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Quarterly Report
August to October 1981

General Household Survey
Labour Force Characteristics

Census and Statistics Department, Hong Kong

GENERAL HOUSEHOLD SURVEY
AUGUST - OCTOBER 1981
LABOUR FORCE CHARACTERISTICS

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PART I : SURVEY RESULTS

1. Introduction

1.1 This report presents the results of a sample General Household Survey conducted by the Census and Statistics Department during the quarter August to October 1981. The sample consisted of some 15 000 households, selected to represent the land-based civilian population. The survey is conducted on a continuous basis; its aim is to collect more frequent statistics on employment and unemployment.

1.2 Part I of this report gives the broad conclusions of the survey, followed by a description of the characteristics of the employed and unemployed population. Part II outlines the survey methodology adopted in the survey. A further, technical report on the sampling design and estimation procedure for the General Household Survey will be issued in the near future.

1.3 In the General Household Survey, the definitions used in measuring labour force and unemployment follow those recommended by the Eighth International Conference of Labour Statisticians (ICLS). The definitions are shown in Appendix 1. As these are slightly different from the definitions adopted in the Census and the Labour Force Survey, estimates of the labour force and unemployment based on the latter definitions are provided in Appendix 2 to facilitate comparison.

2. Broad conclusions

2.1 As the General Household Survey is conducted on a continuous month-to-month basis, the findings of the survey in the quarter August to October 1981 should be interpreted as the average estimates for the month of September. The broad conclusions of the survey are as follows:-

- (a) the estimated total number of unemployed persons in September 1981 was 93 800;
- (b) this figure represents 3.7% of the labour force which was estimated to be 2 501 500;
- (c) of the unemployed figure : 64.6% were people who were seeking work, 17.1% were temporarily or indefinitely laid off work without pay, 8.9% were not seeking work because they believed work was not available, 4.8% were waiting to take up a new job, 2.6% were not seeking work because of temporary sickness or injury, and a further 2.0% were not seeking work because they expected to return to their original jobs;
- (d) the 3.7% unemployment rate in Hong Kong may be broadly compared with the figure of 7.2% for the U.S.A. (August 1981 - Bureau of Labour Statistics) but caution is required in comparing the rates

because there are differences in the definition of 'unemployment'. The U.S.A. definition uses a minimum age limit of 16 (Hong Kong's is 15); moreover, discouraged job-seekers and the temporarily sick who were not seeking work are excluded from the U.S.A. definition of 'unemployment'. Adjusting the Hong Kong figure as far as possible to conform with the U.S.A. definition, then the unemployment rate in Hong Kong becomes 3.3%.

3. Labour force participation and unemployment

3.1 The labour force participation rate in September 1981 was 66.0%.

3.2 The overall male labour force participation rate was 82.5% which was 33.9% points higher than the overall female rate (48.6%). Males had the highest participation rate for the 30-39 age group, and females the highest rate for the 20-29 age group (Table 1).

3.3 There was no marked distinction in the unemployment rate between males and females. The overall rate was high at ages 15 to 19. It dropped to a minimum of about 2.5% in the age group 30-49, then moved up again to reach about 4.0% at ages 50 and over (Table 1).

3.4 The labour force participation rates for females who were unmarried were twice the rates for those who were married at ages 20 to 39 and 50 and over (Table 2).

3.5 Geographically, the New Territories other than Tsuen Wan had the lowest labour force participation rate and the highest unemployment rate. On the other hand, Tsuen Wan had the highest labour force participation rate and Hong Kong Island had the lowest unemployment rate (Table 3).

4. Economic characteristics of the employed population

4.1 The estimated number of employed persons in September 1981 was 2 407 800; of this figure, about two-thirds were males (Table 4).

4.2 On average, female workers were younger than male workers. The median age for male workers was 33, and that for female workers 29 (Table 4).

4.3 There was a predominance of employees (85%) among the employed population; the rest were self-employed and outworkers (9%), employers (4%) and unpaid workers (2%) (Table 5).

