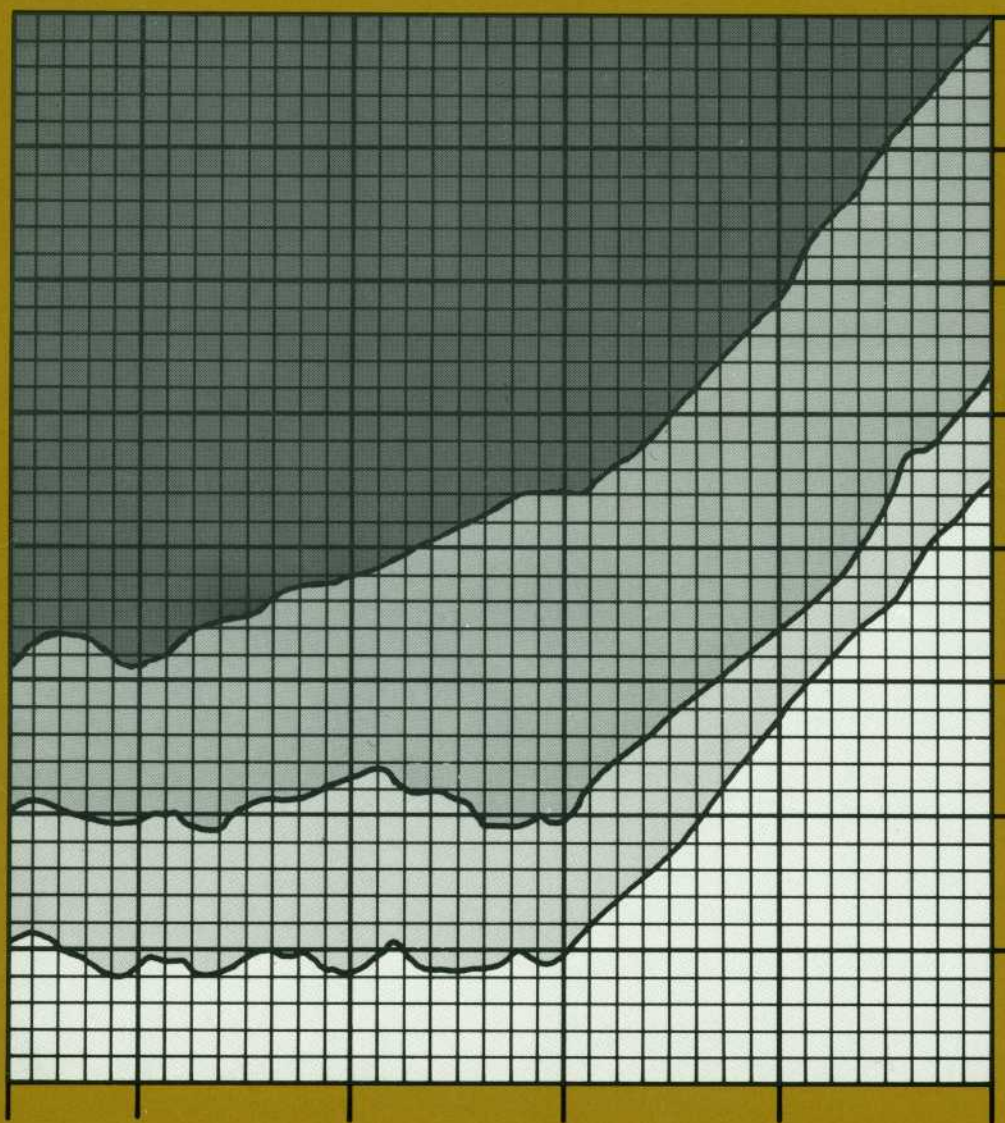


Methods of Measuring Women's Economic Activity

Technical Report



United Nations



Department of Economic and Social Information and Policy Analysis
Statistical Division

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Methods of Measuring Women's Economic Activity

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NOTE

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The designations "developed" and "developing" regions are intended for statistical convenience and do not necessarily express a judgement about the stage reached by a particular country or area in the development process.

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Preface

The present technical report has been prepared to assist statisticians and analysts in the preparation of more comprehensive and reliable statistics on women's (and men's) economic activity. Statistics on women's economic activity have been the subject of considerable controversy over the last several decades. It has been widely argued that they omit from the labour force many women, particularly in developing regions, who are "working" but whose work activities are overlooked in data collection programmes. The reasons for such omissions are many and complex; they include inappropriate statistical concepts and definitions, improper application of concepts and definitions, inappropriate enumeration methods, and inadequate compilation and tabulation of available data and misunderstanding of these data.¹ The present report is primarily concerned with the last of these issues, that is, problems of data compilation, tabulation and interpretation.

The reason for focusing on these last stages of the statistical process is that changes and revisions in ongoing data collection programmes are steadily improving the flow of basic statistics on economic activity and the coverage of women in these statistics, but the process is inevitably a lengthy one and in many countries is still far from fruition. Much can be gained by improving not just the underlying methods over the long term but by developing over the short term the coverage and detail provided by tabulations from ongoing programmes. Analysis and debate concerning long-term improvements in data collection methods will be much better informed to the extent they are based on actual data and experience, and the more detailed and better documented the

data tabulations available, the more productive such debate and analysis can be.

The present report starts out with an essential basic review of statistical concepts and methods generally recommended for data collection on economic activity and their development and evolution in recent years. It then examines actual national practices in this field in over 20 countries and analyses the impact of these national practices on the coverage of women in economic activity. Drawing on this background, the report then goes on to its central concern, presentation of a set of illustrative tabulations that statisticians and researchers can use to examine women's economic activity in much more depth. These illustrations are presented and explained in detail and provide a rich menu for practical applications in tabulating data from data collection programmes covering the economically active population. Both a core programme of priority tabulations and a much more detailed comprehensive programme are presented.

This publication is one in a series of technical reports issued by the United Nations to promote the improvement and use of statistics and indicators on the situation of women. These studies have been concerned with such issues as sex biases in statistics; concepts, methods and training for collecting, compiling and using statistics and indicators on the situation of women; improving statistics and indicators on women, using household surveys; methods of measuring women's role in the informal sector; and development of national statistical databases on women.²

Technical reports on development of statistical methods for measuring and reporting on the situation of women have been complemented in United Nations

work by a series of published statistical compilations and analyses on women. These include a general compendium issued in 1989, the periodic *World Survey on the Role of Women in Development*, a statistical database on women issued on diskettes for microcomputers and most recently *The World's Women 1970-1990: Trends and Statistics*, an analytical distillation for the non-specialist of major issues and trends shown by the available statistics and indicators worldwide.³ A statistical compilation of case studies and detailed data worldwide on women and the informal sector is scheduled to be published in the third quarter of 1992.

These publications have been prepared in response to recommendations of the World Conference of the International Women's Year, the World Conference of the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace, the World Conference to Review and Appraise the Achievements of the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace, the Economic and Social Council and its functional commissions concerned with statistics and with the status of women.⁴

The concepts, methods and tabulations discussed in the present report are largely based on existing practices in national statistical programmes and the tabulation programmes proposed can readily be undertaken within those programmes, or as complementary activities in cooperation with national women's machineries and research institutes. In most cases, the basic data are collected in national population censuses and household surveys. For further discussion of concepts and methods used in these programmes, the reader should consult the relevant United Nations recommendations, handbooks and technical studies, including *Principles and Recommendations for Population and Housing Censuses*, *Supplementary Principles and Recommendations for Population and Housing Censuses* and *Handbook of Surveys* (Revised Edition).⁵

The present publication was drafted by Carmen McFarlane as consultant to the

United Nations Secretariat. Support for this work was provided by the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA). Further information on the work of the United Nations in this field may be obtained by writing to the Director of the Statistical Office, United Nations, New York 10017, USA.

Notes

1. These issues are summarized in *The World's Women 1970-1990: Trends and Statistics*, Social Statistics and Indicators, Series K, No. 8 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.90.XVII.3), p. 85.

2. The first six publications in this series are *Compiling Social Indicators on the Situation of Women, Studies in Methods*, Series F, No. 32 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.84.XVII.2), *Improving Concepts and Methods for Statistics and Indicators on the Situation of Women*, Series F, No. 33 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.84.XVII.3), *Training Users and Producers in Compiling Statistics and Indicators on Women in Development*, Series F, No. 45 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.87.XVII.6), *Improving Statistics and Indicators on Women Using Household Surveys*, Series F, No. 48 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.88.XVII.11), *Handbook for National Statistical Data Bases on Women and Development*, Series K, No. 6 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.89.XVII.9) and *Methods of Measuring Women's Participation and Production in the Informal Sector*, Series F, No. 46 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.90.XVII.16). These reports follow up and elaborate an earlier working paper prepared by the United Nations Secretariat in 1980 entitled "Sex-based stereotypes, sex biases and national data systems" (ST/ESA/STAT/99).

3. *Compendium of Statistics and Indicators on the Situation of Women 1986*, Social Statistics and Indicators, Series K, No. 5 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E/F.88.XVII.6), 1989 *World Survey on the Role of Women in Development*, prepared by the Division for the Advancement of Women, Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs, of the United Nations Secretariat (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.89.IV.2), *Women's Indicators and Statistics Database (Wistat)*, Version 2 (issued on diskettes for microcomputers by the Statistical Office, Department of Economic and Social Development, of the United Nations Secretariat, 1991), *The World's Women 1970-1990: Trends and Statistics*, Series K, No. 8 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.90.XVII.3).

4. See especially *Report of the World Conference on the International Women's Year, Mexico City, 19 June-2 July 1975* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.76.IV.1), *Report of the World Conference of the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality,*

- *Development and Peace, Copenhagen, 14-30 July 1980* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.80.IV.3 and corrigendum), "The Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women", in *Report of the World Conference to Review and Appraise the Achievements of the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace, Nairobi, 15-26 July 1985* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.85.IV.10) and Economic and Social Council resolutions 2061 (LXII) of 12 May 1977, entitled "Improvement of the data base for measuring the implementation of the World Plan of Action for the Implementation of the Objectives of the International Women's Year", and 1981/11 of 6 May 1981, entitled "Social indicators applicable to studies on women".

5. Series M, No. 67 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.80.XVII.8), Series M, No. 67/

Add.1 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.90.XVII.9) and Series F, No. 31 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.83.XVII.13).

Additional guidance on planning and implementing household survey programmes is provided in technical studies prepared by the Statistical Office of the United Nations Secretariat for the National Household Survey Capability Programme (NHSCP), and by the publication already noted, *Improving Statistics and Indicators on Women Using Household Surveys*. See especially *Survey Data Processing: A Review of Issues and Procedures* (DP/UN/INT-81-041/1), *Non-Sampling Errors in Household Surveys: Sources, Assessment and Control* (DP/UN/INT-81-041/2), *Development and Design of Survey Questionnaires* (INT-84-014), and *Household Income and Expenditure Surveys: A Technical Study* (DP/UN/INT-88-X01/GE).

Contents

Preface *iii*

Explanatory notes *ix*

Introduction 1

I Statistical concepts and definitions 6

- A. Economically active population 7
- B. Employment 8
- C. Unemployment 9
- D. Main advances 9
- E. Geographical characteristics 11
- F. Age limits 11
- G. Activity status 12
- H. Time worked 14
- I. Population not economically active 14
- J. Status in employment 15
- K. Women's work in the informal sector 16
- L. Household work 17
- M. Occupation 18
- N. Industry 18
- O. Sector of employment 19
- P. Income 20
- Q. Other considerations 21

II Data collection and tabulation in population censuses 22

- A. Data coverage and the impact of concepts and definitions applied 22
- B. The impact on census results of data collection methods employed 30
- C. Tabulations from population censuses 36

III Economic activity of women as measured in labour force and other surveys 39

- A. Findings based on the implementation of recommended concepts and definitions 39
- B. Data collection 47
- C. Tabulations from labour force surveys 49

IV Using other sources of data to improve coverage of women's work 53

- A. Time-use studies 54
- B. The division of labour module 55
- C. Establishment surveys 55
- D. Administrative records 56

V	Illustrative priority tabulation programme	57
VI	Summary and conclusions	93
	References	97
	Annexes	101
<i>Annex 1</i>	<i>Additional tabulation programmes</i>	<i>102</i>
Section A	Illustrative tabulations: population censuses	104
Section B	Additional illustrative tabulations: labour force surveys	196
<i>Annex 2</i>	<i>Review of data collection methods, definitions and published tables in census and survey programmes in a sample of developing countries</i>	<i>238</i>
Table A	Coverage of data on economic activity in population censuses, 1970-1990 rounds	250
Table B	Coverage of data on economic activity in labour force and other surveys	260

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Symbols of United Nations documents are composed of capital letters combined with figures.

A hyphen (-) between years, e.g., 1984-1985, indicates the full period involved, including the beginning and end years; a slash (/) indicates a financial year, school year or crop year, e.g., 1984/85.

A point (.) is used to indicate decimals.

Details and percentages in tables do not necessarily add to totals because of rounding.

The following abbreviations have been used:

FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
ICLS	International Conference of Labour Statisticians
ILO	International Labour Organisation
INSTRAW	International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women
ISCED	International Standard Classification of Education
ISCO	International Standard Classification of Occupa- tions
ISIC	International Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities

Introduction

Full, productive and freely chosen employment is one of the major goals and benefits of social and economic development. Measurement of the economically active population and its contribution to the general welfare is therefore a key element in the analysis of a country's economic activity and these data are essential to any assessment of a country's human resources. Such data should provide measurements not only of the availability of these resources in terms of numbers and skills of workers but also of their contribution to the production of economic goods and services. Furthermore, such data contribute to the study of demographic and other factors affecting changes in the labour force and indicate the extent of unutilized or underutilized human resources which must be absorbed by the national economy to ensure full employment and the economic well-being of the population. Thus, the availability of reliable data on the economically active population is of great significance to countries, developed as well as developing, in the formulation, implementation and monitoring of their social and economic development plans and programmes.

Data on the economically active population should cover all those who contribute to economic activity within the country, both women and men of all ages, by identifying those who are participating in the production process. This provides for a proper assessment of the effectiveness of the programmes in place at a given point in time and for an evaluation of the impact which such programmes may make in the future. It is against this background that the pivotal focus of women's access to resources for economic independence and self-reliance has, since the beginning of the United Nations Decade for Women: Equal-

ity, Development, Peace (United Nations, 1975a), been recognized as imperative to maximizing the contribution of women to the development of their countries.

Lack of meaningful statistics on women was a recurring theme in deliberations at regional and international conferences and meetings which were held throughout the Decade. The World Plan of Action for the Implementation of the Objectives of the International Women's Year, adopted in Mexico City in 1975, highlights the importance of employment and related considerations (United Nations, 1975b, part one, chap. II, paras. 88-107). The Plan gives emphasis to the achievement of "equality of opportunity and treatment for women workers and their integration in the labour force ... recognizing the right to work, to equal pay for equal work, to equal conditions of work and to advancement" (United Nations, 1975b, para. 88), and accordingly gives high priority to the collection of adequate data and information.

In 1975, Governments agreed that information about the economic activities and conditions of women is "essential in formulating policies and evaluating progress and in effecting attitudinal and basic social and economic change" (United Nations, 1975b, para. 161). The need to obtain accurate measurements of participants in economic activity in countries so as to facilitate the movement towards the realization of the right to work of both women and men, as well as the recognition of women's equal access to the whole range of economic activities, is reaffirmed in the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Achievement of Women (United Nations, 1986a). The Nairobi Strategies highlight the fact that "lack of reliable data prevents the assessment of relative improvement in women's status in various sectors" (United

Nations, 1986a, para. 351) and suggest that "timely and reliable statistics on the situation of women have an important role to play in the elimination of stereotypes and the movement towards full equality" (United Nations, 1986a, para 58).

The inadequacies of relevant data to measure the contribution of women to the economies of their countries continue even today to be the subject of much discussion, focused on criticism of the definition of economic activity as excluding the economic contributions of women and methods used in data collection. Taken together, these factors contribute to undercounting and misclassifying the work women do.

The conventional conceptual framework and data collection systems used to measure productive activities and labour force behaviour, based on the 1954 and 1966 resolutions on labour force statistics of the International Labour Organisation (ILO, 1955 and 1966) respectively, did not capture adequately the particular manner in which women in developing economies relate to the world of work. The effect of this was underestimation of women's employment needs and undervaluation of their contribution to the household and to the national economy.

The resolution adopted by the Thirteenth International Conference of Labour Statisticians (ICLS) takes great care to rectify this tendency (International Labour Organisation, 1983b). In fact, however, the new recommendations must be carefully implemented in statistical systems if the past tendency to underestimate is not to turn towards overestimating the economically active portion of the female population. The areas addressed in the 1983 resolution relate to:

- The determination of activity status to be applied ("current" and/or "usual"): the use of the longer reference period ("usual") is recommended to better capture the subtleties of women's seasonal and intermittent labour force activity in the agricultural and informal market sectors, where these activities are significant;
- The measurement of the unemployed:

the relaxation of the criterion of "seeking work" when measuring unemployment thus encompasses those persons, particularly women, who do not always utilize official channels for obtaining work;

- The application of an operational definition for measuring visible under-employment: although no corresponding definition was offered for measuring invisible underemployment, it is hoped that analytical studies of invisible underemployment will more accurately reveal the magnitude of the underemployment problem among women, since the application of the visible unemployment criterion by itself works to the disadvantage of women, taking into account the longer hours worked by them and the downward bias in terms of their wages when compared with those of men;

- The explicit inclusion of all own-account and unpaid workers (male and female) not always included in the earlier measurement, with the same one-hour minimum requirement as paid workers (see United Nations, 1984b, paras. 101 and 102).

It is in the application of the concepts that the biases are most acutely observed. For example, in some instances and for a number of reasons, coverage in censuses and surveys is incomplete: some parts of the economically active work force are undercounted, with the degree of underreporting being higher in the case of women than men. In other cases, the concepts and methods applied exclude a proportion of the economically active population. In still other situations, data are collected but the tabulations are not produced by gender and, in some instances, are not tabulated at all. These limitations tend to reduce the value of data which are presently available. This is recognized generally and interested specialists working in this field have been active in trying to correct these deficiencies. Practical examples of these problems are highlighted in a number of documents (see, for example, United Nations, 1988, chap. VI, and INSTRAW, 1986, pp. 62-95). There is, however, a fairly large body of data now avail-

able for analysis. Improvements which have been taking place as the revised concepts and definitions are introduced in census and survey programmes allow for identification of past deficiencies and permit the assessment of trends and evaluation of areas of underestimation in earlier data. Every effort should be made to maximize the usefulness of such information as is available while striving to effect improvements within the current systems of data collection.

The present report attempts to contribute to this effort. It reviews data collection methods, definitions and published tabulations, mainly in developing regions, in order to evaluate the output from census and survey programmes for analysing the situation of women and their contribution to development. The evaluation is carried out in the first five chapters of the present study, while chapter VI presents a brief synopsis of the major issues, highlighting in summary form the suggestions developed for the presentation of existing data and improvements for the future.

Chapter I explores the concepts and definitions recommended at the international level for use in measuring economic activity. In considering these, an attempt is made to identify the conditions which contribute to a greater or lesser degree of accuracy in measurement, with particular reference to the extent of organization in the labour market. Countries at different stages of development will experience different effects. For example, in developed countries, where the labour market is more highly organized, data on both men and women more accurately reflect their contribution to economic activity. There are exceptions in some areas, however, particularly in agriculture and services, where there may be an element of undercounting of participants, mainly women.

The situation in most developing countries is that the concepts, definitions and questionnaires employed tend to be relevant to activities in the formal or organized sectors but are less easy to apply to the informal sectors of the economy. In the

case of the application of the recommendations to data collection for the informal sector in general, consideration is given to the view that data collected tend to underestimate the participation of the population, especially of women, engaged in economic activity in that sector. Thus, a fairly high proportion of the work force engaged in economic activity may be missed and this possibility is assessed. Other problems inherent to the production of data on economic activity, which are more significant to developing countries but also present in data production programmes in developed countries, may result in excluding some members of the population who should be included. In others, women are excluded from the tabulations altogether or there is no distinction by gender. In carrying out this assessment, the historical development of the concepts, definitions and methodologies applied is explored.

Chapter II concentrates on data collection and tabulation in population censuses in past census rounds and especially in respect of the 1960, 1970 and 1980 rounds. It examines the coverage of data collected during these rounds, the questions actually used in enumeration, and the extent to which the tabulation programmes conform to international recommendations. It considers developments in the 1990 round, particularly within the context of the new developments in the revision of concepts, definitions and in methodology generally, and the revision of the classifications of occupations, industry and employment status, taking account of the application (or non-application) to date of these new developments. This assessment is undertaken within the context of the usefulness of the data presented for the purpose of analysing the situation of women and their contribution to development. The examination is carried out against a background of scrutiny of the practices employed in 21 countries in taking their censuses. The questionnaires and instructions for interviewers were considered and assessed as to the possible impact on the degrees of

accuracy and the possible introduction of biases resulting from the choices made in the type of questions asked and the concepts applied (see annex 2).

In chapter III, the focus is on other surveys carried out to measure the economic activity of women. These consist mainly of household surveys and particularly labour force surveys. The selection of concepts and definitions as well as the application of methodologies are examined. In these programmes, there is greater flexibility in applying the revised methodologies agreed on since 1982 and the progress of this development and the likely impact which may be made is assessed, taking account of the inter-relationship between these surveys and population censuses. The application of the revised methodologies and concepts recommended by resolution I adopted by the Thirteenth International Conference of Labour Statisticians held in 1982 and the impact which the new definitions will have on measuring women's contribution, particularly in the context of the development of guidelines for their implementation in future censuses, are considered. The chapter closes with an exploration of action which might be taken in programmes such as household surveys to further the availability of meaningful information on women and men as they participate in economic activity.

A number of initiatives have been introduced in the study of the measurement of women's participation in economic activity since the start of the United Nations Decade for Women. Research on this aspect of labour force participation is beginning to reveal the rich diversity and magnitude of the economic contribution of women. Efforts are now underway to improve and create measures to ensure that all the work women do is acknowledged for its contribution to society. Chapter IV covers some of the areas now being explored but until data from programmes adopting the recommended methods which should improve the accuracy and significance of data become available, statistical analyses, while recognizing the limitations of the current data, must make use

of those which exist, taking into account wherever possible their known limitations.

Chapter V suggests priority tabulations for addressing gender concerns relating to economic activity. They are derived from data typically collected in population censuses and labour force surveys, and are designed to meet user requirements for analysing the situation of women and men and to assess their contribution to development. The suggestions take into account the advantages and disadvantages of each illustrative tabulation in the light of published results, established international statistical recommendations, and the articulated needs of users concerned with women's issues, including national and international concerns for the implementation and monitoring of the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies. The selection of the tabulations, which are summary in form, is based on the needs identified for data which will assist in more accurately identifying the contribution of women in the development process and contribute to better policies to support this participation. The presentation highlights the strengths of the data which exist, recognizing, however, that improvements will ultimately be made to the advantage of the overall movement towards greater coverage and reliability and the need for comparability.

Chapter VI contains a brief summary of the review of national practices in population censuses and labour force surveys and focuses on the more important findings of the review. Suggestions are made which it is hoped will prove useful as a guide to countries in their development of programmes and tabulations on the economically active population. The chapter highlights areas which could usefully be included in the programmes, particularly with regards to the implementation of the recommended concepts and definitions. Such areas include the tabulation programme to be adopted by countries for obtaining information required for policy planning, implementation and monitoring.

As noted, the priority tabulations in

chapter V are summary in form and accordingly need to be derived from more detailed tabulations prepared by census and survey administrators. The sets of tabulations which are required to provide the identified information are presented in annex 1. Section A of annex 1 shows the tabulations which may be derived from population censuses, while section B of annex 1 identifies additional tables which are not normally covered in censuses but which are included in labour force and other surveys. These may be considered by administrators concerned with gender issues to census and survey administrators for inclusion in their tabulation programmes.

As has been indicated, the evaluation of current census and survey practices and of the output derived from these programmes

which is presented in chapters II and III is carried out in the form of a review of practices in a sample of countries. The information compiled in the course of this evaluation is presented in annex 2. In the review, the questionnaires and manuals used in these programmes in a sample of countries were examined, taking into account the recommendations of the United Nations and, particularly, in the light of definitions and concepts recommended by both the International Labour Organisation and the United Nations. Details, on a country by country basis, are presented in tables A and B of annex 2. Table A presents data on the 1970, 1980 and 1990 rounds of population censuses; table B contains data relating to recent labour force survey programmes.

Statistical concepts and definitions

I

Economic activity encompasses a wide range of work and remuneration possibilities which have important implications for the economic and social well-being of a nation, and data depicting the dimensions of these undertakings provide indications of individuals' contribution to national development through participation in these activities. Measurements of economic activity are generally available in most countries but difficulties in determining the appropriate concepts and definitions which have been applied often call into question the accuracy of the measurements derived. The "economically active population" represents a number of disparate components. It combines the employed with the unemployed population; full-time with part-time activity; the activity of a worker who is paid for one hour's work in a specified reference period with that of another working full-time throughout the same period; seasonal activities in some instances and current or usual activity in others. It is important, therefore, to understand the effects which the concepts employed and the definitions applied will have on any evaluations arrived at.

In assessing the implications of these concepts, consideration must be given to those distinctions which are relevant to the development of the information. The most important is the concept of "work". In addition, the definitions applied to the components of the economically active population, that is employed and unemployed, will have impact on the data. Another factor is the choice between current and usual activity since the economically active population, when measured on the basis of current activity, will differ from that based on usual activity, with differences in developing countries and particularly in rural areas being much more pro-

nounced than in developed countries. Even more significant in developing countries will be the third possibility, based on economic activity at some time during the year. In applying these categories, therefore, a categorization by duration of employment is useful. Other classifications of importance in interpreting the results of measurements of the economically active population and in assessing in particular the contribution of women, are status in employment and sector of employment. The definitions applied to these breakdowns will be examined, within the context of their general acceptance and particularly as they impact on the well-being of women.

In considering the usefulness of tabulations on the economically active population for analysing the situation of women, particularly in respect of their contribution to development, it is important to distinguish those which most clearly recognize all of women's activities in the labour market, identifying areas in which they participate and the degree of participation, both in terms of time spent and status in employment. For this purpose, it is necessary to review data collection methods and published tabulations in a number of population census and labour force survey programmes in developing countries within the context of established international recommendations. A useful first step is to examine those concepts and definitions which are now being employed in measurement to determine the extent to which they accurately reflect the numbers and characteristics of those involved.

In some countries, a great deal of thought has been given to deciding on the concepts and definitions to be utilized in the development of data required for national, regional and local level planning and for the

monitoring of programmes when they are implemented; in others, they are imposed with less serious regard to their applicability, either in terms of the situations being measured or the uses to which they may be put. In most cases, however, the international recommendations influence the decision on the questions to be included and perhaps to a lesser degree, the concepts to be applied. It is important, therefore, to examine these recommendations and their implications for accuracy or underestimation in the resulting data. In this assessment, account must be taken not only of those definitions which determine the aggregate measures but also, the various components identified. It is useful, however, to begin with the broadest possible level and the definition of the economically active population provides a useful starting point.

A. Economically active population

The definition of the "economically active population" has been changing over the years since interest in its measurement generally and in international comparability became widespread. In earlier years, concerns were confined mainly to industrial countries. However, as the demands for solving the problems of unemployment and underemployment in developing countries became more pressing, the application of definitions decided on earlier began to reveal their inappropriateness to the concerns of these countries, leading finally to the significant changes introduced in the 1982 International Conference of Labour Statisticians (ICLS) resolution (ILO, 1983b). In order to understand more fully the developments which have taken place and to put currently available data in context, it is useful to review briefly the historical development of the international recommendations.

The availability of the human resources of a country and their disposition have long provided the focus of economic and social policy in industrial countries throughout the world. The demand for workers became particularly urgent dur-

ing the First World War as countries sought to cope with the manpower needs of their armed forces while, at the same time, maintaining the viability of civilian production industries. In consequence of these demands, attention was drawn to the potential of the vast body of unutilized resources in the labour market and the need for their identification. Following the war and within the context of the rebuilding efforts of countries, the focus of demand shifted from unemployment to employment as a major data requirement for sound economic planning. The need for accurate statistics on the employed and the unemployed led to attempts at developing acceptable definitions to ensure accuracy in national data production as well as to facilitate international comparability.

At the Second ICLS held in April 1925, consistent with the concerns of the day, unemployment rather than employment was considered as paramount (ILO, 1925). In fact, the resolution which urged the collection of information on the state of employment to be "published periodically, if possible monthly" was incorporated under the topic "unemployment". By the mid 1940s, however, the increased demand for statistics on the economically active, wider in scope than those considered at earlier conferences, led to the recommendation by ILO that, in the light of the growing importance of these measurements, the Sixth International Conference of Labour Statisticians be convened to consider the means and methods by which adequate statistics of employment, unemployment and the labour force might be developed on a basis of maximum international comparability.

In relation to employment, the definition of the "employed" adopted by the Conference was:

For statistical purposes, the employed should include all persons who work for their own account or in the employ of others — employers; persons working independently, i.e., who work for their own-account; salaried employees; wage earners; and unpaid workers

who are engaged in tasks directly related to the operation of a family enterprise for a minimum of 15 hours a week, not including time spent in unpaid domestic work (ILO, 1948b, p. 9).

The definition of the unemployed in which only "seekers" were included remained unchanged.

In applying earlier definitions of the employed, it was clear that there were significant areas of the workforce which were not represented in the ensuing measurements. Accordingly the definitions were expanded by resolution I of the Eighth International Conference of Labour Statisticians held in 1954, to the following:

6. (1) Persons in employment consist of all persons above a specified age in the following categories:

(a) at work; persons who performed some work for pay or profit during a specified brief period, either one week or one day.

(b) with a job but not at work; persons who, having already worked in their present job, were temporarily absent during the specified period because of illness or injury, industrial dispute, vacation or other leave of absence, absence without leave, or temporary disorganization of work due to such reasons as bad weather or mechanical breakdown.

(2) Employers and workers on own account should be included among employed and may be classified as at work or not at work on the same basis as other employed persons.

(3) Unpaid family workers currently assisting in the operation of a business or farm are considered as employed if they worked for at least one-third of the normal working time during the specified period.

(4) The following categories of persons are not considered as employed:

(a) workers who during the specified period were on temporary or indefinite lay-off without pay;

(b) persons without jobs or businesses or farms who had arranged to start a new job or business or farm at a date subsequent to the period of reference;

(c) unpaid members of the family

who worked for less than one-third of the normal time during the specified period in a family business or farm (ILO, 1955, resolution I).

In 1966, the concept set out in 6(1), that is, persons "who performed some work for pay or profit" was described for purposes of population censuses as "all persons of either sex who furnish the supply of labour for the production of economic goods and services" (United Nations, 1967). The basic 1954 definition remained in force until the revision introduced by resolution I adopted by the Thirteenth International Conference of Labour Statisticians held in Geneva in 1982 and approved by the ILO governing body in 1983. The 1982 recommendation is the result of an evolutionary process which began with the adoption of the "gainfully employed" approach by the Committee of Statistical Experts of the League of Nations in 1938, which was replaced by the labour force, employment and unemployment approach by the Eighth International Conference of Labour Statisticians in 1954, extended with the introduction of the concept of underemployment by the Eleventh ICLS (ILO, 1966, resolution III) and refined by the Thirteenth ICLS in 1982.

The definition of "the economically active population" in the 1982 ICLS resolution I is summarized as follows:

The economically active population comprises all persons of either sex who furnish the supply of labour for the production of economic goods and services during the time-reference period chosen for the investigation. It includes both persons in the civilian labour force and those serving in the armed forces (ILO, 1983b, Appendix I, resolution I, para. 5).

B. Employment

The definition of "the employed" recommended for use in censuses is that the "employed" comprise all persons above a specified age who, during a short reference period of either one week or one day were in the following categories:

Paid employment

(a) "At work": persons who during the reference period performed some work for wage or salary, in cash or in kind;

(b) "With a job but not at work": persons who, having already worked in their present job, were temporarily not at work during the reference period and had a formal attachment to their job as evidenced by, for example, a continued receipt of wage/salary, an assurance of return to work following the end of the contingency, agreement as to the date of return following the short duration of absence from the job, etc.

Self-employment

(a) "At work": persons who, during the reference period, performed some work for profit or family gain, in cash or in kind;

(b) "With an enterprise but not at work": persons with an enterprise, which may be a business enterprise, a farm or a service undertaking, who were temporarily not at work during the reference period for any specific reason.

With respect to the classification of the employed, the minimum qualification referred to above is significant. This is especially important in the case of the self-employed and, in particular, unpaid family workers, to be discussed later.

C. Unemployment

Measurement of "the unemployed" has for long been considered as not comprehensive, particularly in developing countries and especially in rural areas. Unemployment, in statistical terms, is a state of inactivity in relation to performance of work in the labour market. The concept applied will determine its existence and its size. The latest definition of the unemployed recommended for census purposes is:

The "unemployed" comprise all persons above a specified age who, during the reference period, were:

(a) "Without work", i.e. were not in paid employment or self-employment [as defined above];

(b) "Currently available for work", i.e. were available for paid employment or self-employment during the reference period;

(c) "Seeking work", i.e. had taken specific steps in a specified recent period to seek paid employment or self-employment. The specified steps may include registration at a public or private employment exchange; application to employers; checking at work sites, farms, factory gates, market or other assembly places; placing or answering newspaper advertisements; seeking assistance of friends and relatives; looking for land, building, machinery or equipment to establish own enterprise; arranging for financial resources; applying for permits and licenses, etc.

This definition extends the concept which had been accepted and employed throughout the history of measurement until the 1982 ILO resolution. Prior to this revision, "the unemployed" was confined to persons who were seeking work as defined in (c) above. This restricted definition is generally suitable for advanced industrialized countries, although there are areas of the labour market in these countries in which the definition, when literally applied, fails to include, as in developing countries, potential members of the population who are available for work but who, for a number of reasons, are not seeking work. These reasons, which are widely applicable to developing countries, include lack of institutions to respond positively to the activity of seeking work, lack of motivation to seek work in the context of job knowledge concerning the state of the labour market, and/or the non-availability of unemployment benefits, among others.

D. Main advances

The main advances reflected in the revised concepts and definitions adopted in 1982 may be summarized as follows:

- Clarifying the correspondence of labour force participation with the production of goods and services comprising gross domestic production (the produc-

tion boundary) as recommended in the United Nations System of National Accounts;

- Specifying minimal time (one hour) within the selected period (one day or one week, as applicable) as the minimum period of work required to qualify as a participant in economic activity;
- Eliminating the minimum one-third normal work time constraint for the inclusion of unpaid family workers into the labour force (or where this is considered necessary, to obtain counts of those so excluded);
- Extending the unemployed and consequently the labour force concepts to include those persons who although not seeking work, do want and are available for work;
- Proposing that data on the economic and non-economic activities of the total population, broken down by categories as appropriate, be collected and published.

The clarification of the correspondence between the coverage of economic production for national accounts purposes and labour force measurements represents a significant advance in the recognition of the contribution of a large proportion of persons, mainly women, who work in the informal sector and especially in subsistence activities. Also, lowering the minimum time requirement to one hour for unpaid family workers, consistent with other workers, will capture a large proportion of workers who were hitherto excluded. The above factors together will contribute significantly to reducing the degree of undervaluation of the contribution of women and men to the economic process. At the same time, the extension of the measurement of the labour force to include as unemployed those persons who want work and are available to take a job if offered but who are not, for valid reasons seeking work, does provide more accurate information which might be used for policy purposes in determining the full extent of the unemployment needs of women and men, especially in those countries or regions where the labour market is not well organized or the institutions required for

its regulation are not well established.

What has been the objective of the various changes in definitions? They have at all times been aimed at improving the identification of persons who ought to qualify for inclusion in the definition of the economically active population. In keeping with this objective, the new standards contained in the (ICLS) resolution of October 1982 are intended to improve on previous standards which had been widely used in population censuses and in surveys of economic activity but which were considered to have undercounted the economic participation of numbers of persons, mainly women, and to have almost totally neglected women's economic role in those cases where they performed economic activities from the home. The conventional conceptual framework and enumeration methods by which the contribution of women to the labour force was determined had proven inadequate in distinguishing effectively the particular manner in which women in developing countries relate to work and as a result, women's employment needs were underestimated and their contribution to the household and the national economy undervalued.

In considering the significance of the dimensions of the economically active population and the possibility of undercounting and/or misclassifying women and men in any measurement exercise, the definitions applied to categories of persons and the various components should be examined. In the following sections, the definitions are appraised in terms of their impact on the accuracy or otherwise of the statistics produced. The definitions presented are those recommended by the United Nations for use in the 1990 round of censuses (United Nations, 1990). They are compared with the earlier recommendations on which current census data, up until the 1980 census round, were based, and the significance in respect of possible difference in results is explored. Recommendations presented by ILO extending the concept of activity status (ILO, 1990a) are also considered.

E. Geographical characteristics

An important feature of the economically active population from the point of view of planning, policy making, programme implementation and monitoring relates to the geographical characteristics of the population. It is necessary, therefore, to specify several geographical characteristics of the population to be measured. For census purposes, a "locality" is defined as a distinct population cluster (also designated as inhabited place, populated centre, settlement, etc.) in which inhabitants live in neighbouring living quarters and which has a name or a locally recognized status. It thus includes fishing hamlets, mining camps, ranches, farms, market towns, villages, towns, cities and other population clusters which meet the criteria specified above. The choice of localities or groups of localities for reporting purposes, usually on the basis of size groups of localities, will be influenced by the use to which the information is to be put, for example for physical planning purposes. Second, a division into major or minor civil divisions is almost always important. Such a division could encompass part of a locality, a single locality or a group of localities. The determination of the geographical classification to be employed differs from country to country and thus affects comparability.

Another significant geographical characteristic is that of urban and rural. Precise international definitions of urban and rural areas have not been recommended, due mainly to national dissimilarities in the distinguishing characteristics, although attempts have been made to develop common concepts and definitions in some regions. The traditional distinction is based on the assumption that urban areas, no matter how they are defined, provide a different way of life and usually a higher level of living than is found in rural areas. This distinction is often blurred in industrialized countries where the principal difference in the circumstances of living between urban and rural areas tends to be a

matter of the degree of concentration of population. In developing countries, however, the differences between urban and rural ways of life remains significant. Moreover, rapid urbanization in these countries has increased the need for information related to urban areas. Also, the effects of economic crisis appear to have been different for urban than for rural populations. Accordingly, the need for such distinctions is great.

F. Age limits

In principle, measurements of the economically active should be applied to all members of the population who qualify on the basis of the rules of participation laid down. In practice, however, nearly all surveys and even most population surveys apply some limits to the coverage of the population. For the economically active, limits relating to age coverage are significant. In general, the qualifications are based on the need to cover the population that is of interest to planners and policy makers. Account is taken of the need to cover all areas of meaningful participation and to omit these areas where the participation is negligible. Thus, in most countries, a limit on minimum age is applied and in a few, there is also a limit on maximum age. The minimum age varies as between countries, with some countries adopting a low level of six years (Egypt) and others up to 16 (Sweden, United States). The most common minimum age limits are 14 years or 15 years. The international definition does not identify a specific minimum age limit; it recommends, however, that age groups falling below 15 years should be separately reported on, by single years of age, if possible. This would facilitate comparisons between countries. With respect to maximum age limits, 65 years has often been used in the past by some countries. With the increasing longevity of populations in countries, maximum age limits, where they have been applied, have tended to move up to 75 years. Most countries, however, while applying minimum

limits, have not followed through and set maximum limits. Furthermore, many countries collect information for ages lower than those shown in their national tabulations.

G. Activity status

"Activity status", defined as the participation of each person in the production of goods and services, is measurable only in terms of a specified duration and reference period. Two categories have been identified in international recommendations: the currently active status, representing measurements over a short time-reference period (one week or one day), and the usual activity status representing measurements over a longer period (usually one year). The "currently active population" comprises all persons who fulfil the requirements for inclusion among the "employed" or the "unemployed" for a given short reference period. The currently active population, used interchangeably with the term the "labour force", is the most widely used measure of the economically active population. The measurement of the "labour force" is derived by identifying over a short reference period (one week or one day) those persons in the population who were either employed or unemployed in accordance with the definitions recommended, the remainder not considered to be in the labour force. The other measure of the economically active population recommended internationally is the "usually active population". The "usually active population" is defined as all persons above a specified age whose main activity status, as determined in terms of numbers of weeks or days during a long specified period (such as the preceding 12 months or the preceding calendar year) was employed or unemployed.

The current activity status provides a snapshot picture of the economically active population at a given point in time. This is very relevant in countries where the labour market is relatively stable, with minimal seasonal variation. In other countries, however, and particularly in devel-

oping countries, where the labour market tends to be relatively unstable and seasonality is significant, current activity status does not represent the total picture of the economic activity of the population unless this measurement can be repeated at frequent intervals throughout a longer period, say over one year. Such measurements may be obtained from frequently conducted labour force surveys, especially if these surveys are undertaken at periods of minimum and maximum economic opportunities. Few developing countries however, can, afford to conduct labour force surveys at regular intervals. Accordingly, the opportunity is taken in those less frequent inquiries which can be afforded, such as, for example, population censuses, to obtain measurements of the economically active over the long run period. This is done by collecting information not only on current activity status but, in addition, on usual activity status.

The framework of "usual activity" status was introduced as an international recommendation for the first time at the Thirteenth ICLS in 1982. Its chief purpose is to serve as a framework for the collection of data reflecting the pattern of economic activities over a long period, particularly where the data collection programme does not permit repeated measurement in the course of the year (ILO, 1990a, chap. 4, sect. 3). The concept of usual activity status better allows for taking into account agricultural and other seasonal activities over a period of say, one year. Using the usual activity status framework, there are two elements to be considered; the first relates to the period(s) of time economically active (i.e. employed or unemployed) in the course of the long reference period. The second element is the measurement of the total period (measured in terms of weeks or days) of economic activity (employment or unemployment) over the long period. With respect to the former element, the minimum time recommendation for qualification as employed or unemployed in each short period in determining usual activity status should be the same as that

used for current activity status. However, in general, in the usual activity status, what is important is activity status during most of the period. Thus, by a criterion of "majority" or "predominant" status in the long period, a person is "usually active" if they are classified as economically active for at least half of the number of days, weeks or months chosen as the basic reference period.

The method recommended for measuring usual economic activity status is to consider shorter periods within the long period in which the economic activity takes place. The shorter period may be a day, week or month but might most conveniently correspond to the period used in determining current economic activity in the country, most commonly a week. For determining economic activity within the short period, the one-hour criterion applies. To be considered "usually economically active", a person must be "currently active" for a majority of the short periods within the given long period. Thus, a person who was economically active at least one hour per week for say, 20 weeks of the 52 weeks of the year would be considered "not usually active" but one who was economically active for at least one hour per week for, say, 30 weeks in the year would be considered "usually active".

A third concept which has not yet become part of the international recommendation is that of the population economically active at some time during the year. The ILO defines the "population economically active at some time during the year" as "all persons above the minimum age specified for the measurements of the economically active population who experienced at least one week (or one day) of employment or unemployment in the course of the reference year" (ILO, 1990a, chap. 4, sect. 3). Associated with this is the concept of "duration of employment during the year". In this context, "duration of employment during the year", as defined by the ILO, "refers to the total number of weeks (or days) of employment experienced in the course of a year by a person

economically active at some time during the year. Similarly, 'duration of unemployment during the year refers to the total number of weeks (or days) of unemployment during the year. The sum of these two numbers gives the total number of weeks (or days) of economic activity experienced by the person in the course of the reference year". It will thus be seen that both the "currently active population" and the "usually active population" form part of the "population economically active at some time during the year".

The international recommendations relating to the first two of the three concepts referred to above indicate that there is a need to pay particular attention to special groups for which determination of activity status may be difficult. This applies equally to the third concept. The special groups identified include women, particularly own-account and unpaid family workers, the youth and the elderly. Sex biases in enumeration can result in misclassification in cases where women who are responsible for home-making are perceived to be not economically active although they have in fact participated in some form of economic activity during the specified period. This should be overcome if the international recommendation that performing some form of economic activity according to the basic criteria should qualify a person as economically active is followed. Also, the clarification in the 1982 ILO definition that the recommended minimum time for qualification for work is one hour for all categories of workers should go some way towards overcoming these biases.

One point should be made with respect to the third concept. The 1982 revision identified clearly the correspondence between economic activity, as measured by the concept of economic production and the economically active population. This correspondence is valid only in respect of those measurements which associate the population who are engaged in the production process with the production itself. The duration of employment of the popu-

lation economically active at some time during the year equates most closely to this measure. This is particularly important in developing countries where economic activity of the population tends to be irregular.

H. Time worked

The rules for determining the activity status of the population have been built upon a breakdown of the population into "employed", "unemployed" and "not economically active", with the "economically active population" being comprised of all "employed" and "unemployed", and the rules are set in the context of the time-reference periods adopted. The interpretation of the concepts of the employed and the unemployed, therefore, must take account of the rules set for each period.

"Duration of employment" or "time worked" as a measurement defines the economic significance of activities in which the economically active population are engaged. Time worked is the total time worked by persons reported as employed during the time-reference period being measured. Thus, for example, if the reference period is the week preceding the census, time worked may be measured in units of working days or half-days or more fully, in hours, where feasible. If the reference period is the twelve months preceding the census, time worked may be measured in units of months, weeks or more fully, in days. The significance of this measurement is to determine, in the first instance, whether or not an individual qualifies for inclusion in the economically active population and, in the second instance, to determine the extent of such contribution to the total time spent in economic activity.

In the first instance, the time-reference period is significant. As indicated earlier, current activity status is determined by the amount of time spent in employment and unemployment over the short term (generally one week or one day), and usual activity by the predominant activity status

over the longer reference period (generally one year). Prior to 1982, minimum time qualification was somewhat vague, with one hour in a working period of one week being applied (in the case of unpaid workers, the requirement was for one-third of normal time). In the case of one year, usual activity is based on the concept of the predominant activity status. To assist in this determination, information on time worked will prove useful. Thus, for example, where trend analyses on labour force participation, and particularly on employment, is required, comparative data could be derived from the application of information on time worked to data developed, using a time criterion of one hour or more. In the case of the longer time-reference period, data on time worked during the year will also serve to identify or determine the time periods when economically active.

With respect to the second alternative mentioned above, time spent in economic activity, data on time worked can be used to determine the actual time spent working on a job. It should, however, be borne in mind that such a measure is not necessarily a measure of the intensity with which work has been carried out nor the efficiency of operation. Accordingly, it can only be used as a proxy for the evaluation of labour productivity. For such a measure to be useful, the data collected should relate to the total time worked in the particular time-reference period. Thus, in the case of current activity, the most useful data to be collected is for the entire week. In the case of activity during the year, time worked should relate to the duration of employment in all economic activities during the year. The activity status to which this would be related would be that of persons who were economically active some time during the year rather than usual activity.

I. Population not economically active

The other component of the population is the "population not economically ac-

tive" and differences in the economically active population will be reflected in the magnitude of this component, as the two statuses are mutually exclusive. The 1982 ILO definition specifies that the "population not economically active" comprises all persons, irrespective of age, including those below the age specified for measuring the economically active population, who do not fall in the category, "economically active", as defined above (ILO, 1983b, resolution I, para 11). The "population not economically active" may be represented as one of two alternatives, (a) population not usually active or (b) population not currently economically active, depending on the period being measured, as follows:

(a) Population not usually active: comprises all persons whose main activity status during the longer reference period was neither employed nor unemployed. It comprises the following functional categories:

"Home makers": persons of either sex, not economically active, who are engaged in household duties in their own home [without pay]; for example, housewives and other relatives responsible for the care of the home and children;

"Students": persons of either sex, not economically active, who attend any regular educational institution, public or private, for systematic instruction at any level of education;

"Income recipients": persons of either sex, not economically active, who receive income from property or investments, interests, rents, royalties or pensions from former activities;

"Others": persons of either sex, not economically active who are receiving public aid or private support, and all other persons not falling into any of the above categories, such as children not attending school.

(b) Population not currently economically active (i.e. population not in the labour force): comprises all persons who were neither employed nor unemployed during the short reference period, who are not currently economically active. These may be further classified as not currently economically active for reasons of (i) attendance at educational institutions, (ii) engagement in household duties, (iii) retire-

ment or old age, or (iv) other reasons such as infirmity or disablement.

The categories outlined above relate only to persons who are not economically active and should not include persons who fall into one or more of the above categories but who, in addition, are economically active during the specified reference period. These persons would have been classified as "economically active", using the criterion that "work" takes precedence over all other activities, provided that the minimum requirement of "one hour" is met.

Measurements of the components of the "population not economically active" provide useful information for establishing dependency within households and are particularly useful when examining the composition of households and the status of heads.

J. Status in employment

Perhaps the most significant effect of the 1982 revision of concepts and definitions as it relates to the impact on women is the articulation of the employment status of the economically active population. This is particularly important for workers in the informal sector. The International Classification According to Status was considered but not adopted by the Ninth ICLS in 1957. It included the recommendation that "the basis of any classification according to status should be the position of each individual to his employment, and his mode of remuneration" (ILO, 1958, p. 49). However, recommendations were made subsequently by the United Nations (United Nations, 1980a, paras 2.206-2.208 and 1990, paras. 67-71). The amended recommendations state that "status in employment refers to the status of an economically active person with respect to his or her employment, that is, whether he or she is (or was, if currently unemployed) employed as (a) an employer, (b) an own account worker, (c) an employee, (d) an unpaid family worker or (e) a member of a producer's co-operative, etc. during the

time reference period established for data on economic characteristics".

Definitions of these categories are:

(a) "Employer": a person who operates his or her own economic enterprise or engages independently in a profession or trade, and hires one or more employees.

(b) "Own-account worker": a person who operates his or her own economic enterprise or engages independently in a profession or trade, and hires no employees.

(c) "Employee": a person who works for a public or private employer and receives remuneration in wages, salary, commission, tips, piece-rates or pay in kind.

(d) "Unpaid family worker": a person who works without pay in an economic enterprise operated by a related person living in the same household [or where customary, for a relative not living in the same household].

(e) "Member of producer's co-operative": a person who is an active member of a producer's co-operative, regardless of the industry in which it is established.

(f) "Persons not classified by status": experienced workers whose status is unknown or inadequately described and unemployed persons not previously employed.

The change in the minimum number of hours necessary for classification as economically active, as stated earlier, is particularly important in the case of unpaid workers. Prior to the 1982 change in definition, unpaid family workers would have had to work one-third of the usual working time within the time-reference period, usually a week, to be classified as economically active. Implementation of recommendations concerning the classification of unpaid family workers, however, varied enormously. Referring to population censuses conducted by Thailand and Turkey in the 1970 population rounds, Dixon states:

Countries such as Turkey and Thailand count almost all farm women as unpaid family helpers, resulting in an enumerated agricultural labour force that is half female. But if unpaid workers are excluded, women are reported as

only 5 per cent of Turkish farm labour and about 20 per cent in Thailand. Other countries apply the definitions of economic activity selectively so that female (but not male) unpaid family labourers are excluded (Dixon, 1982, p. 542).

The new minimum time of one hour in a specified time-reference period applying to all workers, paid and unpaid, will contribute to the inclusion of a larger number of women in the measurement of the labour force.

K. Women's work in the informal sector

While it is widely felt that women's work in the informal sector is greatly underestimated, the definition of the informal sector, however, is often not clear. As stated in a methodological treatment on the subject:

The dividing line which separates domestic and social activities is not clear-cut, since it refers to ideological appraisals which differ according to the country and the levels of development, and which, therefore, displays a series of ambiguities. These ambiguities, which are due to lack of clarity in defining work and which respond to various ideological conceptions, become more evident when the topic of the informal sector is discussed. This is so because, when one refers to the informal sector, in most cases, one is referring to a series of activities which are rooted in this diffuse separation between domestic and social activities (Lon, 1986, pp.12-13).

