



REPORT ON THE TONGA LABOUR FORCE SURVEY 2003

April 2004

**Statistics Department
Ministry of Finance
Nuku'alofa, Tonga**

Preface

The Tonga Statistics Department has pleasure in releasing this report on the Labour Force Survey 2003. Fieldwork for the survey was conducted throughout the country in two 3-week rounds, during March and August 2003. The results should provide valuable material for planners, policy makers and the general public, for any discussion of current employment patterns within Tonga.

Conducting this survey has been a major activity for the Statistics Department, and I am grateful to the supervisors and interviewers who carried out the fieldwork so successfully, under the able direction of the Principal Statistician, Soane Penitani. Thanks are due to the Sub-Treasurers in the Island Divisions for providing valuable logistical support in the form of vehicles and boats to the survey teams. The European Union office in Vava'u also kindly assisted the survey by providing the full-time use of a vehicle. The data processing operation was directed by Feleti Wolfgramm, Statistician.

In addition to funding from the Government of Tonga, major support for this project was provided by the Asian Development Bank, through a grant of almost T\$ 100,000 towards equipment and fieldwork costs. The ADB also provided a consultant, Peter Wingfield Digby, who made two visits to Tonga, the first in October 2002 to assist with the design of the survey, and the second in November 2003 to provide inputs on survey analysis and report writing. These inputs were made under the ADB Project No. 3432: TON/Poverty Assessment.

The project also benefited from two visits by Serevi Baledrokadroka of the Fiji Islands Bureau of Statistics, to work on various data processing aspects of the survey. The travel costs for his first visit in June 2003 were met by the Secretariat of the Pacific Community (SPC) through its ADB-funded regional project on economic statistics (RETA 6009), while the travel costs for the second visit in November were met out of the ADB project funds for this survey. Special thanks are due to the Government Statistician of Fiji for releasing Mr Baledrokadroka for these visits, and for continuing to meet his salary costs whilst he was in Tonga. Further valuable technical support on the data processing side was received from Valentino Abuan of the National Statistical Office in the Philippines. He carried out some final edit checks on the data and produced the data set and data dictionary that were used for the analysis. His inputs were funded by the ADB project.

Assistance with the calculation of sampling errors was kindly provided by Chris Ryan of the SPC.

Finally, it is important to acknowledge the most important contribution of all, which is that made by about 2,000 households around the country. Their willing cooperation enabled us to collect detailed statistical information about the household economic activities of all household members aged 10 and over.

The information provided in this report contains a summary of the main findings of the survey. More detailed information and further tabulations may be sought from the Statistics Department.

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April 2004

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page	
<u>Part A: Survey methodology</u>		
Introduction	1	
Scope and coverage	1	
Questionnaire	2	
Fieldwork	3	
Data processing and analysis	4	
Assessment of the results	5	
<u>Part B: Survey results</u>		
1. Demographic characteristics	9	
2. Economic activity status	11	
3. Education and training	17	
4. Current employment	19	
5. Unemployment	24	
6. Underemployment	27	
7. Usual activity	28	
8. Non-economic activities	31	
9. Seasonal variations in employment	33	
10. Activities of children	35	
11. Households and employment	36	
12. Comparisons of employment characteristics over time	37	
<u>Annexes</u>		
Annex 1	Sample design and sampling errors	39
Annex 2	Household and individual questionnaires	42
Annex 3	Flow chart of the questionnaire for individuals	54
Annex 4	Industry classification	57
Annex 5	Occupation classification	59
Annex 6	Employment status classification	61
Annex 7	Additional tables	62
Annex 8	Staff engaged on the Labour Force Survey 2003	80

LIST OF TABLES AND FIGURES

List of tables

1	Number of census blocks and households targeted, and households achieved	6
A	Estimates of the number of households by division, from each round of the survey, and comparisons with number of households enumerated in the 1996 Census	40
2	Comparison of age distributions: LFS, Census, and projected population	7
1.1	Distribution of the population by sex and five-year age group	9
1.2	Distribution of the population by division, sex and broad age group	9
1.3	Percentage distribution of place of birth of the population, by division of residence	10
A.1	Number of persons currently engaged in a paid job or other business activity, or producing food or other items for sale or home consumption, by sex and division	62
2.1	Current activity status of the population aged 15 and over, by sex and division	13
2.2	Labour force participation rates, by division and broad age group	15
2.3	Currently inactive population, by sex and age and reason for inactivity	16
A.2	Currently inactive population, by sex and division and reason for inactivity	62
3.1	Currently active population, by sex and level of schooling	17
3.2	Type of vocational training received, by current activity status and sex	17
4.1	Currently employed population, by sex and industry of main job	19
A.3	Currently employed population, by sex, industry and employment status of main job	63
A.4	Currently employed population, by sex and detailed industry code of main job	64
4.2	Currently employed population, by sex and occupation of main job	20
A.5	Currently employed population, by sex and detailed occupation code	65
4.3	Currently employed population, by sex, occupation, and education level attained	21
A.6	Currently employed population, by sex, industry and education level attained	67
4.4	Average hours worked in the main job, by sex and industry	22
4.5	Average hours worked in the main job, by sex and occupation	22
A.7	Average current earnings of paid employees and hours worked, by sex and industry	68
A.8	Average current earnings of paid employees and hours worked, by sex and occupation	69
A.9	Estimates of numbers unemployed, by age and sex	70
A.10	Comparison of current and usual activity status, by sex	70
5.1	Level of schooling of the unemployed	25
A.11	Distribution of the currently employed, by sex, industry, and total hours worked	71
7.1	Usual activity status, by sex and division	28
7.2	Days spent employed, unemployed or inactive, by sex and usual activity status	29
8.1	Proportion of persons engaging in various 'non-economic' activities	31
A.12	Proportion of persons engaged in various 'non-economic activities', by division	72
A.13	Average hours spent in various 'non-economic' activities, by division	73
A.14	Proportion of persons engaged in various 'non-economic' activities, by age and sex	74
A.15	Average hours spent in various 'non-economic' activities, by age and sex	75
8.2	Total hours spent per week on 'economic' and 'non-economic' activities	32
9.1	Comparison of some key indicators from the two rounds of Tonga LFS 2003	33
10.1	Proportion of children engaging in various 'non-economic' activities	35
A.16	Proportion of children engaged in various 'non-economic' activities, by division	76
A.17	Average hours spent by children in various 'non-economic' activities, by division	77
11.1	Percentage distribution of households by division and weekly wages received	36
A.18	Distribution of households by division and household size	77

A.19	Distribution of households by division and number of children aged under 10	78
A.20	Distribution of households by division and number of persons currently employed	78
A.21	Distribution of households by division and number of persons currently unemployed	78
12.1	Comparison of key labour market indicators over time	38
A.22	Distribution of population by sex and age, and by current and usual activity status	79
B	Relative standard errors for some key variables in the Labour Force Survey, by division	41

List of figures

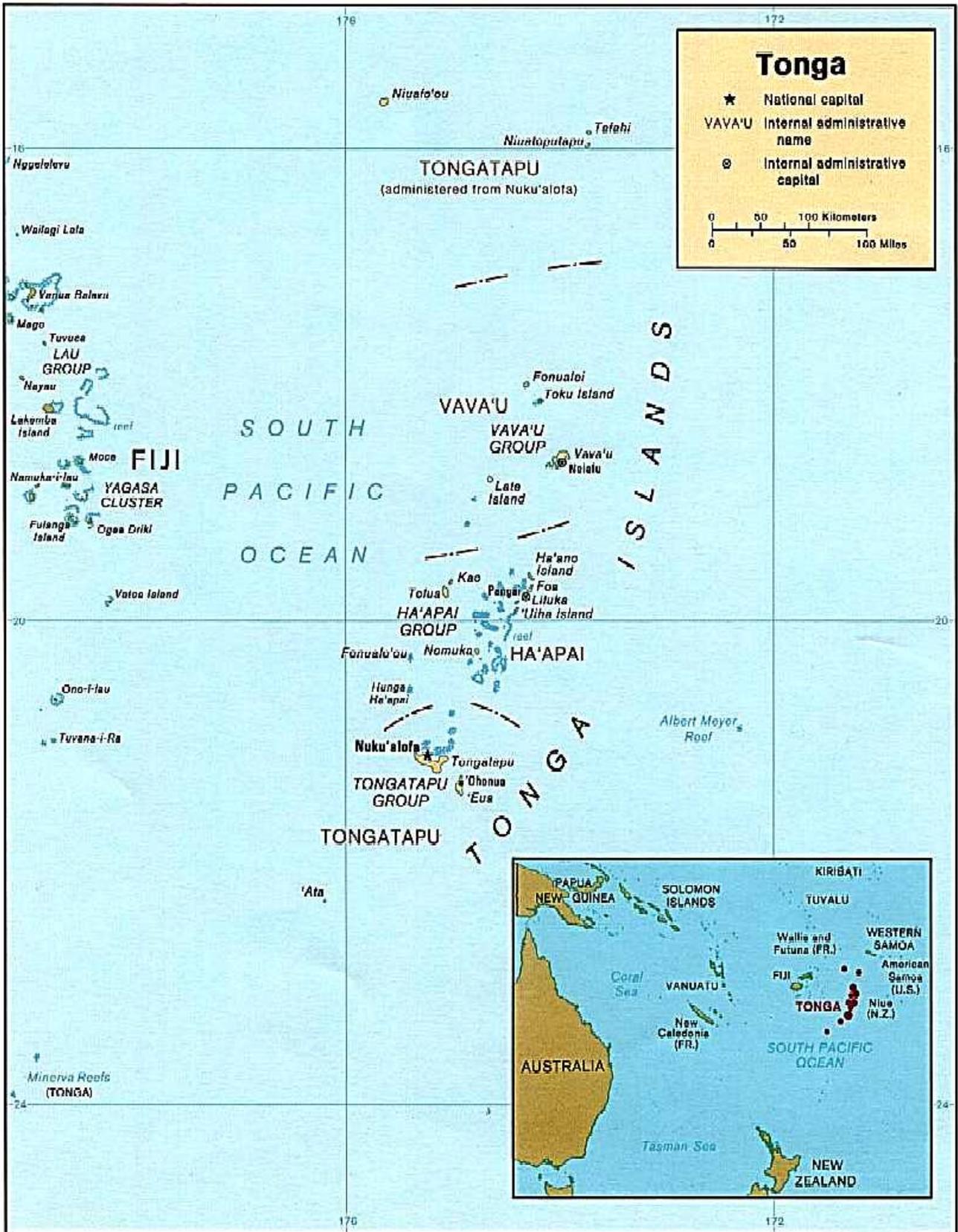
2.1	Current work activities of males and females aged 15 and over	11
2.2	Percentage of males and females aged 15 and over in each division performing various work activities during the past seven days	12
2.3	Labour force participation rates for Tonga, by age and sex	14
2.4	Labour force participation rates, by division and broad age group	14
5.1	Unemployment rates for males and females, by age	24
5.2	Youth unemployment rates by division	26
7.1	Usually active participation rates, by age and sex	29

Notes:

Rounding: In many of the tables in the text the numbers have been rounded to the nearest 10. Where a number ends in 5, the previous digit is “rounded to evens”: for instance, 345 is rounded to 340, while 375 is rounded to 380. Because of the effects of rounding, numbers may not always add exactly to the totals shown in the tables.

Small numbers: Where an asterisk (*) is shown for a particular cell, this signifies that the amount recorded in that cell is less than half the relevant unit. Thus, if all numbers have been rounded to the nearest 10, an asterisk signifies that the value was between 1 and 5. A zero or dash (-) signifies a value of zero before rounding.

THE KINGDOM OF TONGA



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Part A - Survey methodology

Introduction

This report presents the results of the national Labour Force Survey (LFS) carried out in Tonga in 2003. It is the third survey of its kind. Earlier surveys were conducted in 1990 and 1993/94, and the results of those surveys were published by the Statistics Department.

Part A of this report provides background information about the survey, including details of the sample and questionnaire design, the fieldwork operations, data processing, and issues relating to the analysis of the survey data. Part B provides a summary of the main survey results, using the standard international terminology for reporting on labour force surveys. Finally, the annexes contain extra information on various aspects of the survey, as well as more detailed tables.

Issues of employment, and in particular concerns about the general lack of employment opportunities, are increasingly being discussed in Parliament and in the media. Some initiatives have already been put in place. For instance, in April 2002 the Minister of Finance launched the government's Economic and Public Sector Reform Programme. The aim is to make the Public Service more efficient and more productive, thereby establishing a platform to boost the development of the private sector.

The issue of youth employment is of particular concern. At the time this LFS report was being prepared, a youth parliament was convened, at which methods to tackle youth unemployment were among the topics being addressed. Only a short time earlier, another workshop had focused on the problems currently facing Tonga's fishing industry, and the effect the economic turndown in the fishing industry was having on employment. In recent years the squash (marrow) industry has provided a major source of export revenue and employment, but the recent decline in prices raises concern for the future of the industry. One area that has seen growth in recent years is the tourism sector, at least in terms of number of tourists visiting Tonga, but despite this growth there has been a decline in revenue from tourism.

Scope and coverage

Planning for the LFS commenced towards the end of 2002, when the questionnaire and sampling scheme were designed. The proposed design was then discussed at a small workshop attended by representatives of the key ministries (Ministry of Finance, Central Planning Department, Ministry of Labour, Commerce and Industry, and Ministry of Education) and some modifications were subsequently made.

To select an efficient sample is a particularly challenging exercise in a country like Tonga. The country consists of 170 islands, spread over a vast expanse of the Pacific Ocean, between latitudes 15°S and 24°S and between longitudes 173°W and 179°W. The total land area, including about 8,000 hectares of inland water, is about 75,000 hectares. Tonga has a population of about 100,000, living in some 16,000 households on 48 inhabited islands. Administratively, the country is divided into five divisions: the main island of Tongatapu, with about 70,000 people, and the much smaller divisions (in terms of population size) of Vava'u, Ha'apai, 'Eua and the Niuas.

The sample design took account of the fact that the survey would be carried out in two rounds, about six months apart, so as to obtain some measure of seasonal variation in employment. It was also designed to ensure that, when data from the two rounds was combined, there would be sufficient households to allow separate analysis for each island division. For each round of the survey, 50 census blocks were to be selected, and a systematic sample of 20 households was to be taken within each selected block. This would give a total sample of 1,000 households in each round, which was expected to provide a sample of about 4,000 persons aged 10 and over. In order to allow for analysis by island division, the 50 census blocks in each round were to be distributed as follows: 14 to Tongatapu, 12 to Vava'u, 10 to Ha'apai, 8 to 'Eua, and 6 to the Niuas.

This sample design was slightly modified before implementation. Because the Niuaus are so small, in terms of population size, it was decided that it would be more efficient to carry out a census of the islands there, rather than attempt to select a sample of six census blocks for each round. (There is in fact a total of only 15 census blocks in the Niuaus, so 12 of them would have been covered in the survey.) Accordingly, the island of Niuafo'ou was covered in the first round of the survey, and the islands of Niuaotupapu and Tafahi were covered in the second round.

At the planning stage it was decided that the survey would cover all private households in Tonga, including the Tongan Chinese, but excluding diplomatic and short-term expatriate households. A specific question on place of birth was added to the questionnaire, to collect information on the island division where Tongans were born, or the country of birth for those born overseas.

Further details of the sample design, and its implementation, are given in Annex 1. The final sample consisted of 2121 households, split between the two rounds of the survey.

Questionnaire

There was an A4 single-page household schedule (reproduced in Annex 2), on which the interviewer recorded identification information for the household, along with the following details of all household members: name, sex, relationship to head, marital status, date of birth, present age, and outcome of the interview. The main questionnaire used for this survey (also reproduced in Annex 2) was broadly similar to that used in the earlier surveys. It was in the form of a small booklet (A5 size), and a separate booklet was completed for every household member aged 10 and over. A flow chart of this questionnaire is given in Annex 3.

The questionnaire started with some identification details, and some questions on educational attainment. Then there followed a detailed section on current economic activity. This section began by asking about all economic activity during the last seven days. Questions were asked about the main job and also (a new feature in LFS 2003) about any second job that the person might have. Then there was a section on underemployment, which was asked of those who reported working less than 35 hours a week. Questions on wages and salaries were asked of all those with a paid job. Those who did not do any activity during the last week were asked questions about their reasons for not working, in order to establish those who could be classified as unemployed and those who would count as inactive. They were also asked about any previous work they might have done. Annexes 4, 5, and 6 contain detailed specifications of three important classifications used in labour force surveys.

Everyone aged 10 and over was then asked about their activities over the last 12 months, in order to establish their usual activity status. Finally, a new question was asked about people's non-economic activities, so as to better measure the contributions made by all household members. This question asked about the amount of time spent in the last seven days on each of a variety of activities: cooking and serving food in the household, cleaning, minor household repairs, shopping, caring for the old or sick, child minding, church activities, and other voluntary or community activities.

Two particular topics are worth special mention. At the planning stage, it was decided not to include any questions on the informal sector, since the Central Planning Department was planning to carry out an informal sector survey in the near future, as part of a research programme on the informal sector. This research is a prominent strategy within the current economic and public sector reform programme in Tonga. The objective of the research is to identify the extent of the informal sector within Nuku'alofa, and to establish means through which the activities involved can be strengthened and supported. For research purposes, the informal sector is being defined as involving all economic activities which are not registered as part of the formal economy. Examples are persons hired as babysitters, workers on plantations, people making handicrafts, or individuals and groups providing catering services.

A first stage in the research process, carried out towards the end of 2003, involves identifying all persons engaged in informal sector activities. A second stage, to commence in early 2004, will involve administering a questionnaire to those persons identified as informal sector workers, as well as the interviewing of employees of informal sector workers.

The questions on underemployment in LFS 2003 follow closely the pattern of questions asked in the two previous LFSs. While this has the advantage of permitting easy comparison of the results across the three surveys, it has the disadvantage that no account has been taken of the recommendations on underemployment contained in the 1998 ILO Resolution.¹

The questions asked in this LFS allow us to measure the level of visible underemployment. The visibly underemployed are those persons who satisfy each of the following conditions: (a) they are working less than normal duration; (b) they are doing so on an involuntary basis; and (c) they are seeking or are available for additional work during the reference period.

This can be compared with the situation in the new Resolution on underemployment, where the expression *time-related underemployment* is used in preference to *visible underemployment*, and refers to a situation "when the hours of work of an employed person are insufficient in relation to an alternative employment situation in which the person is willing and available to engage".

Fieldwork

Permanent staff of the Statistics Department were used as supervisors. Training of the supervisors took place over four days at the beginning of February 2003. Advertisements for interviewers were placed in the national press, and over 80 applications were received. Some 22 people were subsequently selected to start work as interviewers, at a daily wage rate of just over T\$ 10. The majority of those selected were school leavers, but some of them also held a diploma or other certificate involving further study. Training of these field staff took place during the week of 17-21 February. All the staff who worked on the first round were available and were retained for the second round. Accordingly, a two-day refresher course for field staff was deemed sufficient, and it was held on 11-12 August 2003.

The first round of fieldwork commenced during the last week of February 2003, but only on Tongatapu, so as to enable all field staff to become familiar with the survey instrument and

¹ ILO, *Resolution concerning the measurement of underemployment and inadequate employment situations, adopted by the Sixteenth Conference of Labour Statisticians*, ILO, Geneva, October 1998.

In a future survey it would be worthwhile widening the question on underemployment in line with the advice given in paragraph 8 (2) of the Resolution, so that it covers all people wanting to work additional hours, regardless of the hours they actually worked. This could be achieved by moving Q.16 and Q.17 before Q.14. If further detail on the underemployed was required, questions could be asked about whether the person was actually available to work additional hours and about whether the person had actively sought to work additional hours.

The 1998 Resolution also suggests (paragraph 16) ways in which one might identify persons working in what are termed "inadequate employment situations". Such people want to change their current work situation or make changes to their work activities. There are three particular aspects of "inadequate employment" on which information might be useful for policy purposes (paragraph 17):

- (a) *skill-related inadequate employment*, where there is inadequate utilization and mismatch of occupational skills, thus signifying poor utilization of human capital;
- (b) *income-related inadequate employment*, where persons want or seek to change their current work situation in order to increase their income; and
- (c) *inadequate employment related to excessive hours*, where persons want to work less hours than they currently do.

with survey procedures. After this first week, those originally assigned to the outer islands moved on to do their work in the census blocks allocated to them. The interviewers travelled by the inter-island boat, while their supervisors took the plane. One supervisor was assigned to each Division. In addition, five interviewers were assigned to Vava'u, five to Ha'apai, and three to 'Eua.

In the first round, fieldwork was scheduled to last three weeks in Vava'u, Ha'apai and the Niuaus, and two weeks on 'Eua. Some delays were experienced, particularly because of the poor weather at that time of the year. In the case of Niuafo'ou (in the Niuaus) only one supervisor had been assigned to complete this whole workload, and it proved impossible to complete the workload in time. Accordingly, the supervisor had to spend an extra week there. In the case of 'Eua, the field staff completed their work on time, but were forced to return to Tongatapu by plane, because the wharf at Nafanua Harbour had been damaged by Cyclone Eseta and no ferries were running.

By the time of the second round, field staff were much more familiar with the survey materials. Although four weeks were again allocated for the fieldwork, from 11 August to 9 September, it proved possible to complete almost all the fieldwork within three weeks. In the case of the Niuaus, two field staff (a supervisor and an interviewer) were assigned to ensure that both Niuatoputapu island and Tafahi island could be covered completely in the time available. However, there was no boat available at that time to transport them to the Niuaus, and the flight was already fully booked for several weeks ahead, so they worked initially on Tongatapu, and only got to the Niuaus in September. Visits by boat to two remote islands in the Ha'apai division (Tungua and Nomuka) were also delayed until early September.

Throughout the fieldwork period there were several announcements in the press, and on radio and television, informing the public about the timing of the survey and its objectives. Respondents taking part in the survey, and members of the general public who were encountered by the survey teams, often mentioned that they had already heard about the survey. Advance letters were sent to all Town Officers in the selected areas, informing them of the survey and asking for their cooperation. These letters mentioned the particular date on which they could expect a visit from the field teams. The Town Officers, who are government servants, assisted the field teams in identifying the boundaries of the census blocks and in listing the households.

Data processing and analysis

Checking of the first round questionnaires took place immediately after the fieldwork was completed and took about four weeks, with four of the temporary field staff being retained to help with this work. The Statistics Department was fortunate to secure the services of an experienced programmer from the Fiji Bureau of Statistics. He visited Tonga for three weeks in June 2003, to assist with the design of data entry and editing systems. He supervised the data entry from the first round and trained his local counterpart. The data from the second round were entered later by Statistics Department staff under the guidance of the counterpart.