4.4 The majority of the employed population had either primary (36%) or secondary (43%) education. Nearly one-tenth of them had matriculation and higher education. Only a small number (3%) had received technical education (Table 6).

4.5 Half of the employed population were in production occupations; and a quarter in sales and service occupations. Less than one-tenth were in professional, administrative and managerial occupations (Table 7).

4.6 About two-fifths of the employed population were in manufacturing industries, and manufacture of textiles and wearing apparel was still the largest employer in that sector. One-fifth of workers were in wholesale and retail trade, restaurants and hotels; and another one-fifth in financing and other services (Table 8).

4.7 Almost 80% of the employed population worked 40 hours or more a week. The average hours of work was 48 (Table 9).

4.8 Three-fifths of the employed population earned between \$1 000 and \$2 500 a month in August 1981; 18% earned less than \$1 000 and less than a quarter earned more than \$2 500. The median monthly earnings were \$1 670 (Table 10).

5. Characteristics of the unemployed population

5.1 The estimated number of unemployed persons in September 1981 was 93 800, representing 3.7% of the labour force.

5.2 Of the unemployed figure, over half (57%) were under the age of 30. As in the case of the employed population, there were more males than females among the unemployed, the sex ratio (male : female) was 2 : 1 (Table 11).

5.3 The educational attainment of the unemployed was very similar to that of the employed population : one-third of them had primary education and another 45% had secondary education (Table 12).

5.4 To a significant degree, the occupational pattern of the unemployed reflected that of the employed population as a whole : the majority of them were in production occupations previously (Table 13).

5.5 About two-fifths of the unemployed were in manufacturing industries previously; and one-fifth in wholesale and retail trade, restaurants and hotels (Table 14).

5.6 Some 68% of the unemployed persons had been unemployed for less than three months; and nearly 10% for a year or more (Table 15).

5.7 As regards action taken to look for work, nearly half of the unemployed persons approached potential employers directly through the medium of advertisements. Another 38% sought assistance from relatives/ friends over job opportunities. Less than 6% of the unemployed registered with an employment agency (Table 16).

6. Summary tables

Note : (Figures are rounded to the nearest hundred and may not add up to totals)

TABLE 1 : LABOUR FORCE BY AGE BY SEX AND UNEMPLOYMENT BY AGE

Age group	Labour force				Unemployment	
	Male		Female		No. ('000)	Rate (%)
	No. ('000)	Rate (%)	No. ('000)	Rate (%)		
15 - 19	134.9	46.3	117.0	43.3	23.0	9.1
20 - 29	530.5	95.4	363.3	71.2	30.4	3.4
30 - 39	354.7	99.0	149.8	49.7	12.6	2.5
40 - 49	262.2	97.6	118.9	51.7	9.2	2.4
50 - 59	211.7	88.2	93.9	41.1	12.2	4.0
60 and over	108.0	47.6	56.4	18.3	6.4	3.9
Overall	1 602.2	82.5	899.4	48.6	93.8	3.7

TABLE 2 : FEMALE LABOUR FORCE BY AGE BY MARITAL STATUS

Age group	Female labour force			
	Never married		Ever married	
	No. ('000)	Rate (%)	No. ('000)	Rate (%)
15 - 19	115.3	43.3	1.8	42.9
20 - 29	258.0	92.7	105.4	45.3
30 - 39	21.8	91.8	128.0	46.1
40 - 49	4.2	75.3	114.8	51.1
50 - 59	5.1	81.3	88.8	39.9
60 and over	5.8	36.5	50.6	17.3
Overall	410.1	68.8	489.3	39.0

TABLE 3 : LABOUR FORCE AND UNEMPLOYMENT BY GEOGRAPHICAL AREA

Area	Labour force		Unemployment	
	No.	Rate	No.	Rate
	('000)	(%)	('000)	(%)
Hong Kong Island	593.5	66.0	17.5	2.9
Kowloon	389.8	64.7	12.5	3.2
New Kowloon	862.3	66.2	35.5	4.1
Tsuen Wan	310.8	68.8	11.2	3.6
Other New Territories	345.0	64.5	17.1	5.0
Overall	2 501.5	66.0	93.8	3.7

