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International Research and
Training Institute for the
Advancement of Women

United Nations
Statistical Office

Synthesis of Pilot Studies on Compilation
of Statistics on Women in the Informal Sector in
Industry, Trade and Services in Four African Countries

(working draft)

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SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

1. The estimates of women's participation in the informal sector in industry, trade and services in Burkina Faso, Congo, the Gambia and Zambia presented here were built up from information collected on missions to these countries by consultants in 1988 and 1989. They illustrate the applicability of procedures proposed in the draft "Handbook on Compilation of Statistics on Women in the Informal Sector in Industry, Trade and Services in Africa" (INSTRAW and United Nations Statistical Office, 1990).
2. Part of the material used in these estimates is drawn from specialized surveys and part is based on preliminary figures from ongoing tabulation programmes of censuses and surveys. Since the date of compilation of these data for the present report, more recent figures may have become available. In addition, the discussion of the estimates presented here will undoubtedly help to bring to light additional sources. The limitations of data available to the missions led, in several instances, to rather rough approximations to fill in the gaps. Thus, the estimates should be updated as new data (some already in the pipeline) become available.
3. The aim of the case studies is to quantify women's contribution to the economy in the informal sector and it is hoped that these first results will assist and encourage further work in this direction.
4. In addition to the main objective of estimating the value added in economic terms by women in the informal sector, the tables address important analytical problems and characteristics of women's participation in the economy. For this purpose, they show a variety of rates and ratios, such as women's economic activity and participation rates and ratios relative to men, concentration ratios in economic activities, capital/labour ratios, educational profiles and characteristics of households, among other topics. All these are important elements in planning and policy.
5. In the circumstances of the present studies, estimates can be produced by two different procedures. The first is to start from microdata on detailed characteristics collected in specialized surveys, often for small geographical areas (e. g., average earnings of women selling fish in the market of a certain village) and trying to extrapolate from such information to a national scale.
6. The second approach is to examine macroeconomic data on value added in production and distribute production with the help of national employment figures (as far as these are disaggregated by sex).
7. Each of these two procedures has its advantages and drawbacks. The aim must be to use both and to compare the results obtained by one and the other. The usefulness of each source is circumscribed by their respective characteristics. As discussed in the draft Handbook, censuses are comprehensive statistical products and are the frame for much statistical data collection. Sample surveys are usually calibrated on the basis of census results and extrapolated using census weights and figures. When this is the case, that is if the specialized surveys are produced in this way, they can legitimately be extrapolated to obtain the aggregates at the national scale which are desired.

8. This implies that the population covered by the specialized surveys must be defined in terms of the classifications used in the census.¹ If this is the case, the two sources will complement each other. The specialized survey will contribute important details which are unavailable in the census, thus improving existing data and the estimates based on them.

9. Quite frequently however specialized surveys, for reasons of expediency, financial constraints or unawareness, are not designed in the way indicated. Sometimes they investigate a phenomenon in great depth and discover relationships which are important for its interpretation but do not show how representative their observations are, or use definitions and classifications which cannot be related, or can be related only arbitrarily, to those employed in censuses and global surveys. They still are useful, but their usefulness for the present purpose, the estimation of women's participation in the informal sector of the nation (and for all those purposes where the nation as a whole is concerned), is considerably reduced.

10. If both sources cannot be used in their entirety, it might still be possible to compare partial or intermediate data, for example to compare a per capita rate in a certain activity obtained by the second procedure with a figure found in a specialized survey on women's earnings in the same, or very similar, activity.

11. The types of estimates presented here could be considerably improved, even based on existing statistical programmes, if all statistical enquiries adhered to uniformly defined concepts.

12. The experience gained in the preparation of the present estimates shows that a definition for the informal sector limited to own-account workers, their unpaid family workers and, whenever feasible, apprentices, is the most feasible from the point of view of existing types of statistics. This is because all population censuses and labour force surveys present a classification by status in employment (ICSE, that is, employers, employees, own-account workers, unpaid family workers and members of producers' co-operatives) and, within that classification, subdivisions by sex.

13. Only one of the project countries has included in its labour force survey a question regarding small enterprises. In the other three countries some studies have been made on this sector, though they are limited and cover only one point in time.

14. In the four countries the results show that own-account workers are the most important group in the informal sector and that help is usually provided by non-paid apprentices.

15. This definition appears also to be well adapted to its main uses, analysis and policy making. The fact that, in certain matters of policy concerning economic assistance productive units which do not employ regular

¹ This does not refer to the terminology and vocabulary used in the questionnaire. To enhance understanding and co-operation it is essential to use local terms and concepts familiar to the respondents and at a later stage integrate them into the national (and international) nomenclature and classification systems.

salaried employees on a permanent basis are handled frequently together with small-scale productive units (that is, productive units which employ a small number of regular salaried employees), does not imply that these two different groups should be merged statistically. It is important to have data on both types of units but these statistics should be kept separately one from the other.

16. To put both own-account productive units and small-scale productive units in one class destroys the homogeneity of the groupings, which is an important asset for data collection and of great value for analysis and policy decisions. Although some policy decisions might affect both these groups, it is convenient to keep them apart when such decisions are being made, as the reaction of a group without salaried employees to the same policy decisions will be quite different from that of a group for which payments of salary represent a portion of their costs. To help the policy maker to arrive at the right decision it is therefore convenient to keep these two types of statistics clearly apart.

17. The methodology used in the estimates presented here has been dictated by the availability of statistics in each country. In general terms, macroeconomic data have been combined with statistics on employment with as detailed breakdowns as statistics would permit and the results compared with such microeconomic figures as were available and suitable for comparison. The degree of detail in the available statistics plays an important role in the estimates as greater detail improves considerably the reliability of the valuation.

18. On the other hand, differences in definitions and classifications had to be bridged by assumptions and approximations. For example, in one case, average remuneration in four service activities (the only ones that were available) were taken as representative of all areas of services.

19. Another important element was the type of employment statistics available. Because gross domestic product usually is presented by kind of economic activity, what was needed were employment statistics classified by kind of economic activity, status in employment and sex. In one case only employment statistics classified by occupational groups were available and had to be adapted to the requirements of the present studies. In all four countries there were data for status in employment and the corresponding division by sex. Without these data it would have been impossible to arrive at the figures that are presented here.

20. In addition to tables on the participation of women in the informal sector, the draft Handbook referred to above presents statistics which are stepping stones for the construction of national accounts aggregates and other indicators which are useful in economic analysis. As far as possible with the data available, such statistics and tables have been prepared for the four countries.

21. It must be remembered that in addition to characteristics which are common to all or most countries, there might be other characteristics which refer to the specific circumstances of one particular country. Statistics describing such particular phenomena will be of importance to that country and should be prepared by the statistical authorities there, even if they do

not appear in international recommendations or guidelines.

22. The rural and urban division in statistics is recognized as a useful type of classification and several tables are included based on this classification as an illustration. In order to use these data systematically as building blocks for macroeconomic aggregates however, that same classification in statistics on prices and remunerations is required.

23. In connection with the present estimates, it should be remembered that they do not cover agricultural activities. Agricultural activities have their own particular characteristics and these should be considered in planning appropriate classifications for them.

24. Finally, it should also be remembered that classification by sex is feasible at present only for employment income and mixed incomes. To determine the division by sex of income from property would require kinds of statistics which so far are not available. For this reason the present estimates do not consider income from rent. The question of income from property is still another facet related to eventual payments of interest by the informal productive unit. This has not been taken into consideration either.

25. The tables and estimates presented here should be compared with the illustrative formats which appear in the draft Handbook. In this way it can be seen up to what point it is feasible to prepare the tables proposed in the draft Handbook from the materials immediately available in different countries.

26. The tables for each country bear the first letters of the country's name and are numbered consecutively. In order to facilitate comparison, the corresponding number of the table in the draft Handbook is also given.

27. Some of the main conclusions concerning the feasibility of preparing statistics on women in the informal sector based on the experience of the case studies are as follows:

(a) An adequate operative definition of the informal sector is a crucial element in the collection of data and the possibility of analysis of this sector;

(b) Analysis of the informal sector is misleading without a division by sex;

(c) An operational definition of the informal sector based on own-account workers plus unpaid family workers plus apprentices appears to be the most appropriate, given the present international classification of status in employment (ICSE). To extend the boundary requires either changing ICSE in order to include sub-division by size of the enterprise for employers and employees, or producing new studies parallel to the present ones. The data available in all four countries showed, for ICSE, a division by sex;

(d) The results obtained with this operational definition also seem well suited for policy purposes;

(e) Census figures in the four countries usually contain classifications by ISIC, ISCO and ICSE, but only some of them have cross-classifications based on ISIC, ISCO, ICSE and sex, although the elements to produce them were available. Such cross-classifications facilitate comparisons between micro and macrodata;

(f) Specialized inquiries and small-scale surveys present difficulties for their integration with overall national statistics when they do not show their relation to the classification systems used nationally and the weight of their populations within total population. A better indication of their relation to ISIC, ISCO and ICSE and the use of definitions which are similar to theirs or which can be related to those in censuses and global surveys would enhance their value for all types of users. From the organizational view point this implies that such questions should be brought to the attention of those responsible for inquiries and surveys and that representatives of women's organizations and statistical services should be consulted each time such surveys are planned;

(g) There are several areas where modest microsurveys in well selected and well delimited activities can contribute greatly to enlarge the knowledge and availability of data on women in the informal sector. One of these areas is retail trade. During one of the missions it was suggested to carry out a market stall survey directed specifically to measuring the participation of women;

(h) Agriculture was not included in the present investigations. It presents many specific characteristics of its own and it is doubtful whether it should be treated in the same way as industry, trade and services. On the other hand, women's participation in that activity constitutes the bulk of women's economic activity in most of the African countries and it is therefore important to maintain contacts with the ongoing work on economic accounting for agriculture, especially on the topic of agricultural producers;

(i) Another topic not covered by the research is women's contribution through housekeeping. No faithful measurement of women's contribution to development can omit it. Several questions concerning its valuation must still be settled, but once this is done it can be taken into account without destroying the important difference between market and non-market activities by introducing the concept of extended domestic product and an extended total for the economically active population;

(j) Statistics that would show the accessibility of resources to women are not covered either. This is due to the fact that statistics on this topic are almost non-existent. They should cover the extent of ownership by women of land, houses, machinery and tools, ownership of bank accounts and receipt of loans and credit facilities;

(k) Statistics on time worked and statistics on school enrolment and educational level attained are presented in several tables. However, it was not possible to use them in refining the estimates of income and participation. They can serve for purposes of comparisons of time worked and educational level attained by men and women;

(l) A different dimension of time worked is seasonality, which plays a significant role in women's activities. More data than presently available will be needed in order to make use of them for estimates such as the present ones;

(m) More information was found than expected on the number, size and even some characteristics of households. But more details are needed in order to measure, starting from these data, the value of the participation of women. Such data could be collected only through a household survey programme especially designed for that purpose. The questionnaire for such surveys should be prepared very carefully and take into consideration all the experience accumulated in the use of micro and macrodata for the purpose of measuring women's participation.

Summary Table
SELECTED INDICATORS OF WOMEN'S PARTICIPATION AND CONTRIBUTION
IN THE INFORMAL SECTOR

INDICATORS	Burkina Faso		Congo		Gambia		Zambia	
	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M
1.1 Total Population	198651	2079360	200140	929192	345083	342134	3394696	3226358
1.2 Sex ratio (F/M)	74.4	88.2	1.05	1.05	1.01	1.01	1.05	1.05
1.3 % population of working age	16.7	8.5	68.9	66.3	67.0	66.7	50.5	56.5
2.1 Labour force	198651	2079360	278945	347252	158762	174856	1292240	1425364
2.2 Economic activity rate	74.4	88.2	41.2	56.4	65.1	76.7	65.1	78.1
2.3 % of working age as homemakers	16.7	8.5			22.6	1.7		
3.1 % employed population in agriculture	93.4	90.9	72.9	35.7	85.5	63.5	72.6	57.1
3.2 % GDP in agriculture				7.1				
3.3 % employed population in non-agriculture	6.6	9.1	27.1	64.3	14.5	36.5	27.4	42.9
3.4 % GDP in non-agriculture			92.9		66.5			86.0
4.1 % Distribution of non-agricultural employment activities								
-manufacturing			9.2	16.7	5.1	11.0	13.6	17.0
-trade			56.2	15.5	40.1	34.6	61.3	24.5
-services			32.5	50.8	54.1	45.7	23.1	37.5
-others			2.1	17.0	0.7	8.7	2.0	21.0
4.2 % Distribution of informal employment								
-manufacturing			10.3	29.1	6.1	14.9	15.3	24.1
-trade			86.8	31.2	60.4	57.4	78.0	55.2
-services			2.7	21.4	33.2	24.0	5.2	11.2
-others			0.2	18.3	0.3	3.7	1.5	9.5
4.3 % Distribution of informal GDP								
-manufacturing			8.4	20.2	8.6	16.9	10.9	18.4
-trade			88.6	27.2	86.3	66.4	86.4	63.8
-services			2.5	20.6	4.7	9.4	2.4	14.3
-others			0.5	42.0	0.4	7.3	0.3	3.5
4.4 % Shares: informal employment/total employment								
-manufacturing			68.4	51.0	71.0	66.3	80.3	37.0
-trade			94.1	59.1	88.9	81.1	90.6	58.8
-services			5.0	12.4	36.2	21.1	16.1	7.8
4.5 % Shares: informal GDP/total GDP								
-manufacturing								
-trade								
-services								
4.6 Female share in informal sector								
-manufacturing			21.2		14.5		28.6	
-trade			67.8		30.3		47.8	
-services			7.2		14.2		10.1	

BURKINA FASO

A. Review of sources

1. Ad hoc studies

(a) *"Employment in rural industries in eastern Upper Volta"*

The purpose of the study was to determine opportunities for expanding rural employment in order to retain within the region a greater proportion of the value added through improvements in agricultural processing industries and non-farm activities such as blacksmithing and woodworking.

The survey was carried out in April-May 1980. It collected information on the number of enterprises in 637 villages and in a sample of 121 villages data were collected on the characteristics of the enterprises, such as type of technologies used, training and management practices of owners and employment patterns.

The nearly 12,000 enterprises were aggregated in eight groups:

- metal work
- non-metal craft
- clothing
- food processing
- agricultural processing
- repairs
- retail distribution
- other services.

Survey results show that traditional craft industries and agricultural processing industries employed 85 per cent of the labour force and that the first group was predominantly male and the second was dominated by women. Four food processing industries, the production of dolo, peanut oil, shea butter and soumbala, accounted for 49 per cent of persons employed, most of them women.

Another significant finding was that by far the most important type of productive unit was organized around the owner and other family members. Together they represented 95 per cent of total employment. (This is also comparable to census results, in which the status of unpaid family worker is held by two-thirds and that of own-account worker by 30 per cent of employed population.)

(b) *"Proposition pour une politique de développement du secteur non-structuré à Ouagadougou, Haute-Volta"*

This study was undertaken by "PECTA" in 1976. The main objective was to determine the employment potential of small-scale enterprises in the informal sector. The activities covered were manufacturing, construction, retail trade, services and transportation. Informal activities were first defined as those "including non-salaried activities undertaken by artisans, repairmen, retailers, etc., working alone or with

others, outside any public service or entrepreneurial structure". In the 1980 report a different definition was used: "the entrepreneur who does not have legal status and whose workers receive less than the minimum wage".

In Ouagadougou 300 enterprises were surveyed, 164 in manufacturing, 26 in construction, 43 in retail trade, 36 in services (repairing of radios, cars and velos) and 31 in transportation. The main results of this study were:

- 73 per cent of urban population was employed in the informal sector;
- Women were mainly engaged in batik and making dolo;
- Earnings were low and because of that most people have a second economic activity.

The results do not include petty trade and street vendors.

(c) *"Les activités rémunératrices des femmes du milieu rural dans l'ouest du Burkina Faso"*

This study aimed at obtaining a better knowledge of the socio-economic environment of women and their income earning activities in 30 villages of 5 provinces of west Burkina Faso. The activities covered were agriculture, livestock, food processing and craft works, and commerce.

(d) *"Etude socio-économique sur les femmes des provinces de la Tapoa, du Sourou et du Kadiogo, Burkina Faso"*

The objective was to identify problems and needs of women in three provinces so that appropriate action could be taken to satisfy their needs. The information obtained referred only to these provinces.

2. National accounts

(a) Methods

In the absence of information needed in order to estimate informal sector production several assumptions are made in the national accounts:

(a) Mining: it is assumed that 35 per cent of gold purchased by the official marketing board for gold has been bought from the informal sector;

(b) Food processing: In this activity it is assumed that production of shea butter, soumbala, beignets, groundnut oil, meat and dolo is performed by the informal sector. Production in 1985 was estimated on the basis of an average consumption per head from the 1965 Budget Consumption Survey, projected according to the population growth rate;

(c) Textiles: Estimates are based on 1980 figures and annual data on imported inputs;

(d) Woodworking: Based on data from the 1983 survey in Ouagadougou projected by imports of wood;

(e) Other craft works: The same rate of increase was used as obtained for other traditional manufacturing;

(f) Construction, commerce and transport: It is assumed that the rate of increase of these activities in the informal sector is the same as that of similar activities in the formal sector.

(b) *"35 ans de comptabilité nationale du secteur informel au Burkina Faso: 1954-1989"* (Jacques Charmes as consultant to United Nations Department of Technical Co-operation for Development, project BKF/88/010)

This report is based on a mission in May 1989. The first part is a review and explanation of the procedures followed in Burkina Faso in preparing national accounts estimates, especially the aggregates on the informal sector. In the second part the author proposes a method of estimating the participation in the informal section of the labour force.

The report defines the informal sector as equal to the traditional sector, and including agriculture. It uses the kind of economic activity approach, which is the one followed in the national accounts of Burkina Faso. First, activities are classified as being part of the formal (modern) or informal (traditional) sectors of the economy, then the production and value added of the informal sector is taken as the respective production and value added of establishments included in the activities considered part of the informal sector. This approach implies that all the productive units of a given kind of economic activity (industry) are either formal or informal. This criterion can only be used for economies characterized by a very simple structure.

The second chapter provides a detailed description of the sources and methods used in the calculation of informal (traditional) activities in the national accounts of Burkina Faso in the last three decades. Taking into account that the Burkina Faso economy is mainly based on agriculture, the description of the corresponding methodology represents the main part of the report. The secondary sector is only 13 per cent of gross domestic product, and more than half of that part is food and beverage industries. In these activities artisans are particularly important. The third chapter shows the problems that arise in applying the procedures described.

In the last two chapters the author opens up alternative possibilities for estimation of the importance of the informal sector. The fourth chapter is dedicated to employment estimates in the informal sector. The author estimates informal employment using the 1985 census. This census has two important features: an occupational classification at a very detailed level which allows estimation of employment by kind of economic activity and very good recording of secondary activities by occupation. The procedure to estimate the informal employment is based

on adjusted census data and on data from the 1986 trade and industry census (Recensement industriel et commercial), with informal employment obtained as a residual. The method assumes that it is possible to assimilate professions or occupations to kind of economic activities and that all secondary activities are carried out within the informal sector.

The main results are summarized as follows:

- 22 per cent of economically active population are engaged in the informal sector, taking account of both the main and secondary occupations;
- informal urban employment is only a 15 per cent of informal employment, mainly in trade;
- female employment is more than two-thirds of informal employment.

Of great significance is the mention at the beginning of this chapter regarding the classification of status in employment. The author considers that status in employment is a kind of information that, in given circumstances, is indispensable in order to proceed with this type of estimates.

The last chapter gives several suggestions on how to improve the measurement of the contribution of informal sector activities to GDP.

3. *Recensement général de la population 1985*

Data on economic characteristics of the population collected by this census are very detailed in terms of occupations but there is no information by kind of economic activity. There are data on economic activity status and status in employment cross-classified with occupation, including information on secondary occupations.

The census results show that 92 per cent of all employed population is performing agricultural activities as the main occupation and 66 per cent is in the status of unpaid family worker, of which women comprise two-thirds.

B. *Preparation of tables and estimates*

The more direct approach of using employment figures classified by kind of economic activity was not possible because figures on employment by kind of economic activity were not available.

Instead figures on employment by occupation were used. This is a questionable procedure because there is no overall correspondence between these two types of classification. (An engineer, e.g., might be working in manufacturing or transport or electricity.) For some economic activities, however, there is a certain correspondence and it is more pronounced for some economic activities than for others.

Moreover, the type of classification by occupation used in the Burkina Faso population census, where data are presented with a double classification, giving figures in a very detailed way, facilitates the

objective of building up employment figures by kind of economic activity from data on occupations - at least in some economic activities. But even so, it remains a very tentative exercise.

In what follows this procedure is applied to the occupational groups most suited to it:

(a) Trade: In employment statistics this is group 4 (sales workers). In GDP by industrial origin this is wholesale and retail trade, restaurants and hotels. According to the 1985 estimates of INSD for the informal sector, there are informal productive units only in the sub-sector retail trade. The GDP created by them is given as 22,198 million CFA and when including formal units it increases to 31,898 million CFA. The population census figures show that employment in commerce reached 111,904 persons of which 75,000 own-account workers and 30,000 unpaid family workers. The total GDP in the informal sector might be distributed by sex according to employment data. There are 72,999 women and 32,290 men employed in trade. Thus, female participation would be 69.3 per cent, CFA 15390 million;

(b) Services: GDP in this activity is presented separately for public administration, private non-profit institutions and other services. The first two are by definition excluded from the informal sector. The last usually contains a considerable number of informal productive units. However, the source document used does not assign any of the value added in this sub-group to the informal sector. If, arbitrarily, part of the GDP created in other services is assigned to the informal sector, the following approach could be followed:

(i) assume that employment in services is distributed the same as that in "artisanat de service", where 78.5 per cent of total employment is under the status of own-account workers, unpaid family workers, apprentices and other and not stated. There is a total of 25,223 persons, of which 2,359 women and 22,864 men. The corresponding figures for all statuses in the activity are 32,151 persons, 2,655 women and 29,496 men. Thus the participation of women is 9.35 per cent;

(ii) applying the same proportion to GDP gives CFA 463.9 million of value added by the informal sector of which CFA 43.4 million created by women;

(c) Manufacturing: A similar procedure might be used in this case. The sub-group "artisanat de production" might be used. The result is a GDP created by women of CFA 41,264 million;

(d) Transport and communications: Over 92 per cent of GDP in road transport is considered to have been created by the informal sector but there is no data on the corresponding employment to estimate the participation of women;

(e) Building and construction: Informal productive units created a value added of CFA 33,917 but no data on employment are available.