The software package CPro was used for processing this survey. CPro, which has been designed by the International Programs Center of the U.S. Bureau of the Census, is a user-friendly tool for entering, editing and tabulating survey data. The software package is free, and can be easily downloaded from the Internet. Under the data entry system, out-of-range codes are impossible, totals can be calculated automatically, and skip instructions are followed automatically. If properly implemented, CPro greatly reduces the amount of data requiring editing at a later stage.

In November 2003 the ADB consultant returned to Tonga to assist with analysis and write-up of the survey results. It was immediately clear that further work was required to clean the data, and the services of the programmer from Fiji were again secured to help with this task.

In preparation for his visit, the statistical staff carried out a manual check of all computer records, matching each record up against the materials from the field. Although extremely tedious, this cross-checking exercise proved very rewarding, in that it revealed several cases

of questionnaires where the ID particulars had been wrongly entered. There were also many cases of missing questionnaires where the data had not been entered onto the computer. The programming expert attempted to correct these errors.

One particular problem was experienced by the Statistics Department following the installation of a new computer server. The previously installed version of CPro could no longer read the dataset correctly, and it was therefore necessary to reinstall CPro. The opportunity was taken to upgrade to CPro version 2.4, which had just been released.

By the end of the visit of the programmer from Fiji, it was clear that further work was required to arrive at a final data set and data dictionary that could be used for data analysis. The short-term services of an expert from the Philippines National Statistical Office were therefore used, and the ADB consultant worked with this expert for two days in Manila. The expert corrected some outstanding errors in the data set and produced person-level and household-level data sets, along with their corresponding data dictionaries.

Assessment of the results

The questionnaires appeared to work well, but there were a few areas where improvements could have been made, especially on the household schedule:

(a) Two digits were used for the district code during the data processing, although one would have been sufficient. The coding sheet had shown the districts with two digits, but in fact the first digit represented the division, which already had its own code. Future surveys should use a single digit.

(b) There was some confusion over household serial numbers. It had been hoped that the interviewers would number their households from 1 to 20, corresponding to the 20 sampled households, but the interviewer instruction manual was not explicit enough on this point. Some interviewers did use these numbers, but others used the original household listing numbers. For this reason three digits had to be allowed for the household number at the data processing stage, since some census blocks had more than 100 households.

(c) The codes for outcome of interview in column 8 of the household schedule were not well defined. There should have been a special code for those who were ineligible for interview because they were too young. As it was, these children were coded as 5 ("other specify"). It would also have been useful to have had a separate question to identify cases where a proxy interview was carried out.

(d) Examination of the "other specify" responses in Q.19 for the time period of wages/salaries received indicated that many of these were quarterly payments made to those working for churches. It would be appropriate to include another code to cater for quarterly payments.

(e) Skip instructions which had been entered alongside the boxes in Q.30 for the number of days of economic activity and inactivity in the last 12 months may have given rise to some problems. Originally these skip instructions had been placed at an appropriate place in the body of the questionnaire, but were moved at the last moment.

A few minor mistakes were made in the field, but this is almost inevitable in a survey of this scale. In one case the interviewer accidentally visited the wrong census block. In another instance, census blocks selected for the two rounds were done in reverse order. In a third case, one census block number that was meant to be in one locality turned out to be in a completely different place, due to faulty numbering. A replacement block was taken.

Although the basic daily wage paid to interviewers was only T\$10, those Tongatapu-based interviewers who worked away from the main island also received daily travel allowances. These allowances had recently been revised sharply upwards, which added substantially to field costs. The rate of these daily allowances was as follows: Tongatapu T\$59, Vava'u T\$59,

Ha'apai T\$35, 'Eua T\$39 and Niuas T\$33. It had originally been hoped that it would be possible to recruit interviewers from each Island Division for work in their own Division, which would have obviated the need for paying daily allowances, but there was insufficient time to organise their recruitment. As a result, there was a natural desire on the part of many interviewers to work away from Tongatapu. This may have had some effect on the quality of the fieldwork done on the main island.

As described above, data processing for this survey caused a major problem. For a future survey of this kind, greater technical resources need to be devoted to the data processing phase of the survey.

The total number of census blocks visited in the survey, and the number of households covered, their household members and the number of persons aged 10 and over are shown in Table 1.

Table 1 Number of census blocks and households targeted, and households achieved (including the number of persons in these households aged 10 and over)

	First round					Second round				
	Census blocks	Households targeted	Households achieved	Household members	Household members aged 10+	Census blocks	Households targeted	Households achieved	Household members	Household members aged 10+
Tongatapu	14	280	280	1532	1198	14	280	277	1532	1139
Vava'u	12	240	240	1275	932	12	240	239	1293	948
Ha'apai	10	200	198	1025	796	10	200	187	944	686
'Eua	8	160	159	916	655	8	160	158	826	606
Niuas	8 Niua-fo'ou	?	140	639	452	7 Niutopu-tapu	?	243	1170	887
Total	44 + 8	880 +?	1017	5387	4033	44 + 7	880 +?	1104	5765	4266

Tonga LFS 2003

More than 4,000 persons aged 10 and over were covered in each round of the survey. Although all the households approached were successfully covered, there were a few instances where it proved impossible to interview all eligible persons. The actual number interviewed was 4023 in the first round and 4265 in the second round. Because almost all eligible members were successfully interviewed, the weights can be applied also at the person-level to provide national estimates. Full details of the sampling procedures are given in Annex 1, together with further discussion on the outcome of the sampling process.

A more serious difficulty, as explained in Annex 1, is that the average household size obtained in this survey is considerably lower than the figure obtained in the 1996 Population Census. In this survey average household size was only 5.4, whereas in the population census it was 6.0. There was a consistent shortfall of about half a person in the average household size, across the island divisions and across the two rounds of the survey.

The reasons for this large difference are unclear, but the effect is to produce a population estimate of only about 90,000, whereas the current true figure for the projected population in 2003 is likely to be around 100,000. This means that all estimates of actual numbers shown in this report probably need to be increased by about 10 percent.

Further indications of the quality of the LFS data can be obtained by comparing the age distribution obtained in the LFS with similar distributions available from the 1996 Census and from the official demographic projections for 2003. Despite the overall shortfall in the number of people, the LFS still obtained substantially more people in the 30-44 age group than were

counted in the 1996 Census. Even when allowance is made for expected demographic changes since the time of the census, the LFS still recorded more people in the 30-34 and 40-44 age groups than had been projected for 2003.

All other age groups showed a shortfall, and the shortfall was particularly marked in the case of those aged 20-24, with the LFS failing to cover about a quarter of the expected number in this age group. Since youth unemployment is an issue of particular concern, it is unfortunate that there appears to have been such a high level of under-coverage in this age group.

The shortfall could have been caused by a variety of factors. The size of this age group might in fact be smaller than expected because of the effects of mortality or migration. For instance, some people in this age group may be currently studying overseas, and would therefore not be counted as members of a household in Tonga.

Table 2 Comparison of age distributions: LFS, census, and projected population

	LFS 2003		Population Census 1996		Projected population 2003	
	No.	%	No.	LFS % excess/shortfall	No.	LFS % excess/shortfall
Total	90,370	100.0	97,784	- 7.6	101,405	- 10.9
0 - 4	10,991	12.2	13,479	- 18.5	11,980	- 8.3
5 - 9	11,254	12.5	12,258	- 8.2	12,562	- 10.4
10-14	10,785	11.9	12,521	- 13.9	11,915	- 9.5
15-19	9,991	11.1	10,895	- 8.3	11,771	- 15.1
20-24	7,694	8.5	8,722	- 11.8	10,219	- 24.7
25-29	5,892	6.5	7,757	- 24.0	7,209	- 18.3
30-34	6,918	7.7	5,918	+ 16.9	6,112	+ 13.2
35-39	5,177	5.7	4,686	+ 10.5	5,538	- 6.5
40-44	4,590	5.1	4,122	+ 11.4	4,642	+ 11.4
45-49	3,498	3.9	3,498	0.0	4,089	- 14.5
50-54	3,138	3.5	3,310	- 5.2	3,488	- 10.0
55-59	2,710	3.0	3,008	- 9.9	3,096	- 12.4
60-64	2,546	2.8	2,562	- 0.6	2,797	- 9.0
65-69	1,761	1.9	1,971	- 10.7	} 5,986	- 13.3
70+	3,426	3.8	3,077	+ 11.3		

To emphasize the possible issue of under-coverage, and to highlight the fact that all results are in any case subject to sampling error, most of the numbers presented in the rest of this report have been given to the nearest ten.

Part B - Survey results

1. Demographic characteristics

Table 1.1 shows the estimated distribution of the population, by sex and 5-year age group, based on the results of the LFS 2003, while Table 1.2 shows the distribution of the population by administrative division and broad age groups. As mentioned in the previous chapter, the estimated total population of 90,400 is about 10 percent less than the population projected for 2003, based on the results of the 1996 Census. The reasons for such a large discrepancy are unclear. Up to the age of 50, the number of males exceeds the number of females in nearly every five-year age group. The only exceptions are in the 25-29 and 30-34 age groups. Above the age of 50, females outnumber males in each age group.

Table 1.1 Distribution of the population by sex and five-year age group

	Both sexes	%	Males	%	Females	%
Total	90,370	100.0	45,720	100.0	44,650	100.0
0 - 4	10,990	12.2	5,800	12.7	5,190	11.6
5 - 9	11,250	12.5	5,870	12.8	5,380	12.1
10-14	10,780	11.9	5,680	12.4	5,110	11.4
15-19	9,990	11.1	5,060	11.1	4,940	11.1
20-24	7,690	8.5	4,030	8.8	3,660	8.2
25-29	5,890	6.5	2,860	6.3	3,030	6.8
30-34	6,920	7.7	3,180	6.9	3,740	8.4
35-39	5,180	5.7	2,760	6.0	2,410	5.4
40-44	4,590	5.1	2,340	5.1	2,250	5.0
45-49	3,500	3.9	1,750	3.8	1,740	3.9
50-54	3,140	3.5	1,420	3.1	1,720	3.9
55-59	2,710	3.0	1,270	2.8	1,440	3.2
60-64	2,550	2.8	1,200	2.6	1,350	3.0
65-69	1,760	1.9	850	1.9	910	2.0
70+	3,430	3.8	1,650	3.6	1,770	4.0

Tonga LFS 2003

Table 1.2 Distribution of the population by division, sex and broad age group

	Total	Tongatapu					Niuas	Tonga	Tongatapu					Niuas
		Vava'u	Ha'apai	'Eua	Niuas	Percentage distribution			Tongatapu	Vava'u	Ha'apai	'Eua	Niuas	
		Number						Percentage distribution						
Both sexes	90,370	61,260	15,290	6,990	5,020	1,810	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
0-14	33,030	21,640	6,020	2,650	1,980	740	36.5	35.3	39.4	37.9	39.4	41.2		
15-24	17,680	12,580	2,700	1,290	850	270	19.6	20.5	17.6	18.4	16.9	15.0		
25-54	29,210	20,160	4,660	2,180	1,650	560	32.3	32.9	30.5	31.2	32.9	31.0		
55-64	5,260	3,520	910	420	270	140	5.8	5.8	5.9	5.9	5.4	7.5		
65+	5,190	3,360	1,010	450	270	100	5.7	5.5	6.6	6.5	5.4	5.3		
Males	45,720	30,910	7,700	3,560	2,600	960	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0		
0-14	17,350	11,400	3,060	1,430	1,040	410	37.9	36.9	39.8	40.0	40.2	43.1		
15-24	9,090	6,380	1,480	660	440	130	19.9	20.6	19.2	18.6	16.9	13.9		
25-54	14,320	9,970	2,200	1,060	810	280	31.3	32.2	28.6	29.7	31.4	29.1		
55-64	2,460	1,570	460	210	130	80	5.4	5.1	6.0	6.0	5.2	8.0		
65+	2,500	1,580	490	200	160	60	5.5	5.1	6.4	5.8	6.3	5.8		
Females	44,650	30,360	7,590	3,420	2,420	850	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0		
0-14	15,680	10,230	2,960	1,220	930	330	35.1	33.7	39.0	35.8	38.5	39.0		
15-24	8,600	6,200	1,220	620	410	140	19.3	20.3	16.1	18.3	16.9	16.3		
25-54	14,890	10,200	2,460	1,120	840	280	33.4	33.6	32.4	32.8	34.5	33.1		
55-64	2,800	1,950	440	200	140	60	6.3	6.4	5.9	5.9	5.7	7.0		
65+	2,680	1,780	520	250	110	40	6.0	5.8	6.8	7.2	4.4	4.6		

Tonga LFS 2003

With the exception of 'Eua, each of the administrative divisions consists of several islands. At the time of the 1996 Population Census, there were 11 inhabited islands in the Tongatapu Division, 17 in Vava'u, 16 in Ha'apai, and three in the Niua Division.

As indicated in Table 1.2, children aged 0 to 14 constitute just over a third of the population, youth (aged 15 to 24) make up a further fifth, and those in the main working ages (25 to 54) make up another third of the population. The percentage distribution of the population by broad age group is fairly similar across the various divisions. Perhaps the most notable difference between the divisions is the slightly higher proportion of youth (those aged 15 to 24) in Tongatapu, perhaps due to the increased educational and formal employment opportunities on Tonga's main island.

As shown in Table 1.3, all divisions include a sizeable minority of persons who were not born in the division. In the case of 'Eua (the division which had experienced the largest inter-censal growth rate between 1986 and 1996) it is notable that a quarter of the population were born in Tongatapu. Only 3 percent of the resident population of Tonga were born outside Tonga. The proportion of persons born abroad is highest for Tongatapu (4%). In Vava'u 2 percent of the population is foreign-born, while in the other three divisions the proportion of persons born abroad is no more than 1 percent.

Table 1.3 Percentage distribution of place of birth of the population, by division of residence

	Place of residence					
	Tonga	Tongatapu	Vava'u	Ha'apai	'Eua	Niua
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
<u>Place of birth</u>						
Tongatapu	55.3	74.5	9.9	12.1	26.8	16.5
Vava'u	21.3	9.8	82.8	6.5	5.6	7.2
Ha'apai	12.7	8.3	3.5	78.6	6.5	2.4
'Eua	4.2	1.7	0.3	1.1	54.8	1.7
Niua	3.4	2.1	1.5	0.6	5.4	71.5
Other Pacific Country	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.1	0.5	0.4
Australia/New Zealand	0.7	0.7	0.5	0.7	0.3	-
Asian Country	1.0	1.4	0.0	0.2	-	0.1
Other Country	0.6	0.7	0.5	0.1	0.2	0.1

Tonga LFS 2003

2. Economic activity status

Work activities

For a better understanding of the results of a labour force survey, it is necessary to be familiar with a number of key analytical concepts. Exactly the same definitions have been used in the LFS 2003 as were used in the two previous labour force surveys.

The way in which the concept of work was defined can be seen by the wording of Questions 1, 2 and 3 on the personal schedule. Information was sought about each person's involvement in three types of activity: work for wages or salaries or in a business or economic activity (Q.1); work involving the growing of food, catching fish or making articles, intended for sale (Q.2); and similar work where the produce was to be consumed or used by the household itself (Q.3). If a person had done any of these activities for at least one hour during the reference week, then they were counted as having worked.

The responses to these three questions provide some interesting insights into the types of economic activity carried out by men and women in Tonga. We can best illustrate the results by means of Venn diagrams. While about 11,000 males and 6,000 females (the total number enclosed in the top circles) report having a paid job or other business activity, there about 10,000 males and 8,000 females who do not do this kind of work but who farm, fish, or make articles either for sale or for home consumption.

The patterns of work for men and women are very similar, with two notable exceptions. There are far more women than men who are not doing any form of 'work' at all, as it is defined for the purposes of this survey (about 15,000 females compared with 8,000 males - see boxes outside the circles). The second notable difference is that there are far more men than women who combine a paid job or other business activity with producing food or other goods for sale or for home consumption (a total of about 4,000 males compared with less than 600 females). Percentage figures have also been included in Figure 2.1 for convenience.

Figure 2.1 Current work activities of males and females aged 15 and over

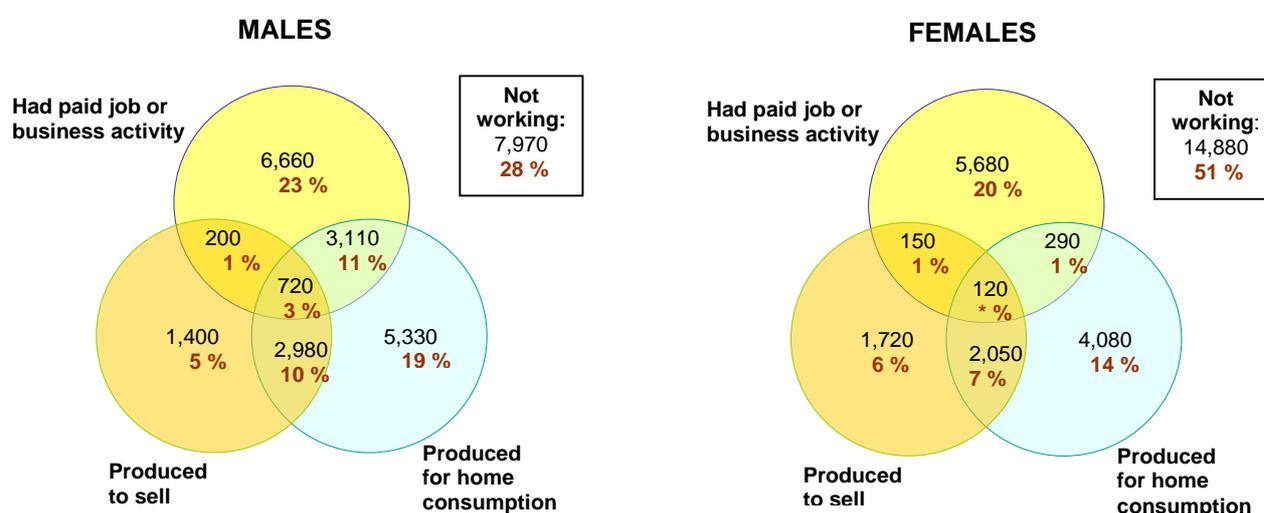
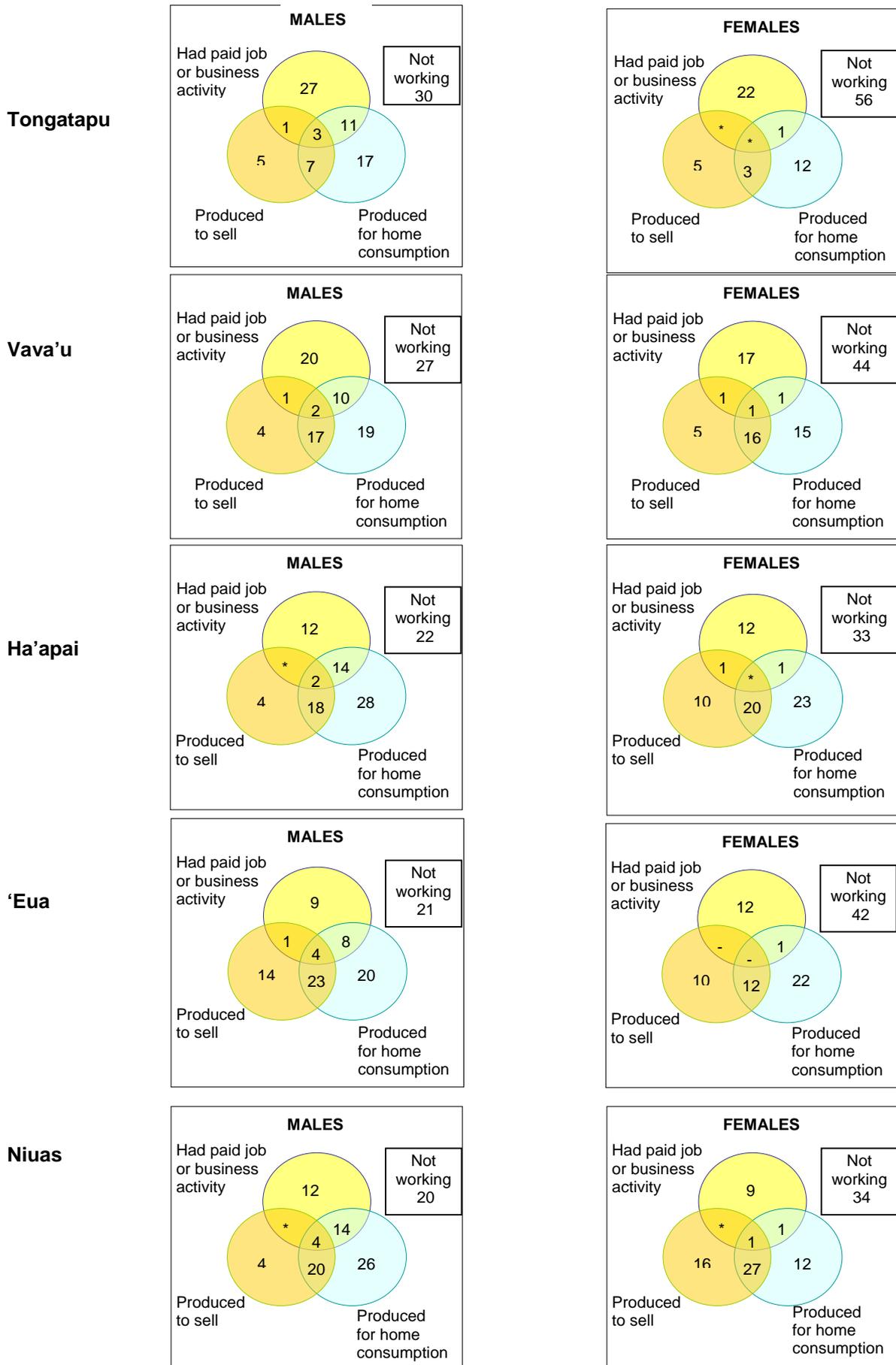


Table A.1 in Annex 7 shows the equivalent results for each of the five divisions in Tonga, and the percentage figures have been displayed in Figure 2.2. A particularly noticeable feature is that almost half of the men and women in the outer island groups do not have paid work or do other business activity, but produce food or other items for sale and/or home consumption. In addition, at least half the males in the outer islands who have a paid job or do some other business activity combine that work with producing food for home consumption, but the same is not true for females with jobs.

Figure 2.2 Percentage of males and females aged 15 and over in each division performing various work activities during the past seven days



Current economic activity

For defining current employment, a short period of a week was used. The currently active population consists of all people who are currently employed or currently unemployed during that short reference period. To be counted as currently employed, a person needs to have worked for at least one hour during the week, or (if not working) at least to have had an attachment to a job or business. To be counted as currently unemployed, a person needs to have been available for work and willing to accept paid or self-employment during the reference week.