TABLE 4 : EMPLOYED PERSONS BY AGE BY SEX

Age group	Total		Male		Female	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
	('000)		('000)		('000)	
15 - 19	228.9	9.5	121.2	7.9	107.8	12.4
20 - 29	863.4	35.9	512.1	33.2	351.3	40.5
30 - 39	492.0	20.4	346.5	22.5	145.5	16.8
40 - 49	372.0	15.4	255.2	16.6	116.8	13.5
50 - 59	293.4	12.2	201.9	13.1	91.5	10.5
60 and over	158.0	6.6	103.1	6.7	55.0	6.3
Total	2 407.8	100.0	1 539.9	100.0	867.8	100.0

TABLE 5 : EMPLOYED PERSONS BY ACTIVITY STATUS

Activity status	No. ('000)	%
Employers	95.9	4.0
Outworkers	69.0	2.9
Self-employed (Hawking)	48.7	2.0
Self-employed (Others)	93.6	3.9
Employees	2 056.7	85.4
Unpaid family workers	42.2	1.7
Other unpaid workers	1.6	0.1
Total	2 407.8	100.0

TABLE 6 : EMPLOYED PERSONS BY EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT

Educational attainment	No. ('000)	%
No schooling/kindergarten	246.6	10.2
Primary	859.8	35.7
Secondary	1 029.2	42.7
Matriculation/post-secondary	126.8	5.3
University	83.2	3.5
Technical	62.2	2.6
Total	2 407.8	100.0

TABLE 7 : EMPLOYED PERSONS BY OCCUPATION

Occupation	No. ('000)	%
Professional, technical and related workers	152.6	6.4
Administrative and managerial workers	79.8	3.3
Clerical and related workers	337.4	14.0
Sales workers	234.0	9.7
Service workers	351.5	14.6
Agricultural workers and fishermen	36.0	1.5
Production and related workers, transport equipment operators and labourers	1 211.5	50.3
Unclassifiable	5.1	0.2
Total	2 407.8	100.0

TABLE 8 : EMPLOYED PERSONS BY INDUSTRY

Industry	No. ('000)	%
Agriculture and fishing, mining and quarrying	34.8	1.4
Manufacture of textiles and wearing apparel	409.5	17.0
Manufacture of plastic products	102.7	4.3
Basic metal industries	119.6	5.0
Machinery manufacturing	184.5	7.7
Other manufacturing	131.2	5.4
Electricity, gas and water	11.7	0.5
Construction	205.8	8.5
Wholesale and retail trade, restaurants and hotels	505.1	21.0
Transport, storage and communication	170.4	7.1
Financing, insurance, real estate and business services	118.1	4.9
Services	414.1	17.2
Unclassifiable	0.1	*
Total	2 407.8	100.0

* Less than 0.05%

TABLE 9 : EMPLOYED PERSONS BY HOURS OF WORK

Hours of work	No. ('000)	%
Under 20	111.3	4.6
20 - 29	107.8	4.5
30 - 39	293.5	12.2
40 - 44	439.4	18.2
45 - 49	685.6	28.5
50 - 59	313.7	13.0
60 and over	456.6	19.0
Total	2 407.8	100.0

TABLE 10 : EMPLOYED PERSONS BY EMPLOYMENT EARNINGS

Employment earnings (\$)	No. ('000)	%
Under 200	127.5	5.3
200 - 399	42.8	1.8
400 - 599	52.9	2.2
600 - 799	82.7	3.4
800 - 999	126.3	5.3
1 000 - 1 199	220.0	9.1
1 200 - 1 499	382.2	15.9
1 500 - 1 999	492.5	20.5
2 000 - 2 499	327.7	13.6
2 500 - 2 999	164.1	6.8
3 000 - 3 499	128.5	5.3
3 500 - 4 999	126.8	5.3
5 000 - 7 499	77.3	3.2
7 500 and over	56.5	2.3
Total	2 407.8	100.0