As was said above, this was only an exercise, because there is not enough information to distribute the total GDP estimated for the informal sector.

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Table BF-1

Economically active and not economically active population by sex and age group, 1985
(draft Handbook table V)

A. Number

Age groups	Economically active				Not economically active			
	Both sexes	F	M	F/M	Both sexes	F	M	F/M
10-14 years	654009	309051	344958	0.90	270447	137712	132735	1.04
15-24	1112339	536589	575750	0.93	233680	162229	71451	2.27
25-44	1392655	733521	659134	1.11	182879	167834	15045	11.16
45-54	441443	214686	226757	0.95	59349	51939	7410	7.01
55 +	461425	191507	269918	0.71	214446	162731	51715	3.15
Not stated	5140	3297	1843	1.79	1380	1171	209	5.60
Total	4067011	1988651	2078360	0.96	962181	683616	278565	2.45

B. Percentage distribution by age group, 1985

Age groups	Economically active			Not economically active		
	Both sexes	F	M	Both sexes	F	M
10-14 years	16.08	15.54	16.60	28.11	20.14	25.65
15-24	27.35	26.98	27.70	24.29	23.73	5.40
25-44	34.24	36.89	31.71	19.01	24.55	2.66
45-54	10.85	10.80	10.91	6.17	7.60	18.56
55 +	11.35	9.63	12.99	22.29	23.80	0.08
Not stated	0.13	0.17	0.09	0.14	0.17	ERR
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

SOURCE: Recensement général de la population de 1985.

Table BF-2

Homemakers by sex and age group, 1985
(draft Handbook table II.3)

A. Number

Age groups	Homemakers			
	Both sexes	F	M	F/M
10 - 14 years	65624	61033	4591	13.29
15 - 24	132561	130566	1995	65.45
25 - 44	155802	155134	668	232.24
45 - 59	54418	53797	621	86.63
60 - 64	15684	15145	539	28.10
65 +	34674	31011	3663	8.47
Not stated	903	893	10	89.30
Total	459666	447579	12087	37.03

B. Percentage distribution by age group

Age groups	Homemakers		
	Both sexes	F	M
10 - 14 years	14.28	13.64	37.98
15 - 24	28.84	29.17	16.51
25 - 44	33.89	34.66	5.53
45 - 59	11.84	12.02	5.14
60 - 64	3.41	3.38	4.46
65 +	7.54	6.93	30.31
Not stated	0.20	0.20	0.08
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00

Note: The definition of homemaker is as follows:

Personnes s'occupant du foyer: Ce sont les personnes des deux sexes n'exerçant aucune activité économique (ni agricole, ni artisanale, ni commerciale), et qui effectuent des travaux ménagers chez elles, par exemple les ménagers, les parents prenant soin du ménage et des enfants. Cependant, les domestiques rémunérés doivent être classés dans la catégorie des personnes occupées car il font partie de la population active.

SOURCE: Recensement général de la population de 1985.

Table BF-3

Own-account workers and unpaid family workers, by sex and age group,
urban and rural areas, 1985
(draft Handbook table VI)

Urban areas

A. Number

Age groups	Own-account workers			Unpaid family workers		
	Both sexes	F	M	Both sexes	F	M
10 - 14 years	1472	738	734	11385	5343	6042
15 - 24	20414	6701	13713	26543	10673	15870
25 - 44	62754	18371	44383	18956	14022	4934
45 - 54	18865	5675	13190	4570	4300	270
55 +	17858	5032	12826	3663	3418	245
Not stated	451	127	324	134	97	37
Total	121814	36644	85170	65251	37853	27398

B. Percentage distribution by age group

Age groups	Own-account workers			Unpaid family workers		
	Both sexes	F	M	Both sexes	F	M
10 - 14 years	1.21	2.01	0.86	17.45	14.12	22.05
15 - 24	16.76	18.29	16.10	40.68	28.20	57.92
25 - 44	51.52	50.13	52.11	29.05	37.04	18.01
45 - 54	15.49	15.49	15.49	7.00	11.36	0.99
55 +	14.66	13.73	15.06	5.61	9.03	0.89
Not stated	0.37	0.35	0.38	0.21	0.26	0.14
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

C. Percentage distribution by sex

Age groups	Own-account workers			Unpaid family workers		
	Both sexes	F	M	Both sexes	F	M
10 - 14 years	100.00	50.14	49.86	100.00	46.93	53.07
15 - 24	100.00	32.83	67.17	100.00	40.21	59.79
25 - 44	100.00	29.27	70.73	100.00	73.97	26.03
45 - 54	100.00	30.08	69.92	100.00	94.09	5.91
55 +	100.00	28.18	71.82	100.00	93.31	6.69
Not stated	100.00	28.16	71.84	100.00	72.39	27.61
Total	100.00	30.08	69.92	100.00	58.01	41.99

Table BF-3 (cont.)

Rural areas

A. Number

Age groups	Own-account workers			Unpaid family workers		
	Both sexes	F	M	Both sexes	F	M
10 - 14 years	8740	3630	5110	620451	294625	325826
15 - 24	100592	26889	73703	898865	478624	420241
25 - 44	476684	56641	420043	739967	630925	109042
45 - 54	218989	28432	190557	184282	175002	9280
55 +	288982	44137	244845	146312	137667	8645
Not stated	992	380	612	2873	2600	273
Total	1094979	160109	934870	2592750	1719443	873307

B. Percentage distribution by age group

Age groups	Own-account workers			Unpaid family workers		
	Both sexes	F	M	Both sexes	F	M
10 - 14 years	0.80	2.27	0.55	23.93	17.13	37.31
15 - 24	9.19	16.79	7.88	34.67	27.84	48.12
25 - 44	43.53	35.38	44.93	28.54	36.69	12.49
45 - 54	20.00	17.76	20.38	7.11	10.18	1.06
55 +	26.39	27.57	26.19	5.64	8.01	0.99
Not stated	0.09	0.24	0.07	0.11	0.15	0.03
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

C. Percentage distribution by sex

Age groups	Own-account workers			Unpaid family workers		
	Both sexes	F	M	Both sexes	F	M
10 - 14 years	100.00	41.53	58.47	100.00	47.49	52.51
15 - 24	100.00	26.73	73.27	100.00	53.25	46.75
25 - 44	100.00	11.88	88.12	100.00	85.26	14.74
45 - 54	100.00	12.98	87.02	100.00	94.96	5.04
55 +	100.00	15.27	84.73	100.00	94.09	5.91
Not stated	100.00	38.31	61.69	100.00	90.50	9.50
Total	100.00	14.62	85.38	100.00	66.32	33.68

Table BF-3 (cont.)

Total

A. Number

Age groups	Own-account workers			Unpaid family workers		
	Both sexes	F	M	Both sexes	F	M
10 - 14 years	10212	4368	5844	631836	299968	331868
15 - 24	121006	33590	87416	925408	489297	436111
25 - 44	539438	75012	464426	758923	644947	113976
45 - 54	237854	34107	203747	188852	179302	9550
55 +	306840	49169	257671	149975	141085	8890
Not stated	1443	507	936	3007	2697	310
Total	1216793	196753	1020040	2658001	1757296	900705

B. Percentage distribution by age group

Age groups	Own-account workers			Unpaid family workers		
	Both sexes	F	M	Both sexes	F	M
10 - 14 years	0.84	2.22	0.57	23.77	17.07	36.85
15 - 24	9.94	17.07	8.57	34.82	27.84	48.42
25 - 44	44.33	38.12	45.53	28.55	36.70	12.65
45 - 54	19.55	17.33	19.97	7.11	10.20	1.06
55 +	25.22	24.99	25.26	5.64	8.03	0.99
Not stated	0.12	0.26	0.09	0.11	0.15	0.03
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

C. Percentage distribution by sex

Age groups	Own-account workers			Unpaid family workers		
	Both sexes	F	M	Both sexes	F	M
10 - 14 years	100.00	42.77	57.23	100.00	47.48	52.52
15 - 24	100.00	27.76	72.24	100.00	52.87	47.13
25 - 44	100.00	13.91	86.09	100.00	84.98	15.02
45 - 54	100.00	14.34	85.66	100.00	94.94	5.06
55 +	100.00	16.02	83.98	100.00	94.07	5.93
Not stated	100.00	35.14	64.86	100.00	89.69	10.31
Total	100.00	16.17	83.83	100.00	66.11	33.89

SOURCE: Recensement général de la population de 1985.

Table BF-4
Employed population by sex and occupational group, 1985
(draft Handbook table VIII)

A. Number

Occupational group	Both sexes	F	M	F/M
Professional and technical	7828	1231	6597	0.19
Administrative and managerial	17440	4508	12932	0.35
Clerical workers	30281	5903	24378	0.24
Sales workers	111904	73881	38023	1.94
Service workers	39455	8415	31040	0.27
Agricultural	3707492	1846628	1860864	0.99
Production	83630	33878	49752	0.68
Not elsewhere classified	26219	3557	22662	0.16
Total	4024249	1978001	2046248	0.97

B. Percentage distribution by occupational group

Occupation	Both sexes	F	M
Professional and technical	0.19	0.06	0.32
Administrative and managerial	0.43	0.23	0.63
Clerical workers	0.75	0.30	1.19
Sales workers	2.78	3.74	1.86
Service workers	0.98	0.43	1.52
Agricultural	92.13	93.36	90.94
Production	2.08	1.71	2.43
Not elsewhere classified	0.65	0.18	1.11
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00

SOURCE: Recensement général de la population de 1985.

Table BF-5
Employed population by sex and status in employment, 1985
(draft Handbook table IX)

A. Number

Status in employment	Total	F	M	F/M
Employer	1469	261	1208	0.22
Employee	124583	17209	107374	0.16
Own-account worker	1215814	196697	1019117	0.19
Unpaid family worker	2657775	1757254	900521	1.95
Apprentice	12502	1299	11203	0.12
Not stated	12106	5281	6825	0.77
Total	4024249	1978001	2046248	0.97

B. Percentage distribution by status in employment

Status in employment	Total	F	M
Employer	0.04	0.01	0.06
Employee	3.10	0.87	5.25
Own-account worker	30.21	9.94	49.80
Unpaid family worker	66.04	88.84	44.01
Apprentice	0.31	0.07	0.55
Not stated	0.30	0.27	0.33
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00

SOURCE: Recensement général de la population de 1985

Table BF-6
Employed population by sex, occupational group and status in employment, 1985
(draft Handbook table XII.1)

A. Number	Total		Employer		Employee		Own-account worker		Unpaid family worker		Apprentice		Not stated	
	Both sexes	F	M	Both sexes	F	M	Both sexes	F	M	Both sexes	F	M	Both sexes	F
Occupational group														
Non-agricultural														
Professional and technical	7828	1231	6597	41	9	32	7313	1117	6216	158	32	128	51	27
Admin. and managerial	17440	4508	12932	25	3	22	16712	4338	12374	390	77	313	119	34
Clerical	30281	5903	24378	36	3	35	28450	5417	23032	1081	203	878	277	109
Sales	111904	73881	38023	176	37	139	5199	337	4862	4853	26353	30083	24146	5937
Services	39455	8415	31040	152	15	137	27572	4705	22867	6921	2152	4789	2614	1414
Sub-total	205908	93838	112070	432	67	365	55275	15914	39361	83755	51317	32439	33144	25720
Agricultural	3707492	1346628	1860864	797	173	624	9440	279	9161	1079929	121415	958514	2610594	1721864
Production	83630	33878	49752	200	16	184	11519	110	11309	43514	23538	12634	8865	3749
Not elsewhere classified	26219	3557	22662	40	5	35	18359	678	17753	2615	377	2238	1403	775
Total	4024249	1978001	2046248	1469	261	1208	124583	17209	107374	1215814	196567	1019117	2657775	1757254

B. Percentage distribution by occupational group	Total		Employer		Employee		Own-account worker		Unpaid family worker		Apprentice		Not stated	
	Both sexes	F	M	Both sexes	F	M	Both sexes	F	M	Both sexes	F	M	Both sexes	F
Occupational group														
Professional and technical	0.19	0.06	0.32	2.78	3.45	2.65	5.89	6.49	5.79	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.74	0.76
Admin. and managerial	0.43	0.20	0.63	1.70	1.15	1.82	13.41	25.21	11.52	0.04	0.01	0.01	0.14	1.06
Clerical	0.75	0.30	1.19	2.59	1.15	2.90	22.84	31.48	21.48	0.09	0.01	0.02	0.52	2.72
Sales	2.78	3.74	1.86	11.98	14.18	11.51	4.17	1.96	4.53	2.59	1.13	0.66	3.42	9.35
Services	0.94	0.40	1.52	10.75	5.75	11.34	22.13	37.34	21.30	0.47	0.10	0.13	16.30	1.76
Sub-total	5.14	4.75	5.52	29.41	25.67	30.22	66.45	92.47	64.60	3.18	1.25	0.82	21.12	15.43
Agricultural	92.13	93.36	90.94	54.25	66.28	51.66	7.58	1.62	8.53	94.05	97.99	98.69	50.88	48.48
Production	2.08	1.71	2.43	13.61	6.13	15.23	9.24	2.38	10.34	0.48	0.61	0.42	74.11	6.38
Not elsewhere classified	0.65	0.18	1.11	2.72	1.92	2.90	14.74	3.62	16.63	0.22	0.05	0.07	28.54	33.08
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

SOURCE: Recensement général de la population de 1985.

A. Summary review of sources

Adequate statistical data on the informal sector are rather scarce in the Congo. Limited scattered statistics published at various levels of administration cannot be directly used. The following were the sources for the construction of the estimates and tables:

In the results of the 1984 population and housing census, volume 3 of the census report gives data on the activity status of the population, employment status (ICSE), occupation (ISCO) and industry (ISIC) of the employed population by sex and age group. An Employment Survey was undertaken in 1983 but the results have not yet been published. In censuses and surveys of enterprises, small-size production units are not included. There have been some studies carried out to shed light on the informal sector such as the "PECTA" study, "Le secteur informel en République Populaire du Congo, vue d'ensemble, 1982" and, the "BERETEC" study: "Etude sur le secteur informel urbain localisé, Déc. 1988". These studies are rather limited in scope and do not provide information by sex.

Other sources available which may shed light on activities in the informal sector are administrative statistics, such as tax records on small-scale business operators, register of vendors of market committee, and so on.

B. Population and housing census 1984

Due to the lack of household surveys, the population and housing census constitutes the main source of data on participation in economic activity and on characteristics of employed population. Data on activity status are presented by sex and age groups (10-14 years through 60-64 years, and 65+). Tabulations are presented by sex and age groups for employment status (ICSE), occupations (ISCO), industry (ISIC).

Cross-classifications of the above variables for males and females are also available. These statistics are disaggregated for the urban (communes) and rural (regions) sectors. Concerning the tables on occupation and industry, the use of major groups for ISCO and ISIC respectively does not allow a further break-down into a list of more detailed activities, which seriously limits the use of the results of the PECTA and BERETEC studies mentioned above.

C. Special studies on the informal sector

1. "PECTA" study: Le secteur informel, République Populaire du Congo, vue d'ensemble, 1982

The study included Brazzaville and the Pool region. It covered small-scale enterprises having less than 10 workers in handicrafts, retail trade and self-employment. The informal sector population was estimated on the basis of the 1974 population census projected to 1979. The 77 enterprises were distributed as follows:

- agricultural 1
- commerce 36

- handicraft 19
- services 21.

The personal interview method was used and for the Pool region an overview of the pre-co-operative movements in two villages replaced the use of a questionnaire.

In the study, the informal sector was defined as composed of "all activities in agriculture, industry, commerce, service which are not currently covered by statistics and National Accounts". As a definition this is vague conceptually and subject to casual interpretation. In rural areas, the study included in the informal sector agricultural activities (including subsistence activities), street vending and traders. In urban areas the study considered:

(a) Enterprises of small and medium size, those with less than 10 employees;

(b) Handicraft and traditional commerce, small-scale activities differentiated from small and medium-size enterprise by their status (apprentice, family worker);

(c) Self-employed in handicraft work;

(d) Self-employed in temporary activity such as worker in public works, plumber, electricians; vendors in the street, in the market;

(e) Undeclared work done at home;

(f) Other work done at home (confections, preparation of food for sale).

The main results were the following: a little over 37 per cent of the economically active population was employed in the informal sector, trade itself representing over two-thirds of the total commercial activity in the city of Brazzaville. Income from food service activities ranged from CFA 1000 to 5000 per day. In non-food trade the range was CFA 9000 - 35,000 per month.

2. *"BERETEC" study: Etude du secteur informel urbain localisé, rapport provisoire, décembre 1988*

The study defines informal sector as small-scale production units outside PME (petites et moyennes entreprises). According to the Ministry of Commerce and PME, PME comprises all enterprises registered with the Chamber of Commerce, having banking accounts and bookkeeping, and employing 5 to 99 salaried workers covered by the social security scheme (Caisse Nationale de Sécurité Sociale, SNSS). Enterprises with 5 to 19 paid employees are categorized as "small-scale" and those with 20 to 99 paid workers as "medium-scale enterprises".

The survey covered 4 towns: Brazzaville, Pointe-Noire, Louhomo and Nkayi. 15 per cent of the population in each town was selected for the study. The effective samples were as follows:

-	Brazzaville	741 entrepreneurs (own-account workers),
-	Pointe-Noire	432,
-	Loubomo	92,
-	Nkayi	71.

1100 production units in 36 different activities were surveyed: 575 units in Brazzaville, 362 in Pointe-Noire, 92 in Loubomo and 71 in Nkayi. The subjects covered were characteristics of the informal sector, employment situation, environment and socio-economic efficiency, advantages and, constraints, outline of action by the government.

The study is informative as far as characteristics of a range of activities in the urban informal sector are concerned. It provides useful information on employment for planning and national accounts. However, the lack of sex-disaggregated data on employment and income, by activity, limits significantly its usefulness for evaluating the participation and contribution of women in production.

D. National accounts

At the time of data preparation for the present report, the latest publication in national accounts statistics referred to the period 1982-86. The usual procedure to collect the data is to send out a questionnaire to enterprises, which means that those units not included in the register of the CNSEE are left out. To compensate for this shortcoming, production and value added of those productive units are estimated assuming that they correspond to specific activities: cassava flour; drying, salting and smoking fish; food preparation; activities that are predominantly done by women. Rough estimates of production are based on an assumed average consumption rate of households. The trade margin for the informal sector is obtained as a residual.

E. Preparation of tables and estimates

The cross-classification of status in employment by sex and kind of economic activity of the Recensement général de la population et de l'habitat de 1984 is the basic building block for the estimate of value added by women in the informal sector.

For figures on value added, data for the global domestic product by kind of activity and figures from the BERETEC study on what it calls the "the traditional sector" defined as productive units outside small and medium enterprises and covering 1100 productive units in 36 activities in Brazzaville, Pointe Noire, Loubomo and Nkayi were used.

To find some per capita value added to use in conjunction with the employment figures from the census, the choice is to calculate from the overall aggregate of the national accounts or from the BERETEC study.

The national accounts figures are all-inclusive and for the present purpose this is their main defect. These figures cover income of units of all sizes and a per capita figure based on such totals may be quite different from the average income of a small productive unit. It would be preferable to use national account figures on wages and salaries as a proxy

of average income in the informal sector, but they are not available from the sources available for the present study.

The BERETEC study had limited coverage, therefore the values given in it cannot be taken as value added in the informal sector as a whole. But for the purpose of obtaining a per capita value figure, which can then be assigned to persons engaged in the informal sector, the figures in the BERETEC study are probably nearer to those needed; but as the study and the detailed tables showing the results were not available, this procedure was not used for the tables for the Congo and the per capita figures used in the estimates were, therefore, based on national accounts aggregates.

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Table C-1

Population by sex and age group, 1984
(draft Handbook table I)

A. Number

Age groups	Both sexes	F	M	F/M
0 - 9 years	617839	304892	312947	0.97
10 - 14	244782	120049	121733	1.01
15 - 24	377710	190053	181657	1.08
25 - 44	387573	201839	185734	1.09
45 - 59	172320	93450	78870	1.18
60+ and not stated)	109024	50863	48161	1.26
Total	1909248	980146	929102	1.05

B. Percentage distribution by age group

Age groups	Both sexes	F	M
0 - 9 years	32.36	31.11	33.68
10 - 14	12.82	12.55	13.10
15 - 24	19.78	20.00	19.55
25 - 44	20.30	20.59	19.99
45 - 59	9.03	9.50	8.49
60 +	5.71	5.21	5.18
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00

NOTE: The figures correspond to resident population.

SOURCE: Recensement général de la population et de l'habitat de 1984.

Table C-2
Households by sex of head and size, 1984
(draft Handbook table II.5)

Size of household	Total	F	M
1 person	52624	20559	32065
2 persons	47900	13151	34749
3 persons	42507	10669	31838
4 persons	39627	8948	30679
5 persons	35254	7068	28186
6 persons	31962	5262	26700
7 persons	27568	3581	23987
8 persons	22647	2604	20043
9 persons	17651	1658	15993
10 persons	15335	1259	14076
11 persons	7798	525	7273
12+ persons	22267	1307	20960
Total	363140	76591	286549

SOURCE: Recensement général de la population et de l'habitat de 1984.