It has been suggested that there are three main perspectives or approaches which are convenient to distinguish the informal sector (United Nations, 1990b). The first emphasizes the heterogeneity of the economic system in terms of its productive units, their types of activities and their growth potential. The second perspective identifies the characteristic of activity used to identify the economically active population employed and occupation as the key variables. The third attempts to establish

the difference in the levels of the population's income and welfare associated with the informal sector. Research has shown that the economic activity and income approaches have tended to significantly underestimate women's participation in economic activity. Accordingly, the first approach is perhaps the most valuable for studying the informal sector. Using this approach, comparisons between formal and informal sectors highlight size, organization, type of technology and human resources predominant in both sectors. Thus, the main characteristics of the productive units in the informal sector found in Latin America studies are:

- (a) Small size (the limit normally stated does not exceed four);
- (b) Intensive utilization of the labour force associated with little capital;
- (c) Use of simple technologies;
- (d) Ease of access to such units by workers;
- (e) Ease of access of workers to the market;
- (f) Predominance of the family-owned property system;
- (g) Use of underqualified labour force;
- (h) Lack of organization and of formal contractual work; and
- (i) Frequent use of remunerations or payment in kind for work done (Lon, 1986, pp. 29, 30).

Conventional survey programmes may benefit from introducing modules into their ongoing survey programmes to test the validity of methods using this approach. However, care must be exercised in carrying out such research. For example, in the traditional approach to survey taking, the first step is to determine the activity status of individuals. Since workers in the informal sector are more difficult to identify than those in the formal sector, some emphasis must be placed on collecting the sort of information which will help in determining whether or not an individual does in fact participate in economic activity. In this connection, a short time-reference period, say one week, may be insufficient to determine this, since one of the

characteristics of informal occupations is instability, with frequent turnovers. Care must also be taken to determine work done not only outside the household but also in the home, since these are areas where confusion as to definitions may occur. Another factor to be considered is the nature of the activities; activities which are legally banned or are socially unacceptable present the greatest difficulty. In addition, if the activity is such as would legally be taxable and these are not being paid, there will be some reluctance to report it.

L. Household work

The distinction between economic work and non-economic work has been dealt with earlier, such distinction being based on the definition of the production boundary. Also, as stated, there is growing concern relating to the concept of economic activity which excludes large areas of work performed by women, particularly in developing countries, and which do not fall within the production boundary, even though similar work done by others in the developed countries is included because the particular economy is more commercialized. Such work activities by their nature are considered as falling within the production boundary if they were performed by persons outside of the household:

Consequently, one common criticism of the economic activity concept is that the work many women do, ostensibly outside the labour force, such as walking long distances in rural areas to fetch water, is of as much use-value as being economically active in the more conventional sense. ... The need to spend a large part of the day in this kind of work ... precludes labour force participation (ILO, 1978, p. 27).

Household work is currently a subject of debate (inter alia, Goldshmidt-Clermont, 1982 and 1987; ILO, 1985, p. 203; ILO/INSTRAW, 1985; United Nations 1991, chap. 6):

The current debate on the measurement of unpaid economic activity of women is basically centered around three issues: (a) the extent to which unpaid household work should be considered as economic activity; (b) how this economic activity should be identified and measured in surveys and censuses; and (c) what monetary value should be attached to the measurement of economic activity for statistical and other assessments (ILO, 1983a, p. 12).

The debate continues and will take some time for resolution. In the meantime, however, it will be useful to try to obtain measurements of the housework now being performed by women and men, distinguishing, where possible, activities which are clearly domestic and those which fall on the borderline between domestic and productive. In this way, a link may be made if at any time decisions are taken to expand the production boundary and include some or all of those activities which are even now considered as economic production when performed by others. In this connection, note should be taken of those areas which are currently being included in national accounting estimation and which consequently are falling within the production boundary and the treatment of persons related to these activities in measuring the economically active population. This includes persons working in production for own consumption, who are often classified as population not economically active.

The weaknesses of currently available data on economic activity and particularly in relation to the participation of women in developing countries are highlighted in the present report. It should be recognized, however, that the latest developments in the revision of earlier concepts and definitions have gone some way towards improving the data being produced and many countries are on the way to implementing these improvements. These developments should not be overlooked, particularly if ways can be found to develop statistics in which consistencies with earlier data can be evolved.

M. Occupation

In order to assess the impact of the economically active population on economic activity taking place within a country, it is important to identify the kind of activity being performed as well as the type and organization of business in which this activity is taking place. Thus, classifications by occupation, industry and sector of employment are also recommended for inclusion in the measurement of the economically active population. "Occupation" refers to the type of work done during the time reference period by the persons employed (or the type of work done previously, if unemployed), irrespective of the industry or the status in employment in which the person should be classified. Measurement of occupation may be obtained for present occupation or, for the unemployed, occupation in last job. Occupation in main and/or subsidiary job can also be obtained. In order to obtain meaningful data on occupation, a classification of the various occupations must be decided on. The ILO develops classifications for the guidance of countries, the latest revision having been approved at the Fourteenth ICLS in 1987 (ILO, 1988). Some major changes have been introduced, taking into account those activities performed by women which had either been omitted from earlier classifications or grouped under "other groups".

N. Industry

Another categorization of the economically active population is by industry. "Industry" refers to the activity of the establishment in which an employed person worked during the time-reference period established for data on economic characteristics (or last worked, if unemployed). Note should also be taken of the 1989 revision of the International Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities (ISIC) which, as in the case of the International Standard Classification of occupations (ISCO), has taken into consid-

eration the need to articulate in greater detail activities in which women in the labour force are engaged.

One area of activity in which there is significant undercounting of women's work is in agriculture:

Women's work is especially underenumerated in agriculture. This is so despite the fact that in many developing countries, notably in Africa south of the Sahara, women constitute the predominant labour force in this sector. The paucity of statistical data on women's participation in agriculture is striking in view of the availability of qualitative data based on in-depth micro studies of women's roles in agriculture in several developing countries. These studies ... point out that the number of women working in agriculture may be double the number registered. Women contribute as much as 80 per cent of the agricultural labour in such countries (United Nations, 1986b, p.15).

A current view is that data for female economic activity are more limited than are those for male activity in terms of reliability and availability. Subsistence activities of men are undercounted, including those in agriculture. Economic activity of males in the informal sector are also underenumerated. At the present time, however, data on the economic activity of men are more extensive and more reliable than they are for women. Several factors account for this differential:

The evidence available shows the discrepancies between national census statistics and micro-studies are more extreme for the Latin American, Middle Eastern and North African regions. In these areas, two main factors are responsible for such discrepancies: (a) considerable underenumeration in the census of rural women who are economically active as unpaid family workers; and (b) the fact that livestock care, usually the domain of women, is rarely considered economic activity (United Nations, 1980b, p. 38).

Attention will therefore have to be placed on examining the concepts which are ap-

plied with respect to this area of study.

O. Sector of employment

Another significant factor in evaluating women's participation in economic activity and the degree of accuracy in the data provided is the classification by sector of employment. In the United Nations System of National Accounts, the concept of "sector of employment" refers to the sector of the economy in which an economically active person works and can be defined in several different ways. A number of distinctions are of interest. Firstly, there is the distinction between the public and the private sector. Even more important, however, is the type of classification which can identify the formal from the informal sector since it is in the informal sector that women's participation has the highest degree of invisibility. It is useful, therefore, to look at the definitions recommended for use in this classification. A basic distinction used in censuses and surveys in many countries is between the public sector and the private sector. However, increasing attention is being directed at the informal sector as a source of economic activity for which statistics are not available or are difficult to collect. It is in this sector that major segments of both the male and female population in many countries conduct the activities which provide the resources for their survival and that of their families.

Women workers are underestimated in official statistics, largely because their work tends to be confined to sectors that escape registration, such as the informal labour sector, agriculture and trade. ... This is particularly true for petty traders, who may double as farmers or temporary service workers. The extent of underenumeration is more difficult to estimate for trade than for agriculture because there are no in-depth studies of trade along the lines of that conducted in agriculture. Moreover, trading belongs to the informal sector, which has historically been one of the most underenumerated for men as well as women. ... Women

are also underenumerated in services, since many service occupations belong to the informal labour market (United Nations, 1986b, p. 15).

The informal sector has proved to be a primary source of female employment (United Nations, 1991). Moreover, there is a "striking degree of gender segregation from within the small-scale sector" (Scott, 1986, p. 317). Many economic activities of women in the informal sector are excluded "because they are highly mobile, seasonal, illegal or culturally disapproved of" (United Nations 1984a, para. 91).

P. Income

One area which has been a point of focus in the study of women's participation in economic activity has been the remuneration which women receive for the work they do. For example, the Plan of Action adopted in Mexico City in 1975 highlights the importance of employment and related economic roles (United Nations, 1975b, paras. 88-107). This Plan gives emphasis to the achievement of "equality of opportunity and treatment of women workers and their integration into the labour force ... recognizing the right to work, to equal pay for equal work, to equal conditions of work and to advancement" (United Nations, 1975b, para. 88). It recommends that "specific target dates should be established for achieving a substantial increase in the number of qualified women employed in skilled and technical work" (United Nations, 1975b, para. 97) and that "special efforts should also be made to increase the number of women in management and policy-making in commerce, industry and trade" (United Nations, 1975b, para. 98). These include measures to ensure that women and men receive equal remuneration for work of equal value, improve the working conditions and occupational mobility of women workers, ensure equal rights and opportunities for

gainful employment of rural women both in agricultural and non-agricultural jobs under proper working conditions and promote occupational mobility for women by encouraging the provision of maternity protection, child-care facilities, technical training and health protection. Thus, it is useful to consider the definitions relating to remuneration of women as well as the accessibility of resources available to them. In this context, the definition of "income", "earnings" and "wages" will be examined.

"Income" is defined as (a) monthly income in cash and/or in kind from the work performed by each active person and (b) the total annual income in cash and/or in kind of households regardless of source (United Nations, 1977). These are defined as follows:

- "Income from employment": includes wages and salaries of employees, income of members from producers' co-operatives, and entrepreneurial income of employers and own-account workers operating business and unincorporated enterprises.
- "Income of the household": includes income from employment of the active members together with interest, dividends, rent, social security benefits of all of the members. Income should include social security, pension fund contributions and direct taxes withheld from employees' salaries.

Two other relevant definitions incorporated in the totality of income are earnings and wages. With respect to earnings, the treatment differs, depending on whether the earnings are from employment (wages and salaries) or from self-employment. Wages and salaries can be measured as a rate per unit of time worked or as take-home pay for work performed. In relation to wages, "wages paid" include payments in both cash and kind. Wages in kind should include the cost of goods and services furnished to employees free of charge or at substantially reduced prices, such as clothing, food, beverages and dwellings.

Q. Other considerations

A number of other factors are important to the consideration of the concepts and definitions to be applied in the measurement of the economically active population, and particularly in relation to women.

One of the more significant relates to multiple job holders. Reference was made to these in the considerations mentioned in the observations made concerning activity status and the advantages of using the long run time-reference period. Other factors will be addressed where relevant.

Data collection and tabulation in population censuses

II

A. Data coverage and the impact of concepts and definitions applied

Population censuses are the most widely used vehicle for generating highly disaggregated data for small geographical areas and special populations (United Nations, 1985, para. 6) and thus are a most important source of data on economic activity. At the international level, the first issue of the *Year Book of Labour Statistics*, was published by the International Labour Office in 1936. In 1937, when the second issue was published, data from the population censuses of 35 countries were included. In the *Year Book of Labour Statistics 1945-1989 — A Retrospective Edition on Population Censuses*, statistical information on the economically active population for 184 countries and territories, representing a total of 559 population censuses carried out since 1945, is included (ILO, 1990b). In the United Nations *Demographic Yearbook* series, also, a number of tables on the economically active population derived from population censuses are included (United Nations).

A population census, however, is a very large statistical exercise and for a country to carry it out efficiently, every effort has to be made to keep it as simple as possible. Census questions should therefore be simple and unambiguous and their number kept to a minimum. Following these principles, many countries limit the number of topics which are included in their population censuses and those countries which cover economic activity as a topic, in keeping with this approach, restrict the number of questions, particularly where measurements of the economically active population are also available from labour force surveys conducted at regular intervals. The limitation on the number of questions asked has an impact on the ability to

fully represent the concepts which should be applied and, consequently, on the meaningfulness and accuracy of the results.

In assessing the quality of data available from population censuses, it is important to examine, in the first instance, the coverage in terms of questions included, the concepts and definitions selected for application, the ability to implement those selected within the size limitations and the utility of the results obtained from such exercises. Next, data collection methods should be reviewed, taking note of possible biases which might exist, based on the concepts and definitions used and the data collection methods applied. Further factors in the information chain such as the classifications employed, the editing rules used and decisions on the type and levels of tabulations to be derived are also pertinent. In this assessment, account must be taken of the significance of gender differentials on the process.

In carrying out an evaluation of data quality in population census and labour force survey programmes, it is necessary to identify the extent to which countries have been implementing the recommended concepts and definitions and, in cases of variation from these recommendations, the alternatives applied and their possible impact on data quality. The summary findings of a review of data collection methods and practices, including the application of the concepts and definitions, presented in annex 2 are considered in relation to their use in analysing the situation of women and their contribution to development. The review is based on an evaluation of census and survey practices in relation to the measurement of the economically active population and the population not economically active in a number of countries in the 1970, 1980 and 1990 population census

rounds and in recent labour force survey programmes. Topics examined are: minimum age range adopted, activity status, economically active (in terms of the definitions used), economic situation, employment, unemployment, duration of employment (time worked), occupation, industry, status in employment, sector of employment, income and work situation. The availability of selected socio-economic background characteristics on the population represented has also been investigated.

Coverage

The first area examined was coverage, as represented by the questions included in the census questionnaires. It was found that, to a large extent, the recommendation for a limit to the number of questions in population censuses has been observed. In all three rounds observed in the sample, the average number of questions ranged from 5 to 7, with a minimum of 3 and a maximum of 16. This contrasts with an average of 38 in the labour force survey programmes reviewed, in which the range was between 16 and 60. However, the limited number of questions, while contributing to efficiency in data collection in the censuses, does affect the levels of accuracy in the identification of the economically active population, particularly in areas where the nature of the work performed induces invisibility, based on cultural or other traditional norms. In addition, the combining of questions has made the results less useful in some countries when compared with others.

Economically active population

How has limitation in the number of questions affected the quality of data provided by population censuses? The first aspect to be considered is the application of the concept of the economically active population. The evaluation of concepts and definitions was outlined in chapter I and is discussed further in this chapter. By the 1980 round, most countries had adopted the 1966 United Nations definition in their censuses. From a study of the questions

asked and the instructions for completing the questionnaires which were developed, it appears that at least two of the 14 countries which participated have, in the 1990 round, begun to incorporate the 1982 changes in their questionnaire while two other countries in the survey were, in fact, adopting in a modified form the recommended concepts even before they were accepted at the international level. The remaining countries appear to have consistently applied the full or simplified versions of the 1966 definition, in all of the three rounds examined.

As already noted, economic activity in both recommendations was related to "the production of economic goods and services", as interpreted in national accounts estimation. In practice, however, there are a number of grey areas from which participants are usually omitted. A significant proportion of the activities represented in this area in many developing countries are performed by workers in the informal sector who are mainly women and who appear to have been omitted from the classification. For example, in a number of censuses in developing countries, interviewers are not sufficiently trained to identify women who are primarily housewives but who nevertheless work in activities related to the economic production of goods and services. In some cases, the activities involve the production of goods for home consumption; in others, they are concerned with home-based production, which may include the processing of food and beverages, dressmaking and the making of other craft items, among others, for sale. In this connection, the recommended principle that participation in any economic activity should be counted irrespective of any other activity is often not applied.

Employment

A number of points are relevant in applications of the 1966 population census concept of economic activity (United Nations, 1967). In the first instance, the minimum amount of time for qualification as "working" was not specific. The definition

of those at work referred to "one week or one day". The amount of time worked in say, one day, was not specified. Should it be one full day, some time during the day, or at least one hour? Even though the exact time-reference period was not recommended, the minimum of "one hour" was recommended where the time-reference period of "one week" was used. The significance of the information collected in a census largely depends on the instructions given to the census takers. In instances where the instruction specifies a full day or is left vague, there could be significant under-counting of persons who in fact participated during the time-reference period. Furthermore, in respect of unpaid family workers, the requirement for them to qualify only if they worked at least one-third of normal working time makes for undercounting. Since more female than male workers fall into the categories that are most likely to be undercounted, the application of these definitions could have a strong impact on the measurement of the employed females in the economically active population. The definition of the economically active population based on the 1982 revision, however, clarifies the minimum time qualification to one hour within the specified time-reference period for all workers, paid or unpaid. The application of this definition will therefore increase the reported size of the work force and particularly the participation of women.

Unemployment

The other aspect of the application of the alternative definitions of the economically active population relates to the measurement of the unemployed. The effect on the unemployed was already mentioned. Using the recommendations prior to the 1982 revision, the definition of the unemployed limits the number to seekers only. However, since, in many situations, levels of unemployment are not fully represented, application of the definition to seekers only could result in a not insignificant number of the unemployed population being omitted. This was recognized and the 1982

revision sought to correct this deficiency by including a further category of "wanting work and available". In order to identify persons falling into this category, however, additional questions are required to clarify real availability and this is not always feasible in censuses in which the number of questions is limited. Thus, even with the recognition of the defects of the old definition, it may take some time for the data derived from censuses to reflect this development. This is particularly important in relation to the measurement of the female unemployed, since many of the persons falling into the non-seeking, unemployed population are women.

It is thus evident that limitation of the number of questions asked in population censuses does constitute a hindrance to the application of the revised definition in these exercises. However, the development of detailed and explicit instructions to interviewers can supplement the questions needed to obtain the data required using the revised definitions.

Not economically active population

The other component of the total population consists of "not economically active population". As indicated in chapter 1, this category of persons may be divided into four functional categories: home-makers, that is persons of either sex who are not economically active and who are engaged in household duties in their own home; students, that is, persons of either sex who are not economically active and who attend any regular educational institution, public or private, for systematic instruction at any level of education; income recipients, that is, persons of either sex who are not economically active and who receive income from property or other investment, royalties or pensions from former activities; and others. The four categories specified are not necessarily exclusive of one another. Also, persons who may appear to fall into one or more of these categories but who are also economically active are not included in the population not economically active. On this account, an

order of preference in classifying the population not economically active must be decided on, based on the perceived importance of each category. Persons who are economically active during the time-reference period would not be included in any of the above categories.

The category "income recipient" has so far been adopted by only a few countries. The former version, "retirees including pensioners" is more usual and is used by most countries. In the classification, "income recipients" includes, in addition to retirees and other pensioners, other persons not economically active who receive income from property or investments, interests, rents and royalties. National comparison with earlier data will be difficult for those countries which adopt the broader classification of "income recipients". However, the inclusion of all persons in the household who receive some form of income is very useful in evaluating household income and efforts should be made to incorporate this category wherever possible, taking into account, however, the comparison problem.

The classification of population not economically active has been included in a high percentage of questionnaires, with variations between countries in terms of ranking by perceived degrees of importance. The relevant percentages in the countries surveyed for the 1970, 1980 and 1990 rounds are 83 per cent, 92 per cent and 86 per cent respectively. Of those covered, over 90 per cent and in some instances, 100 per cent, showed separation by home duties and students. Breakdowns by retired persons including pensioners, income recipients and the disabled are less representative. The time-reference periods used for this categorization correspond with those for the employed and the unemployed since they are derived from breakdowns of the total population. In terms of ranking, most countries recognize home duties and full-time students among the most important, although the order varies between countries. It is not clear, however, what influence the ordering of the United Na-

tions recommendations has had on the ranking applied by countries, particularly in relation to these two groups.

Activity status

A significant aspect of economic activity to be evaluated is the determination of "activity status", since its classification distinguishes that portion of the population which may be considered as economically active. As indicated earlier, "activity status" is defined as "the relationship of each person to economic activity during a specific period of time". It is thus necessary to identify the "time-reference period" used in the data collection exercise. Two periods have been identified in the United Nations recommendations as significant for application in population censuses: the short-run period of possibly one week or one day, from which the "currently active population" would be derived, and the longer-run period of possibly one year, from which the "usually active population" would be measured. The short-run period (generally one day or one week) identifies the status based on the work experience during the time-reference period. The longer-run period, on the other hand, extends this identification to the experience of the work force over the longer period (generally one year).

The longer-run period may best be understood through the application of the concept of "population economically active at some time during the year", that is, all persons above the minimum age specified for the measurement of the economically active population who experienced at least one week (or one day) of employment or unemployment in the course of the reference year. Based on the identification of persons falling into this category, the "usually active population", which is a subset of the category, may be determined. This may be done by classifying the group of persons "economically active at some time during the year" into two sub-groups, "usually active" or "not usually active", based on the duration of employment (total number of weeks in employment status

by persons economically active at some time during the year) and unemployment (total number of weeks or days in unemployment status) during the year. Accordingly, the period of economic activity during the year will be determined by the total of the duration of employment and unemployment during the year (ILO, 1990a, p. 50). The difference between the three categories—active at some time during the year, usually active and currently active—could be very pronounced especially in circumstances where frequent withdrawals from and re-entries into the labour force are common.

A review of the availability of data using the three classifications of economic activity: the "currently active", the "usually active" and the "economically active some time during the year" reveals that the questions covered in the 1970 sample do not permit the derivation of the third classification, with 80 per cent providing data on current activity and 40 per cent on usual activity. By the 1980 round, the coverage of questions permitted classification into current activity at roughly the same high level as in the 1970 round (71 per cent in 1980). However, classification using the "usual activity" status resulted in only 28 per cent being so classified. On the other hand, the less familiar classification of economically active for some time during the year, could be derived from 43 per cent of the countries in the sample. The situation in regards to the 1990 round was somewhat different. Whereas the possibility of classification by current activity was also high (82 per cent), the percentage from which the usual activity classification could be obtained was 45 per cent while the percentage of the third classification being derived was a low 18 per cent. From this review, it can be seen that the concept of usual activity remains unclear and is accordingly not effectively articulated in the questionnaires. With respect to the collection of data on the population economically active some time during the year, the necessary questions may have been included more by accident than design.

No specific recommendation has been made in regards to adoption of the short or long time-reference periods in the United Nations recommendations, except that the decision should be made by countries based on the significance to the particular country of the period chosen, with a proviso that countries may decide to adopt both. There are advantages and disadvantages in either measure. The period of not more than one week yields precise information on current economic activity that is particularly useful as an input into a system of integrated data on employment, unemployment and other labour-force connected information obtained on a current basis. Also, current economic characteristics are generally simpler to investigate since the short time-reference period avoids many of the complications which can occur when the long period is used. On the other hand, the particular advantage of a longer reference period is that it can provide information on the economic activity of greatest consequence to each individual over a longer period and it also provides the opportunity to collect information not always relevant to a short time-reference period; for example, on an occupation that is followed at a different time of the year from the occupation reported for the one-week period (United Nations, 1980a, paras 2.182, 2.183 and 2.184).

What is the significance of the alternative approaches in relation to their providing for the measurement of economically active women? With respect to the measurement of current activity, a negative factor could be the undercounting of the unemployed, particularly if the definition recommended prior to the 1982 revision is used. Under-representation in the short run could occur in cases where withdrawals from the labour force are frequent. Factors contributing to this could be seasonality (climatically or demand induced), endemic shortages of jobs in the particular labour market, as well as the necessity for temporary withdrawal occasioned by various other commitments (in the case of women, childbearing, child rearing and

care of the sick and the aged). In many countries, the time selected for taking the census is usually during dry weather, when agricultural activity is often minimal. As a result, many women are excluded from the work force since they are then regarded as housewives and not as agricultural workers. This is less of a problem in relation to the classification of men who are still generally regarded as within the labour force, either as employed or as unemployed. The problem is reduced, if not eliminated, if the concept of "usual activity" is properly used. Furthermore, applying the concepts of "usual activity" or "economic activity some time during the year" provides for reporting on work done in different occupations or industries. Also, the data collected provide a more accurate framework for the levels of unemployment and/or underemployment and consequently on productivity than are available from data collected on "current activity" only.

The Expert Group on the 1990 World Population and Housing Census Programme examined the alternatives presented by the choice of the two measurements, that is, "current activity" and "usual activity" and concluded that "as regards the choice between the adoption of the current activity and usual activity in a population census, three factors should be taken into account, namely, seasonality in economic activity, existence of a current survey programme, and comparability with the past censuses and current surveys" (United Nations, 1985). It was noticed that in countries with no marked seasonality in economic activity, the results obtained by either of the two approaches should be broadly identical; this situation generally prevails in developed countries and, therefore, adoption of the same concept as used in past censuses may be in order. However, with regard to countries where marked seasonality exists, and where there is no current survey to capture seasonality (a pattern which is typical of developing countries), the concept of usual activity status may be more appropriate. The Ex-

pert Group noted that the adoption of the new recommendation of ILO should serve to capture the current activity of women who work less than half-time since as little as one hour's work per week qualifies a person as economically active, regardless of any other activities pursued. However, the Expert Group observed that, under the usual activity approach, there is a risk that simply using a question such as "principal activity during the year" to identify the usually active might lead to ignoring the full contribution of women and other groups. The Group noted that the use of a question on work experience during the year would provide the needed information (para. 8).

An assessment of the implementation of the time-reference period indicates that countries have in general sought to adopt a period of either past week or past year. A number, mainly in the African region, have at some time adopted a period of past month while past six months and eight months have also been applied. In a minority of countries, provision has been made for obtaining both "current" and "usual" activity by asking questions both in relation to past week and past year. However, some countries have not indicated a specific time-reference period in the questionnaires but rather have asked questions implying answers relating to present time (that is, at census date). From the results of the survey, it may be observed that the adoption of "past week" has consistently been the choice in a high percentage of countries, while the selection of "past year" is increasing. The latter time-reference period appears to be replacing the more non-specific period of the time when the question was asked. The use of "past month" is also declining. These developments, as demonstrated by the trend movements described above, should serve to make women's participation in current activity in the labour force more visible in present and future censuses. The adoption of the two measures "past week" and "past year", which should serve to make available data on current as well as

usual from the same exercise, will enlarge the information on the labour force and should be advantageous to the study of women's participation.

How important has the selection of the various time-reference periods been with regards to the components of the economically active population, comprising the employed, the unemployed and the not economically active population? The use of time-reference periods varied over the three census rounds. In the 1970 round, of the five countries including information on employment in their questionnaires, three used "week", with one combining this measurement with "year". The remaining two used "month". In the 1980 round, of the eleven countries represented, two used present time; five used "week", with two combining with "year"; and the remaining four using "month". There appeared to have been a shift in the period used in the 1990 round, however, with only one using "month". The use of "year" increased correspondingly with the decrease in the use of "month", reducing the marked difference between "week" and "year". Thus, the determination of employment on the "current activity" basis in the 1990 census round is possible for somewhat less than 50 per cent of the countries surveyed, and an almost equivalent number on the "usual activity", with a much smaller percentage collecting information which will provide both alternatives. A similar pattern exists for the unemployed, although the number of countries which included this topic in their questionnaires was fewer.

Classification of the economically active population

Characteristics of the economically active population provide the basis for understanding its basic structure while measurements over time allow for understanding the changes which have been taking place in its composition. The breakdown into the various classifications allows for the development of studies of the structure of that population and changes in it which

will facilitate the formulation and implementation of plans and programs for the promotion of economic and social welfare within the country. The economically active population is accordingly classified into occupation, industry, employment status and sector of employment. There may also be an identification of income earned. Each of these breakdowns presents a further elucidation of the activity in which persons are engaged. Occupation, for example, identifies the kind of work which is being done by individual members of the economically active population. Measurement by occupation is straightforward in cases where individuals have only one job during the time-reference period. Where there were two or more jobs, a decision will have to be taken as to whether the occupation to be reported on should be that of the last or the main job. If the latter, then there will have to be a determination as to what is meant by the main job; is it the one in which the person employed received the greatest amount of reward or spent the most amount of time? Also, if unemployed, should it be the occupation in the last job? The choices will vary depending on whether current activity, usual activity or total economic activity during the year is being measured.

The situation relating to the classification by occupation applies equally to the determination of the industry in which the person being measured falls. Industry identifies the activity of the establishment in which the economically active person is working or has worked in the past. The choice of job selected for occupation is almost always that which is applied to industry also. Status in employment, which describes the status of the economically active person in the job being performed, is equally subject to these choices; so also is sector of employment. For each of these classifications, the time-reference period will provide the base period, whether it is day, week, month or year.

The review of the questions asked in the sample of countries examined demonstrated that the classification by occupa-

tion was based mainly on "present job" in the 1970 and 1980 census rounds. In the 1990 round, however, the majority of the classifications were based on "main job", to be interpreted as main job among present jobs, rather than the usual job. It was also observed that occupation by current activity was more frequently asked than by usual activity. Information on secondary employment had not in general formed part of the questions in the censuses covered, with the exception of one of thirteen countries in the 1980 round where the question on occupation had been broken down into primary and secondary jobs.

The patterns which applied to occupation were found to apply to industry, status in employment and sector of employment, with minor variations based mainly on the coverage of each of the categories. However, the country which had included a classification of secondary job by occupation had also included the classification by industry, but there was no corresponding categorization by employment status or by sector of employment. Overall coverage of the different categories varied, however. Whereas there was 100 per cent coverage for the category of occupation, in the case of industry, the coverage was slightly less (86 per cent) in the 1990 round. Coverage by status in employment, although still high, was also less, (85 per cent and 86 per cent in the 1980 and 1990 rounds respectively). With respect to sector of employment, the coverage was low (0 per cent, 23 per cent and 29 per cent in the 1970, 1980 and 1990 rounds respectively).

Measurements of occupation, industry, status in employment and sector of employment should be considered within the context of the time-reference period applied. The significance of this is that the use of one day or one week as the time-reference period will provide a time-slice of activity over a limited period, while the longer run time-reference period provides for the capture of various time-slices, some of which may be very dissimilar but which, taken together, provide a more complete picture of participation. In this respect, the

longer reference period should reflect a higher participation of women in economic activity since it can capture output produced between interruptions caused by various factors, such as seasonality arising from climatic changes, migration, particularly in the case of men, and life-cycle changes such as are brought about by marriage and child-bearing in the case of women. On this basis, findings on the characteristics of the population should be interpreted taking account of the time-reference period applied. As already observed, nearly all of the countries in the survey used only one time-reference period in their population census and, as also observed, the application of only one time-reference period in the census exercise tends to minimize the usefulness of the resulting data since, whereas it is important to obtain measurements of participation in the short run, the selection of only one activity creates difficulties in assessing the full participation of women and men engaged in multiple activities, particularly in developing countries.

The fact that women are often engaged in multiple activities of short duration poses problems of coding in labour force surveys [and population censuses also], which normally record only primary and secondary activities (Tomada, 1985, p. 662).

This is highlighted by the example of areas in which cultural practices make it desirable for a woman to be a housewife or where either she or her husband, or both, perceive her housewife role as of prime importance. In these cases, women will be classified as housewives, while their multiple activities are ignored:

The designation of occupation is the most common form of indicating participation for census purposes ... in many societies, women tend to regard their primary responsibility as home and family. Even if they are wage workers, but particularly in the case of unremunerated family workers, women consider housework to be their principal activity

and, hence, occupation, irrespective of their participation in agricultural production (Deere and Leon de Leal, 1982, p. 20).

The time-reference period applied to the breakdown by categories is, however, determined by the classification of activity status and, as outlined earlier, the variation to date has been wide, although changes toward greater stabilization both in respect of a more standard time period as well as the employment of usual along with current activity status are being observed. Clear recommendations outlining the positive benefits of greater standardization could go some way towards the development of census questionnaires that will provide less biased and subjective information for the study of women's contribution to economic development.

B. The impact on census results of data collection methods employed

Statistics on women's participation in the labour force are limited not only by the questions asked in censuses and surveys but also by the data collection procedures adopted. The quality of the data obtained will be influenced both by the concepts and definitions agreed upon as well as in the way they are implemented. A number of factors must be taken into account when assessing the impact of biases or other factors which might be introduced during the implementation of data collection and these have been well documented in the literature (see, for example ILO, 1990a, chaps. 10-14; United Nations 1984b, chap. III; United Nations, 1988, chaps. III, VI and X). Account must be taken of the possible interpretation of the concepts and definitions applied, taking into consideration the large number of interviewers which must be used in a census and the likely variations which can arise in communicating the concepts and definitions to be applied in respect of each question and also the perception of the persons being interviewed as to what is meant by the questions asked. Account must be taken, there-

fore, of the means employed for communication between the planners and developers of the census, the interviewers who will be collecting the information and the respondents who will be supplying the information. The following factors should therefore be examined:

- Interpretation of the concepts and definitions to be applied;
- Developing the questionnaires;
- Developing instruction manuals setting out the procedures to be applied;
- Training of interviewers and their trainers;
- Communicating with respondents;
- Timing of the field exercise.

Interpretation of the concepts and definitions to be applied

As already stressed, a very important feature of data collection is the concept of work used in the exercise since this will significantly influence the results obtained. Some concepts are much more easily put across than others. Age, for example, is familiar to most people where literacy is high, although there are some who may not know their exact age. Sex is also quite easily understood; so is marital status in cases where legal status clearly reflects actual status. Educational attainment provides little difficulty; as does fertility although there may be some problems in explaining what is considered to be a live birth. Economic activity is perhaps the most difficult of the concepts used in population censuses. In many instances, the social background of the persons who conduct interviews results in cultural unfamiliarity or bias in relation to the concepts and definitions chosen for implementation.

In determining economic activity, the activity status of the person being reported on must first be established, since this defines the size of the economically active population, which is the foundation of the study of economic activity of the country. In examining the questions used in determining the activity status of individuals, it will be observed that almost all involve some measurement of "work". Hence, the

concept of work which is applied will significantly influence the results obtained. In fact, a perceived expansion in female participation rate in many countries can result in part from improved techniques for data collection brought about by an increased awareness of women's work as economic activity. This is particularly applicable in economies with a relatively large informal sector and has a greater effect in relation to women than to men. Dixon (1989) draws attention to this point, stating that "the definition of what constitutes economic activity is often unclear, especially for activities on the borderline between subsistence production and housework. Although domestic labor is excluded from standard international measures of economic activity, where does 'housework' end and 'economic activity' begin? Is a woman economically active who regularly processes field crops in her compound, who raises chickens, or who spends many hours each day gathering firewood?"

The definition of participation in economic activity by the population has become broader in scope over the years. In 1954, for example, the definition was: "Persons who perform some work for pay or profit" (ILO, 1955). By 1966, it was enlarged to represent: "All persons of either sex who furnish the supply of labour for the production of economic goods and services" (United Nations, 1967). The 1982 ILO revision enlarged the concept even further to include: "All persons of either sex who furnish the supply of labour for the production of economic goods and services as defined by the United Nations System of National Accounts and Balances" (ILO, 1976; 1983). The first major change was the shift in 1966 away from the 1954 definition whereby the determination of participation based on "work for pay or profit" became focused on that of work on "the production of economic goods and services". The application of the concept implicit in the 1954 definition resulted in the exclusion of a large number of unpaid workers, particularly family workers in agriculture, the majority of whom were

women. Although the emphasis on "work for pay or profit" was removed in 1966, the introduction into the definition of the requirement for work on "the production of goods and services" still did not correct all of the undercounting of labour force participation, since the "production of goods and services", or the "production boundary" as it is more generally known, was more often interpreted more narrowly in the measurement of the economically active population than in the estimation of the gross domestic product.

The 1982 definition recommended by the ILO addresses a number of problems encountered in applying the 1954 and 1966 definitions. In the first instance, it clarifies the concept of the "production boundary". The definition given by the ILO, with reference to the United Nations System of National Accounts and Balances covers:

all market production and certain types of non-market production, including production and processing of primary products for own consumption, own-account construction and other production of fixed assets for own use. It excludes unpaid activities such as unpaid domestic activities and volunteer community services (ILO, 1990a, part one, chap. 2, sect. 3).

With respect to the concept of the production boundary, this, according to the ILO recommendation, should coincide with the definition of production as applied to the estimation of national accounts recommended by the United Nations and set out in the United Nations System of National Accounts (United Nations, 1968). The application of the production boundary to the definition of "economic activity" and consequently to the measurement of the economically active population is of significance from the gender perspective. It is of interest to note that when national accounting in its modern conception was being developed in the 1930s, its main concern centered on activities related to the market. While it accepted the activities of government and non-profit organizations as part of national production, the

coverage was not extended to domestic household activities, that is, those activities which constitute the tasks and duties performed by members of the household and carried out in a non-commercial way for the benefit of that household. Thus, when such activities are not within the economic production boundary, the people who perform them will accordingly be classified outside the economically active population. Since women almost always play the main role in household activities, this exclusion profoundly affects the level of female participation in the labour force and women's contribution to the social product (see United Nations, 1990a, illustration A.20).

The exclusion of household work from the production boundary is currently the subject of much debate and will be discussed further in chapter 4. However, even accepting its exclusion, there is still concern over the determination of the production boundary within the present definition, particularly as it relates to women's work. In many instances, some types of work which fall within the production boundary but are performed within or in association with the home are not covered in the statistical measurements. For example, the production of food for own consumption is often not taken into account in measuring labour force participation. Where this activity is mostly carried out by women as is commonly the case, its omission will have markedly more impact on data for women than for men. Other small-scale activities which are carried out by household members which fall within the production boundary for national income purposes are also often ignored, especially those which are performed in the informal sector. These include such economic activities as food and beverage processing, manufacturing of clothing and other craft items, trading, and the practice of traditional medicine, all of which are either bartered or sold for cash to non-household members.

A number of other factors impact on the determination of the concept to be applied.

For example, there are cases where some aspects of the definition of the production boundary are not always strictly observed when used to identify participants in economic activity. Measuring the economically active population is thus heavily influenced by the concept of work which is applied as well as the definition of the "economically active population" employed. In considering the data collection methods employed in censuses, therefore, and particularly in relation to their impact on measuring women's participation, those areas presenting the greatest difficulty for identification should be considered. For example, a methodological survey in Uttar Pradesh, India, designed to test the effect of including different types of activities in the labour definition, found that 13 per cent of adult women were economically active as wage or salary earners and 32 per cent when market-oriented production was included (e.g. family businesses, self-employment, crafts or agricultural activities if some products were sold). When the new standard concept was consistently applied, 88 per cent of the women were found to be economically active (see Anker, Richard et al, 1988).

The ways in which questions are asked can significantly affect the results. Dixon (1989) states: "Words such as 'employment', 'job', 'work', or 'main activity' can mean very different things to different people. Unless survey respondents are given clear examples of what type of work is included, both paid and unpaid, they may define themselves as not economically active when they are. In Chile, for example, an interviewer found that many women defined even planting and harvesting as homemaking rather than as agricultural work."

The questionnaire

The new ILO standards concerning statistics of the economically active population took account of a number of important aspects of the special conditions in the developing countries. These included, among others, the presence of a large infor-

mal sector, a great number of unpaid family workers, the persistent nature of unemployment and discouragement to look for a job, and underemployment. Any examination of women's work at the global level to be effective must evaluate differences by the major components of the economically active population: the breakdown into employment and unemployment, the classification by occupation, industry, status in employment, sector of employment and income. In addition, socio-economic background characteristics such as age, marital status, educational attainment and levels of skills and also hours and conditions of work and income, within the context of the distribution of the population over geographical areas, must also be considered. Most of these data have been incorporated in census questionnaires but the instruments for data collection in some countries limit the compilation of comparable information because of the types of question they ask.

For example, a study of Latin American population censuses found that:

The majority of Latin American censuses use only one question to establish activity or inactivity; some use two, others may use as many as six, others do not ask any at all but still have this as a census category. When a question is asked, it generally takes the form of 'What did you do in week X?' (giving the dates), or 'Of the following activities, which do you engage in?' (a list of alternatives then being given) ... Different countries list different activities ... some start with those which define inactivity and others with those which define activity ... In some cases, the respondent is given a whole list of alternatives and has to select one (and only one), while, in others, the interviewer stops reading out when the respondent indicates participation in activity (Leon, 1984, p. 13).

In the review of questionnaires of the 22 countries surveyed, only four topics related to employment: "working", "working with pay", "working without pay" and "with job, not working". One country had

a fifth question: "wanting more work". Representation of these questions among countries was low, thus making the real application of the concepts as recommended difficult. In the case of unemployment, six main questions were identified but outside of "seeking work", only a few countries asked most of them. The failure to obtain information on say, "wanting work and available" would make it difficult if not impossible to implement the 1982 revised definition of the economically active population.

In developing a questionnaire, care must be taken to determine, in the first instance, the fields to be included. The next step is to decide on the number of questions to be allocated to each of the selected topics. When the concept applying to a particular characteristic is straightforward (such as sex, age, place of residence) the decision is easy. When the characteristic is more complex, however (such as economic activity), it will be affected in part by the concepts to be applied. Various approaches can be taken to ensure that concepts decided on are in fact represented in the answers obtained to questions. One of the most effective is the use of a building block approach, whereby a series of questions are asked so as to exclude those persons who do not qualify for inclusion in the particular topic, leaving those who, by definition, are entitled to be included. In censuses, however, the limitation imposed on the number of questions makes this approach not very feasible, since most census questionnaires are developed whereby only a few questions are asked, the assumption being that the concepts are implicit and will be built into the instructions. Thus, a study of questionnaires used demonstrated that the questions themselves do not provide a sufficiently clear indication of the concepts applied, particularly when the concepts are complex. This is particularly relevant to the measurement of economic activity and especially in determining activity status.

A further feature relating to questionnaire design is the employment of a sys-

tem of precoding. This provides for the selection of a number of specific categories into which the answers must fit. If properly applied, this can be a very efficient method of collecting and recording information. However, care must be taken to ensure that the pre-coded categories selected are spread fairly evenly over the possible answers and that the majority of possible responses fit into the minority of selected categories. Examples of such situations may be found in application of the pre-1988 international classification of occupations in which women's activities were not adequately represented, resulting in a large proportion of women qualified to be included being classified in the "other" groups. The 1988 revision has corrected many of these deficiencies.

A further consideration relates to the language used in the formulation of the questions. In a number of instances, questions are expressed using a form of words which can result in misrepresentation of the real situation. This could originate from the adoption of questions in earlier censuses which represented a different concept. It could also arise as a result of language which is in general usage but which, in itself, is sexist, tending to obscure the real situation, and often biased in favour of men. Thus, for example, in societies where women's place is considered to be in the home and the question(s) asked to represent economic activity is (are) unspecific but relates (relate) to main activity, the answers given could lead to women being classified as performing home duties rather than economic activity, despite the fact that economic activity should take precedence over all other types of activities.

Development of instruction manuals

Because of the limitation in the numbers of questions which have to be employed in designing a population census questionnaire, a heavy responsibility is placed on the instruction manuals to ensure that interviewers and respondents understand the meaning of those questions which have been included. An excellent example ap-

plies in the portrayal of the concept of work (which has been dealt with above). It was indicated that, whereas the concepts could more easily be represented by using the building block approach, abridged and sometimes unspecific questions have had to be used in order to accommodate the number of questions allotted to this topic. In such cases, reliance is placed on interviewers understanding the concepts and answers solicited by them, and the accuracy of the measurement will be based on their interpretation. In such cases, it is extremely important that the instruction manual be developed so as to adequately inform the interviewer what concepts should be applied. From the review of the manuals used in past censuses, however, the prepared instructions do not always adequately articulate the chosen concepts. The training of the interviewer can go some way towards compensating for these deficiencies but this presents further problems which will be dealt with below. What should particularly be avoided, however, is to leave the resolution of problems to the discretion of each interviewer.

Training

Training plays a very important role in the efficient conduct of a population census, as in any other data collection field exercise. It is crucial in population censuses to be explicit about what each question represents. This is necessary since the number of questions on the questionnaire is limited and accordingly will not represent the full range of possibilities for determining eligibility for a particular category. In other data collection exercises such as labour force surveys, the number of questions allows for exploration through a series of intermediate steps; this in itself will assist the interviewers to follow more clearly the application and thus the meaning of a particular concept. The written instructions developed to explain the concepts which should be applied can provide some clarification. However, as indicated above, even this may be insufficient to explain what is required in a particular

question. Training, based mainly on direct contact between trainer and trainee can play an important role in communicating to interviewers what is required for each question. To be successful, this training must be thorough, with the instructor being very clear in the instructions given to the interviewers.

In population censuses, the number of interviewers is large and the delivery of training requires the use of a significant number of trainers. This places a heavy responsibility on the organizers of the census to ensure that there is consistency in training; that all trainers transmit the same instruction to their trainees so that the information collected will correspond to that which the developers of the programme intended. Where the instruction manuals are deficient in dealing with real problems which will arise in the field, much is left to the discretion of the trainer of a particular class to advise on what should be done if the question arises, and to the discretion of the individual interviewer should such situations occur in the field. Particular attention should therefore be paid by trainers to the training of interviewers in asking the questions, since the possibility of introducing response as well as non-response biases is very strong when concepts are difficult to understand and/or interpret.

Communicating with respondents

The question of bias will have a significant effect on the accuracy of information collected in population censuses as in all other data collection exercises. This becomes even more important when, as in the measurement of economic activity, the concepts are not always familiar to interviewers and/or respondents. This has been commented on by Dixon (1989) who states: "Interviewers themselves may selectively apply particular definitions, for example, when they simply assume that women or children are not economically active without inquiring in detail." It is therefore essential that this be given some attention during the process of development of the

population census programme in order that such biases may be minimized. The usual precautions should be taken, involving, among other things, simplifying questions in the questionnaire, preparing instructions which are as explicit as possible, using language which is clear and, most of all, non-sexist, and adopting language which can be easily and clearly understood by both interviewer and interviewee.

Dixon further addresses this problem. As she states, "Many census and survey questionnaires began with a question such as 'What is your main activity' or 'What is your primary occupation?' Whereas men almost invariably state their occupation, women often say they are housewives even if they produce goods or services for the market because their domestic work takes more time. If the interviewer does not also ask about secondary occupations, the fact of women's employment may never be revealed. The Indian survey elicited an economic activity rate of 16 per cent among women based on their responses to only one question on 'main activity' compared with 41 per cent when a second question was asked on 'secondary activity'. Additional probing with examples of specific activities raised the participation rate to 88 per cent. The sequencing of questions also affects the reporting of particular occupations (e.g., in wage work, crafts production, petty trading, farming) when people engage in a variety of productive activities over the year. Complications of multiple economic activities are compounded by those seasonal and other temporal variations in employment patterns for both women and men." Other examples of problems concerned with enumeration, such as seasonality and its effect on the interpretation of economically active persons, the treatment of unpaid family workers, and the distinction between paid and unpaid workers generally have been identified.

Timing of the field exercise

Another factor which must be taken into account when planning the data collection is the timing of the census exercise.

The measurement of economic activity can be significantly influenced by the time of year in which the field activities are carried out, particularly if "current activity status" rather than "usual activity status" is employed. The effect of seasonality on the accuracy of the results has already been referred to. Both industrialized and developing countries experience seasonal variations in labour force participation, and accordingly, the time of year when the data are collected is an important factor. It has already been said, and studies support this, that most data collection occurs when seasonal participation is low, since respondents are more likely to be available and willing to take the time to answer questions. It is because of the fact that work is slow that participation in activities such as agricultural work will be reduced, resulting in lower levels of participation of workers at that time. Since, in many countries, women are predominantly seasonal workers, particularly in agriculture, their contribution could be underestimated unless the time-reference period for measurement of activity status is long run and not short run. In this connection, a comparison of the results of FAO surveys conducted during peak seasons and ILO estimates based on national censuses for 82 countries highlights the importance of seasonal work for women workers and the resulting underenumeration of female activity. "For 82 countries combined, the proportion of women in agricultural labour force increases from 30 to 42 per cent" (Dixon, 1982, p. 557).

Contradictions and misunderstandings

Dixon (1989) identifies a number of contradictions which create confusion in the interpretation of data collected, due mainly to the problems identified above. The following are noted:

In Algeria, the 1954 population census enumerated 981,000 women employed in agriculture, constituting 37 per cent of all agricultural workers. Subsequent censuses excluded female "family helpers" in agriculture. As a con-

sequence, the 1966 census counted only 23,000 women in agriculture (2 per cent of the total) and the 1977 census only 6,500 (1 per cent of the total). If the unpaid workers had been included in the later censuses, the agricultural labor force would have been twice its reported size and almost 50 per cent female.

In Uruguay, a 1984 labor force survey counted an agricultural labour force of 35,000 workers, among whom 7 per cent were women. Using a broader definition, the 1980 census of agriculture counted 159,000 persons in the agricultural labor force, among whom 20 per cent were women.

The 1976 population census of Bolivia found that 36 per cent of women aged 30 to 39 in the capital city were economically active, 33 per cent in other urban areas, and 16 per cent in rural areas. A national demographic survey the preceding year which asked more detailed employment questions elicited approximately the same activity rates as the census for urban women but a rate of 35 per cent for rural women, that is, more than twice the census rate. Rates for men, calculated at 97 to 99 per cent, were not affected by location or survey type.

A national sample survey in Kenya in 1974 revealed that activity rates for married women ages 20 to 49 varied from about 20 per cent to about 90 per cent depending on whether the key word used in the questionnaire was 'job' or 'work'. Apparently these Kenyan women considered that a 'job' was paid wage or salary employment, whereas work was more broadly interpreted to include virtually all time-consuming activities required for the family's survival.

These are some of the situations which can contribute to inaccuracies in the measurement of the labour force.

C. Tabulations from population censuses

Tabulations relating to the economic activity of a country based on data from population censuses are in general determined by the number of questions included in the censuses. As shown above, the number of questions on economic activity in-

cluded in population census has been limited and, accordingly, the number of tables which might be derived from the results will be restricted. In presenting illustrative tabulations, therefore, the available topics must be taken into account. Within this limitation, however, account must be taken of the type of information which is required to assess the contribution of the population, and in particular of women, to economic activity within the country.

As noted above, there is a general view that in a number of instances, participation is not accurately assessed as a result of undercounting of some areas and aspects of the population, either because of the failure to apply correctly the agreed concepts, or because of misinterpretations during the process of data collection. It is important, therefore, to produce tables on participation rates which may provide some guide to determining whether or not there is possible undercounting in the data collected, thus highlighting inadequacies in existing data as well as providing guidelines for improvement in the future. For the data provided from the population census to be useful, participation rates should be presented by age and sex and by other characteristics which can point to possible areas of undercounting. An important classification in respect of the evaluation of accuracy in the counting of women is the category "status of employment".

Another important classification is "sector of employment". Data on this category are not usually collected in population censuses, however, and there is no international agreement as yet on this categorization, particularly as it relates to the formal and informal sectors. There are great differences among sectors in the measurement of women in the labour force, and there is considerable work ongoing to establish a classification for this topic. It is generally recognized that the main problems relating to participation in the informal sector for both women and men arise mainly in agriculture, small scale manufacturing, petty trading and small-scale service activities. In this context, therefore,

classification of the economically active population by industry and further breakdowns of the agricultural, manufacturing, distribution and services sectors will aid assessment of undercounting of the population engaged therein.

