reasons.
- d. Not-in-the-labor-force household population aged 15 and over who are neither employed or unemployed (e.g. students, housewives, retirees, disabled, and others).

Major issues and problems

Because it received the most attention among users of economic data, the concepts and measurements employed in the LFS has also been the subject of improvements and some criticisms among its numerous users.

Changes in concepts and definitions in the LFS have become so frequent that time-series analysis and international comparisons for some basic data have become difficult. For instance, the change in the reference period from past week to past quarter then back to past week have misled some uninformed users to compare the data which gave them the wrong impression that the unemployment situation in the country has suddenly brightened or worsened over time when the change came about mainly as a result of the change in the reference period.

a. Reference Period

The recent change in the reference period from past quarter to past week was in response to the issues raised against the quarter reference period such as:

- it overstates employment and understates unemployment because it considers a person employed if he works for at least an hour during the quarter;
- it does not allow international comparability of labor and employment data; and
- it is highly sensitive to recall bias.

However, the new series ("past week" reference period) has also been criticized on the following grounds:

-- it may not capture all the persons who contribute to the country's goods and services specifically those whose activities are unstable, non-monetized and seasonal.

-- it is less useful for GNP and productivity estimates.

b. Concept of Work

Work -- any activity of a person, during the reference period, for pay, profit or without pay on a family farm or enterprise or an activity done by a farm operator or member of his family on another's farm on "exchange labor" arrangement. It further includes any activity that a person does during the reference quarter in relation to minor activities in home gardening, raising of crops, fruits, home consumption and manufacturing for own use are also considered work. However, during the reference period, there must be some harvest in the case of gardening, raising of crops fruits and nuts and gathering of wild vegetables, animal disposed of or some catch in fishing in order that these activities be considered as work.

Work means something a person does for pay or profit or for own consumption. With this definition, minor activities around the house are considered as work provided that there is a physical output during the reference period.

Critics on the concept of work view this as having a strong "goods" orientation which exclude activities whose output are considered "services."

c. Concept of Employed

The current concept has been largely criticized on account of the definition that for a person to be considered employed in the current survey, all that is required is that he works for one hour during the reference period. While this definition serves well the purpose of measuring the country's gross national product, this criterion may not accurately reflect the labor market situation because of the presence of a large number of own account and unpaid family workers in the labor force particularly in the agricultural and the large informal sector where the concept of work is yet to be clearly defined. There are also questions on the

definition of work which includes family sustenance activities around the house and the inclusion of persons with a job but not at work and do not receive pay. Both critics surmise, may unduly expand the employed category of the labor force.

d. Concept of Unemployed

There is a need to examine the definition of unemployed with regards to those who have "loose attachment" to the labor force. For example, should discouraged workers and workers looking for part-time work qualify for inclusion in the labor force as unemployed? Should a person really exert pressure on the labor market by proving that he is actively seeking for work before he could be counted as unemployed?

On the other hand, excluding the the discouraged workers and those looking for part-time work from the ranks of the unemployed persons seems to be somewhat restrictive that tends to ignore the general awareness about the absence of full time jobs in the country specifically in agriculture and the informal sector.

e. Concept of Underemployed

The underemployed persons has been defined as the employed persons still wanting additional work. The cut-off point below or above which persons are classified as visibly (less than 40 hours a week) or invisibly underemployed (more than 40 hours but still wanting work) is arbitrary and inadequate. This issue has been a subject of debate among producers and users of statistics. While the Department of Labor and Employment would like to adopt the ILO recommendation that only visible underemployment should be considered as underemployment, other users, knowing the fact that even for full-time work earnings is too meager, would include invisible underemployment as well to better assess the economic and hardship situation of the people.

f. Population Coverage

The change in the age coverage from population 10 years and over to 15 years old and over starting the third quarter of 1976 reduced the size of the working population base by the number of persons aged 10 to 14 years old. Such data set is useful from the point of view of labor administration, but overlook the existence of young workers who at times may be the bread winners of their households.

2. Establishment Employment Data from Surveys and Administrative Reports

Employment data gathered from establishment surveys and administrative reports may have some advantage over the Labor

Force Survey (a household survey) because it can provide factual information on the occupational classification and industrial distribution of the employed in the organized sector of the economy.

It should be noted that employment measured through the household survey cannot and should not be expected to equal the magnitude of employment measured through an establishment or employment based on payroll reporting system. The former is a count of all persons at work or holding a job or business in a given period and includes self-employed persons, unpaid family workers and all wage and salary workers. The latter covers only the paid and unpaid jobs in a given establishment. Aside from the differences in the concepts, scope and coverage of the two series, there are differences in the sampling techniques and estimation methods.

In spite of the above mentioned differences, however, these two series can be regarded as supplementary. Labor force data are utilized when data on the work status of individuals and its characteristics such as age, sex, educational attainment, marital status are required. However, it is not useful when detailed information on the industrial distribution of the employed is needed. On the other hand, establishment reports generally provide no information on the characteristics of the workers but contain information that would permit accurate information by industry in the establishments.

As shown in Table 1, there are at present three government agencies engaged in the collection of employment data through surveys and administrative reports. The National Statistics Office collects monthly, quarterly and annual data through its establishments censuses and surveys; the Bureau of Labor and Employment Statistics through surveys (Employment and Wage Structure Survey and Survey of Specific Groups of Workers) and through the monthly establishment report on termination; and the Bureau of Local Employment through its Labor Turnover Survey and job solicitation programs.