Table C-3
Employed and unemployed persons by sex and educational attainment, 1984
(draft Handbook table III)

A. Number

Educational attainment*	Employed Both sexes	F		M	Unemployed Both sexes	F		M
No diploma	396151	213840	182311		8151	919	7232	
CEPE	71420	17921	53499		2742	223	2519	
Brevets	36449	10861	25588		988	179	809	
BAC	11696	2326	9370		177	55	122	
Licenses	3535	633	2897		55	22	33	
Doctorats	1577	195	1382		23	2	21	
Dipl. Prof.	10007	2277	7730		81	35	46	
Other	4882	662	4220		112	52	60	
Not stated	14508	6333	8175		380	67	313	
Total	550225	255053	295172		12709	1554	11155	

B. Percentage distribution by educational attainment

Educational attainment*	Employed Both sexes	F		M	Unemployed Both sexes	F		M
No diploma	72.00	83.84	61.76		64.14	59.14	64.83	
CEPE	12.98	7.03	18.12		21.58	14.35	22.58	
Brevets	6.62	4.26	8.67		7.77	11.52	7.25	
BAC	2.13	0.91	3.17		1.39	3.54	1.09	
Licenses	0.64	0.25	0.98		0.43	1.42	0.30	
Doctorats	0.29	0.08	0.47		0.18	0.13	0.19	
Dipl. Prof.	1.82	0.89	2.62		0.64	2.25	0.41	
Other	0.89	0.26	1.43		0.88	3.35	0.54	
Not stated	2.64	2.48	2.77		2.99	4.31	2.81	
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00		100.00	100.00	100.00	

C. Percentage distribution by sex

Educational attainment*	Employed Both sexes	F		M	Unemployed Both sexes	F		M
No diploma	100.00	53.98	46.02		100.00	11.27	88.73	
CEPE	100.00	25.09	74.91		100.00	8.13	91.87	
Brevets	100.00	29.80	70.20		100.00	18.12	81.88	
BAC	100.00	19.89	80.11		100.00	31.07	68.93	
Licenses	100.00	18.05	81.95		100.00	40.00	60.00	
Doctorats	100.00	12.37	87.63		100.00	8.70	91.30	
Dipl. Prof.	100.00	22.75	77.25		100.00	43.21	56.79	
Other	100.00	13.56	86.44		100.00	46.43	53.57	
Not stated	100.00	43.65	56.35		100.00	17.63	82.37	
Total	100.00	46.35	53.65		100.00	12.23	87.77	

* Highest diploma obtained.

Note: Menages ordinaires.

SOURCE: Recensement général de la population et de l'habitat de 1984.

Table C-4
 School enrolment by sex and level, 1984
 (draft Handbook table IV)

A. Number

LEVEL	Both sexes	F	M	F/M
First level	610173	301241	308932	0.98
Second level	35973	11141	24832	0.45
Higher levels	8797	1575	7222	0.22
Professional	2510	979	1531	0.64
Others and not stated	2536	1041	1495	0.70
Total	659989	315977	344012	0.92

B. Percentage distribution by level

LEVEL	Both sexes	F	M
First level	92.45	95.34	89.80
Second level	5.45	3.53	7.22
Higher levels	1.33	0.50	2.10
Professional	0.38	0.31	0.45
Others and not stated	0.38	0.33	0.43
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00

SOURCE: Recensement général de la population et de l'habitat de 1984.

Table C-5

Economically active and not economically active populations by sex and age group, 1984
(draft Handbook table V)

A. Number

Age groups	Economically active				Not economically active			
	Both sexes	F	M	F/M	Both sexes	F	M	F/M
10 - 14 years	9517	5743	3774	1.52	235265	117306	117959	0.99
15 - 24	110335	48270	62065	0.78	267375	147783	119592	1.24
25 - 44	292448	119074	173374	0.69	95125	82765	12360	6.70
45 - 54	103208	48289	54919	0.88	21540	18653	2887	6.46
55 +	105166	54350	50816	1.07	42557	28192	14365	1.96
Not stated	4623	2319	2304	1.01	4250	2510	1740	1.44
Total	625297	278045	347252	0.80	666112	397209	268903	1.48

B. Percentage distribution by age group

Age groups	Economically active			Not economically active		
	Both sexes	F	M	Both sexes	F	M
10 - 14 years	1.52	2.07	1.09	35.32	29.53	43.87
15 - 24	17.65	17.36	17.87	40.14	37.21	44.47
25 - 44	46.77	42.83	49.93	14.28	20.84	4.60
45 - 54	16.51	17.37	15.82	3.23	4.70	1.07
55 +	16.82	19.55	14.63	6.39	7.10	5.34
Not stated	0.74	0.83	0.66	0.64	0.63	0.65
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

SOURCE: Recensement général de la population et de l'habitat de 1984.

Table C-6

Own-account workers and unpaid family workers by sex and age group, 1984
(draft Handbook table VI)

A. Number

Age groups	Own-account workers			Unpaid family workers		
	Both sexes	F	M	Both sexes	F	M
< 14 years	2704	2086	618	1141	825	316
15 - 24	41860	27755	14105	10651	3450	7201
25 - 44	145658	89888	55770	5518	2304	3214
45 - 54	73527	45971	27556	1116	620	496
55 +	93674	52150	41524	1236	672	564
Not stated	2532	1590	942	108	43	65
Total	359955	219440	140515	19770	7914	11856

B. Percentage distribution by age group

Age groups	Own-account workers			Unpaid family workers		
	Both sexes	F	M	Both sexes	F	M
< 14 years	0.75	0.95	0.44	5.77	10.42	2.67
15 - 24	11.63	12.65	10.04	53.87	43.59	60.74
25 - 44	40.47	40.96	39.69	27.91	29.11	27.11
45 - 54	20.43	20.95	19.61	5.64	7.83	4.18
55 +	26.02	23.77	29.55	6.25	8.49	4.76
Not stated	0.70	0.77	0.67	0.55	0.54	0.55
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

C. Percentage distribution by sex

Age groups	Own-account workers			Unpaid family workers		
	Both sexes	F	M	Both sexes	F	M
< 14 years	100.00	77.11	22.86	100.00	72.30	27.70
15 - 24	100.00	66.30	33.70	100.00	32.39	67.61
25 - 44	100.00	61.71	38.29	100.00	41.75	58.25
45 - 54	100.00	62.52	37.48	100.00	55.56	44.44
55 +	100.00	55.67	44.33	100.00	54.37	45.63
Not stated	100.00	62.80	37.20	100.00	39.81	60.19
Total	100.00	60.96	39.04	100.00	40.03	59.97

Note: Employed population

SOURCE: Recensement général de la population et de l'habitat de 1984.

Table C-7

Employed population by sex and kind of economic activity, 1984
(draft Handbook table VII)

A. Number

Kind of activity	Total	F	M	F/M
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	291365	185905	105460	1.76
Mining and quarrying	7324	725	6599	0.11
Manufacturing	38080	6356	31724	0.20
Electricity, gas and water	2641	232	2409	0.10
Construction	23621	484	23137	0.02
Wholesale and retail trade and restaurants and hotels	65775	37929	27846	1.36
Transport, storage and communications	27807	1349	26458	0.05
Financing, insurance, real estate and business services	2866	661	2205	0.30
Community, social and personal services	83629	19751	63878	0.31
Activ. not adequately defined	7117	1661	5456	0.30
Total	550225	255053	295172	0.86

B. Percentage distribution by kind of economic activity

Kind of activity	Total	F	M
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	52.95	72.89	35.73
Mining and quarrying	1.33	0.28	2.24
Manufacturing	6.92	2.49	10.75
Electricity, gas and water	0.48	0.09	0.82
Construction	4.29	0.19	7.84
Wholesale and retail trade and restaurants and hotels	11.95	14.87	9.43
Transport, storage and communications	5.05	0.53	8.96
Financing, insurance, real estate and business services	0.52	0.26	0.75
Community, social and personal services	15.20	7.74	21.64
Activ. not adequately defined	1.29	0.65	1.85
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00

SOURCE: Recensement général de la population et de l'habitat de 1984.

Table C-8

Employed active population by sex and occupational group, 1984
(draft Handbook table VIII)

A. Number

OCCUPATIONS	ISIC	TO ISCO	Total	F	M	F/M
Professional, technical and related workers		DIV 1	55152	12935	42217	0.31
Administrative and managerial workers		DIV 2	1761	106	1655	0.06
Clerical and related workers		DIV 3	32283	8957	23326	0.38
Sales workers		DIV 4	45453	30203	15250	1.98
Service workers		DIV 5	28575	9146	19429	0.47
Agricultural and related workers		DIV 6	285428	186757	98671	1.89
Subsistence farmers*						
Production & related workers and transport equipment operators		DIV 7/8/9	98985	5999	92986	0.06
Not classified elsewhere			2588	950	1638	0.58
Total			550225	255053	295172	0.86

B. Percentage distribution by occupational group

OCCUPATIONS	ISCO	Total	F	M
Professional, technical and related workers	DIV 1	10.02	5.07	14.30
Administrative and managerial workers	DIV 2	0.32	0.04	0.56
Clerical and related workers	DIV 3	5.87	3.51	7.90
Sales workers	DIV 4	8.26	11.84	5.17
Service workers	DIV 5	5.19	3.59	6.58
Agricultural and related workers	DIV 6	51.87	73.22	33.43
Subsistence farmers*				
Production & related workers and transport equipment operators	DIV 7/8/9	17.99	2.35	31.50
Not classified elsewhere		0.47	0.37	0.55
Total		100.00	100.00	100.00

SOURCE: Recensement Général de la Population et de l'Habitat de 1984

Table C-9
Employed population by sex, kind of economic activity and status in employment, 1984
(draft Handbook table (10))

A. Number

Economic activity	Total		Employer		Employee		Own-account worker		Unpaid family worker		Apprentice		Not stated								
	Both sexes	F	M	Both sexes	F	M	Both sexes	F	M	Both sexes	F	M	Both sexes	F	M						
Agriculture	291365	185905	105460	209	27	182	10480	960	9520	274108	180250	93858	5231	4005	1226	60	22	38	1277	641	636
Mining	7324	725	6599	33	8	25	6036	414	5622	1205	290	915	17	8	9	1	8	24	4	20	301
Manufacturing	38080	6356	31724	378	38	340	17170	1969	15201	16709	3039	13670	296	77	219	3145	1152	1993	382	81	301
Electricity	2641	232	2409	7	1	6	2378	212	2166	126	14	112	3	0	3	97	3	94	30	2	28
Construction	23621	484	23137	284	7	277	13323	395	12928	8290	57	8233	117	4	113	1380	13	1367	227	8	219
Trade, restaur. hotels	68284	38843	29441	505	86	419	13828	2194	11634	51703	35429	16274	922	435	487	113	25	88	1213	674	539
Transport, stor. comm.	27807	1349	26458	197	2	195	23896	1298	22598	2845	24	2821	102	2	100	493	14	479	274	9	265
Financing and services	2866	661	2205	6	2	4	2786	645	2141	50	9	41	4	2	2	14	1	13	6	2	4
Community, soc. serv.	88237	20498	67739	223	24	199	78761	19417	59344	4919	328	4591	265	74	191	2526	230	2296	1543	425	1118
Total	550225	255053	295172	1642	185	1647	156658	27534	141154	359955	219440	140515	6557	4607	2350	7837	1461	5076	4976	1243	3132

B. Percentage distribution by kind of economic activity

Kind of activity	Total		Employer		Employee		Own-account worker		Unpaid family worker		Apprentice		Not stated			
	Both sexes	F	M	Both sexes	F	M	Both sexes	F	M	Both sexes	F	M	Both sexes	F	M	
Agriculture	52.95	72.89	35.73	11.35	13.85	11.05	6.21	3.49	6.74	76.15	82.14	66.80	75.19	86.93	52.17	0.60
Mining	1.33	0.28	2.24	1.79	4.10	1.52	3.58	1.51	3.98	0.33	0.13	0.65	0.24	0.17	0.38	0.13
Manufacturing	6.92	2.49	10.75	20.52	19.49	20.64	10.18	7.16	10.77	4.64	1.38	9.73	4.25	1.67	9.32	31.26
Electricity	0.48	0.09	0.82	0.38	0.51	0.36	1.41	0.77	1.53	0.04	0.01	0.08	0.04	0.00	0.13	0.60
Construction	4.29	0.19	7.84	15.42	3.59	16.82	7.90	1.44	9.16	2.30	0.03	5.86	1.68	0.09	4.81	21.44
Wholesale	12.41	15.23	9.97	27.42	44.10	25.44	8.20	7.98	8.24	14.36	16.15	11.58	13.25	9.44	20.72	1.38
Transport	5.05	0.53	8.96	10.69	1.03	11.84	14.17	4.72	16.01	0.79	0.01	2.01	1.47	0.04	4.26	7.51
Financing	0.52	0.26	0.75	0.33	1.03	0.24	1.65	2.35	1.52	0.01	0.00	0.03	0.06	0.04	0.09	0.12
Services	16.04	8.04	22.95	12.11	12.31	12.08	46.70	70.60	42.04	1.37	0.15	3.27	3.81	1.61	8.13	36.01
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

SOURCE: Recensement général de la population et de l'habitat de 1984.

Table C-10
Employed population by sex, occupational group and status in employment, 1984
(draft Handbook table XII)

A. Number

Occupation	Total		Employer		Employee		Own-account worker		Unpaid family worker		Apprentice		Not stated	
	Both sexes	F	M	Both sexes	F	M	Both sexes	F	M	Both sexes	F	M	Both sexes	M
Professional	55152	12935	42217	105	12	93	51313	12303	39010	2962	397	2565	85	29
Administrative	1761	106	1655	82	0	82	1586	98	1488	74	7	67	1	0
Clerical	32283	8957	23326	59	14	45	31495	8690	22805	330	74	256	30	16
Sales workers	45453	30203	15250	309	53	256	5317	959	4458	38979	28022	10157	455	216
Service	28575	19146	19429	196	42	154	18284	2600	13684	11348	6192	5156	369	172
Agricultural	285428	186757	98671	148	27	121	7541	1735	5806	271365	180350	91015	5215	3999
Production	36385	5999	92886	924	46	878	54295	1105	53190	34596	3430	31156	980	50
Not classified elsewhere	2588	950	1638	19	1	18	327	114	713	311	168	143	122	85
Total	530225	150300	380172	1842	155	1687	128653	27504	111154	133205	210440	140513	3357	1307

B. Percentage distribution by occupational group

Occupation	Total		Employer		Employee		Own-account worker		Unpaid family worker		Apprentice		Not stated	
	Both sexes	F	M	Both sexes	F	M	Both sexes	F	M	Both sexes	F	M	Both sexes	M
Professional	10.32	5.07	14.30	5.70	5.15	5.65	20.42	44.73	27.04	0.82	0.18	1.83	1.22	0.63
Administrative	0.32	0.04	0.56	4.45	0.00	4.98	0.31	0.36	1.05	0.02	0.00	0.05	0.01	0.00
Clerical	6.67	3.51	7.90	3.20	7.18	2.73	18.67	21.60	16.16	0.09	0.03	0.18	0.43	0.35
Sales workers	8.26	11.84	5.17	16.72	27.13	5.54	3.15	3.12	3.16	10.83	13.13	7.23	5.54	4.89
Service	5.19	3.59	6.58	10.64	21.54	9.35	9.66	9.45	9.69	3.15	2.82	3.67	5.30	3.73
Agricultural	51.87	73.22	33.43	8.03	13.85	7.35	4.47	6.31	4.11	75.39	82.19	64.77	74.96	86.80
Production	17.99	2.35	31.50	50.16	23.56	53.31	32.19	4.02	37.68	9.61	1.56	22.17	9.77	1.95
Not classified elsewhere	0.47	0.37	0.55	1.03	0.51	1.09	0.49	0.41	0.51	0.09	0.08	0.10	1.75	1.85
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

SOURCE: Recensement général de la population et de l'habitat de 1984.

Table C-11
Employed population by sex, kind of economic activity and formal and informal sectors, 1984

ACTIVITY	Both sectors		Formal sector		Informal sector	
	Both sexes		Both sexes		Both sexes	
		F	M	F	M	
Mining and quarrying	7324	725	6599	6069	422	5647
Manufacturing	38080	6356	31724	17548	2007	15541
Electricity and water	2641	232	2409	2385	213	2172
Construction	23621	484	23137	13607	402	13205
Trade, rest., and hotels	68285	38843	29442	14334	2280	12053
Transport, str., comm.	27807	1349	26458	24093	1300	22793
Financial, business services	2866	661	2205	2792	647	2145
Community, personal services	88236	20498	67738	78983	19441	59543
SUB-TOTAL	258860	69148	189712	159811	26712	133099
Agriculture	291365	185905	105460			
Total	550225	255053	295172			

SOURCE: Table C-9.

NOTE: Informal sector includes all status other than employer and employee.

Table C-12

Gross domestic product by kind of economic activity, total and per employed person, 1984
(draft Handbook table XXXIV)

KIND OF ACTIVITY	G D P (mill. CFA)	Employment	GDP per worker (francs CFA)
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	66348	291365	227714
Mining and quarrying	413699	7324	56485390
Manufacturing	46449	38080	1219774
Electricity, gas and water	10119	2641	3831503
Construction	72112	23621	3052877
Wholesale and retail trade and restaurants and hotels*	104487	68285	1530160
Transport, storage and communications	68529	27807	2464451
Financing, insurance, real estate and business services and Community, social and personal services (excl. rent)*	122234	91102	1341727
TOTAL excluding rent	903977	550225	1642922
Rent	31193		
Total	935170	550225	1699614

* Employment in not stated activities has been distributed between
trade and services.

Rent estimated by the author.

SOURCES: GDP from National Accounts Statistics Yearbook 1986, United Nations.
Employment from Recensement général de la population
et de l'habitat de 1984.

Table C-13

Gross domestic product by kind of economic activity, total and per employed person in the informal sector, 1984

KIND OF ACTIVITY	Gross domestic product Million CFA			Employment		GDP per employed person Francs CFA
	Both sexes	F	M	Both sexes	M	
Manufacturing	25044	5305	19740	20532	4349	16183
Electricity, gas and water	981	73	908	256	19	237
Construction	30572	250	30321	10014	82	9932
Wholesale and retail trade and restaurants and hotels*	82554	55947	26606	53951	36563	17388
Transport, storage and communications	9153	121	9032	3714	49	3665
Financing, insurance, real estate and business services and community, social and personal services* (excluding Rent)	12514	1437	11077	9327	1071	8256
TOTAL excl mining and agriculture	160818	63133	97685	97794	42133	55661
						1644454

* Employment in "not stated activities" has been distributed between trade and services.
Mining was excluded considering it negligible for informal sector.

Table C-14

Gross domestic product, total and in the informal sector by sex and kind of economic activity, 1984

Kind of activity	Gross domestic product (million C F A)			
	Both sectors	Informal sector Both sexes	F	M
Manufacturing	46449	25044	5305	19740
Electricity, gas and water	10119	981	73	908
Construction	72112	30572	250	30321
Wholesale and retail trade and restaurants and hotels*	104487	82554	55947	26606
Transport, storage and communications	68529	9153	121	9032
Financing, insurance, real estate and business serv and Community, social and personal services (excl. rent)*	122234	12514	1437	11077
TOTAL excluding rent, agriculture and mining	423930	160818	63133	97685

NOTE: Rent estimated by the author.

Mining was excluded considering it negligible for informal sector.

* Employment in activities Not adequately defined has been distributed between Trade and Services.

Table C-15

Gross domestic product, informal as percentage of total and female as percentage of informal, 1984

	Informal GDP as % of Total GDP Both sexes	Female informal GDP as % of total GDP	Female informal GDP as % of informal GDP
Manufacturing	53.92	11.42	21.18
Electricity, gas and water	9.69	0.72	7.42
Construction	42.39	0.35	0.82
Wholesale and retail trade and restaurants and hotels*	79.01	53.54	67.77
Transport, storage and communications	13.36	0.18	1.32
Financial, insurance, real estate and business services and Community, social and personal services (excl. rent)*	10.24	1.18	11.48
TOTAL excl rent, agric and mining	37.94	14.89	39.26

SOURCE: Table C-14.

THE GAMBIA

A. Summary review of sources

Published tabulations or unpublished data are not abundant in the Gambia. Through the available statistics the economic and social structure is not adequately reflected. Biases manifest themselves in omitting questions on sex, or, even if they do appear in the questionnaire they are dropped in the tabulation. In labour statistics only employment figures are divided by sex, but not figures on time worked and payment received. Small-size productive units are left out in industrial surveys. Official markets play a prominent role in distribution in general and in the participation of women in particular, but there is a lack of data on the structure of these markets and also on activities around the markets.

There are two focal points of information on the participation of women in the informal sector: the statistical authorities, mainly the Central Statistics Department (CSD), and the organization of women, the Women's Bureau. Their activities complement each other as far as the former accept to deal with statistics on the informal sector and the participation of women and the latter recognizes that statistics are an indispensable tool for their aims. Progress has been reached in this sense, but much more is still to be done.

The main sources reviewed are classified in three groups: employment data, national accounts, and individual as well as institutional research studies.