The United Nations has from time to time made recommendations concerning the tables which could be considered for inclusion in the tabulation programme of countries in their population and housing censuses. Each set of recommendations is developed in the light of countries' concerns regarding their development needs, both social and economic. The recommendations take into account the experiences during census years and changes, if any, in concepts and definitions. The major revisions of the ILO definitions in 1982 were the subject of intensive study by a group of experts (United Nations, 1985). Following this examination, the United Nations, in its report entitled *Supplementary Principles and Recommendations for Population and Housing Censuses* (United Nations, 1990a) published a number of illustrative tabulations concerning the economically active population, based on the new definitions. As in earlier versions of the census recommendations the tabulations are meant to indicate the key tabulations required as a basis for policy analyses and programmes devoted to economic and social development. As indicated in the report, they do not in any way represent all of the tabulations that a country may publish nor those that may eventually be prepared for special purposes. The present report builds on these recommended tabulations, identifying further tabulations which may prove useful in highlighting the participation of women in a country's economic activity and the contribution which they make to its economic development.

As indicated, the tables to be prepared by individual countries will depend on the choice of concepts and the questions included in their population censuses. The treatment in the present report is to take account of the choice left open to countries to apply either the usual activity status

approach or the current activity status (that is, the labour force status) approach or both and to present tables mainly on the basis of usual activity status but, alternatively, to substitute the current activity status approach if desired. Account is also taken of the fact that a few tabulations are relevant and applicable only to usual activity status or current activity status but not to both. In these cases, the tabulations are identified separately. Also at the international level, there are other tabulations which can guide the development of meaningful information. They include those which have been published by the ILO in its *Year Book of Labour Statistics* and by the United Nations in the *Demographic Yearbook*. Other publications of ILO, both in its regular series and in special reports produced from time to time, complement those tabulations.

A review of the tables published at the national level reveals significant variation as between countries, based mainly on the perceived needs of each country as well as the number and type of questions which

were included in its national census. The United Nations recommendations appear to have served as guides, with the main characteristics forming the basis for the formulation of the tabulation programme. However, cross-classifications vary, with interest being demonstrated in topics such as ethnic origin, place of birth, citizenship and residential status. Most of the tables reviewed, however, were based on a classification of the population, total and/or by specific age group, by activity status; economically active population by activity status, occupational status, industry and status in employment. Tables on the employed and the unemployed and also on the working population form the basis of the data sets. "Usual" versus "current" activity status is based on the type of activity collected, as also "current" versus "main" job. In addition, a number of countries have included cross-classifications with other socio-economic variables such as marital status, level of literacy, educational attainment and highest academic examination passed.

Economic activity of women as measured in labour force and other surveys

III

A. Findings based on the implementation of recommended concepts and definitions

The present report reviews the processes through which the economic activity of women is measured, identifying possible weaknesses in procedures, for the purpose of suggesting changes which could result in improvements in the data being produced. As indicated earlier, such data are required to evaluate women's contribution to the economic and social welfare of their countries and for planning for their greater participation. Chapter II examined the impact of the concepts and definitions which have been employed in population censuses, identified weaknesses in their implementation, and explored the extent to which improvements (which should result in a more accurate determination of women's contribution to economic activity) are reflected in the population census programmes of the 1990 round. It was noted that progress in the availability of more meaningful statistics can only be achieved if questionnaires, enumeration methods and tabulation programmes for the 1990 round and beyond reflect to some degree the changes implicit in the new or enlarged methodologies. It was recognized that full implementation of the recommendations in population censuses would take some time since it is not usual to experiment in censuses and that only in those countries where labour force surveys were being conducted on a regular basis could such experiments be carried out. It was recognized that the results of such experimentation could lead to substantial changes in population census format and coverage as the new concepts and definitions recommended are applied.

As noted in chapter I, the importance of data on economic activity is stressed in the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies and governments and all parties concerned are urged to pay attention to the development of these vital areas of information. To this end, the Strategies advocate the establishment of appropriate governmental machinery for the collection of data and the refinement of research methodologies. They call for timely and reliable statistics on socio-economic status as well as the economic and other activities of women, including domestic activities and informal sector activities that were previously "invisible", as a basis for planning and promoting equal opportunities for women. Population censuses and labour force surveys are the main sources of such data and it has been observed that, while population censuses provide a useful vehicle for obtaining relevant data over a wide spectrum, labour force and other surveys as well as some administrative records can be used to supplement the data derived from censuses.

The deficiencies identified in census programmes, where most tend to under-report the many unpaid activities of women that are nevertheless economic and contribute to household and national income, are also to be seen in survey programmes as well as in data from administrative records, since, as is generally recognized, the economic contributions of women are less likely than those of men to be encompassed by the concepts and definitions which have been employed in most census and survey exercises up until recently. They are also less likely to be identified by current methods of data collection. This has serious consequences for women and their families, for develop-

ment policies and strategies, and for the value systems that form the basis of socioeconomic decisions. It was in recognition of this fact that the definitions used to measure economic activity, including its components, were improved in 1982 at the Thirteenth International Conference of Labour Statisticians (ILO, 1983b) and efforts are underway to minimize the bias in the collection of data.

The greater universality of censuses is recognized since almost all countries have taken and will in all probability continue to take censuses, while fewer countries are implementing labour force surveys and related programmes. However, the latter programmes are better vehicles through which to obtain more detailed and accurate information on economic and non-economic activity of a population. While, at the international level, there is greater availability of census than of survey data, it is generally agreed that data from surveys are often more accurate than those obtained from censuses and that, in addition, surveys offer a greater scope for collecting a broad range of related data. A further important factor to be noted is that the adoption of programmes for the collection of data, including labour force data from household surveys, has been gaining wide acceptance throughout the countries of the world and thus survey data will, in the future, become an important primary source for obtaining information on the economic activity of women.

The linkage between population census results and labour force survey data through the use of comparative concepts has proven to be extremely effective for evaluation and for possible future improvements of labour force surveys using census results, by providing an opportunity for cross-checking results between these two data sources. Conversely, the use of the labour force survey mechanism for testing changes to census questionnaires is equally valuable. In this connection, a review of population census and labour force survey programmes will prove useful in identifying possible changes which have been oc-

curring in relation to the implementation of the revised 1982 ILO concepts and definitions. The examination could consider the number of questions asked in the separate exercises, the types of questions and the extent to which differences provide for the implementation of the new developments.

The review of population census programmes carried out in chapter II noted concerns in the application of concepts and definitions and the effect on accuracy and on other factors relating to the quality of the data being produced in these programmes. This chapter carries this examination further and reviews the impact of these concepts and definitions on data produced in labour force survey programmes. It assesses the data collection methods applied in these programmes and their effect on the accuracy of the information provided. The review addresses the labour force survey programmes carried out in 17 countries within the last decade, identifying data provided by these surveys, additional to those available from population censuses. It considers the improvements made as a result of the new methodologies, distinguishing, where possible, critical areas which will be of importance in providing data for the analysis of women's concerns. Annex 2 contains details of the data used in the review, by country, as well as summary tables by topic examined; these tables are presented in conjunction with the results from the 1970, 1980 and 1990 rounds of population censuses.

As in the case of the review of the population census programmes, consideration is given to identifying the extent to which the international recommendations relating to concepts and definitions have been implemented, taking particular note of the application of the 1983 ILO revision. The concepts and definitions which are examined include those related to the economically active population as a whole together with the various components. Data collection methods are also addressed along with the tabulation programmes which have been developed by a sample of countries.

Comparisons with the population census programmes are a feature of the review.

Scope of economic activity

A study of the questionnaires used in the labour force survey programmes in the countries included in the sample indicates that all countries have taken the international recommendations into account although not all have incorporated the 1983 revision into their programmes. For the latter countries, the "one hour" minimum time qualification for classification as economically active does not apply nor has the "extended" definition of the unemployed been applied, with "seeking work" being the only criterion used for determining the unemployed. With respect to the adoption of the "one hour" minimum time qualification, the application of this recommendation, where it has been employed, tends to be more indirect than direct.

A few countries include the criterion in the definition of the economically active population. For example, in the *Manual for Interviewers* for the 1989/90 Employment and Unemployment Survey conducted in Fiji, under the heading Economically active/inactive, it is stated:

Economically Active is also described in a footnote to question 2.10. Please note that persons who only do an hour or so per day or a few hours a week in some economic activity, although not their main activity, are to be treated as economically active (Fiji, 1988c).

In the instructions prepared for the Pilot Labour Force Survey and Income, Consumption and Expenditure Survey for Sierra Leone, the criterion is introduced in the definition of current activity.

The simple question is to find out whether a person worked for even 'one hour' during last seven days for pay or profit or family gain, either in cash or in kind (Sierra Leone, 1988c).

In some countries, the criteria included in the definition of the "employed" as, for example, in Jamaica and Costa Rica:

The employed ... comprises all persons in employment, that is, all persons working during survey week. In this category would be included those persons who, although they had worked less than one hour (eight hours for the surveys before 1973) in the Survey Week, had nevertheless had jobs. Persons who worked for less than one hour (eight hours for the surveys conducted before 1973) during the Survey Week and who had no jobs are excluded from this category (Jamaica, 1989).

Question 15: Did you work last week? This question is intended to determine whether the respondent performed some economic activity or a job for a minimum of one hour during the reference week (see definition of 'work' given) (Costa Rica, 1986b).

In other countries, the minimum-time criterion is expressed in the definition of "time worked".

For persons at work (for at least one hour) information about 'total number of hours worked' during the reference week should be collected (Lesotho, 1985b).

A number of countries, however, have not adopted the "one hour" criterion. Thus, for example, Zambia uses a minimum-time criterion of one day in the past seven days. This is set out in *Instruction to Enumerators* for the 1986 Demographic and Labour Force Survey, in which the criteria was included under "activity status". In this context, the definition of "current activity" was stated as:

In case of current activity, a person will be classified as working if he/she did any work for profit or pay any time during the preceding week for a period equal to at least one working day (Zambia, 1986b).

In a minority of countries, the instruction manuals offer no suggestion as to what minimum-time criterion should be applied. The approach taken is to indicate generally that persons who work during the time-reference period should be included and to proceed thereafter to ex-

plain what is meant by either employment or work. In such instances, it is unclear what the interviewers would do in case the minimum time worked during the period is low.

With respect to the recommendation on the measurement of unemployment using the extended definition to include persons who, although not seeking work, wanted and were available for work during the reference period, approximately half of the countries surveyed obtained information which would allow for the calculation of the labour force and particularly the unemployed labour force based on the extended definition given an adequate sample size. Of the seven countries surveyed, 7 (41 per cent) included the topic "wanting work" in their questionnaires while 11 (65 per cent) asked a question which would provide answers to "available for work". It is clear, therefore, that some countries are beginning to take the question of providing useful information on the measurement of women's participation more seriously as they strive to identify more and more of those persons who were formerly regarded as invisible in respect to their involvement in economic activity.

Concept of "work"

As stated, the concept of work which is applied in any data collection exercise designed to measure the economically active population significantly determines the accuracy of the information collected and, as also indicated, the limitation on the number of questions in population censuses has made it difficult to fully apply recommended concepts and definitions. Accordingly, accurate classification of the population covered becomes difficult. The survey programmes evaluated contained a much wider coverage of questions than in the population censuses reviewed. The 17 countries sampled in the study had an average of 38 questions, ranging from 16 to 60. This range of questions provides for a building block approach to be adopted in

the effort to identify the correct categorization of persons included in the survey. This will be discussed later in connection with data collection methods.

Age range

The United Nations recommendations specify that the minimum age at which the economically active population may be covered should be no more than 15 years, the suggestion being that countries will have to take their own special circumstances into consideration. In both the census programmes and the surveys, an age range of 11 years and over covered some 50 per cent of the countries in the sample while, at 15 years and over, all of the countries were covered.

Activity status

In measuring economic activity, the activity status used for the determination of size will influence the outcome. As noted, the most useful treatment in relation to activity status is to aim at obtaining measurement of both current activity and usual activity. In the survey programmes surveyed, a large majority (94 per cent, based on the total of countries which adopted the recommended one week and/or one year as their time-reference period) used a time-reference period of one week to obtain information on current activity while a somewhat lower percentage (76 per cent) used a time-reference period of one year to obtain usual activity. In the case of the latter group, the current activity measure of one week was also obtained. The high percentages in relation to both measurements, higher in all cases than in the population census programmes, provide for greater accuracy and meaning in the measurements arising from the surveys than those available from the population censuses. With respect to the more unfamiliar concept of economic activity some time during the year, two-fifths (41 per cent) of the countries surveyed included questions which would allow for the determination of this category.

Employment, unemployment and underemployment

As also noted, measurements of employment and unemployment constitute the main elements in the revision of the definition of economic activity and the resolution of the categories into which individuals fall will determine the size of the phenomenon being measured. The questions asked in any data collection exercise, therefore, can determine the extent of coverage of persons who should be so classified. Employment is perhaps the more straightforward of the two categories. Here, the main point at issue is the determination as to whether or not the individual is in fact working, based on the concept of work which is applied and the minimum time requirement. Even this may not be indicated on the questionnaires, as most of the countries reviewed used the "one hour" minimum requirement in their instructions, measuring employment on the short-run basis (one week or one day).

There is, of course, broader scope for obtaining additional information on the economically active population through labour force surveys than in population censuses, due to the greater number of questions which have been allocated in the labour force surveys. Thus, some countries include questions in their labour force survey programmes which do not form part of a population census questionnaire. Based on the 17 countries surveyed, the most common of these are:

<i>Question</i>	<i>Percentage coverage</i>
How long in current job	23.5
Status of employment (permanent/temporary)	17.6
Type of training received for current job	23.5
Training received for other than current job	5.9

In relation to unemployment, as indicated, a fairly high proportion of countries include questions on "wanting work" and "available for work" in their question-

naires. These questions are fairly new to field enquiries concerned with the measurement of the economically active population and arise mainly as a result of the 1982 ILO revision although, as already noted, a few countries had included these inquiries in their field programmes even before the revised definitions had been accepted at the international level. These questions provide additional information which may be employed to assess whether or not individuals do qualify for inclusion as unemployed. The percentage coverage in the countries surveyed, by type of question, includes:

<i>Question</i>	<i>Percentage coverage</i>
Reason not working	41.2
Reason not seeking	70.6
How long available	47.1
How long seeking	58.8
Type of job wanting	17.6

As in the case of the employed, questions not covered in population censuses were asked in labour force surveys concerning the unemployed. These relate to previous job experience, including training received. Coverage of these questions includes:

<i>Question</i>	<i>Percentage coverage</i>
Worked before	82.4
Years in last job	29.4
Occupation in last job	47.1
Training received	29.4

Underemployment is not directly investigated in population censuses. However, in labour force surveys, some countries have included questions directed at the already employed population, the answers to which may be used in an assessment of underemployment. This is particularly important to an evaluation of the opportunities which women have in participating more fully in economic activity

and will provide indications of their willingness or ability to do so. Thus, inquiries as to whether or not each individual worked full-time or less than full-time (with the cut-off point for the determination of full-time varying from country to country, some using a high cut-off of 40 hours, others as low as 30 hours, depending on what is considered as regular in the particular country) have been made. Questions included and percentage coverage are:

<i>Question</i>	<i>Percentage coverage</i>
Working full-time	58.8
Reason not working full time	35.2
Has two or more jobs	64.7
Available for more work	23.5
How long wanting	11.8
Number of additional hours wanted	28.4
How long available	17.6
Why not working more hours	35.5
Seeking more work	35.5
Steps taken to seek more work	5.9
Type of job wanted	5.9
Reason not seeking	11.8

Characteristics of the economically active population

Both population censuses and labour force surveys obtain information on characteristics of the economically active population. In almost all instances, the information relates to the employed population and, in the case of the unemployed, to the experienced unemployed. The inexperienced unemployed are omitted since they have not yet participated in any capacity, either in a particular occupation or industry, nor have they operated in the work force in any sector or status in employment. The categories which have been employed are: occupation, industry, status in employment and sector of employment. For each of these categories, classification schemes will have to be employed to facilitate tabulation of the information. The recommended classifications by occu-

pation and industry are the recently revised versions. They are used in many countries, both in population censuses and labour force surveys, although a number of countries still apply classifications based on earlier versions of ISIC and ISCO.

Occupation

With respect to the classification by occupation, all of the countries in all population census rounds and the labour force surveys covered in the sample included this in their programmes. However, in the earlier census rounds, two thirds or more classified on the basis of the job which individuals held at the time of the census, while between one third and one quarter used the main job as the basis of classification. This is significant, since the short run time-reference period was more commonly used than the long run or usual activity status. In the 1990 round, the short run time-reference period was again more frequently used but there appears to have been a shift in terms of the job classified. The majority (71 per cent) was based on main job while the remainder was on present job. This pattern was also observed in the labour force survey programmes reviewed. In the case of the labour force surveys, however, although in most cases the information was obtained on the short run time-reference period (one week), a minority of the countries (24 per cent) obtained, in addition, information on both the usual and the current activity. Since it is possible to have worked in more than one occupation during both the short and long run reference periods, the adoption of the main job as the criterion for measurement seems to be more appropriate than present job. It should be noted, also, that 41 per cent of the countries surveyed also included questions on occupation in a secondary job.

Industry, status in employment and sector of employment

The pattern observed for the collection of information on occupation was more or less duplicated in relation to industry, sta-

tus in employment and, to a lesser extent, sector of employment. With respect to sector of employment, although coverage in surveys was greater than in censuses (41 per cent compared with 0 per cent, 23 per cent and 29 per cent for the three census rounds) the characteristic was still not fully represented.

Time worked

Information on time worked can constitute an important indicator of the contribution which individual members of the economically active population make to economic production. This measure is not necessarily equivalent to the proportion which would be obtained if value estimates were used as a guide. However, if a measure of women's contribution is to be obtained, the most readily available data are the number of persons employed in producing the goods. This will only be a rough indicator since, among others, the compensation which women receive for the work they do is often less than that received by men. Time worked, therefore, is considered to be a useful question to include in any inquiry on the economic activity of the population.

The recommendation on this topic was a subject for discussion at the Tenth International Conference of Labour Statisticians which adopted a resolution concerning statistics of hours of work which relate to time worked (ILO, 1962). Because of the wide differences among countries with respect to wage payments for holidays and other periods when no work is performed, the recommendation did not extend to work being paid for.

The questions included in most of the census and survey programmes have therefore concentrated on time worked. The inclusion in population censuses, however, has been somewhat low (33 per cent, 38 per cent and 43 per cent in the 1970, 1980 and 1990 rounds, respectively). On the other hand, all the countries surveyed included this question in their labour force surveys. Furthermore, in the labour force surveys, almost all obtained this information based

on current activity with a further 53 per cent collecting information on usual activity also. The information requested was mainly total time worked during the specified time-reference period, with the unit of time adopted for current activity (one week) mainly requested in hours while, in the case of the year (and also for six and eight months), it was generally weeks or months.

Income

Reference has already been made to the income-generating capacity of different types of economic activity, particularly in relation to the utilization of employment as a measure of economic contribution. Information on income received by the economically active in the population, although not conclusive in respect of contribution, can provide some indication when combined with other characteristics such as occupation, industry in which employed, employment status and time worked. However, income is often not included in population censuses. The broader scope of inquiries in labour force surveys generally provides for a more in-depth inquiry into such topics. The inclusion of income in survey programmes has therefore been somewhat higher (94 per cent). All of these collected the information on income by identifying earnings in cash. Income in kind was included in 41 per cent of countries surveyed. Income of self-employed persons in the form of profits was asked in only 18 per cent of the countries, while other types of income, for example, returns from investments were covered in 47 per cent of the countries. Thus, at least 47 per cent collected data on total income.

The reference period for obtaining data on income varied between countries. In some countries, income relating to one period was canvassed; in others, a number of periods (weekly, monthly, and/or yearly) was obtained. Again, in some countries, respondents were given a choice in the reporting period, in others, fixed periods (as before, weekly, monthly, six

monthly in one case, and annually) was used. For the information to be useful analytically, the information gathered should relate to the period of employment. This was not always done, with the information requested sometimes providing rates of remuneration rather than actual payment received. In these cases, the information can provide information on wage, salary and, in some cases, piece rates rather than on income.

Population not economically active

Having distinguished the economically active population, it is then possible to identify those members who are not economically active and to record information on their activity status during the period studied. It should again be noted that in any such classification, economic activity takes precedence over non-economic activity. This is more significant in the measurement of current activity, however, since in many instances of measuring usual activity, the assessment is based on main, that is greatest amount of time spent in the activities being classified. Where this particular approach is used, persons not economically active could, in fact, have carried out significant activity in the long run time-reference period and still not be counted as economically active. This particular deficiency may be overcome if information relating to economic activity some time during the year is obtained.

The four categories into which the population not economically active are classified were identified in chapters 1 and 2. These are: home makers, students (that is, at a recognized educational institution full-time), income-recipients (which in some instances include pensioners), and others not elsewhere classified. The treatment in the survey programmes is generally the same as for censuses whereby, in applying the classifications, account must be taken of the fact that the groups are not homogeneous groups and that one person can, in fact, qualify in two or more of the categories. Also, as in population censuses,

countries generally establish a ranking scheme for the allocation of such cases in their labour force surveys. Classification using these categories is particularly important to gender issues and especially in relation to responsibility for the domestic affairs of a household. Cross-classification with relationship to head of household and household composition is particularly meaningful in evaluating women's contribution, both in the domestic and social spheres.

Among the countries surveyed, 88 per cent covered this categorization. Over 90 per cent of those obtained breakdowns on home makers and students and, as an additional breakdown, the disabled. About one half employed the category of retired/pensioner while only one third used the newer category of income recipient. This particular category will in the future prove useful in assessing the contribution to the resources of the household outside of receipts from current economic activity.

The work situation

An important area of information which is now becoming of concern to planners and policy makers relates to the work situation of persons who are economically active. A main topic is the location of the work-place. This is particularly important to the evaluation of completeness of coverage. It has been noted that when the job being performed is home-based, the likelihood of it being omitted is much higher than if there is a location outside the home. Itinerant workers engaged in vending and other activities, often times illegal, are also likely to be omitted. Questions on location of the workplace and size of the establishment are also frequently used to obtain an estimate of employment in the informal sector. This information was included in the 1990 round of censuses in 29 per cent of the countries surveyed and was collected by slightly over 40 per cent of the countries in their labour force surveys. Coverage of the questions covered on this topic, as percentages of the countries surveyed, was:

<i>Question</i>	<i>Percentage distribution</i>
Name of employer	23.5
Work location	41.2
Size of establishment	47.1
Distance to work	5.9
Time taken for travel between dwelling and work	5.9
Regular mode of transport to and from work	5.9

Socio-economic background variables

It is generally accepted that cross-classifying the economically active population and the components with relevant social and economic variables can provide very useful information on this population. Most of the socio-economic variables identified will, in general, be covered as independent topics in population censuses. The variables identified are: (a) age structure; (b) geographical distribution; (c) household composition including relationship to head of household; (d) marital status; (e) educational attainment; (f) vocational training; and (g) level of skills. Surveys designed to measure economic activity are sometimes designed as part of a social and demographic survey programme and will accordingly contain a fairly comprehensive set of socio-economic characteristics. Where the survey is designed specifically to provide labour force data, not all of the above variables will be sought, thus making such cross-classification impossible unless there can be a link between the survey and other relevant data.

The age structure of the population should be an integral part of any survey on economic activity especially since this is required to determine the minimum cut-off point of the age range. In the case of the 17 countries surveyed, all collected information from which the age structure can be derived. With respect to geographical distribution, the amount of detail will differ, depending on whether the survey design and particularly the sample design

makes provision for the breakdowns required. Most countries, however, have considered an urban/rural distinction as important and have therefore made provision for this in their sample design. Other categories not found in the specific labour force questionnaire such as marital status, educational attainment, training received and level of skills could also have been included in another module where the surveys were all-purpose surveys. In such cases, it would be possible to make the cross-classifications done. The coverage of the questions identified as relevant in terms of those found directly in the labour force questionnaires were:

<i>Question</i>	<i>Percentage coverage</i>
Age structure	100.0
Geographical distribution	100.0
Household membership including relationship to head	58.8
Marital status	58.8
Educational attainment	58.8
Vocational training	46.2
Level of skills	5.9

It is expected, however, that the average would be increased by using the household records which usually accompany such exercises as well as other relevant modules.

B. Data collection

The quality of data collected in censuses and surveys can be significantly influenced by the approach to data collection: the design of the questionnaire, the instructions which are developed, the training of interviewers and the quality of respondents. The observations made in relation to the population census programmes apply equally to labour force surveys. Indeed, labour surveys have some advantages over population censuses which are important to note. One notable advantage

is that the limitation on number of questions which is imposed on population censuses does not apply in the case of programmes such as labour force surveys. In censuses, questions yielding labour force information will be among the number of questions which will be included in a questionnaire where the total number of questions must be kept to a minimum. In a labour force survey, it is either a survey by itself or one of a limited number of modules. The difference in the number of questions allows not only for greater coverage but also provides a broader scope for obtaining the information which, when put together, will allow for a more accurate picture of the phenomenon being measured. This building block approach, whereby the questions included sift out the individuals being surveyed into specific categories, thus facilitating more accurate responses to the information being sought, is being applied in many countries.

Two examples may be observed from the instruction manuals for surveys in Trinidad and Tobago and Sierra Leone (Trinidad and Tobago, 1988b; Sierra Leone, 1988b). In each case, instructions direct that questions be asked in the order presented in the questionnaire. Skip instructions, designated by paths, specify the order in which the questions are to be asked. If the answer to the first question is "Yes", the interviewer is instructed to skip to another set of questions. If "No", the path goes to the next alternative and the same principle is adopted until each person is classified. The questions indicate the alternatives.

Trinidad and Tobago

Four categories of persons are categorized as being economically active. These are:

- Worked;
- Had a job but did not work;
- Looked for work;
- Wanted work but did not look for work.

The following types of activity should be treated as at work:

- (a) All work with pay
 - Work for others for a wage or salary, that is, in the employment of a firm or individual.
 - Work for self in one's own business or farm which is run for profit, but which does not employ paid help.
 - Running for profit a business or farm which employs paid help.
- (b) Work without pay
 - Work without pay in a business or farm which is run for profit; usually belonging to a relative.
 - Work as a "Learner" that is, learning a trade or profession with a view to engaging in work for pay.

Sierra Leone

The following question was asked:

Did you carry out any of the following activities during the last seven days for market, barter or household consumption:

1. Work on the farm, prepare the land, sow/plant, cultivate (weed, water, etc.) or harvest rice, coffee, beans, cassava, oil palm, raphia palm, ginger, fruits, vegetables, others.
2. Look after cattle, poultry, etc., or produce milk, eggs, etc.
3. Fishery, hunting, forestry work, other activities related to agriculture.
4. Mining, quarrying.
5. Manufacture baskets, carpets/mats, robes, other handicrafts, thread, cloth, men's or women's clothing, tailoring, processing of food products such as palm oil, palm wine.
6. Work in the construction, repair, maintenance of barn, own house/dwelling, other activities related to construction.
7. Help in the sale/distribution of meals/beverages, help in the sale of agricultural products or in other retail trade establishments.
8. Transport loads for marketing/storage, other activities related to transport.
9. Repair tools, shoes, etc.
10. Collect firewood, other services.

If the respondent answered "Yes" to any of the above activities, the person was regarded as economically active.

After thoroughly ascertaining that a person was not at work during the last seven days, i.e. answered 'No' to the above question, ask whether the person has job/farm/business to return to work. That was the work in which that person was engaged. If the answer is 'Yes' then ask the main reason for not working in last seven days.

As will be observed, these two approaches require a considerable number of questions to be included in the questionnaires. If the questions are followed through, this will ensure that most of the economically active persons are counted. However, there is still the possibility of omitting persons who are in fact economically active but do not consider their activities as "work". This approach, however, is more thorough and is more likely to be accurate than those inquiries in which the building block approach is not used.

The sequence of questions covering economic activities may be designed in a number of ways. The following are recommended for consideration in developing questionnaires to help ensure that women's activities (as well as men's) are adequately covered:

- A clear recognition that wage-earning workers may be in the minority;
- Good provision for the coverage of work in family farms and business enterprises;
- A balance between the desire for greater accuracy of data relating to the immediate past and the need to cover the full calendar cycle to pick up highly seasonal activities;
- Provision for measuring both the hours and the weeks worked during the year;
- A design that discourages any tendency to record women as housewives and then to ignore any other economic activities;
- Scope for individuals to be recorded as engaging in several different types of economic activity (United Nations, 1988, chap. VI, sect. I).

Other considerations identified in the case of population censuses apply equally to labour force surveys.

C. Tabulations from labour force surveys

The tabulations on economic activity recommended for population censuses apply equally to labour force surveys and many of these have been adopted in the labour force tabulation programmes of many countries. The broader coverage of questions in labour force surveys provides scope for the inclusion in national publications of tables not usually available from censuses, thus, facilitating the dissemination of the variety of information which is of significance in understanding the contribution of women in the labour market. It has been noted, however, that despite the enlarged questionnaires in national labour force surveys, few of the published national tables have enlarged significantly on the tabulation programmes of population censuses. This is despite the identification of additional tables required to fully appreciate women's role in and contribution to national economic and social welfare. One approach to the determination of a comprehensive set of tabulations from labour force surveys is to try to identify those areas of concern which are relevant to the study of women. Among those identified are:

- Assessing the status of women (in particular, in relation to their role in economic activity);
- Identifying female economic responsibility;
- Measuring the well-being of households headed by women;
- Measuring the linkage between women's education and work;
- Measuring the actual supply of female labour;
- Measuring the underemployed;
- Identifying the relationship between employment and income.
- Measuring women's income (see in particular, United Nations, 1984a, 1984b and 1990b).

Assessing the status of women

It has been accepted that "there is a continuing need to identify and compile more sensitive indicators to reflect the relationship between the sexes in terms of gaps between male and female rates, representation ratios and segregation indexes ... indicators of the situation of women ... place greater emphasis on equality of opportunity and define sex differentials in terms of the resources and options available to men and women which constitute the determinants of their situation" (United Nations, 1984a). Comparative data on the situation of the economically active population, by gender, contributes to the body of data necessary for the compilation of such indicators.

Identifying women's economic responsibility

One area of inquiry that can provide extremely useful information for monitoring social welfare within countries is the diversity of residential arrangements; household/family forms and data on female headship by household composition go far towards identifying those households which are most in need of assistance, and in which the very poor are likely to be found. However, in order to differentiate between the poor and disadvantaged and those who are not necessarily in need of state assistance, information on the economic responsibility of female heads becomes important. Data on the economic situation of these women in relation to the conditions of members of their households and, in particular, the ability of both the head and other members to contribute to the upkeep of the household are vital. Data from labour force surveys, cross-classified by the socio-economic characteristics of household members can contribute to this evaluation (United Nations, 1984a).

Measuring the well-being of households headed by women

Households headed by women are not, as indicated above, a homogeneous group. Accordingly, measures must be devised to

reflect the variability in terms of the levels of well-being. Information from labour force surveys may be used to produce such measurements. Thus, household circumstances that might be used to provide indicators of such situations which are, in fact, an extension of female economic responsibility, are:

- The ability/inability of the head of the household to provide economic support;
- The presence/absence of a dependency burden;
- The ability/inability of the household to draw on human resources within its own structure.

Measuring the linkage between women's education and work

One of the elements in the assessment of the status of women is that of determining the degree of equality of opportunities in the labour market for women as compared with men, and one way of evaluating this is to measure the linkage between women's education and work. Very little research has been done in this field, but data from labour force surveys can provide some leads. Four areas of concern which are critical to such an inquiry have been identified. They are:

- (a) The empirical fit between women's educational qualifications and the actual jobs they hold (or have last held) and how this compares with the experience of men. This relationship provides an education-specific employment statistic and measures discrimination tendencies in the labour market;
- (b) The correspondence between women's current educational and training experience and the currently identified labour market needs in a country, in comparison with that for men. This relationship will measure women's potential employment in terms relative to men;
- (c) The relationship between education and training and male and female unemployment rates;
- (d) Women's perception/assessment of what type of education and/or training received has helped them in obtaining a job and improving

para. 97).

Not all of these measures can be obtained from regular labour force survey programmes and special modules would have to be introduced to obtain some of the information required for their assessment. However, from the questions which have been included in some of the survey programmes reviewed (presented earlier in this chapter), some of the indicators identified above may be derived.

Measuring the actual supply of women's labour

It has been indicated that the "development of sensitive indicators to measure and describe the actual supply of women's labour is necessary for three purposes:

- To take stock of the female labour resources available for the production of goods and services;
- To understand the structural location of women in the labour market system;
- To inquire into the relationship between women's work and income and, where relevant, to estimate the extent of economic hardship (United Nations, 1984b, para. 104).

A number of suggestions are made in the present report for modifications to the data being collected which go beyond the international recommendations. The first, relating to time worked, was discussed in chapter I. The second concerns classifications related to status in employment. The suggestion here is to combine the categories of status in employment and sector of classification and to expand the breakdowns further. The classifications which would then be derived would be:

- (a) Wage earner/salaried employee:
 - in general government;
 - in public enterprises;
 - in private enterprises;
- (b) Employer;
- (c) Own-account worker (without assistance of other workers):

- persons who carry on wholesale and retail trade activities;
- persons who work in the production of other services;
- persons who work in the production of goods;
- (e) Unpaid family worker;
- (f) Member of a producer's cooperative.

A further suggestion has been made in respect of the classification of workers in agricultural activities. The recommended classification (which was presented to the Ninth ICLS but not formally adopted) is:

- (a) For employers in agricultural activities:
 - Owner-holders;
 - Tenant-holders;
 - Sharecroppers;
- (b) For own account workers in agricultural activities:
 - Owner-holders;
 - Tenant-holders;
 - Sharecroppers.

Some of these classifications may be derived from data already included in labour force surveys. Others however, would not be available unless they were introduced in the questionnaires.

Measuring the underemployed

The Thirteenth ICLS, in its resolution concerning statistics of the economically active population, employment, unemployment and underemployment which was adopted by the Conference defines underemployment thus:

14. Underemployment exists when a person's employment is inadequate in relation to specified norms or alternative employment, account being taken of his or her occupational skill (training and work experience). Two principal forms of underemployment may be distinguished: visible and invisible.

15. (1) Visible underemployment is primarily a statistical concept directly measurable

by labour force and other surveys, reflecting an insufficiency in the volume of employment.

(2) Invisible underemployment is primarily an analytical concept reflecting a misallocation of labour resources or a fundamental imbalance as between labour and other factors of production. Characteristic symptoms might be low income, underutilization of skill, low productivity (ILO, 1983b).

Labour force surveys in most countries have been designed to produce data which may be used in the calculation of visible underemployment. This is exemplified in the questions identified in the sample of countries reviewed, questions which were not included in the population census programmes. Care must be taken in developing these measurements, however, since the expressed wish for additional work is often unrelated to the number of hours worked. Thus, for example, some workers who actually work 60 hours or more have expressed a wish for additional work, while others who work short hours do not always desire more work since they may be working short hours because of non-economic commitments, or they may have other sources of income. Also, it should be noted that there is a lack of complementarity between hours worked and income, particularly in the case of women. Women qualify much more than men to be classified as "fully employed" on the basis of long hours of work. Yet, the incomes accruing to them are often below accepted levels. Thus, estimates of underemployment based solely on hours worked without taking income into account will understate women's underemployment and misrepresent the sex breakdown of the underemployed (see United Nations, 1984b, paras. 115-119).

Identifying the relationship between employment and income

This subject is critical to understanding the situation of women in the work force,

not only in relation to measurement of underemployment but, more generally, in relation to the manner in which available economic opportunities relate to women's growing participation as well as their responsibility for family survival. Combining the time and income dimension will yield a measure of women's income-earning capacity that is better than aggregate-based estimates of hours worked by women over a fixed time-frame.

Measuring women's income

There are four areas of special concern for which appropriate statistics can be developed. These are:

- Measurement of women's individual income: this information is needed to construct a women-specific income-distribution curve, which can be compared with a male-specific income-distribution curve, in order to identify sex inequalities in income;
- Measurement of women's contribution to the household economy and family well-being: this information will make it possible to analyse the relative importance of women's income to the well-being of households;
- Measurement of income levels of women heads of households and of households headed by women: the individual income of women heads of household should be compared with the individual income of women who are not heads of household and with the individual income of male heads of households, and the income level of households headed by women should be compared with that of households headed by men;
- Measurement of income from production for own consumption.

It was noted above that not all countries provide the information in the detail required for such measurements. Some do, however, and this could be used as examples for other countries.

Using other sources of data to improve coverage of women's work

IV

The concepts and definitions for the measurement of economic activity of the population which are now recommended at the international level have gone far towards addressing inadequacies in the identification of those persons who participate in and contribute to economic production in their country. However, it has been shown that, although theoretically the revised concepts and definitions should cover all such participants, in practice they are not always applied in their entirety. Workers in the formal sector are relatively well covered. Those in the informal sector, particularly those who work from a home base or whose work is not considered important or perhaps not socially or culturally acceptable, are more easily missed. There is need, therefore, to extend the improvements so that all persons not now recognized as economically active will be accounted for in national statistics.

While ILO and the United Nations have been actively engaged in promoting work on the development of guidelines for implementation of the new concepts and definitions, there has also been considerable experimentation among institutions and researchers concerned with the question of accurate representation of women and men as they make their contribution to the economic development of their countries. All of this work should be adequately presented in this report. This is important since, to reverse the economic deterioration which has been occurring in many countries, governments, together with their social and economic partners, need to accelerate efforts to provide women with opportunities for economic activity. In all countries there is a need to combine and multiply efforts to create opportunities for women with a reassessment of the work

women do in the light of the new and expanded definitions of economic activity (ILO, 1983b).

The main causes for the undercounting of the economically active population have been discussed in varying forms in chapters I, II and III. In some cases, misclassifications arise from applying inappropriate concepts and definitions; in others, they are introduced by means of interviewer bias, where interviewers do not perceive certain types of activity as economic; in still others, from response bias where respondents themselves do not consider the work being done by some persons as part of economic production. It is recognized that data from population censuses and household surveys are and will continue to be the main source of information on the economic activity of the population, both women and men. It is also accepted that despite the attempts at improving data by the development of more meaningful concepts and definitions, survey-takers still have a distance to go in translating the improvements into reality; in particular, in accessing all persons who have been participating in economic activity during the periods being measured. The design of questionnaires, using the building block approach as far as possible, the development of clear instructions as well as attention to the methods adopted in data collection are some of the areas which have been focused on in an attempt to reduce the problem of omitting persons from the classification of economic activity. Yet, despite these efforts, there remain some areas in which the economic activity of special groups, particularly those in the informal sector, the majority of whom are women, are still not being recorded in the conventional avenues of measurement

such as population censuses and labour force surveys. Accordingly, more unconventional approaches have to be employed if the omitted persons are to be identified, and the lessons learnt from such exercises utilized to improve the more conventional instruments. In this connection, one approach which has been advocated is through the conduct of time-use surveys; another is by way of more unconventional surveys, with some stress on the residual method.

As already noted there is concern with regard to the presently accepted concepts and definitions and specifically, the exclusion of housework from the production boundary. This is particularly significant since the classification of activities is determined mainly by the degree of formalization of the market in the country in which the activities are performed. In developed countries, where commercialization of the economic system is more advanced, activities which are classified as falling outside of the production boundary in developing countries are performed as a service and paid for rather than being done by household members; they are thus included in economic activity. In developing countries, on the other hand, with the same activity being carried out within the home, it falls outside of the production boundary. The extent to which there should be consistency in treatment regardless of the state of development of a country provides the justification for the concerns which presently exist, especially since those most directly affected are women whose contribution to societal welfare is greatly underestimated. Besides, for women to be equal, they must have equal access to the economic resources of society. The equality of women begins with their ability to participate fully and on an equal basis with men in gainful activity. This, however, is only a first step towards equality since their activity should provide them with the resources to be economically independent. For planners and policy makers to institute plans and programmes which would be to the benefit of women, allowing them to

compete equally with men for the scarce benefits in a society, the available facts should accurately represent the situation of women and the role which they play in the economic life of their country.

The need to develop more meaningful statistics on women's contribution to the economy of their country should therefore, as recommended in the Nairobi Strategies, be the concern of governments and all others alike. Some of the attempts being made to improve the data gathering are examined below.

A. Time-use studies

Time-use studies are often considered as an approach to the study of leisure time. However, they can, if so designed, serve a much wider purpose and measure not only time spent in leisure but also time spent in work, including work not considered economic activity. An advantage to the inclusion of time-use studies in national survey programmes is that they can be effectively taken using very small samples. Thus, for example, a number of surveys have been carried out on samples of 50 households or less (see, for example, Kirkpatrick, 1978). Four different methods have been identified for conducting time-use surveys. These are:

- *Observation.* The method whereby an observer actually watches what is done and makes a record at the time.
- *Random instant measurement.* This method involves having a schedule of random visits to selected households and then recording what the members were doing just before the arrival of the investigator.
- *Diaries.* The method whereby selected persons are asked to keep a record of their own activities over a given period of time.
- *Recall.* Respondents are asked to remember what they did during some earlier period (see United Nations, 1988, for further elaboration of the four methods).

The view has been expressed that the recall method is the most practical method for incorporating time-use data require-

ments into a sizeable household survey in developing countries, taking into account the relative disadvantages of the other methods (see United Nations, 1988, p.75). In utilizing this method, it has been observed that the most effective recall period is no longer than 24 hours since, when asked for information beyond this time, respondents tend to forget to include all their activities.

In countries where time-use surveys are to be conducted, it would be useful if these studies could be designed to collect data on self-described activities so that those which are not thought of in the office may be included if identified by respondents. It is also useful to prepare a general list which may be used after the interview on time spent over the period, by activity, has been concluded. This could possibly jog the memory of respondents if any activity on the general list had been performed and not recorded. The information provided from this exercise could prove very useful to the development and updating of household survey programmes through the addition, either in the questionnaires or in the instruction manuals, of those unusual activities which are often forgotten by interviewers and/or respondents.

B. The division of labour module

It has been observed that in some cultures, time-budget methodologies are inappropriate to conceptual tasks in terms of units of time (see United Nations, 1988, p. 76). In order to compensate for this, an alternative method has been developed to investigate the contribution of both sexes to agricultural production. This method, called the "division of labour module" was tested in Kenya using the Integrated Rural Survey and found to be fairly reliable. In this module, the agricultural cycle is divided into four activities: planting, weeding, harvesting and marketing, with information collected on a selected list of crops. Respondents are asked to identify which groups of persons within the household (classified by age and sex) (a) do not work;

(b) work regularly; or (c) work sometimes, at each of the four stages of the agricultural cycle for each of the selected crops. All crops not grown by the household and demographic groups not found in the household are omitted. Respondents are asked a similar question on the regularity of work in household tasks such as care of poultry and livestock, food preparation and cooking, and fetching water and firewood. The module was asked of women rather than men partly because it was known that, in rural areas, more women than men participated in agricultural production and also because it was easier to contact the women.

This method has both advantages and disadvantages over the time-use budget method. The simplicity of the questions allows for greater response but the specificity which may be obtained in time-use budgets is lost using this method. Furthermore, in cultures where men are likely to be the respondents or even be present at the interview, the information may not be accurate since, once a man says that his wife does not work, these additional questions may not elicit further information on the extent of her participation in economic activity. This particular disadvantage could be overcome, however, by the phrasing of all of the questions, including those which seek answers to whether or not a particular household member works.

C. Establishment surveys

One of the more conventional programmes which has been used to collect information on economic activity of the population is establishment surveys. These surveys are included in the data collection programmes of most national statistical offices and can provide important information on employment. They have some major drawbacks, however, particularly in relation to the study of the employment of women. Firstly, they are concentrated in the formal sector and persons working in the informal sector are accordingly not represented. Secondly,

disaggregation by gender is often not possible since business establishments frequently do not incorporate gender differentials in their payrolls. Efforts are being made to promote the necessary change in business habits, however, since the information available from this source can complement data produced in labour force surveys (United Nations, 1981 and 1983).

D. Administrative records

This is a very fruitful source of information which, if tapped, can provide useful

additional information. The drawbacks are those identified in the case of establishment surveys: lack of disaggregation by gender and concentration on more formal activities. Administrative records could include records of trade unions, cooperatives and credit unions. In some cases, they could be related to registration of special workers, as, for example, workers in free zones, and informal commercial importers. The extent of the data available from these sources will vary from country to country and the likelihood of international comparability would be slight.

Illustrative priority tabulation programme

V

The international recommendations of concepts and definitions to be applied in measuring the economically active population were explored in chapter I, as also the possible impact which the various recommendations may have had on accuracy, especially as they relate to special populations, more particularly women. In chapter II, the special case of those measurements derived from population censuses were addressed while those provided by labour force and other surveys were assessed in chapter III. A brief look was also taken on concerns now being actively explored which are not necessarily addressed by either of these two measurement vehicles. A number of data needs were identified which are essential to a proper understanding of the participation of women and men in the economic and social development of their countries. Such information is needed to provide essential background to understanding the role being played by the various contributors to the economic and social welfare of their societies.

In this chapter, a priority set of tabulations which may be produced from population censuses and surveys of economic activity is presented, based on the concerns identified in the earlier chapters. The tabulations have been chosen in terms of topics of interest to planners, policy makers and other analysts concerned with women's affairs. They will provide inputs into the implementation and monitoring of programmes for the advancement of women in the context of their increased participation in national economic activity and the returns which they receive from such participation. Areas of concern include major components of the economically active population and related back-

ground characteristics. The priority list selected represents basically summary tables which may be derived from more detailed tabulation programmes such as those outlined in annex 1, section A, in relation to population censuses and those in annex 1, section B, which relate to additional tabulations from inquiries such as labour force surveys. The assumption is that census and survey administrators will develop a comprehensive set of tabulations such as are outlined in annex 1, from which the priority tables may be derived. In cases where information in the priority tables highlights the need for more in-depth examination of a particular phenomenon, the tabulations can be expanded by using data which may readily be extracted from the relevant detailed tables.

The main topics covered are usual or current activity status, employment or unemployment, occupation, industry, status in employment and sector of employment. Related to these topics are hours and conditions of work and income. In order to fully assess participation and the comparative situation of women and men, certain background variables are also significant. These include age, marital status, educational attainment and levels of skills as well as geographical characteristics. These topics represent a fairly complete coverage of topics usually incorporated in population census questionnaires. Their significance, particularly with respect to accuracy and usefulness, is closely related, however, to the interpretation of the concepts applied: for example, usual activity status, current activity status, status in employment; and how they relate to, say, the formal versus the informal sector etc., as well as the cross-classifications recommended. The various topics are included

in the illustrative priority tabulations in cases where they are considered crucial to a demonstration of the situation of women as they participate in economic activity. Other characteristics which bear a direct or indirect relationship to economic activity or to other socio-economic features are also included so that as complete a picture as possible is given.

The tabulations included in the priority list cover those which might be derived from population censuses together with others which are covered in other inquiries. One of the problems which may result from such an approach, however, is that of comparability and this should be taken into account in any analysis of the results. Lack of comparability may arise from many sources, chief of which are differences in concepts and definitions and variations in the adoption of recommendations by different countries over time. Moreover, in the case of data from other inquiries, account must be taken of the accuracy of data in each of the cells represented in those cases where the total in the populations covered is small. This is particularly relevant in relation to sample surveys where the samples are small. The illustrative tabulations are in a form which provide a basis for an attempt at comparability at one point in time. Where this is not now achievable, they provide models for future comparability. The tabulations included in both the priority and complete lists complement those recommended by the United Nations. They are more extensive, however, taking into account the needs of planners and development officials, particularly in relation to the contribution which women have been making and can continue to make to economic development in their countries. The topics cover those which have been included in the international recommendations, such as *Supplementary Principles and Recommendations for Population and Housing Censuses* (United Nations, 1990a) and the *ILO Manual on Concepts and Methods* (ILO, 1990a). They extend beyond these, however, mainly through a more extensive cross-tabulation

programme, taking into account the cross-classifications required to provide the sort of information which is crucial to gender concerns.

The main theme of the illustrative tabulations is economic activity of the population. This is broken down into three major groups: (a) currently active population (represented by the suffix "C"), (b) usually active population (represented by the suffix "U"), and (c) population economically active at some time during the year (represented by the suffix "S"). The tabulations are developed in these three categories* to present the major characteristics of the population. Tabulations based on current economic activity cover only those persons who were economically active at the point in time when the census or survey was undertaken (that is, during the past week or day). With a workforce subject to change in its composition, this measure, although useful in giving a snapshot view of what obtains in countries at a point in time, will tend to underrepresent a significant element of the activities of the population. Accordingly, a long-run reference period is necessary to expand the information on the various activities which are being performed during a long period, such as one year. Applying the measure of usual activity status, it is possible to represent activities which are carried out over the longer period. This includes reporting on multiple job holdings or involvement in economic activities outside of the current activity period. In the case of usual activity status, however, inclusion as economically active is generally determined by the majority criterion, that is, activity status in most of the days or weeks of the longer period. On this account, the third concept, economically active at some time during

* In the presentation of the tables, the symbols [] represent alternative presentations. Thus, for example, if the table presentation shows: "currently active [usually active] population", this represents two tables as follows: table 1: Currently active population; table 2: Usually active population.

the year, will capture those periods of economic activity which are not within the current period or covered using the majority criterion. This classification, which is not yet part of the international recommendation, has been introduced by ILO in its review of the methodologies to be applied to the revised ILO concepts and definitions. This is particularly important to the reporting on women in those cases where their activities may not otherwise qualify for inclusion in data developed using the other two concepts.

In order to maximize the utility of the information, participants in these three groups are cross-classified according to their demographic and socio-economic background characteristics. Topics used are employment and unemployment and these are cross-classified by occupation, industry, status in employment, time worked and income. Demographic and educational characteristics of the populations being studied are also proposed.

Although the proposals made in annex 1 include tabulations for appropriate civil divisions, only priority tables for aggregate urban and rural areas only are proposed in general, with civil divisions added only as needed. The distinction between urban areas and rural areas as the minimum geographical topic to be studied is based on the observed fact that circum-

stances relating to working conditions of the population in most countries, and to women in particular, are significantly different in the two types of areas and action taken to alleviate problems in one may not be necessary for or relevant to the other. Thus, development strategies may differ significantly for urban and rural areas.

The priority tabulations of special concern to women for compilation from the main body of data which would be produced from population censuses, labour force surveys and other relevant inquiries are listed below, followed by illustrative formats. The list indicates the population groups for each set of tabulations and classifications to be applied. The related primary tables in annex 1 are also identified. The uses of the detailed tabulations are specified with the relevant illustrations in annex 1. As indicated, the tabulations presented here are in summary form and may be extended, depending on the circumstances it is desired to depict and any need for more detailed presentations, both in respect of extensions to civil divisions and of the classifications of topics such as age, occupation, industry and status in employment. General coverage of topics or of cross-classifications of topics, as well as rates and other measures, may also be extended.