Major Issues and Problems

1. NSO Establishment Surveys

- Data collected on employment is too generalized and may only capture the labor dynamics of the country as a whole. For instance, the QSE and SKEM provide only an index on employment for the entire country and not disaggregated by region levels which is a more appropriate indicator for monitoring employment situation at the country side.

- There is a need to integrate and rationalize, through a more systematic approach, the effort towards conducting the Census of Establishments (CE), Annual Survey of Establishments (ASE), Quarterly Survey of Establishments (QSE) and Survey of Key Manufacturing Enterprises (SKEM).
2. BLES Employment Surveys
- The Employment and Wage Structure Survey (EWSS) of the BLES needs to be improved in so far as sampling and estimation procedure are concerned.
 - There is also a need to have a more scientific bases in the selection of the samples for the SSGW.
3. BLE's Labor Turnover Survey
- Limited area coverage since the survey covers only a few regional areas where the regional personnel are trained to conduct and process the survey.
4. DOLE's Employment Data From Administrative Reports
- Statistics generated by the Monthly Employment Report and the Monthly Termination Report may be grossly underestimated due to low compliance rate of establishments which are required to submit monthly reports to the DOLE on vacancies, new hires and separations.
- Likewise, only a number of jobseekers register with public employment officers particularly in the regions outside Metro Manila because of lack information and uncertainty of job placement.

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LIST OF MAJOR SOURCES OF EMPLOYMENT STATISTICS AND PARTICULARS

SOURCE/TITLE	FREQUENCY	COVERAGE	ITEMS OF INQUIRY (Published)	DISAGGREGATION	SAMPLING DESIGN	SAMPLE SIZE	METHOD OF DATA COLLECTION	REFERENCE PERIOD
NATIONAL STATISTICS OFFICE (NSO)								
I. Labor Force Survey (LFS)								
I.a. Past Week Reference & Official Data Series from 1956 to 1976 and then again in May 1986 to 1988	May and Oct., 1956 to 1968 except in 1958 (May and Nov.), 1956 to 1975 and 15 yrs. 1960 (Oct.), 1962 April & Oct., and 1964 (May)	Household population 10 yrs. old and over from 1956 to 1975 and 15 yrs. 1988	Population 15 yrs. old and over Labor force participation rate Employed Unemployed Not in the Labor Force Number of Hours Worked	Province/Region Age Sex Number of working hours (partial and full employment) Cross tabulation: Major Ind. Group and Major Occupation Group Class of Worker Size of employment: small & large establishments	Stratified two-stage cluster sampling	11,000 to 13,000 from 1971 to Aug. 1986 20,000 samples in 1988	Questionnaire - Interview Method	Past week refers to the calendar week preceding the visit of the field worker. The reference week is not the same for all respondents because not all of them were interviewed within two weeks starting Monday nearest to the 21st of the survey month.
* Unpublished data available from 1978 to 1987	May: 1969 and 1970 March, May, August & Nov: 1971 to 1984							
T. CENSUS OF ESTABLISHMENTS (CE)								
	1961, 1967, 1972, 1975, & 1978, 1982 & 1988	Agriculture & forestry Fishery Mining and quarrying Manufacturing Elect., gas & water Construction Wholesale & retail trade Transport, storage and communication Finance, insurance, real estate & buss. services Community, social and personal services	Number of persons working (managers, production worker, working owners and unpaid family workers, other employees) Number of manhours spent by production workers Compensation (wages and salaries, other benefits, employers contributions to SSS/GSIS and the like)	Industry sub-groups & major industry groups Region and major industry groups Size of employment based on and large establishments	Census	194 to 2907 649 to 2416 128 to 490 2800 to 7979	Mailed questionnaire and personal collection - do - - do -	Twelve-month calendar
T.T. ANNUAL SURVEY OF ESTABLISHMENT (ASE) and QUARTERLY SURVEY OF ESTABLISHMENTS (QSE)								
	1956 to 1988 (except 1964 to 1966)				Multiple stratification by size of establishments	4152 to 27014 1288 to 54001 1052 to 8252 73000 to 75000	- do - - do - - do - - do -	Twelve-month calendar

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LIST OF MAJOR SOURCES OF EMPLOYMENT STATISTICS AND PARTICULARS (Continued)

SOURCE/TITLE	FREQUENCY	COVERAGE	ITEMS OF INQUIRY (Published)	DISAGGREGATION	SAMPLING DESIGN	SAMPLE SIZE	METHOD OF DATA COLLECTION	REFERENCE PERIOD
MONTHLY SURVEY OF KEY MANUFACTURING ENTERPRISES (SLEM)	Monthly since 1981 to 1988	Top 500 corporations in Metro Manila	Monthly indices on production, employment and compensation	3-digit and 4 digit selected industry groups	Stratified sampling of top 500 corporations	471 establishments (1987)	Shuttle questionnaire	Calendar month
OCCUPATIONAL EMPLOYMENT AND WAGES SURVEY (OWS)	1977, 1982 and 1988	Nationwide covering 3-digit and 4-digit industries engaged in establishments w/ 20 or more workers in manufacturing; construction; community, social and personal services.	Employment Basic salary and allowances	Cross-tabulation: occupational Employment by Industry classification by size of establishments	Multiple stratification based on industry classification by size of establishments	6300 samples (1977) 2626 samples (1982)	Mailed questionnaire and personal collection	Pay period which includes the 15th of October 1982
SURVEY OF SPECIFIC GROUP OF WORKERS (SSGW)	1983, 1985, 1986 & 1988	Establishments employing at least 10 workers	Employment	Major and minor industry National Capital Region and Outside National Capital Region	Stratified sampling by industry and employment size	5700 Samples (1983) 1800 Samples (1985 & 1986) 9919 Samples (1988)	Mailed questionnaire and personal collection	March of the calendar year
LABOR-TURNOVER MONITORING	Monthly (1965-1988)	Reporting establishments	Accession of workers Separation of workers	Region Industry	Administrative data		Monthly employers report to DOLE	Monthly