TABLE 11 : UNEMPLOYED PERSONS BY AGE BY SEX

Age group	Total		Male		Female	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
	('000)		('000)		('000)	
15 - 19	23.0	24.6	13.8	22.1	9.2	29.3
20 - 29	30.4	32.4	18.4	29.6	12.0	38.1
30 - 39	12.6	13.4	8.2	13.2	4.3	13.8
40 - 49	9.2	9.8	7.0	11.3	2.1	6.8
50 - 59	12.2	13.0	9.8	15.8	2.4	7.6
60 and over	6.4	6.8	5.0	8.0	1.4	4.4
Total	93.8	100.0	62.2	100.0	31.5	100.0

TABLE 12 : UNEMPLOYED PERSONS BY EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT

Educational attainment	No. ('000)	%
No schooling/kindergarten	9.4	10.1
Primary	32.7	34.9
Secondary	42.2	45.0
Matriculation/post-secondary	5.1	5.4
University	1.9	2.1
Technical	2.4	2.5
Total	93.8	100.0

TABLE 13 : UNEMPLOYED PERSONS HAVING HAD A PREVIOUS JOB BY OCCUPATION

Occupation	No. ('000)	%
Professional, technical and related workers	2.2	3.0
Administrative and managerial workers	0.9	1.2
Clerical and related workers	9.4	12.5
Sales workers	4.7	6.3
Service workers	11.4	15.1
Agricultural workers and fishermen	0.8	1.1
Production and related workers, transport equipment operators and labourers	45.7	60.7
Unclassifiable	0.1	0.1
Total	75.3	100.0

TABLE 14 : UNEMPLOYED PERSONS HAVING HAD A PREVIOUS JOB BY INDUSTRY

Industry	No. ('000)	%
Agriculture and fishing, mining and quarrying	0.7	1.0
Manufacture of textiles and wearing apparel	12.9	17.1
Manufacture of plastic products	2.6	3.4
Basic metal industries	4.6	6.1
Machinery manufacturing	6.5	8.6
Other manufacturing	3.7	4.9
Electricity, gas and water	0.1	0.1
Construction	12.2	16.2
Wholesale and retail trade, restaurants and hotels	15.0	19.9
Transport, storage and communication	6.8	9.0
Financing, insurance, real estate and business services	2.3	3.1
Services	8.0	10.6
Total	75.3	100.0

TABLE 15 : UNEMPLOYED PERSONS BY DURATION OF UNEMPLOYMENT

Duration of unemployment (months)	No. ('000)	%
< 1	28.7	30.6
1 - < 2	22.0	23.5
2 - < 3	12.7	13.5
3 - < 4	8.4	9.0
4 - < 5	3.6	3.8
5 - < 6	2.0	2.1
6 - < 12	7.8	8.3
12 and over	8.6	9.2
Total	93.8	100.0

TABLE 16 : JOB-SEEKERS BY ACTION TAKEN TO LOOK FOR WORK

Action taken to look for work	No. ('000)	%
Sent letters to firms/ organizations	4.4	7.3
Answered/placed advertisement	29.2	48.3
Registered with private employment agency	0.2	0.3
Registered with public employment agency	3.3	5.5
Asked relatives/friends	22.8	37.7
Others	0.6	0.9
Total	60.6	100.0

Note: The action taken to look for work as listed in this table refers to the one in which the respondent spent most effort (during the month before enumeration) irrespective of whether or not one or more actions had been taken.

PART II : SURVEY METHODOLOGY

1. Coverage and sample design

1.1 The General Household Survey in the quarter August to October 1981 was based on a 1.125% sample of the population, which was derived from the 1981 Census 20% sample. For the purpose of the survey, the universe is defined to cover the population living in private land households. The following categories of people are thus excluded :-

- (a) hotel transients and inmates of institutions;
- (b) military personnel and dependants;
- (c) persons living on board ships and boats.