List of priority tabulations on women's and men's economic activity

Population ... years of age and over

1 by activity status, urban and rural areas, age group and sex

Currently active population ... years of age and over

2(C) by economic situation, urban and rural areas, age group and sex

Usually active population [population economically active some time during the year] ... years of age and over

3(U,S) by economic situation, urban and rural areas, age group and sex

Currently active population [usually active population; population economically active some time during the year] ... years of age and over

4(C,U,S) by main occupation, urban and rural areas, age group and sex

5(C,U,S) by main industry, urban and rural areas, age group and sex

6(C,U,S) by main status in employment, urban and rural areas, age group and sex

7(C,U,S) by educational attainment, main occupation, urban and rural areas and sex

8(C,U,S) by marital status, urban and rural areas, age group and sex

Population not currently active [not usually active; not economically active at any time during the year]

9(C,U,S) by functional categories, urban and rural areas, age group and sex

10(C,U,S) by primary reason not economically active, urban and rural areas, age group and sex

Currently active population [population economically active some time during the year] ... years of age and over who were employed

11(C,S) by main occupation, urban and rural areas, age group and sex

12(C,S) by main industry, urban and rural areas, age group and sex

13(C,S) by main status in employment, urban and rural areas, age group and sex

14(C,S) by employment rate, educational attainment, main occupation, urban and rural areas and sex

Currently active population ... years of age and over who were employed

15(C) by number of hours worked in all occupations during the past week, main occupation, urban and rural areas and sex

16(C) by number of hours worked in all industries during the past week, main industry, urban and rural areas and sex

17(C) by number of hours worked in all activities during the past week, main status in employment, urban and rural areas and sex

Employed population ... years of age and over economically active some time during the year

18(S) by number of weeks worked in all occupations during the past year, main occupation, urban and rural areas and sex

19(S) by number of weeks worked in all industries during the past year, main industry, urban and rural areas and sex

20(S) by number of weeks worked in all activities during the past year, main status in employment, urban and rural areas and sex

Employed usually active population [population economically active some time during the year] ... years of age and over

- 21(U,S) by main occupation, monthly or annual income, urban and rural areas and sex
- 22(U,S) by main industry, monthly or annual income, urban and rural areas and sex
- 23(U,S) by main status in employment, monthly or annual income, urban and rural areas and sex

Unemployed population ... years of age and over currently active

- 24(C) number and unemployment rate, by main occupation, urban and rural areas, age group and sex
- 25(C) number and unemployment rate, by main industry, urban and rural areas, age group and sex
- 26(C) number and unemployment rate, by main occupation, unemployment categories, urban and rural areas and sex
- 27(C) number and unemployment rate, by main industry, unemployment categories, urban and rural areas and sex
- 28(C) by main status in employment, unemployment categories, urban and rural areas and sex
- 29(C) by unemployment categories, relationship to head or other reference member of household, urban and rural areas and sex

Heads or other reference members of households by current activity [usual activity; economic activity during the year]

- 30(C,U,S) by activity status, urban and rural areas, age group and sex
- 31(C,U,S) by main status in employment, urban and rural areas, age group and sex

Illustration 1**Population ... years of age and over, by activity status, urban and rural areas, age group and sex**

<i>Urban and rural areas, activity status and sex</i>	<i>Total ... yrs. and over</i>	<i>Age group</i>					<i>Not stated</i>
		<i>Under 15^a</i>	<i>15- 24</i>	<i>25- 44</i>	<i>45- 74</i>	<i>75 and over</i>	

Urban*Both sexes*

Population

Economically active population

Currently active

% of total population

Usually active

% of total population

Economically active during year

% of total population

Employed population

Currently active

% of total currently active

Usually active

% of total usually active

Economically active during year

% of total economically

active during year

Male

(as for "Both sexes")

Female

(as for "Both sexes")

Rural

(as for "Urban")

Source tabulations: Annex 1, tabulations A.1, A.2 where relevant, and A.3(C,U,S).

a. The category "under 15 years" should include all ages between the minimum age-limit adopted by the country for census questions on economic activity and 14 years, if the minimum is below 15 years.

Illustration 2(C)

Currently active population ... years of age and over, by economic situation, urban and rural areas, age group and sex

Urban and rural areas, economic situation and sex	Total ... yrs. and over	Age group					
		Under 15 ^a	15- 24	25- 44	45- 74	75 and over	Not stated

Urban

Both sexes

Population

Economically active

Employed

Unemployed: Total

First seekers

Other seekers

Economically active as
% of population

Employed as
% of economically active

Unemployed as
% of economically active

Total seekers as
% of unemployed

First seekers as
% of total seekers

Male
(as for "Both sexes")

Female
(as for "Both sexes")

Rural
(as for "Urban")

Source tabulation: Annex 1, tabulation A.3(C).

a. The category "under 15 years" should include all ages between the minimum age-limit adopted by the country for census questions on economic activity and 14 years, if the minimum is below 15 years.

Illustration 3(U) *

Usually active population ... years of age and over, by economic situation, urban and rural areas, age group and sex

<i>Urban and rural areas, economic situation and sex</i>	<i>Total ... yrs. and over</i>	<i>Age group</i>					
		<i>Under 15^a</i>	<i>15-24</i>	<i>25-44</i>	<i>45-74</i>	<i>75 and over</i>	<i>Not stated</i>

Urban

Both sexes

Population

Economically active

Employed

Unemployed

Economically active as
% of population

Employed as
% of economically active

Unemployed as
% of economically active

Male

(as for "Both sexes")

Female

(as for "Both sexes")

Rural

(as for "Urban")

Source tabulations: Annex 1, tabulations A.3(U,S).

* 3(S) Population ... years of age and over economically active some time during the year, by economic situation, urban and rural areas, age group and sex.

a. The category "under 15 years" should include all ages between the minimum age-limit adopted by the country for census questions on economic activity and 14 years, if the minimum is below 15 years.

Illustration 4(C) *

Currently active population ... years of age and over, by main occupation, urban and rural areas, age group and sex

Urban and rural areas and major occupation group	Sex	Total ... yrs. and over	Age group					Not stated
			Under 15 ^a	15- 24	25- 44	45- 74	75 and over	
Urban								
Economically active	F							
	M							
	% F							
Major group 1	F							
	M							
	% F							
Major group 2	F							
	M							
	% F							
Major group 3	F							
	M							
	% F							
Major group 9	F							
	M							
	% F							
Major group 0	F							
	M							
	% F							
Rural								
(as for "Urban")								

Source tabulation: Annex 1, tabulation A.4(C,U,S).

* 4(U) Usually active population ... years of age and over, by main occupation, urban and rural areas, age group and sex. 4(S) Population ... years of age and over economically active some time during the year, by main occupation, urban and rural areas, age group and sex.

a. The category "under 15 years" should include all ages between the minimum age-limit adopted by the country for census questions on economic activity and 14 years, if the minimum is below 15 years.

Illustration 5(C) *

Currently active population ... years of age and over, by main industry, urban and rural areas, age group and sex

<i>Urban and rural areas and industrial category</i>		<i>Total ... yrs. and over</i>	<i>Age group</i>					<i>Not stated</i>
	<i>Sex</i>		<i>Under 15^a</i>	<i>15- 24</i>	<i>25- 44</i>	<i>45- 74</i>	<i>75 and over</i>	
Urban								
Economically active	F							
	M							
	% F							
Category A	F							
	M							
	% F							
Category B	F							
	M							
	% F							
Category C	F							
	M							
	% F							
	.							
	.							
	.							
Category P	F							
	M							
	% F							
Category Q	F							
	M							
	% F							
Rural								
(as for “Urban”)								

Source tabulations: Annex 1, tabulations A.5(C,U,S).

* 5(U) Usually active population ... years of age and over, by main industry, urban and rural areas, age group and sex. 5(S) Population ... years of age and over economically active some time during the year, by main industry, urban and rural areas, age group and sex.

a. The category "under 15 years" should include all ages between the minimum age-limit adopted by the country for census questions on economic activity and 14 years, if the minimum is below 15 years.

Illustration 6(C) *

Currently active population ... years of age and over, by main status in employment, urban and rural areas, age group and sex

<i>Urban and rural areas and status in employment</i>		<i>Total ... yrs. and over</i>	<i>Age group</i>					<i>Not stated</i>
	<i>Sex</i>		<i>Under 15^a</i>	<i>15- 24</i>	<i>25- 44</i>	<i>45- 74</i>	<i>75 and over</i>	
Urban								
Economically active	F							
	M							
	% F							
Employer	F							
	M							
	% F							
Own-account worker	F							
	M							
	% F							
Employee	F							
	M							
	% F							
Unpaid family worker	F							
	M							
	% F							
Member of producers' cooperative	F							
	M							
	% F							
Persons not classified by status	F							
	M							
	% F							
Rural (as for "Urban")								

Source tabulations: Annex 1, tabulations A.6(C,U,S).

* 6(U) Usually active population ... years of age and over, by main status in employment, urban and rural areas, age group and sex. 6(S) Population ... years of age and over who were economically active some time during the year, by main status in employment, urban and rural areas, age group and sex.
a. The category "under 15 years" should include all ages between the minimum age-limit adopted by the country for census questions on economic activity and 14 years, if the minimum is below 15 years.

Illustration 7(C) *

Currently active population ... years of age and over, by educational attainment, main occupation, urban and rural areas and sex

<i>Urban and rural areas, sex and educational attainment</i>	<i>Total economically active</i>	<i>Major occupation group</i>						
		<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>...</i>	<i>9</i>	<i>0</i>
Urban								
<i>Both sexes</i>								
Total								
Less than one completed grade at first level								
First level:								
Grade 1								
.								
.								
.								
Grade not stated								
Second level:								
First stage								
(as for "First level")								
Second stage								
(as for "First level")								
Third level:								
First stage (ISCED category 5)								
(as for "First level")								
First stage (ISCED category 6)								
(as for "First level")								
Second stage (ISCED category 7)								
Special education								
(not classified by level)								
Level not stated								
<i>Male</i>								
(as for "Both sexes")								
<i>Female</i>								
(as for "Both sexes")								
Rural								
(as for "Urban")								

Source tabulations: Annex 1, tabulations A.8(C,U,S).

* 7(U) Usually active population ... years of age and over, by educational attainment, main occupation, urban and rural areas and sex. 7(S) Population ... years of age and over economically active some time during the year, by educational attainment, main occupation, urban and rural areas and sex.

Illustration 8(C) *

Currently active population ... years of age and over, by marital status, urban and rural areas, age group and sex

Urban and rural areas, age group and sex	Total population ... yrs. of age	Marital status					Sepa- rated	Not stated
		Single	Married	Widowed	Divorced			
Urban								
Both sexes								
All ages								
Under 1								
1 - 4								
5 - 9								
10 - 14								
15 - 19								
20 - 24								
25 - 29								
30 - 34								
35 - 39								
40 - 44								
45 - 49								
50 - 54								
55 - 59								
60 - 64								
65 - 69								
70 - 74								
75 and over								
Not stated								
Male								
(as for "Both sexes")								
Female								
(as for "Both sexes")								
Rural								
(as for "Urban")								

Source tabulations: Annex 1, tabulations A.14(C,U,S).

* 8(U) Usually active population ... years of age and over, marital status, urban and rural areas and age group. 8(S) Population ... years of age and over economically active some time during the year, by marital status, urban and rural areas and age group.

Illustration 9(C) *

Population not currently economically active, by functional categories, urban and rural areas, age group and sex

Urban and rural areas, age group and sex	Total not currently economically active	Functional categories				
		Home maker	Student	Income recipient	Other	Not stated
Urban						
<i>Both sexes</i>						
All ages						
Under 15 ^a						
15 - 19						
20 - 24						
25 - 29						
30 - 34						
35 - 39						
40 - 44						
45 - 49						
50 - 54						
55 - 59						
60 - 64						
65 - 69						
70 - 74						
75 and over						
Not stated						
<i>Male</i>						
(as for "Both sexes")						
<i>Female</i>						
(as for "Both sexes")						
Rural						
(as for "Urban")						

Source tabulations: Annex 1, tabulations A.18(C,U,S).

* 9(U) Population not usually active, by functional categories, urban and rural areas, age group and sex. 9(S) Population not economically active at any time during the year, by functional categories, urban and rural areas, age group and sex.

a. The category "under 15 years" should include all ages between the minimum age-limit adopted by the country for census questions on economic activity and 14 years, if the minimum is below 15 years.

Illustration 10(C) *

Population not currently economically active, by primary reason not economically active, urban and rural areas, age group and sex

<i>Urban and rural areas, age group and sex</i>	<i>Total not currently economically active</i>	<i>Primary reason not economically active</i>			
		<i>Attendance at educational institutions</i>	<i>Engagement in house-hold duties</i>	<i>Retirement or old age</i>	<i>Not stated</i>

Urban

Both sexes

All ages

Under 15^a

15 - 19

20 - 24

25 - 29

30 - 34

35 - 39

40 - 44

45 - 49

50 - 54

55 - 59

60 - 64

65 - 69

70 - 74

75 and over

Not stated

Male

(as for "Both sexes")

Female

(as for "Both sexes")

Rural

(as for "Urban")

Source tabulations: Annex 1, tabulations B.6(C,U,S).

* 10(U) Population not usually economically active by primary reason not economically active, urban and rural areas, age group and sex. 10(S) Population not economically active at any time during the year, by primary reason not economically active, urban and rural areas, age group and sex.

a. The category "under 15 years" should include all ages between the minimum age-limit adopted by the country for census questions on economic activity and 14 years, if the minimum is below 15 years.

Illustration 11(C) *

Currently active population ... years of age and over who were employed, by main occupation, urban and rural areas, age group and sex

<i>Urban and rural areas and major occupation group</i>		<i>Total ... yrs. and over</i>	<i>Age group</i>					<i>Not stated</i>
	<i>Sex</i>		<i>Under 15^a</i>	<i>15- 24</i>	<i>25- 44</i>	<i>45- 74</i>	<i>75 and over</i>	
Urban								
Economically active	F							
	M							
	% F							
Major group 1	F							
	M							
	% F							
Major group 2	F							
	M							
	% F							
Major group 3	F							
	M							
	% F							
	.							
	.							
	.							
Major group 9	F							
	M							
	% F							
Major group 0	F							
	M							
	% F							
Rural								
(as for "Urban")								

Source tabulations: Annex 1, tabulations A.19(C,S).

* 11(S) Population ... years of age and over economically active some time during the year who were employed, by main occupation, urban and rural areas, age group and sex.

a. The category "under 15 years" should include all ages between the minimum age-limit adopted by the country for census questions on economic activity and 14 years, if the minimum is below 15 years.

Illustration 12(C) *

Currently active population ... years of age and over who were employed, by main industry, urban and rural areas, age group and sex

Urban and rural areas and industrial category	Sex	Total ... yrs. and over	Age group					Not stated
			Under 15 ^a	15- 24	25- 44	45- 74	75 and over	

Urban

Economically active F
 M
 % F

Category A F
 M
 % F

Category B F
 M
 % F

Category C F
 M
 % F
 .
 .
 .

Category P F
 M
 % F

Category Q F
 M
 % F

Rural

(as for "Urban")

Source tabulations: Annex 1, tabulations A.20(C,S).

* 12(S) Population ... years of age and over economically active some time during the year who were employed, by main industry, urban and rural areas, age group and sex.

a. The category "under 15 years" should include all ages between the minimum age-limit adopted by the country for census questions on economic activity and 14 years, if the minimum is below 15 years.

Illustration 13(C) *

Currently active population ... years of age and over who were employed, by main status in employment, urban and rural areas, age group and sex

Urban and rural areas and main status in employment		Total ... yrs. and over	Age group					Not stated
Sex			Under 15 ^a	15- 24	25- 44	45- 74	75 and over	
Urban								
Economically active	F							
	M							
	% F							
Employer	F							
	M							
	% F							
Own-account worker	F							
	M							
	% F							
Employee	F							
	M							
	% F							
Unpaid family worker	F							
	M							
	% F							
Member of producers' cooperative	F							
	M							
	% F							
Persons not classified by status	F							
	M							
	% F							
Rural (as for "Urban")								

Source tabulations: Annex 1, tabulations A.21(C,S).

* 13(S) Population ... years of age and over economically active some time during the year who were employed, by main status in employment, urban and rural areas, age group and sex.

a. The category "under 15 years" should include all ages between the minimum age-limit adopted by the country for census questions on economic activity and 14 years, if the minimum is below 15 years.

Illustration 14(C) *

**Employment rate of currently active population ... years of age and over,
by educational attainment, main occupation, urban and rural areas and sex**

Urban and rural areas, sex and educational attainment	Total economically active	Major occupation group						
		1	2	3	4	...	9	0
Urban								
Both sexes								
Total								
Less than one completed grade at first level								
First level:								
Grade 1								
.								
.								
Grade not stated								
Second level:								
First stage								
(as for "First level")								
Second stage								
(as for "First level")								
Third level:								
First stage (ISCED category 5)								
(as for "First level")								
First stage (ISCED category 6)								
(as for "First level")								
Second stage (ISCED category 7)								
Special education								
(not classified by level)								
Level not stated								
Male								
(as for "Both sexes")								
Female								
(as for "Both sexes")								
Rural								
(as for "Urban")								

Source tabulations: Annex 1, tabulations A.24(C,S).

* 14(S) Employment rate of population ... years of age and over economically active some time during the year, by educational attainment, main occupation, urban and rural areas and sex.

Illustration 15(C)

Currently active population ... years of age and over, by number of hours worked in all occupations during the past week, main occupation, urban and rural areas and sex

<i>Urban and rural areas, sex and hours worked in past week</i>	<i>Total economically active</i>	<i>Major occupation group</i>						
		<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>...</i>	<i>9</i>	<i>0</i>
Urban								
<i>Both sexes</i>								
Total								
Less than 8 hours								
9 to 16 hours								
17 to 24 hours								
25 to 32 hours								
33 to 40 hours								
41 to 48 hours								
49 hours or more								
Not stated								
<i>Male</i>								
(as for "Both sexes")								
<i>Female</i>								
(as for "Both Sexes")								
Rural								
(as for "Urban")								

Source tabulation: Annex 1, tabulation A.29(C).

Illustration 16(C)

Currently active population ... years of age and over, by number of hours worked in all industries during the past week, main industry, urban and rural areas and sex

<i>Urban and rural areas, sex and hours worked in past week</i>	<i>Total economically active</i>	<i>Industry category</i>						
		<i>A</i>	<i>B</i>	<i>C</i>	<i>D</i>	<i>...</i>	<i>P</i>	<i>Q</i>
Urban								
<i>Both sexes</i>								
Total								
Less than 8 hours								
9 to 16 hours								
17 to 24 hours								
25 to 32 hours								
33 to 40 hours								
41 to 48 hours								
49 hours or more								
Not stated								
<i>Male</i>								
(as for "Both sexes")								
<i>Female</i>								
(as for "Both sexes")								
Rural								
(as for "Urban")								

Source tabulation: Annex 1, tabulation A.30(C).

Illustration 17(C)

Currently active population ... years of age and over, by number of hours worked in all activities during the past week, main status in employment, urban and rural areas and sex

		Main status in employment						
Urban and rural areas, sex and hours worked in past week	Total economically active	Employer	Own-account worker	Employee	Unpaid family worker	Member of producers' cooperative	Persons not classifiable by status	
Urban								
Both sexes								
Total								
Less than 8 hours								
9 to 16 hours								
17 to 24 hours								
25 to 32 hours								
33 to 40 hours								
41 to 48 hours								
49 hours or more								
Not stated								
Male								
(as for "Both sexes")								
Female								
(as for "Both sexes")								
Rural								
(as for "Urban")								

Source tabulation: Annex 1, tabulation A.31(C).

Illustration 18(S)

Employed population ... years of age and over economically active some time during the year, by number of weeks worked in all occupations during the past year, main occupation, urban and rural areas and sex

Urban and rural areas and weeks worked in past year	Sex	Total economically active	Major occupation group						
			1	2	3	4	...	9	0
Urban									
Total	F								
	M								
	% F								
Less than 1 week	F								
	M								
	% F								
1 to 4 weeks	F								
	M								
	% F								
5 to 12 weeks	F								
	M								
	% F								
13 to 24 weeks	F								
	M								
	% F								
25 to 36 weeks	F								
	M								
	% F								
37 weeks or more	F								
	M								
	% F								
Not stated	F								
	M								
	% F								
Rural (as for "Urban")									

Source tabulation: Annex 1, tabulation A.32(S).

Illustration 19(S)

Employed population ... years of age and over economically active some time during the year, by number of weeks worked in all industries during the past year, main industry, urban and rural areas and sex

Urban and rural areas and weeks worked in past year	Sex	Total economically active	Major industry divisions				
			1	2	3	...	9
Urban							
Total	F						
	M						
	% F						
Less than 1 week	F						
	M						
	% F						
1 to 4 weeks	F						
	M						
	% F						
5 to 12 weeks	F						
	M						
	% F						
13 to 24 weeks	F						
	M						
	% F						
25 to 36 weeks	F						
	M						
	% F						
37 weeks or more	F						
	M						
	% F						
Not stated	F						
	M						
	% F						
Rural							
(as for "Urban")							

Source tabulation: Annex 1, tabulation A.33(S).

Illustration 20(S)

Employed population ... years of age and over economically active some time during the year, by number of weeks worked in all activities during the past year, main status in employment, urban and rural areas and sex

		Main status in employment						
Urban and rural areas and weeks worked in past year	Sex	Total economically active	Em- ployer	Own- account worker	Em- ployee	Unpaid family worker	Member of producers' cooperative	Persons not classifi- able by status
Urban								
Total	F							
	M							
	% F							
Less than 1 week	F							
	M							
	% F							
1 to 4 weeks	F							
	M							
	% F							
5 to 12 weeks	F							
	M							
	% F							
13 to 24 weeks	F							
	M							
	% F							
25 to 36 weeks	F							
	M							
	% F							
37 weeks or more	F							
	M							
	% F							
Not stated	F							
	M							
	% F							

Rural

(as for "Urban")

Source tabulation: Annex 1, tabulation A.34(S).

Illustration 21(U) *

Usually active population ... years of age and over, by main occupation, monthly or annual income, urban and rural areas and sex

<i>Urban and rural areas, sex and major occupation group</i>	<i>Total economically active</i>	<i>Monthly or annual income (income classification adopted by the country)</i>
--	--	--

Urban*Both sexes*

Total economically active

Major group 1

Major group 2

Major group 3

Major group 4

Major group 5

Major group 6

Major group 7

Major group 8

Major group 9

Major group 0

Male

(as per "Both sexes")

Female

(as per "Both sexes")

Rural

(as for "Urban")

Source tabulations: Annex 1, tabulations B.3(U,S).

* 21(S) Population ... years of age and over economically active some time during the year, by main occupation, monthly or annual income, urban and rural areas and sex.

Illustration 22(U) *

Usually active population ... years of age and over, by main industry, monthly or annual income, urban and rural areas and sex

<i>Urban and rural areas, sex and industrial category</i>	<i>Total economically active</i>	<i>Monthly or annual income (income classification adopted by the country)</i>
---	--	--

Urban*Both sexes*

Total economically active

Category A
 Category B
 Category C
 Category D
 Category E
 Category F
 Category G
 Category H
 Category I
 Category J
 Category K
 Category L
 Category M
 Category N
 Category O
 Category P
 Category Q

Male

(as for "Both sexes")

Female

(as for Both sexes")

Rural

(as for "Urban")

Source tabulations: Annex 1, tabulations B.4(U,S).

* 22(S) Population ... years of age and over economically active some time during the year, by main industry, monthly or annual income, urban and rural areas and sex.

Illustration 23(C) *

**Currently active population ... years of age and over, by main status
in employment, monthly or annual income, urban and rural areas and sex**

<i>Urban and rural areas, sex and main status in employment</i>	<i>Total economically active</i>	<i>Monthly or annual income (Income classification adopted by the country)</i>
---	--	--

Urban*Both sexes*

Total economically active

Employer

Own-account worker

Employee

Unpaid family worker

Member of producers' cooperative

Persons not classified by status

Male

(as for "Both sexes")

Female

(as for "Both sexes")

Rural

(as for "Urban")

Source tabulations: Annex 1, tabulations B.5(U,S).

* 23(S) Population ... years of age and over economically active some time during the year, by main status in employment, monthly or annual income, urban and rural areas and sex.

Illustration 24(C)

**Unemployed population ... years of age and over currently active
and unemployment rate, by main occupation, urban and rural areas, age group
and sex**

Urban and rural areas, sex and major occupation group	Total ... yrs. and over	Age group					
		Under 15 ^a	15- 24	25- 44	45- 74	75 and over	Not stated

Urban*Both sexes*

Total economically active – No.
Rate

Major group 1 – No.
Rate

Major group 2 – No.
Rate

Major group 3 – No.
Rate

Major group 4 – No.
Rate

.

.

.

Major group 9 – No.
Rate

Major group 0 – No.
Rate

Male

(as for "Both sexes")

Female

(as for "Both sexes")

Rural

(as for "Urban")

Source tabulations: Annex 1, tabulations A.36(C) and A.38(C).

a. The category "under 15 years" should include all ages between the minimum age-limit adopted by the country for census questions on economic activity and 14 years, if the minimum is below 15 years.

Illustration 25(C)

Unemployed population ... years of age and over currently active and unemployment rate, by main industry, urban and rural areas, age group and sex

<i>Urban and rural areas, sex and industrial category</i>	<i>Total ... yrs. and over</i>	<i>Age group</i>					<i>Not stated</i>
		<i>Under 15^a</i>	<i>15- 24</i>	<i>25- 44</i>	<i>45- 74</i>	<i>75 and over</i>	

Urban

Both sexes

Total economically active – No.
Rate

Category A – No.
Rate

Category B – No.
Rate

Category C – No.
Rate

.

.

.

Category P – No.
Rate

Category Q – No.
Rate

Male

(as for "Both sexes")

Female

(as for "Both sexes")

Rural

(as for "Urban")

Source tabulations: Annex 1, tabulations A.37(C) and A.39(C).

a. The category "under 15 years" should include all ages between the minimum age-limit adopted by the country for census questions on economic activity and 14 years, if the minimum is below 15 years.

Illustration 26(C)

Unemployed population ... years of age and over currently active and unemployment rate, by main occupation, unemployment categories, urban and rural areas and sex

<i>Urban and rural areas, sex and major occupation group</i>	<i>Total unemployed population</i>	<i>Unemployment categories</i>		
		<i>Actively seeking work</i>	<i>Not actively seeking work</i>	<i>Not stated</i>

Urban*Both sexes*

Total economically active – No.
Rate

Major group 1 – No.
Rate

Major group 2 – No.
Rate

Major group 3 – No.
Rate

Major group 4 – No.
Rate

.

.

.

Major group 9 – No.
Rate

Major group 0 – No.
Rate

Male

(as for "Both sexes")

Female

(as for "Both sexes")

Rural

(as for "Urban")

Source tabulation: Annex 1, tabulation B.14(C).

Illustration 27(C)

**Unemployed population ... years of age and over currently active
and unemployment rate, by main industry, unemployment categories, urban
and rural areas and sex**

<i>Urban and rural areas, sex and industrial category</i>	<i>Total unemployed population</i>	<i>Unemployment categories</i>		
		<i>Actively seeking work</i>	<i>Not actively seeking work</i>	<i>Not stated</i>
Urban				
<i>Both sexes</i>				
Total economically active – No.				
Rate				
Category A – No.				
Rate				
Category B – No.				
Rate				
Category C – No.				
Rate				
.				
.				
.				
Category P – No.				
Rate				
Category Q – No.				
Rate				
<i>Male</i>				
(as for “Both sexes”)				
<i>Female</i>				
(as for “Both sexes”)				
Rural				
(as for “Urban”)				

Source tabulation: Annex 1, tabulation B.15(C).

Illustration 28(C)

Unemployed population ... years of age and over currently active, by main status in employment, unemployment categories, urban and rural areas and sex

<i>Urban and rural areas, sex and main status in employment</i>	<i>Total unemployed population</i>	<i>Unemployment categories</i>		
		<i>Actively seeking work</i>	<i>Not actively seeking work</i>	<i>Not stated</i>

Urban

Both sexes

Total

Employer

Own-account worker

Employee

Unpaid family worker

Member of producers'
cooperatives

Persons not classified
by status

Male

(as for "Both sexes")

Female

(as for "Both sexes")

Rural

(as for "Urban")

Source tabulation: Annex I, tabulation B.17(C).

Note: See also further breakdowns recommended in chap. 3, sect. C.

Illustration 29(C)

Unemployed population ... years of age and over, by unemployment categories, relationship to head or other reference member of household, urban and rural areas and sex

Urban and rural areas, sex and relationship to head or other reference member of household	Total unemployed population	Unemployment categories		
		Actively seeking work	Not actively seeking work	Not stated
Urban				
Both sexes				
Head/reference member				
Spouse				
Child				
Spouse of child				
Grandchild/great-grandchild				
Parent or parent of spouse				
Other relative				
Person not related				
Not stated				
Male				
(as for "Both sexes")				
Female				
(as for "Both sexes")				
Rural				
(as for "Urban")				

Source tabulation: Annex 1, tabulation A.35(C).

Illustration 30(C) *

Head or other reference members of households, by activity status (based on current activity), urban and rural areas, age group and sex

*Urban and rural
areas, sex and
age group*

<i>of head or other reference member of household</i>	<i>Total ... yrs. of age and over</i>	<i>Current activity status</i>			
		<i>Employed</i>	<i>Unemployed</i>	<i>Not economically active</i>	<i>Not stated</i>

Urban

Both sexes

All ages

Under 15^a

15 - 19

20 - 24

25 - 29

30 - 34

35 - 39

40 - 44

45 - 49

50 - 54

55 - 59

60 - 64

65 - 69

70 - 74

75 and over

Not stated

Male

(as for "Both sexes")

Female

(as for "Both sexes")

Rural

(as for "Urban")

Source tabulations: Annex 1, tabulations A.41 (C,U,S).

* 30(U) Heads or other reference members of households, by activity status (based on usual activity), urban and rural areas, age group and sex. 30(S) Heads or other reference members of households, by activity status (based on economic activity status during the year), urban and rural areas, age group and sex.

a. The category "under 15 years" should include all ages between the minimum age-limit adopted by the country for census questions on economic activity and 14 years, if the minimum is below 15 years.

Illustration 31(C) *

Heads or other reference members of households, by current activity, main status in employment, urban and rural areas, age group and sex

Urban and rural areas, sex and age group of head or of other reference member of household	Main status in employment					Persons	
	Total economically active	Own-account Employer	Unpaid Em- ployee	Unpaid family worker	Member of producers' cooper- ative	not classifi- able by status	
Urban							
<i>Both sexes</i>							
<i>All ages</i>							
<i>Under 15^a</i>							
<i>15 - 19</i>							
<i>20 - 24</i>							
<i>25 - 29</i>							
<i>30 - 34</i>							
<i>35 - 39</i>							
<i>40 - 44</i>							
<i>45 - 49</i>							
<i>50 - 54</i>							
<i>55 - 59</i>							
<i>60 - 64</i>							
<i>65 - 69</i>							
<i>70 - 74</i>							
<i>75 and over</i>							
<i>Not stated</i>							
<i>Male</i>							
<i>(as for "Both sexes")</i>							
<i>Female</i>							
<i>(as for "Both sexes")</i>							
Rural							
<i>(as for "Urban")</i>							

Source tabulations: Annex 1, tabulations A.42 (C,U,S).

Note: See also further breakdowns recommended in chapter III, sect. C.

* 31(U) Heads or other reference members of households usually active, by main status in employment, urban and rural areas, age group and sex. 31(S) Heads or other reference members of households economically active some time during the year, by main status in employment, urban and rural areas, age group and sex.

a. The category "under 15 years" should include all ages between the minimum age-limit adopted by the country for census questions on economic activity and 14 years, if the minimum is below 15 years.

Summary and conclusions

VI

Timely and reliable statistics are important to improving the status of women and contribute to their achieving greater equality with men. Researchers involved in work aimed at determining the condition of women in countries throughout the world have reported on the paucity of statistics on women in many important fields and, where available, their inadequacy in describing the situation of women and the role they play in the economic and social welfare of their countries. At many forums convened throughout the United Nations Decade for Women and thereafter, many recommendations were made for mechanisms to be put in place by national authorities, international agencies and other institutions to support efforts to effect improvements in data availability and accuracy. Information on economic activity, particularly on the participation of women and their contribution to economic development, has been identified as one area in which the problem is most acute and, on this account, efforts are now in place to improve both the concepts and the mechanisms to be used in such measurements. These developments have concentrated, in the first instance, on the concepts to be applied; secondly, on the application of these concepts in the development of questionnaires and the training of interviewers; and thirdly, on the implementation of the needed data collection programmes in the field.

The revision of concepts, definitions and methodologies approved by the Thirteenth ICLS in 1982 went a long way towards addressing many of the measurement problems which existed in the identification of women's role in national economic systems. Several of the concepts for which recommendations were made relate to eco-

nomic activity. Three major concepts identified include the currently active, the usually active, and the economically active some time during the year. Most countries have concentrated on measuring economic activity on the basis of current activity, that is, activity in the last week (or day). It is now accepted, however, that this measurement by itself can significantly underestimate the contribution of some groups, particularly in situations where there is marked seasonality or other factors of instability operating. For example, the participation rates of women in agriculture in many developing countries were observed to be well below known levels because the the period of measurement coincided with minimal agricultural activity, outside of planting and harvesting seasons. (This factor has not, however, prevented the recording of men as employed in agriculture in similar circumstances). The revised recommendations recommend, as an addition to the short-run measurement, the application of a longer reference period, particularly in situations where it is not feasible to obtain information at more regular intervals than is possible through population census programmes.

The concept of usually economically active has been used by a number of countries for some time, either as a supplement to or instead of current activity. Usually economically active means that person is considered economically active during a long reference period, generally one year during the majority of weeks (or days). The use of this measure also encourages the collection of information on more than one activity and thus captures more of the activities of persons who operate in situations where seasonality is significant or, as in the case of women, where domestic

responsibilities, including natural changes in life cycle patterns, contribute to movements in and out of the labour force. It is for this latter reason that the third concept, economically active some time during the year, is particularly significant to the measurement of women's participation in economic activity. This third measurement captures women's participation even in situations where are not economically active frequently enough in the year to consider them usually active. It also takes into account their contribution even if, as in most cases, they were not economically active in the last week, which would qualify them for inclusion in the currently active.

Obtaining information on these three concepts will in general require an increase in the number of questions allocated to economic activity, which, in some countries, is as few as three. A number of countries, however, have already begun to collect such information in their population censuses. Labour force surveys have proven to be more flexible in obtaining additional information and can be used by those countries which use this vehicle. Countries will have to assess the importance of the information to be derived from the inclusion of additional questions in their data collection exercises and determine whether or not to use the labour force or the population census mechanism or both as the mode of collection.

The revision of the concepts introduced by the 1982 International Labour Organisation resolution highlights the significance of the identification of the correspondence between physical production and the economic activity of members of the population. This brings into account the concept of work which is applied in determining participation in economic activity. For some time, there has been confusion in the identification of work being performed and particularly by women, especially when such work is carried out in or in relation to the home. Correspondence between the concept of production used in national accounting and the activities which create production has existed in

theory for a long time. In practice, however, vast areas of work performed in situations of informality, either in or related to the home, have been classified as economic production for national income purposes but as housework for labour force measurements. The 1982 revision sought to clarify any confusion which had arisen in this concept and should go far towards broadening the measurement of participation of women in the labour market.

A further important clarification is the determination of the minimum criterion for qualification as economically active. The identification of a minimum of one hour's work in a period of one week or one day, applied to all workers, paid or unpaid, will certainly improve the accuracy of counting economically active persons. The extension of the concept of the unemployed to include all persons who are available for and wanting work, even though they are not seeking work, takes into account inadequacies of institutional arrangements for facilitating participation in the labour market recruitment system, including lack of motivating mechanisms to induce job-seeking. The result is the identification of a significant body of potential participants in the labour market, and accordingly, greater accuracy of information to facilitate governmental or other corrective action. The application of one hour is, in the recommendations carried over to usual activity, with one hour's work in any week used as the qualifying criterion for employment activity in that particular week. Based on this, the determination of the majority criterion of weeks economically active is then applied.

Data on economic activity will be improved if the revised concepts and definitions are applied in a form that will permit their incorporation into data collection in the field and taken into account in the eventual presentation of the data in a meaningful form. This will involve the assimilation of the revised concepts and definitions into national census and survey programmes, not only in the questionnaires and manuals but also in the training of the

data gatherers. Significant endeavours have been made to support these efforts. *Supplementary Principles and Recommendations for Population and Housing Censuses* (United Nations, 1990a) and *Surveys of Economically Active Population, Employment, Unemployment and Underemployment; An ILO Manual on Concepts and Methods* (ILO, 1990a), are two important contributions to this initiative. In addition, many related works have been published with special emphasis on the role and contribution of women. Among these are: *Compiling Social Indicators on the Situation of Women* (United Nations, 1984a), *Improving Concepts and Methods for Statistics and Indicators on the Situation of Women* (United Nations, 1984b). A later publication in this series, *Improving Statistics and Indicators on Women using Household Surveys* (United Nations, 1988) presents prospects for improvement from the perspective of the household survey mechanism, the instrument used to conduct labour force surveys. Ancillary publications dealing with some broad issues relating to the measurement of women's activities, particularly in the informal sector, have also become available and can provide useful insights into the problems being experienced in measuring the economically active. The ILO Manual (ILO, 1990a) which provides, among other things, guidance in the application of the revised concepts and definitions, based on the results of surveys conducted to test various alternative methods, as well as an in-depth review of concepts, methods and practices among a broad cross-section of countries. The application of the recommendations contained in the Manual will help considerably to improve statistics on the economically active population in general, and women's participation in particular.

It has been observed that, although some countries collect data on women's economic activity in a number of their data collection programmes in the field, their publications do not contain any gender-specific information. In other countries, only a fraction of the information collected

is published, both in total and by gender. The priority tabulations presented in chapter V, complemented by the set of illustrative tabulations presented in annex 1, are aimed at encouraging the development of information which is relevant and important to the study of women's participation in economic activity within a country. This information will, in addition, provide data which may be used for the observation of present trends and the calculation of projections and also, and just as important, for the development of the data which are needed for policy-making and planning and for general dissemination.

The tabulation plans have been developed in a format which recognizes the following core variables:

- Activity status (currently active, usually active, and economically active some time during last year);
- Employment status (employed, unemployed, not economically active);
- Employment characteristics (occupation, industry, status in employment, and sector of employment);
- Duration of employment (hours worked last week, weeks worked last year).

The core variables are cross-classified with each other and, in addition, with other variables where applicable, such as desire for more work, reason for absence from work, for not seeking work, as well as steps taken to procure work. In addition, they are related to other demographic and socio-economic variables and, in particular, to educational characteristics and characteristics of households, especially those of headship, in which economically active persons are members. Information on multiple job holdings is also included in the tabulations. A total of 31 priority tabulations are suggested for preparation from population census programmes, supplemented by data from labour force surveys. They are based on the 45 basic tabulations from population censuses and 20 tabulations derived from labour force surveys set out in annex 1.

Other types of inquiries have been identified to further clarify the extent of

women's participation. These include time-use studies and alternative survey methods, such as the division of labour module. These studies identify not only whether men and women are economically active or not but the extent, measured in terms of time, of such activity. Two areas of concern are noted which are very significant in relation to the measurement of women's participation in and contribution to economic activity. These relate to (a) the identification of women in the informal sector and (b) the treatment of women's domestic house work. It is generally considered that the problems of recognizing women's participation in economic activity are greatest when the work is being carried out in the informal sector, since the perception of women's work in that sector is often con-

fused with her housework. With regard to housework, the distinction between what is considered economic work and housework has been questioned by a number of researchers in the field. Work is being conducted in both areas with a view to making women's contribution in the economic arena more visible and to ensure that women's contributions to economic and societal welfare are adequately represented. The correspondence which has been established between the concept of production in national accounting and the measurement of economic activity among the population will make for a smooth transition from the present concepts to those which should arise from international efforts at streamlining both principles.

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Annexes

Additional tabulation programmes

Annex

1

This annex presents tabulations considered useful and necessary for an analysis of the situation of women and the contributions they make to the economic welfare of their country. Section A presents tabulations which would be based on data normally available from population censuses, while section B presents additional tabulations which would use data more generally available from labour force surveys than from population censuses. The main theme of the recommended tabulations is the economic activity of the population. The lists are not all-inclusive but represent those tabulations which are considered important for highlighting gender concerns. They take into account the needs of data users for meaningful information on women and men in the economically active population, recognizing at the same time national practices and data availability. The suggested tabulations in both sections A and B cover three major categories of the economically active population: (i) those who are currently active (represented in the tabulation format by the suffix "C"), (ii) those who are usually active (represented in the format by the suffix "U"), and (iii) those who have been economically active at some time during the year (represented in the format by the suffix "S"). Using these three categories, the major characteristics of the population are presented using either two-way or three-way classifications. In order to maximize the utility of the information, participants in the three categories are classified by their related demographic background as well as in the context of relevant socioeconomic background characteristics. The tabulations include some rates and other measures which are considered relevant to the study of gender participation in eco-

nomic activity.

In order to avoid duplication, the illustrative tabulations contained in section B have been designed as additional to those in section A. Both sets are presented according to the following framework:

- population structure;
- population economically active;
- currently active population, usually active population and population economically active some time during the year;
 - economically active female population;
- population not economically active;
- employed population;
- employed persons at work;
- employed persons not at work;
- underemployment;
- multiple jobholders;
- unemployed persons;
- head or other reference members of households;
- households and populations in households.

In the presentation of the tabulations, alternative formulations are shown in brackets []. Thus, for example, if the table number is A.2 and represents: "Currently active [usually active] population", two tables are represented, as follows: table A.2(C) – Currently active population; and table A.2(U) – Usually active population. A priority list of tabulations which have been identified as significant to an analysis of gender issues relating to economic activity of the population is presented in chapter IV. The priority tabulations are, by and large, in summary form and are derived from the more detailed tabulations produced from population censuses and labour force surveys contained in sections A and B. In developing the tabulations, account should be taken of the accuracy of

data in each of the cells represented in cases where the total in the populations covered is small. This is particularly relevant in the case of sample surveys where samples are small.

It is suggested that for each characteristic presented, classifications by geographical regions and urban and rural areas should also be applied. In cases where this will present some difficulty, every effort should be made to differentiate between urban and rural residence as the minimum geographical division. This is particularly important since the circumstances relating to the working conditions of the population, and women in particular, are significantly different in the two areas and action taken to alleviate problems in one area may not be relevant in the other. Development strategies will also be different depending on whether the areas in which they are to be implemented are urban or rural.

As indicated, the proposals present a development of the tabulations based on one or other of the three systems of classification — currently active, usually active and economically active some time during the year. Tabulations based on "current economic activity" will cover only those persons who were economically active at the point of time when the census or survey was undertaken (that is, during the past week or day). With a workforce subject to change in its composition, this measure, although useful in giving snapshot views of what obtains in countries at a point in time, will tend to underrepresent

a significant element of the population. Accordingly, a long-run reference period appears necessary to expand the information on the various activities which are being performed during that period, that is say, over the period of one year. Applying the usual activity measure, it is possible to represent activities which are carried out over the longer period. This includes reporting on multiple job holdings or involvement in economic activities which have been occurring outside of the current activity period. In the case of "usual activity", however, inclusion as "employed" is generally determined by the majority criterion, that is, the activity in which most of the time has been spent. On this account, the third classification, "economically active some time during the year" will capture those periods of economic activity which are not within the current period or covered by the majority criterion. This classification, which is not yet part of the international recommendation, has in fact been introduced by ILO in its review of the methodologies to be applied to the revised ILO concepts and definitions. This is particularly important to the reporting on women, where their activities may not qualify for inclusion in data using the other two classifications. The tabulations included here complement those recommended by the United Nations. They are more extensive, however, and take into account the needs of planners and development officials as they evaluate the contribution which women make to national economic development.

A. Illustrative tabulations: population censuses

A list of tabulations proposed for preparation from population censuses is set out below. Most, if not all of these tabulations may also be prepared from labour force surveys.

List of illustrative tabulations on economic activity

Population

- A.1 by geographical areas, age group and sex
- A.2 between ages 5 and 14, by single years of age, geographical areas and sex

Currently active population [usually active population; population economically active some time during the year] ... years of age and over

- A.3 (C,U,S) by activity status, geographical areas, age group and sex
- A.4 (C,U,S) by main occupation, geographical areas, age group and sex
- A.5 (C,U,S) by main industry, geographical areas, age group and sex
- A.6 (C,U,S) by main status in employment, geographical areas, age group and sex
- A.7 (C,U,S) by main industry, main occupation, geographical areas and sex
- A.8 (C,U,S) by main occupation, educational attainment, geographical areas and sex
- A.9 (C,U,S) by main occupation, main status in employment, geographical areas and sex
- A.10(C,U,S) by main industry, main status in employment, geographical areas and sex
- A.11(C,U,S) by participation rates, main occupation, geographical areas, age group and sex
- A.12(C,U,S) by participation rates, main industry, geographical areas, age group and sex
- A.13(C,U,S) by participation rates, main status in employment, geographical areas, age group and sex
- A.14(C,U,S) by marital status, geographical areas, age group and sex

Usually active population [population economically active some time during the year] ... years of age and over

- A.15(U,S) by main occupation, number of weeks worked in all occupations during the past year, geographical areas and sex
- A.16(U,S) by main industry, number of weeks worked in all occupations during the past year, geographical areas and sex
- A.17(U,S) by main status in employment, number of weeks worked in all occupations during the past year, geographical areas and sex

Population not currently active [not usually active; not economically active at any time during the year]

- A.18(C,U,S) by functional categories, geographical areas, age group and sex

Currently active population [population economically active some time during the year] ... years of age and over who were employed

- A.19(C,S) by main occupation, geographical areas, age group and sex
- A.20(C,S) by main industry, geographical areas, age group and sex
- A.21(C,S) by main status in employment, geographical areas, age group and sex
- A.22(C,S) by educational attainment, geographical areas, age group and sex

- A.23(C,S) by main industry, main occupation, geographical areas and sex
- A.24(C,S) by main occupation, educational attainment, geographical areas and sex
- A.25(C,S) by main occupation, main status in employment, geographical areas and sex
- A.26(C,S) by main industry, main status in employment, geographical areas and sex
- A.27(C,S) by employment-population ratio, main occupation, geographical areas, age group and sex
- A.28(C,S) by self-employment rate, main occupation, geographical areas, age group and sex

Currently active population ... years of age and over who were employed

- A.29(C) by main occupation, number of hours worked in all occupations during the past week, geographical areas and sex
- A.30(C) by main industry, number of hours worked in all occupations during the past week, geographical areas and sex
- A.31(C) by main status in employment, number of hours worked in all occupations during the past week, geographical areas and sex

Population economically active some time during the year ... years of age and over who were employed

- A.32(S) by main occupation, number of weeks worked in all occupations during the past year, geographical areas and sex
- A.33(S) by main industry, number of weeks worked in all occupations during the past year, geographical areas and sex
- A.34(S) by main status in employment, number of weeks worked in all occupations during the past year, geographical areas and sex

Unemployed currently active population ... years of age and over

- A.35(C) by unemployment categories, relationship to head or other reference member of the household, geographical areas and sex
- A.36(C) by main occupation, geographical areas, age group and sex
- A.37(C) by main industry, geographical areas, age group and sex

Unemployment rate of the currently active population ... years of age and over

- A.38(C) by main occupation, geographical areas, age group and sex
- A.39(C) by main industry, geographical areas, age group and sex

Heads or other reference members of households by current activity [usual activity; economic activity during the year]

- A.40(C,U,S) by activity status, geographical areas, age group and sex
- A.41(C,U,S) by main status in employment, geographical areas, age group and sex
- A.42(C,U,S) by main industry, main status in employment, geographical areas and sex

Households and population in households

- A.43(C,U,S) by size of household and number of economically active members by sex and current activity status [usual activity status; economic activity status during the year], and geographical areas

Households with at least one unemployed person

A.44(C,U,S) by number of currently unemployed household members, number of dependent children under 15 years in household, household size and geographical areas

Households and population in households whose heads or other reference members are currently active [usually active; economically active some time during the year]

A.45(C,U,S) by main industry status, main occupation, geographical areas and sex

Tabulation A.1**Population by geographical areas, age group and sex***Population included:*

Total population.

Classifications:

(a) Geographical areas: I – urban, rural; II – (i) total country, (ii) each major civil division, (iii) each minor civil division, (iv) each principal locality. (Distinguish between urban and rural for (i), (ii), and (iii).)

(b) Age: under 1 year, 1-4 years, 5-9 years, 10-14 years, 15-19 years, 20-24 years, 25-29 years, 30-34 years, 35-39 years, 40-44 years, 45-49 years, 50-54 years, 55-59 years, 60-64 years, 65-69 years, 70-74 years, 75 years and over, not stated.

(c) Sex: female, male.

Use of the tabulation:

This tabulation provides, in general, information on national patterns of concentration or dispersion of population which is required for the development of national plans and programmes and which will, in addition, afford a reasonable degree of international comparability. Using data from successive censuses, it is possible to assess the rate of change, over given periods, in the numbers of localities in each size-class and the proportion of the population in each size-class of locality. The information from these censuses will provide for the calculation of projections of future patterns of population concentration, on the basis of past trends, which are essential to meaningful planning and decision making.

At the more detailed level, it provides the basis for the categorization of the economically active and not economically active population and allows for the calculation of participation rates and employment-population ratios. Classification by geographical areas permits the identification of the areas in which the economically active population are located and the concentration of the population by the various characteristics identified.

The distinction between urban and rural areas is important and is recommended for national totals and, where feasible, for major and minor civil divisions.

Illustration A.1

Population by geographical areas, age group and sex

<i>Geographical division and age (five-year age groups)</i>	<i>Both sexes</i>	<i>Sex</i>	
		<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>
Total country			
All ages			
Under 1			
1 - 4			
5 - 9			
10 - 14			
15 - 19			
20 - 24			
25 - 29			
30 - 34			
35 - 39			
40 - 44			
45 - 49			
50 - 54			
55 - 59			
60 - 64			
65 - 69			
70 - 74			
75 and over			
Not stated			
Urban			
(as for "Total country")			
Rural			
(as for "Total country")			
Civil division			
(as for "Total country")			

Tabulation A.2**Population between ages 5 and 14, by single years of age, geographical areas and sex***Population included:*

Population between ages 5 and 14 years.

Classifications:

- (a) Geographical areas: I – urban, rural; II – (i) total country, (ii) each major civil division, (iii) each minor civil division, (iv) each principal locality. (Distinguish between urban and rural for (i), (ii) and (iii).)
- (b) Age: 5 years; 6 years; 7 years; 8 years; 9 years; 10 years; 11 years; 12 years; 13 years; 14 years.
- (c) Sex: female, male.

Use of the tabulation:

This tabulation provides information which will allow for a reformulation of national data in order to obtain international comparability and at the national level in some countries where there have been changes in the age ranges used over different rounds of censuses. In the case of international comparisons, this becomes necessary in cases where the minimum age varies from country to country.

Illustration A.2**Population between ages 5 and 14, by single years of age, geographical areas and sex**

<i>Geographical division and age (single years)</i>	<i>Both sexes</i>	<i>Sex</i>	
		<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>
Total country			
5 years			
6 years			
7 years			
8 years			
9 years			
10 years			
11 years			
12 years			
13 years			
14 years			
Urban (as for "Total country")			
Rural (as for "Total country")			
Civil division (as for "Total country")			

Tabulation A.3(C,U,S)

Currently active population [usually active population; population economically active some time during the year] ... years of age and over, by activity status, geographical areas, age group and sex

Population included:

Population at or above the minimum age adopted for enumerating the economically active population.

Classifications:

(a) Activity status: A.3(C) – Current activity status.

A.3(U) – Usual activity status.

A.3(S) – Activity status during the year.

Each activity status is classified by: (i) economically active comprising: (a) employed, (b) unemployed (unemployed seekers and unemployed non-seekers), (ii) population not economically active and (iii) not stated.

(b) Geographical areas: I – urban, rural; II – (i) total country, (ii) each major civil division, (iii) each minor civil division, (iv) each principal locality. (Distinguish between urban and rural for (i), (ii) and (iii).)

(c) Age: under 1 year; 1-4 years; 5-9 years; 10-14 years; 15-19 years; 20-24 years; 25-29 years; 30-34 years; 35-39 years; 40-44 years; 45-49 years; 50-54 years; 55-59 years; 60-64 years; 65-69 years; 70-74 years; 75 years and over; not stated.

(d) Sex: female, male.