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COUNTRY REPORT
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EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT STATISTICS
IN SAMOA

INTRODUCTION

The islands of Western Samoa lies between latitudes 13° and 15° south and 160° and 175° west, close to the international dateline. The country consists of two main islands, Savaii and Upolu with seven smaller islands. The total land area is 1,100 sq. miles (2,830.8 sq. km.). The capital Apia is located in Upolu, the second largest island.

The population of Western Samoa as of the 1981 Population Census was 156,349 at which 98.4 percent were Samoans and only 1.6 percent foreigners.

The climate is tropical with abundant rainfall. The average monthly temperature ranges from 22° to 30° C. Humidity averages 80 percent.

EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT STATISTICS

1. Sources of Data

Since 1956, the Census of Population has been the main source of collecting employment and unemployment statistics.

At the time, the economically active population includes all persons age 15 years and over. However, due to changing characteristics of the young population, the economically active population included all persons age 10 years and over starting from the 1971 Population Census to date.

In addition to the population censuses, the Department of Statistics conducted its first Survey of Employment in 1975. The objectives was to provide employment information, especially data concerning average hours of work, average earnings, and the structure of employment in the country. It was also planned that this survey results will establish the basis for an anticipated series of similar statistics in order to facilitate comparative studies. However, due to financial and manpower constraints on top of other minor problems, this exercise was not repeated until 1984 when the second employment survey was conducted. The objective of this survey was to study the pattern of employment and the extent of unemployment in their visible form.

It is not known at this stage whether or not a similar survey will be conducted and when but questions regarding the employment status of the population will continue to be included in the questionnaire for the population census in the future.

2. Limitations of data and problems in using them

Employment and Unemployment statistics has certain limitations particularly with different sources of data. The concepts and definitions used may be slightly or even to a larger extent, different from enquiry to enquiry and the resulting data may be difficult to use and would certainly limit or even does not allow for comparability. For example, the economic activity data collected in the 1981 Population Census of Western Samoa were based on the conventional labour force approach which uses a short reference period of seven days.

The 1984 Employment and Unemployment Survey attempts to measure both the "usually active population" measured in relation to a long reference period such as a year and the "currently active population" or labour force measured in relation to a short reference period such as one week.

Methods of collecting data plus the experience of the interviewers again affects the quality of data. Taking the example of the 1984 Employment Survey, all the members of the sampled household were not enumerated in the survey. Those that were not present at the time of enumeration were excluded i.e. people age 15 and over, but a complete count of the members of the sampled household is also necessary for certain analytical concepts like the derivation of crude participation rates. The procedure seems to have resulted in a coverage error too. Many of the persons left out may have been only temporarily away and according to the "de jure" approach which was adopted for the survey, they should have been covered. People who moved into the household as usual members during the intervening period were also not covered, at least not fully. These factors have resulted in an under-enumeration of persons age 15 years and over covered in the survey.

Short term employment also introduces problems and again affects the use of data, particularly in the urban community.

Helpers who may be compensated in kind in many cases may be ignored and thus classified as unemployed.

The participation of family members in the economic activity of the family especially the housewives and children that are 15 years or older again creates problems.

Classifications by occupation and/or industries also involves problems, e.g. engineer, clerk.

These are some of the major problems encountered in the effort to collect and compile statistics on employment and unemployment in Western Senegal and it is obvious that if these and other similar problems are not clarified, the usefulness of any collected statistics of this nature would be very limited if not meaningless.

CONCLUSION:

It is indicative of the facts and problems mentioned earlier that there is still plenty of room for improving the ways and means of collecting and compiling statistics on employment and unemployment in Western Senegal. It is only through this type of opportunity that we learn valuable knowledge and gain trustworthy experiences from other member countries so that we may be able to improve on what we already have at home.

It is hoped that this seminar will achieve its objectives, and we have no doubt that it will, so that through the sharing of knowledge and experiences, each and every participant will have something to take home for the benefit of their respective countries and the region as a whole.

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COMMISSION
FOR ASIA AND THE PACIFIC

Seminar on
Employment and Unemployment Statistics
January 16~20, 1989 January
Bangkok, Thailand

**COUNTRY REPORT
ON
EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT STATISTICS
IN SINGAPORE**

**COUNTRY PAPER FOR THE ESCAP/ILO SEMINAR ON EMPLOYMENT
AND UNEMPLOYMENT STATISTICS, BANGKOK, 16-20 JAN 89**

Source of Labour Force Statistics

The main source of labour force data in Singapore is the Labour Force Survey (LFS).