Table 2.1 shows the distribution of the adult population by sex and division, according to their current activity status. Table A.22 in Annex 7 gives a detailed breakdown of the population by current economic activity status and by sex and age group, for Tonga as a whole.

Within the economically active group, a distinction is made between those who are employed and those who are unemployed. LFS 2003 provided an estimate of 57,300 people in Tonga aged 15 and over, of whom 63.6 percent (36,400) were currently active. Some 34,600 (60.3 percent) were classified as currently employed during the reference week and 1,900 (3.3%) were classified as unemployed.

Table 2.1 Current activity status of the population aged 15 and over, by sex and division

	Total	Tongatapu	Vava'u	Ha'apai	'Eua	Niuas
Both sexes	57,340	39,630	9,270	4,340	3,040	1,060
Currently employed	34,560	22,530	6,000	3,150	2,100	780
Currently unemployed	1,890	1,530	170	40	110	30
Currently inactive	20,890	15,570	3,100	1,140	820	260
Male	28,370	19,500	4,640	2,140	1,550	550
Currently employed	20,420	13,700	3,380	1,670	1,230	440
Currently unemployed	760	620	50	30	40	20
Currently inactive	7,200	5,170	1,200	440	290	90
Female	28,970	20,130	4,640	2,200	1,490	520
Currently employed	14,140	8,830	2,620	1,480	880	340
Currently unemployed	1,130	910	110	20	80	20
Currently inactive	13,690	10,390	1,900	700	540	160
Both sexes						Percentages
Currently employed	60.3	56.9	64.7	72.7	69.1	72.8
Currently unemployed	3.3	3.9	1.8	1.0	3.7	3.2
Currently inactive	36.4	39.3	33.5	26.3	27.1	24.0
Male						
Currently employed	72.0	70.3	73.0	78.1	79.0	79.7
Currently unemployed	2.7	3.2	1.2	1.3	2.4	3.3
Currently inactive	25.4	26.5	25.9	20.7	18.6	17.0
Female						
Currently employed	48.8	43.9	56.5	67.5	58.8	65.6
Currently unemployed	3.9	4.5	2.4	0.8	5.2	3.1
Currently inactive	47.3	51.6	41.1	31.8	36.0	31.3

Tonga LFS 2003

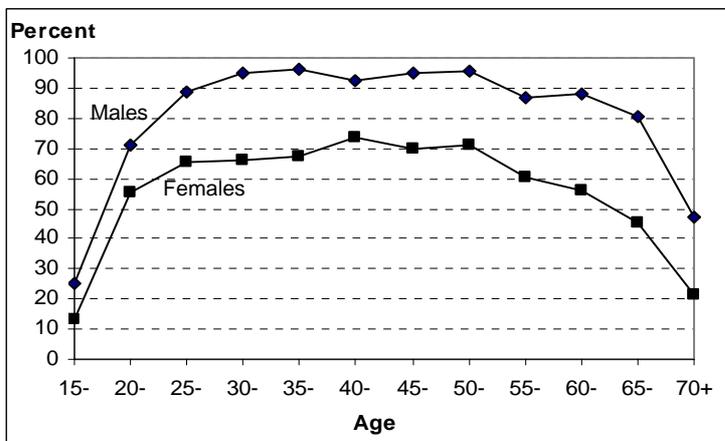
Of the economically active, 24,000 live in Tongatapu, 6,000 in Vava'u, 3,000 in Ha'apai, 2,000 on 'Eua, and about 800 in the Niuas. Activity rates are considerably higher for males than for females; three-quarters of males aged 15 and over are currently active, whereas only just over a half of females in that age group are economically active. For both males and females, economic activity rates are higher in the outer islands than on the main island of Tongatapu.

Labour force participation rate

The figure of 63.6 percent mentioned earlier is called the labour force participation rate. It is a measure of the extent to which the working-age population is economically active. It provides an indication of the relative size of the supply of labour available for the production of goods and services. The labour force participation rate is calculated by expressing the number of persons in the labour force as a percentage of the working-age population. The labour force is the sum of the number of persons employed and the number unemployed.

A particularly useful form of analysis is to examine how the labour force participation rate varies according to a person's age and sex. The results are shown in Figure 2.3. The graph follows very much the pattern one would expect. Initially the rates for both men and women are fairly low, because many people aged 15 to 19 are still in the education system. From about the age of 20 the rates rise rapidly, especially for men, as people seek or find employment.

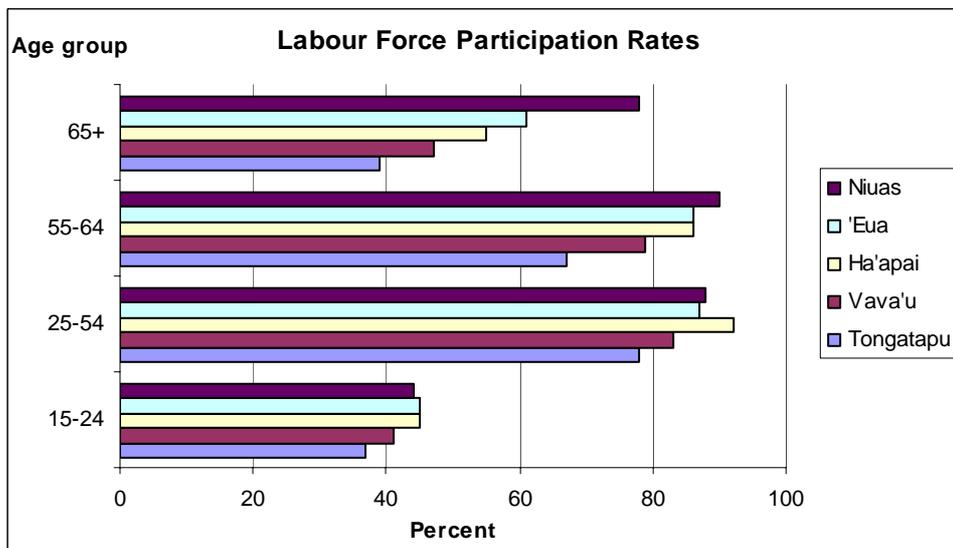
Figure 2.3 Labour force participation rates for Tonga, by age and sex



During the main working ages, male rates are consistently over 90 percent, while the rates for women are around 70 percent. Towards the end of people's working lives, the rates start to drop, but even for the eldest age group there are still many people who are economically active. At all ages women are less likely than men to participate in the labour force. Apart from any educational, institutional or cultural barriers they may face, one reason for women's lower participation rate is that they must often deal with the competing demands of household work, including childcare.

As mentioned earlier, labour force participation rates are lower in Tongatapu than in the outer island divisions. This is true for all age groups, as illustrated in Figure 2.4. It can be seen that, for each age group, the LFPR for Tongatapu is lower than the rate for Vava'u, which in turn is lower than the rates for the other three divisions.

Figure 2.4 Labour force participation rates, by division and broad age group



Tonga LFS 2003

Table 2.2 Labour force participation rates, by division and broad age group

	Percentages					
	Tonga	Tongatapu	Vava'u	Ha'apai	'Eua	Niuas
<u>Sex and age</u>						
Both sexes						
15+	64	61	67	74	73	76
15-24	39	37	41	45	45	44
25-54	81	78	83	92	87	88
55-64	72	67	79	86	86	90
65+	44	39	47	55	61	78
Male						
15+	75	73	74	79	81	83
15-24	46	44	46	56	52	49
25-54	94	93	92	96	99	96
55-64	88	85	92	92	95	96
65+	59	57	61	55	63	84
Female						
15+	53	48	59	68	64	69
15-24	31	30	35	34	37	40
25-54	68	64	75	88	76	80
55-64	58	53	66	80	76	81
65+	30	22	34	56	58	69

Tonga LFS 2003

Reasons for inactivity

About 21,000 people aged 15 and over reported that they did not do any work during the reference week and that they were not available to work. They were asked the reason why they were unavailable (Q.21). Table 2.3 shows the responses. About 9,000 said they were studying, over 7,000 were doing housework, over 2,000 said they were retired, and nearly 2,000 gave some other reason for being unavailable. In terms of age, half of those who were unavailable were aged 15-24 and the great majority of these youth reported that they were studying. Amongst those in the main working age groups of 25-54 and 55-64 who were not available, the vast majority were women who said they were doing housework.

Table A.2 in Annex 7 shows the distribution of the inactive people by division, while Table A.22 shows the distribution by sex and age group for Tonga as a whole.

Table 2.3 Currently inactive population, by sex and age and reason for inactivity

	Tonga	15-24	25-54	55-64	65+
Why not available to work					
Both sexes	20,890	10,870	5,630	1,470	2,930
Studying	9,070	8,850	170	20	40
Housework	7,480	1,540	4,400	970	570
Retired	2,560	40	70	270	2,190
Other reasons	1,770	440	980	210	130
Male	7,200	4,950	910	300	1,040
Studying	4,380	4,310	70	-	10
Housework	810	390	330	80	10
Retired	1,110	20	40	110	950
Other reasons	890	240	470	120	80
Female	13,690	5,920	4,720	1,160	1,890
Studying	4,690	4,540	100	20	30
Housework	6,680	1,150	4,070	890	560
Retired	1,450	20	30	160	1,240
Other reasons	870	210	520	100	60
<i>Percentages</i>					
Both sexes	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Studying	43.4	81.4	3.1	1.2	1.2
Housework	35.8	14.2	78.2	66.2	19.6
Retired	12.3	0.3	1.3	18.2	74.7
Other reasons	8.4	4.1	17.5	14.4	4.5
Male	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Studying	60.9	87.0	8.0	-	0.6
Housework	11.2	7.8	35.9	27.5	0.9
Retired	15.5	0.4	4.6	34.8	91.3
Other reasons	12.4	4.8	51.4	37.7	7.2
Female	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Studying	34.2	76.7	2.1	1.5	1.6
Housework	48.8	19.5	86.3	76.3	29.8
Retired	10.6	0.3	0.7	13.9	65.6
Other reasons	6.3	3.5	10.9	8.3	3.0

Tonga LFS 2003

3. Education and training

Table 3.1 shows the educational level of the labour force in Tonga. Because the estimate of the total population derived from the LFS is about 10 percent less than the population projected for 2003, the figures shown in this and other tables should be treated as lower bounds of the true figures. The LFS estimates the currently active population at about 36,400.

Almost 90 percent of the labour force has had at least some secondary education, and 11 percent has received some higher education. In terms of access to education, females appear to have benefited just as much as males. The figures in Table 3.1 indicate that 31 percent of the female labour force has received education up to at least the higher levels of secondary school. The corresponding percentage for males is only 26 percent.

According to the LFS data, there are about 3,000 people of graduate level who are in the currently active population, with approximately equal numbers of males and females.

Table 3.1 Currently active population aged 15 and over, by sex and level of schooling

Level of schooling	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Total	36,400	100.0	21,200	100.0	15,300	100.0
No schooling	100	0.3	100	0.4	*	0.2
Primary: less than 6 years	900	2.4	500	2.6	300	2.2
Primary: 6 years or more	3,100	8.6	1,600	7.7	1,500	9.9
Secondary: less than 6 years	22,100	60.7	13,400	63.5	8,700	56.7
Secondary: 6 years or more	6,200	17.0	3,300	15.8	2,900	18.8
Tertiary: less than 3 years	1,000	2.8	600	2.7	500	3.0
Tertiary: 3 years or more	3,000	8.2	1,600	7.5	1,400	9.2

Tonga LFS 2003

Information was collected about any special vocational training that people have received. Five specific codes were provided (accountancy, nursing, teaching, carpentry and welding), while a sixth code was for all other forms of vocational training. Amongst the currently active population, it is estimated that between 5,000 and 6,000 people have done some vocational training. The estimates for specific training are shown in Table 3.2.

Table 3.2 Type of vocational training received by the population aged 15 and over, by current activity status and sex

Type of vocational training	Currently economically active			Currently economically inactive		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
Total	5,440	3,480	1,960	1,650	730	920
Accountancy	520	240	280	150	60	90
Nursing	220	40	180	110	20	90
Teaching	990	450	540	270	120	150
Carpentry	670	670	*	160	120	30
Welding	70	70	-	40	40	-
Other	2,960	2,010	950	920	360	560

Tonga LFS 2003

The coding frame used for vocational training accounted for only about half of the types of vocational training received. The rest of the responses had to be categorised as 'other'. Included in the 'other' group will be various forms of training, such as secretarial and computer training. About 500 people who are currently active have had training in accountancy, 200 have had nursing training, and about 1,000 have been trained as teachers. There were about 700 people with training in carpentry, probably reflecting the importance of the woodcarving industry in Tonga.

A further 70 or so have received training in welding. Approximately equal numbers of men and women have been trained as accountants and as teachers. In contrast, nurse training applies mainly to females, and training in carpentry and welding almost entirely to males. Most of those with accountancy, nursing or welding training are concentrated in Tongatapu, but those with teaching or carpentry skills are more evenly spread around the islands.

In addition to skill training received by those who are currently active, more than 1,600 people who are currently inactive report that they have had some skill training. The pattern of distribution of skill training among the currently inactive is similar to that for the currently active, but the currently inactive with vocational training skills tend to be more heavily concentrated in Tongatapu. This is hardly surprising, given that the proportion of the population that is economically inactive is much higher in Tongatapu than elsewhere.

4. Current employment

Industry, occupation, and employment status

The 2003 Labour Force Survey provides an estimate of nearly 35,000 people aged 15 and over who are currently employed. The currently employed population includes just over 20,000 males and about 14,000 females. The 1993/94 LFS had given a similar estimate of the number currently employed (35,000), while the 1990 LFS had provided an estimate of almost 31,000. The 1996 Population Census had given an estimate of 29,406.²

In considering the size of the employed population, one useful measure is the ratio of the employed population to the total population. It is defined as the proportion of the working-age population that is employed. As an indicator, it provides information on the ability of the economy to create jobs. For many countries, it ranks in importance with the unemployment rate. Although a high overall ratio is typically considered "good", the indicator alone does not provide information on labour market problems such as low earnings, underemployment, poor working conditions, or the existence of a large informal sector. It therefore needs to be viewed in the context of a range of other indicators (see Section 12). Most economies around the world have employment ratios ranging from 50 to 70 percent. Very few countries have ratios of over 70 percent. For Tonga the ratio is obtained by dividing 34,561 by 57,340, to give a figure of 60.3 percent.

Table 4.1 shows the distribution of the employed population by sex and industry, using the latest ISIC classification (see Annex 4). The distribution is very similar to that found in the 1996 Population Census.² The main differences appear to be that the 2003 LFS estimates slightly more people employed in manufacturing, construction, and wholesale and retail trade, and rather fewer working in public administration and defence. These differences may well reflect real changes over the past seven years, rather than any problems with either source of data.

Table 4.1 Currently employed population aged 15 and over, by sex and industry of main job

Industry (ISIC Rev. 3 tabulation category)	Total		Male		Female	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Total	34,560	100.0	20,420	100.0	14,140	100.0
A Agriculture, hunting and forestry	9,950	28.8	9,470	46.4	470	3.4
B Fishing	1,050	3.0	870	4.3	180	1.2
C Mining and quarrying	60	0.2	60	0.3	*	0.0
D Manufacturing	8,530	24.7	910	4.4	7,630	53.9
E Electricity, gas and water	530	1.5	370	1.8	160	1.1
F Construction	1,440	4.2	1,410	6.9	30	0.2
G Wholesale and retail trade	2,930	8.5	1,340	6.6	1,590	11.2
H Hotels and restaurants	630	1.8	240	1.2	400	2.8
I Transport, storage and communications	1,580	4.6	1,150	5.6	430	3.1
J Financial intermediation	510	1.5	210	1.0	290	2.1
K Real estate, renting and business activities	260	0.7	170	0.8	90	0.6
L Public administration and defence	2,590	7.5	1,900	9.3	690	4.9
M Education	1,780	5.2	720	3.5	1,060	7.5
N Health and social work	660	1.9	280	1.4	380	2.7
O Other community, social and personal service activities	1,330	3.8	980	4.8	340	2.4
P Private households with employed persons	610	1.8	260	1.3	350	2.4
Q Extra-territorial organisations and bodies	90	0.3	60	0.3	30	0.2

Tonga LFS 2003

² See Table 30 in Kingdom of Tonga, *Population Census 1996: Administrative Report and General Tables*, Statistics Department, January 1999.

Two particularly significant aspects of this table can be seen in the agricultural and manufacturing sectors. Almost half of all males (46%) are employed in the agricultural sector, whereas over half of the female employed population (54%) work in the manufacturing sector. Further information on the employment status of those in current employment is shown in Table A.3 of Annex 7. There are about 13,000 regular employees (8,000 males and 5,000 females). In addition, a further 13,000 work on their own account. This includes more than 5,000 men working on their own account in agriculture, and a similar number of women working in manufacturing, predominantly on handicrafts. A further 6,000 report that they are unpaid household workers.

Table A.4 in Annex 7 provides a more detailed breakdown of the industry categories shown in Table A.3. Women working in the manufacturing sector (tabulation category D), for instance, work predominantly in the manufacture of textiles, wood products and articles made of straw or plaiting materials, working mainly on their own account. Men working in the trade/vehicles sector (tabulation category G) are fairly evenly divided between those working in wholesale/retail trade and those involved with motor vehicles and motorcycles, whereas women in this sector are predominantly engaged in wholesale/retail trade.

There are also some interesting contrasts between the various administrative divisions, particularly in respect of manufacturing. In most divisions there are large numbers of women engaged in textile manufacturing (code 17 in Table A.4): 1,900 in Tongatapu, 1,700 in Vava'u, 500 to 600 in Ha'apai, 200 in the Niuaus, but barely anyone in 'Eua. Similarly, there are large numbers of women engaged in the manufacture of wood products and articles made of straw or plaiting materials: 1,900 in Tongatapu, 600 in Ha'apai and 600 in 'Eua, but very few in Vava'u or the Niuaus. One special group is those people who work for private households (tabulation category P). Almost all of these cases occur in Tongatapu, involving 300 men and 300 women.

Table 4.2 shows the distribution of the currently employed population by sex and major occupational group, based on ISCO-88 (see Annex 5). As was the case with industry, there are substantial differences between men and women in their occupational classifications. Almost half of all males who are currently employed have a main job, which classifies them as 'skilled agricultural and fishery workers', while over half of the women work as 'craft and related trades workers'.

Table 4.2 Currently employed population aged 15 and over, by sex and occupation of main job

Occupation (ISCO-88)	Total		Males		Females	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Total	34,560	100.0	20,420	100.0	14,140	100.0
Legislators, senior officials and managers	940	2.7	690	3.4	250	1.7
Professionals	1,960	5.7	1,020	5.0	950	6.7
Technicians and associate professionals	2,110	6.1	1,320	6.5	790	5.6
Clerks	1,930	5.6	570	2.8	1,360	9.6
Service workers and shop and market sales workers	4,350	12.6	1,900	9.3	2,450	17.3
Skilled agricultural and fishery workers	10,400	30.1	9,930	48.6	470	3.3
Craft and related trades workers	10,120	29.3	2,620	12.8	7,490	53.0
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	1,000	2.9	970	4.8	20	0.2
Elementary occupations	1,540	4.5	1,220	6.0	330	2.3
Other (including unknown)	220	0.6	180	0.9	40	0.3

Tonga LFS 2003

A much more detailed classification of occupations is given in Table A.5 in Annex 7. Because all figures shown in this report are based on the results of a sample survey, they are necessarily subject to sampling error, and individual figures should be treated as indicative only. Amongst professionals, technicians and associate professionals, there are about 600 primary school teachers, three-quarters of whom are female. The survey classified half of them as professionals and half as technicians/associate professionals.

There are about 700 secondary school teachers and nearly 200 teachers in higher education institutes. About 300 people work as police inspectors or detectives, and about 700 as religious professionals or associate professionals. In the service worker category, about 2,000 people work as sales persons. There are nearly 4,000 people working as market gardeners or crop growers, and almost 6,000 people engaged as subsistence agricultural or fishery workers. Almost all of these people are male. The survey estimates that there are nearly 8,000 handicraft workers, almost all of them female.

Education levels

Table 4.3 gives an indication of the education level of the currently employed population according to their occupation. Table A.6 of Annex 7 shows similar information, but classified by industry. Both these tables show education levels attained, but not necessarily completed. Thus, there are about 4,000 people currently employed who have received some higher education. Rather more than half of these people work as professionals, technicians or associate professionals. At the other extreme, there are another 4,000 whose education has not gone beyond primary school. Amongst this group, the males mostly work in agriculture and the females in handicrafts.

Table 4.3 Currently employed population, by sex, occupation, and education level attained

	Education level attained				
	Total	No schooling	Primary	Secondary	Higher Education
Sex / Occupation (ISCO-88)					
Total	34,560	110	3,880	26,660	3,910
Legislators, senior officials and managers	940	20	20	540	350
Professionals	1,960	-	20	480	1,460
Technicians and associate professionals	2,110	20	110	1,240	740
Clerks	1,930	-	*	1,410	510
Service workers and shop and market sales workers	4,350	20	210	3,950	160
Skilled agricultural and fishery workers	10,400	40	1,630	8,360	370
Craft and related trades workers	10,120	*	1,680	8,270	170
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	1,000	-	50	920	30
Elementary occupations	1,540	-	140	1,380	30
Others (including unknown)	220	-	20	110	90
Males	20,420	90	2,150	16,080	2,100
Legislators, senior officials and managers	690	20	20	410	240
Professionals	1,020	-	*	300	720
Technicians and associate professionals	1,320	20	90	860	350
Clerks	570	-	*	420	150
Service workers and shop and market sales workers	1,900	-	130	1,680	90
Skilled agricultural and fishery workers	9,930	40	1,600	7,930	360
Craft and related trades workers	2,620	-	140	2,410	70
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	970	-	50	890	30
Elementary occupations	1,220	-	110	1,100	10
Others (including unknown)	180	-	-	90	90
Females	14,140	20	1,730	10,580	1,810
Legislators, senior officials and managers	250	-	-	130	120
Professionals	950	-	20	180	750
Technicians and associate professionals	790	-	20	380	390
Clerks	1,360	-	-	990	360
Service workers and shop and market sales workers	2,450	20	80	2,280	70
Skilled agricultural and fishery workers	470	-	30	440	*
Craft and related trades workers	7,490	*	1,540	5,860	90
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	20	-	*	20	-
Elementary occupations	330	-	30	270	20
Others (including unknown)	40	-	20	20	-

Tonga LFS 2003

Hours of work

The 34,600 people who did some work activity during the previous seven days worked a total of 1.24 million hours, or an average of 36 hours per person per week. Almost all of this work was done on the main work activity. Only about 6,000 people reported secondary work activities, involving 80,000 hours of work, most of it men engaged in agricultural activities. Table 4.4 shows the average hours worked by men and women in their main job by sector of activity, while Table 4.5 provides similar information in terms of major occupational group.