Use of the tabulations:

Studies of the growth, composition and distribution of the economically active population are of fundamental importance for the determination of policies and the planning of programmes aimed at full and effective utilization of a country's human resources. These tabulations provide the data needed for determining the actual supply of labour and in particular of female labour. Data on the supply of labour are necessary to take stock of the resources available for production of goods and services as well as to identify the location of persons in the labour market system. This applies to both women and men. With respect to women in particular, a further need is for inquiries into the relationship between work and the returns from work in order to assess the extent of economic hardship. The information from these tabulations may also be used in computing crude and age-specific participation rates which are fundamental for studies of factors determining the composition of a country's human resources and the relationship to the size and structure of the population and for the calculation of projections. Economic activity rates can also be used in conjunction with life-table functions to calculate the working life of females and males as well as rates of accession to, and retirement from, economic activity. Information on the employed and the unemployed furnishes part of the data needed for the appraisal of human resources utilization, which can serve as a guide for short-term and long-term policy formulation, providing bench-mark data needed for more intensive and current studies of employment, unemployment and underemployment (see United Nations, 1990, p. 26).

Illustration A.3(C) *

Currently active population ... years of age and over, by activity status, geographical areas, age group and sex

		Current activity status				
Geographical division, sex and age group	Total ... yrs of age and over	Economically active			Not economically active	Not stated
		Employed	Unemployed			
			Total	First seekers		
Total country						
Both sexes						
All ages						
Under 1						
1 - 4						
5 - 9						
10 - 14						
15 - 19						
20 - 24						
25 - 29						
30 - 34						
35 - 39						
40 - 44						
45 - 49						
50 - 54						
55 - 59						
60 - 64						
65 - 69						
70 - 74						
75 and over						
Not stated						
Male						
(as for "Both sexes")						
Female						
(as for "Both sexes")						
Urban						
(as for "Total country")						
Rural						
(as for "Total country")						
Civil division						
(as for "Total country")						

* A.3(U) Usually active population ... years of age and over, by activity status, geographical areas, age group and sex. A.3(S) Population ... years of age and over economically active some time during the year, by activity status, geographical areas, age group and sex.

Tabulation A.4(C,U,S)

Currently active population [usually active population; population economically active some time during the year] ... years of age and over, by main occupation, geographical areas, age group and sex

Population included:

- A.4(C) Currently active population at or above the minimum age adopted for enumerating the economically active population.
- A.4(U) Usually active population at or above the minimum age adopted for enumerating the economically active population.
- A.4(S) Population at or above the minimum age adopted for enumerating the population in this category who were economically active some time during the year.

Classifications:

- (a) Occupation: according to or convertible to the latest revision of the International Standard Classification of Occupations (ISCO-88), at least to the minor group level (i.e., three-digit). The tabulations should include summaries by major groups.
- (b) Geographical areas: I – urban, rural; II – (i) total country, (ii) each major civil division, (iii) each minor civil division, (iv) each principal locality. (Distinguish between urban and rural for (i), (ii) and (iii).)
- (c) Age: under 15 years; 15-19 years; 20-24 years; 25-29 years; 30-34 years; 35-39 years; 40-44 years; 45-49 years; 50-54 years; 55-59 years; 60-64 years; 65-69 years; 70-74 years; 75 years and over; not stated. (The category "under 15 years" should include all ages between the minimum age-limit adopted by the country for census questions on economic activity and 14 years, if the minimum is below 15 years.)
- (d) Sex: female, male.

Use of the tabulations:

These tabulations present the age-sex distribution of the economically active population in the different occupational groups, information which may be used for analyses of structural types engaged in economic activities. They provide the information on the levels of skills within a country and make it possible to estimate numbers of workers who are likely to be attached to various occupations, within the framework of projections of the national economy and particularly of the economically active population. Also, together with tabulations A.5(C,U,S) and A.6(C,U,S), they provide the structural location of women and men in the labour market system and, in this connection, indicate the stock of the labour resources available for the production of goods and services.

Illustration A.4(C) *

Currently active population ... years of age and over, by main occupation, geographical areas, age group and sex

Geographical division, sex and main occupation	Age group								
	All ages	Under 15 ^a	15- 19	20- 24	25- 29	...	70- 74	75 and over	Not stated
Total country									
Both sexes									
Total economically active									
Sub-major group 11									
Minor group 111									
Minor group 112									
.									
.									
Sub-major group 21									
Minor group 211									
Minor group 212									
.									
.									
Sub-major group 91									
Minor group 911									
Minor group 912									
.									
.									
Sub-major group 01									
Armed forces 011									
Male									
(as for "Both sexes")									
Female									
(as for "Both sexes")									
Urban									
(as for "Total country")									
Rural									
(as for "Total country")									
Civil division									
(as for "Total country")									

* A.4(U) Usually active population ... years of age and over, by main occupation, geographical areas, age group and sex.
A.4(S) Population ... years of age and over economically active some time during the year, by main occupation, geographical areas, age group and sex.

a. The category "under 15 years" should include all ages between the minimum age-limit adopted by the country for census questions on economic activity and 14 years, if the minimum is below 15 years.

Tabulation A.5(C,U,S)

Currently active population [usually active population; population economically active some time during the year] ... years of age and over, by main industry, geographical areas, age group and sex

Population included:

- A.5(C) Currently active population at or above the minimum age adopted for enumerating the economically active population.
- A.5(U) Usually active population at or above the minimum age adopted for enumerating the economically active population.
- A.5(S) Population at or above the minimum age adopted for enumerating the population in this category who were economically active some time during the year.

Classifications:

- (a) Industry: according to or convertible to the latest revision of the International Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities (ISIC, Rev.3; 1989), to the level of groups (three-digit). The tabulations should include summaries by category.
- (b) Geographical areas: I – urban, rural; II – (i) total country, (ii) each major civil division, (iii) each minor civil division, (iv) each principal locality. (Distinguish between urban and rural for (i), (ii) and (iii).)
- (c) Age: under 15 years; 15-19 years; 20-24 years; 25-29 years; 30-34 years; 35-39 years; 40-44 years; 45-49 years; 50-54 years; 55-59 years; 60-64 years; 65-69 years; 70-74 years; 75 years and over; not stated. (The category "under 15 years" should include all ages between the minimum age-limit adopted by the country for census questions on economic activity and 14 years, if the minimum is below 15 years.)
- (d) Sex: female, male.

Use of the tabulations:

Tabulations A.5(C,U,S) contribute to an inventory of the country's economically active population and the distribution by industry, by geographical areas, by age and by sex. Tabulation A.5(C) is based on the currently active population, tabulation A.5(U) on the usually active population and tabulation A.5(S) on the population economically active some time during the year. The information on the economically active by industry allows for the determination of the industrial structure within the country and may be used for the development of trend information, providing estimates of shifts in numbers and levels of industrialization over time.

Cross-classification by age and sex provides information which will allow for a study of gender participation in the industrial process and the calculation of participation rates of the different age groups, providing the base for calculating employment and unemployment rates by industry.

Illustration A.5(C) *

Currently active population ... years of age and over, by main industry, geographical areas, age group and sex

<i>Geographical division, sex and main industry</i>	<i>Age group</i>							
	<i>All ages</i>	<i>Under 15^a</i>	<i>15- 19</i>	<i>20- 24</i>	<i>25- 29 ...</i>	<i>70- 74</i>	<i>75 and over</i>	<i>Not stated</i>

Total country*Both sexes*

Total economically active

Division 01

Group 001

Group 012

.

.

.

Division 02

.

.

.

Division 99

Group 990

.

.

.

Male

(as for "Both sexes")

Female

(as for "Both sexes")

Urban

(as for "Total country")

Rural

(as for "Total country")

Civil division

(as for "Total country")

* A.5(U) Usually active population ... years of age and over, by main industry, geographical areas, age group and sex. A.5(S) Population ... years of age and over economically active some time during the year, by main industry, geographical areas, age group and sex.

a. The category "under 15 years" should include all ages between the minimum age-limit adopted by the country for census questions on economic activity and 14 years, if the minimum is below 15 years.

Tabulation A.6(C,U,S)

Currently active population [usually active population; population economically active some time during the year] ... years of age and over, by main status in employment, geographical areas, age group and sex

Population included:

- A.6(C) Currently active population at or above the minimum age adopted for enumerating the economically active population.
- A.6(U) Usually active population at or above the minimum age adopted for enumerating the economically active population.
- A.6(S) Population at or above the minimum age adopted for enumerating the population in this category who were economically active some time during the year.

Classifications:

- (a) Status in employment: employer; own-account worker; employee; unpaid family worker; member of producers' cooperative; persons not classified by status (see also further breakdown recommended in chap. 3, sect. C).
- (b) Geographical areas: I – urban, rural; II – (i) total country, (ii) each major civil division, (iii) each minor civil division, (iv) each principal locality. (Distinguish between urban and rural for (i), (ii) and (iii).)
- (c) Age: under 15 years; 15-24 years; 25-44 years; 45-64 years; 65-74 years; 75 years and over; not stated. (The category "under 15 years" should include all ages between the minimum age-limit adopted by the country for census questions on economic activity and 14 years, if the minimum is below 15 years.)
- (d) Sex: female, male.

Use of the tabulations

These tabulations provide further information on the structure of the economically active population. These are very important tabulations from the women's perspective since they can provide indications of possible degrees of undercounting which may be occurring in the data collection exercise. They highlight particularly what is happening in relation to the enumeration of women in the informal sector and may be used to indicate problems in the enumeration. This is particularly evident when participation rates are calculated. Data on status in employment also provide information from which earnings levels may be estimated, taking into account the distinctions between the earning capacity of employees as distinct from the self-employed. A meaningful classification also is the distinction between paid and unpaid workers.

Illustration A.6(C) *

Currently active population ... years of age and over, by main status in employment, geographical areas, age group and sex

<i>Geographical division, sex and age group</i>	<i>Total economically active</i>	<i>Main status in employment</i>					<i>Persons not classifiable by status</i>
		<i>Em- ployer</i>	<i>Own- account worker</i>	<i>Em- ployee</i>	<i>Unpaid family worker</i>	<i>Member of producers' cooperative</i>	
Total country							
<i>Both sexes</i>							
<i>All Ages</i>							
<i>Under 15 years^a</i>							
<i>15 - 24 years</i>							
<i>25 - 44 years</i>							
<i>45 - 64 years</i>							
<i>65 - 74 years</i>							
<i>75 years and over</i>							
<i>Not stated</i>							
<i>Male</i> (as for "Both sexes")							
<i>Female</i> (as for "Both sexes")							
Urban (as for "Total country")							
Rural (as for "Total country")							
Civil division (as for "Total country")							

Note: See also further breakdowns recommended in chap. 3, sect. C.

* A.6(U) Usually active population ... years of age and over, by main status in employment, geographical areas, age group and sex. A.6(S) Population ... years of age and over economically active some time during last year, by main status in employment, geographical areas, age group and sex.

a. The category "under 15 years" should include all ages between the minimum age-limit adopted by the country for census questions on economic activity and 14 years, if the minimum is below 15 years.

Tabulation A.7(C,U.S)

Currently active population [usually active population; population economically active some time during the year] ... years of age and over, by main industry, main occupation, geographical areas and sex

Population included:

- A.7(C) Currently active population at or above the minimum age adopted for enumerating the economically active population.
- A.7(U) Usually active population at or above the minimum age adopted for enumerating the economically active population.
- A.7(S) Population at or above the minimum age adopted for enumerating the population in this category who were economically active some time during the year.

Classifications:

- (a) Industry: according to or convertible to the latest revision of the International Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities (ISIC, Rev.3; 1989), to the level of groups (three-digit). The tabulations should include summaries by categories.
- (b) Occupation: according to or convertible to the latest revision of the International Standard Classification of Occupations (ISCO-88), at least to the minor group level (i.e., three-digit). The tabulations should include summaries by major groups.
- (c) Geographical areas: I – urban, rural; II – (i) total country, (ii) each major civil division, (iii) each minor civil division, (iv) each principal locality. (Distinguish between urban and rural for (i), (ii) and (iii).)
- (d) Sex: female, male.

Use of the tabulations:

Tabulations on economic activity by industry cross-classified by occupation provide for a more in-depth analysis of the structure of the labour market within a country. They enlarge the framework within which to analyse the economic base of the country, allowing for the development of information on future trends by making use of levels and changes in the past. Such studies will provide planners and policy makers with a structure to prepare development programmes as well as to monitor such as have been implemented. Information on women's and men's share in the process in this detail will facilitate analyses of contribution by gender and may further participation, particularly by women.

Illustration A.7(C) *

Currently active population ... years of age and over, by main industry, main occupation, geographical areas and sex

		Industry		
Geographical division, sex and occupation group	Total economically active	Division 01		Division 99
		Group		Group
				...
		011	012	990
Total country				
Both sexes				
Total economically active				
Sub-major group 11				
Minor group 111				
Minor group 112				
.				
.				
Sub-major group 21				
Minor group 211				
Minor group 212				
.				
.				
Sub-major group 91				
Minor group 911				
Minor group 912				
.				
.				
Sub-major group 01				
Armed forces 011				
Male				
(as for "Both sexes")				
Female				
(as for "Both sexes")				
Urban				
(as for "Total country")				
Rural				
(as for "Total country")				
Civil division				
(as for "Total country")				

* A.4(U) Usually active population ... years of age and over, by main industry, main occupation, geographical areas and sex.
A.4(S) Population ... years of age and over economically active some time during the year, by main industry, main occupation, geographical areas and sex.

Tabulation A.8(C,U,S)

Currently active population [usually active population; population economically active some time during the year] ... years of age and over, by main occupation, educational attainment, geographical areas and sex

Population included:

- A.8(C) Currently active population at or above the minimum age adopted for enumerating the economically active population.
- A.8(U) Usually active population at or above the minimum age adopted for enumerating the economically active population.
- A.8(S) Population at or above the minimum age adopted for enumerating the population in this category who were economically active some time during the year.

Classifications:

- (a) Occupation: according to or convertible to the latest revision of the International Standard Classification of Occupations (ISCO-88), at least to the minor group level (i.e., three-digit). The tabulations should include summaries by major groups.
- (b) Educational attainment: no schooling; first level started but not completed; first level completed; second level started but not completed; second level completed; third level: first stage started but not completed; third level: first stage completed (regardless of any education at the third level: second stage); level not stated. (The sub-category "special education" should be included in each category of the first and second level, if feasible.)
- (c) Geographical areas: I – urban, rural; II – (i) total country, (ii) each major civil division, (iii) each minor civil division, (iv) each principal locality. (Distinguish between urban and rural for (i), (ii) and (iii).)
- (d) Sex: female, male.

Use of the tabulations:

These tabulations provide data which may be used in analysing the levels of educational skills in the economically active population, both with respect to the past as well as the development of projections of the educated personnel needed in the future. They also provide information which may be utilized in assessing the efficient use of products from the education system within a country. In relation to women, these can be regarded in two main ways; the first relating to the employment of skills in comparison with those possessed by the population as a whole; the second is the appropriateness of their utilization within the work force.

The cross-classification of the economically active by educational attainment by main occupation in addition provides some indication of the educational levels of persons who are economically active compared with levels of skills which may be required for particular job levels.

Illustration A.8(C) *

Currently active population ... years of age and over, by main occupation, educational attainment, geographical areas and sex

<i>Geographical division, sex and educational attainment</i>	<i>Total economically active</i>	<i>Occupation</i>		
		<i>Sub-major group 11</i>		<i>Sub-major group 01</i>
		<i>Minor group</i>		<i>Minor group</i>
		<i>111</i>	<i>112</i>	<i>011</i>

Total country*Both sexes*

Total

Less than one completed grade at first level

First level:

Grade 1

.

.

Grade not stated

Second level:

First stage

(as for "First level")

Second stage

(as for "First level")

Third level:

First stage (ISCED category 5)

(as for "First level")

First stage (ISCED category 6)

(as for "First level")

Second stage (ISCED category 7)

Special education (not classified by level)

Level not stated

Male

(as for "Both sexes")

Female

(as for "Both sexes")

Urban

(as for "Total country")

Rural

(as for "Total country")

Civil division

(as for "Total country")

* A.8(U) Usually active population ... years of age and over, by main occupation, educational attainment, geographical areas and sex. A.8(S) Population ... years of age and over economically active some time during the year, by main occupation, educational attainment, geographical areas and sex.

Tabulation A.9(C,U,S)

Currently active population [usually active population; population economically active some time during the year] ... years of age and over, by main occupation, main status in employment, geographical areas and sex

Population included:

- A.9(C) Currently active population at or above the minimum age adopted for enumerating the economically active population.
- A.9(U) Usually active population at or above the minimum age adopted for enumerating the economically active population.
- A.9(S) Population at or above the minimum age adopted for enumerating the population in this category who were economically active some time during the year.

Classifications:

- (a) Occupation: according to or convertible to the latest revision of the International Standard Classification of Occupations (ISCO-88), at least to the minor group level (i.e., three-digit). The tabulations should include summaries by major groups.
- (b) Status in employment: employer; own-account worker; employee; unpaid family worker; member of producers' cooperative; persons not classified by status (see also further breakdown recommended in chap. 3, sect. C).
- (c) Geographical areas: I – urban, rural; II – (i) total country, (ii) each major civil division, (iii) each minor civil division, (iv) each principal locality. (Distinguish between urban and rural for (i), (ii) and (iii).)
- (d) Sex: female, male.

Use of the tabulations:

Status in employment is one of the characteristics which has been used as an indicator of socio-economic status. Information on the economically active using this classification is very important to an understanding of the separate categories in this group. Utilization of data from this classification will provide very detailed information which may be used not only in macro planning but also at the micro level. Thus, for example, information on employees can assist in the development of benefits applicable for employees; on the other hand, data on employers and own-account workers may facilitate the development of other types of plans and programmes. On another plane, data on unpaid workers can help to identify the extent of possible undercounting, especially when such information is cross-classified with occupation and also with time worked. This is particularly relevant in the case of women, especially against the background of the revision of the definition of the economically active population.

Illustration A.9(C) *

Currently active population ... years of age and over, by main occupation, main status in employment, geographical areas and sex

<i>Geographical division, sex and main status in employment</i>	<i>Total economically active</i>	<i>Occupation</i>		
		<i>Sub-major group 11</i>		<i>Sub-major group 01</i>
		<i>Minor group</i>		<i>Minor group</i>
		111	112	011

Total country*Both sexes*

Total economically active

Employer

Own-account worker

Employee

Unpaid family worker

Member of producers' cooperatives

Persons not classified by status

Male

(as for "Both sexes")

Female

(as for "Both sexes")

Urban

(as for "Total country")

Rural

(as for "Total country")

Civil division

(as for "Total country")

Note: See also further breakdowns recommended in chap. 3, sect. C.

* A.9(U) Usually active population ... years of age and over, by main occupation, main status in employment, geographical areas and sex. A.9(S) Population ... years of age and over economically active some time during the year, by main occupation, main status in employment, geographical areas and sex.

Tabulation A.10(C,U,S)

Currently active population [usually active population; population economically active some time during the year] ... years of age and over, by main industry, main status in employment, geographical areas and sex

Population included:

- A.10(C) Currently active population at or above the minimum age adopted for enumerating the economically active population.
- A.10(U) Usually active population at or above the minimum age adopted for enumerating the economically active population.
- A.10(S) Population at or above the minimum age adopted for enumerating the population in this category who were economically active some time during the year.

Classifications:

- (a) Industry: according to or convertible to the latest revision of the International Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities (ISIC, Rev.3; 1989), to the level of groups (three-digit). The tabulations should include summaries by categories.
- (b) Status in employment: employer; own-account worker; employee; unpaid family worker; member of producers' cooperative; persons not classified by status (see also further breakdowns recommended in chap. 3, sect. C).
- (c) Geographical areas: I – urban, rural; II – (i) total country, (ii) each major civil division, (iii) each minor civil division, (iv) each principal locality. (Distinguish between urban and rural for (i), (ii) and (iii).)
- (d) Sex: female, male.

Use of the tabulations:

The cross-classification of the economically active population with industry adds a further dimension to the data which will be available from tabulations A.8 and A.9. The cross-classification by industry will, in particular, set the focus within which the analyses on status in employment would be based. This is especially important since situations differ depending on the industry in which individuals are working. For example, workers in agriculture are exposed to significantly different situations than those, say in the manufacturing industry, or in the distribution industry.

Illustration A.10(C) *

Currently active population ... years of age and over, by main industry, main status in employment, geographical areas and sex

<i>Geographical division, sex and main status in employment</i>	<i>Total economically active</i>	<i>Industry</i>		
		<i>Division 01</i>		<i>Division 99</i>
		<i>Group</i>		<i>Group</i>
		<i>011</i>	<i>012</i>	<i>990</i>

Total country

Both sexes

Total

Employer

Own-account worker

Employee

Unpaid family worker

Member of producers' cooperative

Persons not classified by status

Male

(as for "Both sexes")

Female

(as for "Both sexes")

Urban

(as for "Total country")

Rural

(as for "Total country")

Civil division

(as for "Total country")

Note: See also further breakdowns recommended in chap. 3, sect. C.

* A.10(U) Usually active population ... years of age and over, by main industry, main status in employment, geographical areas and sex. A.10(S) Population ... years of age and over economically active some time during the year, by main industry, main status in employment, geographical areas and sex.

Tabulation A.11(C,U,S)

Participation rates of currently active population [usually active population; population economically active some time during the year] ... years of age and over, by main occupation, geographical areas, age group and sex

Population included:

- A.11(C) Currently active population at or above the minimum age adopted for enumerating the economically active population related to the total population at or above that minimum age.
- A.11(U) Usually active population at or above the minimum age adopted for enumerating the economically active population related to the total population at or above that minimum age.
- A.11(S) Population at or above the minimum age adopted for enumerating the population in this category who were economically active some time during the year related to the total population at or above that minimum age.

Classifications:

- (a) Occupation: according to or convertible to the latest revision of the International Standard Classification of Occupations (ISCO-88), at least to the minor group level (i.e., three-digit). The tabulations should include summaries by major groups.
- (b) Geographical areas: I – urban, rural; II – (i) total country, (ii) each major civil division, (iii) each minor civil division, (iv) each principal locality. (Distinguish between urban and rural for (i), (ii) and (iii).)
- (c) Age: under 15 years; 15-24 years; 25-44 years; 45-64 years; 65-74 years; 75 years and over; not stated. (The category "under 15 years" should include all ages between the minimum age-limit adopted by the country for census questions on economic activity and 14 years, if the minimum is below 15 years.)
- (d) Sex: female, male.

Use of the tabulations:

Measures of labour force participation form part of the selected list of indicators designed to monitor contributions of members of the population to economic activity in a country. Participation rates may be calculated to provide such indicators. The utility of the rates are maximized when they are based on structural breakdowns such as age and sex. In respect to the determination of the contribution of women, the classification by sex is vital. Age breakdowns are also essential for policy determination and planning purposes. The rates recommended are all proposed for presentation by sex, by age and by geographical area distribution. In the latter case, the minimum breakdown should be by urban and rural. Cross-classifications proposed include occupation (tabulations A.11(C,U,S)), industry (tabulations A.12(C,U,S)) and status in employment (tabulations A.13(C,U,S)). The information from these tabulations will provide for comparative analyses of different activities and groupings of the labour market.

Illustration A.11(C) *

Participation rates of currently active population ... years of age and over, by main occupation, geographical areas, age group and sex

<i>Geographical division, sex and main occupation</i>	<i>Age group</i>							
	<i>All ages</i>	<i>Under 15^a</i>	<i>15- 19</i>	<i>20- 24</i>	<i>25- 29 ...</i>	<i>70- 74</i>	<i>75 and over</i>	<i>Not stated</i>

Total country*Both sexes*

Total economically active

Sub-major group 11

Minor group 111

Minor group 112

.

.

Sub-major group 21

Minor group 211

Minor group 212

.

.

Sub-major group 91

Minor group 911

Minor group 912

.

.

Sub-major group 01

Armed forces 011

Male

(as for "Both sexes")

Female

(as for "Both sexes")

Urban

(as for "Total country")

Rural

(as for "Total country")

Civil division

(as for "Total country")

* A.11(U) Participation rates of usually active population ... years and over, by main occupation, geographical areas, age group and sex. A.11(S) Participation rates of population ... years of age and over economically active some time during the year, by main occupation, geographical areas, age group and sex.

a. The category "under 15 years" should include all ages between the minimum age-limit adopted by the country for census questions on economic activity and 14 years, if the minimum is below 15 years.

Tabulation A.12(C,U,S)

Participation rates of currently active population [usually active population; population economically active some time during the year] ... years of age and over, by main industry, geographical areas, age group and sex

Population included:

- A.12(C) Currently active population at or above the minimum age adopted for enumerating the economically active population related to the total population at or above that minimum age.
- A.12(U) Usually active population at or above the minimum age adopted for enumerating the economically active population related to the total population at or above that minimum age.
- A.12(S) Population at or above the minimum age adopted for enumerating the population in this category who were economically active some time during the year related to the total population at or above that minimum age.

Classifications:

- (a) Industry: according to or convertible to the latest revision of the International Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities (ISIC, Rev.3; 1989), to the level of groups (three-digit). The tabulations should include summaries by categories.
- (b) Geographical areas: I – urban, rural; II – (i) total country, (ii) each major civil division, (iii) each minor civil division, (iv) each principal locality. (Distinguish between urban and rural for (i), (ii) and (iii).)
- (c) Age: under 15 years; 15-24 years; 25-44 years; 45-64 years; 65-74 years; 75 years and over; not stated. (The category “under 15 years” should include all ages between the minimum age-limit adopted by the country for census questions on economic activity and 14 years, if the minimum is below 15 years.)
- (d) Sex: female, male.

Use of the tabulations:

The use of these tabulations has been discussed in conjunction with tabulations A.11(C,U,S).

Illustration A.12(C) *

Participation rates of currently active population ... years and over, by main industry, geographical areas, age group and sex

<i>Geographical division, sex and main industry</i>	<i>Age group</i>							
	<i>All ages</i>	<i>Under 15^a</i>	<i>15- 19</i>	<i>20- 24</i>	<i>25- 29 ...</i>	<i>70- 74</i>	<i>75 and over</i>	<i>Not stated</i>

Total country*Both sexes*

Total economically active

Division 01

Group 001

Group 012

.

.

.

Division 02

.

.

.

Division 99

Group 990

.

.

.

Male

(as for "Both sexes")

Female

(as for "Both sexes")

Urban

(as for "Total country")

Rural

(as for "Total country")

Civil division

(as for "Total country")

* A.12(U) Participation rates of usually active population ... years of age and over, by main industry, geographical areas, age group and sex. A.12(S) Participation rates of population ... years and over economically active some time during the year, by main industry, geographical areas, age group and sex.

a. The category "under 15 years" should include all ages between the minimum age-limit adopted by the country for census questions on economic activity and 14 years, if the minimum is below 15 years.

Tabulation A.13(C,U,S)

Participation rates of currently active population [usually active population; population economically active some time during the year] ... years of age and over, by main status in employment, geographical areas, age group and sex

Population included:

- A.13(C) Currently active population at or above the minimum age adopted for enumerating the economically active population related to the total population at or above that minimum age.
- A.13(U) Usually active population at or above the minimum age adopted for enumerating the economically active population related to the total population at or above that minimum age.
- A.13(S) Population at or above the minimum age adopted for enumerating the population in this category who were economically active some time during the year related to the total population at or above that minimum age.

Classifications:

- (a) Status in employment: employer; own-account worker; employee; unpaid family worker; member of producers' cooperative; persons not classified by status (see further breakdowns recommended in chap. 3, sect. C).
- (b) Geographical areas: I – urban, rural; II – (i) total country, (ii) each major civil division, (iii) each minor civil division, (iv) each principal locality. (Distinguish between urban and rural for (i), (ii) and (iii).)
- (c) Age: under 15 years; 15-24 years; 25-44 years; 45-64 years; 65-74 years; 75 years and over; not stated. (The category "under 15 years" should include all ages between the minimum age-limit adopted by the country for census questions on economic activity and 14 years, if the minimum is below 15 years.)
- (d) Sex: female, male.

Use of the tabulations:

The use of these tabulations has been discussed in conjunction with tabulations A.11(C,U,S).

Illustration A.13(C) *

Participation rates of currently active population ... years of age and over, by main status in employment, geographical areas, age group and sex

<i>Geographical division, sex and main status in employment</i>	<i>Age group</i>							
	<i>All ages</i>	<i>Under 15^a</i>	<i>15- 19</i>	<i>20- 24</i>	<i>25- 29 ...</i>	<i>70- 74</i>	<i>75 and over</i>	<i>Not stated</i>

Total country

Both sexes

Total economically active

Employer

Own-account worker

Employee

Unpaid family worker

Member of producers' cooperative

Persons not classified by status

Male

(as for "Both sexes")

Female

(as for "Both sexes")

Urban

(as for "Total country")

Rural

(as for "Total country")

Civil division

(as for "Total country")

Note: See also further breakdowns recommended in chap. 3, sect.C.

* A.13(U) Participation rates of usually active population ... years of age and over, by main status in employment, geographical areas, age group and sex. A.13(S) Participation rates of population ... years and over economically active some time during the year, by main status in employment, geographical areas, age group and sex.

a. The category "under 15 years" should include all ages between the minimum age-limit adopted by the country for census questions on economic activity and 14 years, if the minimum is below 15 years.

Tabulation A.14(C,U,S)

Currently active population [usually active population; population economically active some time during the year] ... years of age and over, by marital status, geographical areas, age group and sex

Population included:

- A.14(C) Currently active population at or above the minimum age adopted for enumerating the economically active population.
- A.14(U) Usually active population at or above the minimum age adopted for enumerating the economically active population.
- A.14(S) Population at or above the minimum age adopted for enumerating the population in this category who were economically active some time during the year.

Classifications:

- (a) Marital status: single; married; widowed; divorced; separated; not stated.
- (b) Geographical areas: I – urban, rural; II – (i) total country, (ii) each major civil division, (iii) each minor civil division, (iv) each principal locality. (Distinguish between urban and rural for (i), (ii) and (iii).)
- (c) Age: under 1 year; 1-4 years; 5-9 years; 10-14 years; 15-19 years; 20-24 years; 25-29 years; 30-34 years; 35-39 years; 40-44 years; 45-49 years; 50-54 years; 55-59 years; 60-64 years; 65-69 years; 70-74 years; 75 years and over; not stated.
- (d) Sex: female, male.

Use of the tabulations:

These tabulations provide information on the socio-economic background of the economically active population. The information contained in them may be used to set the stage for the analysis of the economically active population based on their marital status. The classification by age permits the development of the analyses based on known data on the life-cycles of women in the population. Not only will the age structure facilitate the meaningful formulations of projections but it will also provide information which takes into account the probabilities of dependency which among other factors, vary with age. In this connection, it should be noted that interpretation of women's behavioural patterns is often greatly facilitated by complementary information on age.

Illustration A.14(C) *

Currently active population ... years of age and over, by marital status, geographical areas, age group and sex

<i>Geographical division, sex and age group</i>	<i>Total population ... yrs. of age</i>	<i>Marital status</i>					
		<i>Single</i>	<i>Married</i>	<i>Widowed</i>	<i>Divorced</i>	<i>Sepa- rated</i>	<i>Not stated</i>
Total country							
<i>Both sexes</i>							
<i>All ages</i>							
<i>Under 1</i>							
<i>1 - 4</i>							
<i>5 - 9</i>							
<i>10 - 14</i>							
<i>15 - 19</i>							
<i>20 - 24</i>							
<i>25 - 29</i>							
<i>30 - 34</i>							
<i>35 - 39</i>							
<i>40 - 44</i>							
<i>45 - 49</i>							
<i>50 - 54</i>							
<i>55 - 59</i>							
<i>60 - 64</i>							
<i>65 - 69</i>							
<i>70 - 74</i>							
<i>75 and over</i>							
<i>Not stated</i>							
<i>Male</i>							
(as for "Both sexes")							
<i>Female</i>							
(as for "Both sexes")							
Urban							
(as for "Total country")							
Rural							
(as for "Total country")							
Civil division							
(as for "Total Country")							

* A.14(U) Usually active population ... years of age and over, by marital status, geographical areas, age group and sex.
 A.14(S) Population ... years of age and over economically active some time during the year, by marital status, geographical areas, age group and sex.

Tabulation A.15(U,S)

Usually active population [population economically active some time during the year] ... years of age and over, by main occupation, number of weeks worked in all occupations during the past year, geographical areas and sex

Population included:

- A.15(U) Usually active population at or above the minimum age adopted for enumerating the economically active population.
- A.15(S) Population at or above the minimum age adopted for enumerating the population in this category who were economically active some time during the year.

Classifications:

- (a) Occupation: according to or convertible to the latest revision of the International Standard Classification of Occupations (ISCO-88), at least to the minor group level (i.e., three-digit). The tabulations should include summaries by major groups.
- (b) Duration of employment (weeks worked): less than one week; 1-4 weeks; 5-12 weeks; 13-24 weeks; 25-36 weeks; 37 weeks or more; not stated.
- (c) Geographical areas: I – urban, rural; II – (i) total country, (ii) each major civil division, (iii) each minor civil division, (iv) each principal locality. (Distinguish between urban and rural for (i), (ii) and (iii).)
- (d) Sex: female, male.

Use of the tabulations:

These tabulations provide information on the extent of effort, measured in terms of time spent on the job, of the economically active population classified on the basis of the usually active population and the population economically active some time during the year. The tabulations present cross-classification by occupation and supplement those in tabulations A.16(U,S) which present the data cross-classified by industry and tabulations A.17(U,S) cross-classified by status in employment. The information presented is based on the amount of time worked by individuals during the year.

Of significance is the cross-classification with persons who were economically active some time during the year. This provides a measure (although inexact when disaggregated) of a correspondence between the value of economic production and the human resources utilized in their production. This particular measure allows for the inclusion of information on persons who were not "usually active" but who were "active some time during the year".

Illustration A.15(U) *

Usually active population ... years of age and over, by main occupation, number of weeks worked during the past year, geographical areas and sex

<i>Geographical division, sex and weeks worked in past year</i>	<i>Total economically active</i>	<i>Occupation</i>		
		<i>Sub-major group 11</i>		<i>Sub-major group 91</i>
		<i>Minor group</i>		<i>Minor group</i>
		<i>111</i>	<i>112</i>	<i>011</i>

Total country*Both sexes*

Total

Less than 1 week

1 to 4 weeks

5 to 12 weeks

13 to 24 weeks

25 to 36 weeks

37 weeks or more

Not stated

Male

(as for "Both sexes")

Female

(as for "Both sexes")

Urban

(as for "Total country")

Rural

(as for "Total country")

Civil division

(as for "Total country")

* A.15(S) Population ... years of age and over economically active some time during the year, by main occupation, number of weeks worked in all occupations during the past year, geographical areas and sex.

Tabulation A.16(U,S)

Usually active population [population economically active some time during the year] ... years of age and over, by main industry, number of weeks worked in all occupations during the past year, geographical areas and sex

Population included:

- A.16(U) Usually active population at or above the minimum age adopted for enumerating the economically active population.
- A.16(S) Population at or above the minimum age adopted for enumerating the population in this category who were economically active some time during the year.

Classifications:

- (a) Industry: according to or convertible to the latest revision of the International Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities (ISIC, Rev.3; 1989), to the level of groups (three-digit). The tabulations should include summaries by categories.
- (b) Duration of employment (weeks worked): less than one week; 1-4 weeks; 5-12 weeks; 13-24 weeks; 25-36 weeks; 37 weeks or more; not stated.
- (c) Geographical areas: I – urban, rural; II – (i) total country, (ii) each major civil division, (iii) each minor civil division, (iv) each principal locality. (Distinguish between urban and rural for (i), (ii) and (iii).)
- (d) Sex: female, male.

Use of the tabulations:

The general significance of these tabulations has already been discussed in the presentation in conjunction with tabulations A.15(U,S). The cross-classification by industry highlights the differences in time worked in the different industries and may possibly, in addition to the other uses, can provide some evidence of undercounting in specific industries such as in agriculture and in services.

Illustration A.16(U) *

Usually active population ... years of age and over, by main industry, weeks worked during the past year, geographical areas and sex

<i>Geographical division, sex and weeks worked in past year</i>	<i>Total economically active</i>	<i>Industry</i>		
		<i>Division 01</i>		<i>Division 99</i>
		<i>Group</i>		<i>Group</i>
		<i>011</i>	<i>012</i>	<i>990</i>

Total country*Both sexes*

Total

Less than 1 week

1 to 4 weeks

5 to 12 weeks

13 to 24 weeks

25 to 36 weeks

37 weeks or more

Not stated

Male

(as for "Both sexes")

Female

(as for "Both sexes")

Urban

(as for "Total country")

Rural

(as for "Total country")

Civil division

(as for "Total country")

* A.16(S) Population ... years of age and over economically active some time during the year, by main industry, number of weeks worked in all occupations during the past year, geographical areas and sex.

Tabulation A.17(U,S)

Usually active population [population economically active some time during the year] ... years of age and over, by main status in employment, number of weeks worked in all occupations during the past year, geographical areas and sex

Population included:

A.17(U) Usually active population at or above the minimum age adopted for enumerating the economically active population.

A.17(S) Population at or above the minimum age adopted for enumerating the population in this category who were economically active some time during the year.

Classifications:

(a) Status in employment: employer; own-account worker; employee; unpaid family worker; member of producers' cooperative; persons not classified by status (see also further breakdowns recommended in chap. 3, sect. C).

(b) Duration of employment (weeks worked): less than one week; 1-4 weeks; 5-12 weeks; 13-24 weeks; 25-36 weeks; 37 weeks or more; not stated.

(c) Geographical areas: I – urban, rural; II – (i) total country, (ii) each major civil division, (iii) each minor civil division, (iv) each principal locality. (Distinguish between urban and rural for (i), (ii) and (iii).)

(d) Sex: female, male.

Use of the tabulations:

The general significance of these tabulations has already been discussed in the presentation in conjunction with tabulations A.15(U,S). The cross-classification by status in employment will highlight the difference in the various categories and, when related to income earned, can provide useful information of the levels of compensation which women receive for the efforts made by them in economic activities within their countries.

Illustration A.17(U) *

Usually active population ... years of age and over, by main status in employment, number of weeks worked during the past year, geographical areas and sex

<i>Geographical division, sex and weeks worked in past year</i>	<i>Total economically active</i>	<i>Main status in employment</i>					<i>Persons not classifiable by status</i>
		<i>Em- ployer</i>	<i>Own- account worker</i>	<i>Em- ployee</i>	<i>Unpaid family worker</i>	<i>Member of producers' cooperative</i>	
Total country							
<i>Both sexes</i>							
Total							
Less than 1 week							
1 to 4 weeks							
5 to 12 weeks							
13 to 24 weeks							
25 to 36 weeks							
37 weeks or more							
Not stated							
<i>Male</i> (as for "Both sexes")							
<i>Female</i> (as for "Both sexes")							
Urban (as for "Total country")							
Rural (as for "Total country")							
Civil division (as for "Total country")							

Note: See also further breakdowns recommended in chap. 3, sect. C.

* A.17(S) Population ... years of age and over economically active some time during the year, by main status in employment, by number of weeks worked in all occupations during the past year, geographical areas and sex.

Tabulation A.18(C,U,S)

Population not currently active [not usually active; not economically active at any time during the year] by functional categories, geographical areas, age group and sex

Population included:

A.18(C) Population of all ages not currently active.

A.18(U) Population of all ages not usually active.

A.18(S) Population of all ages not economically active at any time during the year.

Classifications:

(a) Functional categories: home maker; student; income recipient; other; not stated.

(b) Geographical areas: I – urban, rural; II –, (i) total country, (ii) each major civil division, (iii) each minor civil division, (iv) each principal locality. (Distinguish between urban and rural for (i), (ii) and (iii).)

(c) Age: under 15 years; 15-19 years; 20-24 years; 25-29 years; 30-34 years; 35-39 years; 40-44 years; 45-49 years; 50-54 years; 55-59 years; 60-64 years; 65-69 years; 70-74 years; 75 years and over; not stated. (The category "under 15 years" should include all ages between the minimum age-limit adopted by the country for census questions on economic activity and 14 years, if the minimum is below 15 years.)

(d) Sex: female, male.

Use of the tabulations:

The size of the population not economically active at a given period of time provides information which can assist in the identification of potential sources of recruits for the labour market. The categories into which they fall will facilitate such identification. These tabulations among others provide the framework for such an examination. The information will also constitute a basis for the calculation of dependency ratios which are essential to the development of policies aimed at relieving burdens where they exist.

Illustration A.18(C) ***Population not currently active, by functional categories, geographical areas, age group and sex**

<i>Geographical division, sex and age group</i>	<i>Total not currently active</i>	<i>Functional categories</i>				
		<i>Home maker</i>	<i>Student</i>	<i>Income recipient</i>	<i>Other</i>	<i>Not stated</i>
Total country						
<i>Both sexes</i>						
<i>All ages</i>						
<i>Under 15^a</i>						
<i>15 - 19</i>						
<i>20 - 24</i>						
<i>25 - 29</i>						
<i>30 - 34</i>						
<i>35 - 39</i>						
<i>40 - 44</i>						
<i>45 - 49</i>						
<i>50 - 54</i>						
<i>55 - 59</i>						
<i>60 - 64</i>						
<i>65 - 69</i>						
<i>70 - 74</i>						
<i>75 and over</i>						
<i>Not stated</i>						
Male						
(as for "Both sexes")						
Female						
(as for "Both sexes")						
Urban						
(as for "Total country")						
Rural						
(as for "Total country")						
Civil division						
(as for "Total country")						

* A.18(U) Population not usually active, by functional categories, geographical areas, age group and sex. A.18(S) Population not economically active at any time during the year, by functional categories, geographical areas, age group and sex.

a. The category "under 15 years" should include all ages between the minimum age-limit adopted by the country for census questions on economic activity and 14 years, if the minimum is below 15 years.

Tabulation A.19(C,S)

Currently active population [population economically active some time during the year] ... years and over who were employed, by main occupation, geographical areas, age group and sex

Population included:

- A.19(C) Currently active population at or above the minimum age adopted for enumerating the economically active population who were employed.
- A.19(S) Population at or above the minimum age adopted for enumerating the population in this category economically active some time during the year who were employed.

Classifications:

- (a) Occupation: according to or convertible to the latest revision of the International Standard Classification of Occupations (ISCO-88), at least to the minor group level (i.e., three-digit). The tabulations should include summaries by major groups.
- (b) Geographical areas: I – urban, rural; II – (i) total country, (ii) each major civil division, (iii) each minor civil division, (iv) each principal locality. (Distinguish between urban and rural for (i), (ii) and (iii).)
- (c) Age: under 15 years; 15-19 years; 20-24 years; 25-29 years; 30-34 years; 35-39 years; 40-44 years; 45-49 years; 50-54 years; 55-59 years; 60-64 years; 65-69 years; 70-74 years; 75 years and over; not stated. (The category "under 15 years" should include all ages between the minimum age-limit adopted by the country for census questions on economic activity and 14 years, if the minimum is below 15 years.)
- (d) Sex: female, male.

Use of the tabulations:

Tabulations A.19(C,S) identify those members of the population who were employed. The data show the distribution by occupation by geographical areas, by age and sex. Tabulation A.19(C) is based on the currently active population while tabulation A.19(S) is based on the population economically active some time during the year. The information on the employed in the economically active by industry allows for the calculation of employment rates in the various occupations, thus identifying existing levels of utilization within the different occupations. The cross-classification by age and sex provides information which will allow for a study of women's contribution to economic activity in the separate occupations by the different age groups.

Illustration A.19(C) *

Currently active population ... years of age and over who were employed, by main occupation, geographical areas, age group and sex

<i>Geographical division, sex and age group</i>	<i>Total economically active</i>	<i>Occupation</i>		
		<i>Sub-major group 11</i>		<i>Sub-major group 91</i>
		<i>Minor group</i>		<i>Minor group</i>
		<i>111</i>	<i>112</i>	<i>011</i>

Total country*Both sexes**All ages**Under 15^a**15 - 19**20 - 24**25 - 29**30 - 34**35 - 39**40 - 44**45 - 49**50 - 54**55 - 59**60 - 64**65 - 69**70 - 74**75 and over**Not stated**Male**(as for "Both sexes")**Female**(as for "Both sexes")***Urban***(as for "Total country")***Rural***(as for "Total country")***Civil division***(as for "Total country")*

* A.19(S) Population ... years of age and over economically active some time during the year who were employed, by main occupation, geographical areas, age group and sex.

a. The category "under 15 years" should include all ages between the minimum age-limit adopted by the country for census questions on economic activity and 14 years, if the minimum is below 15 years.

Tabulation A.20(C,S)

Currently active population [population economically active some time during the year] ... years of age and over who were employed, by main industry, geographical areas, age group and sex

Population included:

A.20(C) Currently active population at or above the minimum age adopted for enumerating the economically active population who were employed.

A.20(S) Population at or above the minimum age adopted for enumerating the population in this category economically active some time during the year who were employed.

Classifications:

(a) Industry: according to or convertible to the latest revision of the International Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities (ISIC, Rev.3; 1989), to the level of groups (three-digit). The tabulations should include summaries by categories.

(b) Geographical areas: I – urban, rural; II – (i) total country, (ii) each major civil division, (iii) each minor civil division, (iv) each principal locality. (Distinguish between urban and rural for (i), (ii) and (iii).)

(c) Age: under 15 years; 15-19 years; 20-24 years; 25-29 years; 30-34 years; 35-39 years; 40-44 years; 45-49 years; 50-54 years; 55-59 years; 60-64 years; 65-69 years; 70-74 years; 75 years and over; not stated. (The category “under 15 years” should include all ages between the minimum age-limit adopted by the country for census questions on economic activity and 14 years, if the minimum is below 15 years.)

(d) Sex: female, male.

Use of the tabulations:

Tabulations A.20(C,S) identify those members of the population who were employed. The data show the distribution by industry, geographical areas, age, and sex. Tabulation A.20(C) is based on the currently active population while tabulation A.20(S) is based on the population economically active some time during the year. The information on the employed in the economically active by industry allows for the calculation of employment rates in the various industries, thus identifying existing levels of utilization within these industries. The cross-classification by age and sex provides information which will allow for a study of women's contribution to economic activity in the industrial process by the different age groups.

Illustration A.20(C) *

**Currently active population ... years of age and over who were employed,
by main industry, geographical areas, age group and sex**

<i>Geographical division, sex and age group</i>	<i>Total economically active</i>	<i>Industry</i>		
		<i>Division 01</i>		<i>Division 99</i>
		<i>Group</i>		<i>Group</i>
		<i>011</i>	<i>012</i>	<i>990</i>

Total country*Both sexes*

All ages

Under 15^a

15 - 19

20 - 24

25 - 29

30 - 34

35 - 39

40 - 44

45 - 49

50 - 54

55 - 59

60 - 64

65 - 69

70 - 74

75 and over

Not stated

Male

(as for "Both sexes")

Female

(as for "Both sexes")

Urban

(as for "Total country")

Rural

(as for "Total country")

Civil division

(as for "Total country")

* A.20(S) Population ... years of age and over economically active some time during the year who were employed, by main industry, geographical areas, age group and sex.

a. The category "under 15 years" should include all ages between the minimum age-limit adopted by the country for census questions on economic activity and 14 years, if the minimum is below 15 years.

Tabulation A.21(C,S)

Currently active population [population economically active some time during the year] ... years of age and over who were employed, by main status in employment, geographical areas, age group and sex

Population included:

A.21(C) Currently active population at or above the minimum age adopted for enumerating the economically active population who were employed.

A.21(S) Population at or above the minimum age adopted for enumerating the population in this category economically active some time during the year who were employed.

Classifications:

(a) Status in employment: employer; own-account worker; employee; unpaid family worker; member of producers' cooperative; persons not classified by status (see also further breakdowns recommended in chap. 3, sect.C).

(b) Geographical areas: I – urban, rural; II – (i) total country, (ii) each major civil division, (iii) each minor civil division, (iv) each principal locality. (Distinguish between urban and rural for (i), (ii) and (iii).)

(c) Age: under 15 years; 15-24 years; 25-44 years; 45-64 years; 65-74 years; 75 years and over; not stated. (The category "under 15 years" should include all ages between the minimum age-limit adopted by the country for census questions on economic activity and 14 years, if the minimum is below 15 years.)

(d) Sex: female, male.

Use of the tabulations:

These tabulations provide further information on the intensity of use of the economically active population. The information is important from the women's perspective. Numbers employed by status highlight what is taking place in the market place and depict in particular the absorption of persons in the formal sector, with indications of the role which individuals have played in creating job opportunities on their own account. On this account, the information derived from these tabulations will also form the basis for the calculation of self-employment rates which are indicators of the amount of self-reliance within the societies of the countries being measured. The identification of the employment of unpaid workers, particularly women, is also important to the evaluation of women's role in economic activity within countries and the distinction between urban and rural areas is particularly important. The cross-classification further serves to distinguish the groups which are so engaged and may provide further information which could guide policy makers into developing plans and programmes which could be in the interest of the participants. Classification by main sector of employment adds further insights into this categorization.

Illustration A.21(C) *

Currently active population ... years of age and over who were employed, by main status in employment, geographical areas, age group and sex

<i>Geographical division, sex and age group</i>	<i>Total economically active</i>	<i>Main status in employment</i>					<i>Persons not classifiable by status</i>
		<i>Em- ployer</i>	<i>Own- account worker</i>	<i>Em- ployee</i>	<i>Unpaid family worker</i>	<i>Member of producers' cooperative</i>	
Total country							
<i>Both sexes</i>							
<i>All ages</i>							
<i>Under 15 years^a</i>							
<i>15 - 24</i>							
<i>25 - 44</i>							
<i>45 - 64</i>							
<i>65 - 74</i>							
<i>75 and over</i>							
<i>Not stated</i>							
<i>Male</i>							
<i>(as for "Both sexes")</i>							
<i>Female</i>							
<i>(as for "Both sexes")</i>							
Urban							
<i>(as for "Total country")</i>							
Rural							
<i>(as for "Total country")</i>							
Civil division							
<i>(as for "Total country")</i>							

Note: See also further breakdowns recommended in chap. 3, sect. C.

* A.21(S) Population ... years of age and over economically active some time during the past year who were employed, by main status in employment, geographical areas, age group and sex.

a. The category "under 15 years" should include all ages between the minimum age-limit adopted by the country for census questions on economic activity and 14 years, if the minimum is below 15 years.

Tabulation A.22(C,S)

Currently active population [population economically active some time during the year]... years of age and over who were employed, by educational attainment, geographical areas, age group and sex

Population included:

A.22(C) Currently active population at or above the minimum age adopted for enumerating the economically active population who were employed.

A.22(S) Population at or above the minimum age adopted for enumerating the population in this category economically active some time during the year who were employed.

Classifications:

(a) Educational attainment: no schooling; first level started but not completed; first level completed; second level started but not completed; second level completed; third level: first stage started but not completed; third level: first stage completed (regardless of any education at the third level: second stage); level not stated. (The sub-category "special education" should be included in each category of the first and second level, if feasible.)

(b) Geographical areas: I – urban, rural; II – (i) total country, (ii) each major civil division, (iii) each minor civil division, (iv) each principal locality. (Distinguish between urban and rural for (i), (ii) and (iii).)

(c) Age: under 15 years; 15-19 years; 20-24 years; 25-29 years; 30-34 years; 35-39 years; 40-44 years; 45-49 years; 50-54 years; 55-59 years; 60-64 years; 65-69 years; 70-74 years; 75 years and over; not stated. (The category "under 15 years" should include all ages between the minimum age-limits used for census questions on economic activity and 14 years, if the minimum is below 15 years.)

(d) Sex: female, male.

Use of the tabulations:

Classification of the employed population by educational attainment by age group enlarges the information on the special characteristics of this population. This set of tabulations allows for an identification of levels of formal training by age groups and can be used to evaluate improvements over time especially in respect to utilization at the higher levels. The classification by sex provides comparisons which may demonstrate sex biases, taking into account the pattern of educational attainment by sex within the population as a whole.