The LFS started in 1974. It is a sample household survey, and depending on the needs and circumstances, the LFS has been conducted monthly, quarterly or half-yearly at various times. For instance, during the recession in 1985/86, the Government decided to conduct the survey more regularly on a quarterly basis to monitor the unemployment situation more closely. Presently, the LFS continues to be conducted quarterly, in March, June, September, and December.

The June and December surveys have the largest sample size of 5% and 2% respectively. The June LFS in particular, is meant to capture detailed characteristics of the labour force and the economically inactive including information on employment and unemployment. The two smaller quarterly surveys are primarily designed to help track the unemployment and employment situation in Singapore.

More About the Labour Force Survey

The universe of the LFS is defined to cover the de facto population living in private households in the main island of Singapore. Persons living in institutional households, foreign services personnel living in military establishments, wayfarers on land and persons found on board ships and boats, persons in transit on board ocean-going vessels, and construction workers living on worksites are excluded in the coverage. The exclusion of these categories of person from the universe is mainly due to their rather unusual and irregular patterns of behaviour and because of operational difficulties in capturing their characteristics.

The organisation responsible for the data collection is the Research and Statistics Department of the Ministry of Labour. The LFS is conducted under the provisions of the Statistics Act (Chapter 317) Revised Edition 1985 which gives the necessary authority to the Director of the Department to collect data on the labour force.

For the June LFS, the following information on employment and unemployment is collected:

For Employed Persons Aged 15 Years and Over

- 1 Occupation
- 2 Industry
- 3 Employment Status
- 4 Gross Monthly Income
- 5 Whether Working Full-time, Part-time or Serving National Service
- 6 Duration of employment on present job
- 7 Whether First Job
- 8 Whether Changed Job Within The Last Year
- 9 Previous Occupation

For Unemployed Persons Aged 15 Years and Over

- 1 Duration of Job Search
- 2 Kind of Job Looking For
- 3 Action Taken to Look for Work
- 4 Whether Worked Previously
- 5 Previous Occupation
- 6 Previous Industry
- 7 When Left Previous Job
- 8 Reason for Leaving Previous Job

For the smaller LFSs, such details are not captured due to the smaller sample sizes. The smaller surveys only provide aggregate employment statistics and estimates for the unemployment rate for the quarter.

Concepts and Definitions

As far as possible and practicable, the concepts and definitions for the LFS follow international standards adopted by the ILO. Details are given in Annex 1.

Sample Design

A stratified two-stage sample design is adopted for the LFS. The sample selection is undertaken by the Department of Statistics, Ministry of Trade and Industry, using their computerised master list of houses and in accordance with the specified sampling criteria. This master list of houses is updated monthly to provide a comprehensive sampling frame for household surveys.

The effective sample size is about 25,000 houses for the June LFS, 8,000 houses for the December LFS, and 4,000 houses for March and September LFS.

The method of two-stage sampling yields an overall equal probability and self-weighting sample besides ensuring good control over the sample size.

Method for Data Collection

The LFS is conducted through personal interviews which are carried out by both permanent and temporary staff of the Research and Statistics Department. The Department undertakes the planning and operation of the survey, which includes among other things the preparation of the questionnaire and related documents, the sample design, the recruitment of temporary staff, the supervision and control of fieldwork, the editing and coding of the completed questionnaires, and data entry. Computer facilities are provided by the Computer Information Services Department of the Ministry of Labour.

Reliability of Data

The LFS, like other sample surveys, are subject to sampling and non-sampling errors. Non-sampling errors are not measurable and arise in all sample surveys. There are two kinds of non-sampling errors—random and non-random. Random non-sampling errors are due to varying interpretation of questions (by respondents and interviewers) and varying actions of coders and other processors. Non-random non-sampling errors result from total or partial non-response, inability or unwillingness of respondents to provide correct information and mistakes or carelessness in recording and processing. These errors are minimised by careful design of questionnaires, intensive training and supervision of interviewers and a thorough control of data processing.

Because of the nature of sample surveys, sampling errors for very refined data items can be very large. It is not always possible to conduct trend studies on detailed data items such as by detailed industry or occupation classifications.

Conclusion

The LFS of Singapore has undergone many changes over the years. These changes are primarily designed to improve data collection and survey design so that statistics can be more speedily obtained and remain relevant to policy makers and the public. In Singapore, all efforts are made to ensure that the survey system will continue to be reviewed and further improved upon whenever possible.

Economically Inactive Population: This refers to persons aged fifteen years and over who did not work or did not have a job to return to and at the same time were not actively looking for a job during the reference week. These include wives, full-time students, permanently disabled or retired persons, etc.

Economically Active Population: This refers to persons aged fifteen years and over who worked for pay or profit or for family gains, and those who did not work but had a job to return to (both categories are referred to as EMPLOYED PERSONS) as well as persons who did not work but were looking for work (also referred to as UNEMPLOYED PERSONS) during the reference week.

Employed Population: This refers to persons aged fifteen years and over who during the reference week were:

- i) At work, that is, persons who worked for pay or profit or for family gains during the reference week.
- ii) With a job but not at work, that is, persons who have a job or help in a family enterprise, but did not work during the reference week due to illness, vacation leave, labour-management dispute, bad weather or other reasons.

Employed persons are classified into full-time or part-time workers. The workers are asked to state whether they are employed full-time or part-time in their jobs. They are therefore classified according to whether they consider themselves to be working full-time or part-time.