While men generally appear to work slightly longer hours in their main job than do women, this is not the case in some sectors such as wholesale and retail trade, and hotels and restaurants, where women work longer hours on average. In terms of occupation, the highest average hours worked by both men and women are in the category 'service workers and shop and market sales workers', with men working an average of 43 hours and women 46 hours a week in their main job.

Table 4.4 Average hours worked in the main job, by sex and industry

Industry (ISIC-Rev.3)	Hours per week		
	Both sexes	Males	Females
All main jobs	33.7	34.4	32.6
A. Agriculture, hunting and forestry	28.8	28.9	26.5
B. Fishing	29.8	31.1	23.4
C. Mining and quarrying	57.5	59.6	22.2
D. Manufacturing	27.5	36.9	26.4
E. Electricity, gas and water	42.8	43.0	42.1
F. Construction	38.2	38.7	17.1
G. Wholesale and retail trade	45.8	42.8	48.2
H. Hotels and restaurants	44.2	40.4	46.6
I. Transport, storage and communications	40.1	40.7	38.3
J. Financial intermediation	37.7	38.1	37.4
K. Real estate, renting and business activities	41.4	42.3	39.4
L. Public administration and defence	38.3	38.3	38.5
M. Education	37.6	38.0	37.3
N. Health and social work	39.2	39.4	39.1
O. Other community, social and personal service activities	40.8	42.9	35.0
P. Private households with employed persons	37.9	31.8	42.3
Q. Extra-territorial organisations and bodies	37.2	37.5	36.4

Tonga LFS 2003

Table 4.5 Average hours worked in the main job, by sex and occupation

Occupation (ISCO-88)	Hours per week		
	Both sexes	Males	Females
All main jobs	33.7	34.4	32.6
Legislators, senior officials and managers	41.9	41.0	44.6
Professionals	38.5	39.5	37.4
Technicians and associate professionals	38.9	40.7	36.0
Clerks	39.2	38.1	39.7
Service workers and shop and market sales workers	44.6	42.8	46.0
Skilled agricultural and fishery workers	28.5	28.8	22.2
Craft and related trades workers	28.8	36.5	26.1
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	38.9	38.9	38.8
Elementary occupations	40.2	41.8	34.4
Other (including unknown)	36.8	35.2	44.2

Tonga LFS 2003

For some sectors such as mining and quarrying, and construction (for women), the estimates of average hours should be treated with caution, because of the small numbers of people in the relevant group (see Table 4.1).

In terms of divisions, average hours of work are consistently higher in Tongatapu, Vava'u and 'Eua than in Ha'apai and Niuas across most industrial and occupational groups.

Further information on hours worked in all jobs is given in Section 6, where we look at underemployment.

Wages

There are about 15,600 paid employees in Tonga; 9,900 of them are male, and 5,700 are female. Their total weekly earnings come to about 1.9 million pa'anga. Tables A.7 and A.8 in Annex 7 provide detailed information on average earnings and hours worked by male and female paid employees aged 15 and over, according to their industry and occupation. The columns on the right show the sample sizes on which each estimate is based. Estimates based on very small sample sizes will be subject to wide margins of error, but those estimates based on reasonably large samples (say more than 20) are likely to be fairly robust. Average weekly earnings per paid employee come to 121 pa'anga. Given that paid employees work on average 40 hours a week, the average hourly rate of pay is 3 pa'anga. Average weekly earnings for males (T\$127) are slightly higher than for females (T\$112), although their average hours of work are almost identical.

The average earnings of 121 pa'anga a week consist of 119 pa'anga received as cash and 2 pa'anga received as payment in kind. The largest payments in kind are made to those working for private households, or in fishing, hotels and restaurants, and community and personal services.

In terms of industry classification, average earnings are highest for those engaged in the agriculture and fishing sectors (more than T\$160 a week) and lowest for those working in hotels and restaurants, and in community and personal services (less than T\$100 a week). Because those working in hotels and restaurants tend to work longer hours than those engaged in agriculture or fishing, the contrast between these averages is even more marked when one considers hourly rates of earnings. Paid employees working in agriculture and fishing receive on average about T\$5 an hour, whereas those working in hotels and restaurants receive only T\$2 an hour.

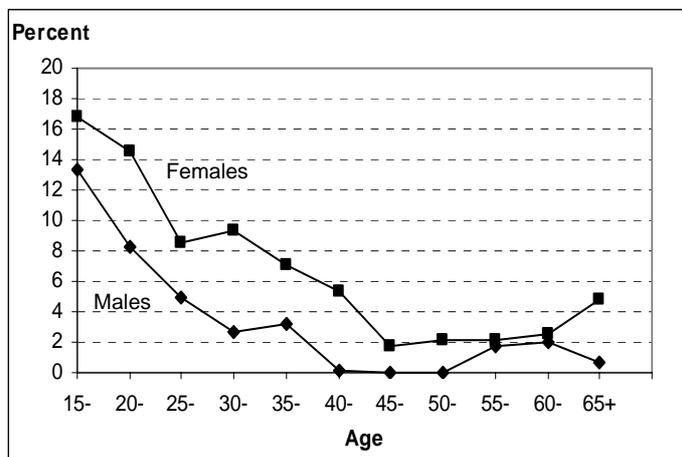
5. Unemployment

Overall unemployment rates

For this LFS, the same definitions were used as had been used in the earlier surveys. In the case of unemployment, the 'relaxed' definition of unemployment was used. Thus a person was counted as unemployed if they were not working, but were available and willing to accept paid or self-employment during the reference week. They were not required to have taken specific steps during the week to find employment.

The unemployment rate is probably the best-known labour market measure. Together with the employment-to-population ratio, it provides the broadest indicator of the labour market situation. From the 2003 LFS, it is estimated that about 1,900 people aged 15 and over were unemployed. This gives an overall unemployment rate of 5.2 percent. There were large variations in the unemployment rate by age and sex, as illustrated in Figure 5.1.

Figure 5.1 Unemployment rates for males and females, by age



Tonga LFS 2003

The overall unemployment rate for females is 7.4 percent, compared with only 3.6 percent for males. At all ages, unemployment rates for females are consistently higher than those for males. The rates for both males and females are particularly high in the young age groups, but then diminish to around zero for males and 2 percent for females in the middle years, before rising again slightly for those in the older age groups. The detailed figures are shown in Tables A.9 and A.22 of Annex 7.

The unemployment rate was slightly higher in Tongatapu Division (6.2 percent) than elsewhere. The unemployment rates in the other divisions were: Vava'u 2.7 percent, Ha'apai 1.4 percent, 'Eua 5.1 percent, and the Niuas 4.2 percent.

In line with the international recommendations, the total of 1,900 unemployed also includes some 250 people who reported that they had already arranged a paid job or other economic activity, but had not yet started work. These people are counted as unemployed, even though they are not available to take up other work. They were not asked further questions about their length of unemployment or the type of work they would like to do.

Length of unemployment

Unlike the two previous surveys, LFS 2003 did collect information on the length of time that an unemployed person has been without work and looking for a job. While any length of unemployment may be undesirable from the point of view of the individual concerned, some degree of short-term unemployment is often viewed as desirable, since it allows time for jobless persons to seek and find optimal employment. Also, where workers can be temporarily laid off and then called back, it allows employers to weather temporary reductions in business activity. Prolonged periods of unemployment, on the other hand, bring with them many undesirable effects, particularly loss of income and diminishing employability of the jobseeker.

Of the estimated 1,900 people who are unemployed, 1,400 reported that they had been available to work for at least a year. (In fact, the responses to another question (Q.26) indicate that fewer than 500 of the unemployed had ever worked in the past.) A recent ILO publication, *Key Indicators of the Labour Market*, recommends two indicators for measuring long-term unemployment. The first is the long-term unemployment rate, which is defined as those who have been unemployed for a year or longer as a percentage of the labour force. Worldwide this measure ranges from 0 percent up to 8 percent. For Tonga the value is 3.8 percent, which is in the middle of that range.

The second indicator is the incidence of long-term unemployment, which is defined as those who have been unemployed for a year or longer as a share of the total unemployed. Values of this indicator worldwide vary from 10 percent up to more than 50 percent. For Tonga the value is 73.8 percent, or as much as 85.1 percent if we exclude from the base those unemployed who have recently secured a job (since we have no information on how long these people have been available for work). It is thus clear that while the overall number of long-term unemployed is not exceptional when viewed against the size of the total labour force, the proportion of the unemployed that have been unemployed for a long time is exceptionally high.

Education levels of the unemployed

Because the sample size of unemployed people from the survey is so small (192), it is not appropriate to give very detailed tables on the characteristics of the unemployed. Table 5.1 shows the educational level of the unemployed. Comparing the distributions with those shown in Table 3.1 for the currently active population suggests that the educational levels of the unemployed are very similar to those of the total economically active population, except that hardly any of the 3,000 people who have completed at least three years of tertiary education are currently unemployed.

Table 5.1 Level of schooling of the unemployed

Level of schooling	Both sexes	Male	Female
	%	%	%
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
No schooling	0.1	0.1	-
Primary: less than 6 years	2.2	0.8	3.2
Primary: 6 years or more	4.8	1.1	7.3
Secondary: less than 6 years	63.3	73.8	56.0
Secondary: 6 years or more	24.6	18.4	28.6
Tertiary: less than 3 years	4.3	5.7	3.4
Tertiary: 3 years or more	0.9	-	1.5
<i>Estimated number</i>	<i>1,889</i>	<i>757</i>	<i>1,132</i>
<i>Sample size</i>	<i>192</i>	<i>80</i>	<i>112</i>

Tonga LFS 2003

Type of work sought

The unemployed were asked what kind of work they were willing to take up (Question 23) and how many hours they would have been willing to work (Question 22). Of the estimated 1,640 people still looking for work, 71 percent said they wanted a regular paid job, 2 percent wanted a part-time job, 13 percent wanted temporary or casual employment, and the remaining 14 percent (mostly women) wanted to be self-employed. The vast majority of those seeking a regular paid job or self-employment had been available for work for at least a year, whereas few of those seeking temporary or casual employment had been available for this length of time.

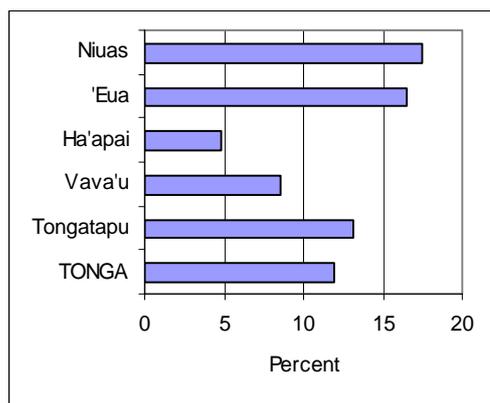
The unemployed would have been willing to work a total of about 50,000 hours during the reference week, if they had had employment. The unemployed males would have contributed 20,000 hours, and the unemployed females over 30,000 hours.

Those who were unemployed were asked (Question 25) what steps (if any) they had taken during the last seven days to find paid or self-employment. The interviewer was provided with a set of precodes. Some 44 percent of the unemployed who were available for work reported that they had contacted prospective employers, while 10 percent had checked at worksites. None had acquired capital, land, building, equipment etc. for setting up an economic activity, and none had checked out Internet websites, which were two of the pre-codes offered. Three percent reported that they had taken some other steps to find employment, but 43 percent had taken no specific steps during the last seven days.

Youth unemployment

From a policy perspective, youth unemployment is probably the aspect of unemployment that gives most cause for concern. It is estimated that there are about 800 youths (400 males and 400 females) in Tonga aged 15-24 who are currently unemployed. This represents an overall unemployment rate of 11.9 percent, compared with an unemployment rate of 3.6 percent for those aged 25 and over. Young women had a higher unemployment rate (15 percent) than young men (10 percent).

Figure 5.2 Youth unemployment rates, by division



Tonga LFS 2003

There were variations in youth unemployment across the divisions. Tongatapu, with 13 percent youth unemployment, had a higher rate than Vava'u (8 percent) and Ha'apai (5 percent), but lower than the rates in 'Eua (16 percent) and the Niuas (18 percent).

The great majority of unemployed young people (88 percent) had had no previous work experience.

The issue of unemployment, particularly youth unemployment, is discussed further in section 12

Finally, it is appropriate to warn that all estimates of unemployment should be treated with some caution, because they are subject to relatively high sampling errors, as noted in Annex 1.

6. Underemployment

Underemployment and unemployment

Besides considering the numbers of unemployed, we need to examine the hours worked by those in employment. In some cases, persons may have one or more jobs, but they may still have insufficient work. Table A.11 in Annex 7 shows the distribution of hours worked in all jobs, according to the industrial classification of the main job. In considering whether a person counts as being fully employed, we first need to decide on the length of a standard working week in terms of hours of work. In line with the earlier surveys, 35 hours was used as the cut-off point for this survey. Everyone who reported working at least 35 hours in the past week therefore counts as being fully employed, even though some of them might have wanted to work more hours.

A vertical line has been drawn in the centre of Table A.11 to distinguish between those working less than 35 hours and those working 35 hours or more. Many people do work a substantial number of hours each work, but almost 14,000 people (40 percent of the total currently employed) worked less than 35 hours a week. There are contrasts between the sexes and between industries. Overall, 37 percent of employed males and 44 percent of employed females worked less than 35 hours a week. Special cases were agriculture for males and manufacturing for females, where the proportions working less than 35 hours a week were 60 percent and 69 percent respectively.

Visible underemployment

Not all those people working less than 35 hours are necessarily counted as underemployed. Some of these people may not want to work longer hours, for one reason or another. They may have been temporarily sick, or on holiday, for some period during the seven days, or they may have school or housework duties to attend to. The definition of underemployment used on this survey therefore refers to visible underemployment. The visibly underemployed include only those cases where the person was prevented from doing further work for economic reasons. In terms of the questionnaire, the underemployed have therefore been taken as those people who reported that they worked less than 35 hours because it was a slack season or there was not sufficient work (code 1 at Q.15). Also included are those who gave some other unspecified reason (code 6) in response to Question 15, and who then said at Question 16 that they wanted to work more hours during the reference week.

The total number of people who count as underemployed is estimated at about 2,200. This represents 6.3 percent of total employment. Those considering themselves as underemployed would like to have worked a total of 16,000 extra hours during the reference week, which works out on average at about 7 hours per person. In terms of industrial sector, males working in agriculture constituted a half of all those reporting underemployment. They would like to have worked an extra 9,000 hours.

7. Usual activity

The discussion so far has been in terms of current activity and current employment, with the focus on economic activity over the last seven days. It is also helpful to consider economic activities over a longer time period such as a year, and for this purpose the concept of usual activity is used. When using usual activity, a person is classified as usually active or usually inactive on the basis of their work experience over the whole year. Question 30 was used to make this classification.

To be more specific, a person will be counted as usually active if the number of days spent either working or available for work during the last 12 months, taken together, are greater than the number of days that the person was not available for work. Thus, if the sum of the employed and unemployed days is at least 183, the person is classified as being usually economically active. Once a person has been classified in this way, they can be further classified as usually employed or usually unemployed, depending on which period of time was longer. The results of this system of classification are shown in Table 7.1. More detailed data for individual age groups in Tonga is given in Table A.22 of Annex 7.

Table 7.1 Usual activity status, by sex and division

	Total	Tongatapu	Vava'u	Ha'apai	'Eua	Niuas
Both sexes	57,340	39,630	9,270	4,340	3,040	1,060
Usually employed	32,420	21,160	5,530	2,980	2,030	730
Usually unemployed	3,370	2,870	160	120	180	40
Usually inactive	21,550	15,600	3,580	1,240	840	290
Male	28,370	19,500	4,640	2,140	1,550	550
Usually employed	19,380	13,020	3,210	1,570	1,180	400
Usually unemployed	1,310	1,140	30	60	60	20
Usually inactive	7,680	5,350	1,390	510	300	120
Female	28,970	20,130	4,640	2,200	1,490	520
Usually employed	13,040	8,140	2,320	1,410	840	320
Usually unemployed	2,060	1,730	120	70	110	20
Usually inactive	13,870	10,260	2,190	720	530	170
						<i>Percentages</i>
Both sexes	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Usually employed	56.5	53.4	59.7	68.7	66.7	68.3
Usually unemployed	5.9	7.2	1.7	2.8	5.8	4.0
Usually inactive	37.6	39.4	38.6	28.5	27.5	27.6
Male	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Usually employed	68.3	66.8	69.2	73.3	76.3	74.0
Usually unemployed	4.6	5.8	0.7	2.6	4.1	3.3
Usually inactive	27.1	27.4	30.0	24.1	19.5	22.7
Female	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Usually employed	45.0	40.4	50.1	64.2	56.7	62.3
Usually unemployed	7.1	8.6	2.6	3.0	7.5	4.8
Usually inactive	47.9	51.0	47.2	32.8	35.8	32.9

Tonga LFS 2003

Not surprisingly, the patterns of employment are fairly similar to those for current activity status shown in Table 2.1. The rates of employment are lower in Tongatapu and Vava'u than in the other three divisions, and the proportion of people classified as usually inactive is correspondingly higher. Tongatapu also has a higher proportion of people who are classified as usually unemployed. But, when we compare the absolute numbers in the different categories, we can see some interesting differences between the sexes. In broad terms, about 1,000 fewer males and 1,000 fewer females are classified as employed under the definitions for usual activity, as compared with current activity. In the case of females, this is balanced by 1,000 more females being classified as usually unemployed, while the number of females shown as usually inactive is virtually the same as under the current classification. In the case of males, the balance of 1,000 males is split fairly equally between unemployment and inactivity.

The last paragraph described the net changes resulting from using the usual economic activity status rather than the current economic activity status, but in many ways it is more useful to look at the gross changes, and identify how many people have moved from one status to another. This detailed information is provided in Table A.10 of Annex 7, and it enables us to get a clearer picture of how some of the differences between current and usual activity status have arisen. For instance, we can see that, although over 3,000 people are classified as usually unemployed, a third of these people did in fact do some work during the reference week, and another third had reported that they were currently inactive, because they were not available to work. The interaction between the two systems of classification thus becomes more complicated, the further one investigates.

Figure 7.1 Usually active participation rates, by age and sex

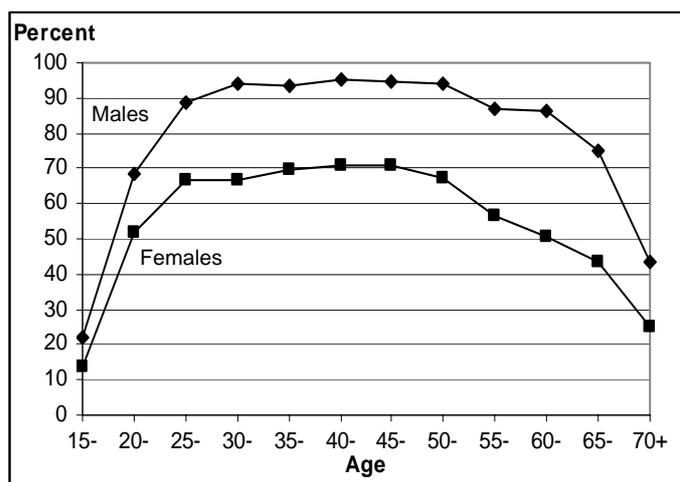


Figure 7.1 shows, separately for males and females, the proportion of each age group that is usually economically active. It can be seen that the pattern of the graph is almost identical to the graph for labour force participation rates, which was based on current economic activity (Figure 2.3). Male rates are consistently higher than female rates, at all ages. During the main working years, the male participation rate is always over 90 percent, while the female rate is around 70 percent. Even for those aged in their 60s, around 80 percent of males and 50 percent of females are usually economically active.

In order to work out each person's usual activity status, it was necessary to collect detailed (but necessarily rather rough) estimates of the number of days each person had spent as employed, unemployed and inactive during the past year. The aggregated results are shown in Table 7.2.

Table 7.2 Days spent employed, unemployed or inactive, by sex and usual activity status

	Total	Usually employed	Usually unemployed	Usually inactive
Both sexes	57,340	32,420	3,370	21,550
Average days per year spent:	365	365	365	365
Employed	179	307	32	9
Unemployed	34	26	321	1
Inactive	152	32	13	355
Million days per year spent:	20.9	11.8	1.2	7.9
Employed	10.3	10.0	0.1	0.2
Unemployed	2.0	0.8	1.1	*
Inactive	8.7	1.0	*	7.6
Males	28,370	19,380	1,310	7,680
Average days per year spent:	365	365	365	365
Employed	215	309	29	10
Unemployed	33	26	323	2
Inactive	117	31	13	353
Million days per year spent:	10.4	7.1	0.5	2.8
Employed	6.1	6.0	*	*
Unemployed	0.9	0.5	0.4	*
Inactive	3.3	0.6	*	2.7
Females	28,970	13,040	2,060	13,870
Average days per year spent:	365	365	365	365
Employed	144	305	33	8
Unemployed	35	26	319	1
Inactive	186	33	13	356
Million days per year spent:	10.6	4.8	0.8	5.1
Employed	4.2	4.0	*	0.1
Unemployed	1.0	0.3	0.7	*
Inactive	5.4	0.4	*	4.9

Tonga LFS 2003

Men and women who are classified as usually employed spend an average of just over 300 days a year in employment and about 30 days unemployed. In contrast, those classified as usually unemployed spend on average about 320 days a year unemployed, and only about 30 days working. Those classified as usually inactive spend almost all their time as inactive.

Table 7.2 also provides estimates of the total annual contribution by workers, in terms of days in and out of employment. Both males and females have just over 10 million days at their disposal in a year. Males spend about 6 million days, and women about 4 million days, in employment. Both men and women have about 1 million days when they are classified as unemployed, and therefore available for work. Men are classified as inactive for 3 million days, while women are inactive for 5 million days.

8. Non-economic activities

The criticism is often made of labour force surveys that they draw too tight a boundary around what is meant by work and economic activity. It is argued that, as a result, labour force surveys do not take sufficient account of many other useful activities that people, particularly women, perform in supporting their households.

In this labour force survey for Tonga, a special question was added at the end of the questionnaire (Q.35), asking how much time each person spent during the last seven days on a range of activities that are not usually regarded as 'economic'. These activities were: cooking and serving food for the household; cleaning utensils and the house; minor household repairs; shopping for the household; caring for the old, sick or infirm; child minding; church activities; and any other voluntary or community activities. A summary of the results is given in Table 8.1. The tables in Annex 7 provide similar but more detailed information for each administrative division (Tables A.12 and A.13) and for different age groups (Tables A.14 and A.15).