Illustration A.22(C) *

Currently active population ... years of age and over who were employed, by educational attainment, geographical areas, age group and sex

<i>Geographical division, sex and educational attainment</i>	<i>Age group</i>								
	<i>All ages</i>	<i>Under 15^a</i>	<i>15- 19</i>	<i>20- 24</i>	<i>25- 29</i>	<i>...</i>	<i>70- 74</i>	<i>75 and over</i>	<i>Not stated</i>

Total country

Both sexes

Total

Less than one completed grade at first level

First level:

Grade 1

.

.

Grade not stated

Second level:

First stage

(as for "First level")

Second stage

(as for "First level")

Third level:

First stage (ISCED category 5)

(as for "First level")

First stage (ISCED category 6)

(as for "First level")

Second stage (ISCED category 7)

Special education (not classified by level)

Level not stated

Male

(as for "Both sexes")

Female

(as for "Both sexes")

Urban

(as for "Total country")

Rural

(as for "Total country")

Civil division

(as for "Total country")

* A.22(S) Population economically active at some time during the year ... years of age and over who were employed, by educational attainment, geographical areas, age group and sex.

a. The category "under 15 years" should include all ages between the minimum age-limit adopted by the country for census questions on economic activity and 14 years, if the minimum is below 15 years.

Tabulation A.23(C,S)

Currently active population [population economically active some time during the year] ... years of age and over who were employed, by main industry, main occupation, geographical areas and sex

Population included:

A.23(C) Currently active population at or above the minimum age adopted for enumerating the economically active population who were employed.

A.23(S) Population at or above the minimum age adopted for enumerating the population in this category economically active some time during the year who were employed.

Classifications:

(a) Industry: according to or convertible to the latest revision of the International Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities (ISIC, Rev.3, 1989), to the level of groups (three-digit). The tabulations should include summaries by categories.

(b) Occupation: according to or convertible to the latest revision of the International Standard Classification of Occupations (ISCO-88), at least to the minor group level (i.e., three-digit). The tabulations should include summaries by major groups.

(c) Geographical areas: I – urban, rural; II – (i) total country, (ii) each major civil division, (iii) each minor civil division, (iv) each principal locality. (Distinguish between urban and rural for (i), (ii) and (iii).)

(d) Sex: female, male.

Use of the tabulations:

Tabulations on the employed by industry cross-classified by occupation provide for further study of the structure of the labour market within a country. They enlarge the framework within which to analyse the economic base of the country, allowing for the development of information on future trends by making use of levels and changes in the past. Such studies will provide planners and policy makers with a structure to prepare development programmes as well as to monitor such as have been implemented. Information on women's share in the process in this detail will facilitate analyses of their contribution and further participation.

Illustration A.23(C) *

Currently active population ... years of age and over who were employed, by main industry, main occupation, geographical areas and sex

<i>Geographical division, sex and main occupation group</i>	<i>Total economically active</i>	<i>Industry</i>		
		<i>Division 01</i>		<i>Division 99</i>
		<i>Group</i>		<i>Group</i>
		<i>011</i>	<i>012</i>	<i>990</i>

Total country*Both sexes*

Total economically active

Sub-major group 11

Minor group 111

Minor group 112

.

.

Sub-major group 21

Minor group 211

Minor group 212

.

.

Sub-major group 91

Minor group 911

Minor group 912

.

.

Sub-major group 01

Armed forces 011

Male

(as for "Both sexes")

Female

(as for "Both sexes")

Urban

(as for "Total country")

Rural

(as for "Total country")

Civil division

(as for "Total country")

* A.23(S) Population ... years of age and over economically active some time during the year who were employed, by main industry, main occupation, geographical areas and sex.

Tabulation A.24(C,S)

Currently active population [population economically active some time during the year] ... years of age and over who were employed, by main occupation, educational attainment, geographical areas and sex

Population included:

A.24(C) Currently active population at or above the minimum age adopted for enumerating the economically active population who were employed.

A.24(S) Population at or above the minimum age adopted for enumerating the population in this category economically active some time during the year who were employed.

Classifications:

(a) Occupation: according to or convertible to the latest revision of the International Standard Classification of Occupations (ISCO-88), at least to the minor group level (i.e., three-digit). The tabulations should include summaries by major groups.

(b) Educational attainment: no schooling; first level started but not completed; first level completed; second level started but not completed; second level completed; third level: first stage started but not completed; third level: first stage completed (regardless of any education at the third level: second stage); level not stated. (The sub-category "special education" should be included in each category of the first and second level, if feasible.)

(c) Geographical areas: I – urban, rural; II – (i) total country, (ii) each major civil division, (iii) each minor civil division, (iv) each principal locality. (Distinguish between urban and rural for (i), (ii) and (iii).)

(d) Sex: female, male.

Use of the tabulations:

These tabulations provide the data which may be used in analysing levels of employment by educational skills in the various occupations in which the economically active population are employed. They will supplement the data given in tabulations A.8(C,S) in assessing the efficient use of products from the education system within a country. Again in relation to women, these can be regarded in two main ways; the first relating to the employment of skills in comparison with those possessed by the population as a whole; the second is the appropriateness of their utilization within the work force.

As in tabulations A.8(C,S), the cross-classification of the economically active by educational attainment by main occupation in addition provides some indication of the educational levels of persons who are economically active compared with levels of skills which may be required for particular job levels.

Illustration A.24(C) *

Currently active population ... years of age and over who were employed, by main occupation, educational attainment, geographical areas and sex

<i>Geographical division, sex and educational attainment</i>	<i>Total economically active</i>	<i>Occupation</i>		
		<i>Sub-major group 11</i>		<i>Sub-major group 91</i>
		<i>Minor group</i>		<i>Minor group</i>
		111	112	011

Total country*Both sexes***Total**

Less than one completed grade at first level

First level:

Grade 1

.

.

Grade not stated

Second level:

First stage

(as for "First level")

Second stage

(as for "First level")

Third level:

First stage (ISCED category 5)

(as for "First level")

First stage (ISCED category 6)

(as for "First level")

Second stage (ISCED category 7)

Special education (not classified by level)

Level not stated

Male

(as for "Both sexes")

Female

(as for "Both sexes")

Urban

(as for "Total country")

Rural

(as for "Total country")

Civil division

(as for "Total country")

* A.24(S) Population ... years of age and over economically active some time during the year who were employed, by main occupation, educational attainment, geographical areas and sex.

Tabulation A.25(C,S)

Currently active population [population economically active some time during the year] ... years of age and over who were employed, by main occupation, main status in employment, geographical areas and sex

Population included:

A.25(C) Currently active population at or above the minimum age adopted for enumerating the economically active population.

A.25(S) Population at or above the minimum age adopted for enumerating the population in this category economically active some time during the year who were employed.

Classifications:

(a) Occupation: according to or convertible to the latest revision of the International Standard Classification of Occupations (ISCO-88), at least to the minor group level (i.e., three-digit). The tabulations should include summaries by major groups.

(b) Status in employment: employer; own-account worker; employee; unpaid family worker; member of producers' cooperative; persons not classified by status (see also further breakdowns recommended in chap. 3, sect. C).

(c) Geographical areas: I – urban, rural; II – (i) total country, (ii) each major civil division, (iii) each minor civil division, (iv) each principal locality. (Distinguish between urban and rural for (i), (ii) and (iii).)

(c) Sex: female, male.

Use of the tabulations:

The importance of the classification of status in employment has already been highlighted and applying this classification to the employed population and cross-classifying this with occupation will enhance even further the significance of the women's socio-economic status as determined by their position in economic development. As in the earlier presentations, utilization of information from this classification will provide very detailed information which may be used not only in macro planning but also at the micro level, when women's position in the market is revealed.

Illustration A.25(C) *

Currently active population ... years of age and over who were employed, by main occupation, main status in employment, geographical areas and sex

<i>Geographical division, sex and main status in employment</i>	<i>Total economically active</i>	<i>Occupation</i>		
		<i>Sub-major group 11</i>		<i>Sub-major group 91</i>
		<i>Minor group</i>		<i>Minor group</i>
		<i>111</i>	<i>112</i>	<i>011</i>
Total country				
<i>Both sexes</i>				
Total economically active				
Employer				
Own-account worker				
Employee				
Unpaid family worker				
Member of producers' cooperative				
Persons not classified by status				
<i>Male</i>				
(as for "Both sexes")				
<i>Female</i>				
(as for "Both Sexes")				
Urban				
(as for "Total country")				
Rural				
(as for "Total country")				
Civil division				
(as for "Total country")				

Note: See also further breakdowns recommended in chap. 3, sect.C.

* A.25(S) Population ... years of age and over economically active some time during the year who were employed, by main occupation, main status in employment, geographical areas and sex.

Tabulation A.26(C,S)

Currently active population [population economically active some time during the year] ... years of age and over who were employed, by main industry, main status in employment, geographical areas and sex

Population included:

A.26(C) Currently active population at or above the minimum age adopted for enumerating the economically active population who were employed.

A.26(S) Population at or above the minimum age adopted for enumerating the population in this category economically active some time during the year who were employed.

Classifications:

(a) Industry: according to or convertible to the latest revision of the International Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities (ISIC, Rev.3; 1989), to the level of groups (three-digit). The tabulations should include summaries by categories.

(b) Status in employment: employer; own-account worker; employee; unpaid family worker; member of producers' cooperative; persons not classified by status (see also further breakdowns recommended in chap. 3, sect.C).

(c) Geographical areas: I – urban, rural; II – (i) total country, (ii) each major civil division, (iii) each minor civil division, (iv) each principal locality. (Distinguish between urban and rural for (i), (ii) and (iii).)

(d) Sex: female, male.

Use of the tabulations:

The cross-classification of the employed work force with industry and status in employment adds a further dimension to the data which will be available from earlier tabulations and particularly those in the series given in tabulations A.19 to A.26. The cross-classification by industry will, in particular, set the focus within which the analyses on status in employment would be based. This is especially important since situations differ depending on the industry in which individuals are working. For example, workers in agriculture are exposed to significantly different situations than those, say in the manufacturing industry, or in the distribution industry.

Illustration A26(C) *

Currently active population ... years of age and over who were employed, by main industry, main status in employment, geographical areas and sex

<i>Geographical division, sex and main status in employment</i>	<i>Total economically active</i>	<i>Industry</i>		
		<i>Division 01</i>		<i>Division 99</i>
		<i>Group</i>		<i>Group</i>
		<i>011</i>	<i>012</i>	<i>990</i>

Total country*Both sexes*

Total

Employer

Own-account worker

Employee

Unpaid family worker

Member of producers' cooperative

Persons not classified by status

Male

(as for "Both sexes")

Female

(as for "Both sexes")

Urban

(as for "Total country")

Rural

(as for "Total country")

Civil division

(as for "Total country")

Note: See also further breakdowns recommended in chap. 3, sect. C.

* A.26(S) Population ... years of age and over economically active some time during the year who were employed, by main industry, main status in employment, geographical areas and sex.

Tabulation A.27(C,S)

Employment-population ratio of the currently active population [population economically active some time during the year] ... years of age and over, by main occupation, geographical areas, age group and sex

Population included:

A.27(C) Currently active population at or above the minimum age adopted for enumerating the economically active population who are employed related to the population at or above that minimum age.

A.27(S) Population at or above the minimum age adopted for enumerating the population in this category who were employed some time during the year related to the population at or above that minimum age.

Classifications:

(a) Occupation: according to or convertible to the latest revision of the International Standard Classification of Occupations (ISCO-88), at least to the minor group level (i.e., three-digit). The tabulations should include summaries by major groups.

(b) Geographical areas: I – urban, rural; II – (i) total country, (ii) each major civil division, (iii) each minor civil division, (iv) each principal locality. (Distinguish between urban and rural for (i), (ii) and (iii).)

(c) Age: under 15 years; 15-24 years; 25-44 years; 45-64 years; 65-74 years; 75 years and over; not stated. (The category "under 15 years" should include all ages between the minimum age-limit adopted by the country for census questions on economic activity and 14 years, if the minimum is below 15 years.)

(d) Sex: female, male.

Use of the tabulations:

The employment-population ratio provides an indicator of the proportion of the population at or above the minimum age adopted for enumerating the economically active population who are employed. Tabulation A.27(C) relates to the currently active population while tabulation A.27(S) is based on the population who are economically active some time during the year. This proportion, when presented by occupation cross-classified by sex, represents the degree of occupational segregation of women in the labour market system.

Illustration A.27(C) *

Employment-population ratio of the currently active population ... years of age and over, by main occupation, geographical areas, age group and sex

Geographical division, sex and main occupation	Age group							
	All ages	Under 15 ^a	15- 19	20- 24	25- 29	...	70- 74	75 and over

Total country*Both sexes*

Total economically active

Sub-major group 11

Minor group 111

Minor group 112

.

.

Sub-major group 21

Minor group 211

Minor group 212

.

.

Sub-major group 91

Minor group 911

Minor group 912

.

.

Sub-major group 01

Armed forces 011

Male

(as for "Both sexes")

Female

(as for "Both sexes")

Urban

(as for "Total country")

Rural

(as for "Total country")

Civil division

(as for "Total country")

* A.27(S) Employment-population ratio of the population ... years and over economically active some time during the year, by main occupation, geographical areas, age group and sex.

a. The category "under 15 years" should include all ages between the minimum age-limit adopted by the country for census questions on economic activity and 14 years, if the minimum is below 15 years.

Tabulation A.28(C,S)

Self-employment rate of currently active population [population economically active some time during the year] ... years of age and over, by main occupation, geographical areas, age group and sex

Population included:

- A.28(C) Currently active population at or above the minimum age adopted for enumerating the economically active population who are self-employed related to the population at or above that minimum age in paid employment.
- A.28(S) Population at or above the minimum age adopted for enumerating the population in this category who were self-employed some time during the year related to the population at or above that minimum age in paid employment.

Classifications:

- (a) Occupation: According to or convertible to the latest revision of the International Standard Classification of Occupations (ISCO-88), at least to the minor group level (i.e., three-digit). The tabulations should include summaries by major groups.
- (b) Geographical areas: I – urban, rural; II – (i) total country, (ii) each major civil division, (iii) each minor civil division, (iv) each principal locality. (Distinguish between urban and rural for (i), (ii) and (iii).)
- (c) Age: under 15 years; 15-24 years; 25-44 years; 45-64 years; 65-74 years; 75 years and over; not stated. (The category “under 15 years” should include all ages between the minimum age-limit adopted by the country for census questions on economic activity and 14 years, if the minimum is below 15 years.)
- (d) Sex: female, male.

Use of the tabulations:

These tabulations provide indications of the extent to which women and men in the labour market system provide their own employment rather than working in jobs generated by other institutions within the economy. This is a particularly useful indicator, taken together with the measures of actual and projected labour supply for persons involved in employment generating policies.

Illustration A.28(C) *

Self-employment rate of the currently active population ... years of age and over, by main occupation, geographical areas, age group and sex

Geographical division, sex and main occupation	Age group								
	All ages	Under 15 ^a	15- 19	20- 24	25- 29	...	70- 74	75 and over	Not stated

Total country*Both sexes*

Total economically active

Sub-major group 11

Minor group 111

Minor group 112

.

Sub-major group 21

Minor group 211

Minor group 212

.

Sub-major group 91

Minor group 911

Minor group 912

.

Sub-major group 01

Armed forces 011

Male

(as for "Both sexes")

Female

(as for "Both sexes")

Urban

(as for "Total country")

Rural

(as for "Total country")

Civil division

(as for "Total country")

* A.28(S) Self-employment rate of the population ... years and over economically active some time during the year, by main occupation, geographical areas, age group and sex.

a. The category "under 15 years" should include all ages between the minimum age-limit adopted by the country for census questions on economic activity and 14 years, if the minimum is below 15 years.

Tabulation A.29(C)

Currently active population ... years of age and over who were employed, by main occupation, number of hours worked in all occupations during the past week, geographical areas and sex

Population included:

Currently active population at or above the minimum age adopted for enumerating the economically active population who were employed during the past week.

Classifications:

- (a) Occupation: according to or convertible to the latest revision of the International Standard Classification of Occupations (ISCO-88), at least to the minor group level (i.e., three-digit). The tabulation should include summaries by major groups.
- (b) Duration of employment (hours worked): less than 8 hours; 9-16 hours; 17-24 hours; 25-32 hours; 33-40 hours; 41-48 hours; 49 hours or more; not stated.
- (c) Geographical areas: I – urban, rural; II – (i) total country, (ii) each major civil division, (iii) each minor civil division, (iv) each principal locality. (Distinguish between urban and rural for (i), (ii) and (iii).)
- (d) Sex: female, male.

Use of the tabulation:

Information on number of hours worked in past week allows for the determination of the minimum criterion for employment as indicated in the international recommendation. In addition, it provides the basis for distinguishing between full-time and part-time work and accordingly, for obtaining measurements of visible underemployment.

Further, data on hours worked cross-classified by sex, age, occupation, industry, status in employment and other socio-economic variables enable various kinds of analyses to be developed which may be used to promote social and other welfare policies.

The aggregate number of hours worked by workers in each occupation (or industry) provides comparable estimates of total labour input, which may be used for the analysis of labour costs, productivity and other studies of labour force utilization.

Illustration A.29(C)

Currently active population ... years of age and over who were employed, by main occupation, number of hours worked in all occupations during the past week, geographical areas and sex

<i>Geographical division, sex and number of hours worked in past week</i>	<i>Total economically active</i>	<i>Occupation</i>		
		<i>Sub-major group 11</i>		<i>Sub-major group 91</i>
		<i>Minor group</i>		<i>Minor group</i>
		<i>111</i>	<i>112</i>	<i>011</i>
Total country				
<i>Both sexes</i>				
Total				
Less than 8 hours				
9 to 16 hours				
17 to 24 hours				
25 to 32 hours				
33 to 40 hours				
41 to 48 hours				
49 hours or more				
Not stated				
<i>Male</i>				
(as for "Both sexes")				
<i>Female</i>				
(as for "Both sexes")				
Urban				
(as for "Total country")				
Rural				
(as for "Total country")				
Civil division				
(as for "Total country")				

Tabulation A.30(C)

Currently active population ... years of age and over who were employed, by main industry, number of hours worked in all occupations during the past week, geographical areas and sex

Population included:

Currently active population at or above the minimum age adopted for enumerating the economically active population who were employed during the past week.

Classifications:

- (a) Industry: according to or convertible to the latest revision of the International Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities (ISIC, Rev.3, 1989), to the level of groups (three-digit). The tabulation should include summaries by categories.
- (b) Duration of employment (hours worked): less than 8 hours; 9-16 hours; 17-24 hours; 25-32 hours; 33-40 hours; 41-48 hours; 49 hours or more; not stated.
- (c) Geographical areas: I – urban, rural; II – (i) total country, (ii) each major civil division, (iii) each minor civil division, each principal locality. (Distinguish between urban and rural for (i), (ii) and (iii).)
- (d) Sex: female, male.

Use of the tabulation:

The use of this tabulation has been discussed in conjunction with that of tabulation A.29(C).

Illustration A.30(C)

Currently active population ... years of age and over who were employed, by main industry, number of hours worked in all occupations during the past week, geographical areas and sex

<i>Geographical division, sex and number of hours worked in past week</i>	<i>Total economically active</i>	<i>Industry</i>		
		<i>Division 01</i>		<i>Division 99</i>
		<i>Group</i>		<i>Group</i>
		<i>011</i>	<i>012</i>	<i>990</i>
Total country				
<i>Both sexes</i>				
Total				
Less than 8 hours				
9 to 16 hours				
17 to 24 hours				
25 to 32 hours				
33 to 40 hours				
41 to 48 hours				
49 hours or more				
Not stated				
<i>Male</i>				
(as for "Both sexes")				
<i>Female</i>				
(as for "Both sexes")				
Urban				
(as for "Total country")				
Rural				
(as for "Total country")				
Civil division				
(as for "Total country")				

Tabulation A.31(C)

Currently active population ... years of age and over who were employed, by main status in employment, number of hours worked in all occupations during the past week, geographical areas and sex

Population included:

Currently active population at or above the minimum age adopted for enumerating the economically active population who worked during the past week.

Classifications:

- (a) Status in employment: employer; own-account worker; employee; unpaid family worker; member of producers' cooperative; persons not classified by status (see also further breakdowns recommended in chap. 3, sect.C).
- (b) Duration of employment (hours worked): less than 8 hours; 9-16 hours; 17-24 hours; 25-32 hours; 33-40 hours; 41-48 hours; 49 hours or more; not stated.
- (c) Geographical areas: I – urban, rural; II – (i) total country, (ii) each major civil division, (iii) each minor civil division, (iv) each principal locality. (Distinguish between urban and rural for (i), (ii) and (iii).)
- (d) Sex: female, male.

Use of the tabulation:

The use of this tabulation has been discussed in conjunction with that of tabulation A.29(C).

Illustration A.31(C)

Currently active population ... years of age and over who were employed, by main status in employment, number of hours worked in all occupations during the past week, geographical areas and sex

Geographical division, sex and number of hours worked in past week	Main status in employment						
	Total economically active	Em- ployer	Own- account worker	Em- ployee	Unpaid family worker	Member of producers' cooperative	Persons not classifiable by status

Total country*Both sexes*

Total

Less than 8 hours

9 to 16 hours

17 to 24 hours

25 to 32 hours

33 to 40 hours

41 to 48 hours

49 hours or more

Not stated

Male

(as for "Both sexes")

Female

(as for "Both sexes")

Urban

(as for "Total country")

Rural

(as for "Total country")

Civil division

(as for "Total country")

Note: See also further breakdowns recommended in chap. 3, sect. C.

Tabulation A.32(S)

Population ... years of age and over economically active some time during the year who were employed, by main occupation, number of weeks worked in all occupations during the past year, geographical areas and sex

Population included:

Population economically active some time during the year at or above the minimum age adopted for enumerating the economically active population who were employed.

Classifications:

- (a) Occupation: according to or convertible to the latest revision of the International Standard Classification of Occupations (ISCO-88), at least to the minor group level (i.e., three-digit). The tabulation should include summaries by major groups.
- (b) Duration of employment (weeks worked): less than 1 week; 1-4 weeks; 5-12 weeks; 13-24 weeks; 25-36 weeks; 37 weeks or more; not stated.
- (c) Geographical areas: I – urban, rural; II – (i) total country, (ii) each major civil division, (iii) each minor civil division, (iv) each principal locality. (Distinguish between urban and rural for (i), (ii) and (iii).)
- (d) Sex: female, male.

Use of the tabulation:

The analytical uses of data on time worked in relation to past week have been discussed in conjunction with the use of tabulation A.29(C). Time worked over the longer period adds a further dimension to the studies on labour time use and productivity. The information based on the classification of economic activity some time during the year is particularly important for women who are not necessarily captured by the currently active or usually active criteria but who would be included here.

Illustration A.32(S)

Population ... years of age and over economically active some time during the year who were employed, by main occupation, number of weeks worked in all occupations during the past year, geographical areas and sex

<i>Geographical division, sex and number of weeks worked in past year</i>	<i>Total economically active</i>	<i>Occupation</i>		
		<i>Sub-major group 11</i>		<i>Sub-major group 91</i>
		<i>Minor group</i>		<i>Minor group</i>
		<i>111</i>	<i>112</i>	<i>011</i>

Total country*Both sexes*

Total

Less than 1 week

1-4 weeks

5-12 weeks

13-24 weeks

26-36 weeks

37 weeks or more

Not stated

Male

(as for "Both sexes")

Female

(as for "Both sexes")

Urban

(as for "Total country")

Rural

(as for "Total country")

Civil division

(as for "Total country")

Tabulation A.33(S)

Population ... years of age and over economically active some time during the year who were employed, by main industry, number of weeks worked in all occupations during the past year, geographical areas and sex

Population included:

Population economically active some time during the year at or above the minimum age adopted for enumerating the economically active population who were employed.

Classifications:

- (a) Industry: according to or convertible to the latest revision of the International Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities (ISIC, Rev.3; 1989), to the level of groups (three-digit). The tabulation should include summaries by categories.
- (b) Duration of employment (weeks worked): less than 1 week; 1-4 weeks; 5-12 weeks; 13-24 weeks; 25-36 weeks; 37 weeks or more; not stated.
- (c) Geographical areas: I – urban, rural; II – (i) total country, (ii) each major civil division, (iii) each minor civil division, (iv) each principal locality. (Distinguish between urban and rural for (i), (ii) and (iii).)
- (d) Sex: female, male.

Use of the tabulation:

The use of this tabulation has been discussed in conjunction with that of tabulations A.29(C) and A.32(S).

Illustration A.33(S)

Population ... years of age and over economically active some time during the year who were employed, by main industry, number of weeks worked in all occupations during the past year, geographical areas and sex

<i>Geographical division, sex and number of weeks worked in past year</i>	<i>Total economically active</i>	<i>Industry</i>		
		<i>Division 01</i>		<i>Division 99</i>
		<i>Group</i>		<i>Group</i>
		<i>011</i>	<i>012</i>	<i>990</i>
Total country				
<i>Both sexes</i>				
Total				
Less than 1 week				
1-4 weeks				
5-12 weeks				
13-24 weeks				
26-36 weeks				
37 weeks or more				
Not stated				
<i>Male</i>				
(as for "Both sexes")				
<i>Female</i>				
(as for "Both sexes")				
Urban				
(as for "Total country")				
Rural				
(as for "Total country")				
Civil division				
(as for "Total country")				

Tabulation A.34(S)

Population ... years of age and over economically active some time during the year who were employed, by main status in employment, number of weeks worked in all occupations during the past year, geographical areas and sex

Population included:

Employed population at or above the minimum age adopted for enumerating the economically active population.

Classifications:

- (a) Status in employment: employer; own-account worker; employee; unpaid family worker; member of producers' cooperative; persons not classified by status (see also further breakdowns recommended in chap. 3, sect.C).
- (b) Duration of employment (weeks worked): less than 1 week; 1-4 weeks; 5-12 weeks; 13-24 weeks; 25-36 weeks; 37 weeks or more; not stated.
- (c) Geographical areas: I – urban, rural; II – (i) total country, (ii) each major civil division, (iii) each minor civil division, (iv) each principal locality. (Distinguish between urban and rural for (i), (ii) and (iii).)
- (d) Sex: female, male.

Use of the tabulation:

The use of this tabulation has been discussed in conjunction with that of tabulations A.29(C) and A.32(S).

Illustration A.34(S)

Population economically active some time during the year ... years of age and over who were employed, by main status in employment, number of weeks worked in all occupations during the past year, geographical areas and sex

Geographical division, sex and number of weeks worked in past year	Main status in employment						
	Total economically active	Em- ployer	Own- account worker	Em- ployee	Unpaid family worker	Member of producers' cooperative	Persons not classifiable by status
Total country							
Both sexes							
Total							
Less than 1 week							
1- 4 weeks							
5-12 weeks							
13-24 weeks							
26-36 weeks							
37 weeks or more							
Not stated							
Male							
(as for "Both sexes")							
Female							
(as for "Both sexes")							
Urban							
(as for "Total country")							
Rural							
(as for "Total country")							
Civil division							
(as for "Total country")							

Note: See also further breakdowns recommended in chap. 3, sect. C.

Tabulation A.35(C)

Unemployed population ... years of age and over, by unemployment categories, relationship to head or other reference member of the household, geographical areas and sex

Population included:

Unemployed population (based on current activity) at or above the minimum age adopted for enumerating the economically active population.

Classifications:

- (a) Unemployment categories: actively seeking work; not actively seeking work.
- (b) Relationship to head or other reference member of the household: head or other reference member; spouse; child; spouse of child; other relative (including grandchild or great-grandchild and parent or parent of spouse); other person not related to head or other reference member; not stated.
- (c) Geographical areas: I – urban, rural; II – (i) total country, (ii) each major civil division, (iii) each minor civil division, (iv) each principal locality. (Distinguish between urban and rural for (i), (ii) and (iii).)
- (d) Sex: female, male.

Use of the tabulation:

Information on unemployment provides a basis for determining the pool of human resources available to the labour market at a given point in time. Classification by categories identifies the levels of job seeking activities within the unemployed. This information is useful to the determination of availability of workers within specific locations, by sex.

Cross-classification by relationship to head or other reference member of the household provides insights into dependency burdens within households and in particular, identification of heads or other reference members of households by sex provides a more in-depth picture of this dependency. The data produced can provide guidance to social and other welfare planners.

Illustration A.35(C)

Unemployed population ... years of age and over, by unemployment categories, relationship to head or other reference member of the household, geographical areas and sex

<i>Geographical division, sex and relationship to head or other reference member of household</i>	<i>Unemployment categories</i>			
	<i>Total unemployed population</i>	<i>Actively seeking work</i>	<i>Not actively seeking work</i>	<i>Not stated</i>
Total country				
<i>Both sexes</i>				
Head/reference member				
Spouse				
Child				
Spouse of child				
Grandchild/great-grandchild				
Parent or parent of spouse				
Other relative				
Person not related				
Not stated				
<i>Male</i>				
(as for "Both sexes")				
<i>Female</i>				
(as for "Both sexes")				
Urban				
(as for "Total country")				
Rural				
(as for "Total country")				
Civil division				
(as for "Total country")				

Tabulation A.36(C)
Unemployed currently active population ... years of age and over, by main occupation, geographical areas, age group and sex

Population included:

Currently active population at or above the minimum age adopted for enumerating the economically active population who were unemployed.

Classifications:

- (a) Occupation: according to or convertible to the latest revision of the International Standard Classification of Occupations (ISCO-88), at least to the minor group level (i.e., three-digit). The tabulation should include summaries by major groups.
- (b) Geographical areas: I – urban, rural; II – (i) total country, (ii) each major civil division, (iii) each minor civil division, (iv) each principal locality. (Distinguish between urban and rural for (i), (ii) and (iii).)
- (c) Age: under 15 years; 15-24 years; 25-44 years; 45-64 years; 65-74 years; 75 years and over; not stated. (The category "under 15 years" should include all ages between the minimum age-limit adopted by the country for census questions on economic activity and 14 years, if the minimum is below 15 years.)
- (d) Sex: female, male.

Use of the tabulation:

This tabulation, along with tabulation A.37(C), provides indicators of the degree of failure of absorption of the supply of labour. Cross-classification by age groups, geographical areas and occupation provide for identification of these unutilized resources, revealing the age distribution, location and type of work. Cross-classification by gender will, in addition, indicate possible gender biases. These two tabulations provide the numbers unemployed by the various categories identified. Tabulations A.38 and A.39 gives the corresponding unemployment rates.

Illustration A.36(C)

Unemployed currently active population ... years of age and over, by main occupation, geographical areas, age group and sex

Geographical division, sex and main occupation	Age group								
	All ages	Under 15 ^a	15- 19	20- 24	25- 29	...	70- 74	75 and over	Not stated

Total country*Both sexes*

Total economically active

Sub-major group 11

Minor group 111

Minor group 112

.

.

Sub-major group 21

Minor group 211

Minor group 212

.

.

Sub-major group 91

Minor group 911

Minor group 912

.

.

Sub-major group 01

Armed forces 011

Male

(as for "Both sexes")

Female

(as for "Both sexes")

Urban

(as for "Total country")

Rural

(as for "Total country")

Civil division

(as for "Total country")

a. The category "under 15 years" should include all ages between the minimum age-limit adopted by the country for census questions on economic activity and 14 years, if the minimum is below 15 years.

Tabulation A.37(C)**Unemployed currently active population ... years of age and over, by main industry, geographical areas, age group and sex***Population included:*

Currently active population at or above the minimum age adopted for enumerating the economically active population who were unemployed.

Classifications:

- (a) Industry: according to or convertible to the latest revision of the International Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities (ISIC, Rev.3), to the level of groups (three-digit). This tabulation should include summaries by categories.
- (b) Geographical areas: I – urban, rural; II – (i) total country, (ii) each major civil division, (iii) each minor civil division, (iv) each principal locality. (Distinguish between urban and rural for (i), (ii) and (iii).)
- (c) Age: under 15 years; 15-24 years; 25-44 years; 45-64 years; 65-74 years; 75 years and over; not stated. (The category "under 15 years" should include all ages between the minimum age-limit adopted by the country for census questions on economic activity and 14 years, if the minimum is below 15 years.)
- (d) Sex: female, male.

Use of the tabulation:

The use of this tabulation has been discussed in conjunction with tabulation A.36(C).

Illustration A.37(C)

Currently active population ... years of age and over, by main industry, geographical areas, age group and sex

<i>Geographical division, sex and main industry</i>	<i>Age group</i>							
	<i>All ages</i>	<i>Under 15^a</i>	<i>15- 19</i>	<i>20- 24</i>	<i>25- 29 ...</i>	<i>70- 74</i>	<i>75 and over</i>	<i>Not stated</i>

Total country

Both sexes

Total economically active

Division 01

Group 001

Group 012

.

.

.

Division 02

.

.

.

Division 99

Group 990

.

.

.

Male

(as for "Both sexes")

Female

(as for "Both sexes")

Urban

(as for "Total country")

Rural

(as for "Total country")

Civil Division

(as for "Total country")

a. The category "under 15 years" should include all ages between the minimum age-limit adopted by the country for census questions on economic activity and 14 years, if the minimum is below 15 years.

Tabulation A.38(C)**Unemployment rate of the currently active population ... years of age and over, by main occupation, geographical areas, age group and sex***Population included:*

Currently active population at or above the minimum age adopted for enumerating the economically active population who were unemployed related to the economically active population at or above that minimum age.

Classifications:

- (a) Occupation: according to or convertible to the latest revision of the International Standard Classification of Occupations (ISCO-88), at least to the minor group level (i.e., three-digit). The tabulation should include summaries by major groups.
- (b) Geographical areas: I – urban, rural; II – (i) total country, (ii) each major civil division, (iii) each minor civil division, (iv) each principal locality. (Distinguish between urban and rural for (i), (ii) and (iii).)
- (c) Age: under 15 years; 15-24 years; 25-44 years; 45-64 years; 65-74 years; 75 years and over; not stated. (The category "under 15 years" should include all ages between the minimum age-limit adopted by the country for census questions on economic activity and 14 years, if the minimum is below 15 years.)
- (d) Sex: female, male.

Use of the tabulation:

This tabulation provides indicators of the degree of failure of absorption of the supply of labour. Cross-classification by age, geographical areas and occupation provide for identification of these unutilized resources, revealing the age distribution, location and type of work. Cross-classification by gender will, in addition, indicate possible gender biases.

Illustration A.38(C)

Unemployment rate of the currently active population ... years of age and over, by main occupation, geographical areas, age group and sex

<i>Geographical division, sex and main occupation</i>	<i>Age group</i>							
	<i>All ages</i>	<i>Under 15^a</i>	<i>15- 19</i>	<i>20- 24</i>	<i>25- 29 ...</i>	<i>70- 74</i>	<i>75 and over</i>	<i>Not stated</i>

Total country*Both sexes*

Total economically active

Sub-major group 11

Minor group 111

Minor group 112

.

.

Sub-major group 21

Minor group 211

Minor group 212

.

.

Sub-major group 91

Minor group 911

Minor group 912

.

.

Sub-major group 01

Armed forces 011

Male

(as for "Both sexes")

Female

(as for "Both sexes")

Urban

(as for "Total country")

Rural

(as for "Total country")

Civil division

(as for "Total country")

a. The category "under 15 years" should include all ages between the minimum age-limit adopted by the country for census questions on economic activity and 14 years, if the minimum is below 15 years.

Tabulation A.39(C)**Unemployment rate of the currently active population ... years of age and over,
by main industry, geographical areas, age group and sex***Population included:*

Currently active population at or above the minimum age adopted for enumerating the economically active population who were unemployed related to the economically active population at or above that minimum age.

Classifications:

- (a) Industry: according to or convertible to the latest revision of the International Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities (ISIC, Rev.3), to the level of groups (three-digit). This tabulation should include summaries by categories.
- (b) Geographical areas: I – urban, rural; II – (i) total country, (ii) each major civil division, (iii) each minor civil division, (iv) each principal locality. (Distinguish between urban and rural for (i), (ii) and (iii).)
- (c) Age: Under 15 years; 15-24 years; 25-44 years; 45-64 years; 65-74 years; 75 years and over; not stated. (The category “under 15 years” should include all ages between the minimum age-limit adopted by the country for census questions on economic activity and 14 years, if the minimum is below 15 years.)
- (d) Sex: female, male.

Use of the tabulation:

The use of this tabulation has been discussed in conjunction with tabulation A.36(C).

Illustration A.39(C)

Unemployment rate of the currently active population ... years of age and over, by main industry, geographical areas, age group and sex

Geographical division, sex and main industry	Age group							
	All ages	Under 15 ^a	15- 19	20- 24	25- 29	...	70- 74	75 and over

Total country*Both sexes*

Total economically active

Division 01

Group 001

Group 012

.

.

.

Division 02

.

.

.

Division 99

Group 990

.

.

.

Male

(as for "Both sexes")

Female

(as for "Both sexes")

Urban

(as for "Total country")

Rural

(as for "Total country")

Civil division

(as for "Total country")

a. The category "under 15 years" should include all ages between the minimum age-limit adopted by the country for census questions on economic activity and 14 years, if the minimum is below 15 years.

Tabulation A.40(C,U,S)

Heads or other reference members of households by current activity [usual activity; economic activity during the year], by activity status, geographical areas, age group and sex

Population included:

All heads or other reference members of households at or above the minimum age adopted for enumerating the economically active population.

Classifications:

- (a) Activity status: employed; unemployed; not economically active; not stated.
- (b) Geographical areas: I – urban, rural; II – (i) total country, (ii) each major civil division, (iii) each minor civil division, (iv) each principal locality. (Distinguish between urban and rural for (i), (ii) and (iii).)
- (c) Age: under 15 years; 15-19 years; 20-24 years; 25-29 years; 30-34 years; 35-39 years; 40-44 years; 45-49 years; 50-54 years; 55-59 years; 60-64 years; 65-69 years; 70-74 years; 75 years and over; not stated. (The category “under 15 years” should include all ages between the minimum age-limit adopted by the country for census questions on economic activity and 14 years, if the minimum is below 15 years.)
- (d) Sex: female, male.

Use of the tabulations:

These tabulations provide information on the economic situation of households and families and allow the calculation of the percentage of households and families headed by economically active women and men. This is important for an assessment of the economic role being played by women who are, in addition, heads of households as well as the provision of services and benefits in general to them. Data on the not economically active population, particularly in relation to their role in the household, are also necessary for proper planning and the provision of services and benefits, particularly welfare benefits.

Illustration A.40(C) *

Heads or other reference members of households, by activity status (based on current activity), geographical areas, age group and sex

<i>Geographical division, sex and age group of head or other reference member of household</i>	<i>Total ... yrs. of age and over</i>	<i>Current activity status</i>			
		<i>Employed</i>	<i>Unemployed</i>	<i>Not economically active</i>	<i>Not stated</i>
Total country					
<i>Both sexes</i>					
<i>All ages</i>					
<i>Under 15^a</i>					
<i>15 - 19</i>					
<i>20 - 24</i>					
<i>25 - 29</i>					
<i>30 - 34</i>					
<i>35 - 39</i>					
<i>40 - 44</i>					
<i>45 - 49</i>					
<i>50 - 54</i>					
<i>55 - 59</i>					
<i>60 - 64</i>					
<i>65 - 69</i>					
<i>70 - 74</i>					
<i>75 and over</i>					
<i>Not stated</i>					
<i>Male</i>					
(as for "Both sexes")					
<i>Female</i>					
(as for "Both sexes")					
Urban					
(as for "Total country")					
Rural					
(as for "Total country")					
Civil division					
(as for "Total country")					

* A.40(U) Heads or other reference members of households, by activity status (based on usual activity), geographical areas, age group and sex. A.40(S) Heads or other reference members of households by activity status (based on economic activity status during the year), geographical areas, age group and sex.

a. The category "under 15 years" should include all ages between the minimum age-limit adopted by the country for census questions on economic activity and 14 years, if the minimum is below 15 years.

Tabulation A.41(C,U,S)

Heads or other reference members of households, by current activity [usual activity; economic activity during the year], main status in employment, geographical areas, age group and sex

Population included:

All heads or other reference members of households at or above the minimum age adopted for enumerating the economically active population, who were currently active [usually active; economically active some time during the year].

Classifications:

- (a) Status in employment: employer; own-account worker; employee; unpaid family worker; member of producers' cooperative; persons not classified by status (see also further breakdowns recommended in chap. 3, sect.C).
- (b) Geographical areas: I – urban, rural; II – (i) total country, (ii) each major civil division, (iii) each minor civil division, (iv) each principal locality. (Distinguish between urban and rural for (i), (ii) and (iii).)
- (c) Age: under 15 years; 15-19 years; 20-24 years; 25-29 years; 30-34 years; 35-39 years; 40-44 years; 45-49 years; 50-54 years; 55-59 years; 60-64 years; 65-69 years; 70-74 years; 75 years and over; not stated. (The category "under 15 years" should include all ages between the minimum age-limit adopted by the country for census questions on economic activity and 14 years, if the minimum is below 15 years.)
- (d) Sex: female, male.

Use of the tabulations:

Tabulations based on the classification of the economically active population by main status in employment by age, geographical areas and sex are provided by tabulations A.6(C,U,S). These tabulations provide similar information but are confined to heads and other reference members of households. The identification of heads or other reference members of households to economic activity and particularly as they relate to the different categories based on status in employment can provide indicators of the socio-economic status of households. This is particularly relevant in respect of households headed by women.

The data on their activity status allow for an identification of the poverty status of households and persons within households, taking into account the accepted treatment of determining the status of the household based on the comparative status of the head or other reference member.

Illustration A.41(C) *

Heads or other reference members of household, by current activity, main status in employment, geographical areas, age group and sex

Geographical division, sex and age group of head or other reference member of household	Main status in employment						
	Total economically active	Em- ployer	Own- account worker	Em- ployee	Unpaid family worker	Member of producers' cooperative	Persons not classifiable by status
Total country							
Both sexes							
All ages							
Under 15 ^a							
15 - 19							
20 - 24							
25 - 29							
30 - 34							
35 - 39							
40 - 44							
45 - 49							
50 - 54							
55 - 59							
60 - 64							
65 - 69							
70 - 74							
75 and over							
Not stated							
Male							
(as for "Both sexes")							
Female							
(as for "Both sexes")							
Urban							
(as for "Total country")							
Rural							
(as for "Total country")							
Civil division							
(as for "Total country")							

Note: See also further breakdowns recommended in chap. 3, sect. C.

* A.41U Heads or other reference members of households, by usual activity, main status in employment, geographical areas, age group and sex. A.41(S) Heads or other reference members of households, by economic activity during the year, main status in employment, geographical areas, age group and sex.

a. The category "under 15 years" should include all ages between the minimum age-limit adopted by the country for census questions on economic activity and 14 years, if the minimum is below 15 years.

Tabulation A.42(C,U,S)

Heads or other reference members of households ... years of age and over, by current activity [usual activity; economic activity some time during the year], main industry, main status in employment, geographical areas and sex

Population included:

- A.42(C) Heads or other reference members of households at or above the minimum age adopted for enumerating the economically active population who were currently active.
- A.42(U) Heads or other reference members of households at or above the minimum age adopted for enumerating the economically active population who were usually active.
- A.42(S) Heads or other reference members of households at or above the minimum age adopted for enumerating the economically active population who were economically active some time during the year.

Classifications:

- (a) Industry: according to or convertible to the latest revision of the International Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities (ISIC, Rev.3), to the level of groups (three-digit). These tabulations should include summaries by categories.
- (b) Status in employment: employer; own-account worker; employee; unpaid family worker; member of producers' cooperative; persons not classified by status (see also further breakdowns recommended in chap. 3, sect.C).
- (c) Geographical areas: I – urban, rural; II – (i) total country, (ii) each major civil division, (iii) each minor civil division, (iv) each principal locality. (Distinguish between urban and rural for (i), (ii) and (iii).)
- (d) Sex: female, male.

Use of the tabulations:

Tabulations A.42(C,U,S) provide information on economic activity by household members which have been presented in earlier tabulations. This cross-classification of industry with status in employment will permit a more in-depth examination of the situations of the population and in particular, women as household members as well as contributors to economic development. In this connection, see presentation for tabulations A.41(C,U,S).

Illustration A.42(C) *

Heads or other reference members of households ... years of age and over, by current activity [usual activity; economic activity during the year], main industry, main status in employment, geographical areas and sex

<i>Geographical division, sex and main status in employment</i>	<i>Total economically active</i>	<i>Industry</i>		
		<i>Division 01</i>		<i>Division 99</i>
		<i>Group</i>		<i>Group</i>
		<i>011</i>	<i>012</i>	<i>990</i>

Total country

Both sexes

Total economically active

Employer

Own-account worker

Employee

Unpaid family worker

Member of producers' cooperative

Persons not classified by status

Male

(as for "Both sexes")

Female

(as for "Both sexes")

Urban

(as for "Total country")

Rural

(as for "Total country")

Civil division

(as for "Total country")

Note: See also further breakdowns recommended in chap. 3, sect. C.

* A.42(U) Heads or other reference members of households ... years of age and over, by usual activity, main industry, main status in employment, geographical areas and sex. A.42(S) Heads or other reference members of households ... years of age and over who are economically active some time during the year, by main industry, main status in employment, geographical areas, and sex.

Tabulation A.43(C,U,S)

Households and population in households, by size of household, number of economically active members by sex and current activity status [usual activity status; economic activity status during the year], and geographical areas

Population included:

- A.43(C) Households and population in households at or above the minimum age adopted for enumerating the economically active population who were currently active.
- A.43(U) Households and population in households at or above the minimum age adopted for enumerating the economically active population who were usually active.
- A.43(S) Households and population in households at or above the minimum age adopted for enumerating the economically active population who were economically active some time during the year.

Classifications:

- (a) Size of household: 1 person; 2 persons; 3 persons; 4 persons; 5 persons; 6 persons; 7 persons; 8 persons; 9 persons; 10 persons or more; not stated; and separately, the number of households of each size and the aggregate population by size of population.
- (b) Number currently active [usually active; economically active some time during the year]: none; 1 member; 2 members; 3 members; 4 members; 5 or more members; not stated.
- (c) Geographical areas: I – urban, rural; II – (i) total country, (ii) each major civil division, (iii) each minor civil division, (iv) each principal locality. (Distinguish between urban and rural for (i), (ii) and (iii).)
- (d) Sex: female, male.

Use of the tabulations:

These tabulations provide information on the relationship between the economic situation of heads or other reference members of households and the size of the households. They supplement the data provided in tabulations A.40(C,U,S), A.41(C,U,S) and A.42(C,U,S) and may be used in developing programmes to improve the situation of disadvantaged households. The identification of the sex of households will facilitate the study of women performing dual roles, as homemakers and as economic providers.

Illustration A.43(C) *

Households and population in households, by size of household, number of economically active members by sex and current activity status and geographical areas

*Geographical
division, households
and number of
economically active
members by sex,
and population*

Households consisting of ... persons

<i>All households</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>...</i>	<i>8</i>	<i>9</i>	<i>10 or more</i>	<i>Not stated</i>
---------------------------	----------	----------	----------	------------	----------	----------	-----------------------	-----------------------

Total country

Both sexes

Total households

Total population

Currently active members:

0	Households Population
1	Households Population
2	Households Population
3	Households Population
4	Households Population
5 or more	Households Population
Not stated	Households Population

Male

(as for "Both sexes")

Female

(as for "Both sexes")

Urban

(as for "Total country")

Rural

(as for "Total country")

Civil division

(as for "Total country")

* A.43(U) Households and population in households, by size of household and number of economically active members by sex and usual activity status, and geographical areas. A.43(S) Households and population in households, by size of household and number of economically active members by sex and economic activity status during the year, and geographical areas.

Tabulation A.44(C,U,S)

Households with at least one unemployed person, by number of currently unemployed household members, number of dependent children under 15 years in household, number of persons in household and geographical areas

Population included:

All households and household members.

Classifications:

- (a) Size of household: 1 person; 2 persons; 3 persons; 4 persons; 5 persons; 6 persons; 7 persons; 8 persons; 9 persons; 10 persons or more; not stated; and separately, the number of households of each size and the aggregate population by size of population.
- (b) Number of currently unemployed [usually unemployed; unemployed some time during the year]: none; 1 member; 2 members; 3 or more members.
- (c) Dependent (or not economically active) children under 15 years: the dependent children under 15 years should include all children not economically active in those ages.
- (d) Geographical areas: I – urban, rural; II – (i) total country, (ii) each major civil division, (iii) each minor civil division, (iv) each principal locality. (Distinguish between urban and rural for (i), (ii) and (iii).)

Use of the tabulations:

These tabulations continue the programme for the formulation of information which will permit the identification of the socio-economic status of households. Classification of households with unemployed persons as well as the number of dependent children will provide further data for studies aimed at identifying the neediest in the society.

Illustration A.44(C) *

Households with at least one unemployed person, by number of currently unemployed household members, number of dependent children under 15 years in household, number of persons in household and geographical areas

*Geographical division,
number of unemployed
household members and
number of dependent
children under 15
years in household*

<i>All households</i>	<i>Number of persons in household</i>								<i>10 or more</i>	<i>Not stated</i>
	<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>...</i>	<i>8</i>	<i>9</i>				

Total country

Number of currently unemployed household members:

None
1
2
3 or more

Dependent children under 15 years in household:

None
1
2
3 or more

Total households

Total currently unemployed

Total dependent children

Total population

Urban

(as for "Total country")

Rural

(as for "Total country")

Civil division

(as for "Total country")

* A.44(U) Households with at least one unemployed person usually active, by number of currently unemployed household members, number of dependent children under 15 years in household, number of persons in household and geographical areas. A.44(S) Households with at least one unemployed person economically active some time during the year, by number of currently unemployed household members, number of dependent children under 15 years in household, number of persons in household and geographical areas.

Tabulation A.45(C,U,S)

Households and population in households whose heads or other reference members are currently active [usually active; economically active some time during the year], by main industry, main occupation, geographical areas, and sex

Population included:

- A.45(C) Households whose heads or other reference members at or above the minimum age adopted for enumerating the economically active population were currently active.
- A.45(U) Households whose heads or other reference members at or above the minimum age adopted for enumerating the economically active population were usually active.
- A.45(S) Households whose heads or other reference members at or above the minimum age adopted for enumerating the economically active population were economically active some time during the year.

Classifications:

- (a) Industry: according to or convertible to the latest revision of the International Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities (ISIC, Rev.3), to the level of groups (three-digit). These tabulations should include summaries by categories.
- (b) Occupation: according to or convertible to the latest revision of the International Standard Classification of Occupations (ISCO-88), at least to the minor group level (i.e., three-digit). These tabulations should include summaries by major groups.
- (c) Geographical areas: I – urban, rural; II – (i) total country, (ii) each major civil division, (iii) each minor civil division, (iv) each principal locality. (Distinguish between urban and rural for (i), (ii) and (iii).)
- (d) Sex: female, male.

Use of the tabulations:

This set of tabulations continues the linkage of economic activity with household membership in order to demonstrate fully the relationship between the domestic and economic roles of household members. The cross-classification of household heads or other reference members of households as they relate to both industry and occupation will supplement the information which will be available from earlier tabulations.

Illustration A.45(C) *

Households and population in households whose heads or other reference members are currently active, by main industry, main occupation, geographical areas and sex

		Industry		
Geographical division, sex and main occupation	Total economically active	Division 01		Division 99
		Group		Group
				...
		011	012	990
Total country				
Both sexes				
Total economically active				
Sub-major group 11				
Minor group 111				
Minor group 112				
.				
.				
Sub-major group 21				
Minor group 211				
Minor group 212				
.				
.				
Sub-major group 91				
Minor group 911				
Minor group 912				
.				
.				
Sub-major group 01				
Armed forces 011				
Male				
(as for "Both sexes")				
Female				
(as for "Both sexes")				
Urban				
(as for "Total country")				
Rural				
(as for "Total country")				
Civil division				
(as for "Total country")				

* A.45(U) Households and population in households whose heads or other reference members are usually active, by main industry, main occupation, geographical areas and sex. A.45(S) Households and population in households whose heads or other reference members are economically active some time during the year, by main industry, main occupation, geographical areas and sex.