1.2 The sampling units for the survey were (a) quarters in permanent structures in urban areas and new towns and market towns in the New Territories and (b) segments of temporary structures in rural and squatter areas with each segment consisting of about 12-15 contiguous houses or huts.

1.3 In addition to the basic sample, a supplementary sample of 1.125% of all quarters which came into existence after the 1981 Census was selected for the survey.

2. Survey method

2.1 The survey was conducted on a continuous month-to-month basis. Each month a sub-sample consisting of some 5 000 households (0.375% of the population) were interviewed. Personal and labour force data were collected by interviewing each individual member in the household (except the personal data of children aged under 12). These interviews were conducted by permanent field staff of the Census and Statistics Department. A 'shifting survey moment' or 'yesterday' approach was employed; that is to say, the number of persons in the household was as at 'yesterday'. The labour force characteristics of these persons, on the other hand, related to the week before 'yesterday'.

3. The questionnaire

3.1 The questionnaire for the survey was designed to collect some data on the personal characteristics of the population and detailed information on the labour force characteristics. Some data on the characteristics of living quarters and households were also sought.

3.2 The items of information included in the survey questionnaire are as follows :-

For living quarters/households

- 1 Type of Living Quarter
- 2 Usage of Living Quarter
- 3 Number of Households in the Living Quarter
- 4 Type of Household
- 5 Tenure
- 6 Rent
- 7 Number of Persons in the Household
- 8 Household Income

For all persons

- 9 Relationship to Head
- 10 Sex
- 11 Age
- 12 Marital Status
- 13 Educational Attainment
- 14 Non-Employment Income

For employed persons

- 15 Activity Status
- 16 Number of Hours Worked
- 17 Occupation
- 18 Industry
- 19 Earnings from Employment

For unemployed persons

- 20 Type of Unemployment
- 21 When left Previous Job
- 22 Previous Occupation
- 23 Previous Industry
- 24 Length of Time Looking for Work
- 25 Action Taken to Look for Work

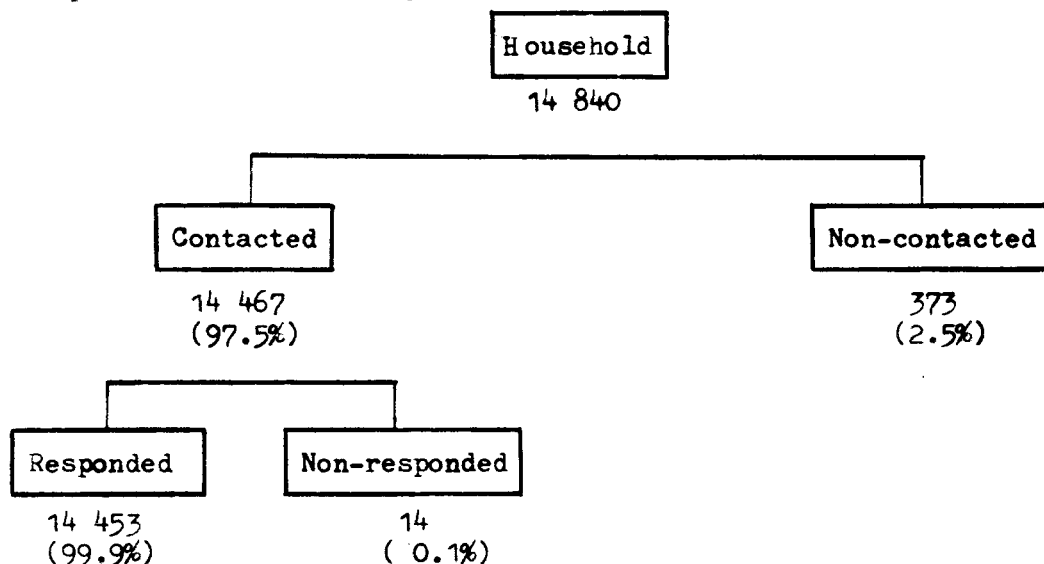
For economically inactive persons

- 26 Inactivity Status

4. Enumeration experience

4.1 Of the 14 373 addresses selected in the sample for the survey, 84.6% (12 154) turned out to be quarters occupied for domestic purposes; 9.2% (1 319) were vacant, 4.4% (635) were non-domestic and 1.8% (265) were demolished addresses. 'Vacant quarters' included not only unoccupied quarters, but also quarters whose occupants were temporarily absent during the night before the day of enumeration. The percentage of non-domestic quarters related to those quarters which could not be identified as non-domestic during the sampling stage.