Table 8.1 Proportion of persons aged 15 and over engaging in various 'non-economic' activities in the last seven days, the average time spent, and estimates of total hours spent

	Proportion of persons engaged in the activity in the last seven days			Average time spent per week (averaged across everyone)			Total hours spent per week		
	Both sexes	Males	Females	Both sexes	Males	Females	Both sexes	Males	Females
	Percentages			Hours			Thousand hours		
Any/all of these activities	97	97	98	21.8	16.3	27.2	1,372	522	850
Cooking / serving food for household	74	61	86	5.1	3.0	7.1	310	95	216
Cleaning utensils / house	61	41	82	2.9	1.7	4.0	181	55	126
Minor household repairs	75	74	76	4.0	3.5	4.4	255	114	141
Shopping for household	57	53	60	1.7	1.5	2.0	112	49	63
Caring for old / sick / infirm	10	6	13	0.7	0.4	1.1	44	12	32
Child minding	35	26	44	2.8	1.6	4.1	167	47	120
Church activities	87	85	89	4.0	4.0	4.0	264	131	132
Other voluntary / community activities	10	10	10	0.6	0.6	0.6	38	20	19

Tonga LFS 2003

Almost all adult members of the household engage in at least one of these non-economic activities every week. Almost 90 percent of adult household members engage in church activities.

Three-quarters cook or serve food for the household, and a similar proportion carry out some minor household repairs.

On average, all adult household members spend about 22 hours per week on these various non-economic activities. Five hours are spent cooking and serving food; 4 hours are needed for minor household repairs, 4 hours for church activities, 3 for cleaning utensils and the house, and 3 for child minding. For all adults, the total time spent on these 'non-economic' activities in a week works out at 1.37 million hours. This figure is therefore slightly higher than the estimate of 1.24 million hours worked in the last week by those engaged in 'economic' activities.

The data provided in Table 8.1 highlight some of the differences between male and female non-economic activities. Women are much more likely than men to have been involved in cooking and serving food, cleaning utensils and the house, child minding, and caring for the old, sick or infirm. On the other hand, there are about equal numbers of men and women engaged in carrying out minor household repairs, shopping for the household, attending to church activities, and carrying out other voluntary or community activities. On average, men spend about 16 hours a week on all these activities, whereas women spend as much as 27 hours.

The detailed tables in Annex 7 shed further light on the differences between the divisions, and between various age groups. For instance, Table A.13 illustrates the fact that people living in Tongatapu and Vava'u generally spend slightly longer each week on non-economic activities than those living in the other three divisions. Table A.14 highlights the fact that, for both sexes, all ages participate heavily in church activities, while women of all ages are heavily involved in cooking and serving food, and in cleaning utensils and the house. Table A.15 highlights the fact that, while men spend an average of between 15 and 20 hours a week on non-economic activities throughout their working lives, the average number of hours spent by women on non-economic activities always exceeds 30 hours a week throughout the middle years of their working lives (i.e. from age 30 to 55).

Table 8.2 provides a summary of the main findings on hours spent on economic and non-economic activities by men and women. There is a nice symmetry to the results. When account is taken of both types of activity, men and women spend the same length of time (about 1.3 million hours) per week. However, while women spend roughly 300,000 fewer hours than men per week in 'economic' work activities, they make up this deficit completely by the extra 'non-economic' activities that they perform.

Table 8.2 **Total hours spent by all men and women per week on 'economic' and 'non-economic' activities**

	Million hours		
	Both sexes	Males	Females
Total hours	2.61	1.29	1.32
'Economic' activities	1.24	0.77	0.47
'Non-economic' activities	1.37	0.52	0.85

Tonga LFS 2003

9. Seasonal variations in employment

As described earlier, the 2003 Tonga Labour Force Survey was carried out over two rounds, so that some account could be taken of variation in employment over the year. All the preceding analysis in this report has been based on the pooled data from the two rounds, but here we present some separate results for each round. The first round was conducted in March/April. This period is known locally as the hurricane season, and there is often heavy rain (as indeed there was during this survey round). Children were in school at that time of the year. Those who had recently left school should have found work, but some may still be looking. The period of May/June was avoided by the survey, because that is the conference season in Tonga, when many people are moving between the islands. The planting season runs from July to October, and August/September was chosen as the period for the second round of the survey. By that time the harvesting of the vanilla crop will already have been completed, and the planting season for squashes (another important crop) will have commenced.

To compare the results of the two rounds, it is worth focusing on just a few key indicators, such as the labour force participation rate, the employment to population ratio, and the unemployment rate. Table 9.1 shows these rates for each division, for the adult population aged 15 and over.

Table 9.1 Comparison of some key indicators from the two rounds of Tonga LFS 2003

	TONGA		Tongatapu		Vava'u		Ha'apai		'Eua		Niuas	
	Round 1	Round 2										
Labour force participation rate												
Both sexes	64.3	62.8	62.0	59.2	68.2	65.0	69.1	79.7	73.0	72.7	73.5	77.4
Males	74.0	75.4	72.9	74.2	73.1	75.1	77.8	81.3	82.4	80.6	82.3	83.4
Females	54.1	51.3	50.6	46.1	63.2	55.2	60.3	78.1	63.6	64.3	62.3	71.5
Employment to population ratio												
Both sexes	60.1	60.4	57.4	56.3	65.3	64.2	67.8	79.0	68.9	69.4	64.6	77.1
Males	71.2	72.8	69.8	70.8	72.2	73.7	76.3	80.4	78.8	79.3	73.5	83.4
Females	48.5	49.1	44.2	43.5	58.3	54.9	59.3	77.7	58.9	58.7	53.6	70.9
Unemployment rate (15+)												
Both sexes	6.5	3.8	7.5	5.0	4.2	1.3	1.8	0.9	5.7	4.6	12.1	0.4
Males	3.7	3.5	4.2	4.5	1.3	1.8	1.9	1.2	4.3	1.6	10.7	0.0
Females	10.4	4.4	12.5	5.8	7.8	0.5	1.6	0.7	7.5	8.8	14.0	0.7
Youth unemployment rate (15-24)												
Both sexes	10.0	14.4	8.8	18.4	11.2	5.3	5.1	0.9	17.8	15.1	54.2	2.2
Males	6.2	15.5	6.0	21.8	3.2	6.4	3.0	1.2	10.7	2.3	57.9	0.0
Females	17.7	13.1	14.7	14.9	24.2	3.5	10.8	0.7	28.5	36.1	50.0	4.6
Unemployment rate (25+)												
Both sexes	5.6	1.5	7.2	2.0	2.6	0.4	1.1	0.0	2.8	2.7	5.7	0.0
Males	3.1	1.0	3.7	1.1	0.8	0.8	1.7	0.0	2.8	1.4	4.0	0.0
Females	9.0	2.3	12.0	3.3	4.6	0.0	0.5	0.0	2.8	4.5	8.2	0.0

Tonga LFS 2003

It should be emphasized, first of all, that the figures for the two rounds in the Niuas are not directly comparable, because of the way the survey was carried out. Because of the very small numbers involved, a decision was made not to use sampling methods at all in the Niuas. Instead, a census of Niuafou was carried out in the first round, and a census of Niuatoputapu and Tafahi in the second round. Comparison of the figures indicates that while there was almost full employment in Niuatoputapu and Tafahi at the time the second round was conducted, Niuafou was experiencing a rate of unemployment of over 10 percent for both males and females at the time of the first round survey, with young people experiencing unemployment rates of over 50 percent.

In the other four divisions, the labour force participation rates and employment to population ratios are similar in the two rounds, except in the case of females in Ha'apai, where both rates showed a jump of almost 20 percentage points between the two rounds. The reasons for this are unclear.

In all divisions overall unemployment rates have shown a slight drop between the two rounds, but different age groups have had different experiences. Youth unemployment rates increased slightly, while adult unemployment rates (for those aged 25 and over) fell. Some of the most interesting differences can be seen in the case of youth unemployment. In Tongatapu, for instance, female youth unemployment remained steady at 15 percent, but the unemployment rate for young males showed a large increase from 6 percent to 22 percent. In Vava'u and Ha'apai female youth unemployment rates showed a substantial drop between the two rounds. In the case of young people on 'Eua, male unemployment declined, but the female unemployment rate appeared to increase.

It should be noted that some of these differences in rates may be partly due to the effects of sampling error between the two rounds, but it seems unlikely that sampling error alone could account for such large differences in rates.

10. Activities of children

The earlier sections in this report have concentrated on the economic activities of people aged 15 and over. This is in line with the standard method of reporting for most labour force surveys around the world. But the 2003 Tonga LFS did also collect information on the activities of children aged 10 to 14, and for completeness those results are reported here.

As indicated in several earlier tables, there are nearly 11,000 children in Tonga aged 10 to 14. About 7,000 live in Tongatapu, 2,000 in Vava'u, 1,000 in Ha'apai, 600 in 'Eua, and 300 in the Niuaus. As is to be expected in Tonga, the vast majority of these children are still attending school. Children in this age group who are reported as not currently attending school number just under 500, but 200 appear to be doing other studies away from school. It is estimated that only about 300 children, mostly boys, were classified as economically active in the last seven days. An even smaller number (say 250) actually did any work. Almost all of this work was done by boys engaged in agricultural activities and was unpaid. They worked on average for 11 hours during the week.

Probably the most interesting data with respect to the activities of children comes from the last question in the survey, which looked at the 'non-economic' activities of household members. Table 10.1 shows the proportion of children aged 10-14 who engaged in various activities during the last seven days, and the length of time that they spent on those activities. (Table 8.1 provides similar data for adults.)

Table 10.1 Proportion of children aged 10-14 engaging in various 'non-economic' activities in the last seven days, the average time spent, and estimates of total time spent

	Proportion of children engaged in the activity in the last seven days			Average time spent per week (averaged across all children aged 10-14)			Total hours spent per week		
	Both sexes	Boys	Girls	Both sexes	Boys	Girls	Both sexes	Boys	Girls
	Percentages			Hours			Thousand hours		
Any/all of these activities	97	96	97	11.3	10.7	11.9	121	61	61
Cooking / serving food for household	54	52	57	1.9	1.7	2.2	21	9	11
Cleaning utensils / house	53	44	63	1.6	1.3	1.9	17	8	10
Minor household repairs	77	77	77	2.6	2.7	2.6	28	15	13
Shopping for household	44	41	47	1.1	1.1	1.2	12	6	6
Caring for old / sick / infirm	4	4	4	0.2	0.2	0.2	2	1	1
Child minding	15	14	16	0.4	0.3	0.4	4	2	2
Church activities	89	87	92	3.2	3.2	3.2	34	18	16
Other voluntary / community activities	6	7	4	0.3	0.3	0.2	3	2	1

Tonga LFS 2003

Almost all children are involved in 'non-economic' activities within the household. The proportions engaging in church activities and in minor household repairs are similar to those for adults, but the proportions engaged in other activities are slightly lower. Children aged 10-14 spend an average of 11 hours a week in total on these activities, whereas adults average 22 hours a week. What is particularly interesting, though, is that there is hardly any gender bias in the time spent by children on different activities. Girls average 12 hours a week, compared with 11 hours for boys. The extra hour is accounted for by girls spending a little longer than boys cooking and serving food, and cleaning utensils and the house. In all, boys and girls each spend a total of about 60,000 hours a week on non-economic activities.

More detailed information on the non-economic activities of children in each administrative division is provided in Tables A.16 and A.17 in Annex 7.

11. Households and employment

Up to this point the report has focused on the characteristics of individuals. But individuals live as part of households, and it is possible to use the survey data to draw some broad conclusions about the characteristics of households. Tables A.18, A.19, A.20 and A.21 in Annex 7 relate to households.

It is estimated that there are about 16,700 households in Tonga (Table A.18). About 6 percent of all households, numbering just under 1,000, are single-person households. At the other extreme, about 1,400 households (8 percent of the total) have at least 10 household members each. About 6,800 households (41 percent of the total) do not have any household members below the age of the 10 years (Table A.19). In almost all households there is at least one person who is currently employed (Table A.20). There are only about 900 households (6 percent of the total) that do not have any currently employed persons in them. At the other extreme, a similar number of households contain at least five persons who are currently employed. Most of the unemployed live in households where there is also an employed person. It is estimated that there only about 150 households containing an unemployed person, that does not also contain an employed person.

The survey collected information on wages and salaries received by those in paid employment. Table 11.1 shows, for each division, the percentage distribution of households by how much each household received in the form of wages and salaries.

Table 11.1 Percentage distribution of households by division and weekly wages received

	TONGA	Tongatapu	Vava'u	Ha'apai	'Eua	Niuas
Weekly wage (T\$) received by households	%	%	%	%	%	%
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
0	41.5	37.1	46.9	52.8	55.6	54.8
1 - 49	3.3	3.1	2.1	6.7	2.9	8.4
50 - 99	14.0	13.2	14.6	16.9	16.4	17.5
100 - 149	12.5	13.4	13.5	8.1	8.0	7.6
150 - 199	8.9	9.5	7.7	7.8	7.6	4.7
200 - 299	10.2	11.7	8.3	5.0	7.4	4.7
300 - 399	4.6	5.7	3.3	1.6	1.6	1.0
400 - 499	1.8	2.1	1.8	0.6	0.3	0.8
500+	3.0	4.2	1.7	0.6	0.3	0.6
Total households	16,670	11,168	2,851	1,354	914	383
Average weekly wage (for all households)	T\$ 113	T\$ 131	T\$ 92	T\$ 61	T\$ 61	T\$ 52
Total households containing at least one wage earner	9,751	7,021	1,513	639	406	173
Average weekly wage (for households with wage earner)	T\$ 194	T\$ 209	T\$ 174	T\$ 130	T\$ 138	T\$ 116

Tonga LFS 2003

There are almost 10,000 households in Tonga (58 percent of all households) containing at least one wage earner. The other 7,000 households have no wage earner in them. Some 63 percent of the households in Tongatapu, and 53 percent of the households in Vava'u, contain at least one wage earner. In the other three divisions less than half the households contain a wage earner.

The average weekly wage received by households works out at 113 pa'anga per household, or 194 pa'anga if we consider only those households containing a wage earner. In households containing a wage earner, average household wages vary from 209 pa'anga in Tongatapu to 116 pa'anga in the Niuas.

12. Comparisons of employment characteristics over time

This is the third survey of its type to be undertaken in Tonga in recent years, all of which followed the same broad methodology in line with the international standards. Table 12.1 therefore presents a range of indicators on employment, taken from these surveys. The presentation here draws heavily on the methodology developed by the International Labour Organization in its publication *Key Indicators of the Labour Market (KILM)*, and the table is presented in a KILM-compatible format. The data needed for all these indicators can be found in this present report and in the reports on the two earlier surveys.

The **labour force participation rate** has been increasing steadily over the years, rising from 55 percent in 1990 to 64 percent in 2003. However, this increase is entirely due to the changing rate for females. The male rate has remained steady, with 75 percent of male adults in the labour force. The female rate continues to be considerably lower than the male rate, but it has been rising steadily over the years, reflecting the increasing desire of women to enter the labour market. The female rate has risen from 36 percent in 1990 to 53 percent in 2003.

The **employment-to-population ratio** also increased substantially during the 1990s, rising from 53 percent in 1990 to 60 percent in 2003. The trends over time are in line with the trends seen in many other countries in recent years. While the male ratio has declined slightly, this decline has been more than offset by the sharp rise in the ratio for women. As a result, the male-to-female gap in employment ratios has narrowed substantially, from 41 percentage points in 1990 to 23 percentage points in 2003.

Another indicator shows **employment by sector**. Industry's share of total employment has been rising steadily over the years, its share increasing from 21 percent of total employment in 1990 to 31 percent in 2003, but the trends in sectoral composition by gender are less clear.

The **unemployment rate** is inevitably more volatile, and reflects the state of the economy at the time the surveys were carried out. The overall unemployment rate fell from 2 percent in 1990 to 1 percent in 1993/94, but then rose again to 5 percent in 2003. As is common in many countries around the world, the female unemployment rate is higher than the male rate. In Tonga the female unemployment rate has consistently been at twice the level of the male rate.

Youth unemployment is viewed as an important policy issue in Tonga. In this present report, "youth" has been defined as comprising persons aged 15 to 24, and thus the term "adult" refers to those aged 25 and over. Four different indicators of youth unemployment have been presented in Table 12.1:

- (a) youth unemployment rate (youth unemployment as a percentage of the youth labour force);
- (b) ratio of the youth unemployment rate to the adult unemployment rate;
- (c) youth unemployment as a proportion of total unemployment; and
- (d) youth unemployment as a proportion of the youth population.

The rate of youth unemployment fell from 8 percent in 1990 to 3 percent in 1993/94 but then rose again to 12 percent in 2003. Although this recent increase seems dramatic, it needs to be viewed within the context of the overall changes in the level of unemployment. In most countries around the world, youth unemployment rates tend to exceed adult unemployment rates. In Tonga, youth unemployment rates in recent years have tended to be around three to four times as high as adult unemployment rates. The second indicator makes clear that this relationship has been maintained. Indeed, while youth unemployment has risen sharply, adult (25+) unemployment has risen even more steeply. That fact is confirmed by the third indicator on youth unemployment. Whereas in the past unemployed youth constituted around 56 percent of total unemployment, they now constitute only 43 percent of the total. The final indicator makes clear that youth unemployment is, however, an issue of some concern in its own right, in so far as nearly 5 percent of all youth are now unemployed.

Table 12.1 Comparison of key labour market indicators over time

			1990	1993/94	2003	
Labour force participation rate (age 15 and over)	%	Both sexes	55.4	59.5	63.6	
		Males	75.6	74.2	74.6	
		Females	36.1	45.4	52.7	
Employment-to-population ratio (age 15 and over)	%	Both sexes	53.1	58.8	60.3	
		Males	73.9	73.6	72.0	
		Females	33.3	44.4	48.8	
Employment by sector	% distribution	Both sexes	100.0	100.0	100.0	
		Agriculture	38.1	39.4	31.8	
		Industry	20.6	25.7	30.6	
			Services	41.3	34.9	37.6
	% distribution	Males	100.0	100.0	100.0	
		Agriculture	51.5	60.1	50.7	
		Industry	11.0	7.1	13.4	
		Services	37.5	32.8	35.9	
	% distribution	Females	100.0	100.0	100.0	
		Agriculture	9.1	5.9	4.6	
		Industry	41.4	55.8	55.5	
		Services	49.5	38.3	40.0	
Unemployment rate (age 15 and over)	%	Both sexes	2.3	0.8	5.2	
		Males	1.7	0.6	3.6	
		Females	2.8	1.0	7.4	
(a) Youth unemployment rate (age 15-24)	%	Both sexes	8.3	3.2	11.9	
		Males	5.4	1.3	9.9	
		Females	13.8	6.6	15.1	
(b) Ratio of youth unemployment rate to adult unemployment rate (age 15-24 / 25+)		Both sexes	3.4	4.2	3.3	
		Males	4.8	2.2	4.8	
		Females	2.7	6.6	2.8	
(c) Youth unemployment as a proportion of total unemployment (age 15-24 / 15+)	%	Both sexes	57.3	55.9	43.0	
		Males	64.4	41.2	54.0	
		Females	52.9	63.9	37.4	
(d) Youth unemployment as a proportion of the youth population (age 15-24)	%	Both sexes	3.6	1.3	4.6	
		Males	3.0	0.7	4.5	
		Females	4.1	1.9	4.7	

Tonga LFS 1990, 1993/94 and 2003

Annex 1: Sample design and sampling errors

The appropriate sample design for a survey depends very much on the type of analysis that is required. At the planning stage it was decided that the survey would be carried out in two phases, about six months apart, so as to get some measure of the seasonal variation in employment. The survey report would contain some simple analysis of the key aggregates for each phase, presented at the national level. The main analysis, however, would be done on the pooled survey results from the two phases, with the analysis being presented in terms of island divisions.

At the time of the 1996 Population Census there were 48 inhabited islands in Tonga, but many of these islands were inhabited by only a few households. It was agreed that the sampling frame to be used for the survey would comprise all islands with at least 50 households (as defined in the report of the 1996 Population Census). This frame would cover over 97 percent of all households in the country. Subsequently, one island with less than 50 households ('Atataa) was included in the frame because it had more than 40 households and was easy to reach from Tongatapu (though as things turned out, it was not picked for the survey).

The initial plan was that 50 census blocks were to be selected for each round of the survey, with probability proportional to the number of households, and a systematic sample of 20 households was to be taken within each selected block. This would give a total sample of 1,000 households in each round, which was expected to provide a sample of about 4,000 persons aged 10 and over. In order to allow for analysis by island division, the 50 census blocks in each round were to be distributed as follows: 14 to Tongatapu, 12 to Vava'u, 10 to Ha'apai, 8 to 'Eua, and 6 to the Niuas.

This sample design was further slightly modified before implementation. Because of its very small population, it was decided that it would be more efficient to carry out the labour force survey in the Niuas on the basis of a full enumeration, rather than attempt to select a sample. Accordingly, the island of Niuafu'ou was covered in the first round of the survey, and the islands of Niuatoputapu and Tafahi were covered in the second round. Tafahi was therefore included in the survey, even though it had less than 50 households.

The listings of households prepared at the time of the 2001 Agricultural Census were used as the measure of size in the selection of census blocks for the survey. Before the sample of census blocks was selected, a careful examination of the sampling frame was made, and in most cases where census blocks had fewer than 20 households, they were linked with one or more neighbouring census blocks, so as to make the combined census blocks have at least 20 households.

Once the interviewing team got to the selected census block, they made a fresh listing of the households in the block, and the supervisor drew the sample of households to be interviewed.

At the processing stage, weights were calculated, to be applied to each household (and the persons living there) in each census block. In rough terms, the overall weights ranged from about 2 to 66 for a single round, and from 1 (for the Niuas) to 33 for the pooled data.

These weights combined four different factors:

- (1) An allowance for the fact that some very small islands had been omitted from the sampling frame. Each island division was given its own weight. 'Eua and the Niuas had a weight of 1.
- (2) The design weight, which took account of the different selection probabilities for households in each island division. For each census block there were two design weights, one for use in the analysis of data from a single round, and the other for use in analysis when the data from the two rounds were pooled. For the pooled data, the Niuas had a weight of 1.

(3) A weight to take account of the new information from the listing operation about the current size of the census block, compared with the original size used for selecting the census block - this weight was particular to each census block;

(4) A weight to compensate for the six cases where it proved impossible to select 20 households for interview in a selected census block, because the census block was found to contain fewer than 20 households.