B. Additional illustrative tabulations: labour force surveys

Section A above contained a list of tabulations proposed for preparation from population censuses. It was pointed out that most, if not all, of those tabulations could also be prepared from labour force surveys. The following additional tabulations can be produced from labour force surveys. They would add significantly to the set of data needed for policy and planning purposes.

List of additional illustrative tabulations on economic activity for labour force surveys

Currently active population [usually active population; population economically active some time during the year] ... years of age and over

- B.1 (C,U,S) by main sector of employment, geographical areas, age group and sex
- B.2 (C,U,S) participation rates, by main sector of employment, geographical areas, age group and sex

Usually active population [population economically active some time during the year] ... years of age and over

- B.3 (U,S) by monthly or annual income, main occupation, geographical areas and sex
- B.4 (U,S) by monthly or annual income, main industry, geographical areas and sex
- B.5 (U,S) by monthly or annual income, main status in employment, geographical areas and sex

Population not currently active [not usually active; not economically active at any time during the year]

- B.6 (C,U,S) by primary reason not economically active, geographical areas, age group and sex

Currently active population [population economically active some time during the year] ... years of age and over who were employed

- B.7 (C,S) by main sector of employment, geographical areas, age group and sex

Population economically active some time during the year ... years of age and over who were employed

- B.8(S) by monthly or annual income, number of weeks worked in all occupations during the past year, geographical areas and sex

Employed persons not at work

- B.9(C) by reason for temporary absence from work, geographical areas, age group and sex

Employed population who were available for additional work (visible underemployment)

- B.10(C) by number of hours available during the past week, geographical areas, age group and sex
- B.11(C) by main occupation, geographical areas, age group and sex
- B.12(C) by main industry, geographical areas, age group and sex
- B.13(C) by main status in employment, geographical areas, age group and sex

Unemployed population with prior work experience

- B.14(C) by unemployment category, last occupation, geographical areas and sex
- B.15(C) by unemployment category, last industry, geographical areas and sex
- B.16(C) by unemployment category, last status in employment, geographical areas and sex

Unemployed population without prior work experience

- B.17(C) by unemployment category, geographical areas, age group and sex
- B.18(C) by unemployment category, educational attainment, geographical areas and sex

Unemployed population actively seeking work

- B.19(C) by step taken to seek work, geographical areas, age group and sex

Unemployed population not actively seeking work

- B.20(C) by reason not seeking work, geographical areas, age group and sex

Tabulation B.1(C,U,S)

Currently active population [usually active population; population economically active some time during the year] ... years of age and over, by main sector of employment, geographical areas, age group and sex

Population included:

- B.1(C) Currently active population at or above the minimum age adopted for enumerating the economically active population.
- B.1(U) Usually active population at or above the minimum age adopted for enumerating the economically active population.
- B.1(S) Population at or above the minimum age adopted for enumerating the population in this category who were economically active some time during the year.

Classifications:

- (a) Sector of employment: sector of employment classification to be used is the one usually used by the countries. (The only recommendation made at the international level is to include breakdowns of "public sector" and "private sector".)
- (b) Geographical areas: I – urban, rural; II – (i) total country, (ii) each major civil division, (iii) each minor civil division, (iv) each principal locality. (Distinguish between urban and rural for (i), (ii) and (iii).)
- (c) Age: under 15 years; 15-24 years; 25-44 years; 45-64 years; 65-74 years; 75 years and over; not specified. (The category "under 15 years" should include all ages between the minimum age-limit adopted by the country for census questions on economic activity and 14 years, if the minimum is below 15 years.)
- (d) Sex: female, male.

Use of the tabulations:

These tabulations provide a further breakdown of the economically active population, identifying the particular sector in which persons work. Two main breakdowns are important: general government and public and private enterprises. In the case of workers in the public sector, policy decisions of government will have a significant influence on the availability of jobs. In the private sector, the state of the economy will impact on the ability of the sector to absorb workers. One important point, however, is the additional factor whereby individuals can and do, in situations of pressure, create their own jobs. In such instances where the jobs are in what may be called the informal sector, their visibility is often overlooked in the process of measurement. Information by sector can, therefore, provide guidelines as to the extent of undercounting in these sectors.

Illustration B.1(C) *

Currently active population ... years of age and over, by main sector of employment, geographical areas, age group and sex

<i>Geographical division sex and age group</i>	<i>Total economically active</i>	<i>Sector of employment (sector of employment classification adopted by the country)</i>
--	--	--

Total country*Both sexes*

All ages

Under 15 years^a

15 - 24

25 - 44

45 - 64

65 - 74

75 and over

Not stated

Male

(as for "Both sexes")

Female

(as for "Both sexes")

Urban

(as for "Total country")

Rural

(as for "Total country")

Civil division

(as for "Total country")

* B.1(U) Usually active population ... years of age and over, by main sector of employment, geographical areas, age group and sex. B.1(S) Population ... years of age and over economically active some time during past year, by main sector of employment, geographical areas, age group and sex.

a. The category "under 15 years" should include all ages between the minimum age-limit adopted by the country for census questions on economic activity and 14 years, if the minimum is below 15 years.

Tabulation B.2(C,U,S)

Participation rates of currently active population [usually active population; population economically active some time during the year] ... years of age and over, by main sector of employment, geographical areas, age group and sex

Population included:

- B.2(C) Currently active population at or above the minimum age adopted for enumerating the economically active population related to the total population at or above that minimum age.
- B.2(U) Usually active population at or above the minimum age adopted for enumerating the economically active population related to the total population at or above that minimum age.
- B.2(S) Population at or above the minimum age adopted for enumerating the population in this category who were economically active some time during the year related to the total population at or above that minimum age.

Classifications:

- (a) Sector of employment: sector of employment classification to be used is the one usually used by the countries. (The only recommendation made at the international level is to include breakdowns of "public sector" and "private sector".)
- (b) Geographical areas: I – urban, rural; II – (i) total country, (ii) each major civil division, (iii) each minor civil division, (iv) each principal locality. (Distinguish between urban and rural for (i), (ii) and (iii).)
- (c) Age: under 15 years; 15-24 years; 25-44 years; 45-64 years; 65-74 years; 75 years and over; not stated. (The category "under 15 years" should include all ages between the minimum age-limit adopted by the country for census questions on economic activity and 14 years, if the minimum is below 15 years.)
- (d) Sex: female, male.

Use of the tabulations:

Measures of labour force participation form part of the selected list of indicators designed to monitor contributions of members of the population to economic activity in a country. Participation rates may be calculated to provide such indicators. The utility of the rates is maximized when they are based on structural breakdowns such as age and sex. With respect to the determination of the contribution of women, the classification by sex is vital. Age breakdowns are also essential for policy determination and planning purposes. The rates recommended are all proposed for presentation by sex, age, and geographical area distribution. In the latter case, the minimum breakdown should be by urban and rural. Cross-classifications by occupation, industry and status in employment were proposed in tabulations A.11(C,U,S), A.12(C,U,S) and A.13(C,U,S) in Annex 1.A. The present set of tabulations presents cross-classifications with respect to sector of employment. The information from these tabulations together with those in Annex 1.A. will provide for comparative analyses of different activities and groupings of the labour market.

Illustration B.2(C) *

Participation rates of currently active population ... years of age and over, by main sector of employment, geographical areas, age group and sex

<i>Geographical division, sex and sector of employment</i>	<i>Age group</i>							
	<i>All ages</i>	<i>Under 15^a</i>	<i>15 - 24</i>	<i>25 - 44</i>	<i>45 - 64</i>	<i>65 - 74</i>	<i>75 and over</i>	<i>Not stated</i>

Total country

Both sexes

Total economically active

Sector of employment
classification
adopted by the country

.

.

.

Not stated

Male

(as for "Both sexes")

Female

(as for "Both sexes")

Urban

(as for "Total country")

Rural

(as for "Total country")

Civil division

(as for "Total country")

* B.2(U) Participation rates of usually active population ... years of age and over, by main sector of employment, geographical areas, age group and sex. B.2(S) Participation rates of population ... years and over economically active some time during the year, by main sector of employment, geographical areas, age group and sex.

a. The category "under 15 years" should include all ages between between the minimum age-limit adopted by the country for census questions on economic activity and 14 years, if the minimum is below 15 years.

Tabulation B.3(U,S)

Usually active population [population economically active some time during the year] ... years of age and over, by monthly or annual income, main occupation, geographical areas and sex

Population included:

- B.3(U) Usually active population at or above the minimum age adopted for enumerating the economically active population.
- B.3(S) Population at or above the minimum age adopted for enumerating the population in this category who were economically active some time during the year.

Classifications:

- (a) Monthly income: income classification adopted by the country.
- (b) Occupation: according to or convertible to the latest revision of the International Standard Classification of Occupations (ISCO-88), at least to the minor group level (i.e., three-digit). These tabulations should include summaries by major groups.
- (c) Geographical areas: I – urban, rural; II – (i) total country, (ii) each major civil division, (iii) each minor civil division, (iv) each principal locality. (Distinguish between urban and rural for (i), (ii) and (iii).)
- (d) Sex: female, male.

Use of the tabulations:

These tabulations provide basic information on income received by members of the economically active population. The measurements relate to the long-run period (generally one year), and are cross-classified by occupation, a further indication of socio-economic status of individuals. Information on income (although difficult to obtain) does provide useful indicators of compensation to individuals. This is particularly important for the assessment of the compensation which women receive when compared with that received by men.

The tabulations present data on income cross-classified by occupation. Corresponding data by industry and status in employment are presented in tabulations B.3(U,S) and B.4(U,S) respectively. Together they reveal information on adequacy of returns for work performed and accordingly provide insights into related social aspects of employment.

Illustration B.3(U) *

Usually active population ... years of age and over, by monthly or annual income, main occupation, geographical areas and sex

<i>Geographical division, sex and occupation</i>	<i>Total economically active</i>	<i>Monthly or annual income (income classification adopted by the country)</i>
--	--	--

Total country*Both sexes*

Total economically active

Sub-major group 11

Minor group 111

Minor group 112

.

.

Sub-major group 21

Minor group 211

Minor group 212

.

.

Sub-major group 91

Minor group 911

Minor group 912

.

.

Sub-major group 01

Armed forces 011

Male

(as for "Both sexes")

Female

(as for "Both sexes")

Urban

(as for "Total country")

Rural

(as for "Total country")

Civil division

(as for "Total country")

* B.3(S) Population ... years of age and over economically active some time during the year, by monthly or annual income, main occupation, geographical areas and sex.

Tabulation B.4(U,S)

Usually active population [population economically active some time during the year] ... years of age and over, by monthly or annual income, main industry, geographical areas and sex

Population included:

- B.4(U) Usually active population at or above the minimum age adopted for enumerating the economically active population.
- B.4(S) Population at or above the minimum age adopted for enumerating the population in this category who were economically active some time during the year.

Classifications:

- (a) Monthly income: income classification adopted by the country.
- (b) Industry: according to or convertible to the latest revision of the International Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities (ISIC, Rev.3; 1989), to the level of groups (three-digit). These tabulations should include summaries by categories.
- (c) Geographical areas: I – urban, rural; II – (i) total country, (ii) each major civil division, (iii) each minor civil division, (iv) each principal locality. (Distinguish between urban and rural for (i), (ii) and (iii).)
- (d) Sex: female, male.

Use of the tabulations:

The use of these tabulations has already been discussed above in conjunction with tabulations B.3(U) and B.3(S).

Illustration B.4(U) *

Usually active population ... years of age and over, by monthly or annual income, main industry, geographical areas and sex

<i>Geographical division, sex and industry</i>	<i>Total economically active</i>	<i>Monthly or annual income (income classification adopted by the country)</i>
--	--	--

Total country*Both sexes*

Total economically active

Division 01

Group 001

Group 012

.

.

.

Division 02

.

.

.

Division 99

Group 990

.

.

.

Male

(as for "Both sexes")

Female

(as for "Both sexes")

Urban

(as for "Total country")

Rural

(as for "Total country")

Civil division

(as for "Total country")

* B.4(S) Population ... years of age and over economically active some time during the year, by monthly or annual income, main industry, geographical areas and sex.

Tabulation B.5(U,S)

Usually active population [population economically active some time during the year] ... years of age and over, by monthly or annual income, main status in employment, geographical areas and sex

Population included:

- B.5(U) Usually active population at or above the minimum age adopted for enumerating the economically active population.
- B.5(S) Population at or above the minimum age adopted for enumerating the population in this category who were economically active some time during the year.

Classifications:

- (a) Monthly income: income classification adopted by the country.
- (b) Status in employment: employer; own-account worker; employee; unpaid family worker; member of producers' cooperative; persons not classified by status (see also further breakdowns recommended in chap. 3, sect.C).
- (c) Geographical areas: I – urban, rural; II – (i) total country, (ii) each major civil division, (iii) each minor civil division, (iv) each principal locality. (Distinguish between urban and rural for (i), (ii) and (iii).)
- (d) Sex: female, male.

Use of the tabulations:

The use of these has already been discussed in conjunction with tabulations B.3(U) and B.3(S).

Illustration B.5(U) *

Usually active population ... years of age and over, by monthly or annual income, main status in employment, geographical areas and sex

<i>Geographical division, sex and main status in employment</i>	<i>Total economically active</i>	<i>Monthly or annual income (income classification adopted by the country)</i>
Total country		
<i>Both sexes</i>		
Total		
Employer		
Own-account worker		
Employee		
Unpaid family worker		
Member of producers' cooperative		
Persons not classified by status		
<i>Male</i> (as for "Both sexes")		
<i>Female</i> (as for "Both sexes")		
Urban (as for "Total country")		
Rural (as for "Total country")		
Civil division (as for "Total country")		

Note: See also further breakdowns recommended in chap. 3, sect.C.

* B.5(S) Population ... years of age and over economically active some time during the year, by monthly or annual income, main status in employment, geographical areas and sex.

Tabulation B.6(C,U,S)

Population not currently active [not usually active; not economically active at any time during the year], by primary reason not economically active, geographical areas, age group and sex

Population included:

B.6(C) Population of all ages not currently active.

B.6(U) Population of all ages not usually active.

B.6(S) Population of all ages not economically active at any time during the year.

Classifications:

(a) Age: under 15 years; 15-19 years; 20-24 years; 25-29 years; 30-34 years; 35-39 years; 40-44 years; 45-49 years; 50-54 years; 55-59 years; 60-64 years; 65-69 years; 70-74 years; 75 years and over; not stated. (The category "under 15 years" should include all ages between the minimum age-limit adopted by the country for census questions on economic activity and 14 years, if the minimum is below 15 years.)

(b) Geographical areas: I – urban, rural; II – (i) total country, (ii) each major civil division, (iii) each minor civil division, (iv) each principal locality. (Distinguish between urban and rural for (i), (ii) and (iii).)

(c) Sex: female, male.

Use of the tabulations:

These tabulations complement the data presented in Annex 1.A in tabulations A.19(C), A.18(U) and A.18(S) which, together, provide information on the population who are not economically active. The data will help to explain why some members are inactive, whether by necessity or choice. They will also assist in identifying possible areas of undercounting which contribute to inaccuracies in data collection.

Illustration B.6(C) *

Population not currently active, by primary reason not economically active, geographical areas, age group and sex

<i>Geographical division, age group and sex</i>	<i>Total not currently economically active</i>	<i>Primary reason not economically active</i>				
		<i>Attendance at educational institutions</i>	<i>Engagement in house-hold duties</i>	<i>Retirement or old age</i>	<i>Other</i>	<i>Not stated</i>
Total country						
<i>Both sexes</i>						
<i>All ages</i>						
<i>Under 15^a</i>						
<i>15 - 19</i>						
<i>20 - 24</i>						
<i>25 - 29</i>						
<i>30 - 34</i>						
<i>35 - 39</i>						
<i>40 - 44</i>						
<i>45 - 49</i>						
<i>50 - 54</i>						
<i>55 - 59</i>						
<i>60 - 64</i>						
<i>65 - 69</i>						
<i>70 - 74</i>						
<i>75 and over</i>						
<i>Not stated</i>						
Male						
(as for "Both sexes")						
Female						
(as for "Both sexes")						
Urban						
(as for "Total country")						
Rural						
(as for "Total country")						
Civil division						
(as for "Total country")						

* B.6(U) Population not usually active, by primary reason not economically active, geographical areas, age group and sex.
 B.6(S) Population not economically active at any time during the year, by primary reason not economically active, geographical areas, age group and sex.

a. The category "under 15 years" should include all ages between the minimum age-limit adopted by the country for census questions on economic activity and 14 years, if the minimum is below 15 years.

Tabulation B.7(C,S)

Currently active population [population economically active some time during the year] ... years of age and over who were employed, by main sector of employment, geographical areas, age group and sex

Population included:

- B.7(C) Currently active population at or above the minimum age adopted for enumerating the economically active population who were employed.
- B.7(S) Population at or above the minimum age adopted for enumerating the population in this category economically active some time during the year who were employed.

Classifications:

- (a) Sector of employment: sector of employment classification to be used is the one usually used by the countries. (The only recommendation made at the international level is to include breakdowns of "public sector" and "private sector").
- (b) Geographical areas: I – urban, rural; II – (i) total country, (ii) each major civil division, (iii) each minor civil division, (iv) each principal locality. (Distinguish between urban and rural for (i), (ii) and (iii).)
- (c) Age: under 15 years; 15-24 years; 25-44 years; 45-64 years; 65-74 years; 75 years and over; not specified. (The category "under 15 years" should include all ages between the minimum age-limit adopted by the country for census questions on economic activity and 14 years, if the minimum is below 15 years.)
- (d) Sex: female, male.

Use of the tabulations:

These tabulations provide a further breakdown of the economically active population who were employed, identifying the particular sector in which persons work. Information, broken down into the two major sectors, the public sector and the private sector, is important. In the case of workers in the public sector, the policy decisions of government will have a significant influence on the availability of jobs. In the private sector, the state of the economy will impact on the ability of the sector to absorb workers. Of significance is the level of employment reported in the more informal sectors within the economy and the data derived using this breakdown may point the way to inadequacies in data collection, which often take effect through the undercounting of women.

Illustration B.7(C) *

Currently active population ... years of age and over who were employed, by main sector of employment, geographical areas, age group and sex

<i>Geographical division, sex and age group</i>	<i>Total economically active</i>	<i>Sector of employment (sector of employment classification adopted by the country)</i>
---	--	--

Total country*Both sexes*

All ages

Under 15 years^a

15 - 24

25 - 44

45 - 64

65 - 74

75 and over

Not stated

Male

(as for "Both sexes")

Female

(as for "Both sexes")

Urban

(as for "Total country")

Rural

(as for "Total country")

Civil division

(as for "Total country")

* B.7(S) Population ... years of age and over economically active some time during past year who were employed, by main sector of employment, geographical areas, age group and sex.

a. The category "under 15 years" should include all ages between the minimum age-limit adopted by the country for census questions on economic activity and 14 years, if the minimum is below 15 years.

Tabulation B.8(S)

Population economically active some time during the year ... years of age and over who were employed, by monthly or annual income, number of weeks worked in all occupations during the past year, geographical areas and sex

Population included:

Population economically active some time during the year at or above the minimum age adopted for enumerating the economically active population who were employed.

Classifications:

- (a) Income: classification adopted by the country.
- (b) Weeks worked: less than 1 weeks; 1-4 weeks; 5-12 weeks; 13-24 weeks; 25-36 weeks; 37 weeks or more; not stated.
- (c) Geographical areas: I – urban, rural; II – (i) total country, (ii) each major civil division, (iii) each minor civil division, (iv) each principal locality. (Distinguish between urban and rural for (i), (ii) and (iii).)
- (d) Sex: female, male.

Use of the tabulation:

The cross-classification of income with time worked provides for an analysis of the income-generating capacity of different economic activities and identifies those activities which are more remunerative than others. This information is useful for employment promotion policies. It is also useful when cross-classified with sex to identify the extent of sex biases.

The information also provides for analyses of levels and characteristics of persons who are unable to maintain their economic well-being on the basis of their employment. Such information may be used for the development of welfare policies.

Illustration B.8(S)

Population economically active some time during the year ... years of age and over who were employed, by monthly or annual income, number of weeks worked in all occupations during the past year, geographical areas and sex

*Geographical
division, sex
and number of
weeks worked
in past year*

*Total
economically
active*

*Monthly or annual income
(income classification adopted
by the country)*

Total country

Both sexes

Total

Less than 1 week

1-4 weeks

5-12 weeks

13-24 weeks

26-36 weeks

37 weeks or more

Not stated

Male

(as for "Both sexes")

Female

(as for "Both sexes")

Urban

(as for "Total country")

Rural

(as for "Total country")

Civil division

(as for "Total country")

Tabulation B.9(C)**Employed persons not at work, by reason for temporary absence from work (based on current activity), geographical areas, age group and sex***Population included:*

Employed persons in the currently active population at or above the minimum age adopted for enumerating the economically active population who are not at work.

Classifications:

- (a) Reason for temporary absence from work: own illness, injury; holiday, vacation; maternity, paternity leave; personal family responsibilities; educational leave; strike, lockout; temporary lay-off; reduction in economic activity; temporary suspension of work; other temporary absence; not stated.
- (b) Geographical areas: I – urban, rural; II – (i) total country, (ii) each major civil division, (iii) each minor civil division, (iv) each principal locality. (Distinguish between urban and rural for (i), (ii) and (iii).)
- (c) Age: under 15 years; 15-19 years; 20-24 years; 25-29 years; 30-34 years; 35-39 years; 40-44 years; 45-49 years; 50-54 years; 55-59 years; 60-64 years; 65-69 years; 70-74 years; 75 years and over; not stated. (The category “under 15 years” should include all ages between the minimum age-limit adopted by the country for census questions on economic activity and 14 years, if the minimum is below 15 years.)
- (d) Sex: female, male.

Use of the tabulation:

Tabulation B.9(C) provides information on persons in the economically active population who are employed but, for some reason, were temporarily absent from work. This category of persons represents those persons who, although with a job, did no work in the past week. It relates to the currently active only and is in fact, a subset of data provided on the currently active population who were employed.

The cross-classification by reason for temporary absence highlights the extent of formal attachment to the job.

Illustration B.9(C)

Employed persons not at work, by reason for temporary absence from work (based on current activity), geographical areas, age group and sex

<i>Geographical division, sex and reason for absence from work</i>	<i>Age group</i>							
	<i>All ages</i>	<i>Under 15^a</i>	<i>15 - 19</i>	<i>20 - 24</i>	<i>25 - 29</i>	<i>...</i>	<i>70 - 74</i>	<i>75 and over</i>

Total country*Both sexes*

Own illness, injury
 Holiday, vacation
 Maternity, paternity leave
 Personal, family responsibilities
 Educational leave
 Strike, lock-out
 Temporary lay-off
 Reduction in economic activity
 Temporary suspension of work
 Other temporary absences
 Not stated

Male

(as for "Both sexes")

Female

(as for "Both sexes")

Urban

(as for "Total country")

Rural

(as for "Total country")

Civil division

(as for "Total country")

a. The category "under 15 years" should include all ages between the minimum age-limit adopted by the country for census questions on economic activity and 14 years, if the minimum is below 15 years.

Tabulation B.10(C)

Employed population ... years of age and over who were available for additional work, by number of hours available during the past week, geographical areas, age group and sex (underemployment)

Population included:

Employed persons at work during the past week at or above the minimum age adopted for enumerating the economically active population.

Classifications:

- (a) Hours available for additional work: under 1 hour; 1-8 hours; 9-16 hours; 17-24 hours; 25-32 hours; 33-40 hours; 41 hours or more; not stated.
- (b) Geographical areas: I – urban, rural; II – (i) total country, (ii) each major civil division, (iii) each minor civil division, (iv) each principal locality. (Distinguish between urban and rural for (i), (ii) and (iii).)
- (c) Age: under 15 years; 15-19 years; 20-24 years; 25-29 years; 30-34 years; 35-39 years; 40-44 years; 45-49 years; 50-54 years; 55-59 years; 60-64 years; 65-69 years; 70-74 years; 75 years and over; not stated. (The category "under 15 years" should include all ages between the minimum age-limit adopted by the country for census questions on economic activity and 14 years, if the minimum is below 15 years.)
- (d) Sex: female, male.

Use of the tabulation:

Tabulations B.10(C) to B.13(C) present data on the number of persons employed during the past week who were available for additional work during the week. The information contained in this set of tabulations will be very important to planners in situations where there is a strong demand for labour. Cross-classifications by number of hours available (tabulation B.10(C)), by occupation (tabulation B.11(C)), by industry (tabulation B.12(C)), and by status in employment (tabulation B.13(C)) facilitate analyses of the different activities and provide the basis for policy-making and implementation.

Illustration B.10(C)

Employed persons ... years of age and over (based on current activity) who were available for additional work, by number of hours available during the past week, geographical areas, age group and sex (underemployment)

<i>Geographical division, sex and age group</i>	<i>Total persons employed during past week</i>	<i>Number of hours available for additional work during past week</i>							
		<i>Less than 1</i>	<i>1 - 8</i>	<i>9 - 16</i>	<i>17 - 24</i>	<i>25 - 32</i>	<i>33 - 40</i>	<i>40 or more</i>	<i>Not stated</i>

Total country*Both sexes**All ages**Under 15^a**15 - 19**20 - 24**25 - 29**30 - 34**35 - 39**40 - 44**45 - 49**50 - 54**55 - 59**60 - 64**65 - 69**70 - 74**75 and over**Not stated**Male**(as for "Both sexes")**Female**(as for "Both sexes")***Urban***(as for "Total country")***Rural***(as for "Total country")***Civil division***(as for "Total country")*

a. The category "under 15 years" should include all ages between the minimum age-limit adopted by the country for census questions on economic activity and 14 years, if the minimum is below 15 years.

Tabulation B.11(C)

Employed persons ... years of age and over (based on current activity) who were available for additional work during the past week, by main occupation, geographical areas, age group and sex

Population included:

Employed persons at work during the past week at or above the minimum age adopted for enumerating the economically active population.

Classifications:

- (a) Occupation: according to or convertible to the latest revision of the International Standard Classification of Occupations (ISCO-88), at least to the minor group level (i.e., three-digit). This tabulation should include summaries by categories.
- (b) Geographical areas: I – urban, rural; II – (i) total country, (ii) each major civil division, (iii) each minor civil division, (iv) each principal locality. (Distinguish between urban and rural for (i), (ii) and (iii).)
- (c) Age: under 15 years; 15-19 years; 20-24 years; 25-29 years; 30-34 years; 35-39 years; 40-44 years; 45-49 years; 50-54 years; 55-59 years; 60-64 years; 65-69 years; 70-74 years; 75 years and over; not stated. (The category “under 15 years” should include all ages between the minimum age-limit adopted by the country for census questions on economic activity and 14 years, if the minimum is below 15 years.)
- (d) Sex: female, male.

Use of the tabulation:

The use of this tabulation has been discussed in conjunction with that of tabulation B.10(C).

Illustration B.11(C)

Employed population ... years of age and over (based on current activity) who were available for additional work during the past week, by main occupation, geographical areas, age group and sex

Geographical division, sex and main occupation	Age group								
	All ages	Under 15 ^a	15 - 19	20 - 24	25 - 29	...	70 - 74	75 and over	Not stated

Total country

Both sexes

Total economically active

Sub-major group 11

Minor group 111

Minor group 112

.

.

.

Sub-major group 21

Minor group 211

Minor group 212

.

.

.

Sub-major group 91

Minor group 911

Minor group 912

.

.

.

Sub-major group 01

Armed forces 011

Male

(as for "Both sexes")

Female

(as for "Both sexes")

Urban

(as for "Total country")

Rural

(as for "Total country")

Civil division

(as for "Total country")

a. The category "under 15 years" should include all ages between the minimum age-limit adopted by the country for census questions on economic activity and 14 years, if the minimum is below 15 years.

Tabulation B.12(C)

Employed population ... years of age and over (based on current activity) who were available for additional work during the past week, by main industry, geographical areas, age group and sex

Population included:

Employed persons at work during the past week at or above the minimum age adopted for enumerating the economically active population.

Classifications:

- (a) Industry: according to or convertible to the latest revision of the International Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities (ISIC, Rev.3; 1989), to the level of groups (three-digit). This tabulation should include summaries by categories.
- (b) Geographical areas: I – urban, rural; II – (i) total country, (ii) each major civil division, (iii) each minor civil division, (iv) each principal locality. (Distinguish between urban and rural for (i), (ii) and (iii).)
- (c) Age: under 15 years; 15-19 years; 20-24 years; 25-29 years; 30-34 years; 35-39 years; 40-44 years; 45-49 years; 50-54 years; 55-59 years; 60-64 years; 65-69 years; 70-74 years; 75 years and over; not stated. (The category “under 15 years” should include all ages between the minimum age-limit adopted by the country for census questions on economic activity and 14 years, if the minimum is below 15 years.)
- (d) Sex: female, male.

Use of the tabulation:

The use of this tabulation has been discussed in conjunction with that of tabulation B.10(C).

Illustration B.12(C)

Employed population ... years of age and over (based on current activity) who were available for additional work during the past week, by main industry, geographical areas, age group and sex

<i>Geographical division, sex and main occupation</i>	<i>Age group</i>							<i>Not stated</i>
	<i>All ages</i>	<i>Under 15^a</i>	<i>15 - 19</i>	<i>20 - 24</i>	<i>25 - 29 ...</i>	<i>70 - 74</i>	<i>75 and over</i>	

Total country*Both sexes*

Total economically active

Division 01

Group 001

Group 012

.

.

.

Division 02

.

.

.

Division 99

Group 990

.

.

.

Male

(as for "Both sexes")

Female

(as for "Both sexes")

Urban

(as for "Total country")

Rural

(as for "Total country")

Civil division

(as for "Total country")

a. The category "under 15 years" should include all ages between the minimum age-limit adopted by the country for census questions on economic activity and 14 years, if the minimum is below 15 years.

Tabulation B.13(C)

Employed population ... years of age and over (based on current activity) who were available for additional work during the past week, by main status in employment, geographical areas, age group and sex

Population included:

Employed persons at work during the past week at or above the minimum age adopted for enumerating the economically active population.

Classifications:

- (a) Status in employment: employer; own-account worker; employee; unpaid family worker; member of producers' cooperative; persons not classified by status (see also further breakdowns recommended in chap. 3, sect.C).
- (b) Geographical areas: I – urban, rural; II – (i) total country, (ii) each major civil division, (iii) each minor civil division, (iv) each principal locality. (Distinguish between urban and rural for (i), (ii) and (iii).)
- (c) Age: under 15 years; 15-24 years; 25-44 years; 45-64 years; 65-74 years; 75 years and over; not stated. (The category "under 15 years" should include all ages between the minimum age-limit adopted by the country for census questions on economic activity and 14 years, if the minimum is below 15 years.)
- (d) Sex: female, male.

Use of the tabulation:

The use of this tabulation has been discussed in conjunction with that of tabulation B.10(C).

Illustration B.13(C)

Employed population ... years of age and over (based on current activity) who were available for additional work during the past week, by main status in employment, geographical areas, age group and sex

Geographical division, sex and age group	Main status in employment						
	Total economically active	Em- ployer	Own- account worker	Em- ployee	Unpaid family worker	Member of producers' cooperative	Persons not classifiable by status
Total country							
Both sexes							
All ages							
Under 15 years ^a							
15 - 24							
25 - 44							
45 - 64							
65 - 74							
75 and over							
Not stated							
Male							
(as for "Both sexes")							
Female							
(as for "Both sexes")							
Urban							
(as for "Total country")							
Rural							
(as for "Total country")							
Civil division							
(as for "Total country")							

Note: See also further breakdowns recommended in chap. 3, sect. C.

a. The category "under 15 years" should include all ages between the minimum age-limit adopted by the country for census questions on economic activity and 14 years, if the minimum is below 15 years.

Tabulation B.14(C)

Unemployed population ... years of age and over with prior work experience, by unemployment category, last occupation, geographical areas and sex

Population included:

Unemployed persons at work during the past week at or above the minimum age adopted for enumerating the economically active population.

Classifications:

- (a) Unemployment category: actively seeking work; not actively seeking work.
- (b) Occupation: according to or convertible to the latest revision of the International Standard Classification of Occupations (ISCO-88), at least to the minor group level (i.e., three-digit). This tabulation should include summaries by major groups.
- (c) Geographical areas: I – urban, rural; II – (i) total country, (ii) each major civil division, (iii) each minor civil division, (iv) each principal locality. (Distinguish between urban and rural for (i), (ii) and (iii).)
- (d) Sex: female, male.

Use of the tabulation:

Tabulations B.14(C), B.15(C) and B.16(C) are extensions of the information presented in tabulation A.35(C) in Annex 1.A and the application of this set of tabulations should be considered in conjunction with the earlier presentation. This set presents data on those unemployed persons with prior work experience. On the other hand, the tabulations presented in B.17(C) and B.18(C) are confined to those persons with no previous work experience. Accordingly, they qualify the uses discussed earlier. The sets are cross-classified by last occupation, last industry and last status in employment for the experienced unemployed and by age and educational attainment for the inexperienced unemployed. The data obtained from these tabulations will be extremely useful for policy planning.

Illustration B.14(C)

Unemployed population ... years of age and over with prior work experience, by unemployment category, last occupation, geographical areas and sex

<i>Geographical division, sex and last occupation</i>	<i>Total unemployed population</i>	<i>Unemployment category</i>		
		<i>Actively seeking work</i>	<i>Not actively seeking work</i>	<i>Not stated</i>
Total country				
<i>Both sexes</i>				
Total economically active				
Sub-major group 11				
Minor group 111				
Minor group 112				
.				
Sub-major group 21				
Minor group 211				
Minor group 212				
.				
Sub-major group 91				
Minor group 911				
Minor group 912				
.				
Sub-major group 01				
Armed forces 011				
<i>Male</i>				
(as for "Both sexes")				
<i>Female</i>				
(as for "Both sexes")				
Urban				
(as for "Total country")				
Rural				
(as for "Total country")				
Civil division				
(as for "Total country")				

Tabulation B.15(C)

Unemployed population ... years of age and over with prior work experience, by unemployment category, last industry, geographical areas and sex

Population included:

Unemployed persons at work during the past week at or above the minimum age adopted for enumerating the economically active population.

Classifications:

- (a) Unemployment category: actively seeking work; not actively seeking work.
- (b) Industry: according to or convertible to the latest revision of the International Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities (ISIC, Rev.3; 1989), to the level of groups (three-digit). This tabulation should include summaries by categories.
- (b) Geographical areas: I – urban, rural; II – (i) total country, (ii) each major civil division, (iii) each minor civil division, (iv) each principal locality. (Distinguish between urban and rural for (i), (ii) and (iii).)
- (d) Sex: female, male.

Use of the tabulation:

The use of this tabulation has been discussed in conjunction with that of tabulation B.14(C).

Illustration B.15C

Unemployed population ... years of age and over with prior work experience, by unemployment category, last industry, geographical areas and sex

<i>Geographical division, sex and last industry</i>	<i>Total unemployed population</i>	<i>Unemployment category</i>		
		<i>Actively seeking work</i>	<i>Not actively seeking work</i>	<i>Not stated</i>
Total country				
<i>Both sexes</i>				
Total economically active				
Division 01				
Group 001				
Group 012				
.				
.				
.				
Division 02				
.				
.				
.				
Division 99				
Group 990				
.				
.				
.				
<i>Male</i>				
(as for "Both sexes")				
<i>Female</i>				
(as for "Both sexes")				
Urban				
(as for "Total country")				
Rural				
(as for "Total country")				
Civil division				
(as for "Total country")				

Tabulation B.16(C)

Unemployed population ... years of age and over with prior work experience, by unemployment category, last status in employment, geographical areas and sex

Population included:

Unemployed persons at work during the past week at or above the minimum age adopted for enumerating the economically active population.

Classifications:

- (a) Unemployment category: actively seeking work; not actively seeking work.
- (b) Status in employment: employer; own-account worker; employee; unpaid family worker; member of producers' cooperative; persons not classified by status (see also further breakdowns recommended in chap. 3, sect.C).
- (c) Geographical areas: I – urban, rural; II – (i) total country, (ii) each major civil division, (iii) each minor civil division, (iv) each principal locality. (Distinguish between urban and rural for (i), (ii) and (iii).)
- (d) Sex: female, male.

Use of the tabulation:

The use of this tabulation has been discussed in conjunction with that of tabulation B.16(C).

Illustration B.16(C)

Unemployed population ... years of age and over with prior work experience, by unemployment category, last status in employment, geographical areas and sex

<i>Geographical division, sex and last status in employment</i>	<i>Total unemployed population</i>	<i>Unemployment category</i>		
		<i>Actively seeking work</i>	<i>Not actively seeking work</i>	<i>Not stated</i>
Total country				
<i>Both sexes</i>				
Total				
Employer				
Own-account worker				
Employee				
Unpaid family worker				
Member of producers' cooperative				
Persons not classified by status				
Male (as for "Both sexes")				
<i>Female</i> (as for "Both sexes")				
Urban (as for "Total country")				
Rural (as for "Total country")				
Civil Division (as for "Total country")				

Note: See also further breakdowns recommended in chap. 3, sect. C.

Tabulation B.17(C)**Unemployed population ... years of age and over without prior work experience, by unemployment category, geographical areas, age group and sex***Population included:*

Unemployed persons (not at work during the past week) at or above the minimum age adopted for enumerating the economically active population.

Classifications:

- (a) Unemployment category: actively seeking work; not actively seeking work.
- (b) Age: under 15 years; 15-24 years; 25-44 years; 45-64 years; 65-74 years; 75 years and over; not stated. (The category "under 15 years" should include all ages between the minimum age-limit adopted by the country for census questions on economic activity and 14 years, if the minimum is below 15 years.)
- (c) Geographical areas: I – urban, rural; II – (i) total country, (ii) each major civil division, (iii) each minor civil division, (iv) each principal locality. (Distinguish between urban and rural for (i), (ii) and (iii).)
- (d) Sex: female, male.

Use of the tabulation:

The use of this tabulation has been discussed in conjunction with that of tabulation B.14(C).

Illustration B.17(C)

Unemployed population ... years of age and over without prior work experience, by unemployment category, geographical areas, age group and sex

<i>Geographical division, sex and age group</i>	<i>Total unemployed population</i>	<i>Unemployment category</i>		
		<i>Actively seeking work</i>	<i>Not actively seeking work</i>	<i>Not stated</i>
Total country				
<i>Both sexes</i>				
All ages				
Under 15 years ^a				
15 - 24				
25 - 44				
45 - 64				
65 - 74				
75 and over				
Not stated				
<i>Male</i>				
(as for "Both sexes")				
<i>Female</i>				
(as for "Both sexes")				
Urban				
(as for "Total country")				
Rural				
(as for "Total country")				
Civil division				
(as for "Total country")				

a. The category "under 15 years" should include all ages between the minimum age limit adopted by the country for census questions on economic activity and 14 years, if the minimum is below 15 years.

Tabulation B.18(C)**Unemployed population ... years of age and over without prior work experience, by unemployment category, educational attainment, geographical areas and sex***Population included:*

Unemployed population (based on current activity) at or above the minimum age adopted for enumerating the economically active population who were never employed.

Unemployed population (based on usual activity) at or above the minimum age adopted for enumerating the population in this category who were economically active some time during the year but who were never employed .

Classifications:

- (a) Unemployment category: actively seeking work; not actively seeking work.
- (b) Educational attainment: no schooling; first level started but not completed; first level completed; second level started but not completed; second level completed; third level: first stage started but not completed; third level: first stage completed (regardless of any education at the third level: second stage); level not stated. (The sub-category "special education" should be included in each category of the first and second level, if feasible.)
- (c) Geographical areas: I – urban, rural; II – (i) total country, (ii) each major civil division, (iii) each minor civil division, (iv) each principal locality. (Distinguish between urban and rural for (i), (ii) and (iii).)
- (d) Sex: female, male.

Use of the tabulation:

Classification of the unemployed population by educational attainment and age group enlarges the information on the special characteristics of this population. This set of tabulations allows for an identification of levels of formal training by age groups and can be used to evaluate improvements over time especially in respect to utilization at the higher levels.

The use of this tabulation has also been discussed in conjunction with that of tabulation A.33(C) in Annex 1.A.

Illustration B.18(C)

Unemployed population ... years of age and over without prior work experience, by unemployment category, educational attainment, geographical areas and sex

<i>Geographical division, sex and educational attainment</i>	<i>Total unemployed population</i>	<i>Unemployment category</i>		
		<i>Actively seeking work</i>	<i>Not actively seeking work</i>	<i>Not stated</i>
Total country				
<i>Both sexes</i>				
Total				
Less than one completed grade at first level				
First level:				
Grade 1				
.				
.				
Grade not stated				
Second level:				
First stage				
(as for "First level")				
Second stage				
(as for "First level")				
Third level:				
First stage (ISCED category 5)				
(as for "First level")				
First stage (ISCED category 6)				
(as for "First level")				
Second stage (ISCED category 7)				
Special education (not classified by level)				
Level not stated				
<i>Male</i>				
(as for "Both sexes")				
<i>Female</i>				
(as for "Both sexes")				
Urban				
(as for "Total country")				
Rural				
(as for "Total country")				
Civil division				
(as for "Total country")				

Tabulation B.19(C)**Unemployed population ... years of age and over actively seeking work, by step taken to seek work, geographical areas, age group and sex***Population included:*

Unemployed persons at work during the past week at or above the minimum age adopted for enumerating the economically active population.

Classifications:

(a) Step taken: registration, public exchange; registration, private exchange; direct application; checks at workplace; advertising; answering advertisements; consulting relatives, friends; seeking land, capital; arranging finances; applying for licenses, permits; other; not stated.

(b) Geographical areas: I – urban, rural; II – (i) total country, (ii) each major civil division, (iii) each minor civil division, (iv) each principal locality. (Distinguish between urban and rural for (i), (ii) and (iii).)

(c) Age: under 15 years; 15-24 years; 25-44 years; 45-64 years; 65-74 years; 75 years and over; not stated. (The category "under 15 years" should include all ages between the minimum age-limit adopted by the country for census questions on economic activity and 14 years, if the minimum is below 15 years.)

(d) Sex: female, male.

Use of the tabulation:

The significance of information on the unemployed has already been discussed in conjunction with tabulation B.14(C). Tabulations B.19(C) and B.20(C) examine the unemployed further in relation to whether or not they have been actively seeking work and if not, why not. The information contained in these two tabulations would be useful to administrators and planners involved in employment promotion.

Illustration B.19(C)

Unemployed population ... years of age and over actively seeking work, by step taken to seek work, geographical areas, age group and sex

<i>Geographical division, sex and step taken to seek work</i>	<i>Age group</i>							
	<i>All ages</i>	<i>Under 15^a</i>	<i>15 - 19</i>	<i>20 - 24</i>	<i>25 - 29</i>	<i>70 - ... 74</i>	<i>75 and over</i>	<i>Not stated</i>

Total country*Both sexes*

Total

Registration, public exchange
 Registration, private exchange
 Direct application
 Checks at work-places
 Advertising
 Answering ads
 Consulting relatives, friends
 Seeking land, capital
 Arranging finances
 Applying for licences, permits
 Other
 Not stated

Male

(as for "Both sexes")

Female

(as for "Both sexes")

Urban

(as for "Total country")

Rural

(as for "Total country")

Civil division

(as for "Total country")

a. The category "under 15 years" should include all ages between the minimum age-limit adopted by the country for census questions on economic activity and 14 years, if the minimum is below 15 years.

Tabulation B.20(C)**Unemployed population ... years of age and over not actively seeking work, by reason not seeking work, geographical areas, age group and sex***Population included:*

Unemployed persons at work during the past week at or above the minimum age adopted for enumerating the economically active population.

Classifications:

- (a) Reason for not seeking work: own illness, injury, pregnancy; personal, family responsibilities; in school, training; already found work to start later; already made arrangements for self-employment activity to start later; awaiting recall to former job; awaiting replies from employers, results of competitions; awaiting busy season; believe no suitable work available (in the area or relevant to one's skills, capacities); believe no financial resources, land, equipment, permits, etc., available to start own business; lack employer's requirements (qualifications, experience, age, etc.); could not find suitable work; don't know how or where to seek work; not yet started to seek work; other reason (bad weather, holidays, awaiting national service call, near retirement age etc; no reason give; not stated.
- (b) Geographical areas: I – urban, rural; II – (i) total country, (ii) each major civil division, (iii) each minor civil division, (iv) each principal locality. (Distinguish between urban and rural for (i), (ii) and (iii).)
- (c) Age: under 15 years; 15-24 years; 25-44 years; 45-64 years; 65-74 years; 75 years and over; not stated. (The category "under 15 years" should include all ages between the minimum age-limit adopted by the country for census questions on economic activity and 14 years, if the minimum is below 15 years.)
- (d) Sex: female, male.

Use of the tabulation:

The use of this tabulation has been discussed generally in conjunction with tabulation B.14(C) and more specifically in conjunction with tabulation B.19(C).

Illustration B.20(C)

Unemployed population ... years of age and over not actively seeking work, by reason not seeking work, geographical areas, age group and sex

<i>Geographical division, sex and reason not seeking work</i>	<i>Age group</i>							
	<i>All ages</i>	<i>Under 15^a</i>	<i>15 - 19</i>	<i>20 - 24</i>	<i>25 - 29</i>	<i>... 74</i>	<i>75 and over</i>	<i>Not stated</i>

Total country*Both sexes***Total**

Own illness, injury, pregnancy
 Personal, family responsibilities
 In school, training
 Already found work to start later
 Already made arrangements
 for self-employment activity to start later
 Awaiting recall to former job
 Awaiting replies from employers,
 results of competitions
 Awaiting busy season
 Believe no suitable work available
 Believe no financial resources, land,
 equipment, permits, etc.,
 available to start own business
 Lack employers' requirements
 Could not find suitable work
 Don't know how or where to seek work
 Not yet started to seek work
 Other reason, specify
 No reason given
 Not stated

Male

(as for "Both sexes")

Female

(as for "Both sexes")

Urban

(as for "Total country")

Rural

(as for "Total country")

Civil division

(as for "Total country")

a. The category "under 15 years" should include all ages between the minimum age-limit adopted by the country for census questions on economic activity and 14 years, if the minimum is below 15 years.

Review of census and survey programmes in a sample of developing countries

Annex

2

Since its founding, the United Nations has been addressing the question of appropriate concepts and definitions in the context of subjects which have been considered important for inclusion in census and survey programmes in an effort to provide meaningful information at both national and international levels. In general, countries have been guided by these recommendations and have taken them into account in the development of their census and survey programmes. They are reflected in the design of questionnaires and the formulation of instructions to be applied by data collectors engaged in these types of inquiry. In order to assess the quality of census and survey information now provided by countries, it will be useful to examine the extent to which these recommendations have been applied and the subsequent effect on the data provided. Thus, in order to assess the impact of the application of these recommendations on the availability of data on economic activity, and particularly as they relate to the economic contribution of women in society, a review of the questionnaires and instruction manuals utilized in population censuses and labour force surveys in a selected number of developing countries has been undertaken. The findings of the review are presented in this annex. Details relating to the coverage of questions used by the countries are set out in annex tables A and B. The results of the review have been incorporated in the analysis in chapters II and III and have been taken into account in the development of the illustrative tabulations in chapter V.

Aims and objectives of the review

The aims and objectives of this exercise were to review data collection methods,

definitions and published tabulations in a selection of census and survey programmes in developing countries; to formulate, in the light of findings, illustrative basic tabulations for data typically collected in censuses and surveys concerning women's activity and other work (e.g. housework), designed to provide data which could be used in developing programmes for analysing the situation of women and their contribution to development.

Basic documentation used in the review

A selection was made of questionnaires and manuals from 32 countries; materials covered three census rounds: 1970, 1980 and 1990, as well as recent labour force surveys. Ideally, countries selected should have been represented in all of the programmes being assessed. However, it proved difficult to bring together all of the materials from a sufficiently representative number of countries for the four programmes identified and, accordingly, it was decided not to link these four programmes but to select independent samples for each of the programmes considered. With respect to the population census programmes, it was considered that differences between 1970 and 1980 would be minimal since the United Nations concepts and definitions remained unchanged over the period. However, some differences in concepts and definitions could be observed between the 1980 and 1990 rounds, as a result of the 1982 ILO revision which formed the basis for the revised recommendations for the 1990 round. On this account, the number of countries selected for the 1970 round was fewer than for the 1980 and 1990 rounds. In total, 32 coun-

tries were represented in the population census and labour force programmes. From these 32 countries, six were covered in the 1970 census round, 13 in the 1989 round and 14 in the 1990 round. Seventeen countries were represented in the labour force survey programmes. The list of countries selected is shown in table 1.

Of the countries selected, only one was represented in all 4 programmes, while 8 countries were represented in at least 2 of the census rounds and 6 of the 14 countries included in the 1990 round were also included in either the 1970 or 1980 round. On the basis of independent selections, the assumption made throughout the review is that the questionnaires examined are representative of the more general application of the recommendations of the United Nations as reflected in the questions included and the definitions used and that comparisons are general rather than specific.

With respect to definitions used, it is not always simple to determine those applied from a scrutiny of the questionnaires themselves, even after studying the instructions prepared for interviewers. The review tried to decipher possible interpretations but, in some instances, this was not possible. A main area of misunderstanding arises from the definition of economic activity used. For example, a number of the manuals fail to set out the concept of work to be applied. Thus, in many instances, the minimum time which should be used to qualify for inclusion in the economically active population is not articulated and, accordingly, would in such instances be left to the census-takers to determine. Furthermore, in a number of instances, the period over which the questions, particularly those which relate to activity, should be made to apply is not specified, either in the questionnaire or in the instruction. It is to be assumed that, in such instances, the interviewer will use the situation at the time of taking the census or the survey, that is, for example, if the question is in relation to a job, the requirement would be in respect of the present job. These points will be discussed in greater detail below.

Table 1
List of countries selected, by programme

Region and country or area	Census round			Labour force survey
	1970	1980	1990	
<i>Africa</i>				
Benin	-	X	-	-
Botswana	X	X	-	X
Ghana	X	X	-	-
Lesotho	-	-	-	X
St. Helena	-	-	X	-
Sierra Leone	-	-	-	X
Senegal	-	-	X	-
Somalia	-	-	X	-
South Africa	-	X	-	-
Swaziland	-	-	X	-
Zambia	X	X	-	X
Zimbabwe	-	-	-	X
<i>Latin America and the Caribbean</i>				
Argentina	-	-	X	-
Costa Rica	-	-	-	X
Ecuador	X	-	X	X
Guatemala	-	-	-	X
Haiti	-	X	-	-
Honduras	X	-	X	X
Jamaica	X	X	X	X
Panama	-	-	X	X
Peru	-	-	-	X
Trinidad and Tobago	-	X	X	X
<i>Asia and the Pacific</i>				
China	-	X	X	-
Fiji	-	-	-	X
Hong Kong	-	-	X	-
India	-	-	X	-
Indonesia	-	X	-	-
Malaysia	-	X	-	-
Pakistan	-	-	-	X
Singapore	-	X	-	-
Sri Lanka	-	X	X	X
Thailand	-	-	-	X
Total number of countries or areas	6	13	14	17

Coverage of questions

The recommendation of the United Nations that the number of questions on population census questionnaires be kept at a minimum appears to have been observed in those reviewed. The minimum number of questions directly related to the measurement of economic activity was three in all three rounds; and maximum numbers ranged from 6 to 16. The average number was 5 in the 1970 round and 7 in the 1980 and 1990 rounds. In comparison, the number of questions in labour force surveys ranged from 16 to 60, with an overall average of 38 (see table 2). The much greater number of questions in the labour force surveys was a result of greater probing to ensure a more accurate coverage of the economically active population than was possible in population censuses and should greatly facilitate a more accurate coverage of women.