B. Employment data

As far as employment data are concerned, the best figures are those collected by the 1983 census. Volume I contains demographic data and was published in October 1987. Most tables related to economic characteristics were available as computer printout in November 1988. The cross-classifications obtained were:

- Table 2. Population aged 10 years and over by activity status and local government area;
- Table 3. Tenure of household by age and sex of head or temporary head of household and local government area;
- Table 4a. Economically active population by five year age groups, sex, industry, local government area and district;
- Table 4b. Employed persons by five year age groups, sex, industry, local government area and district;
- Table 4c. Employed persons by age, sex, occupation, local government area and district;
- Table 5a. Economically active population by employment status, age group, sex and local government area;

- Table 6. Economically active population by employment status, industry, sex, local government area and district;
- Table 7. Economically active population by employment status, occupation and sex;
- Table 13. Economically inactive population by age, sex, local government area and district;
- Table 14. Economically inactive female population by age, marital status, local government area and district;
- Table 15. Employed population by days worked during the reference period, sex, age-groups, local government area and district.

There is also a Survey on Employment, Earnings and Hours of Work carried out by the Central Statistics Department (CSD). The last data available at the time of preparation of the present report cover the year 1986. This survey is directed to establishments which employ 5 or more employees, which is the definition of formal sector used by CSD. The address, name and number of employees are obtained from the Business Register kept by the Registrar General's Office. Out of a total of 586 establishments questioned in 1986, 358 responded and reported 21,467 employees, of which only 3,260 were women. CSD added an estimated employment of 10,374 for the non-respondent establishments, which makes a total of 31,841 employees for the formal sector. By December 1983 the total estimated employment was 32,495, the reported employment was 22,631, of which 3,496 were women. According to the 1983 census figures, in 1983 there were more than 44,000 employees, which means that the employees in establishments employing less than 5 persons, in the whole country and covering all activities, were only 12,179, which seems an underestimation when other sources are taken into consideration.² On the other hand, the discrepancy may be due to census underestimation or to the incompatibility of the different sources.

The employment particulars covered by the questionnaire are: whether national or non-national of the country; occupational group (managerial and administrative, professional and technical, clerical, skilled, unskilled, and others), all by sex; and number of vacancies and additional requirements during the next 12 months. The questions asked on employment, earnings and hours of work are: (a) category of employees by sex (expatriates, established staff, regular, and casual); (b) number of person-days worked; (c) number of hours actually worked; (d) wages, salaries and cash allowances; (e) overtime payments; and (f) total remuneration. Questions (b) through (f) are not broken down by sex.

² According to The Gambia Trade Directory 1988, the number of establishments in small-scale manufacturing and handicraft activities are around 9,000, providing employment to about 15,000 people (pages 10 and 60).

C. National accounts

In November 1988 the latest published estimates of national accounts covered the period 1978/79 to 1981/82. For 1981/82, GDP was estimated at 451 million dalasis. GDP in the primary sector was given at 158 million dalasis. Value added outside the primary sector amounted to 293 million dalasis, of which 61 million were government services. Of the remainder, by far the largest share corresponds to wholesale and retail trade, with a GDP of 90 million dalasis, including 39 million in import duties.

In order to ascertain whether and how the contribution of the informal sector was included in GDP, it was necessary to review in detail the methodology available. This was especially tricky in the case of distributive trade because data concerning this activity were even scarcer than for other activities and consequently the assumptions and conjectures in the estimates were more numerous, as can be seen from the illustrations given below. It appears that as much as 10 per cent of GDP at factor cost in distributive trade corresponds to local agricultural products. What is the participation of women in this sector? There are no adequate indicators to answer the question although everyone agrees that it is substantial and that it is carried out on an informal basis.

The following is a summary of the methodology used in the estimation of trade in local products from agriculture in the national accounts:

Agricultural products

- (a) Rates of marketable surplus: informed guess;
- (b) Gross mark-up: by commodity, differences in average wholesale and retail prices;
- (c) Transport charges: 10 per cent of gross output (assumption);
- (d) Wastage: 5 per cent of gross output (assumption);
- (e) Miscellaneous expenses: 5 per cent of gross output (assumption);

Livestock products

- (a) Rates of marketable surplus: guess;
- (b) Gross mark-up: based on type-study;
- (c) Intermediate consumption: beef and pork, 10 per cent, mutton 5 per cent (assumptions);

Forestry products

- (a) Rates of marketable surplus: charcoal 90 per cent, firewood 20 per cent, minor products 50 per cent (assumptions);
- (b) Gross mark-up: differences in wholesale and retail prices;
- (c) Intermediate consumption: 40, 50 and 25 per cent (assumptions);

Fish trading

- (a) Percentage of marketed surplus of fresh fish: would not be determined;
- (b) Percentage of marketed surplus of smoked fish: 25 per cent (75 per cent is assumed to be exported);
- (c) Gross mark-up: fresh fish 100 per cent; smoked fish 50 per cent (from data on prices);
- (d) Transport: 10 per cent of gross output (estimate).

Trade in imported goods consists mostly of textiles, food and tobacco products, which by themselves account for more than 50 per cent. The percentage of these imports entering trade channels is not known and the figures used are based on informed guesses. Re-exported goods also affect the figures in question. For the mark-ups, the differences between prices in wholesale and retail trades are used; these prices come from surveys based on commodities. Textile imports are considerable but figures on imports of clothing are rather low. This suggests either a considerable clothing industry or significant re-exports or sewing as an important household activity. As to the last possibility, the present author was advised that this is not the case.

As far as locally manufactured goods are concerned, only batik and palm oil were considered small-scale industries in the national accounts estimates. The production of soap on the other hand is characterized by the fact that many women produce their own soap and sell it in an informal way on the local market.

D. Research studies

1. *"Employment, Incomes and Production in the Informal Sector in The Gambia"*³

The government of The Gambia requested the ILO's Jobs and Skills Programme for Africa (JASPA) to undertake a survey of the informal sector in the Banjul and Kombo St. Mary areas so that its findings could lead to policy actions and programme planning. The Government desired that, among other things, the study should assess the role of the informal sector in the creation of employment and suggest ways and measures for improving its employment creation capacity.

The report is based on a sample survey undertaken in 1980 and covers the Great Banjul Area, Banjul and Kombo-St. Mary. According to the 1983 population census, 21 per cent of the total population lives in this area. Using data from the 1974/75 Urban Labour Force Survey, the report estimated that the total employment in the category "Production and related workers, transport equipment operators and labourers" at the beginning of 1980 was about 8,970 persons and that the informal sector accounted for 3,740 of them. The report selected 13 activities which it assumed to be those related to the informal sector. They were:

Tailoring	Carpentry	Mattress making
Fitting	Batik making	Radio repairing
Carving	Welding	Gold/silversmiths
Cobbler and	Watch repairing	Blacksmiths.
Leather works	Barbers	

As can be seen, neither petty trade (be it in the market or on the street) nor "small bars and restaurants" are included in the list; two activities carried out intensively by informal units. For recent years tourism (services to tourists), should be added, as many unemployed or

³ ILO and ECA, Jobs and Skill programme for Africa, 1980.

underemployed persons go around hotels during the tourist season looking for jobs as guides, performers, helpers, and the like.

The report stated that one characteristic of the Gambian informal sector is the extensive use of unpaid apprentices. It says:

"Employment in the informal sector largely consists of self-employed persons and their trainees. The markedly large employment of apprentices indicates one of the important functions of the informal sector, namely, training.... To establish himself in self-employment, the working owner-proprietor must have a complete knowledge of the trade and he must be self-sufficient in production and in marketing. Knowledge of the trade is therefore of the utmost importance. It may even be regarded as being more important than capital, since the individual has to acquire the necessary training in the trade before the need for physical capital arises ... apprentices afford the entrepreneur with cheap supplies of labour (meals only) which encourages the adoption of labour intensive techniques of production.... All the apprentices learnt all the tasks in such a way that over time they all possess the full knowledge wielded by the master ... the master produces his own competitors ... Thus lateral expansion of employment is inherent in the system. Informal sector firms proliferate, with each remaining small."

In its recommendations the report emphasizes that this labour-intensive technology is an asset from the point of view of employment but a disadvantage in relation to productivity.

The questionnaire used was fairly long and included different types of subjects:

- (a) Data on the proprietor (sex, whether national or non-national, educational level, skill level and way of acquiring it);
- (b) Financial sources and uses;
- (c) Marketing;
- (d) Number of working hours;
- (e) Limitations;
- (f) Employment and wages paid;
- (g) Inputs used;
- (h) Production.

Figures in this report are based on a sample of establishments which engage less than 5 paid employees. This universe does not coincide with the informal sector as understood in the draft Handbook. However, it is not too different from it, as in the words of the JASPA report "it consists largely of self-employed persons and apprentices" who are not paid regular salaries and represent largely members of the extended family. Regular salaried employees were a minute part of total labour (4 per cent).

However, it does not show figures by sex, although this question was included in the questionnaire. The omission of sex is a serious shortcoming, not only from the point of view of women's interests but also from that of the very purpose of the survey. The justification of the survey was to "assess the role of the informal sector in the creation of employment and suggest ways and measures for improving its employment creation facility". But it is a generally accepted fact that ways and measures to absorb women into such activities are different from measures when addressed to men. And government policies "to ensure that the entrepreneurs in this sector are

given all possible encouragement and facilities" will differ therefore when addressed specifically to women from those addressed to men. For this reason any survey or study on the informal sector must show all data by sex. Moreover, women account for a decisive part of the activities in this sector. In Gambia, they represent the majority of the employment in the informal sector (132,382 women own-account workers and unpaid family workers as against 123,621 men). In justice to the JASPA report it must be kept in mind that it was carried out in 1980 and the figures on employment presented here are from the 1983 census. This is just one example of how data on sex tend to improve the overall usefulness of surveys and reports.

On the other hand, when the JASPA report describes the nature of informal sector employment it presents very clearly the fundamental difference between the formal and informal sectors, namely the existence of salaried employees:

"In studying factor productivity in the informal sector certain essential points have to be borne in mind. It is usually assumed that employment to the individual is only meaningful if it adds to production or/and it provides him with an income. Our examination of the employment status of persons engaged in the informal sector suggests that this assumption may not hold for all the employees. In particular the apprentices are working in order to obtain training which may entitle them to earn an income in the future rather than any present reward in the form of wages. Self-employed craftsmen may also take on apprentices for reasons other than economic criteria even though their motive for entering self-employment is to earn an income. Such reasons may include obligations towards the extended family."

The report does not present data on hours worked, although, again, questions on hours worked were included in the questionnaire. For the present purpose the JASPA report has an additional drawback as it centers on a limited group of activities which are far from being representative of all informal productive units.

2. *"Socio-economic survey among target groups of the sorghum/millet decortication/flour milling project in The Gambia"*⁴

The findings of this village survey were:

(a) The population of the 4 villages surveyed (151 compounds and 190 households) was 1,698, of which 1,267 were children. The survey was undertaken in 1984, while the 1983 census registered a population of 2,695. The difference might be explained by the fact that the survey did not include dependents different from spouse and their children, even if living and eating with the family. Itinerant farmers were also excluded. The 4 villages were selected from 15 which formed part of the project;

(b) None of the households from these villages sold food grains and the majority bought rice. Usually women organized themselves in work groups (kafo) to work on members' land, part of their time is devoted to provide

⁴ Kamla Nath (August 1984).

free or poorly paid labour on weeding men's cash crops.⁵ Less than half of the total cultivated land was dedicated to food crops;

(c) The conclusions of the study were the following: Women contribute much to the production process but get little cash; their need for cash is considerable and specific. They contribute to food and cash crops, to the processing of foodgrains, and they carry water and firewood. Their main responsibility is to produce food and in addition they have also to provide free labour for men's crops. On the other hand, their access to credit and technology is very restricted.

Total area cultivated and devoted to cash and food crops by males and females in the 4 villages.

	<u>cash crops</u>	<u>coos</u>	<u>rice</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
Males	417	332	2	751
Females	242	80	138	461
Both sexes	<u>99</u>	<u>144</u>	<u>---</u>	<u>244</u>
TOTAL	758	557	140	1457

3. "Feasibility Study Rural Markets"⁶

The aim of the study was to investigate the need of improving rural markets in The Gambia in order to formulate an implementation schedule for a nation-wide, standardized and replicable programme for physical market infrastructure. The report was based on a visit by a team of specialists to 2/3 of all reported rural markets during a period of 9 days. They had previously proposed to take a survey among a representative number of customers and traders at 2 or 3 markets, but this was not possible due to time constraints and difficulties related to the scarce knowledge of accounting procedures by customers and traders and the existence of various languages in the country. Therefore, spot surveys were carried out instead, questioning fewer people at a larger number of markets with the assistance of local interpreters. Finally the information obtained was based on personal conversations and interviews, abandoning the use of a structured questionnaire as had been planned at the outset. Out of 69 towns and villages that were supposed to have a market, 46 and also 2 Lumo markets⁷ were visited. It was found that only 30 markets were still functioning in these towns, and 2 more were not yet in operation. From the 23 towns and villages not visited, 13 were supposedly functioning and 8 weekly Lumos were reported. They learnt that not all rural markets are operating the whole year round, due to the reduction of demand when disposable cash is scarce.

The study acknowledges the limited documentation available about private trade activities, especially in the informal sector and in the rural

⁵ In one of the villages a kafo of 90 women contributed with 1,500 woman-days of free labour to weeding the men's cash crops.

⁶ GITEC Consultants, GMBH Final Report, December 1983.

⁷ A Lumo is a street market held weekly, fortnightly, monthly or on special days.

areas, and considered the traders operating inside the markets as part of the formal sector, hence all references made to informal sector in the study are related to traders outside these markets. It says that:

"The informal sector consists of a very large number of petty traders operating in both rural and urban areas, distributing mainly non-durable and small durable imported consumer goods and some locally made goods. The trading of food crops, which are mainly produced for subsistence and marketed in small quantities, is done largely by individual producers and private traders on rural markets."

The study is very detailed on the physical layout of the markets, measures, capacity, how they operate, number of each type of market, type of items traded, their relative frequency, leading up to conclusions regarding the needs to improve them physically. Unfortunately for the present purposes the sex of the traders was of no interest to the researchers and hence there is no information on that subject.

4. *"Formulation and appraisal report. Reconstruction of Albert Market"*⁸

The Albert Market was destroyed by a fire in January 1986, and since then there have been several proposals for its reconstruction. This is the largest market in the country, located in the city of Banjul. The Government had prepared a plan for the reconstruction and an appraisal mission visited the country to revise the recommendations of the plan. The main objectives of the plan were to provide covered vending area of 16,400 m² to be used by 2,200 vendors and provision of space for 800 outdoor vendors. At present this market is attracting 2,600 vendors.

The appraisal mission considered that the provision for covered space appears to be larger than what might be economically justified. The mission established some data by visual inspection. Once the percentage distribution of unit sizes was established for each type of merchandise sold, the specific net area and the requirements by each vending unit were determined by computing a weighted average. The corresponding specific gross areas were computed by applying a 1.7 multiplying factor, in order to take into account passageways, wasted spaces, etc. Their estimation was for 2,600 stationary vendors plus 300 mobile vendors. The mission report says:

"The records kept by the Market Master provided information on the current vending activities. Registers in which vendors are recorded by zone, type of merchandise and fees were reviewed...about 40 per cent of the vendors paid a monthly fee, while 60 per cent were paying daily".

Present records register only the total fee collected every day, the name and the fee paid or due by the monthly vendors. None of the data collected by the appraisal mission gives any insight on the distribution of the vendors by sex.

⁸ December 1986.

5. "Small-scale industry promotion in The Gambia. Review and Programme"⁹

During the survey (November/December 1985) and in previous visits, 96 villages and towns were visited to gather an impression of 55 ongoing manufacturing activities. Self-employment in more than 9,000 establishments --seasonal, part or full time-- is around 15,000 (about 85 per cent of employment in the industrial sector) in late 1985. According to this estimates the gross output of the small-scale industry sector was 57.8 million dalasis and the value added 28.2 million dalasis in the year 1984/85. The report describes and analyses the small-scale industry sector with a distinction between seasonal, part-time occupations in rural areas and full-time specialization in more urban environments. The review of manufacturing branches led to a comprehensive analysis of general problems and constraints. Selected small-scale production potential is elaborated in more detail. It evaluates the assistance to small-scale industries and craftsmen by government agencies and non-governmental organizations (NGO) and finally gives recommendations on how to improve the production and productivity of the sector.

The report focusses on the more empirical issues of labour intensity of small-scale industries, output generated and the supply and demand potentials for further development of small-scale manufacturers. It tries to give a qualitative profile of many branches rather than a detailed quantitative analysis. The only information on sex is given when it says:

"Mainly women are involved in selling vegetables or groundnut at local market places, retailing daily household goods, cheap homemade cosmetics, self-processed roots or coloring powder from leaves..."

The activities reviewed as part of small-scale industry are:

blacksmiths	rural carpenter	rural masons
rural cobblers	fish-smokers	bakeries
bee-keepers	furniture-wood carving	urban metal working
tailoring	leather-working	batik and tie-dye
urban furniture	wood carving	processing
burned lime production	from shells	

E. Preparation of tables and estimates

Some of the figures used in the tables and estimates presented in the following pages come directly and without any changes from the sources indicated in each table, others are the result of simple transformations based on the figures of the sources used. While extensive efforts were made to locate all possible sources, further review undoubtedly will disclose new ones. Moreover, some of the figures that have been used represent preliminary data -- the only ones available at the time the present document was being written.

⁹ Christian Lempelius, Hendrikson Associate Consultants, GMBH, February 1986.

A method to derive the in the "informal sector" is shown in table G 17. It is based on the assumption that the average product per worker in each industry which encompasses both formal and informal activities might be used as the output per worker of the informal units in the corresponding industry. This procedure would lead to an over-estimation of the production of the informal sector, though analysis of the results does not support such an impression. This shortcoming of the method can only be corrected when data on incomes (or production) of the informal units are obtained in a direct way. The average salaries might be a better approximation than the per worker GDP, but they are not shown in the sources mentioned.

Certain industries are excluded from the estimates because either they are not part of the definition of informal used here --such as agricultural and household employees-- or they are exclusively carried out on a formal basis-- such as government services.

The participation of women in GDP of the informal sector is obtained assuming that the per worker output is the same for both sexes. Table G 18 shows the estimates by sex and by industry.

Comparison with figures from the JASPA report

No figures are available which would allow more precise formulation of differences in earnings between establishments in the formal and the informal sectors. The only document available is the report "Employment, Incomes and Production in the Informal Sector in the Gambia" by the Jobs and Skills Programme for Africa of the International Labour Office. It refers to the year 1980. Its usefulness for the present purpose is affected by the fact that it does not present any data on sex and this sex blindness has influenced also the selection of activities included in the report. Although the delimitation used for the informal sector does not coincide strictly with the own-account worker and her unpaid family workers, the deviations can be easily handled. The salaried workers included are very few and can be eliminated as their number is shown in each case. The apprentices, as the report indicates, are not paid any regular remuneration and belong mostly to the extended family so that they can be rightfully considered as unpaid family workers. On the other hand the report presents useful insights into the functioning and problems of the informal sector so that if it were not for its sex blindness it would represent a valuable tool for a realistic analysis of the informal sector in its entirety.

Because of the bias with which the sample was selected comparisons of figures in the report with those of other sources and with data presented here must be looked at with caution. An attempt was made to compare the per worker figures obtained here with those in the JASPA report. The report does not show value added in groups of activities, but it gives figures for certain kinds of economic activity by size of the enterprise. In service activities it gives the value added per worker in different establishment size groups in motor repairing, watch repairing, radio repairing and barbers. From this one can estimate total value added in each size group and the value added per worker in all size groups. This gives, for the activities mentioned above, the values of 178, 126, 207 and 113 Dalasis per month and D 169 per month (weighted average) for all the activities.

This figure is for 1980. In order to take account of price changes between the two periods, it is adjusted using the GDP price deflator between 1979/1980 and 1981/1982. Thus D 180 monthly per worker is obtained. The present per worker figure in community, social and personal services is D 2216. (See table G 16.) This is value added during one year. On a monthly basis value added amounts to D 185. While the results are remarkably close, one should not forget in assessing them the many weaknesses inherent in the estimations.

*Derivation of per worker value added figures in services
from the JASPA report*

Value added figures in the JASPA report are presented as value added per unit according to type of activity and according to persons engaged (size). Therefore it is necessary to derive per capita for all the units of whatever size in services from the figures on value added by units of different sizes (table 13 in JASPA) with the figures on employment in each size group and activity as shown in table 7 of the report (Size group of establishments according to types of activity). Table 7 then shows the number of establishments in each size group and activity and the percentage of the total number of persons engaged in each size group. In order to transform the percentages into number of persons engaged the figures given in table 2 are used (Breakdown of total persons engaged according to employment status and according to type of activity).

The activities included in the sample and the number of persons (taken from table 2) in each are as follows:

- Motor repair and maintenance 252,
- Watch repairing 12,
- Radio repairing 14,
- Barbers 7.

Four size groups were used in each activity and table 7 shows the percentage distribution of people employed in each activity by size of the productive unit (establishment). The sizes are (1) one person; (2) two to five persons; (3) six to nine persons and (4) ten persons and more. The percentages (from table 7) and the number of persons engaged (calculated from these percentages and the figures of total employment shown above) in each activity are given below:

	Size(1)	Size(2)	Size (3)	Size (4)	All sizes
Motor repair	-	(15%) 38	(26%) 65	(59%) 149	252
Watch repair	(83%) 10	(17%) 2	-	-	12
Radio repairing	(21%) 3	(79%) 11	-	-	14
Barbers	(100%) 7	-	-	-	7

Table 13 then presents value added in D per month and per unit by activity and size group. The size groups are the same as above.