It should be noted that there was no need to apply any correction factor for non-response on this survey, for the simple reason that there was no non-response at the household level. It was reported that every household selected for the survey cooperated in providing information. There was a very small amount of non-response of individuals within the selected households, but no allowance has been made for this, so that the same weights can be applied at the household and the individual level.

Applying these weights to the sample of households in each round, we can produce estimates of the number of households in each division, based on the data from a single round or from pooled data. The results of this exercise are shown in Table A.

Table A Estimates of the number of households by division, from each round of the survey, and comparisons with number of households enumerated in the 1996 Census

	National estimates of households and persons based on Labour Force Survey 2003									Population Census 1996 *		
	Estimate based On first round			Estimate based on second round			Both rounds combined			Hhlds	Persons	Average hhd size
	Hhlds	Persons	Average hhd size	Hhlds	Persons	Average hhd size	Hhlds	Persons	Average hhd size			
Tongatapu	11,579	62,661	5.4	10,757	59,868	5.6	11,168	61,265	5.5	10,796	66,979	6.2
Vava'u	2,696	14,376	5.3	3,007	16,204	5.4	2,851	15,290	5.4	2,728	15,715	5.8
Ha'apai	1,487	7,773	5.2	1,221	6,200	5.1	1,354	6,986	5.2	1,469	8,138	5.5
'Eua	873	5,019	5.7	955	5,021	5.3	914	5,020	5.5	820	4,934	6.0
Niuas	(383)	1,748	4.6	(383)	1,844	4.8	383	1,809	4.7	381	2,018	5.3
Total	17,017	91,577	5.4	16,323	89,138	5.5	16,670	90,370	5.4	16,194	97,784	6.0

* Source of census data: Kingdom of Tonga Population Census 1996: Administrative Report and General Tables, Table G1

These estimates are derived internally from the survey data, and are therefore fairly independent of the census results. We say "fairly independent", because the results are only partially independent. The estimation process is entirely independent, but the field staff were supplied with a map of the census block and a list of the census households when they went into the field, to aid them in identifying the boundaries of the census block, so this may well have had some influence on the counts they produced. The first round of the survey produced a higher estimate than the second round, mainly due to the much higher estimate for Tongatapu. The estimate for Ha'apai is also higher in the first round. In contrast, Vava'u and 'Eua produced higher estimates for the second round. It is not possible to produce independent estimates for each round for the Niuas, because a census was carried out in this division, with one district being covered in the first round and the other in the second round.

The 1996 Population Census enumerated 16,194 households in Tonga, so the LFS estimate of 16,670 households in 2003 seems reasonable, though perhaps rather on the high side. However, the number of household members actually counted in the LFS results in a rather low average household size of 5.4. This implies an estimated population of only about 90,000, which is more than 7,000 less than even the 1996 census figure, let alone allowing for any projected increase in the population since then.

Table B shows, for each island division, the relative standard errors for some of the key variables reported in this survey. These RSEs help to give an idea of the likely precision of the survey results. To illustrate their use, it is estimated that 63.6 percent of the population aged 10 and over is currently economically active. The RSE for this estimate is shown as 2.2. From sampling theory we know that there is a 95 percent likelihood that the true estimate will lie within a band of two standard errors either side of the survey estimate. The 95 percent confidence interval for the estimate is therefore given as: $63.6 \pm 2*(63.6*2.2/100) = 63.6 \pm 2.8$, which is from 60.8 to 66.4 percent. To give another example, we note that the current youth unemployment rate for Vava'u is estimated at 8.5 percent with an RSE of 29.8. The 95 percent confidence interval for the estimate is therefore given by $8.5 \pm 2*(8.5*29.8/100) = 8.5 \pm 5.1$, which gives a rather wide 95 percent confidence interval (3.4 percent up to 13.6 percent).

Table B Relative standard errors for some key variables in the Labour Force Survey, by island division

	Data source	TONGA	Tongatapu	Vava'u	Ha'apai	'Eua	Niuas
Survey Estimates:							
Population aged 15+:							
Percent currently active	Table 2.1	63.6	60.7	66.5	73.7	72.9	76.0
among whom: Current unemployment rate	(Fig 5.1)	5.2	6.2	2.7	1.4	5.1	4.2
Percent usually active	Table 7.1	62.4	60.6	61.4	71.5	72.5	72.4
among whom: Usual unemployment rate	(Table 7.1)	9.4	11.9	2.7	4.0	8.0	5.6
Population aged 15-24:							
Current unemployment rate	(Fig 5.2)	11.9	13.1	8.5	4.8	16.5	17.5
Relative standard errors:							
Population aged 15+:							
Percent currently active	SPC	2.2	2.6	3.5	3.2	2.8	0.0
among whom: Current unemployment rate	SPC	14.8	18.2	27.9	65.3	15.5	0.0
Percent usually active	SPC	2.1	2.3	4.1	3.5	2.7	0.0
among whom: Usual unemployment rate	SPC	14.3	17.0	28.2	27.3	17.9	0.0
Population aged 15-24:							
Current unemployment rate	SPC	21.0	21.0	29.8	63.4	14.8	0.0

Note: The relative standard errors (RSEs) were calculated using the Jackknife Variance Estimation method. The RSE is the standard error of the estimate, expressed as a percentage of the estimate.

The general conclusion from the table above is that the economic activity rates (current and usual) are generally very reliable, with the RSEs always less than 5 percent of the survey estimate. The estimates of adult and youth unemployment rates, on the other hand, need to be treated with some caution. The estimates of RSEs are usually in the 15 to 30 percent range, but for one division (Ha'apai) were much higher, due to heavy clustering of the unemployed in the sample in one location. It should be noted that the RSEs for the Niuas are zero. This is because no sampling was used there. Instead, a census was carried out on Niuafu'ou in the first round, while the other two islands (Niuatoputapu and Tafahi) were completely covered in the second round.

RSEs were also calculated for the estimates derived from each round (see Chapter 9). These RSEs are not shown here. Since the estimates derived from the pooled data for the two rounds are based on a much larger sample, it is not surprising that the RSEs for each separate round are rather higher than the RSEs for the pooled data (usually by a factor of between 1 and 2). Special care should be taken in interpreting the unemployment rates for each division.

**GOVERNMENT OF TONGA
STATISTICS DEPARTMENT**

**LABOUR FORCE SURVEY
HOUSEHOLD SCHEDULE**

SUB - ROUND

I. IDENTIFICATION PARTICULARS

(a) DIVISION: _____

DATE OF INTERVIEW

(b) DISTRICT: _____

1st visit: _____

(c) VILLAGE: _____

2nd visit: _____

(d) CENSUS BLOCK NO.: _____

3rd visit: _____

(e) HOUSEHOLD SR. NO.: _____

HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS

Sr. No.	Full Name (start with the head of household)	Sex	Relationship to the head	Marital Status	Date of Birth	Present age	Outcome of Interview
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1							
2							
3							
4							
5							
6							
7							
8							
9							
10							

3. Male - 1
Female - 2

4. Head of household - 1
Wife/Husband - 2
Son/daughter - 3
Brother/sister - 4
Father/mother - 5
Father-in-law/mother-in-law - 6
Son-in-law/daughter-in-law - 7
Other relation - 8
None - 9

5. Single - 1
Married - 2
Widowed - 3
Divorced - 4
Separated - 5

8. Full interview - 1
Partial interview - 2
Person refusal - 3
Person not contacted - 4
Other specify - 5

6. Exact date, month and year of birth, as far as possible
e.g. 18-02-1926



GOVERNMENT OF TONGA

LABOUR FORCE SURVEY
2003

STATISTICS DEPARTMENT
NUKU'ALOFA

ID NO:

Round	Div.	Dist.	Vill.	CBN	HH.No.	Per.No.

INDIVIDUAL QUESTIONNAIRE FOR PERSONS
AGED 10 YEARS AND ABOVE
(FOOMU FAKAFO'ITUITUI KI HE KAKAI TA'U 10 PE LAHI ANGE)

SUB-ROUND
(Takai)

I. IDENTIFICATION PARTICULARS

- (a) **DIVISION**
(Vahefonua) **NAME OF HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD:** _____
(Hingoa 'o e 'ulu 'o e 'api)
- (b) **DISTRICT**
(Vahenga)
- (c) **VILLAGE**
(Kolo) **NAME OF PERSON:** _____
(Hingoa 'o e tokotaha 'oku 'a'ana a e foomu)
- (d) **CENSUS BLOCK SR. NO.**
(Fika 'o e Poloka)
- (e) **HOUSEHOLD SR. NO.**
(Fika 'o e 'api) **DATE:** _____
('Aho)
- (f) **SR. NO. OF PERSON IN HOUSEHOLD SCHEDULE**
(Fika 'o e tokotaha ni 'i he foomu 'a e 'Api)

(g) Place of Birth (<i>Fonua na'e fa'ele'i ai</i>)		
Country/Division (<i>if born in Tonga</i>) (fonua/vahenga (<i>kapau na'e fa'ele'i 'i Tongani</i>))		
Tongatapu - 1	Other pacific country 6	<input type="text"/>
Vava'u - 2	Australia / NewZealand 7	
Ha'apai - 3	Asian Country 8	
'Eua - 4	Other country (<i>specify</i>) 9	
Niuas - 5		
(h) Whether presently attending school (<i>lolotonga ako</i>)		
	Yes/'lo	1
	No/'Ikai	2
(i) Educational Attainment		
No schooling (<i>'ikai ke ako</i>)		1
(<i>Tu'unga fakaako</i>)	Primary (<i>lautohi si'i</i>)	2
(<i>ma'olunga taha</i>)	Secondary (<i>ako kolisi</i>)	3
	Higher Education (<i>ako ma'olunga ange</i>)	4
(j) Number of years in the grade (<i>Lahi 'o e ta'u na'ake a'u ai ki he kalasi ko ia</i>)		<input type="text"/>
(k) Special Vocational Training (if any)		
(<i>Ngaahi ako ngaue makehe</i>)	Accountancy (<i>faka-tauhitohi</i>)	1
	Nursing (<i>faka-neesi</i>)	2
	Teaching (<i>fakafaiako</i>)	3
	Carpentry (<i>tufunga</i>)	4
	Welding (<i>kasa</i>)	5
	Others (<i>ako makehe</i>)	6
	Specify (<i>fakamahino'i</i>)	

	None (<i>hala katoa</i>)	7

II CURRENT ACTIVITY DURING THE LAST 7 DAYS

(*Ngaue na'a ke fai 'i he 'aho 'e 7 kuohili*)

Q.1. Did this person <u>work</u> for at least one hour during the reference week for wages or salaries (i.e paid job), or in a business or economic activity?		
	Yes/'lo	1
(<i>Na'e ngaue nai 'a e tokotaha ni 'o 'ikai si'i hifo 'i he houa 'e 1 lolotonga 'o e uike kuo 'osi ki ha'ane vahe (ngaue totongi) pe koe ma'u ha tupu 'i ha'ane pisinisi pe</i>)	No/'Ikai	2
Q.2. Did the person work for at least one hour during the reference week in growing food, catching fish or making articles, <u>intended for sale</u>?		
	Yes/'lo	1
(<i>Na'e ngaue nai 'a e tokotaha ni ki he'ene ngoue, pe toutai pe ngaohi 'o ha ngaahi koloa ke fakatau atu 'o 'ikai si'i hifo he houa 'e 1 he uike kuo 'osi?</i>)	No/'Ikai	2
Q.3. Did the person work for at least one hour during the reference week in growing food, catching fish or in any other primary activity <u>for the household's consumption or use</u>?		
	Yes/'lo	1
(<i>Na'e ngaue nai 'a e tokotaha ni ki he ngoue'anga toutai pe ha to e ngaue pe ma'ae fiema'u 'a e famili 'o 'ikai si'i hifo he houa 'e 1 he uike kuo 'osi?</i>)	No/'Ikai	2
		IF ANY OF THE ANSWERS ABOVE IS YES, (GO TO Q.6) <i>(Kapau na'e 'io ki ha taha 'o e ngaahi fehu'i, hiki ki he fehu'i 6)</i>

Q.4. Did this person have a paid job or other economic activity from which he/she was temporarily absent during the reference week and to which he/she would return in the near future? *(Na'e 'i ai nai ha ngaue totongi pe ngaue faka-pa'anga kehe 'a e tokotaha ni 'a ia na'e mama'o fakataimi mei ai, lolotonga 'o e uike kuo 'osi pea 'e toe foki pe ki ai 'i he kaha'u vave mai ni? siakale'i 'a e tali pe 'e taha)*

Yes/lo

1

No/lkai

2 GO TO Q.20
(Hiki ki he fehu'i 20)

Q.5 How long has this person been absent from this job or business?

Less than 1 month *(si'isi'i 'i he mahina 'e 1)*

1

One month or more *(mahina 'e 1 pe lahi hake)*

2 GO TO Q.20
(Hiki ki he fehu'i 20)

Q.6. Describe the different economic activities of all types covered by Q.1 to Q.4 in which the person was engaged during the last 7 days and the hours worked every day. *(Fakamatala'i 'a e ngaahi ngaue faka-pa'anga kotoa pe na'e femo'uekina ki ai e tokotaha ni lolotonga 'a e uike kuo 'osi mo e ngaahi houa na'e ngaue ai he 'aho kotoa. 'E kau ki heni 'a e ngaahi ngaue kotoa pe na'e ha 'i he fehu'i 1 ki he fehu'i 4.*

ACTIVITY <i>(Fa'ahinga Ngaue)</i>	NO OF HOURS WORKED ON EACH OF THE LAST 7 DAYS <i>(Houa ngaue 'i he 'aho takitaha 'i he uike kuo 'osi)</i>							TOTAL KATOA
	7th	6th	5th	4th	3rd	2nd	1st	
1								
2								
3								
4								
TOTAL (Katoa)								

* 7th day is yesterday *(Koe 'aho hono 7 'a e 'aho 'aneafi)*

Q.7 Number of Economic Activities *(Lahi 'o e ngaahi ngaue Faka-pa'anga)*

FIRST JOB

Q.8. For the economic activity in which the person spent the largest number of hours during the last 7 days (see Q.6.) describe the industry or branch on economic activity

(Fakamatala'i e fa'ahinga ngaue faka-pa'anga na'e fakamoleki lahi taha ki ai hono taimi. (Vakai ki he Fehu'i 6.)

Industry
(Ngaue'anga) _____

Q.9. What is the occupational title, tasks and duties the person performed
(Lakanga pe ngaue na'e fai 'e he tokotaha koia)

Occupation
(Fakamatala'i 'a e lakanga) _____

Q.10 What is the employment status of the person
(Tu'unga fakangaue 'o e tokotaha koia)

Employer *(Pule ngaue)*

1

Own account worker *(pisinisi pe 'a'ana)*

2

Unpaid household worker *(Ngaue ta'e totongi pe ma'ae 'api)*

3

Regular employee *(Ngaue tu'uma'u)*

4

Temporary or casual employee *(Ngaue fakataimi)*

5

Apprentice *(Akoako ngaue)*

6

SECOND JOB **If second job does not apply see Q.7, (GO TO Q.14)**

(Kapau 'oku 'ikai ha'ane ngaue fakapa'anga hono 2 vakai ki he fehu'i hono 7) (hiki ki he fehu'i 14)

Q.11. For the second job, describe the industry or branch of economic activity *(Fakamatala'i 'a e fa'ahinga ngaue fakapa'anga hono 2 'oku ke toe ngaue ki ai.*

Industry
(Ngaue'anga): _____

Q.12 What is the occupational title, tasks and duties the person performed
(Koeha 'a e lakanga pe ngaue 'a e tokotaha koia)

Occupation
(Fakamatala'i 'a e lakanga) _____

Q.13 What is the employment status of the person in that job
(Koeha 'a e lakanga fakangaue 'o e tokotaha koia.

Employer *(Pule ngaue)*

1

Own account worker *(pisinisi pe 'a'ana)*

2

Unpaid household worker *(Ngaue ta'e totongi pe ma'ae 'api)*

3

Regular employee *(Ngaue tu'uma'u)*

4

Temporary or casual employee *(Ngaue fakataimi)*

5

Apprentice *(Akoako ngaue)*

6

UNDEREMPLOYMENT

Q.14 Are total hours worked during the reference week (see Q.6) more than or equal to 35? (*Kapau ko e katoa 'o e houa ngaue 'a e tokotaha ni na'e 35 pe laka hake ai, 'ikai, fehu'i leva e ngaahi fehu'i koeni*):

35 hours or more (*houa 'e 35 pe lahi hake*)

Less than 35 (*si'isi'i he houa 35*)

1 GO TO Q.18
(Hiki ki he fehu'i 18)

2

Q.15. Why did this person work less than 35 hours (*Koeha e 'uhinga na'e si'i hifo ai 'ene ngaue he houa 'e 35*)

Slack season/not sufficient work (*si'i e ngaue*)

Vacation/holiday/leave (*malolo 'eve'eva*)

Housework (*ngaue faka'api*)

School (*ako*)

Temporary illness/incapacity (*puke he taimi koia*)

Other (specify) (*ha toe 'uhinga kehe ke toki fakamahino'i*)

1

2

3

4

5

6

Q.16. Did the person want to work more hours during the reference week?

(*Na'e fie ngaue 'i ha houa lahi ange nai 'a e tokotaha ni he uike kuo 'osi?*)

Yes/lo

No/'Ikai

1

2 GO TO Q.18
(Hiki ki he fehu'i 18)

Q.17. How many additional hours did the person want to work during the reference week?

(*Koeha nai e lahi 'o e houa na'e toe fie ngaue ai 'a e tokotaha ni he uike kuo 'osi?*)

WAGES / SALARIES

Q.18. Was the person mainly engaged in a paid job during the reference week? i.e. employment status code 4, 5 or 6 in Q.10. (Na'e femo'uekina taha 'a e tokotaha ni ki he'ene ngaue totongi lolotonga 'a e uike kuo 'osi? 'Aia ko'ene tu'unga fakangaue koe code 4, 5 pe 6 'ihe fehu'i 10?)

Yes/'lo

1

No/'lkai

2 **GO TO Q.30**
(Hiki ki he fehu'i 30)

Q.19. What was his/her rate of wages or salaries?
(Koeha 'ene vahe?)

(a) **Time Period/Taimi**

Day ('aho)

1

Week (uike)

2

Month (mahina)

3

Two weeks (uike ua)

4

Half monthly (vaeua mahina)

5

Other (specify)

6

(taimi kehe ke fakamahino'i)

(b) **Amount : In Cash** (pa'anga)
(hono lahi)

In Kind (Mea'ofa)

TOTAL (KATOA)

GO TO Q.30
(Hiki ki he fehu'i 30)

UNEMPLOYMENT

Q.20. Was this person available for work and willing to accept paid or self-employment during the reference week. (Na'e faingamalie pe ke ngaue totongi 'a e tokotaha ni pe ngaue 'iate ia pe lolotonga e uike kuo 'osi)

Yes/'lo

1 **(GO TO Q.22)**
(Hiki ki he fehu'i 22)

No/'lkai

2

Q.21. Why was this person not available for work during the reference week?

(Koeha nai e 'uhinga na'e 'ikai faingamalie ai ke ngaue 'a e tokotaha ni lolotonga e uike kuo 'osi)

Already arranged a paid job or other economic activity ('Osi alea'i
ha ngaue pe ngaue totongi pe ngaue fakapa'anga kehe)

1

Busy in studies or training (Femo'uekina ki he ako)

2

Busy in house work (Femo'uekina ki he ngaue faka'api)

3

Retired, too old, disabled (Toulekeleka, fu'u vaivai pe 'osi malolo mei
he ngaue)

4

Other reasons (specify) (Ha to e 'uhinga kehe, fakamatala'i)

5

AFTER Q.21 Hili 'a e fehu'i 21
GO TO Q.26 Hiki ki he fehu'i 26

Q.22. How many hours would the person have been willing to work during the reference week? (Koeha 'a e lahi 'o e houa na'e mei malava 'e he tokotaha ko 'eni lolotonga 'a e 'aho 'e 7 kuo maliu atu

TOTAL HOURS
(Houa Katoa)

Q.23. What kind of work was he/she willing to take up (Koeha nai e fa'ahinga ngaue na'a ne fiefai?)

Regular full-time paid employment (Ngaue pa'anga tu'uma'u)

1

Regular part-time paid employment (Ngaue pa'anga tu'uma'u kae fakataimi)

2

Temporary or casual paid employment (Ngaue pa'anga fakataimi)

3

Self-employment (Ngaue ma'ana pe)

4

Q.24. How long has the person been available for work?

(Koeha hono fuoloa 'e malava ke kei ngaue ai 'a e tokotaha ni) fuoloa 'e malava ke kei ngaue ai 'a e tokotaha ni)

Less than one month (si'isi'i 'i he mahina 'e 1)

1

One month but less than a year (mahina 'e 1 kae si'isi'i hifo 'i he ta'u 'e 1)

2

One year or more (ta'u 'e 1 pe laka hake)

3

Q.25. What steps did the person take during the 7 days to find paid or self employment? (Koeha e founa kumi ngaue totongi pe ngaue ma'anga pe na'e ngaue'aki 'e he tokotaha ni 'i he lolotonga 'a e 'aho 'e fitu)

Contacted prospective employers either directly or through agents, friends and relatives (Fetu'utaki hangatonu ki he tokotaha 'a'ana e ngaue pe fakafofonga, kaume'a moe kainga)

1

Checked at work-sites, farms, factories etc., (Vakai'i e ngaahi ngaue'anga, faama, falengaue etc.