4.2 Assuming that each non-contact living quarter contained only one household, a total of 14 840 households were found in the sampled living quarters, of which, a total of 14 467 households (97.5%) were contacted at the end. The following is a summary of the enumeration experience of the survey :-



4.3 For households which could not be contacted even after several follow-up visits, a self-administered questionnaire was deposited for them to fill in. A total of 387 forms were deposited and 54 were returned completed, covering 111 persons aged 15 and over. The following table compares the labour force characteristics of these persons with those of the total sample.

Activity status of persons aged 15 and over by sample

Activity status	Follow-up results of NC/NR cases	Total sample (excluding NC/NR cases)	Total sample (adjusted* for NC/NR cases)
Economically active			
Employed	69	26 052	26 556
Unemployed	2	1 014	1 029
Economically inactive	40	13 266	13 558
Total	111	40 332	41 143
Labour force participation rate	64.0	66.0#	65.9#
Unemployment rate	2.8	3.7	3.7

NC/NR = Non-contact or non-response households

* Assuming that the remaining non-respondents had the same distribution of activity status as indicated by the returned self-administered questionnaires

Best estimate obtained according to the estimation procedure described in Section 5.

4.4 Neither the labour force participation rate nor the unemployment rate for the whole sample is significantly affected when allowance is made for the difference in the labour force structure of the non-contact population. No attempt is therefore made to adjust the survey figures.

5. Estimation procedure

5.1 The size of the labour force for each month in the quarter August to October 1981 was derived by making use of the data obtained from both the General Household Survey and the 1981 Census as well as the independent population estimate; successive months were added together to provide quarterly analyses. As a 'shifting survey moment' approach was employed, the average labour force for the quarter could be interpreted as relating to the week before mid-September (i.e. the mid-point of the quarter).

5.2 Specifically, the estimate of the labour force was derived by combining the following two separate but statistically dependent estimators :

- (a) Simple Average Estimator (SAE) - the sum of the products of the survey age-sex-specific participation rates and an independent estimate of the population for the same age-sex groups;
- (b) Calibrating Estimator (CE) - the 1981 Census benchmark estimate of the labour force updated with reference to the current sample results using the ratio method.

Each of these is a separate estimate of the labour force. However, the best estimate, in terms of precision, is one which takes the form of a weighted average of SAE and CE: the weights being determined by the correlation between the 1981 Census labour force data and the same data obtained from the General Household Survey.

5.3 After the best estimate of the labour force was calculated the labour force participation rate, unemployment and employment were derived by the following :-

(i) Labour force participation rate

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

(ii) Unemployment

$$= \text{Best estimate of labour force} \times \text{Unemployment rate estimated from survey}$$

(iii) Employment

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

The estimate of the unemployment rate for the quarter was obtained by dividing the average of the monthly unemployment as estimated in (ii) above by the average of the monthly best estimates of the labour force.

6. Sampling error

6.1 Sampling errors for the estimates of labour force, labour force participation rate, unemployment and unemployment rate derived from the General Household Survey, as shown in the table below, were calculated using an appropriate standard error formula. At the 95% confidence level, interval estimates of these four characteristics are given by two standard errors above and below the values estimated from the sample.

Standard errors of sample estimates

Characteristic	Sample estimate	Standard error
Labour force	2 501 500	5 000
Unemployed	93 800	3 000
Labour force participation rate	66.0%	0.1%
Unemployment rate	3.7%	0.1%

DEFINITIONS OF TERMS

Labour force

The labour force consists of the land-based civilian population who fulfils the requirements for inclusion in the estimates of the employed and unemployed population (the definitions of which are given below). Hotel transients and inmates of institutions were excluded.