Unemployed Population: This refers to persons aged fifteen years and over who did not work and did not have a job to return to during the reference week but were at the same time actively looking for a job. Persons who were not working but were taking steps to start their own business are also included in this category. It should be noted that the phrase "actively looking for a job" should not be interpreted as referring to actions taken only during the reference week but would include actions taken prior to the reference week but which are still 'valid' or 'alive' during the reference week.

Employed Status: This refers to the position or status of an employed person in relation to other persons within the organisation for which he worked. Employment Status is divided into the following four categories:

- i) **Employers:** These are persons who employ paid workers in the operation of their businesses or trades, whether wholly or partially owned by them.
- ii) **Employees:** These are persons who work for employers, whether private or public, in return for regular wages or salaries. Wages and salaries received may be in cash or in kind and may include bonuses, tips and commissions.
- iii) **Own Account Workers:** These are persons who operate their own business without employing any paid workers in the conduct of their economic activities.
- iv) **Unpaid Family Workers:** These are persons who assist in the operation of the family farm or business enterprise and who do not receive regular wages or salaries for their work.

Occupation: This refers to the type of work performed by the persons in relation to his economic activities and may not necessarily be related to his training, skill or professional qualification. In the case of a person who performs two or more kinds of work, the occupation would refer to the one in which he spent the greatest part of his working time and/or from which he derived the greatest share of his income. The classification of occupations is based on the SINGAPORE STANDARD OCCUPATIONAL CLASSIFICATION, 1978.

Industry: This refers to the nature of business or kind of activity undertaken by the establishment, enterprise, firm or organization in which the person worked. It is related to the product or products made or handled, or the services rendered by the enterprise. The classification of industries is based on the SINGAPORE STANDARD INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION, 1986.

Gross Monthly Income: This refers to the total amount of income earned during the calendar month preceding the date of interview. In the case of employees, it refers to total wages or salaries inclusive of allowances and overtime payments for all jobs, commissions, tips and bonuses. For employers and own account workers, however, it refers to the total receipt from sales or services performed less the business expenses incurred.

Duration of Unemployment: This refers to the number of completed weeks between the date when action was first taken to look for a job and the date of the LFS interview.

Duration Since Leaving Previous Job: This refers to the number of completed weeks between the date of leaving the previous job and the date of the LFS interview.

Reason for Leaving Previous Job: This refers to the main cause or motive for the person to leave his previous job. The main cause or motive for leaving the job is classified as follows:

- i) Retrenchment, that is, where the service of the person is terminated by the establishment without prejudice to the person as a result of the lack of business, technological changes or reorganization, or a change in ownership, etc.
- ii) Cessation of Business, that is, where the service of the person is terminated as a result of the cessation of the business enterprise or establishment.
- iii) Completion of Contract/Job, that is, where the service of the person is terminated as a result of the expiry of the contract or the completion of the specific piece of work for which he was engaged.
- iv) Physical Disablement, that is, where the service of the person is terminated as a result of physical disability caused by sickness or accident.
- v) Retirement, that is, where the person left his previous job on reaching the retirement age.
- vi) Pay Too Low, that is, where the person left his previous job voluntarily because of low pay.
- vii) Poor Working Conditions, that is, where the person left his previous job voluntarily because of poor working conditions.

viii) Poor Career Prospects, that is, where the person left his previous job voluntarily because of poor career prospects.

ix) Others, that is, where the person left his previous job for reasons other than those mentioned above.

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COUNTRY REPORT
ON
EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT STATISTICS
IN THAILAND

Labour Force Data in Thailand

Background

Thailand is predominantly agricultural with employment opportunities still dependent upon traditional agriculture in which production is seasonally oriented. However over two to three decades since 1960, Thailand has experienced a satisfactory high rate of economic growth. The average annual growth rate has never less than 5% in any decade since 1970. Corresponding to the overall growth, there has been a gradual but continuous change of economic structure. The share of agricultural product in GDP has continually been falling by which the major factor contributing to this production restructuring is the rapid increase of exports and changes in the export component. The manufactured exports expand quickly compared with the exports of traditional commodities like agricultural products especially during the last decade. Naturally the employment has to adjust in response to the unequal growth between the agricultural and manufactured production.

In addition to the underemployment and seasonal unemployment which are the core of Thailand's employment problem, skill shortages is now introduced as another major problem which may obstruct the sustainability of the current economic growth. A consistent time series of the labour statistics is indeed relevant to the policy formulation not only to alleviate employment problem and poverty but also to cope with the rapid change in economic structure of the country.

Whether or not the labour statistics will make sense depends largely upon the concepts, definitions and methods and data collection. Thus how to improve these conditions has been among the important tasks challenging labour economists, statisticians and related researchers these days. Moreover, a number of changes in concepts, definitions and

procedures existing in each collection of labour force data could prevent the series of labour force data being used without appropriate adjustments.

Major sources of the Labour Force data in Thailand

In Thailand, there are 2 major organizations i.e., the Labour Department and the National Statistical Office (NSO) which are responsible for collecting and compiling sequential labour statistics. The Labour Department is responsible for the Survey of Establishment as well as compiling labour statistics from the administrative records and registration data which are the by-product of the labour administration. The NSO is responsible for carrying out the decennial Population and Housing census and the Labour Force Survey (LFS).

1. Population Census :

The population censuses in Thailand have been conducted decennially by the National Statistical Office since 1960. The censuses prior to 1960 had been carried out by the Ministry of Interior. However the censuses that have been used for the analysis on Labour Force are mainly those conducted by the NSO.