	Size (1)	Size(2)	Size (3)	Size (4)
Motor repair	-	D 286	D 200	D 141
Watch repairing	D 144	D 34	-	-
Radio repairing	D 355	D 167	-	-
Barbers	D 113	-	-	-

From the two last tables one gets the value added in the size group of each activity, as follows:

	Size (1)	Size(2)	Size (3)	Size (4)	All sizes
Motor repair	-	D 10868	D 13000	D 21009	D 44877
Watch repairing	D 1440	D 68	-	-	D 1508
Radio repairing	D 1065	D 1837	-	-	D 2902
Barbers	D 791	-	-	-	D 791

Dividing value added in all establishments of each activity (last column of last table) by the employment in all establishments of each activity (last column of the table on employment) value added per capita in each activity is obtained, as follows:

Motor repair	D 178.08
Watch repairing	D 125.66
Radio repairing	D 207.28
Barbers	D 113.00

The global employment data (which show distribution by sex) are not as detailed as these. There are only figures for broad divisions, namely Major Division 9 of ISIC, Community, social and personal services. (ISIC presents a much more detailed division, for example group 9513, Repair of motor vehicles, or group 9514, Watch, clock and jewelry repair, but the census does not give data in such detail.) It is therefore necessary to combine data from only a small segment of activities of the service sector with figures for the sector as a whole. An average figure is needed and the weighted average of the per worker figures for the four activities is used. For weights the total number of establishments in each of the activities shown in table 1 of the report is used: 80 for motor repair, 19 for watch repair, 23 for radio repairing and 13 for barbers. $\{[(178.80 \times 80) + (125.66 \times 19) + (207.28 \times 23) + (113.00 \times 13)] / 135\}$. This gives an average value added figure of D 169.41.

The JASPA figure is for the year 1980. The GDP price deflator is used to convert it to the 1981/1982 price level. GDP at current prices between these two dates increased from D 435,335 million to D 471,474 million, or by 8.30 per cent. The increase at constant prices in the same period was from D 379,264 to 386,709 million, that is by 1.96 per cent. The difference between the two percentages is used to blow up the average value added figure, from which D 169.41 becomes D 180.15.

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Table G-1
Population by sex and age group, 1983
(draft Handbook table I)

Age groups	Both sexes	F	M	F/M
0 - 14	301021	149446	151575	0.99
15 - 24	121609	65024	56585	1.15
25 - 44	155578	74916	80662	0.93
45 - 59	63201	35292	27909	1.26
60 +	46408	21005	25403	0.83
TOTAL	687817	345683	342134	1.01

SOURCE: Population and Housing Census 1983 .

Table G-2
Households by sex of head and type, 1983
(draft Handbook table II)

A. Number

Type of household	Both sexes	F	M
Nuclear	25444	2296	23148
Extended	36894	3729	33165
Composite	12032	1113	10919
Unknown	645	56	589
TOTAL	75015	7194	67821

B. Percentage distribution by type

Type of household	Both sexes	F	M
Nuclear	33.92	31.92	34.13
Extended	49.18	51.83	48.90
Composite	16.04	15.47	16.10
Unknown	0.86	0.78	0.87
TOTAL	100.00	100.00	100.00

C. Percentage distribution by sex of head and type

Type of household	Both sexes	F	M
Nuclear	100.00	9.02	90.98
Extended	100.00	10.11	89.89
Composite	100.00	9.25	90.75
Unknown	100.00	8.68	91.32
TOTAL	100.00	9.59	90.41

SOURCE: Population and Housing Census 1983,

Table G-3
Households by sex and occupational group of head and type, 1983
(draft Handbook table II)

OCCUPATIONS	Total Both sexes	Nuclear		Extended		Composite		Unknown	
		F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M
Professional, technical and related workers	3127	358	2769	1314	1161	1143	1011	73	571
Administrative and managerial workers	513	28	485	191	183	0	144	0	26
Clerical and related workers	2311	189	2122	940	864	152	8	12	4
Sales workers	6935	1170	5765	2922	2517	897	77	35	19
Agricultural and related workers	42369	4112	38257	12094	10871	2811	545	209	71
Production & related workers and transport equipment operators	11899	295	11604	4540	4455	23823	21520	556	335
Service workers	4389	485	3904	2125	1946	4935	4790	61	113
Not classified elsewhere	669	72	597	261	241	1624	1390	67	537
Not stated	2803	485	2318	1057	910	270	233	14	118
						1239	991	86	386
TOTAL	75015	7194	67821	25444	23148	36894	33165	1113	10919
								645	589

SOURCE: Population and Housing Census 1983.

Table G-4
Homemakers and population by sex and age group, 1983
(draft Handbook II)

Age groups	Homemakers		Population 10 years and over			Homemakers as % of population				
	Both sexes	F	M	F/M	Both sexes	F	M	Both sexes	F	M
10 – 14	7024	5621	1403	4.01	72782	35268	37514	9.65	15.94	3.74
15 – 24	16986	16014	972	16.48	121609	65024	56585	13.97	24.63	1.72
25 – 44	22074	21264	810	26.25	168578	87916	80662	13.09	24.19	1.00
45 – 64	6463	6142	321	19.13	63705	28466	35239	10.15	21.58	0.91
65 +	3004	2762	242	11.41	25461	11657	13804	11.80	23.69	1.75
Not stated	513	468	45	10.40	7443	3174	4269	6.89	14.74	1.05
TOTAL	56064	52271	3793	13.78	459578	231505	228073	12.20	22.58	1.66

SOURCE: Population & Housing Census, 1983.

Table G-5

School enrolment by sex and age group, 1983
(draft Handbook table IV)

Age groups	Students			
	Both sexes	F	M	F/M
10 - 14	35580	13333	22247	0.60
15 - 24	19871	5100	14771	0.35
25 - 44	809	104	705	0.15
45 - 59	38	12	26	0.46
60 - 64	10	4	6	0.67
65 +	22	5	17	0.29
Not stated	129	30	99	0.30
TOTAL	56459	18588	37871	0.49

SOURCE: Population and Housing census 1983.

Table G-6

Economically active and not economically active populations by sex and age group, 1983
(draft Handbook table V)

Age groups	Economically active				Not economically active			
	Both sexes	F	M	F/M	Both sexes	F	M	F/M
< 14	27320	14780	12540	1.18	43122	19170	23952	0.80
15 - 24	80702	42252	38450	1.10	38348	21516	16832	1.28
25 - 44	141159	64654	76505	0.85	24887	22065	2822	7.82
45 - 54	34625	13731	20894	0.66	4651	4115	536	7.68
55 +	39433	14516	24917	0.58	8622	6765	1857	3.64
Not stated	2379	829	1550	0.53	729	523	206	2.54
TOTAL	325618	150762	174856	0.86	120359	74154	46205	1.60

SOURCE: Population and Housing Census 1983.

Table G-7
Employed and unemployed population by sex and age group, 1983
(draft Handbook table XXVII)

A. Number

Age groups	Employed Both sexes	Employed		F/M	Unemployed		F	M	F/M
		F	M		Both sexes				
10 - 14	24248	13485	10763	1.25	3072		1295	1777	0.73
15 - 24	72630	39611	33019	1.20	8072		2641	5431	0.49
25 - 44	132641	62285	70356	0.89	8518		2369	6149	0.39
45 - 64	51311	20069	31242	0.64	3497		1097	2400	0.46
65+	15964	5737	10227	0.56	3286		1344	1942	0.69
Not stated	2059	763	1296	0.59	320		66	254	0.26
TOTAL	298853	141950	156903	0.90	26765		8812	17953	0.49

B. Percentage distribution by age group

Age groups	Employed Both sexes	Employed		F/M	Unemployed		F	M	F/M
		F	M		Both sexes				
10 - 14	8.11	9.50	6.86		11.48		14.70	9.90	
15 - 24	24.30	27.90	21.04		30.16		29.97	30.25	
25 - 44	44.38	43.88	44.84		31.83		26.88	34.25	
45 - 64	17.17	14.14	19.91		13.07		12.45	13.37	
65+	5.34	4.04	6.52		12.28		15.25	10.82	
Not stated	0.69	0.54	0.83		1.20		0.75	1.41	
TOTAL	100.00	100.00	100.00		100.00		100.00	100.00	

SOURCE: Population and Housing Census 1983.

Table G-8

Own-account workers and unpaid family workers by sex and age group, 1983
(draft Handbood table VI)

A. Number

Age groups	Own-account workers			Unpaid family workers		
	Both sexes	F	M	Both sexes	F	M
< 14	10086	5345	4741	13050	7190	5860
15 - 24	47514	26913	20601	14234	8656	5578
25 - 44	95208	48532	46676	12998	9655	3343
45 - 54	25619	10662	14957	2820	2014	806
55 +	29704	10601	19103	3319	2162	1157
Not stated	1271	550	721	180	102	78
TOTAL	209402	102603	106799	46601	29779	16822

B. Percentage distribution by age group

Age groups	Own-account workers			Unpaid family workers		
	Both sexes	F	M	Both sexes	F	M
< 14	4.82	5.21	4.44	28.00	24.14	34.84
15 - 24	22.69	26.23	19.29	30.54	29.07	33.16
25 - 44	45.47	47.30	43.70	27.89	32.42	19.87
45 - 54	12.23	10.39	14.00	6.05	6.76	4.79
55 +	14.19	10.33	17.89	7.12	7.26	6.88
Not stated	0.61	0.54	0.68	0.39	0.34	0.46
TOTAL	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

SOURCE: Population and Housing Census 1983.

Table G-9

Economically active population by sex and kind of economic activity, 1983
(draft Handbook table VII)

A. Number

KIND OF ACTIVITY	Total	F	M	F/M
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	239940	128872	111068	1.16
Mining and quarrying	66	36	30	1.20
Manufacturing	8144	1117	7027	0.16
Electricity, gas and water	1233	52	1181	0.04
Construction	4373	66	4307	0.02
Wholesale and retail trade and restaurants and hotels	16551	4499	12052	0.37
Transport, storage and communications	8014	433	7581	0.06
Financing, insurance, real estate and business services	-	-	-	-
Community, social and personal services	22253	6946	15307	0.45
Activ. not adequately defined	25044	8741	16303	0.54
TOTAL	325618	150762	174856	0.86
Housekeeping	56064	52271	3793	13.78
TOTAL Including housekeeping	381682	203033	178649	1.14

B. Percentage distribution by kind of economic activity

KIND OF ACTIVITY	Total	F	M
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	73.69	85.48	63.52
Mining and quarrying	0.02	0.02	0.02
Manufacturing	2.50	0.74	4.02
Electricity, gas and water	0.38	0.03	0.68
Construction	1.34	0.04	2.46
Wholesale and retail trade and restaurants and hotels	5.08	2.98	6.89
Transport, storage and communications	2.46	0.29	4.34
Financial, insurance, real estate and business services	-	-	-
Community, social and personal services	6.83	4.61	8.75
Activ. not adequately defined	7.69	5.80	9.32
TOTAL	100.00	100.00	100.00

SOURCE: Population and Housing Census 1983.

Table G-10

Economically active population by sex and occupational group, 1983
(draft Handbook table VIII)

A. Number

Occupational group	Total	F	M	F/M
Professional, technical and related workers	8113	2147	5966	0.36
Administrative and managerial workers	730	106	624	0.17
Clerical and related workers	6043	1667	4376	0.38
Sales workers	13883	3948	9935	0.40
Service workers	11036	4481	6555	0.68
Agricultural and related workers	237142	128298	108844	1.18
Production & related workers and transport equipment operators	25325	1568	23757	0.07
Not classified elsewhere	1671	429	1242	0.35
Not stated	21675	8118	13557	0.60
TOTAL	325618	150762	174856	0.86221

B. Percentage distribution by occupational group

Occupational group	Total	F	M
Professional, technical and related workers	2.49	1.42	3.41
Administrative and managerial workers	0.22	0.07	0.36
Clerical and related workers	1.86	1.11	2.50
Sales workers	4.26	2.62	5.68
Service workers	3.39	2.97	3.75
Agricultural and related workers	72.83	85.10	62.25
Production & related workers and transport equipment operators	7.78	1.04	13.59
Not classified elsewhere	0.51	0.28	0.71
Not stated	6.66	5.38	7.75
TOTAL	100.00	100.00	100.00

SOURCE: Population and Housing Census 1983.

Table G-11

Economically active population by sex and status in employment, 1983
(draft Handbook table IX)

A. Number

STATUS IN EMPLOYMENT	Total	F	M	F/M
Employer	1777	358	1419	0.25
Employee	44674	9385	35289	0.27
Own account worker	209402	102603	106799	0.96
Unpaid family worker	46601	29779	16822	1.77
Other and not stated	23164	8637	14527	0.59
TOTAL	325618	150762	174856	0.86

B. Percentage distribution by status in employment

STATUS IN EMPLOYMENT	Total	F	M
Employer	0.55	0.24	0.81
Employee	13.72	6.23	20.18
Own account worker	64.31	68.06	61.08
Unpaid family worker	14.31	19.75	9.62
Other and not stated	7.11	5.73	8.31
TOTAL	100.00	100.00	100.00

SOURCE: Population and Housing Census 1983.

Table G-12

Economically active population by sex, kind of economic activity and status in employment, 1983
(draft Handbook table X)

A. Number

Kind of economic activity and sex	Total	Employer	Employee	Own-acc't worker	Unpaid fam. worker	Other and n. s.
Agric., hunting, fishing	239940	593	4299	188308	45205	1535
F	128872	228	538	98031	29166	909
M	111068	365	3761	90277	16039	626
Mining	66	3	38	15	2	8
F	36	3	16	8	2	7
M	30	-	22	7	-	1
Manufacturing	8144	285	2404	5036	156	263
F	1117	18	306	733	37	23
M	7027	267	2098	4303	119	240
Electricity, gas, water	1233	9	1152	46	8	18
F	52	-	47	2	1	2
M	1181	9	1105	44	7	16
Construction	4373	141	3126	923	41	142
F	66	2	49	13	1	1
M	4307	139	3077	910	40	141
Trade, rests., hotels	16551	501	3965	11419	276	390
F	4499	82	818	3339	137	123
M	12052	419	3147	8080	139	267
Transport, comms.	8014	56	6606	833	133	386
F	433	2	399	17	1	14
M	7581	54	6207	816	132	372
Business services	-	-	-	-	-	-
F	-	-	-	-	-	-
M	-	-	-	-	-	-
Comm. services	22253	114	19819	1670	134	516
F	6946	15	6500	232	48	151
M	15307	99	13319	1438	86	365
Not stated	25044	75	3265	1152	646	19906
F	8741	8	712	228	386	7407
M	16303	67	2553	924	260	12499
TOTAL	325618	1777	44674	209402	46601	23164
F	150762	358	9385	102603	29779	8637
M	174856	1419	35289	106799	16822	14527

Table G-12 (cont.)

B. Percentage distribution by status in employment

Kind of economic activity and sex	Total		Employers		Employees		Both sexes	
	Both sexes	F	M	Both sexes	F	M	Both sexes	M
Agriculture	73.69	85.48	63.52	33.37	63.69	25.72	9.62	10.66
Mining	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.17	0.84	0.00	0.09	0.06
Manufacturing	2.50	0.01	4.02	16.04	5.03	18.82	5.38	5.95
Electricity, gas and water	0.38	0.03	0.68	0.51	0.00	0.63	2.58	3.13
Construction	1.34	0.04	2.46	7.93	0.56	9.80	7.00	8.72
Trade, rests., hotels	5.08	2.98	6.89	28.19	22.91	29.53	8.88	8.92
Transport, storage, comms.	2.46	0.29	4.34	3.15	0.56	3.81	14.79	17.59
Financial and services	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Community, social services	6.83	4.61	8.75	6.42	4.19	6.98	44.36	37.74
Not stated	7.69	5.80	9.32	4.22	2.23	4.72	7.31	7.23
TOTAL	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Kind of economic activity and sex	Own-account worker		Unpaid family workers		Other and not stated	
	Both sexes	F	M	Both sexes	F	M
Agriculture	89.93	95.54	84.53	97.00	97.94	95.35
Mining	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.00
Manufacturing	2.40	0.71	4.03	0.33	0.12	0.71
Electricity, gas and water	0.02	0.00	0.04	0.02	0.00	0.04
Construction	0.44	0.01	0.85	0.09	0.00	0.24
Trade, rests., hotels	5.45	3.25	7.57	0.59	0.46	0.83
Transport, storage, comms.	0.40	0.02	0.76	0.29	0.00	0.78
Financial and services	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Community, social services	0.80	0.23	1.35	0.29	0.16	0.51
Not stated	0.55	0.22	0.87	1.39	1.30	1.55
TOTAL	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

SOURCE: Population and Housing Census 1983.

Table G-13

Economically active population in the formal and informal sectors by sex and kind of economic activity, 1983
(draft Handbook table X)

Kind of economic activity and sex	Total	Formal	Informal	Informal sector (% of total)
Mining	66	41	25	37.88
F	36	19	17	47.22
M	30	22	8	26.67
Manufacturing	8144	2689	5455	66.98
F	1117	324	793	70.99
M	7027	2365	4662	66.34
Electricity, gas and water	1233	1161	72	5.84
F	52	47	5	9.62
M	1181	1114	67	5.67
Construction	4373	3267	1106	25.29
F	66	51	15	22.73
M	4307	3216	1091	25.33
Wholesale, retail trade	28873	3427	25446	88.13
F	8169	493	7676	93.97
M	20704	2934	17770	85.83
Restaurants, hotels	1981	1726	255	12.87
F	605	481	124	20.50
M	1376	1245	131	9.52
Transport, comms.	8014	6662	1352	16.87
F	433	401	32	7.39
M	7581	6261	1320	17.41
Private services	22709	12301	10408	45.83
F	8189	3938	4251	51.91
M	14520	8363	6157	42.40
Government services	8009	8009		
F	1092	1092		
M	6917	6917		
TOTAL excludes agriculture and household employees	83402	39283	44119	
F	19759	6846	12913	
M	63643	32437	31206	
Household employees	2276			
F	2131			
M	145			
Agriculture	239940			
F	128872			
M	111068			

SOURCE: Table G-12.

Table G-14

Economically active population by sex, kind of economic activity and occupational group, 1983
(draft Handbook table XI)

Occupational group	Kind of economic activity*			
	Elec., gas water	Trans., comms.	Comm. services	Not classified
Professional	122	300	6097	810
F	1	23	1923	89
M	121	277	4174	721
Administrative	9	48	400	94
F	1	6	65	10
M	8	42	335	84
Clerical workers	164	745	2584	896
F	27	225	761	268
M	137	520	1823	628
Sales workers	4	28	89	67
F	0	6	26	18
M	4	22	63	49
Service workers	81	284	8084	326
F	4	36	3760	74
M	77	238	4324	252
Agricultural	17	23	133	12
F	1	6	18	1
M	6	17	115	11
Production	787	6404	4161	408
F	16	68	324	10
M	771	6296	3891	393
Not class, elsewhere	38	122	561	165
F	2	11	99	21
M	36	111	462	144
Not stated	21	70	144	45
F	0	12	24	20
M	21	58	120	25
TOTAL	1233	8014	22253	2823
F	52	433	6946	516
M	1181	7581	15307	2307

* Note: Available only for groups shown.

SOURCE: Population and Housing Census 1983.

Table G-15

Economically active population by sex, occupational group and status in employment, 1983
(draft Handbook table XII)

A. Number

Occupational group	Status in employment			OAW	UFW	Other	Not stated
	Total	Employer	Employee				
Professional	8113	64	6994	847	64	12	132
F	2147	11	1996	81	18	6	35
M	5966	53	4998	766	46	6	97
Administrative	730	22	663	31	1	1	12
F	106	2	95	7	0	0	2
M	624	20	568	24	1	1	10
Clerical workers	6043	6	5836	86	6	3	106
F	1667	2	1598	19	3	2	43
M	4376	4	4238	67	3	1	63
Sales workers	13883	482	1615	11178	260	7	341
F	3948	88	309	3302	131	1	117
M	9935	394	1306	7876	129	6	224
Service workers	11036	27	10116	629	54	7	203
F	4481	5	4059	259	42	2	114
M	6555	22	6057	370	12	5	89
Agricultural	237142	578	2139	187803	45117	46	1459
F	128298	223	262	97810	29094	20	889
M	108844	355	1877	89993	16023	26	570
Production	25325	550	15425	7820	466	198	866
F	1568	22	627	762	107	3	47
M	23757	528	14798	7058	359	195	819
Not class, elsewhere	1671	26	905	580	29	11	120
F	429	3	209	206	7	0	4
M	1242	23	696	374	22	11	116
Not stated	21675	22	981	428	604	911	18729
F	8118	2	230	157	377	243	7109
M	13557	20	751	271	227	668	11620
TOTAL	325618	1777	44674	209402	46601	1196	21968
F	150762	358	9385	102603	29779	277	8360
M	174856	1419	35289	106799	16822	919	13608

Table G-15 (cont.)
B. Percentage distribution by occupational group

Occupational group	Total		Employer		Employee		Own-account worker		Unpaid family worker		Other and not stated							
	Both sexes	F	M	Both sexes	F	M	Both sexes	F	M	Both sexes	F	M	Both sexes	F	M			
Occupational group																		
Professional, tech., and related workers	2.5	1.4	3.4	3.6	3.1	3.7	15.7	21.3	14.2	0.4	0.1	0.7	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.6	0.5	0.7
Administrative and managerial workers	0.2	0.1	0.4	1.2	0.6	1.4	1.5	1.0	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1
Clerical workers	1.9	1.1	2.5	0.3	0.6	0.3	13.1	17.0	12.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.5	0.4
Sales workers	4.3	2.6	5.7	27.1	24.6	27.8	3.6	3.3	3.7	5.3	3.2	7.4	0.6	0.4	0.8	1.5	1.4	1.6
Service workers	3.4	3.0	3.7	1.5	1.4	1.6	22.6	43.2	17.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.9	1.3	0.6
Agricultural	72.8	85.1	62.2	32.5	62.3	25.0	4.8	2.8	5.3	89.7	95.3	84.3	96.8	97.7	95.3	6.5	10.5	4.1
Production and transport equipment operators	7.8	1.0	13.6	31.0	6.1	37.2	34.5	6.7	41.9	3.7	0.7	6.6	1.0	0.4	2.1	4.6	0.6	7.0
Not class. elsewhere	0.5	0.3	0.7	1.5	0.8	1.6	2.0	2.2	2.0	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.6	0.0	0.9
Not stated	6.7	5.4	7.8	1.2	0.6	1.4	2.2	2.5	2.1	0.2	0.2	0.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	84.8	85.1	84.6
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

SOURCE: Population and Housing Census 1983.