Thirteen main topics were covered in the questionnaires examined. These were: (a) activity status, (b) economic activity, (c) economic situation, (d) employment, (e) unemployment, (f) occupation, (g) industry, (h) status in employment, (i) sector of employment, (j) time worked, (k) income, (l) place worked and (m) transportation used to get to work. These topics were common to both the population census programmes and the labour force exercises. The identification of the areas covered varied as between countries, being partly determined by the number of questions allotted to this subject. Additionally,

background characteristics related to economic activity were included in most of the programmes examined. These are: age structure, marital status, educational attainment, training, level of skills and household composition and headship.

Age range

No specific recommendations have been made by the United Nations regarding the age range to be adopted in measuring the economically active population, since the circumstances of the work-place vary from country to country, with laws controlling minimum ages enacted in some countries and tradition determining such ages in others. The recommendation in respect of age coverage has been that there should be some distinction between those below age 15 years and those 15 years and over. Of the questionnaires reviewed in the population census programmes, the average minimum was at 10 years and over in the 1970 and 1980 rounds while there was a slight increase, to 12 years and over, in both the 1990 round and in the labour force surveys. The age spread was somewhat wide, however, with a minimum of 6 years and over and a maximum of all of the population (one case of each). (See table 3.)

The application of low minimum age rates in so many countries will ensure that the coverage of girls and boys in the labour force will be measured. This is important in the case of girls, many of whom drop out from school in order to help in the family business, particularly in agriculture, trading and services, working mainly in the informal sector.

Table 2
Coverage of questions

Particulars	Censuses			Surveys
	1970	1980	1990	
No. of questionnaires surveyed	6	13	14	17
No. of questions (range)	3-10	3-16	3-16	16-60
Average number of questions	5	7	7	38

Application of definitions of the economically active population

As indicated, it is not always easy to determine from available documentation what concepts and definitions have been used in some countries for measuring the economically active population. The concept of the economically active population which, prior to 1982, had been recom-

mended by the United Nations and generally accepted and employed in censuses up until the 1980 census round is the 1966 ILO revision. The 1982 ILO definition, although applied in part by some countries before then, was probably not considered by most countries until the 1990 round. Even during this round, not all countries would have been in a position to implement these recommendations, either in total or in part, particularly if they did not have a labour force programme in place. On this account, it is to be noted that the labour force programmes examined contained a number of probing questions aimed at identifying those areas recommended in the 1982 ILO definition which had not previously formed part of the definitions used in censuses. Thus, in the 1990 round, there was some indication that countries were moving towards revision of the earlier concepts. The majority still retain the restricted rather than the extended definition of the labour force, and in particular the unemployed, and the minimum qualification time recommended in the 1982 ILO definition is often not applied.

Activity status

As stated in chapter I, two categories have been identified for classifying the activity status of individuals. These are "usual activity", defined to represent the economic activity carried out over a long run time-reference period (generally one year) and "current activity", defined to represent the economic activity carried out over the short run time-reference period (generally one day or one week). In practice, the application of these recommendations has varied somewhat as between countries. The review demonstrates that a number of the countries selected in the 1980 and 1990 census rounds asked questions relating to the activity status of individuals at the time of the census (referred to in subsequent tables as "present time" or "P"). In other countries, the time-reference period used was one month, six months or eight months, thus falling out-

Table 3
Coverage of questionnaires, by age group
(Percentage)

Age group	Censuses			Surveys
	1970	1980	1990	
Under 10 years	0.0	0.0	7.1	0.0
10+ years	50.0	53.5	42.8	41.1
11+ years	50.0	53.8	42.8	47.0
12+ years	66.7	69.2	64.2	76.4
14+ years	66.7	76.9	78.5	88.2
15+ years	100.0	92.3	92.8	100.0
All ages	100.0	100.0	92.8	100.0
Age not stated	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

side of the recommended periods. "One month" is the more commonly used in population censuses while "six months" has been used in both population censuses and labour force surveys. The case of "eight months", used by one country in the 1970 population census round, arose from taking the period of 1 January to census date (which was 31 August). The classification of activity status by the application of these irregular time-reference periods presents problems. The question as to whether one month can be considered short run or long run must be addressed. The "six month" and "eight month" periods can more easily fit into the concept of long run or "usual" activity than "one month". Yet one month can hardly be considered as "current" or short run. It does allow, however, for the collection of more information than in the current week only and, as noted earlier, has, in fact, been used in combination with "one week". The classifications observed in the review are shown in table 4.

On the basis of the above and grouping "present" with the time-reference period of one week, it may be concluded that the use of "current activity" is more common in censuses than "usual activity" even if economic activity over one month is regarded as "long run". It has been observed

Table 4
Classification of activity status, by time-reference period
(Percentage)

Time-reference period	Censuses			Surveys
	1970	1980	1990	
Present	-	30.8	14.3	-
Week	33.3	15.4	35.7	23.5
Month(s)	50.0 ^a	23.7	7.1	5.9
Year	-	7.1	28.6	-
Week and year	16.7	15.4	14.3	70.6
Other	-	7.1 ^b	-	-

a. One month and 8 months.

b. Week and present.

that the combination of "usual activity" with "current activity" gives a more comprehensive picture of participation than if either is obtained separately. However, only 2 of the 23 countries represented in the population census programmes collected information on both usual and current activity status. The opposite picture is seen in respect of the labour force programme whereby, in the 17 countries in the labour force sample covered, 70 per cent (or 12 countries) collected the combined "usual" and "current" activity data. Of the rest, 24 per cent (4 countries) collected "week" only and a further 6 per cent (one country) used "month".

The possibility of measuring by using the activity status concept "population economically active some time during the year" and how has this concept been represented to date are of interest. A few countries covered in the review included the concept in population census and labour force survey programmes. In the case of the population census programmes, examples of these are:

(a) In the 1980 Census of Population in the Republic of Indonesia, the following question was asked: "Did you work during the previous year?"

(b) In the Census of Population and Housing 1991 in Sri Lanka, the relevant

questions were:

(i) "Principal activity most of the time last 12 months;"

(ii) "Whether worked even for a short period in the last 12 months period."

(c) The questions in the case of the Census of India 1991 are:

(i) "Did you work any time at all last year; and if yes,"

(ii) "Did you work any time at all last week?"

Examples in labour force surveys are:

(a) In the ongoing Continuous Household Survey carried out in Trinidad and Tobago, one question is included:

"How many months did you work or have a job since?"

(b) In the Labour Force Survey 1985/86 in Lesotho, the question is:

(i) "What was her/his main activity in the past 12 months?"

(ii) "In the past 12 months, was s/he also employed in any economic activity, in addition to the main activity?"

(iii) "How long has s/he been employed (at all economic activities, if more than one) in the past 12 months?"

The following questions can provide guidance in the case of including information to provide data on "population economically active some time during the year". These questions should be in addition to the questions which are necessary for measuring the economically active population who are usually active solely or in addition to those who are currently active.

Economic situation

The economic situation of the population, following United Nations recommendations, is generally classified as:

(a) Economically active

(i) Employed Working
 With job, not working

(ii) Unemployed Seeking work
 Not seeking,
 wanting work
 and available

(b) Not economically active

The activity status employed for the purpose of dividing the population into these groups has an impact on the numbers in each group. For example, the use of "current activity" can result in a smaller size of the economically active population and a larger population not economically active than using "usual activity". This is not necessarily true in all cases, however; if the measure of usual activity revolves around "main job", the number of persons who would qualify could be significantly reduced since many individuals may have been economically active but could not consider it to be their main activity. A United Nations recommendation is that "work" should be given priority over "non-work". If this recommendation is applied, the numbers of persons qualifying under "usual activity" will be greater; if not applied, the outcome will vary from country to country depending on individual circumstances. Thus, the circumstances relating to qualification in the different classifications will impact on the results obtained.

In order to fully appreciate the significance of the factors mentioned, it is important to study the impact of the various classifications on the different components, both in respect of the definitions applied to each as well as the time-reference period during which the data are collected. This study may best be undertaken separately in respect to each of the three main components — the employed, the unemployed (which together comprise the economically active population), and the not economically active population.

The employed

The review of the employed population took account of a number of factors relating to coverage as well as to size. As indicated earlier, the number of questions included in the population census questionnaires was fairly low, while the number in the labour force survey programmes was higher. In this con-

Table 5
Employed population, coverage by topic
(Percentage)

Topic	Censuses			Surveys
	1970	1980	1990	
Working	83.3	53.8	92.9	100.0
Working for pay	50.0	23.1	21.4	76.5
Working without pay	16.7	-	14.3	35.2
With job, not working	50.0	38.5	42.9	100.0
Reason for absence	-	-	-	29.4
Wanting more work	-	15.4	6.4	58.8
Working full time	-	-	-	58.8
Reason not full time	-	-	-	35.2
Available for more	-	-	-	23.5
How long wanting	-	-	-	11.8
How long available	-	-	-	17.6
Why not working more	-	-	-	35.5
Seeking more work	-	-	-	35.5
Steps taken to seek	-	-	-	5.9
No. add. hours wanted	-	-	-	28.4
Reason not seeking	-	-	-	11.8
Type of job wanted	-	-	-	5.9
Has two/more jobs	-	-	-	64.7
How long in current job	-	-	-	23.5
Employment temp./perm.	-	-	-	17.6
Training for present job	-	-	-	23.5
Training for other job	-	-	-	5.9

text, it is useful to examine the topics which were covered in order to develop guidelines which may be applied in suggested tabulations, based on what is available from the two programmes. The coverage of topics identified in the census and survey programmes is shown in table 5. It may be observed that only 5 of the 22 topics identified were covered in population census programmes. This restricts the tabulations that are possible from censuses. In the case of surveys, as stated earlier, the broader scope of topics allows for greater probes in order to more accurately identify the participants in the economically active population.

The other aspect of the review of the employed took account of the factors which determine size. The size of the

Table 6
Employed population, coverage by time-reference period

	<i>Censuses</i>			<i>Surveys</i>
	1970	1980	1990	
No. of countries represented	5	11	13	17
Percentage of total sample	83.5	84.6	92.9	100.0
<i>Time-reference period (percentage distribution)</i>				
Present time	-	18.2	7.7	-
Week only	40.0	27.3	38.4	41.2
Month	40.0	36.3	7.7	-
6 months	-	-	-	5.9
Year only	-	-	30.8	-
Week and year	20.0	18.2	15.4	52.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 7
Unemployed population, coverage by topic
(Percentage)

<i>Topic</i>	<i>Censuses</i>			<i>Surveys</i>
	1970	1980	1990	
Seeking work	83.3	76.9	64.2	16.5
Seeking first job	83.3	15.4	28.6	11.8
Method of seeking	-	-	-	82.4
Wanting work	16.7	30.8	14.3	41.2
Available for work	-	30.8	7.1	64.7
Reason not working	16.7	7.7	14.3	41.2
Reason not seeking	-	-	14.3	70.6
How long seeking	-	-	7.1	58.8
How long available	-	-	-	47.1
Type of job wanted	-	-	-	17.6
Worked before	-	-	-	82.4
Years in last job	-	-	-	29.4
Occupation in last job	-	-	-	47.1
Training received	-	-	-	29.4

employed population differs, based on the time-reference period applied. Some countries measure on the basis of usual activity, others on current activity. The review indicates that six alternative time-reference periods were applied. These are: present (that is, at census or survey date), one week, one month, six months, one year, and both one week and one year. The distribution over the number of countries in the sample which covered this measurement is shown in table 6.

The combination of subject coverage as well as determination of size must be taken into account in developing the tabulation programmes to be employed.

The unemployed

The second component of the economically active population is the unemployed. As in the case of the employed, the topics covered were examined. The results are shown in table 7.

An examination of the questions and topics covered can help to identify the definition which has been used to determine the size of the unemployed and particularly whether or not the revised 1982 ILO definition has been applied. This is important in developing appropriate tables which may be derived from the particular exercise. The absence of certain questions can also provide guidelines for recommendations which may be made for future use.

The other area to be examined is the pattern of time-reference periods which has been applied. These are shown in table 8.

The not economically active population

The third component of the population is the "not economically active population", that is, those members of the population who are not economically active. This measurement is often used to determine the extent of dependence within the population on those members who contribute to economic activity within the

country. The measurement of those members of the population who are not economically active has been carried out in the majority of countries both in the population censuses and labour force surveys. Breakdowns into specific categories vary within countries, with the distinction between those engaged in the main in household duties and full-time students being the most common. Other categories which have been distinguished are retired persons including pensioners, other income recipients and the disabled. The category "income recipients" is a relatively new recommended category and its use is not as widespread as the more restricted category of "retired". The representation of these categories in both census and survey programmes, as indicated by the sample questionnaires, is shown in table 9.

The time-reference period employed in measuring both the economically active and the not economically active population coincides, since the latter is determined by taking the former away from the total population and, as was mentioned, the period used can determine the relative size of the components. The percentage spread is shown in table 10.

Characteristics of the economically active population

Information on characteristics of the economically active population was also assessed. Breakdowns used in both the census and survey programmes are: occupation, industry, status in employment and sector of employment. The characteristics were collected on the basis of the job held at the time of the census or survey, called in this presentation "present job", or the main job held by the individual at the time of inquiry, or, if unemployed, on the basis of the last job held. Information on the inexperienced unemployed is not included. Some countries also included information on any secondary job or jobs held. Information on time-reference period was observed. The coverage of questions relating to these two aspects is presented below.

Table 8
Unemployed population, coverage by time-reference period

	Censuses			Surveys
	1970	1980	1990	
No. of countries represented	5	7	13	17
Percentage of total sample	83.3	53.8	92.9	100.0
<i>Time-reference period (percentage distribution)</i>				
Present time	-	14.3	7.1	-
Week only	40.0	14.3	38.4	43.7
Month	40.0	42.8	7.1	-
6 months	-	-	-	6.3
Year only	-	-	30.8	6.5
Week and year	20.0	28.6	15.4	43.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 9
Not economically active population, coverage by category

	Censuses			Surveys
	1970	1980	1990	
No. of countries represented	5	11	12	15
Percentage of total sample	83.3	92.3	85.7	88.2
<i>Category (percentage)</i>				
Home duties	100.0	100.0	92.3	93.7
Student	100.0	91.7	92.3	93.7
Retired/Pensioner	80.0	58.3	84.6	50.0
Income recipient	20.0	16.7	8.3	31.3
Disabled	60.0	25.0	84.6	93.7
Other	100.0	100.0	92.3	93.7

Table 10
Not economically active, coverage by time-reference period
(Percentage distribution)

<i>Time-reference period</i>	Censuses			Surveys
	1970	1980	1990	
Present time	-	27.3	16.7	-
Week only	40.0	27.3	33.3	33.3
Month	40.0	27.3	16.7	-
6 months	-	-	-	6.7
Year only	-	-	25.0	26.7
Week and year	20.0	18.2	8.3	33.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 11
Economically active population, coverage of occupation by job type

	Censuses			Surveys
	1970	1980	1990	
No. of countries represented	6	13	14	17
Percentage of total sample	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
<i>Job type (percentage)</i>				
Present job	66.7	76.9	28.6	23.5
Main job	33.7	23.1	71.4	76.5
Secondary job	-	7.7	-	41.2

Table 12
Economically active population, coverage of occupation, by time-reference period
(Percentage distribution)

	Censuses			Surveys
	1970	1980	1990	
Present time	-	46.1	7.1	5.9
Week only	33.3	38.5	57.1	52.9
Month	33.3	-	7.1	-
6 months	16.7 ^a	-	-	5.9
Year only	16.7	15.4	28.5	11.8
Week and year	-	-	-	23.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

a. In one case, 8 months.

Table 13
Economically active population, coverage of industry, by job type and time-reference period

Industry	Censuses			Surveys
	1970	1980	1990	
No. of countries represented	6	13	12	17
Percentage of total sample	100.0	100.0	85.7	100.0
<i>By job type (percentage)</i>				
Present job	66.7	76.9	33.3	23.5
Main job	33.3	23.1	67.7	76.5
Secondary job	-	7.7	-	35.3
<i>By time-reference period (percentage distribution)</i>				
Present time	-	46.1	8.3	-
Week only	33.3	30.8	16.7	17.6
Month	33.3	15.4	41.7	35.3
6 months	16.7	-	8.3	5.9
Year only	16.7	-	-	11.8
Week and year	-	7.7	25.0	29.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Occupation

Most countries in the sample covered the topic "occupation". In the 1970 and 1980 census rounds, the emphasis was on collecting information relating to present job. This changed in the 1990 census round and this new pattern was also observed in the labour force surveys conducted around the same period. Very little information has been collected on secondary employment in censuses, while nearly half of the countries involved in the labour force survey collected some information on the occupation of second or other jobs (see table 11). The distribution by time-reference period is shown in table 12.

Industry

In almost all instances, countries which included classification by occupation in the questionnaire also requested the further classification by industry. Thus, in the case of classification by industry, coverage was also relatively high. The breakdown by type of job and by time-reference periods by industry is shown in table 13.

Status in employment

An important classification of the economically active population is by employment status. It is by carefully analysing the results of such breakdown that it is possible to determine the extent of undercounting which may be occurring in a particular exercise. As indicated in table 14, coverage of this classification is also relatively high in both census and survey programmes.

Sector of employment

As indicated in chapter I, no specific recommendation has been made for classification by sector of employment although it is recognized that it would be useful to provide information by public and private sector. It is perhaps for this reason that few countries have elected to collect information on this breakdown. As in the case of classification by employment status, the identification of the sectors in which the economically active population participate

can provide a guide to the completeness of count, particularly in the case of women in developing countries, where most work in areas that are invisible to interviewers and so are often considered as not actively engaged in economic activity. This is one area in which further work is being done in order to provide additional guidelines to countries to enable them to more accurately identify participation in economic activity, particularly among special populations, mainly women. In this connection, it will be noted that there is a higher level of representation in survey programmes where the scope for identifying their participation more accurately is greater. The coverage of sector of employment in the census and survey programmes is shown in table 15.

Time worked

Time worked is another of the topics covered in the section on economic activity in population censuses and labour force programmes. The period selected for measurement differs, depending on the time-reference period being measured. Some countries obtain the measurement for one week of work, others for one year and still others for periods in between. The distribution employed in the presentation of the results are: week only, one month, six months, year only, and week and year. These were the periods used in the sample selected. In the case of "week", periodicity requested were mainly hours but, in some cases, it was days, while in the case of "month", it was also hours. The periodicity for "6 months" was months, while in the case of "year" it varied between weeks and months, although one country used days. In some countries, only one measurement is obtained, in others, two are considered, both usual and current. From the results obtained from the sample, it would appear that this topic is not considered of high priority by many countries for inclusion in their census programmes. On the other hand, all countries in the sample included it in their labour force survey programmes (see table 16).

Table 14
Economically active population, coverage of employment status, by job type and time-reference period

<i>Employment status</i>	<i>Censuses</i>			<i>Surveys</i>
	1970	1980	1990	
No. of countries represented	6	11	12	16
Percentage coverage of sample	100.0	84.6	85.7	94.1
<i>Job type (percentage)</i>				
Present job	66.7	72.7	25.0	31.2
Main job	33.3	27.3	75.0	68.8
Secondary job	-	-	-	12.5
<i>Time-reference period (percentage distribution)</i>				
Present time	-	45.5	-	-
Week only	33.3	36.4	66.7	62.5
Month	33.3	18.1	8.3	-
6 months	16.7 ^a	-	-	6.2
Year only	16.7	-	25.0	6.2
Week and year	-	-	-	25.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

a. In one case, 8 months.

Table 15
Economically active population, coverage of sector of employment, by job type and time-reference period

	<i>Censuses</i>			<i>Surveys</i>
	1970	1980	1990	
No. of countries represented	-	3	4	7
Percentage coverage of sample	-	23.1	28.6	41.1
<i>Job type (percentage)</i>				
Present job	-	66.7	-	28.6
Main job	-	33.3	100.0	71.4
Secondary job	-	-	-	-
<i>Time-reference period (percentage distribution)</i>				
Present time	-	-	-	-
Week only	-	100.0	75.0	85.7
Month	-	-	-	-
6 months	-	-	-	-
Year only	-	-	25.0	-
Week and year	-	-	-	14.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 16
Economically active population, coverage of time worked, by time-reference period

	<i>Censuses</i>			<i>Surveys</i>
	1970	1980	1990	
No. of countries represented	2	5	6	17
Percentage of sample covered	33.3	38.5	42.9	100.0
<i>Time-reference period (percentage)</i>				
Week only	-	0.0	50.0	41.2
Month	50.0	-	-	-
Six months	-	-	-	5.9
Year only	-	-	33.3	-
Week and year	50.0	40.0	16.7	52.9

Table 17
Coverage of income, by category of income

	<i>Censuses</i>			<i>Surveys</i>
	1970	1980	1990	
No. of countries represented	1	3	6	16
Percentage coverage of sample	16.8	23.1	35.7	94.1
<i>Category of income (percentage)</i>				
Earnings – cash	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Income in kind	-	-	-	41.2
Profits	-	-	16.7	17.6
Other	-	23.1	16.7	47.1

Income

Income is a very difficult topic to capture in any data collection exercise. In cases where it is included, accuracy cannot be guaranteed, particularly if the number of questions is limited. In addition, most people are reluctant to provide the information for a number of reasons and the answers given are often inflated or underestimated. For this reason, most countries do not include a question on income in their population censuses. In labour force surveys, where the scope for including more than one question is wider, this reservation does not constitute a deterrent, and most countries include the question in one form or the other in their labour force surveys.

Three main categories are used in censuses and labour force surveys: cash earnings, income in kind, and profits from self-employment, with data on cash earnings being the category most often covered. Other categories are commonly grouped. Table 17 shows the proportion of countries in the sample in which income is covered by the categories specified.

As indicated in table 17, the majority of countries collect data on income from cash earnings only. A few, however, collect total income in which cash earnings are identified together with one or more of the other categories (see table 18).

Work situation

One further set of questions which has been asked relating to economic activity is that which describes the work situation of the economically active. The questions identify the type of employers by name and work location, size of the establishment, distance from the dwelling of the worker, time taken to get to work and mode of transport. These kinds of questions are more typical in labour force surveys than in censuses, although they are included by fewer than one-half of the countries in their survey programmes. The coverage, as a percentage of the total countries, for each of the sub-topics identified, is presented in table 19.

Socio-economic background

In order to fully understand the significance of participation of the population in the economic activity of the country, it is necessary to relate such participation to associated background characteristics such as age, geographical distribution, household membership and headship, marital status, educational attainment, training received and the level of skills of participants. Most of these characteristics are included in the census questionnaires in their own right for use in the analysis of the situation of the population. In such instances, cross-tabulations may be used to obtain the necessary information. In the case of the surveys, however, the required information is not always collected as part of the background data. Thus, for example, while some socio-economic characteristics are almost always included in the data collection, not all surveys (which are based on samples) are designed to provide geographical breakdowns such as urban/rural differentiations. Also, although some (but not all) surveys include educational attainment, training received and level of skills in their basic questionnaire, marital status is often excluded. The coverage of socio-economic characteristics found in the questionnaires included in the sample is presented in table 20.

General

The topics and sub-topics reviewed above represent those which are generally included in population censuses and labour force surveys as they relate, directly or indirectly, to the economically active population. However, other topics are also of relevance, particularly as they relate to women's participation, some of which have been identified in chapter III, and which have not yet become the focus of attention in census and survey programmes. These have not been covered in the present report but are expected to be the subject of future studies.

Table 18
Coverage of total income, by income combinations

	<i>Censuses</i>			<i>Surveys</i>
	1970	1980	1990	
No. of countries represented	1	3	6	16
Percentage coverage of sample	16.7	23.1	35.7	94.1
<i>Income combinations (percentage)</i>				
Earnings, cash only	100.0	66.7	66.7	31.2
Earnings, cash and kind	-	-	-	18.7
Cash earnings and profits	-	-	16.7	6.3
Cash earnings and other	-	33.3	-	6.3
Earnings, profits, other	-	-	16.7	37.5

Table 19
Economically active population, coverage of work situation
(Percentage of countries in sample)

	<i>Censuses</i>			<i>Surveys</i>
	1970	1980	1990	
Name of employer	16.7	7.7	7.1	23.5
Work location	33.3	-	28.6	41.2
Size of establishment	-	-	-	47.1
Distance to work	-	-	-	5.9
Time taken	-	-	7.1	5.9
Mode of transport	-	7.7	-	5.9

Table 20
Coverage of socio-economic characteristics
(Percentage of questionnaires in sample)

<i>Socio-economic characteristic</i>	<i>Censuses</i>			<i>Surveys</i>
	1970	1980	1990	
Age structure	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Geographical distribution	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Household composition	100.0	100.0	100.0	58.8
Marital status	83.7	84.6	92.8	58.8
Educational attainment	100.0	100.0	64.3	58.8
Training received	33.3	15.4	7.1	46.2
Level of skills	16.7	15.4	14.3	5.9

Table A**Coverage of data on economic activity in population censuses, 1970-1990 rounds****Part 1. 1970 round of censuses**

	<i>Country or area and census year</i>					
	<i>Botswana 1971</i>	<i>Ghana 1970</i>	<i>Zambia 1969</i>	<i>Ecuador 1974</i>	<i>Honduras 1974</i>	<i>Jamaica 1970</i>
No. of questions	3	5	4	4	5	10
Age range	10+	15+	15+	12+	10+	10+
Activity status	8 mths	M	M	4 days	W	W,Y
Economic situation:						
Employed	-	M	M	4 days	W	W,Y
Unemployed	-	M	M	4 days	W	W,Y
Not economically active	-	M	M	4 days	W	W,Y
Employed:						
Working	-	M	M	W	W	W,Y
Working for pay	8 mths	M	-	-	-	Y
Working without pay	-	-	-	-	-	Y
With job, not working	-	-	-	W	W	W,Y
Wanting more work	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unemployed:						
Seeking work	-	M	M	W	W	W,Y
Seeking first job	-	M	-	W	W	Y
Wanting work	-	-	-	-	-	W,Y
Available for work	-	-	-	-	-	-
Reason not working	-	M	-	-	-	-
Reason not seeking	-	-	-	-	-	-
Period of search	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not economically active:						
Home duties	-	M	M	W	W	W,Y
Student	-	M	M	W	W	W,Y
Retired/Pensioner	-	M	[*]	W	W	W,Y
Income recipient	-	M	[*]	[*]	[*]	[*]
Disabled	-	M	[*]	[*]	W	W,Y
Other	-	M	[M]	[W]	[W]	[W,Y]
Occupation:						
Present job	8 mths	M	M	-	W	-
Main job	-	-	-	W	-	Y
Secondary job	-	-	-	-	-	-

Country or area and census year

	Botswana 1971	Ghana 1970	Zambia 1969	Ecuador 1974	Honduras 1974	Jamaica 1970
Industry:						
Present job	8 mths	M	M	-	W	-
Main job	-	-	-	W	-	Y
Secondary job	-	-	-	-	-	-
Employment status:						
Present job	-	M	M	W	W	-
Main job	-	-	-	-	-	Y
Secondary job	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sector of employment:						
Present job	-	-	-	-	-	-
Main job	-	-	-	-	-	-
Secondary job	-	-	-	-	-	-
Time worked:						
Per week	-	-	-	-	-	H
Per month	-	H	-	-	-	-
Per year	-	-	-	-	-	M
Income:						
Earnings – cash	-	-	-	-	-	X
Earnings – in kind	-	-	-	-	-	-
From self-employment	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other	-	-	-	-	-	-
Work situation:						
Name of employer	-	X	-	-	-	-
Work location	-	X	-	-	X	-
Size of establishment	-	-	-	-	-	-
Distance to work	-	-	-	-	-	-
Time taken	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mode of transport	-	-	-	-	-	-
Socio-economic characteristics:						
Age structure	X	X	X	X	X	X
Geographical distribution	X	X	X	X	X	X
Household composition	X	X	X	X	X	X
Marital status	X	-	X	X	X	X
Educational attainment	X	X	X	X	X	X
Training received	-	X	-	-	-	X
Level of skills	-	-	-	-	-	X

Table A (continued)*Part 2. 1980 round of censuses*

	<i>Country or area and census year</i>					
	<i>Benin 1978</i>	<i>Botswana 1981</i>	<i>Ghana 1984</i>	<i>South Africa 1985</i>	<i>Zambia 1980</i>	<i>Haiti 1982</i>
No. of questions	4	3	..	3	4	4
Age range	10+	10+	10+	10+	12+	10+
Activity status	P	M	W	P	M	Y
Economic situation:						
Employed	P	M	W	-	M	Y
Unemployed	P	M	W	-	M	Y
Not economically active	P	M	W	-	M	Y
Employed:						
Working	P	M	-	-	M	Y
Working for pay	-	M	-	-	M	-
Working without pay	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wanting more work	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unemployed:						
Seeking work	P	M	-	-	M	Y
Seeking first job	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wanting work	-	-	-	-	-	-
Available for work	-	-	-	-	-	-
Reason not working	-	-	-	-	-	-
Reason not seeking	-	-	-	-	-	-
Period of search	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not economically active:						
Home duties	P	M	W	-	M	Y
Student	P	M	-	-	M	Y
Retired/Pensioner	[*]	M	-	-	M	[*]
Income recipient	[P]	[*]	-	-	[*]	[Y]
Disabled	P	[*]	-	-	[*]	[*]
Other	P	[M]	W	-	[M]	[Y]
Occupation:						
Present job	P	-	W	P	P	-
Main job	-	W	-	-	-	Y
Secondary job	-	-	-	-	-	-
Industry:						
Present job	P	-	W	P	P	-
Main job	-	W	-	-	-	Y
Secondary job	-	-	-	-	-	-

Country or area and census year

	<i>Benin 1978</i>	<i>Botswana 1981</i>	<i>Ghana 1984</i>	<i>South Africa 1985</i>	<i>Zambia 1980</i>	<i>Haiti 1982</i>
Employment status:						
Present job	P	-	-	-	P	-
Main job	-	-	W	-	-	Y
Secondary job	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sector of employment:						
Present job	-	-	-	-	-	-
Main job	-	-	-	-	-	Y
Secondary job	-	-	-	-	-	-
Time worked:						
Per week	-	-	H	-	-	-
Per month	-	-	-	-	-	-
Per year	-	-	-	-	-	-
Income:						
Earnings – cash	-	-	-	-	-	-
Earnings – in kind	-	-	-	-	-	-
From self-employment	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other	-	-	-	-	-	-
Work situation:						
Name of employer	-	-	-	P	-	-
Work location	-	-	-	-	-	-
Size of establishment	-	-	-	-	-	-
Distance to work	-	-	-	-	-	-
Time taken	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mode of transport	-	-	-	-	-	-
Socio-economic characteristics:						
Age structure	X	X	X	X	X	X
Geographical distribution	X	X	X	X	X	X
Household composition	X	X	X	X	X	X
Marital status	X	X	X	X	X	X
Educational attainment	X	X	X	X	X	X
Training received	-	-	-	-	-	-
Level of skills	-	-	-	-	-	-

Table A*Part 2. 1980 round of censuses (continued)*

	Country or area and census year						
	Jamaica 1982	Trinidad and Tobago 1980	China 1982	Indonesia 1980	Malaysia 1980	Singapore 1980	Sri Lanka 1981
No. of questions	14	10	3	16	3	12	9
Age range	14+	15+	15+	10+	All	12+	10+
Activity status	W,Y	W,Y	P	W	P	W,P	M
Economic situation:							
Employed	W,Y	W,Y	P	W	-	W	M
Unemployed	W,Y	W,Y	-	-	-	-	M
Not economically active	W,Y	Y	P	W	P	P	M
Employed:							
Working	W,Y	W,Y	-	W,Y	-	-	-
Working for pay	-	W	-	-	-	-	-
Working without pay	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
With job, not working	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wanting more work	-	-	-	W	-	M	-
Unemployed:							
Seeking work	W,Y	W,Y	-	W	P	W	M
Seeking first job	W,Y	W,Y	-	-	-	-	-
Wanting work	[W,Y]	[W,Y]	-	[W]	-	[W]	-
Available for work	[*]	[*]	-	[*]	-	[*]	-
Reason not working	-	-	-	-	-	W	-
Reason not seeking	-	-	-	-	-	-	M
Period of search	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not economically active:							
Home duties	W,Y	W,Y	P	W	P	W	M
Student	W,Y	W,Y	P	W	P	W	M
Retired/Pensioner	W,Y	W,Y	P	W	[*]	[*]	M
Income recipient	[*]	[*]	[*]	[*]	[*]	[*]	[*]
Disabled	W,Y	W,Y	[*]	[*]	[*]	[*]	[*]
Other	[W,Y]	[W,Y]	[P]	[W]	[P]	[W]	[M]
Occupation:							
Present job	W	W	P	-	P	P	M
Main job	-	-	-	W	-	-	-
Secondary job	-	-	-	-	-	P	-

Country or area and census year

	Jamaica 1982	Trinidad and Tobago 1980	China 1982	Indonesia 1980	Malaysia 1980	Singapore 1980	Sri Lanka 1981
Industry:							
Present job	W	W	P	-	P	P	M
Main job	-	-	-	W,Y	-	-	-
Secondary job	-	-	-	-	-	P	-
Employment status:							
Present job	W	W	P	-	P	P	M
Main job	-	-	-	W	-	-	-
Secondary job	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sector of employment:							
Present Job	W	W	-	-	-	-	-
Main job	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Secondary job	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Time worked:							
Per week	H	H	-	D,H	-	H	-
Per month	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Per year	M	M	-	-	-	-	-
Income:							
Earnings - cash	X	X	-	-	-	X	-
Earnings - in kind	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
From self-employment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Work situation:							
Name of employer	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Work location	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Size of establishment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Distance to work	-	-	-	-	-	-	X
Time taken	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mode of transport	-	X	-	-	-	-	X
Socio-economic characteristics:							
Age structure	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Geographical distribution	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Household composition	X	X	X	X	?	X	X
Marital status	-	X	-	X	X	X	X
Educational attainment	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Training received	X	X	-	-	-	-	-
Level of skills	X	X	-	-	-	-	-

Table A (continued)
Part 3. 1990 round of censuses

	Country or area and census year						
	Senegal 1988	Somalia 1986/87	Swaziland 1986	Argentina 1990	Ecuador 1990	Honduras 1988	Jamaica 1991
No. of questions	3	4	4	10	6	7	9
Age range	10+	10+	12+	14+	8+	10+	14+
Activity status	Y	M	Y	W	W	W	W,Y
Economic situation:							
Employed	Y	M	Y	W	W	W	W,Y
Unemployed	Y	M	Y	W	W	W	W,Y
Not economically active	Y	M	Y	W	W	W	Y
Employed:							
Working	-	-	Y	W	-	W	-
Working for pay	-	-	-	W	-	W	-
Working without pay	-	-	-	-	-	W	-
With job, not working	-	-	-	W	-	W	W
Wanting more work	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unemployed:							
Seeking work	-	-	Y	M	-	W	W
Seeking first job	-	-	-	-	-	W	W
Wanting work	-	-	-	-	-	-	W
Available for work	-	-	-	-	-	-	W
Reason not working	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Reason not seeking	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Period of search	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not economically active:							
Home duties	Y	M	Y	-	W	W	W
Student	Y	M	Y	-	W	W	W
Retired/Pensioner	Y	[*]	Y	-	W	W	W
Income recipient	[*]	[M]	[*]	-	[*]	[*]	[*]
Disabled	Y	M	Y	-	W	W	W
Other	Y	M	[Y]	-	[W]	[W]	[W]
Occupation:							
Present job	-	-	-	-	-	W	W
Main job	Y	M	Y	W	W	-	-
Secondary job	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Industry:							
Present job	-	-	-	-	-	W	W
Main job	-	M	Y	W	W	-	-
Secondary job	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

	<i>Country or area and census year</i>						
	<i>Senegal 1988</i>	<i>Somalia 1986/87</i>	<i>Swaziland 1986</i>	<i>Argentina 1990</i>	<i>Ecuador 1990</i>	<i>Honduras 1988</i>	<i>Jamaica 1991</i>
Employment status:							
Present job	-	-	-	-	-	W	W
Main job	Y	M	Y	W	W	-	-
Secondary job	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sector of employment:							
Present job	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Main job	-	-	-	W	-	W	-
Secondary job	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Time worked:							
Per week	-	-	-	H	H	H	H
Per month	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Per year	-	-	-	-	-	-	M
Income:							
Earnings – cash	-	-	-	-	-	X	X
Earnings – in kind	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
From self-employment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Work situation:							
Name of employer	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Work location	-	-	-	X	-	X	-
Size of establishment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Distance to work	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Time taken	-	-	-	X	-	-	-
Mode of transport	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Socio-economic characteristics:							
Age structure	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Geographical distribution	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Household composition	X	X	X	-	X	X	X
Marital status	X	X	X	X	-	X	X
Educational attainment	-	X	-	-	X	X	X
Training received	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Level of skills	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Table A*Part 3. 1990 round of censuses (continued)*

	<i>Country or area and census year</i>						
	<i>Panama 1990</i>	<i>St. Helena 1987</i>	<i>Trinidad and Tobago 1990</i>	<i>China 1990</i>	<i>Hong Kong 1986</i>	<i>India 1991</i>	<i>Sri Lanka 1991</i>
No. of questions	8	3	7	3	16	6	10
Age range	10+	12+	15+	15+	12+	..	10+
Activity status	W	P	W,Y	P	W	Y	Y
Economic situation:							
Employed	W	P	W,Y	-	W	Y	Y
Unemployed	W	P	W,Y	-	W	Y	Y
Not economically active	W	P	W,Y	P	W	-	Y
Employed:							
Working	W	-	W	-	W	Y	Y
Working for pay	-	-	-	-	-	-	Y
Working without pay	-	-	-	-	-	-	Y
With job, not working	W	-	W	-	W	-	-
Wanting more work	-	-	-	-	M	-	-
Unemployed:							
Seeking work	W	-	W	-	M	Y	Y
Seeking first job	-	-	3 mths	-	-	Y	-
Wanting work	-	-	3 mths	-	-	-	-
Available for work	-	-	-	-	W	Y	-
Reason not working	-	-	-	-	M	-	-
Reason not seeking	W	-	-	-	-	-	Y
Period of search	-	-	-	-	-	-	Y
Not economically active:							
Home duties	W	P	W,Y	P	W	-	Y
Student	W	P	W,Y	P	W	-	Y
Retired/Pensioner	W	P	W,Y	P	[*]	Y	Y
Income recipient	[*]	[*]	[*]	[*]	[*]	-	[*]
Disabled	W	P	W,Y	P	[*]	-	Y
Other	[W]	[P]	[W,Y]	[P]	[W]	-	[Y]
Occupation:							
Present job	-	-	-	P	W	-	-
Main job	W	W	W	-	-	Y	Y
Secondary job	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Country or area and census year

	Panama 1990	St. Helena 1987	Trinidad and Tobago 1990	China 1990	Hong Kong 1986	India 1991	Sri Lanka 1991
Industry:							
Present job	-	-	-	P	W	-	-
Main job	-	W	W	-	-	Y	Y
Secondary job	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Employment status:							
Present job	-	-	-	-	W	-	-
Main job	W	W	W	-	-	-	Y
Secondary job	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sector of employment:							
Present job	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Main job	W	-	-	-	-	-	Y
Secondary job	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Time worked:							
Past week	-	-	H	-	H	-	-
Past month	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Past year	-	-	W	-	-	-	M
Income:							
Earnings – cash	X	-	X	-	-	-	X
Earnings – in kind	X	-	-	-	-	-	-
From self-employment	-	-	-	-	X	-	-
Other	X	-	-	-	X	-	-
Work situation:							
Name of employer	-	-	-	-	-	X	-
Work location	X	-	X	-	-	-	-
Size of establishment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Distance to work	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Time taken	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mode of transport	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Socio-economic characteristics:							
Age structure	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Geographical distribution	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Household composition	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Marital status	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Educational attainment	X	-	X	X	X	-	X
Training received	-	-	X	-	-	-	-
Level of skills	-	X	X	-	-	-	-

Table B
Coverage of data on economic activity in labour force and other surveys

	<i>Country and survey period</i>								
	<i>Botswana</i> 1984/85	<i>Lesotho</i> 1985/86	<i>Sierra Leone</i> 1988/89	<i>Zambia</i> 1986	<i>Zim-babwe</i> 1986	<i>Costa Rica</i> 1986	<i>Ecuador</i> Ongoing	<i>Guatemala</i> 1989	<i>Honduras</i> 1988
No. of questions	36	33	38	54	23	16	58	26	27
Age range	12+	12+	10+	12+	10+	12+	12+	10+	10+
Activity status	W,Y	W,Y	W,Y	W,Y	W,Y	W	W,Y	W,Y	W,Y
Economic situation:									
Employed	W,Y	W,Y	W,Y	W,Y	W,Y	W	W,Y	W	W
Unemployed	W,Y	Y	W,Y	W,Y	W,Y	-	W,Y	W	W
Not economically active	Y	Y	W,Y	W,Y	W	-	W,Y	Y	W
Employed:									
Working	W,Y	W,Y	W	W,Y	W,Y	W	W	W,Y	W
Working for pay	W	W	W	W	W,Y	-	-	W	W
Working without pay	W	-	W	W	-	-	-	W	-
With job, not working	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
Reason for absence	-	W	-	-	-	-	W	-	-
Working full time	W	W	W	-	-	-	W	-	W
Reason not full time	-	W	W	-	-	-	W	-	-
Wanting more work	W	-	W	W	W	W	-	W	W
Available for more	-	W	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
How long wanting	W	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
How long available	-	Y+	W	-	-	-	-	-	-
Why not working more	W	-	-	W	-	W	W	W	W
Seeking more work	W	-	W	-	W	W	-	-	-
Steps taken to seek	-	6 mths	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
No. add. hours wanted	W	-	W	-	W	-	-	-	-
Reason not seeking	-	W	-	-	-	W	-	-	-
Type of job wanted	-	W	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Has two/more jobs	W	W,Y	W	-	-	-	W	-	W
How long in current job	Y+	-	-	Y	-	-	-	-	-
Employment temp/perm	-	-	W	-	-	W	-	Y	-
Training for present job	W	-	W	-	-	-	-	-	-
Training for other job	-	-	W	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unemployed:									
Seeking work	W	Y	W	W,Y	Y	W	W,M	W,Y	W
Seeking first job	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	W
Method of seeking	W	-	W	W	Y	W	W,M	W	W
Wanting work	W	-	-	W	-	-	-	W	W
Available for work	W,Y	Y	W	Y	W,Y	-	-	W	W
Reason not working	-	-	W	W	-	-	-	W	W

Country and survey period

	Botswana 1984/85	Lesotho 1985/86	Sierra Leone 1988/89	Zambia 1986	Zim- babwe 1986	Costa Rica 1986	Ecuador Ongoing	Guate- mala 1989	Honduras 1988
Reason not seeking	W	W	W	W	W	W	-	-	W
How long seeking	-	-	-	-	W	W	M+	Y+	Y+
How long available	W	-	W	W	W	-	-	W	-
Type of job wanted	-	-	-	-	W	-	-	-	-
Worked before	W	Y+	W	W	W	W	Y	W	W
Years in last job	W	Y+	-	W	-	-	-	-	-
Occupation in last job	W	-	W	W	-	-	-	W	W
Training received	W	-	W	-	-	-	-	-	W
Not economically active:									
Home duties	Y	Y	W,Y	W,Y	W,Y	-	W	W,Y	W
Student		Y	Y	W,Y	W,Y	W,Y		W	W,Y
Retired/Pensioner	[*]	Y	[*]	Y	[*]	-	W	W[*]	W
Income recipient	[*]	[*]	[W,Y]	[*]	[*]	-	W	W[*]	W
Disabled	Y	Y	W,Y	W,Y	W,Y	-	W	W[*]	W
Other	[Y]	[Y]	W,Y	[W,Y]	W,Y	-	W	W[Y]	W
Occupation:									
Present job	-	-	-	W,Y	-	W	W	-	-
Main job	W	W,Y	W,Y	-	W	-	-	W	W
Secondary job	-	-	Y	-	Y	-	-	W	Y
Industry:									
Present job	-	-	-	W,Y	-	W	W	-	-
Main job	W	W,Y	W,Y	-	W	-	-	W	W
Secondary job	-	-	Y	-	-	-	-	W	Y
Employment status:									
Present job	-	W	-	W,Y	-	W	-	-	-
Main job	W	-	W,Y	-	W	-	-	W	W
Secondary job	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sector of employment:									
Present job	-	-	-	W,Y	-	-	-	-	W
Main job	-	-	W	-	W	-	-	W	-
Secondary job	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Time worked:									
Per week	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H
Per year	-	D	W	-	-	-	-	W	W

Country and survey period

	Botswana 1984/85	Lesotho 1985/86	Sierra Leone 1988/89	Zambia 1986	Zim- babwe 1986	Costa Rica 1986	Ecuador Ongoing	Guate- mala 1989	Honduras 1988
Income:									
Earnings – cash	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Earnings – in kind	X	-	-	-	-	-	X	X	X
From self-employment	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	X
Other	-	X	-	X	-	-	X	X	X
Work situation:									
Name of employer	X	-	-	W,Y	X	-	-	-	-
Work location	X	-	X	X	X	-	-	-	-
Size of establishment	-	-	-	X	X	-	-	X	X
Distance to work	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Time taken	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mode of transport	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Socio-economic background:									
Age structure	X	..	X	X	-	X	X	X	X
Geographical distribution	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Household composition	-	..	X	X	-	-	X	..	X
Marital status	X	..	X	X	-	X	-	..	X
Educational attainment	X	..	X	X	-	-	-	..	X
Training received	-	..	X	X	-	-	-	..	X
Level of skills	-	..	-	-	-	-	-

Table B (continued)

	Country and survey period							
	Jamaica Ongoing	Panama Ongoing	Peru Ongoing	Trinidad and Tobago Ongoing	Fiji 1989	Pakistan 1989/90	Sri Lanka 1985/86	Thailand 1982
No. of questions	60	27	59	32	34	35	30	27
Age range	14+	10+	14+	15+	15+	10+	10+	11+
Activity status	W,Y	6 mths	W	W,Y	W,Y	W	W,Y	W,6mths
Economic situation:								
Employed	W,Y	6 mths	W	W,Y	W	W	W,Y	W
Unemployed	W,Y	6 mths	W	W,Y	W	W	W	W
Not economically active	W,Y	6 mths	-	Y	W	W	W,Y	W
Employed:								
Working	W	6 mths	W	W,Y	W	W	W,Y	W
Working for pay	-	6 mths	W	W	W	W	W	-
Working without pay	-	-	W	W	-	-	-	-
With job, not working	W	6 mths	W	W,Y	W	W	W	W
Reason for absence	W	-	-	-	W	-	W	-
Working full time	W	-	-	W	-	W	W	W
Reason not full time	W	-	-	-	-	W	W	-
Wanting more work	-	6 mths	W	-	-	-	-	W
Available for more	-	-	-	-	Y	W	W	-
How long wanting	-	-	-	-	-	W	-	-
How long available	-	-	-	-	-	W	-	-
Why not working more	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Seeking more work	-	-	-	-	-	W	W	-
Steps taken to seek	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
No. add. hours wanted	-	W	-	-	Y	-	-	-
Reason not seeking	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Type of job wanted	-	-	-	-	-	-	W	-
Has two/more jobs	W	6 mths	W	-	Y	W	-	W
How long in current job	W	-	W	-	-	-	-	-
Employment temp/perm	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Training for present job	W	-	W	-	-	-	-	-
Training for other job	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unemployed:								
Seeking work	W	6 mths	W	W,Y	W	W	-	W
Seeking first job	-	-	-	Y	-	-	-	-
Method of seeking	W	-	W	W	W	Y	W	-
Wanting work	6 mths,Y	-	W	W	-	-	-	W
Available for work	W	-	-	-	W	W	W	-
Reason not working	-	-	-	-	W	W	W	-
Reason not seeking	6 mths	-	W	W	-	-	W	W

	Country and survey period							
	Jamaica Ongoing	Panama Ongoing	Peru Ongoing	Trinidad and Tobago Ongoing	Fiji 1989	Pakistan 1989/90	Sri Lanka 1985/86	Thailand 1982
How long seeking	-	-	W	W	-	Y+	W	W
How long available	W,Y	-	-	-	W	W	-	-
Type of job wanted	-	-	-	-	W	W	W	-
Worked before	W	6 mths	W	-	-	Y+	Y	-
Years in last job	W	-	-	W	-	-	-	-
Occupation in last job	W	-	W	-	-	Y+	-	-
Training received	Y	-	W	-	W	-	-	-
Not economically active:								
Home duties	W	6 mths	-	Y	Y	W	W,Y	W
Student	W	W	6 mths	Y	Y	W	W,Y	W
Retired/Pensioner	[*]	[*]	-	Y	Y	W	[*]	[*]
Income recipient	[*]	[*]	-	[*]	[*]	W	[*]	W
Disabled	W	6 mths	-	Y	Y	W	W	W
Other	[W]	[6 mths]	-	[Y]	[Y]	W	W,Y	[W]
Occupation:								
Present job	W	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Main job	-	6 mths	W	Y	Y,W	W	W,Y	Y
Secondary job	Y	-	-	-	Y	-	W,Y	-
Industry:								
Present job	W	-	-	-	-	-	-	W
Main job	-	6 mths	W	Y	W,Y	W	W,Y	Y
Secondary job	Y	-	-	-	Y	-	W,W	-
Employment status:								
Present job	W	-	-	-	-	-	-	W
Main job	-	6 mths	W	Y	W,Y	W	W,Y	-
Secondary job	-	-	-	-	Y	-	Y	-
Sector of employment:								
Present job	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Main job	-	-	W	-	-	-	W	-
Secondary job	-	-	-	-	-	-	W	-
Time worked:								
Per week	H	-	H	H	H(D,W)	H	H	D,H
Per year	M	M,6 mths	W	M	days	-	days	-

<i>Country and survey period</i>								
	<i>Jamaica</i>	<i>Panama</i>	<i>Peru</i>	<i>Trinidad and</i>	<i>Fiji</i>	<i>Pakistan</i>	<i>Sri</i>	<i>Thailand</i>
	<i>Ongoing</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>	<i>Tobago</i>	<i>1989</i>	<i>1989/90</i>	<i>Lanka</i>	<i>1982</i>
	<i>Ongoing</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>	<i>1989</i>	<i>1989/90</i>	<i>1985/86</i>	<i>1982</i>
Income:								
Earnings – cash	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Earnings – in kind	-	-	-	-	-	X	X	X
From self-employment	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-
Other	-	X	-	-	-	-	X	X
Work situation:								
Name of employer	-	-	-	W	-	-	-	-
Work location	-	X	X	W	-	X	-	-
Size of establishment	-	-	X	W	X	-	-	W
Distance to work	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-
Time taken	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-
Mode of transport	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-
Socio-economic characteristics:								
Age structure	X	X	X	X	X	X	-	X
Geographical distribution	X	X	X	X	X	X	-	X
Household composition	X	X	..	X	X	X	-	X
Marital status	X	X	..	-	X	X	-	X
Educational attainment	X	-	..	X	X	X	-	X
Training received	X	X	..	-	X	X	-	-
Level of skills	X	-	-	-	-	-

Note: H=Hour; D=Day; W=Week; M=Month; Y=Year; P= "Present time" (of enumeration); X=Applicable; + indicates "and over"; a hyphen (-) indicates "not applicable"; [] indicates that a combination of topics was covered by one question; [*] indicates that the topic was covered under the topic for which the time-reference period is indicated in brackets []; .. indicates not available or not separately reported.

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