Employed population

- (1) Employed population consists of all persons aged 15 and over in the following categories :
 - (a) at work; persons who performed some work for pay or profit during the seven days before enumeration.
 - (b) with a job but not at work; persons who, having already worked in their present job, were temporarily absent during the seven days before enumeration because of illness or injury, industrial dispute, vacation or other leave of absence, absence without leave, or temporary disorganization of work due to such reasons as bad weather or mechanical breakdown.
- (2) Employers and workers on own account (including the self-employed and outworkers) should be included among the employed population and may be classified as "at work" or "not at work" on the same basis as other employed persons.
- (3) Unpaid family workers and other types of unpaid workers currently assisting in the operation of a business or farm are considered as employed if they worked for at least 15 hours during the seven days before enumeration.
- (4) The following categories of persons are not considered as employed :
 - (a) workers who, during the seven days before enumeration, were on temporary or indefinite lay-off without pay;
 - (b) persons without a job or business or farm who had made arrangements to start a new job or business or farm at a date subsequent to the period of reference;
 - (c) unpaid family workers and other types of unpaid workers who worked for less than 15 hours during the seven days before enumeration.

Unemployed population

- (1) Unemployed population consists of all persons aged 15 and over who, during the seven days before enumeration, were in the following categories :
- (a) workers available for employment whose contract of employment had been terminated or temporarily suspended and who were without a job and were seeking work for pay or profit;
 - (b) persons who were available for work (except for minor illness) during the seven days before enumeration and were seeking work for pay or profit, who were never previously employed or whose most recent employment status was other than that of "employee" (i.e. former employers, etc.), or who had been in retirement;
 - (c) persons without a job and currently available for work who had made arrangements to start a new job at a date subsequent to the period of reference;
 - (d) persons on temporary or indefinite lay-off without pay;
 - (e) "discouraged workers" who did not look for work because they believed work was not available or because they were temporarily sick.
- (2) The following categories of persons are not considered to be unemployed :
- (a) persons intending to establish their own business or farm, but who had not yet arranged to do so, and who were not looking for work for pay or profit;
 - (b) former unpaid family workers and other types of unpaid workers not at work and who were not looking for work for pay or profit.

Labour force participation rate

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

Unemployment rate

The proportion of unemployed persons in the labour force.

Employment earnings

For employers or the self-employed these refer to the amount earned excluding expenses incurred in running the business; for employees these refer to the amount earned from all employment including salary, wages, commission, bonuses, overtime, tips, and other cash allowances except housing allowances.

Comparison of definitions used in Labour Force Survey (LFS) and General Household Survey (GHS)

(1) In the GHS, any work for pay or profit constitutes employment. The minimum working-hour criterion of 15 hours was applied to unpaid family workers and other unpaid workers only. In the LFS, the hour criterion was applied to employees but not to unpaid workers.

(2) Job-seekers who were full-time students or who were 65 or over were classified in the GHS as unemployed, but were classified in the LFS as inactive persons.

(3) In the LFS, all job-seekers except those mentioned in (2) above were classified as unemployed. In the GHS, only those job-seekers who were available for work were regarded as unemployed; those who were not available for work were regarded as inactive persons.

(4) In the LFS, persons who were not at work but had a regular job (a job is regular if an employee has a definite arrangement with his employer) were classified as employed. In the GHS, persons who were not at work but had a job (not necessarily a regular job) were regarded as employed.