The labour force data obtained in the Population Censuses are asked from all persons aged 11 years and over regarding working / employment status, their occupations/industries and reasons for not working. The data were collected separately, for occupations, for 7 days and one year previous to the censuses date.

It is noted that the census data can be used for measuring only partial unemployment levels of the country. The more detailed unemployment levels, for instance, the seasonal unemployment and underemployment are not able to be measured through census data. However the overall picture of the pattern and the level of unemployment which is indeed relevant to an establishment of the Development Plan can still be obtained from this source.

The 1970 and 1980 Population Censuses did not measure underemployment because such measurement involves at least an additional set of questions whereas the number of questions in a census schedule are limited. However the level of underemployment can be measured to some extent through other special surveys like the Labour Force Survey.

In 1970 and 1980 censuses, two concepts of the economically active population were used.

1) "Currently active population" measured for a term of one week preceding the census date.

All persons 11 year of age and over, who were employed on the census date, or who had worked for wages, salaries, profits, dividends or any other kind of payment on any day during the 7 days preceding the census date, as well as experienced workers and new workers who were looking for work and those waiting for the farm season

2) "Usually active population" measured in relation to the last year before the census date.

This refers to all persons 11 years of age and over who were employed on the census date or who had worked for wages, salaries, profits, dividends or any other kind of payment during the 12 months preceding the census date.

Data on "usually active population" are expected to provide additional information and a better overall picture of the work force, particularly in our country where, there are substantial seasonalities and irregularities in the employment and underemployment patterns. Data obtained from both concepts, therefore had permitted a more thorough study of the economic activity of the population of the country.

The minimum age limit for measuring the economically active population varies from country to country. Although comparable data using 15 years as the age limit is collected by each for international comparison purpose, it is noted that in all censuses of Thailand, measuring of both concepts were applied for the population aged 11 years and over. This was due to the fact that a large proportion of students who were members of agricultural families usually worked part-time in the farms.

Definitions

The economically active population comprised three components as following:

1. The Employed

Employed persons were those 11 years of age and over who 7 days or on year preceding the census data :

1.1 worked for wages, salaries, profits, dividends or any other kind of payment or

1.2 did not work at all but had a job or business from which they were temporarily absent because of illness, vacation or holiday or for other reasons, whether or not they were paid by their employers during their period of absence, or

1.3 work without pay in an enterprise or farm owned or operate by the head of their household or other household members to whom they were related by kinship or marriage or through adoption.

2. The Unemployed

Unemployed persons were those who were not working during the last 7 days before the census date, but wanted to work and were able to do so. This category included those who, during the 7 days preceding the

census date :

2.1 did not work but were looking for work i.e., persons who applied for work either at a business establishment or by sending in a letter of application through the mail, or

2.2 did not work and were not looking for work because of illness, but would have been looking for work if they had not been ill .

Unemployed workers consisted of new workers who had never had a job before and experienced workers who were looking for a job.

3. Waiting for the farm season.

A separate category of workers, waiting for the farm season, which is not explicitly stated as being "employed" or "unemployed" were also reported.

2. Labour Force Survey :

The Labour Force Surveys, conducted by the NSO since 1963, are a primary source of data concerning the size and structure of the current economically active population in Thailand.

The Labour Force Survey has been conducted two times a year, once during the agricultural season and once during the agricultural slack season. It was meant to counter some limitations of the census data for labour force analysis. On the other hand, it was supposed to present data on changes in labour supply; which has been very dynamic and relevant to the planners; as frequently as possible.

The labour force data are asked from persons in the labour force (11 year and over) with regard to their occupation within the survey week. The data are mainly on work/employment status, reason for not working, occupations/industries, days/hours of work and income.

Generally, the Labour Force Survey could be classified as the most important source of the labour force data in Thailand. The labour force data from this survey has been used in projecting work force numbers, which will be very useful for planning.

Beginning from 1971, two rounds of the labour force survey for the Whole Kingdom have conducted each year. The concepts which classified the total labour force into the "employed" and the "unemployed", conformed broadly to the recommendations of the International Labour Organization (ILO). Nevertheless, there have been some changes in the definitions used in order to measure the size and structure of the economically active population more precisely. The real conditions of the Thai population together with the recommendations made by the ILO and other experts were used as the basis for the changes.

From 1977-1982, the labour utilization framework was combined with the labour force concept in the National Labour Force Surveys. This was because of the increasing importance given to the measurement of underemployment. Under this framework, non-institutional population aged 11 years and over was classified as :

1. In the labour force
 - 1.1 adequately utilized
 - 1.2 inadequately utilized by
 - 1.2.1 unemployment
 - 1.2.2 hours of work
 - 1.2.3 income
 - 1.2.4 mis-match of occupation and education

2. Not in the labour force
 - 2.1 worked around houses
 - 2.2 student
 - 2.3 waiting for the agricultural season
 - 2.4 other

Persons under-utilized by hours of work as well as other criteria of lower priority were classified under hours of work while persons under-utilized by income as well as mis-match were classified under income.

Underemployed persons were those aged 11 years and over, who, during the survey week did not work at all, but wanted to work and were able to do so. The unpaid family workers who worked less than 20 hours and wanted to work more were classified as inadequately utilized by hours of work.