Table G-16

Gross domestic product (GDP) by kind of economic activity, total and per employed person, 1983
(draft Handbook XXXIV)

Kind of economic activity	GDP (000 Dalasis)	Employment a	GDP per emp. person (Dalasis)
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	158016	239940	659
Mining and quarrying	127	66	1924
Manufacturing	24797	8144	3045
Electricity, gas and water	1276	1233	1035
Construction	24652	4373	5637
Wholesale and retail trade and restaurants b and hotels and financing	152233	24315	6261
Transport, storage and communications	38036	14904	2552
Community, social and personal services	72337	32643	2216
TOTAL	471474	325618	1448

Notes: a) Employment in "Not adequately defined" activities has
been distributed proportionally among all service activities.
b) Groups added to match figures in employment.

Table G-17

Gross domestic product by kind of economic activity, total and in the informal sector, and per employed person, 1983
(draft Handbook table XXXVI)

KIND OF ECONOMIC ACTIVITY	Total		Informal sector			
	GDP (000 D)	Economic- ally active population	GDP per active person (dalasis)	Employment F	M	GDP (000 D) Both sexes
				F	M	F
Mining and quarrying	127	66	1924	17	8	48
Manufacturing	24797	8144	3045	793	4662	16609
Construction	24652	4373	5637	15	1091	6235
Wholesale and retail trade	90081	28873	3120	7676	17770	79389
Restaurants and hotels	4861	1981	2454	124	131	626
Transport, storage	34218	7326	4671	29	1287	6147
Communications	3818	688	5549	3	33	200
Private services	6170	22709	272	4251	6157	2828
SUB-TOTAL	188724	74160		12908	31139	112082
						28092
						83990
Agriculture	158016	239940	659			
Electricity	1276	1233	1035			
Financing	57291					
Government services	61338	8009	7659			
Household employees	4829	2276	2122			
TOTAL	471474	325618				

SOURCES: Total GDP by industry from Sources and Methods of Estimation of National Income at Current Prices,
Central Statistics Department, Ministry of Economic Planning and Industrial Development.

Total active population and employment in informal sector from table G-13.

GDP in informal sector is obtained by multiplying employment by GDP per employed person in each industry.

Table G-18

Gross domestic product by kind of economic activity, total and in informal sector,
and in the informal sector by sex, 1983
(draft Handbook table XXXVI)

Kind of economic activity	Gross domestic product (000 Dalasis)				Informal sector as % of GDP	Female as % informal sector
	Total sectors	Informal sector Both sexes	F	M		
Mining and quarrying	127	48	33	15	38	68
Manufacturing	24797	16609	2415	14195	67	15
Construction	24652	6235	85	6150	25	1
Wholesale and retail trade	90081	79389	23948	55441	88	30
Restaurants and Hotels	4861	626	304	321	13	49
Transport, storage	34218	6147	135	6011	18	2
Communications	3818	200	17	183	5	8
Private services	6170	2828	1155	1673	46	41
Sub-total	188724	112082	28092	83990	59	25
TOTAL GDP	471474					

NOTE: The activities presented in the table are those that presumably include informal activities. Excluded are: agriculture, electricity, financing, government services and household employees.

SOURCE: Table G-17.

Table G-19

Average capital per worker by size of enterprise, 1983

ACTIVITY	Size of enterprise (number of persons employed)			
	1 person	2-3 pers	6-9 pers	10+ pers
Motor repair	-	311	771	244
Watch repairing	416	39	-	-
Radio repairing	1456	442	-	-
Barbers	155	-	-	-

ZAMBIA

A. Summary review of sources

The three main statistical sources available for the case study are the 1980 population census, the 1986 Labour Force Survey and the national accounts estimates. Useful additional material is provided by "Report on the 1988 Seminar on a Statistical Booklet on Men and Women in Zambia" (Central Statistical Office).

B. 1980 population census

The results of the 1980 population census have been published in several volumes. The census data which are relevant for this report are presented below.

The population aged 12 years and over in 1980 was estimated at 3.3 million, of which 1.7 million were women. The economically active were estimated at 1.8 million, of which only one-third were women. 42.2 per cent (784,000) of the total labour force were not working, more than half of them women, 397,000, of which 354,000 declared they had never worked before and only 275,000 declared they were working at census time. Accordingly, the unemployment ratio must have been over 60 per cent. Of the 1,045,000 who declared they were not economically active, 736,000 said they were housewives, that is, 43 per cent of the population of working age. Out of this 736,000, more than 61 per cent, were living in rural areas.

T A B L E 1

Population aged 12 years and over
(thousands)

	Total	Econ. Active	Non-econ active
Both sexes	3,320	1,857	1,458
Male	1,602	1,185	414
Female	1,717	672	1,044

Employed population
(thousands)

	Total	Agriculture	Trade
Both sexes	1,072	451	86
Male	797	298	44
Female	275	152	42

Employed population
(thousands)

Status in <u>employment</u>	<u>Both sexes</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total in trade</u>
Employer	7	6	1	.2
Employee	564	490	74	6.2
Self employed	418	276	142	34.2
Unpaid fam. w.	66	19	47	1.0
Not stated	<u>17</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>0.2</u>
Working pop.	1,072	797	275	41.8

C. Labour Force Survey

The Central Statistical Office conducted nationwide Labour Force Surveys in 1986 and in 1987. The data collection with the 1986 questionnaires have been processed.

The questions address all economically active persons. There are 9 different questions concerning this aspect. The first asks directly, "Did you work or have a job or business last week?", then continues asking specific questions of those whose answer is negative. The questioning refers to: being a worker without pay; being a subsistence farmer; being a hair-dresser or a dress-maker for pay or profit; selling produce from own garden; being an apprentice or learner for a salary in cash or in kind. The last question of this section is: Did you want to work last week in any job, business, farm or other?

Status in employment is presented in the usual 5 categories (employer, paid employee, own-account worker, unpaid family worker and member of co-operative) plus one more: subsistence farmer (defined as one who grows crops or raises poultry or livestock mainly for own-consumption).

One of the questions is related to the number of persons employed in the enterprise where the interviewed person is working, --either as an employee or as an employer or as an own-account worker-- giving a cut-off point of 5 employees for the definition of "informal sector". The survey thus defines the informal sector as:

"all subsistence farmers, all own-account workers, all unpaid family workers, and all employers, paid employees and members of co-operatives in the enterprise having 5 or less employees".

The survey presents a question on the location of the business, whether:

- in owner's house,
- at some other fixed place, or
- no fixed place.

These questions regarding the premises of the business, especially when cross-classified with employment status will greatly contribute to the analysis of the operation and standing of the "informal sector".

There is a question on total earnings; it refers to earnings perceived by a person from all jobs, but without enquiring about what they were or how many jobs the person was engaged in.

A question on total hours of work on all jobs is also included. This is vital and useful information, not always available, but the data should be used with caution, to avoid misinterpretations which can arise from spurious cross-classifications, because the cross-classifications will link total income and total number of hours worked to the main job, the main occupation and the main activity. In cases where the person performs several tasks -- as is the usual situation for women especially in rural areas -- the procedure will be misleading.

As can be seen, the information provided by the survey is very rich and once cross-classified opens up the possibility of sound analysis as well as very good estimates for the present purposes.

The final report of the 1986 Labour Force Survey has not yet been finished, though it is expected very shortly. This implies that some of the tables might need revisions. In spite of this limitation they are very useful for the purposes of this report and allow preparation of provisional estimates. Several tables from the computer printouts as well as some other already prepared by the CSO to be included in their publication on the 1986 Labour Force Survey were selected for use in the present study. In what follows a summary of data from the Survey is presented.

Size of sample

12,579 households were selected of which 11,890 were finally covered and more than 35,000 persons aged 12 years and over were enumerated. Most of the questions, with few exceptions, were precoded.

Main results

The total population of the country was estimated as being 6,623,040, with 64.7 per cent living in rural areas. For the purpose of the survey an urban area was defined following the 1980 census definition:

- (a) A locality of 5,000 or more inhabitants, at least half of whom are engaged in non-agricultural activities;
- (b) Other settlements with less than 5,000 people but with urban attributes such as piped water supply, electricity, schools, hospitals, etc;
- (c) Administrative centres and other places with sizeable population agglomerations which perform service functions;
- (d) Places of any population size which perform primarily non-agricultural functions (e.g. railway sidings).

The dependency rate is very high. 42.4 per cent of total population (2,811,122) was under 12 years of age, 2.7 per cent was over 65 years and 1,081,744 (28.5 per cent of the adult population) were not economically active. All of the non-active depend on the 2,717,610 reported as economically active, of which 2.3 million were employed, 55 per cent males and 45 per cent females.

1,309,098 were reported as subsistence farmers and 187,125 as other agricultural workers. Of this total, 750,000 were women. Obviously most of these, 706,000 lived in rural areas.

The distribution by sex of sales workers showed an even greater preponderance of women: 148,000 women and 79,000 men, the majority living in urban areas.

In the informal sector, as defined in the Labour Force Survey (see above), 1.8 million persons were engaged, that is a 77.2 per cent of the employed labour force. Of these 53.6 per cent were women.

Of the total estimated labour force in the informal sector, including subsistence farmers, 1.55 million lived in rural areas.

Taking into consideration only the non-agricultural section of the informal sector (408,300 for both sexes), almost half of them (203,500) worked as sales workers and about one-third (148,400) as production and related workers and transport and equipment operators. Using the ISIC classification to analyze this subsector gives the following information: 61 per cent were engaged in trade, restaurants and hotels; 18 per cent in manufacturing, 11 per cent in community, social and personal services; and the remainder in construction, transport, electricity and business services.

The corresponding figures for female employment were 222,000 in the non-agricultural informal sector, where they represented 54 per cent of employment of both sexes. In the subdivision of sales workers their preponderance was still more pronounced, as almost 2 of every 3 sales workers were women. Among production and related workers and transport equipment operators, on the other hand, women represented slightly over one-fourth of the total employment. According to the ISIC classification this female labour force was divided up as follows: 74 per cent in trade, restaurants and hotels; 14 per cent in manufacturing; and only 8.5 per cent in community, social and personal services.

These figures lead to the conclusion that trade activities are the relevant ones when analyzing women's performance in the non-agricultural informal sector. Moreover, it is important to bear in mind that these figures are underestimated as there was an undercount of economically active women. It is necessary to disaggregate the data on "trade, restaurants and hotels" in order to have street selling as a specific category, as well as selling on household premises. This would improve the coverage and hence the quality of the statistics.

In preparing the present report, meetings were held with several researchers (including from the Central Statistical Office) in order to obtain information about the country's customs, how women distribute their time and what types of jobs, occupations, activities, they usually perform. As to the accuracy of the results on the rate of female economic activity, they agree that in spite of the inclusion in the questionnaire of several questions which insist on the subject whenever the answer is negative, there is still a substantial under-counting of women as part of the economically active population. There are several reasons for this. Those working part-time in trade and some manufacturing activities such as knitting either consider themselves as out of the work force (household chores being their main concern) or have no confidence in the aims of such questioning, suspecting that a tax might be behind it.

Growing interest in statistics by sex and an understanding of their importance was emphasized by the personnel of the CSO and by other organisations who at present find that this lack in the statistical data, which otherwise can be easily included, is a serious limitation in the analysis and design of policies.

D. National Accounts estimates

T A B L E 2
GDP at current prices by kind of economic activity -
annual values, in million Kwacha for activity and
kwacha per employed person in the labour force

	<u>1 9 8 0</u>		<u>1 9 8 6</u>	
	Activity (million)	Per capita (Kwacha)	Activity (million)	Per capita (Kwacha)
Agriculture	435	903	1578	1040
Mining/quarrying	502	7742	2355	42894
Manufacture	566	8777	2936	21913
Electricity/water	61	6703	166	16620
Construction	137	3709	292	5038
Trade/rest/hotel	360	4215	1890	6098
Transp/communic.	162	3316	594	14495
Fin/business serv	291	13163	1197	57000
Commun/pers. serv	468	2127	1169	5621
ALL ACTIVITIES	2982		12177	5150

The period covered by the last Bulletin of National Accounts Statistics (January, 1988) is 1980/1987. It includes:

- GDP by kind of economic activity at current and constant prices (1977),
- GDP by type of expenditure at purchaser's values at current and constant prices,
- Cost structure of GDP at current prices,
- National income and national disposable income and
- Capital transactions of the Nation.
- Per capita estimates.

The National Accounts Section receives the data on manufacturing and agriculture from the respective divisions. The industrial data are based on the census value added concept, but the necessary information to convert them into national accounts concepts is also provided. The base year is 1980, when the industrial census was taken. The extrapolation is done using the production index and the earning index prepared with data from the Employment and Earnings Inquiry, referring only to the formal sector. For mining activities the National Accounts Section gets quarterly data on output and annual data on the input structure.

For ISIC Major Divisions covering wholesale and retail trade, hotels and restaurants; transport, storage and communications; financing, insurance, real state and business services; and community, social and personal services (6, 7, 8 and 9), the National Accounts Section sends out a questionnaire to a sample of enterprises. This sample is based on a register of enterprises. Most probably the small enterprises are not adequately covered and certainly own-account producers and street vendors are not included at all. The questionnaires are sent by post and are expected to be completed and returned within 30 days. Response to the National Income

Inquiry is obligatory. Those who do not answer are visited personally, at least all big companies and a sample of medium and small ones.

The questionnaire is very extensive. It has 9 sections which cover: 1) general information; 2) employment and earnings; 3) operating income; 4) operating expenditures; 5) changes in stocks; 6) non-operating income and expenditure; 7) appropriation account; 8) changes in fixed assets during the year; and 9) a balance sheet. Section 2, employment and earnings, will include in future a disaggregation by sex.

The part of the questionnaire which concerns employment and earnings refers to number of employees, both wage and salary earners, who were engaged in the enterprise as on 31st December. As far as there might be some seasonal employment, workers who worked in the enterprise during the year but not on 31st of December or vice-versa, it would be worthwhile to adjust these figures by means of an index of seasonal employment. This is especially true for female employment.

The criterion for distinguishing between big and small for all activities with the exception of category 620 (retail trade), is based on employment: less than 10 or 10 and more employees. For category 620 there is also a medium size which goes from more than 10 to 99. The total number of companies included in the register in 1987 were: 145 big, 547 medium and 1483 small ones. These companies by ISIC Major Groups and size are shown in table 3 below:

T A B L E 3
N U M B E R O F U N I T S

ISIC	S I Z E		ISIC	S I Z E	
	BIG	SMALL		BIG	SMALL
610	46	190	620	29	125
631	--	224	632	11	24
711/720	18	150	810	--	64
820	20	6	831	--	77
832	--	147	931G	--	34
931H	12	16	931I	--	11
933G	--	32	933H	--	1
933I	--	11	939H	7	106
949H	--	105	949I	2	10
951.9	--	150	620	MEDIUM	547

The main aggregates published in the National Accounts Bulletin are presented in table 4.

T A B L E 4

(million kwacha)

	<u>1980</u>	<u>1984</u>	<u>1986</u>	<u>1987</u>
GDP current prices	3063.6	4931.0	12953.5	18079.8
GDP const prices	1995.8	2011.5	2056.3	2051.8
National income	2495.9	3925.7	8381.0	12825.3
Nat. dispos. income	2357.4	3861.6	8220.1	13178.3
Population (million)	5.68	6.42	6.95	7.27

(percentage distribution of GDP)

Agriculture	14.2	14.5	12.2	11.7
Mining	16.4	13.7	18.2	15.3
Manufacture	18.5	20.5	22.7	22.0
Wholesale/Retail	9.8	10.6	12.6	16.1
Comm, soc/pers serv	15.3	16.2	9.0	8.1
Import duties	3.7	2.8	6.9	7.4

Other publications reviewed are: Commercial Farms Maize Sales, Census of Industrial Production 1980, Wholesale and Retail Trade of Zambia 1971-75, and National Accounts and Input-Output Tables 1980. All published by the Central Statistical Office.

E. Other publications and research

"User's Seminar on Statistical Booklet on Men and Women in Zambia", sponsored by the Swedish Agency for International Development (SIDA), held in Lusaka in July 88

The objectives of the seminar were, first, to examine the type of statistics available at the CSO and other government and non-governmental organisations with the view of establishing which statistics are or can be disaggregated by sex, and second, to prepare recommendations which would eventually result in the production of a booklet on salient critical areas by sex of different aspects of concern in Zambia for quick reference.

The topics under discussion were:

- 1 Agricultural/rural sector
- 2 Labour force participation (except agriculture), both formal and informal employment
- 3 Education and health
- 4 Family/household (marriage, work, income/budgets, consumption)
- 5 Legal status, political and leadership status

For each subject the participants had to (a) identify a set of objectives, (b) choose the indicators which can be used to measure them, (c) identify the sources, (d) identifying the types of data needed to prepare the indicators, (e) identify existing data gaps and (f) make the appropriate recommendations. The recommendations related to topic 2 were:

- (a) To disaggregate all statistics on labour force and manpower by sex;
- (b) To begin the collection of qualitative statistics;
- (c) To undertake more frequent labour force surveys emphasizing the informal sector and the breakdown by sex.

These recommendations were directed to the Statistical Office. The main gap in data is the fact that in spite of the collection of information by sex this characteristic is not included in the publications. The advice was to prepare all indicators for the formal and informal sector separately and to prepare them for each sex. The indicators, mostly based on Population Census and Labour Force Surveys, should follow these cross-classifications:

- Occupation by industry, sector and region,
- Earnings by industry, sector and region,
- Unemployment and underemployment by age, educational attainment and region.

One of the papers submitted to the Seminar was "Women and development in Zambia", by Dorothy C. Muntemba, NCDP, Lusaka. The paper discusses:

- (a) Zambian policy on women and development,
- (b) Projects being implemented for and by women and problems being encountered,
- (c) Zambia machinery to integrate women in development,
- (d) Need for statistics.

Quoting from the paper:

"Data on the participation of women in economic development are innaccurate. Women are frequently recorded as economically in-active even though their labour force is crucial for the survival of their families. Population census have shown that there are more than one million households in Zambia and that 65 per cent of these households are located in rural areas".

Further it says:

"Women in urban areas do constitute a samall proportion of the total working force as compared to the rural women. This is due to the fact that income generating activities in the urban areas are predominantly non-agricultural. Majority of working women in urban areas are concentrated in petty retailing, community, social and personal services".

The paper states that woodfuel is the major source of energy in Zambia and that the women are the ones who ensure its sustained supply. Much time is spent in looking for fuelwood in the forest or at the township markets. Ms. Muntemba thinks that the increasing awareness of women's problems has not resulted as yet in their meaningful integration in the development process. She considers that to achieve that, a back-up of adequate statistical data is crucial. She says that in the absence of information on women's participation in industrial processes and their contribution to the economy, planners do not efectively plan for women's integration and participation nor can they allocate resources equitably. She also points out the multiple responsibilities of woman, a fact rarely taken into consideration by the planners, with the result that most women are unable to effectively and competently plan their dual roles in the family and society. She ends emphasizing the need for statistical data to include the positive participation of women in economic development.

"Men and Women's work opportunities in the urban informal sector: the case of some urban areas in Lusaka", by Raj Bardouille, Manpower Research Unit of the Institute for African Studies, University of Zambia

This report examines the participation of women in the informal sector in Lusaka in historical perspective and analyses the structural, technical, economic and cultural constraints affecting it. Statistical data were obtained based on samples in several areas in Lusaka in 1981 and in the initial inquiry some 1700 women were interviewed. The authors do not pretend that their data are necessarily representative of the urban poor in Zambia but they could be indicative of the socio-economic position of the population covered in the sample. Thus, while these data should be handled with circumspection, the qualitative information provides the background for a better understanding of the problems involved.

The study focuses especially on retail sales activities of women in selected urban areas because it considers that this is the main occupation of women in the informal sector. This coincides with the findings of the present study. However, it points out that this is a relatively recent situation. As to the characteristics of retail trading much illustrative material is presented showing how they depend on the type of product sold and where it is sold, front-yard stalls, fixed location outside the home, i.e. market stalls, street and mobile selling. The following excerpts are of special interest for the present subject: those who carry out retail selling

in the home, usually combine it with household chores and child care. Front-yard stalls are open for a large part of the day and throughout the week, including weekends. The extent to which women themselves see this as "work" depends largely on the scale of turnover and the number of hours spent on it. A woman with a large number of young children is primarily involved in domestic chores and sees the small-scale retailing of vegetables, charcoal, cooking oil, etc. as a "bit on the side". In the case of fixed-location shops or stalls, those operated by women are small. Larger shops selling dry goods are owned by men and operated mainly as household enterprise, where the man does the wholesale buying in town, while the woman does the selling in the shop itself. Her labour in the family business is seen as part of her obligatory service to the husband.

Work in bars and taverns is frowned upon by the neighbourhood relating it to prostitution and immorality. In the poor townships women sell small heaps of seasonal fruits, green maize, and also cigarettes, etc. on the streets. They are often harassed by police especially when retailing cigarettes, washing powder, soap and other scarce commodities above the controlled price. A few women also do sewing, knitting and embroidering, but these activities require larger capital, more tools, materials and training and in poorer communities dress-making and tailoring are monopolised by men. Another activity to which resort women is beer-brewing from maize. This sometimes provides handsome profits, but it is an illegal activity and risks are high.