2

Made efforts to acquire capital, land, building, equipment, etc. for setting up an economic activity (Feinga ke ma'u ha sino'i pa'anga kelekele, fale, naunau, etc. ke fokotu'u 'aki ha ngaue faka-pa'anga)

3

Checked out Internet websites (Vakai'i 'i he 'initaneti)

4

Other specific steps taken, if any (describe) (Ha toe founa kehe na'e ngaue 'aki kapau na'e 'i ai)

5

Fakamatala'i: _____

No specific steps taken ('Ikai ha founa pau na'e ngaue 'aki)

6

PREVIOUS WORK

Q.26. Did this person ever work before? (*Na'e 'i ai nai ha ngaue 'a e tokotaha ni kimu'a?*)

Within the past 12 months (*'lo, lolotonga e mahina 'e 12 kuo 'osi*)

More than 12 months ago (*'lo, laka hake he mahina 'e 12 kuo 'osi*)

Never (*'Ikai*)

1

2

3 **GO TO Q.30**
(*Hiki ki he fehu'i 30*)

Q.27. Describe the main economic activity in which the person last worked:
Faka-matala'i 'a e tefito'i Ngaue pa'anga na'e ngaue fakamuimui ai 'a e tokotaha ni

Industry (economic activity in which engaged)
(*Ngaue'anga) fakamatala'i:*

Q.28 What was the occupation (title, tasks and duties)
(*Koeha 'a e ngaue, lakanga, ngaahi fatongia) fakamatala'i:*

Q.29 What was the employment status: (*Koeha 'a e tu'unga fakangaue*)

Employer (*Pule ngaue*)

Own account worker (*pisinisi pe 'a'ana*)

Unpaid household worker (*Ngaue ta'e totongi pe ma'ae 'api*)

Regular employee (*Ngaue tu'uma'u*)

Temporary or casual employee (*Ngaue fakataimi*)

Apprentice (*Akoako ngaue*)

1

2

3

4

5

6

III. USUAL ACTIVITY DURING THE LAST 12 MONTHS

(NGAUE MAHANI LOLOTONGA E MAHINA 'E 12 KUO 'OSI)

Q.30. During the last 12 months, for approximately how many days was the person (*'I he mahina 'e 12 kuo 'osi na'e*)

- i) **engaged in an economic activity of any type** (*Ngaue ai 'a e tokotaha ni 'i ha ngaue faka-pa'anga*)
- ii) **unemployed** (*'Ikai ke ma'u ngaue ai 'a e tokotaha ni*)
- iii) **neither engaged in economic activity nor unemployed?** (*'Ikai ngaue faka-pa'anga pe 'ikai ma'u ngaue ai 'a e tokotaha ni?*)

CONFIRM TOTAL IS 365 DAYS

(*Fakapapau'i koe katoa 'oku 'aho 'e 365*)

If part (i) of Q.30 is zero days, skip to Q.34. (*Kapau koe konga (i) 'o e fehu'i 30 'oku 'aho noa (0) pea ke hiki ki he fehu'i 34*)

Q.31. What was the economic activity on which the person spent most of his/her time (*Koeha e ngaue faka-pa'anga na'e femo'uekina lahi taha ki ai 'a e taimi 'o e tokotaha ni*)

Describe the industry or branch of activity (*Fakamatala'i ngaue tefito*) _____

Q.32. What was the occupation (*Ngaue'anga tefito*) _____

Q.33. What was the employment status in main job (*Tu'unga fakangaue tefito*)

- Employer** (*Pule ngaue*)
- Own account worker** (*pisinisi pe 'a'ana*)
- Unpaid household worker** (*ngaue ta'e totongi pe ma'ae 'api*)
- Regular employee** (*ngaue tu'uma'u*)
- Temporary or casual employee** (*ngaue fakataimi*)
- Apprentice** (*Akoako ngaue*)

- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5
- 6

Q.34. On the days reported against Q.30(iii), what was the person's main activity? (*'I he ngaahi 'aho 'oku ha he fehu'i 30(iii), ko e tokotaha ni na'e*)

- A Student** (*ako*)
- Doing housework** (*Ngaue faka'api*)
- Income recipient** (*'I ai pe 'ene ma'ua'nga pa'anga*)
- Other (specify):** (*Kapau na'e 'ikai ko ha taha'o e ngaahi me'a ni fakamatala'i:*) _____

- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4

If part (iii) of Q.30 is zero days skip to Q.35. (*Kapau koe konga (iii) 'o e fehu'i 30 'oku 'aho noa (0) pea ke hiki ki he fehu'i 35*).

IV. OTHER ACTIVITIES *(Ko ha toe ngaue kehe)*

Q.35. During the last 7days, how many hours (if any) did the person spend on each of the following activities? *(Lolotonga 'a e 'aho 'e fitu kuo hili koeha 'a e lahi ho taimi (kapau na'e 'i ai) na'a ke fakamoleki ki he fanga ki'i ngaue anga maheni ko 'eni 'oku ha atu?)*

Cooking/serving food for the household *(Kuki/ ngaahi kai ma'ae Famili)*

Cleaning utensils/house *(fufulu me'a ngaahi kai/fale)*

Minor household repairs *(ngaue faka'api iiki pe)*

Shopping for household *(fakatau ma'ae famili)*

Caring for old/sick/infirm *(tokanga'i 'a e vaivai/ puke/mahamahaki)*

Child minding *(fanau)*

Church activities *(me'a fakasiasi)*

Other voluntary/community services *(ngaue 'ofa pe ma'ae komiuniti)*

TOTAL HOURS
(KATOA HOUA)

Hours Spent
(Houa na'e ngaue'i)

END

MALO

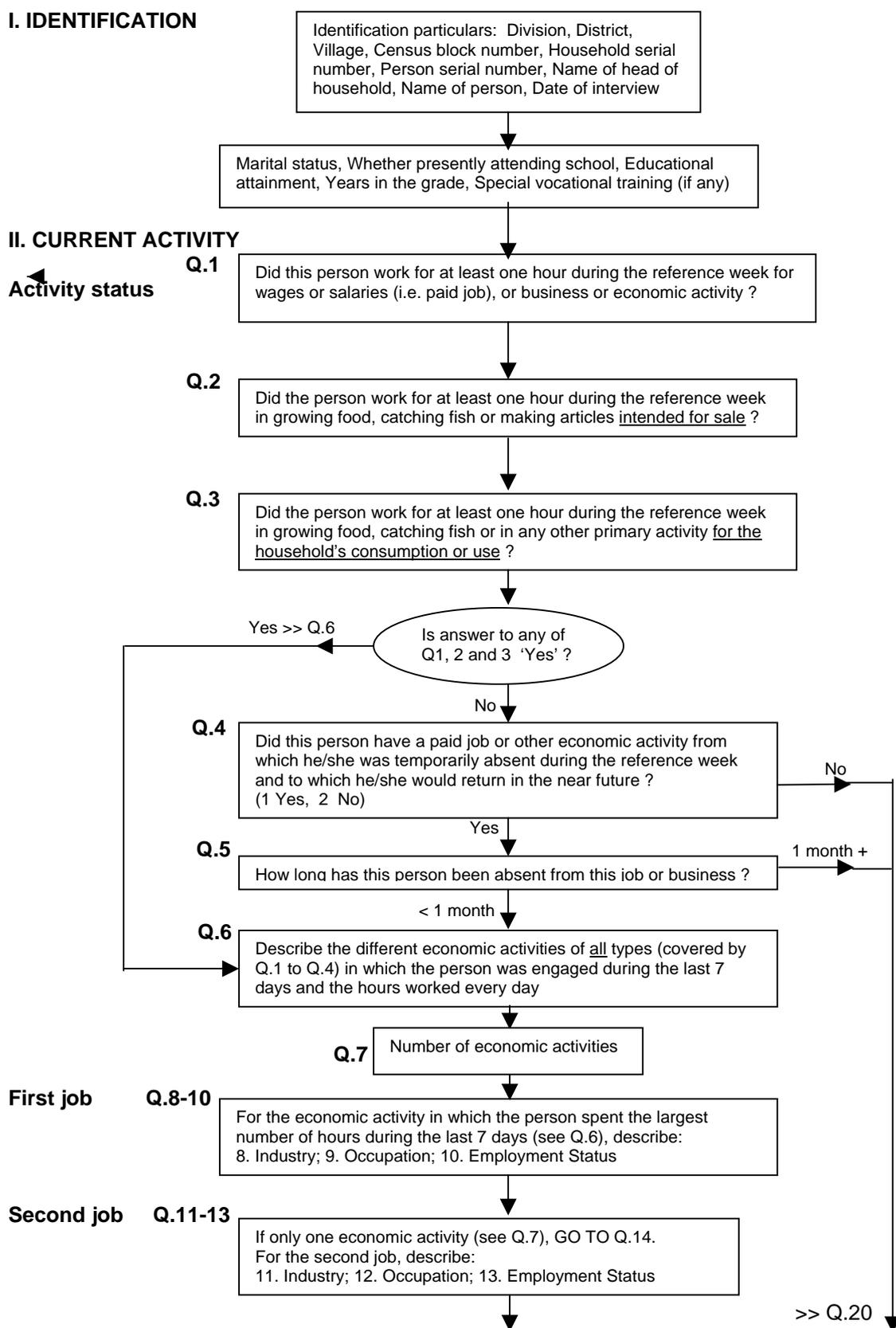
Any Comments :

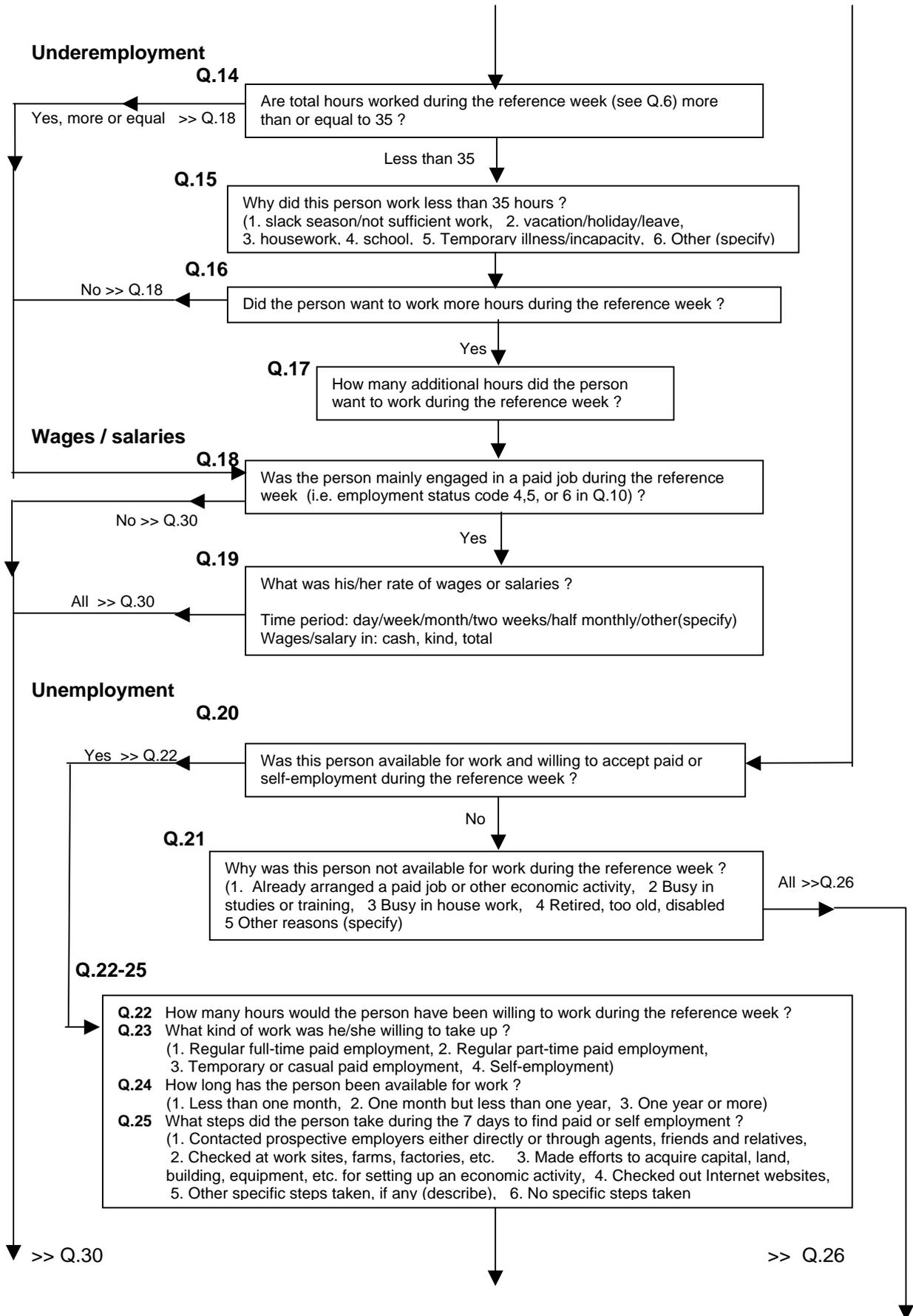
(Fakamatala makehe)

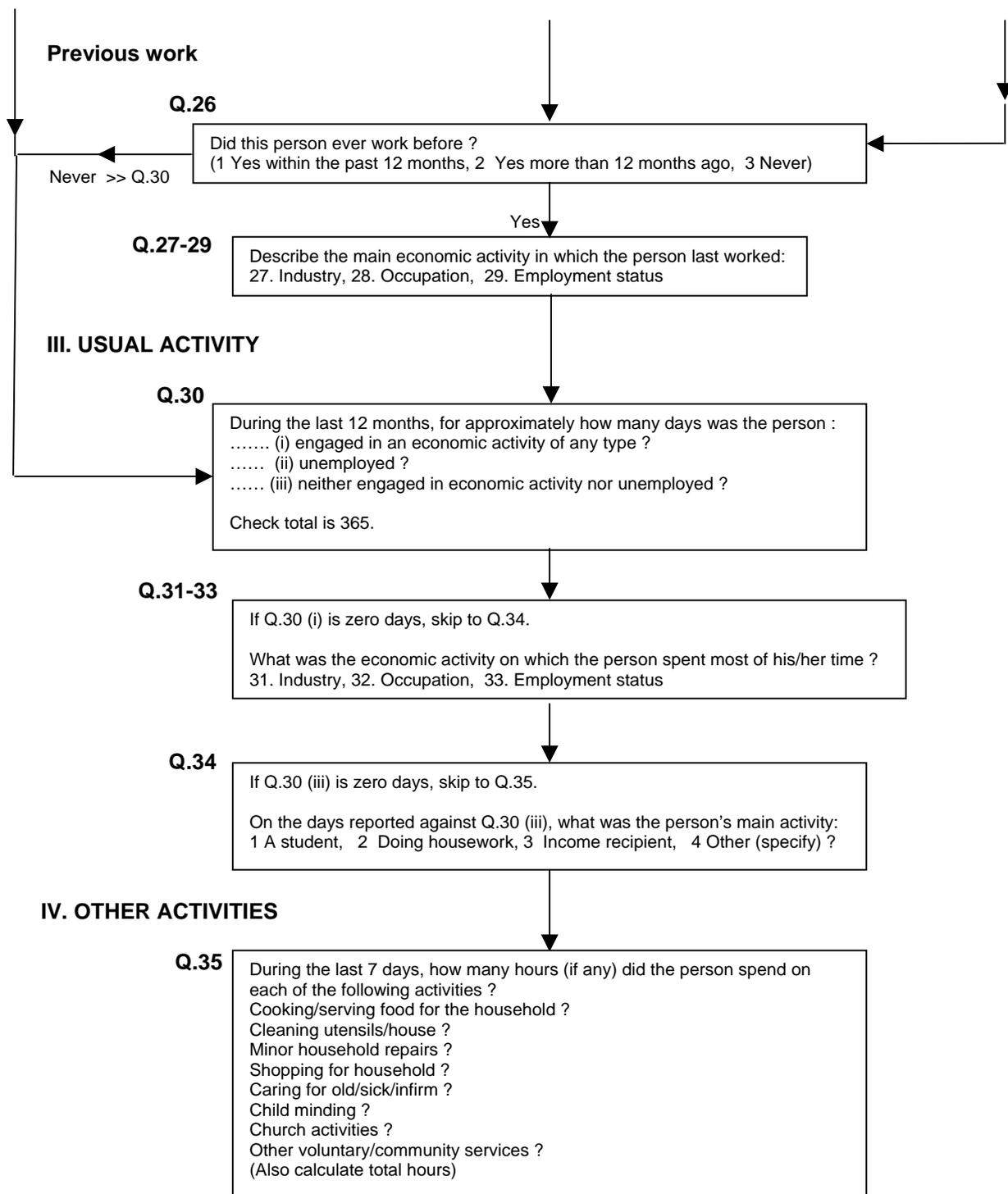
About the interview

(Fekau'aki mo ha ngaahi faingata'a pe palopalema lolotonga ho'o fakahoko 'a e faka'eke'e fekau'aki moe savea ni)

Annex 3: Flow chart of the questionnaire for individuals







END

Annex 4: Industry classification

INTERNATIONAL STANDARD INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION OF ALL ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES (ISIC) Third Revision

Source: United Nations publication (St/ESA/STAT/SER.M/4/Rev.3), Sales No. E.90XVII.11

A. Agriculture, hunting and forestry

- 01 Growing of crops; market gardening; horticulture
- 02 Growing of crops combined with farming of animals (mixed animals)
- 03 Forestry, logging and related service activities

B. Fishing

- 05 Fishing, operation of fish hatcheries and fish farms; service activities incidental to fishing

C. Mining and quarrying

- 10 Mining of coal and lignite; extraction of peat
- 11 Extraction of crude petroleum and natural gas; service activities incidental to oil and gas extraction, excluding surveying
- 12 Mining of uranium and thorium ores
- 13 Mining of metal ores
- 14 Other mining and quarrying

D. Manufacturing

- 15 Manufacture of food products and beverages
- 16 Manufacture of tobacco products
- 17 Manufacture of textiles
- 18 Manufacture of wearing apparel; dressing and dyeing of fur
- 19 Tanning and dressing of leather; manufacture of luggage, handbags, saddlery, harness and footwear
- 20 Manufacture of wood and of products of wood and cork, except furniture; manufacture of articles of straw and plaiting materials
- 21 Manufacture of paper and paper products
- 22 Publishing, printing and reproduction of recorded media
- 23 Manufacture of coke, refined petroleum products and nuclear fuel
- 24 Manufacture of chemicals and chemical products
- 25 Manufacture of rubber and plastic products
- 26 Manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products
- 27 Manufacture of basic metals
- 28 Manufacture of fabricated metal products, except machinery and equipment
- 29 Manufacture of machinery and equipment NEC (not elsewhere classified)
- 30 Manufacture of office, accounting and computing machinery
- 31 Manufacture of electrical machinery and apparatus NEC
- 32 Manufacture of radio, television and communication equipment & apparatus
- 33 Manufacture of medical, precision and optical instruments, watches & clocks
- 34 Manufacture of motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers
- 35 Manufacture of other transport equipment
- 36 Manufacture of furniture; manufacturing NEC
- 37 Recycling

E. Electricity, gas and water supply

- 40 Electricity, gas, steam and hot-water supply
- 41 Collection, purification and distribution of water

F. Construction

- 45 Construction

G. Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles and personal and household goods

- 50 Sale, maintenance and repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles; retail sale of automotive fuel
- 51 Wholesale trade and commission trade, except of motor vehicles and motorcycles
- 52 Retail trade, except of motor vehicles and motorcycles; repair of personal and household goods

H. Hotels and restaurants

- 55 Hotels and restaurants

I. Transport, storage and communications

- 60 Land transport; transport via pipelines
- 61 Water transport
- 62 Air transport
- 63 Supporting and auxiliary transport activities; activities of travel agencies
- 64 Post and telecommunications

J. Financial intermediation

- 65 Financial intermediation, except insurance and pension funding
- 66 Insurance and pension funding, except compulsory social security
- 67 Activities auxiliary to financial intermediation

- K. *Real estate, renting and business activities*
 - 70 Real estate activities
 - 71 Renting of machinery and equipment without operator and of personal and household goods
 - 72 Computer and related activities
 - 73 Research and development
 - 74 Other business activities
- L. *Public administration and defence; compulsory social security*
 - 75 Public administration and defence; compulsory social security
- M. *Education*
 - 80 Education
- N. *Health and social work*
 - 85 Health and social work
- O. *Other community, social and personal service activities*
 - 90 Sewage and refuse disposal, sanitation and similar activities
 - 91 Activities and membership organizations NEC
 - 92 Recreational, cultural and sporting activities
 - 93 Other service activities
- P. *Private households with employed persons*
 - 95 Private households with employed persons
- Q. *Extra-territorial organizations and bodies*
 - 99 Extra-territorial organizations and bodies
- (98 *Used for industry not reported*)

Annex 5: Occupation classification

INTERNATIONAL STANDARD CLASSIFICATION OF OCCUPATIONS

ISCO-88

(Taken from ILO website: www.ilo.org)

Legislators, senior officials and managers

- 111 Legislators
- 112 Senior government officials
- 113 Traditional chiefs and heads of villages
- 114 Senior officials of special interest organizations
- 121 Directors and chief executives
- 122 Production and operations department managers
- 123 Other departmental managers
- 131 General managers

Professionals

- 211 Physicists, chemists and related professionals
- 212 Mathematicians, statisticians and related professionals
- 213 Computing professionals
- 214 Architects, engineers and related professionals
- 221 Life science professionals
- 222 Health professionals (except nursing)
- 223 Nursing and midwifery professionals
- 231 College, university and higher education teaching professionals
- 232 Secondary education teaching professionals
- 233 Primary and pre-primary education teaching professionals
- 234 Special education teaching professionals
- 235 Other teaching professionals
- 241 Business professionals
- 242 Legal professionals
- 243 Archivists, librarians and related information professionals
- 244 Social sciences and related professionals
- 245 Writers and creative or performing artists
- 246 Religious professionals

Technicians and associate professionals

- 311 Physical and engineering science technicians
- 312 Computer associate professionals
- 313 Optical and electronic equipment operators
- 314 Ship and aircraft controllers and technicians
- 315 Safety and quality inspectors
- 321 Life science technicians and related associate professionals
- 322 Modern health associate professionals (except nursing)
- 323 Nursing and midwifery associate professionals
- 324 Traditional medicine practitioners and faith-healers
- 331 Primary education teaching associate professionals
- 332 Pre-primary education teaching associate professionals
- 333 Special education teaching associate professionals
- 334 Other teaching associate professionals
- 341 Finance and sales associate professionals
- 342 Business services agents and trade brokers
- 343 Administrative associate professionals
- 344 Customs, tax and related government associate professionals
- 345 Police inspectors and detectives
- 346 Social work associate professionals
- 347 Artistic, entertainment and sports associate professionals
- 348 Religious associate professionals

Clerks

- 411 Secretaries and keyboard-operating clerks
- 412 Numerical clerks
- 413 Material-recording and transport clerks
- 414 Library, mail and related clerks
- 419 Other office clerks
- 421 Cashiers, tellers and related clerks
- 422 Client information clerks

Service workers and shop and market sales workers

- 511 Travel attendants and related workers
- 512 Housekeeping and restaurant services workers
- 513 Personal care and related workers
- 514 Other personal service workers
- 515 Astrologers, fortune-tellers and related workers
- 516 Protective services workers
- 521 Fashion and other models
- 522 Shop salespersons and demonstrators
- 523 Stall and market salespersons

Skilled agricultural and fishery workers

- 611 Market gardeners and crop growers
- 612 Market-oriented animal producers and related workers
- 613 Market-oriented crop and animal producers
- 614 Forestry and related workers
- 615 Fishery workers, hunters and trappers
- 621 Subsistence agricultural and fishery workers

Craft and related trades workers

- 711 Miners, shot-firers, stonecutters and carvers
- 712 Building frame and related trades workers
- 713 Building finishers and related trades workers
- 714 Painters, building structure cleaners and related trade workers
- 721 Metal moulders, welders, sheet-metalworkers, structural-metal preparers and related trades workers
- 722 Blacksmiths, toolmakers and related trades workers
- 723 Machinery mechanics and fitters
- 724 Electrical and electronic equipment mechanics and fitters
- 731 Precision workers in metal and related materials
- 732 Potters, glass-makers and related trades workers
- 733 Handicraft workers in wood, textile, leather and related materials
- 734 Printing and related trades workers
- 741 Food processing and related trades workers
- 742 Wood treaters, cabinet-makers and related trades workers
- 743 Textile, garment and related trades workers
- 744 Felt, leather and shoemaking trades workers

Plant and machine operators and assemblers

- 811 Mining and mineral-processing plant operators
- 812 Metal-processing plant operators
- 813 Glass, ceramics and related plant operators
- 814 Wood processing and papermaking plant operators
- 815 Chemical processing plant operators
- 816 Power production and related plant operators
- 817 Automated assembly-line and industrial robot operators
- 821 Metal and mineral products machine operators
- 822 Chemical products machine operators
- 823 Rubber and plastic products machine operators
- 824 Wood products machine operators
- 825 Printing, binding and paper products machine operators
- 826 Textile, fur and leather products machine operators
- 827 Food and related products machine operators
- 828 Assemblers
- 829 Other machine operators and assemblers
- 831 Locomotive engine-drivers and related workers
- 832 Motor vehicle drivers
- 833 Agricultural and other mobile plant operators
- 834 Ships' deck crews and related workers

Elementary occupations

- 911 Street vendors and related workers
- 912 Shoe cleaning and other street services' elementary occupations
- 913 Domestic and related helpers, cleaners and launderers
- 914 Building caretakers, window and related cleaners
- 915 Messengers, porters, doorkeepers and related workers
- 916 Garbage collectors and related labourers
- 921 Agricultural, fishery and related labourers
- 931 Mining and construction labourers
- 932 Manufacturing labourers
- 933 Transport labourers and freight handlers

Armed forces

- 011 Armed forces

Annex 6: Employment status classification

1 Employer	A person who operates his/her own enterprise, usually with the aid of one or more hired employees
2 Own account worker	A person who operates his/her own enterprise, usually without the aid of any hired employee; the person may, however, utilise the services of other members of the household
3 Unpaid household worker	A person who works without remuneration in an enterprise operated by a member of the household
4 Regular employee	A person who works for an employer (Government, public or private) on a regular basis, i.e. with a fairly long contract of employment, and who receives remuneration in cash or in kind for work done
5 Temporary or casual employee	A person who works for an employer (Government, public or private) on a temporary or casual basis, i.e. without any long-term contract of employment, and who receives remuneration in cash or in kind for work done
6 Apprentice	Note that those receiving on-the-job training count as being economically active, even if they are not receiving any wage

Note:

This is the same classification as was used in the two previous labour force surveys.