"Employed" persons were regarded as under-utilized by hours of work if they worked less than 35 hours during the reference week and wanted more work. They were regarded as under-utilized by income if their monthly earnings from the job at which they worked during the survey period was less than a prescribed amount, which varied from year to year and area to area. They were regarded as under-utilized by mismatch of occupation and education if their "jobs do not permit the full use of their highest skills or capacities". Education was used as a proxy for skill or capacity and cases of mismatch were identified by agreement by a panel of judges.

Person not working and waiting for the agricultural season formerly included in the sub-group of "others" under the group not in the labour force were classified as a separate sub-group under the group "not in the labour force".

After the elimination of persons regarded as under-utilized, the rest of the employed persons were regarded as "adequately utilized". Persons neither employed nor unemployed in accordance with the above definition were classified as "not in the labour force". They included persons classified as "waiting for agricultural season", i.e., those who usually worked not for pay on farms owned or operated by the household head or a member of the same household but not work during the survey week because it was not the agricultural season.

There were some problems in adopting the labour utilization framework, this approach therefore was dropped from the National Labour Force Survey after 1982. The problems are listed as follows :

- 1) It did not take into account the large number of persons identified as "waiting for the agricultural season", who were in reality inadequately utilized.

- 2) As the unemployed were defined as persons looking for work, or not looking for work for certain specified reasons such as illness, others not looking for work but available for work were not taken into account as inadequately utilized.

- 3) The inadequacy of hours worked was only one form of visible under-utilization. The ineffective and/or inefficient use of hours "worked" was not measurable.

- 4) Incomes could not be measured accurately and related to employment through a labour force survey with a week as the reference period except in the case of wage-earners. Even in the case of wage-earners incomes in kind could not be accurately evaluated. In the case of salary earners who were monthly rated, the relationship between employment and income could at best be approximate. In the case of self-employed persons, including cultivators, incomes could not obviously be measured on

a monthly basis and could not be related to the work done during the week.

5) The concept of mismatch between education and occupation did not seem to be very relevant to a society in which less than 10 percent of the population aged 5 years or more had some secondary education and less than 2 percent higher education. The revised definitions which have been used until now are the following:

Employed Persons

Persons, 11 years of age and over who during the survey week

1) worked for a least one hour for wages, salaries, profits, dividends or any other kind of payment, in cash or kind; or

2) did not work at all but had regular jobs, business enterprises or farms from which they were temporarily absent because of illness or injury, vacation or holiday, strike or lockout, bad weather, off-season or other reasons, such as temporary closure of the work place, whether or not they were paid by their employers during their period of absence, provided that in the case of a temporary closure of the work place, the expectation was that it would be reopened within 30 days from the date of closure and they would be recalled to their former job; or

3) worked for at least one hour without pay in business enterprises or on farms owned or operated by household heads or member

Unemployed Persons

Persons, 11 years of age and over, who during the survey week did not work even for one hour, had no jobs, business enterprises, or farms of their own, from which they were temporarily absent, but were available for work. Persons in this category include

1) those who had been looking for work, during the preceding 30 days;

2) those who had not been looking for work because of illness or belief that no suitable work was available, waiting to take up a new job, waiting for agricultural season or other reasons.

Persons Not In The Labour Force

Persons classified in this category are those who were neither employed nor unemployed during the survey week, nor classified as seasonally inactive labour force as defined above. They include:

1) Persons who, during the survey week were under 11 years of age.

2) Persons who, during the survey week, 11 years of age and over, were neither employed nor available for employment because they were;

- engaged in household work,
- engaged in studies,
- too young (below 15 years of age) or too old (above 60 year of age)
- incapable of work because of physical or mental disability or chronic illness.

To avoid the difficulties in setting up minimum hours of work and minimum monthly income to be used in the classification of the underemployed out of the employed group, tabulations are provided on distribution of employed persons by hours of work per week under the associated variables such as industry, occupation, work-status and age-sex. Similar tabulations are also provided by income-classes. From these tables, users can work out measures of underemployment according to their own criterias.

Problems of measuring Employment/Unemployment

1) The definition of unemployed in the 1970 and 1980 Population Censuses included only those who did not work at all during the 7 days preceding the census date and were actively looking for work. Persons who did not work and did not look for work were counted as "non-economically active" or not in the labour force. It may be argued that the definition may have been misleading since a substantial part of the workforce may have been defined as "non-economically active" instead of unemployed. For instance, the seasonally idle who wanted to work, those who did not actively seek for work because they believed that no work was available and marginal unpaid family workers who wanted more work.

2) The definition of unemployed regarding the occupation in 7 days preceding the census date may have also inflated the number of unemployed persons by those who managed to find any temporary or part-time job during the census. Nevertheless the information on the worker's principal occupation during the 12 months preceding the census date may be used to illustrate a more constant employment pattern of the population during the census year. Moreover the occupation data obtained from two different reference periods could give some indication of shifts in the

structure of employment. Since Population Censuses were taken in April which is an agricultural slack season in most region of Thailand, the major pattern on shift in 1970 and 1980 was a shift out of agriculture during the slack season into labour or sales job, and to a small extent into service work.

3) Another criteria that also may have inflated the unemployment rate is that the inclusion of all unpaid family workers in the economically active group no matter how little time they had worked during the reference period since hours of work was not asked in the censuses. Consequently, the participation rate, especially for females in Thailand is relatively high compared with other countries in the region, for instance, it was estimated as approximately 58.2 percent in 1980. The reason may be that most females workforce in agricultural sector were treated as economically active workforce since they were mostly defined as unpaid family workers.