Other publications relevant to the present study are "Rural Small Enterprises in Zambia" and "The Socio-Economic Significance of the Urban Informal Sector: case of street trading in Kabwe urban", prepared by personnel of the University of Zambia. Another study prepared by the Institute for African Studies of the University of Zambia refers to women in the informal sector: "Women's Economic Participation in the Urban Informal Sector: the case of market women in the township of Chawama, Lusaka".

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Table Z-1
Population by sex and age group, 1986
(draft Handbook table I)

Age groups	Both sexes	F	M	F/M
< 12	2811122	1408180	1402942	1.00
12 - 14	464803	232117	232686	1.00
15 - 24	1276903	702660	574243	1.22
25 - 44	1270670	678829	591841	1.15
45 - 59	516901	245196	271705	0.90
60+ a	282641	127708	154933	0.82
TOTAL	6623040	3394690	3228350	1.05

SOURCE: Labour Force Survey 1986.

a Includes not specified.

Table Z-2
Households by size, urban and rural areas, 1986
(draft Handbook table II)

SIZE OF HOUSEHOLD	TOTAL	URBAN	RURAL
1 person	247570	64446	183124
2 persons	143421	38571	104850
3 persons	155286	43721	111565
4 persons	135797	44356	91441
5 persons	118089	39838	78251
6 persons	95421	37552	57869
7 persons	70668	32357	38311
8 persons	52331	24383	27948
9 persons	36303	16447	19856
10+ persons	66103	27494	38609
TOTAL	1120989	369165	751824

SOURCE: Labour Force Survey 1986, preliminary data.

Table Z-3

Economically active and not economically active
population by sex and age group, 1986
(draft Handbook table V)

A. Number

Age groups	Economically active				Not economically active			
	Both sexes	F	M	F/M	Both sexes	F	M	F/M
12 - 14	194453	92613	101840	0.91	270350	139504	130846	1.07
15 - 24	814497	436235	378262	1.15	462406	266425	195981	1.36
25 - 44	1065730	498966	566764	0.88	204940	179803	25137	7.15
45 - 54	323132	139986	183146	0.76	57991	45472	12519	3.63
55 +	311506	122393	189113	0.65	94761	60162	34599	1.74
Not stated	8292	2053	6239	0.33	3860	2838	1022	2.78
TOTAL	2717610	1292246	1425364	0.91	1094308	694204	400104	1.74

B. Percentage distribution by age group

Age groups	Economically active			Not economically active		
	Both sexes	F	M	Both sexes	F	M
12 - 14	7.16	7.17	7.14	24.71	20.10	32.70
15 - 24	29.97	33.76	26.54	42.26	38.38	48.98
25 - 44	39.22	38.61	39.76	18.73	25.90	6.28
45 - 54	11.89	10.83	12.85	5.30	6.55	3.13
55 +	11.46	9.47	13.27	8.66	8.67	8.65
Not stated	0.31	0.16	0.44	0.35	0.41	0.26
TOTAL	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

SOURCE: Labour Force Survey 1986.

Table Z-4

Own-account workers and unpaid family workers by sex and age group, 1986
(draft Handbook table VI)

A. Number

Age groups	Own-account workers			Unpaid family workers		
	Both sexes	F	M	Both sexes	F	M
12 - 14	7851	1849	6002	22283	3193	19090
15 - 24	81550	29172	52378	52273	14058	38215
25 - 44	154891	74226	80665	31850	7227	24623
45 - 54	39189	16149	23040	5816	776	5040
55 +	35410	8560	26850	5786	746	5040
Not stated	929	309	620	0	0	0
Total	319820	130265	189555	118008	26000	92008

B. Percentage distribution by age group

Age groups	Own-account workers			Unpaid family workers		
	Both sexes	F	M	Both sexes	F	M
12 - 14	2.45	1.42	3.17	18.88	12.28	20.75
15 - 24	25.50	22.39	27.63	44.30	54.07	41.53
25 - 44	48.43	56.98	42.55	26.99	27.80	26.76
45 - 54	12.25	12.40	12.15	4.93	2.98	5.48
55 +	11.07	6.57	14.16	4.90	2.87	5.48
Not stated	0.29	0.24	0.33	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

C. Percentage distribution by sex

Age groups	Own-account workers			Unpaid family workers		
	Both sexes	F	M	Both sexes	F	M
12 - 14	100.00	23.55	76.45	100.00	14.33	85.67
15 - 24	100.00	35.77	64.23	100.00	26.89	73.11
25 - 44	100.00	47.92	52.08	100.00	22.69	77.31
45 - 54	100.00	41.21	58.79	100.00	13.34	86.66
55 +	100.00	24.17	75.83	100.00	12.89	87.11
Not stated	100.00	33.26	66.74	-	-	-
Total	100.00	40.73	59.27	100.00	22.03	77.97

SOURCE: Labour Force Survey 1986.

Table Z-5
Employed population by sex and kind of economic activity, 1986
(draft Handbook VII)

A. Number

KIND OF ACTIVITY	TOTAL	F	M	F/M
Agriculture, hunting, forestry, fishing	208353	42462	165891	0.26
Subsistence farming	1309098	728675	580423	1.26
Mining and quarrying	54919	1764	53155	0.03
Manufacturing	133509	38948	94561	0.41
Electricity, gas and water	9750	1204	8546	0.14
Construction	57571	2814	54757	0.05
Wholesale and retail trade and restaurants and hotels	310041	176521	133520	1.32
Transport, storage and communications	41028	2398	38630	0.06
Financing, insurance, real estate and business services	21425	4335	17090	0.25
Community, social and personal services	208400	59340	149060	0.40
Not adequately defined	10159	3402	6757	0.50
TOTAL	2364253	1061863	1302390	0.82

B. Percentage distribution by activity

KIND OF ACTIVITY	TOTAL	F	M
Agriculture, hunting, forestry, fishing	8.81	4.00	12.74
Subsistence farming	55.37	68.62	44.57
Mining and quarrying	2.32	0.17	4.08
Manufacturing	5.65	3.67	7.26
Electricity, gas and water	0.41	0.11	0.66
Construction	2.44	0.27	4.20
Wholesale and retail trade and restaurants and hotels	13.11	16.62	10.25
Transport, storage and communications	1.74	0.23	2.97
Financing, insurance, real estate and business services	0.91	0.41	1.31
Community, social and personal services	8.81	5.59	11.45
Not adequately defined	0.43	0.32	0.52
TOTAL	100.00	100.00	100.00

SOURCE: Labour Force Survey 1986.

Table Z-6
Employed population by sex and occupational group, 1986
(draft Handbook table VIII)

A. Number

Occupational group	TOTAL	F	M	F/M
Professional, technical and related workers	86931	27698	59233	0.47
Administrative and managerial workers	8161	467	7694	0.06
Clerical and related workers	65418	20383	45035	0.45
Sales workers	227543	148414	79129	1.88
Service workers	105906	23718	82188	0.29
Agricultural and related workers	187125	40969	146156	0.28
Subsistence farmers*	1309098	728675	580423	
Production and related workers and transport equipment operators	301493	61893	239600	0.26
Not classified elsewhere and not specified	72578	9646	62932	0.15
TOTAL	2364253	1061863	1302390	0.82

B. Percentage distribution by occupational group

Occupational group	TOTAL	F	M
Professional, technical and related workers	3.68	2.61	4.55
Administrative and managerial workers	0.35	0.04	0.59
Clerical and related workers	2.77	1.92	3.46
Sales workers	9.62	13.98	6.08
Service workers	4.48	2.23	6.31
Agricultural and related workers	7.91	3.86	11.22
Subsistence farmers*	55.37	68.62	44.57
Production and related workers and transport equipment operators	12.75	5.83	18.40
Not classified elsewhere and not specified	3.07	0.91	4.83
TOTAL	100.00	100.00	100.00

* A Subsistence farmer is "a farmer who grows crops or raises poultry or livestock mainly for own consumption".

SOURCE: Labour Force Survey 1986.

Table Z-7

Employed population by sex and status in employment, 1986
(draft Handbook table IX)

A. Number

STATUS IN EMPLOYMENT	TOTAL	F	M	F/M
Employer	14353	2210	12143	0.18
Employee	597325	96251	501074	0.19
Own-account worker	319820	169339	150481	1.13
Subsistence farming	1309098	728675	580423	1.26
Unpaid family worker	118008	63908	54100	1.18
Member of producing co-operative	4253	1114	3139	0.35
Other and not stated	1396	366	1030	0.36
Total	2364253	1061863	1302390	0.82

B. Percentage distribution by status in employment

STATUS IN EMPLOYMENT	TOTAL	F	M
Employer	0.61	0.21	0.93
Employee	25.26	9.06	38.47
Own account worker	13.53	15.95	11.55
Subsistence farming	55.37	68.62	44.57
Unpaid family worker	4.99	6.02	4.15
Member of producing co-operative	0.18	0.10	0.24
Other and not stated	0.06	0.03	0.08
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00

SOURCE: Labour Force Survey 1986.

Table Z-8
Employed population by sex, kind of economic activity and status in employment, 1986
(draft Handbook table X)

A. Number	ECONOMIC ACTIVITY	Total b		Employer		Employee		M	F	M	F	M
		Both sexes	F	Both sexes	M	Both sexes	F					
a												
Agriculture		1515007	770772	744234	2549	0	2549	118759	15958	102801		
Mining		54464	1768	52696	256	0	256	54042	1660	52382		
Manufacturing		132863	39023	93840	2439	867	1572	62879	6221	56658		
Electricity, gas, water		9639	1229	8410	386	0	386	8102	444	7658		
Construction		57631	2720	54910	1765	0	1765	39539	367	39173		
Trade, rests., hotels		311763	176660	135103	4220	949	3271	66988	15578	51410		
Transport, storage, comms.		40942	2462	38480	892	0	892	37209	2159	35050		
Financial and bus. services		21635	4422	17212	0	0	0	21057	4165	16892		
Community, social services		209576	59197	150380	1604	394	1210	185177	48839	136338		
Not stated		10734	3609	7126	242	0	242	3573	860	2713		
(of which status not stated)		(1396)	(366)	(1030)								
TOTAL		2364253.2	1061863	1302390	14353	2210	12143	597325	96251	501074		
ECONOMIC ACTIVITY	Own-account worker	Unpaid family worker		Member of co-operative		M	F	M	F	M	F	M
		Both sexes	F	Both sexes	M							
a												
Agriculture		1351290	736906	614384	42408	17908	24500	0	0	0	0	0
Mining		165	108	57	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Manufacturing		54001	22436	31565	12100	8900	3200	1445	600	845		
Electricity, gas, water		851	585	266	300	200	100	0	0	0		
Construction		4957	204	4754	10400	1900	8500	969	250	719		
Trade, rests., hotels		197164	131581	65583	42400	28500	13900	991	52	939		
Transport, storage, comms.		1491	204	1288	1300	100	1200	50	0	50		
Financial and bus. services		478	257	221	100	0	100	0	0	0		
Community, social services		15498	4751	10746	6500	5000	1500	798	212	586		
Not stated		3023	982	2041	2500	1400	1100	0	0	0		
TOTAL		1628918	898014	730904	118008	63908	54100	4253	1114	3139		

Table Z-8 (cont.)
B. Percentage distribution by activity

ECONOMIC ACTIVITY	a	Total b		Employer		Employee		M	F	M	F
		Both sexes		Both sexes		Both sexes					
Agriculture		64.08	72.59	57.14	17.76	19.88	20.99		0.00	16.58	20.52
Mining		2.30	0.17	4.05	1.79	9.05	2.11		0.00	1.72	10.45
Manufacturing		5.62	3.67	7.21	16.99	10.53	12.94		39.23	6.46	11.31
Electricity, gas, water		0.41	0.12	0.65	2.69	1.36	3.18		0.00	0.46	1.53
Construction		2.44	0.26	4.22	12.30	6.62	14.54		0.00	0.38	7.82
Trade, rests. hotels		13.19	16.64	10.37	29.40	11.21	26.94		42.94	16.18	10.26
Transport, storage, comms.		1.73	0.23	2.95	6.21	6.23	7.34		0.00	2.24	7.00
Financial and services		0.92	0.42	1.32	0.00	3.53	0.00		0.00	4.33	3.37
Community, social services		8.86	5.57	11.55	11.17	31.00	9.96		17.83	50.74	27.21
Not stated		0.45	0.34	0.55	1.69	0.60	1.99		0.00	0.89	0.54
TOTAL		100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00		100.00	100.00	100.00

ECONOMIC ACTIVITY	a	Own-account worker		Unpaid family worker		Member of co-operative		M	F	M	F
		Both sexes		Both sexes		Both sexes					
Agriculture		82.96	82.06	84.06	35.94	45.29	0.00		0.00	0.00	0.00
Mining		0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00	0.00
Manufacturing		3.32	2.50	4.32	10.25	5.91	33.98		13.93	53.86	26.92
Electricity, gas, water		0.05	0.07	0.04	0.25	0.18	0.00		0.31	0.00	0.00
Construction		0.30	0.02	0.65	8.81	15.71	22.78		2.97	22.44	22.91
Trade, rests. hotels		12.10	14.65	8.97	35.93	25.69	23.30		44.60	4.67	29.91
Transport, storage, comms.		0.09	0.02	0.18	1.10	2.22	1.18		0.16	0.00	1.59
Financial and services		0.03	0.03	0.03	0.08	0.18	0.00		0.00	0.00	0.00
Community, social services		0.95	0.53	1.47	5.51	2.77	18.76		7.82	19.03	18.67
Not stated		0.19	0.11	0.28	2.12	2.03	0.00		2.19	0.00	0.00
TOTAL		100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00		100.00	100.00	100.00

a Subsistence farmers are included in agriculture as own-account workers.

b Figures in total columns do not coincide with table 3.8 of the Labour Force Survey due to estimates by status in employment and industry.

SOURCE: Labour Force Survey 1986.

Table Z-9
Employed population by sex, kind of economic activity and occupational group, 1986
(draft Handbook table XI)

Occupational Group	Total	Agric.	Subs.	Mining	Manuf.	Elect., gas, water	Const.	Trade, rest., hotels	Transp., comms.	Business services	Comm. services	Not stated
Prof., tech.	86931	825	0	5873	3943	1187	1441	2865	2186	2476	65817	318
F	27698	257	0	637	371	112	0	372	115	162	25619	53
M	59233	568	0	5236	3572	1075	1441	2493	2071	2314	40198	265
Admin., managerial	8161	151	0	53	1202	105	587	2112	847	840	2264	0
F	467	50	0	0	50	0	0	158	53	0	156	0
M	7694	101	0	53	1152	105	587	1954	794	840	2108	0
Clerical workers	65418	2791	0	2661	6267	1379	1045	8164	10171	8048	24588	304
F	20383	415	0	766	1425	318	210	3039	2230	3547	8380	53
M	45035	2376	0	1895	4842	1061	835	5125	7941	4501	16208	251
Sales workers	227543	5401	0	206	4264	623	316	210438	1383	736	2604	1572
F	148414	2568	0	0	1742	259	0	141414	0	159	1515	757
M	79129	2833	0	206	2522	364	316	69024	1383	577	1089	815
Service workers	105906	8042	0	4125	4862	1295	2085	18434	3514	5957	57061	531
F	23718	451	0	101	618	0	0	5899	0	161	16013	475
M	82188	7591	0	4024	4244	1295	2085	12535	3514	5796	41048	56
Agricultural	187125	162806	0	209	323	717	0	16281	200	0	5134	1455
F	40969	35000	0	0	0	465	0	4329	0	0	873	302
M	146156	127806	0	209	323	252	0	11952	200	0	4261	1153
Subsistence farming*	1309098	0	1309098	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
F	728675	0	728675	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
M	580423	0	580423	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Production	301493	13831	0	37351	101313	3192	40882	42810	18854	2449	36434	4377
F	61893	1582	0	101	33041	50	1752	20305	0	253	3299	1510
M	239600	12249	0	37250	68272	3142	39130	22505	18854	2196	33135	2867
Not classified	70795	14506	0	4441	11074	1252	11163	8886	3821	919	13633	1100
F	8943	2139	0	159	1701	0	852	1005	0	53	2834	200
M	61852	12367	0	4282	9373	1252	10311	7881	3821	866	10799	900
Not stated	1783	0	0	0	261	0	52	51	52	0	865	502
F	703	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	651	52
M	1080	0	0	0	261	0	52	51	52	0	214	450
TOTAL	2364253	208353	1309098	54919	133509	9750	57571	310041	41028	21425	208400	10159
F	1061863	42462	728675	1764	38948	1204	2814	176521	2398	4335	59340	3402
M	1302390	165891	580423	53155	94561	8546	54757	133520	38630	17090	149060	6757

* A Subsistence farmer is "a farmer who grows crops or raises poultry or livestock mainly for own consumption".

SOURCE: Labour force survey 1986.

Table Z-10

Employed population by sex, kind of economic activity and number of hours worked per week, 1986
(draft Handbook table XIII)

KIND OF ACTIVITY	HOURS OF WORK PER WEEK								Not stated
	TOTAL	< 8	8 - 14	15 - 34	35 - 39	40 - 47	48 - 56	57 +	
Agric., hunting, fishing	208400	8300	16200	43600	17700	40300	48500	28700	5100
F	42500	3500	5800	12800	3700	6600	5900	3300	900
M	165900	4800	10400	30800	14000	33700	42600	25400	4200
Subsistence farming	1309100	98200	189000	621200	119700	91800	89800	30900	68500
F	728700	61100	113800	365200	62700	38600	38600	12000	36700
M	580400	37100	75200	256000	57000	53200	51200	18900	31800
Mining	55000	600	200	900	200	14200	32900	5500	500
F	1800	0	0	0	100	1100	600	0	0
M	53200	600	200	900	100	13100	32300	5500	500
Manufacturing	133600	5200	9200	31300	5800	40000	23600	12800	5700
F	39000	3200	5900	15000	2200	6500	2500	1500	2200
M	94600	2000	3300	16300	3600	33500	21100	11300	3500
Electricity, gas, water	9700	400	0	400	400	5000	2600	700	200
F	1200	300	0	200	0	400	100	100	100
M	8500	100	0	200	400	4600	2500	600	100
Construction	57600	2500	4100	11400	2100	20200	10200	6200	900
F	2800	700	800	1100	0	100	100	0	0
M	54800	1800	3300	10300	2100	20100	10100	6200	900
Trade, rests., hotels	310000	18000	24000	67600	17300	50000	55700	62800	14600
F	176500	13200	17200	42400	9400	21100	28600	33600	11000
M	133500	4800	6800	25200	7900	28900	27100	29200	3600
Transport, comms.	41000	400	700	1700	1200	15200	12200	8200	1400
F	2400	0	0	100	400	1300	400	100	100
M	38600	400	700	1600	800	13900	11800	8100	1300
Business services	21400	100	100	800	1300	11200	3100	4700	100
F	4300	0	0	400	300	3200	300	100	0
M	17100	100	100	400	1000	8000	2800	4600	100
Comm. services	208400	5900	5700	26500	11900	85200	39300	22500	11400
F	59300	1800	2200	12000	5100	17600	10500	4600	5500
M	149100	4100	3500	14500	6800	67600	28800	17900	5900
Not stated	10100	100	900	2500	700	1300	1400	1700	1500
F	3400	100	100	1400	200	200	300	900	200
M	6700	0	800	1100	500	1100	1100	800	1300
TOTAL	2364300	139700	250100	807900	178300	374400	319300	184700	109900
F	1061900	83900	145800	450600	84100	96700	87900	56200	56700
M	1302400	55800	104300	357300	94200	277700	231400	128500	53200

SOURCE: Labour Force Survey 1986.

Table Z-11

Employed population by sex, occupational group and number of hours worked per week, 1986
(draft Handbook table XIV)

Occupational group and sex	HOURS OF WORK PER WEEK								Not stated
	TOTAL	< 8	8 - 14	15 - 34	35 - 39	40 - 47	48 - 56	57 +	
Prof., tech.	86800	1800	2300	15700	6600	35600	11900	5400	7500
F	27600	100	600	7400	2800	7200	3800	1200	4500
M	59200	1700	1700	8300	3800	28400	8100	4200	3000
Admin., managerial	8300	0	0	500	100	4800	1700	900	300
F	600	0	0	100	0	300	100	0	100
M	7700	0	0	400	100	4500	1600	900	200
Clerical workers	65400	600	300	2900	2900	43300	10300	3200	1900
F	20400	100	100	1200	1300	14200	2000	700	800
M	45000	500	200	1700	1600	29100	8300	2500	1100
Sales workers	227500	13000	17800	51100	12600	32200	41900	46800	12100
F	148400	9900	14000	35800	7500	16800	25800	29400	9200
M	79100	3100	3800	15300	5100	15400	16100	17400	2900
Service workers	105900	1600	1400	4100	2500	26300	31200	35800	3000
F	23700	1100	500	2100	1500	5500	6200	5900	900
M	82200	500	900	2000	1000	20800	25000	29900	2100
Agricultural	187200	8400	17200	41700	16900	34200	40600	23500	4700
F	41000	3600	6100	11500	3600	6100	5800	3500	800
M	146200	4800	11100	30200	13300	28100	34800	20000	3900
Subsistence farming*	1309100	98200	189100	621200	119700	91800	89800	30900	68400
F	728700	61100	113800	365200	62700	38600	38600	12000	36700
M	580400	37100	75300	256000	57000	53200	51200	18900	31700
Production	301500	12400	17800	60300	12900	84100	72400	31500	10100
F	61900	6200	9800	25000	4200	6100	4400	3100	3100
M	239600	6200	8000	35300	8700	78000	68000	28400	7000
Not classified	70800	3600	4200	10400	3900	21500	19400	6500	1300
F	8900	1700	900	2400	500	1500	1000	300	600
M	61900	1900	3300	8000	3400	20000	18400	6200	700
Not stated	1800	100	0	100	100	500	200	200	600
F	700	100	0	0	0	300	200	100	0
M	1100	0	0	100	100	200	0	100	600
TOTAL	2364300	139700	250100	808000	178200	374300	319400	184700	109900
F	1061900	83900	145800	450700	84100	96600	87900	56200	56700
M	1302400	55800	104300	357300	94100	277700	231500	128500	53200

* A Subsistence farmer is "a farmer who grows crops or raises poultry or livestock mainly for own consumption".