COMPARISON WITH SEPTEMBER 1980 LABOUR FORCE SURVEY AND MARCH 1981 CENSUS

A. LABOUR FORCE AND LABOUR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATE

Year/Month	Labour force (in thousands)		Labour force participation rate (percentage)	
	(1)	(2)	(1)	(2)
1980 : Sep	-	2 370.7	-	63.8
1981 : Mar	-	2 456.3	-	66.8
Sep	2 501.5	2 498.5	66.0	65.9

B. UNEMPLOYED PERSONS AND UNEMPLOYMENT RATE

Year/Month	Unemployed persons (in thousands)		Unemployment rate (percentage)	
	(1)	(2)	(1)	(2)
1980 : Sep	-	101.9(89.9)	-	4.3(3.8)
1981 : Mar	-	100.7(100.7)	-	4.1(4.1)
Sep	93.8(87.4)	96.1(89.8)	3.7(3.5)	3.8(3.6)

- Notes :
- (1) Based on General Household Survey definitions (See Appendix 1)
 - (2) Based on Census/Labour Force Survey definitions
 - (3) Figures in brackets refer to deseasonalised unemployed persons and unemployment rates (assuming the same proportion of first-time job seekers in September as in March of the respective year)

LIST OF DETAILED TABULATIONS*

Living quarters

1. No. of living quarters x Living quarter size x Type of living quarter

Domestic households

2. No. of domestic households x No. of households in living quarter
3. No. of domestic households x Household size
4. No. of domestic households x Type of living quarter x Household income
5. No. of domestic households x Tenure x Rent x Type of living quarter
6. No. of domestic households x Tenure x Household income x Rent
7. No. of domestic households x Tenure x Household size x Rent

All persons

8. No. of persons x Marital status x Age x Sex
9. No. of persons x Marital status x Educational attainment x Sex
10. No. of persons x Educational attainment x Age x Sex
11. No. of persons x Whether attending school x Educational attainment
12. No. of persons x Activity status x Age x Sex
13. No. of persons x Personal income x Age x Sex
14. No. of persons x Activity status x Personal income x Age

All persons aged 15 and over

15. No. of persons x Activity status x Marital status x Age x Sex
16. No. of persons x Activity status x Educational attainment
17. No. of persons x Activity status x Type of living quarter

Employed persons aged 15 and over

18. No. of employed persons x Activity status x Age x Sex
19. No. of employed persons x Activity status x Hours of work
20. No. of employed persons x Hours of work x Employment earnings
21. No. of employed persons x Occupation x Age x Sex
22. No. of employed persons x Occupation x Hours of work x Sex

* These tables are available on request. Requests can be made to the Social Analysis and Research Section of the Census and Statistics Department.

23. No. of employed persons x Occupation x Employment earnings x Sex
24. No. of employed persons x Occupation x Educational attainment x Sex
25. No. of employed persons x Industry x Age x Sex
26. No. of employed persons x Industry x Hours of Work
27. No. of employed persons x Industry x Employment earnings
28. No. of employed persons x Occupation x Industry
29. No. of employed persons x Employment earnings x Educational attainment
30. No. of student workers x Activity status x Age x Sex

Unemployed persons aged 15 and over

31. No. of unemployed persons x Activity status x Age x Sex
32. No. of unemployed persons x Educational attainment x Age x Sex
33. No. of unemployed persons x Duration of unemployment x Age x Sex
34. No. of unemployed persons x Duration of unemployment x Educational attainment
35. No. of unemployed persons with previous job x Educational attainment x Age x Sex
36. No. of unemployed persons with previous job x Duration of unemployment x Age x Sex
37. No. of unemployed persons with previous job x Duration of unemployment x Educational attainment
38. No. of unemployed persons with previous job x Previous occupation x Age x Sex
39. No. of unemployed persons with previous job x Previous industry x Age x Sex
40. No. of unemployed persons (Previously employed job-seekers) x Educational attainment x Age x Sex
41. No. of unemployed persons (Previously employed job-seekers) x Duration of unemployment x Age x Sex
42. No. of unemployed persons (Previously employed job-seekers) x Duration of unemployment x Educational attainment
43. No. of first-time job-seekers x Educational attainment x Age x Sex
44. No. of first-time job-seekers x Duration of unemployment x Age x Sex
45. No. of first-time job-seekers x Duration of unemployment x Educational attainment
46. No. of job-seekers x Action taken to look for work x Educational attainment x Age x Sex
47. No. of job-seekers x Action taken to look for work x Duration of unemployment x Age x Sex