4) The LFS, from which most labour statistics in Thailand are derived is conducting 3 times a year : February (the post-harvest dry season), May (the beginning of the rainy season) and August (the middle of the rainy season). There is no survey during the harvest season in November and December. The data from the 3-round of the survey are not sufficient to determine the seasonal pattern of employment in agriculture and it may not be possible to use them in estimating labour force statistics, including participation and employment rates at an annual basis.

5) The new classification in 1983 of the "seasonally inactive" Category of the labour force reduces measures fluctuations in the total labour force within the year. The total labour force measures not only an average amount of the labour force of the year but rather the highest demand for labour during the peak agricultural season. It therefore

overestimates the size of the labour force that would be computed on an annual basis.

6) A number of changes in the concepts and definition used in the LFS make them difficult to compare labour force, employment and unemployment figures for different years. With respect to the rapid change in the Thai economic structure, a very careful analysis on the structural change in the labour force is very essential. Therefore one should try to establish a consistent time series of the labour force data based on the data from the LFS.

7) Another problem which is expected to emerge in line with the rapid growth of the Thai economy is the shortage of skilled labour in some specific fields such as engineering, computer operating etc.. It is therefore necessary to have ground on the availability of the labour force and its detailed characteristics from which planners could plan for the optimum allocation of the human resource among various activities. Generally the LFS does not provide data at such detail activities. It becomes more important to consider in the survey design factors reflecting the heterogeneity of activities constituting labour force participation.

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COMMISSION
FOR ASIA AND THE PACIFIC

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COUNTRY REPORT
ON
EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT STATISTICS
IN TONGA

I. INTRODUCTION

1.1 The Kingdom of Tonga lies between latitudes 15 and 23.5 degrees South and longitudes 173 and 177 degrees West. The total land area is about 670 kilometre squares which is made up of 171 islands of which only 36 are inhabited. There are five major island divisions namely Tongatapu, Vava'u, Ha'apai, 'Eua and Niua.

1.2 The distribution of population between the five island divisions according to the Population Census of 1986 is shown in Table 1†.

Table 1: Distribution of population by division and sex according to 1986 Population Census.

Division	Total	N u m b e r	
		Males	Females
1. Tongatapu	63,614	31,756	31,858
2. Vava'u	15,170	7,689	7,481
3. Ha'apai	8,979	4,510	4,469
4. 'Eua	4,393	2,371	2,022
5. Niua	2,379	1,263	1,116
TOTAL TONGA	94,535	47,589	46,946

† Provisional data

II. STATUS OF LABOUR FORCE STATISTICS

2.1 The major source of statistics on Labour Force, employment and unemployment is the decennial Population Census. The last population census was conducted in November 1986 and data on Labour Force, employment and unemployment are yet to be finalised.

2.2 According to the Population Census of 1976, 23.8 percent of the total population was economically active of which 20.1 percent were males and only 3.7 percent females. An unemployment rate of about 13 per cent was also recorded in the same Census with a participation rate of about 24 per cent. Table 2 gives Labour Force participation of those aged 15 years and over according to the 1976 population census.

Table 2: Labour Force participation of those aged 15 years and over according to 1976 Population Census.

	Total Number	Percent Distribution
A. <u>Labour Force</u>	<u>21,435</u>	<u>42.8</u>
a. <u>Employed</u>	<u>18,626</u>	<u>37.2</u>
1. Salaried Employees	4,894	9.8
2. Wages Earners	2,237	4.5
3. Self Employed	6,949	13.9
4. Employers	54	0.1
5. Unpaid Workers	2,813	5.6
6. Not Stated	1,679	3.1
b. <u>Unemployed but Seeking Work</u>	<u>2,809</u>	<u>5.6</u>
B. <u>Not in Labour Force</u>	<u>28,612</u>	<u>57.2</u>
1. Home Duties	17,593	35.2
2. Students	6,781	13.5
3. Physically Disabled	1,112	2.2
4. Income Recipients	68	0.1
5. Others	2,931	5.9
6. Not Stated	127	0.3
<u>TOTAL POPULATION 15+</u>	<u>50,047</u>	<u>100.0</u>

2.3 Table 3 gives a distribution of employed population by Industry, according to the 1976 Population Census. Over 50 percent of the employed population were employed in Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries.

Table 3: Distribution of Employed population by Industry according to 1976 Population Census

Industry	Number Employed	% Distribution
1. Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries	9,529	51.2
2. Quarrying	16	0.1
3. Manufacturing	386	2.1
4. Electricity, Gas and Water	114	0.6
5. Building and Construction	1,153	6.2
6. Wholesale, Retail trade, Restaurants and Hotels	825	4.4
7. Transport, Storage and Communication	829	4.4
8. Financing, Insurance and Real Estate	61	0.3
9. Community, Social and Personal Services	4,082	21.9
10. Industry not adequately defined	1,631	8.8
<u>TOTAL EMPLOYED</u>	<u>18,626</u>	<u>100.0</u>

III. CONCLUSION

The need for current Labour Force Statistics has long been recognised by Government but limited resources has prevented the collection of such statistics. Some resources is now available and the Statistics Department of the Government of Tonga is now planning to conduct a Labour Force Survey early 1989 to collect information on household characteristics including information on Labour Force, employment, unemployment and underemployment.