SOURCE: Labour Force Survey 1986.

Table Z-12

Employed population by sex, kind of economic activity and formal and informal sectors, 1986

100

A. Number

ECONOMIC ACTIVITY	BOTH SECTORS		FORMAL SECTOR		INFORMAL SECTOR	
	Both sexes	F	Both sexes	F	Both sexes	M
Manufacturing	133638	39303	67159	7744	66480	34920
Electricity, gas, water	9700	1238	8542	448	1158	368
Construction	58116	2767	42526	620	15590	13443
Trade, rests., hotels	313504	177583	72686	16720	240818	79955
Transport, stor., comms.	41201	2484	38379	2178	2822	2516
Financial and bus. services	21767	4460	21186	4203	581	324
Community, soc. services	212358	60120	188786	49886	23572	13337
SUB-TOTAL	790285	287956	439264	81798	351021	144864
Agriculture	1519199	772124				
Mining	54769	1783				
TOTAL	2364253	1061863				

B. Percentage and percentage female informal

ECONOMIC ACTIVITY	% of total employment who are informal		Female informal as % of total employment of both sexes		Female informal as % of total informal	
	% of total employment	who are informal	Female informal as % of total employment of both sexes		Female informal as % of total informal	
Manufacturing	49.75		23.62		47.47	
Electricity, gas, water	11.94		8.14		68.19	
Construction	26.83		3.69		13.77	
Trade, rests., hotels	76.81		51.31		66.80	
Transport, stor., comms.	6.85		0.74		10.85	
Financial and bus. services	2.67		1.18		44.27	
Community, soc. services	11.10		4.82		43.42	
SUB-TOTAL	44.42		26.09		58.73	
TOTAL including mining and agriculture	14.85		8.72			

SOURCE: Calculated from table Z-8.

Table Z-13

Derivation of annual earnings of employed persons by sex, kind of economic activity and status in employment, excluding subsistence farming, 1986

A. Employed persons

ECONOMIC ACTIVITY	TOTAL		EMPLOYER		EMPLOYEE	
	Both sexes	F	M	Both sexes	F	M
Agriculture	205909	42097	163811	2549	0	2549
Mining	54464	1768	52696	256	0	256
Manufacturing	132863	39023	93840	2439	867	1572
Electricity	9639	1229	8410	386	0	386
Construction	57631	2720	54910	1765	0	1765
Trade, rests., hotels	311763	176660	135103	4220	949	3271
Transport, stor., comm.	40942	2462	38480	892	0	892
Financial and bus. services	21635	4422	17212	0	0	0
Community, soc. serv	209576	59197	150380	1604	394	1210
Activity not stated	10734	3609	7126	242	0	242
(of which status not stated)	(1396)	9366)	(1030)			
TOTAL	1055155	333188	721967	14353	2210	12143
					597325	96251
						501074

ECONOMIC ACTIVITY	OWN-ACCOUNT WORKER		UNPAID FAMILY WORKER		MEMBER OF CO-OPERATIVE	
	Both sexes	F	M	Both sexes	F	M
Agriculture	42192	8231	33961	42408	17908	24500
Mining	165	108	57	0	0	0
Manufacturing	54001	22436	31565	12100	8900	3200
Electricity	851	585	266	300	200	100
Construction	4957	204	4754	10400	1900	8500
Trade, rests., hotels	197164	131581	65583	42400	28500	13900
Transport, stor., comm.	1491	204	1288	1300	100	1200
Financial and bus. services	478	257	221	100	0	100
Community, soc. serv	15498	4751	10746	6500	5000	1500
Activity not stated	3023	982	2041	2500	1400	1100
TOTAL	319820	169339	150481	118008	63908	54100
					4253	1114
						3139

Table Z-13 (cont.)
B. Average yearly earnings (Kwacha per year)

KIND OF ACTIVITY	TOTAL		EMPLOYER		EMPLOYEE	
	Both sexes	F	M	Both sexes	F	M
Agriculture	5512.7	2117.6	6385.3	32329.9	4340.5	3148.9
Mining	6549.7	5471.1	6585.9	0.0	6587.9	5827.2
Manufacturing	4422.1	2413.9	5257.3	40497.6	11063.5	4152.3
Electricity	9667.4	3594.9	10554.9	94966.9	6366.9	6435.3
Construction	4784.2	223.7	5010.1	30988.8	4892.2	1395.4
Trade, rests., hotels	5218.4	3292.5	7736.9	35596.0	42095.3	3396.9
Transport, stor., comm.	8454.1	4746.8	8691.4	79878.4	79878.4	5190.4
Financial and bus. services	7331.9	7431.4	7306.3		7183.1	7816.3
Community, soc. serv	4850.1	3912.4	5219.2	25598.4	4956.5	4425.6
Activity not stated	2993.4	621.0	4194.8	6728.6	3715.0	1336.7
						4469.3

KIND OF ACTIVITY	OWN-ACCOUNT WORKER		MEMBER OF CO-OPERATIVE		OTHER AND NOT STATED	
	Both sexes	F	M	Both sexes	F	M
Agriculture	12733.1	4725.2	14674.0			
Mining	4223.8	0.0	12185.8			
Manufacturing	4064.5	2863.5	4918.1	5678.9	1920.0	8347.9
Electricity	5812.7	2667.5	12737.6			
Construction	4644.1	475.7	4822.8	4705.8	0.0	6342.1
Trade, rests., hotels	5228.3	3914.5	7864.2	47097.3	21948.0	48490.0
Transport, stor., comm.	22626.5	2378.3	25831.2	33480.0		33480.0
Financial and bus. services	15424.2	1188.2	31975.6			
Community, soc. serv	6175.2	2521.2	7790.9	1926.6	7200.0	18.8
Activity not stated	3401.8	768.5	4669.3			
				4974.8	918.0	6416.4

Table Z-13 (cont.)
C. Total earnings (000K yearly)

KIND OF ACTIVITY	TOTAL		EMPLOYER		EMPLOYEE		OTHER AND NOT STATED	
	Both sexes		Both sexes		Both sexes		Both sexes	
		F	M		F	M	F	M
Agriculture	1135122	89145	1045978	82412	0	82412	515469	465219
Mining	356720	9672	347049	0	0	0	356022	346350
Manufacturing	587538	94197	493341	98755	9592	89163	261091	241882
Electricity	93180	4418	88762	36651	0	36651	51585	48727
Construction	275716	609	275108	54699	0	54699	193434	192922
Trade, rests., hotels	1626916	581645	1045271	150226	12517	137709	399192	346275
Transport, stor., comm.	346130	11689	334441	71223	0	71223	239487	228283
Financial and bus. services	158622	32863	125759	0	0	0	151255	118697
Community, soc. serv	1016459	231600	784859	41057	1953	39104	878164	662023
Activity not stated	32132	2241	29891	1628	0	1628	13275	12125
TOTAL	5628536	1058078	4570458	536652	24062	512590	3058972	2662503

KIND OF ACTIVITY	OWN-ACCOUNT WORKER		MEMBER OF CO-OPERATIVE		OTHER AND NOT STATED	
	Both sexes		Both sexes		Both sexes	
		F	M		F	M
Agriculture	537242	38895	498347	0	0	0
Mining	698	0	698	0	0	0
Manufacturing	219486	64245	155242	8206	1152	7054
Electricity	4944	1560	3384	0	0	0
Construction	23023	97	22926	4560	0	0
Trade, rests., hotels	1030825	515071	515754	46673	1141	45532
Transport, stor., comm.	33746	485	33262	1674	0	1674
Financial and bus. services	7367	305	7062	0	0	0
Community, soc. serv	95701	11979	83721	1537	1526	11
Activity not stated	10284	755	9529	0	0	0
TOTAL	1963317	633391	1329926	62651	3820	58831

SOURCE: Average earnings from Labour Force Survey 1986, tables 5.2A and 5.9A.

Table Z-14

Annual earnings from labour and mixed incomes of employed population by sex, kind of economic activity and formal and informal sectors, 1986

A. Million K

KIND OF ACTIVITY	BOTH SECTORS			FORMAL SECTOR			INFORMAL SECTOR		
	Both sexes	F	M	Both sexes	F	M	Both sexes	F	M
Manufacturing	590.2	94.3	495.9	361.3	28.9	332.4	228.9	65.5	163.4
Electricity	93.6	4.4	89.1	88.6	2.9	85.7	5.0	1.6	3.4
Construction	276.9	0.6	276.3	249.2	0.5	248.7	27.7	0.1	27.7
Trade, rests., hotels	1633.4	582.4	1051.0	551.6	65.6	486.0	1081.8	516.8	565.0
Transport, stor., comm.	347.7	11.7	336.0	312.0	11.2	300.8	35.7	0.5	35.2
Financial and bus. services	159.3	33.0	126.4	151.9	32.7	119.2	7.4	0.3	7.1
Community, soc. servic	1027.8	232.6	795.2	929.9	219.1	710.9	97.9	13.5	84.3
SUB-TOTAL	4128.9	959.0	3169.9	2644.5	360.8	2283.7	1484.4	598.3	886.1
Agriculture, etc	1141.3	89.3	1052.0						
Mining, etc	358.3	9.7	348.6						
TOTAL (excl. subsistence farming)	5628.5	1058.1	4570.5						

B. Percentage of earnings from informal sector

KIND OF ACTIVITY	% of total from informal sector, both sexes	Female informal earnings as % of total earnings	Female informal as % of total informal earnings
Manufacturing	38.78	69.41	28.60
Electricity	5.31	35.27	31.43
Construction	10.02	15.91	0.35
Trade, rests., hotels	66.23	88.74	47.77
Transport, stor., comm.	10.26	4.14	1.36
Financial and bus. services	4.66	0.93	4.12
Community, soc. servic	9.52	5.81	13.82
SUB-TOTAL	35.95	62.38	40.30
TOTAL (includes mining and agriculture and excludes subsistence farming)	26.37	56.54	

SOURCE: Calculated from table Z-13.

Table Z-15

Gross domestic product by kind of economic activity,
total and per employed person, 1986
(draft Handbook table XXXIV)

KIND OF ACTIVITY	GDP (Million K)	Employment	GDP per capita (Kwacha)
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	1577.8	1519199	1039
Mining and quarrying	2354.9	54769	42997
Manufacturing	2936.3	133638	21972
Electricity, gas and water	166.2	9700	17134
Construction	292.2	58116	5028
Wholesale and retail trade, and restaurants and hotels	1890.3	313504	6030
Transport, storage and communications	594.3	41201	14424
Financing, insurance, real estate and business services	445.2	21767	20453
Community, social and personal services	981.5	212358	4622
TOTAL	11239	2364252	4754

SOURCE: Employment from table Z-8 and GDP from National Accounts Statistics Bulletin, 1988.

Table Z-16

Derivation of annual earnings in enterprises with 5 or less employees, by sex, kind of economic activity and status in employment, excluding subsistence farming, 1986

A. Employed persons

ECONOMIC ACTIVITY	Total		Employer		Employee		M	F	M
	Both sexes	F	Both sexes	M	Both sexes	F			
Agriculture	105708	28608	77100	700	20000	2400	17600		
Mining	500	200	300	200	100	100	0		
Manufacturing a	73600	32100	41500	1600	5200	300	4900		
Electricity	1400	800	600	200	100	0	100		
Construction	23800	2300	21500	1300	7100	200	6900		
Trade, rests., hotels	252800	164200	88600	2600	10700	3400	7300		
Transport, stor., comm.	5600	200	5400	200	2500	0	2500		
Financial and bus. services	1100	500	600	0	500	200	300		
Community, soc. servic	46300	18900	27400	700	23700	8900	14800		
Activity not stated	6500	2600	3900	0	900	300	600		
Total excludes subsistence farming a	517308	250408	266900	7500	70800	15800	55000		

ECONOMIC ACTIVITY	Own-account worker		Unpaid family worker		Member of co-operative		M	F	M
	Both sexes	F	Both sexes	M	Both sexes	F			
Agriculture	42600	8300	34300	24500	0	0	0		
Mining	200	100	100	0	0	0	0		
Manufacturing a	54200	22500	31700	3200	400	0	400		
Electricity	800	600	200	100	0	0	0		
Construction	4800	200	4600	8500	200	0	200		
Trade, rests., hotels	196700	131600	65100	13900	400	100	300		
Transport, stor., comm.	1600	200	1400	1200	100	0	100		
Financial and bus. services	500	300	200	100	0	0	0		
Community, soc. servic	15400	4700	10700	1500	0	0	0		
Activity not stated	3200	1000	2200	1100	0	0	0		
Total excludes subsistence farming a	320000	169500	150500	54100	1100	100	1000		

Table Z-16 (cont.)

B. Average yearly earnings (Kwacha per year)

KIND OF ACTIVITY	Total		Employer		Employee		M	F	M	F	M	F
	Both sexes	F	Both sexes	M	Both sexes	M						
Agriculture	6209.0	1753.4	32329.9	7862.3	32329.9	32329.9	4340.5	4558.8	4558.8	4558.8	4558.8	4558.8
Mining	2782.8	864.0	0.0	4061.9	0.0	0.0	6587.9	1728.0	1728.0	1728.0	1728.0	1728.0
Manufacturing a	4204.2	2168.8	40497.6	5778.5	11063.5	56735.4	4152.3	2547.6	2547.6	2547.6	2547.6	2547.6
Electricity	16632.4	2000.6	94966.9	36141.5		94966.9	6366.9	1440.0	1440.0	1440.0	1440.0	1440.0
Construction	5188.0	771.8	30988.8	5660.4		30988.8	4892.2	8400.0	8400.0	8400.0	8400.0	8400.0
Trade, rests., hotels	4555.0	3229.0	35596.0	7012.6	13190.5	42095.3	5959.2	1454.4	1454.4	1454.4	1454.4	1454.4
Transport, stor., comm.	14152.7	2378.3	79878.4	14588.8		79878.4	6436.3	9316.8	9316.8	9316.8	9316.8	9316.8
Financial and bus. services	8301.6	2617.1	13038.7	13038.7		13038.7	7183.1	4760.4	4760.4	4760.4	4760.4	4760.4
Community, soc. servic	3659.6	1894.0	25598.4	4877.4	4956.5	32322.2	4742.3	2523.6	2523.6	2523.6	2523.6	2523.6
Activity not stated	1957.5	511.3	6728.6	2921.6		6728.6	3715.0	1869.6	1869.6	1869.6	1869.6	1869.6

KIND OF ACTIVITY	Own-account worker		Unpaid family worker		Member of co-operative	
	Both sexes	F	Both sexes	F	Both sexes	F
Agriculture	12733.1	4725.2				
Mining	4223.8	0.0				
Manufacturing a	4064.5	2863.5			5678.9	1920.0
Electricity	5812.7	2667.5				
Construction	4644.1	475.7				
Trade, rests., hotels	5228.3	3914.5			4705.8	0.0
Transport, stor., comm.	22626.5	2378.3			47097.3	21948.0
Financial and bus. services	15424.2	1188.2			33480.0	33480.0
Community, soc. servic	6175.2	2521.2				
Activity not stated	3401.8	768.5			1926.6	7200.0
						18.8

Table Z-16 (cont.)
C. Total earnings (000K per year)

KIND OF ACTIVITY	Total		Employer		Employee		M	F	M
	Both sexes	F	Both sexes	M	Both sexes	F			
Agriculture	656344	50161	22631	606184	91176	10941	22631	10941	80235
Mining	1391	173	0	1219	173	173	0	173	0
Manufacturing a	309428	69618	72508	239810	13248	764	68082	764	12483
Electricity	23285	1601	18993	21685	144	0	18993	0	144
Construction	123474	1775	40285	121699	59640	1680	40285	1680	57960
Trade, rests., hotels	1151513	530199	92105	621314	15562	4945	84191	4945	10617
Transport, stor., comm.	79255	476	15976	78779	23292	0	15976	0	23292
Financial and bus. services	9132	1309	0	7823	2380	952	0	952	1428
Community, soc. serv	169438	35797	14416	133641	59809	22460	12929	22460	37349
Activity not stated	12724	1329	0	11394	1683	561	0	561	1122
Total excludes subsistence farming a	2535984	692437	276914	1843548	267107	42476	263087	42476	224630

KIND OF ACTIVITY	Own-account worker		Unpaid family worker		Member of co-operative		M	F	M
	Both sexes	F	Both sexes	M	Both sexes	F			
Agriculture	542537	39219	0	503318	0	0	0	0	0
Mining	1219	0	0	1219	0	0	0	0	0
Manufacturing a	220334	64429	0	155905	3339	0	3339	0	3339
Electricity	4148	1601	0	2548	0	0	0	0	0
Construction	22280	95	0	22185	1268	0	1268	0	1268
Trade, rests., hotels	1027104	515145	0	511959	16742	2195	16742	2195	14547
Transport, stor., comm.	36639	476	0	36164	3348	0	3348	0	3348
Financial and bus. services	6752	356	0	6395	0	0	0	0	0
Community, soc. serv	95212	11850	0	83363	0	0	0	0	0
Activity not stated	11041	768	0	10272	0	0	0	0	0
Total excludes subsistence farming a	1967266	633939	0	1333327	24697	2195	24697	2195	22503

SOURCE: Average wages from Labour Force Survey, table 5.9A and G29 (preliminary).

a Table includes 100 males, status not stated, in manufacturing.

Table Z-17
Employed population by sex, kind of economic activity and formal and informal sectors,
excluding subsistence farming, 1986

A. Number	Both sectors		Formal sector		Informal sector	
	Both sexes		Both sexes		Both sexes	
	F	M	F	M	F	M
ECONOMIC ACTIVITY						
Manufacturing	133638	94335	59086	6867	74552	32437
Electricity	9700	8462	8283	430	1417	808
Construction	58116	55349	33973	442	24143	2324
Trade, rests., hotels	313504	135921	57668	11660	255837	165923
Transport, stor., comm.	41201	38717	35519	2282	5682	202
Financial and bus. services	21767	17307	20553	3955	1114	505
Community, soc. serv	212358	152237	165453	41022	46905	19098
SUB-TOTAL	790285	502329	380635	66658	409650	221298
Agriculture	1519199	747075	1412048	743216	107151	28908
Mining	54769	52986	54263	1581	507	202
Total excludes subsistence farming	2364253	1302390	1846945	811455	517308	250408
						266900
B. Percentage						
	% of total from informal sector, both sexes		Female informal earnings as % of total F earnings	Female informal earnings as % of total informal earnings		
ECONOMIC ACTIVITY						
Manufacturing	55.79		82.53	43.51		
Electricity	14.61		65.29	57.04		
Construction	41.54		84.01	9.63		
Trade, rests., hotels	81.61		93.43	64.85		
Transport, stor., comm.	13.79		8.13	3.56		
Financial and bus. services	5.12		11.33	45.35		
Community, soc. serv	22.09		31.77	40.72		
SUB-TOTAL	51.84		76.85	54.02		
TOTAL includ mining and agriculture and excluding subsistence farming	17.33		20.84			

SOURCE: Calculated from tables Z-16 and Z-8.

Table Z-18

Total earnings from labour and mixed incomes of employed population by sex, kind of economic activity and formal and informal sectors, 1986

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A. Million K		Both sectors		Formal sector		Informal sector		M	M	
		Both sexes		Both sexes		Both sexes				
KIND OF ACTIVITY		F	M	Both sexes	F	M	Both sexes	F	M	
Manufacturing		590.2	94.3	495.9	279.1	24.6	254.6	311.1	69.8	241.3
Electricity		93.6	4.4	89.1	70.1	2.8	67.3	23.4	1.6	21.8
Construction		276.9	0.6	276.3	152.7	-1.2	153.9	124.2	1.8	122.5
Trade, rests., hotels		1633.4	582.4	1051.0	477.0	51.2	425.8	1156.4	531.2	625.2
Transport, stor., comm.		347.7	11.7	336.0	267.9	11.2	256.7	79.7	0.5	79.3
Financial and bus. services		159.3	33.0	126.4	150.1	31.6	118.5	9.2	1.3	7.9
Community, soc. serv		1027.8	232.6	795.2	857.5	196.7	660.8	170.3	35.9	134.5
SUB-TOTAL		4128.9	959.0	3169.9	2254.5	317.0	1937.5	1874.4	642.0	1232.4
Agriculture		1141.3	89.3	1052.0	481.1	39.1	442.0	660.2	50.3	610.0
Mining		358.3	9.7	348.6	356.9	9.5	347.4	1.4	0.2	1.2
Total excludes subsistence farming		5628.5	1058.1	4570.5	3092.6	365.6	2726.9	2536.0	692.4	1843.5
B. Percentage		%		Female		Female				
		of total		informal		informal				
		from		earnings		as % of				
		informal		as % of		total				
		sector,		total F earnings		informal earnings				
		both sexes								
KIND OF ACTIVITY										
Manufacturing		52.70	73.94	22.42						
Electricity		25.04	36.21	6.85						
Construction		44.86	291.49	1.43						
Trade, rests., hotels		70.80	91.21	45.94						
Transport, stor., comm.		22.94	4.07	0.60						
Financial and bus. services		5.76	3.98	14.28						
Community, soc. serv		16.57	15.42	21.06						
SUB-TOTAL		45.40	66.94	34.25						
TOTAL (includ. mining & agriculture & exclud. subsistence farming)		33.30	60.68							

SOURCE: Calculated from Z-16 and Z-13.