The classification differs slightly from the International Classification of Status in Employment (ICSE-93), adopted by the Fifteenth International Conference of Labour Statisticians in 1993. ICSE-93 classifies a person's status in employment into one of six groups: employees; employers; own-account workers; members of producers' cooperatives; contributing family workers; and workers not classifiable by status.

Annex 7: Additional tables

Table A.1 Number of persons aged 15 and over currently engaged in a paid job or other business activity, or producing food or other items for sale or home consumption, by sex and division

Q.1 Paid job or business activity	Q.2 Produce for sale	Q.3 Produce for home consumption	Tongatapu		Vava'u		Ha'apai		'Eua		Niuas	
			M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Total			19500	20130	4640	4640	2140	2200	1550	1490	550	520
Yes	No	No	5250	4410	950	790	260	260	140	180	70	50
Yes	No	Yes	2170	170	450	70	290	30	120	20	80	*
Yes	Yes	No	160	90	20	50	10	10	10	-	*	*
Yes	Yes	Yes	500	80	90	20	50	*	60	-	20	*
No	No	Yes	3390	2460	880	720	600	510	320	320	140	60
No	Yes	No	880	1050	190	220	80	220	220	150	20	80
No	Yes	Yes	1340	540	790	740	380	450	350	190	110	140
No	No	No	5800	11320	1260	2030	470	720	330	630	110	180

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Table A.2 Currently inactive population, by sex and division and reason for inactivity

	Tonga	Tongatapu	Vava'u	Ha'apai	'Eua	Niuas
Why not available to work						
Both sexes	20,890	15,570	3,100	1,140	820	260
Studying	9,070	6,630	1,270	620	420	140
Housework	7,480	5,750	1,130	250	300	60
Retired	2,560	1,840	410	210	90	20
Other reasons	1,770	1,350	290	60	20	40
Male	7,200	5,170	1,200	440	290	90
Studying	4,380	3,110	710	280	220	70
Housework	810	620	150	30	10	*
Retired	1,110	780	170	90	60	10
Other reasons	890	670	170	40	*	10
Female	13,690	10,390	1,900	700	540	160
Studying	4,690	3,520	560	340	200	70
Housework	6,680	5,130	980	210	290	60
Retired	1,450	1,060	240	120	20	10
Other reasons	870	680	130	20	20	20
<i>Percentages</i>						
Both sexes	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Studying	43.4	42.6	41.0	54.2	50.5	53.7
Housework	35.8	36.9	36.4	21.6	36.4	25.1
Retired	12.3	11.8	13.2	18.7	10.7	7.5
Other reasons	8.5	8.7	9.5	5.6	2.5	13.7
Male	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Studying	60.9	60.1	59.2	63.0	75.0	73.1
Housework	11.2	11.9	12.4	7.4	2.1	1.1
Retired	15.5	15.0	14.3	20.8	22.2	10.8
Other reasons	12.4	13.0	13.9	8.6	1.0	15.1
Female	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Studying	34.2	33.9	29.4	48.6	37.4	42.6
Housework	48.8	49.4	51.4	30.5	54.7	38.9
Retired	10.6	10.2	12.4	17.2	4.5	5.6
Other reasons	6.4	6.6	6.7	3.6	3.2	13.0

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Table A.3 Currently employed population, by sex, industry and employment status of main job

Sex / Industry (ISIC Rev. 3)	Employment status						
	Total	Employer	Own account worker	Unpaid household worker	Regular employee	Temporary / Casual Employee	Apprentice
Both sexes	34,561	382	12,663	6,410	13,212	1,849	45
A Agriculture, hunting and forestry	9,948	12	5,742	3,585	325	283	-
B Fishing	1,046	-	427	137	477	5	-
C Mining and quarrying	62	-	5	-	33	24	-
D Manufacturing	8,534	50	5,297	2,241	828	118	-
E Electricity, gas and water	528	30	42	-	436	20	-
F Construction	1,436	47	88	4	919	377	-
G Wholesale and retail trade	2,929	115	661	225	1,722	207	-
H Hotels and restaurants	634	-	42	5	439	149	-
I Transport, storage and communications	1,584	-	176	27	1,229	152	-
J Financial intermediation	508	16	-	-	442	49	-
K Real estate, renting and business activities	258	40	21	14	167	16	-
L Public administration and defence	2,591	5	20	-	2,409	155	3
M Education	1,781	7	-	-	1,737	37	-
N Health and social work	657	-	-	-	625	10	22
O Other community, social, and personal service activities	1,330	41	36	55	1,034	166	-
P Private households with employed persons	608	-	88	117	307	76	20
Q Extra-territorial organisations and bodies	88	-	-	-	84	4	-
Males	20,418	261	6,989	3,670	8,132	1,343	23
A Agriculture, hunting and forestry	9,474	12	5,551	3,406	283	221	-
B Fishing	870	-	403	78	384	5	-
C Mining and quarrying	58	-	-	-	33	24	-
D Manufacturing	906	18	274	28	528	58	-
E Electricity, gas and water	369	13	35	-	301	20	-
F Construction	1,406	47	88	4	914	351	-
G Wholesale and retail trade	1,343	83	312	45	797	106	-
H Hotels and restaurants	237	-	21	4	164	48	-
I Transport, storage and communications	1,150	-	176	27	835	112	-
J Financial intermediation	214	-	-	-	181	34	-
K Real estate, renting and business activities	170	32	13	7	101	16	-
L Public administration and defence	1,897	5	-	-	1,760	130	3
M Education	720	6	-	-	680	34	-
N Health and social work	276	-	-	-	266	10	-
O Other community, social, and personal service activities	985	25	30	17	774	140	-
P Private households with employed persons	263	-	85	54	73	30	20
Q Extra-territorial organisations and bodies	60	-	-	-	56	4	-
Females	14,143	122	5,674	2,740	5,080	506	22
A Agriculture, hunting and forestry	474	-	191	179	41	63	-
B Fishing	176	-	24	59	93	-	-
C Mining and quarrying	5	-	5	-	-	-	-
D Manufacturing	7,629	32	5,024	2,213	299	61	-
E Electricity, gas and water	160	17	7	-	135	-	-
F Construction	30	-	-	-	5	25	-
G Wholesale and retail trade	1,586	32	349	180	925	101	-
H Hotels and restaurant	396	-	20	1	274	101	-
I Transport, storage and communications	434	-	-	-	394	40	-
J Financial intermediation	294	16	-	-	262	16	-
K Real estate, renting and business activities	88	7	8	7	66	-	-
L Public administration and defence	693	-	20	-	649	25	-
M Education	1,061	1	-	-	1,057	3	-
N Health and social work	381	-	-	-	359	-	22
O Other community, social, and personal service activities	345	16	6	37	260	26	-
P Private households with employed persons	346	-	3	64	234	46	-
Q Extra-territorial organisations and bodies	28	-	-	-	28	-	-

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Classification used: United Nations, *International Standard Industrial Classification of all Economic Activities*, Third Revision, 1990

Table A.4 Currently employed population aged 15 and over, by sex and detailed industry code for main job

ISIC Rev.3 classification	Total	Male	Female
Total	34,561	20,418	14,143
01 Growing of crops; market gardening; horticulture	9,535	9,128	407
02 Growing of crops combined with farming of animals	250	225	25
03 Forestry, logging and related services	163	121	41
05 Fishing	1,046	870	176
10 Other mining and quarrying	62	58	5
15 Manufacture of food products and beverages	512	300	211
16 Manufacture of tobacco products	7	7	-
17 Manufacture of textiles	4,414	96	4,318
18 Manufacture of wearing apparel	7	-	7
19 Tanning and dressing of leather; manufacture of leather goods	34	4	29
20 Manufacture of wood products (except furniture) and straw and plaiting articles	3,280	271	3,009
21 Manufacture of paper and paper products	7	-	7
22 Publishing, printing and reproduction of recorded media	16	-	16
23 Manufacture of coke, refined petroleum products and nuclear fuel	25	20	5
26 Manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products	7	-	7
27 Manufacture of basic metals	17	17	-
29 Manufacture of machinery and equipment n.e.c.	60	60	-
30 Manufacture of office, accounting and computing machinery	1	1	-
31 Manufacture of electrical machinery and apparatus n.e.c.	8	8	-
36 Manufacture of furniture; manufacturing n.e.c.	117	97	20
37 Recycling	25	25	-
40 Electricity, gas, steam and hot-water supply	486	326	160
41 Collection, purification and distribution of water	43	43	-
45 Construction	1,436	1,406	30
50 Sale, maintenance and repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles: sale of fuel	663	572	91
51 Wholesale trade, except of vehicles	2,266	771	1,495
52 Retail trade, except of vehicles; repair of personal and household goods			
55 Hotels and restaurants	634	237	396
60 Land transport; transport via pipelines	399	362	37
61 Water transport	175	132	43
62 Air transport	527	371	156
63 Supporting transport activities; travel agencies	73	73	-
64 Post and telecommunications	410	212	198
65 Financial intermediation, except insurance and pension funding	423	152	271
66 Insurance and pension funding, except compulsory social security	61	44	17
67 Activities auxiliary to financial intermediation	24	18	6
70 Real estate activities	3	3	-
71 Renting of machinery/equipment without operator and of personal/household goods	16	-	16
72 Computer and related activities	7	-	7
74 Other business activities	233	168	65
75 Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	2,591	1,897	693
80 Education	1,781	720	1,061
85 Health and social work	657	276	381
90 Sewage and refuse disposal, sanitation and similar activities	12	6	6
91 Activities and members organizations, n.e.c.	523	347	176
92 Recreational, cultural and sporting activities	37	-	37
93 Other service activities	758	633	125
95 Private households with employed persons	608	263	346
99 Extra-territorial organizations and bodies	88	60	28
Industry not reported	38	20	18

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Classification used: United Nations, *International Standard Industrial Classification of all Economic Activities*, Third Revision. 1990

- Notes: (a) As a result of a transcription error in the interviewer instructions, wholesale and retail trade were both accidentally given the same code of 51. It is therefore not possible to distinguish between the two.
- (b) Categories containing no responses have been omitted from this table.
- (c) Because these results are based on a sample survey, individual numbers (particularly low ones) will be subject to quite wide percentage margins of error. The figures should therefore be treated as indicative only.

Table A.5 Currently employed population aged 15 and over, by sex and detailed occupation code

ISCO-88 classification	Both sexes	Male	Female
Total	34,561	20,418	14,143
<i>Legislators, senior officials and managers</i>	<u>939</u>	<u>692</u>	<u>247</u>
111 Legislators	-	-	-
112 Senior government officials	199	138	61
113 Traditional chiefs and heads of villages	91	91	-
114 Senior officials of special interest organizations	62	29	33
121 Directors and chief executives	108	95	13
122 Production and operations department managers	77	60	17
123 Other departmental managers	46	37	8
131 General managers	357	242	115
<i>Professionals</i>	<u>1,965</u>	<u>1,018</u>	<u>947</u>
211 Physicists, chemists and related professionals	21	1	20
212 Mathematicians, statisticians and related professionals	23	7	16
213 Computing professionals	36	-	36
214 Architects, engineers and related professionals	139	139	-
221 Life science professionals	17	-	17
222 Health professionals (except nursing)	54	23	30
223 Nursing and midwifery professionals	92	-	92
231 College, university and higher education teaching professionals	166	48	118
232 Secondary education teaching professionals	720	384	336
233 Primary and pre-primary education teaching professionals	282	82	199
234 Special education teaching professionals	20	-	20
235 Other teaching professionals	21	20	1
241 Business professionals	40	18	22
242 Legal professionals	85	85	-
243 Archivists, librarians and related information professionals	10	-	10
244 Social sciences and related professionals	22	-	22
245 Writers and creative or performing artists	-	-	-
246 Religious professionals	220	212	8
<i>Technicians and associate professionals</i>	<u>2,110</u>	<u>1,320</u>	<u>790</u>
311 Physical and engineering science technicians	80	80	-
312 Computer associate professionals	76	26	50
313 Optical and electronic equipment operators	103	94	9
314 Ship and aircraft controllers and technicians	90	49	41
315 Safety and quality inspectors	-	-	-
321 Life science technicians and related associate professionals	20	19	1
322 Modern health associate professionals (except nursing)	93	47	47
323 Nursing and midwifery associate professionals	112	4	108
324 Traditional medicine practitioners and faith-healers	-	-	-
331 Primary education teaching associate professionals	277	78	200
332 Pre-primary education teaching associate professionals	35	-	35
333 Special education teaching associate professionals	-	-	-
334 Other teaching associate professionals	40	19	22
341 Finance and sales associate professionals	83	48	35
342 Business services agents and trade brokers	40	-	40
343 Administrative associate professionals	116	71	45
344 Customs, tax and related government associate professionals	23	6	17
345 Police inspectors and detectives	334	241	94
346 Social work associate professionals	52	52	-
347 Artistic, entertainment and sports associate professionals	51	34	17
348 Religious associate professionals	484	453	31
<i>Clerks</i>	<u>1,927</u>	<u>571</u>	<u>1,356</u>
411 Secretaries and keyboard-operating clerks	377	57	320
412 Numerical clerks	119	35	84
413 Material-recording and transport clerks	42	-	42
414 Library, mail and related clerks	8	5	3
419 Other office clerks	772	324	448
421 Cashiers, tellers and related clerks	507	120	387
422 Client information clerks	102	31	71
<i>Service workers and shop and market sales workers</i>	<u>4,350</u>	<u>1,898</u>	<u>2,452</u>
511 Travel attendants and related workers	138	85	53
512 Housekeeping and restaurant services workers	647	233	414
513 Personal care and related workers	171	37	134
514 Other personal service workers	667	331	336
515 Astrologers, fortune-tellers and related workers	23	-	23
516 Protective services workers	666	645	21
521 Fashion and other models	31	-	31
522 Shop salespersons and demonstrators	1,898	496	1,401
523 Stall and market salespersons	110	72	38

(continued)

<i>Skilled agricultural and fishery workers</i>			
	<u>10,396</u>	<u>9,928</u>	<u>468</u>
611	Market gardeners and crop growers	3,861	3,713
612	Market-oriented animal producers and related workers	50	50
613	Market-oriented crop and animal producers	21	21
614	Forestry and related workers	47	47
615	Fishery workers, hunters and trappers	696	606
621	Subsistence agricultural and fishery workers	5,721	5,491
<i>Craft and related trades workers</i>			
	<u>10,117</u>	<u>2,623</u>	<u>7,493</u>
711	Miners, shot-firers, stonecutters and carvers	33	16
712	Building frame and related trades workers	477	457
713	Building finishers and related trades workers	746	736
714	Painters, building structure cleaners and related trade workers	147	147
721	Metal moulders, welders, sheet-metalworkers, structural-metal preparers and related trades workers	17	17
722	Blacksmiths, toolmakers and related trades workers	20	20
723	Machinery mechanics and fitters	576	560
724	Electrical and electronic equipment mechanics and fitters	202	202
731	Precision workers in metal and related materials	-	-
732	Potters, glass-makers and related trades workers	-	-
733	Handicraft workers in wood, textile, leather and related materials	7,663	323
734	Printing and related trades workers	20	20
741	Food processing and related trades workers	196	124
742	Wood treaters, cabinet-makers and related trades workers	2	2
743	Textile, garment and related trades workers	18	-
744	Felt, leather and shoemaking trades workers	-	-
<i>Plant and machine operators and assemblers</i>			
	<u>995</u>	<u>970</u>	<u>25</u>
811	Mining and mineral-processing plant operators	6	6
812	Metal-processing plant operators	-	-
813	Glass, ceramics and related plant operators	-	-
814	Wood processing and papermaking plant operators	-	-
815	Chemical processing plant operators	-	-
816	Power production and related plant operators	13	13
817	Automated assembly-line and industrial robot operators	24	20
821	Metal and mineral products machine operators	14	14
822	Chemical products machine operators	-	-
823	Rubber and plastic products machine operators	-	-
824	Wood products machine operators	15	15
825	Printing, binding and paper products machine operators	-	-
826	Textile, fur and leather products machine operators	1	-
827	Food and related products machine operators	-	-
828	Assemblers	-	-
829	Other machine operators and assemblers	40	20
831	Locomotive engine-drivers and related workers	56	56
832	Motor vehicle drivers	727	727
833	Agricultural and other mobile plant operators	41	41
834	Ships' deck crews and related workers	58	58
<i>Elementary occupations</i>			
	<u>1,543</u>	<u>1,217</u>	<u>326</u>
911	Street vendors and related workers	5	5
912	Shoe cleaning and other street services' elementary occupations	-	-
913	Domestic and related helpers, cleaners and launderers	436	207
914	Building caretakers, window and related cleaners	154	126
915	Messengers, porters, doorkeepers and related workers	58	52
916	Garbage collectors and related labourers	5	5
921	Agricultural, fishery and related labourers	422	366
931	Mining and construction labourers	109	109
932	Manufacturing labourers	88	81
933	Transport labourers and freight handlers	265	265
<i>Others (including unknown)</i>			
	<u>218</u>	<u>179</u>	<u>39</u>
	Others (including unknown)	218	179

Tonga LFS 2003

Classification used: International Labour Office, *ISCO-88: International Standard Classification of Occupations*, Geneva 1990

Note: Because these results are based on a sample survey, individual numbers (particularly low ones) will be subject to quite wide percentage margins of error. The figures should therefore be treated as indicative only.

Table A.6 Currently employed population, by sex, industry of main job and educational attainment

Sex / Industry (ISIC Rev. 3)	Educational attainment				
	Total	No schooling	Primary	Secondary	Higher education
Both sexes	34,561	111	3,884	26,657	3,910
A Agriculture, hunting and forestry	9,948	59	1,573	7,989	326
B Fishing	1,046	-	108	815	123
C Mining and quarrying	62	-	5	58	-
D Manufacturing	8,534	3	1,643	6,771	117
E Electricity, gas and water	528	-	1	484	44
F Construction	1,436	-	44	1,389	3
G Wholesale and retail trade	2,929	-	137	2,468	324
H Hotels and restaurants	634	-	22	595	17
I Transport, storage and communications	1,584	-	49	1,352	183
J Financial intermediation	508	-	-	312	196
K Real estate, renting and business activities	258	-	9	169	81
L Public administration and defence	2,591	24	90	1,918	558
M Education	1,781	24	42	337	1,379
N Health and social work	657	-	2	433	222
O Other community, social, and personal service activities	1,330	-	115	957	258
P Private households with employed persons	608	-	20	543	46
Q Extra-territorial organisations and bodies	88	-	7	68	13
Males	20,418	86	2,152	16,081	2,099
A Agriculture, hunting and forestry	9,474	37	1,543	7,570	323
B Fishing	870	-	88	683	99
C Mining and quarrying	58	-	-	58	-
D Manufacturing	906	-	107	775	23
E Electricity, gas and water	369	-	1	342	26
F Construction	1,406	-	44	1,359	3
G Wholesale and retail trade	1,343	-	67	1,068	208
H Hotels and restaurants	237	-	16	214	8
I Transport, storage and communications	1,150	-	31	1,043	77
J Financial intermediation	214	-	-	89	126
K Real estate, renting and business activities	170	-	1	96	74
L Public administration and defence	1,897	24	90	1,447	336
M Education	720	24	24	145	527
N Health and social work	276	-	2	210	64
O Other community, social, and personal service activities	985	-	115	709	161
P Private households with employed persons	263	-	20	222	20
Q Extra-territorial organisations and bodies	60	-	3	53	5
Females	14,143	25	1,732	10,575	1,811
A Agriculture, hunting and forestry	474	22	30	419	3
B Fishing	176	-	20	131	24
C Mining and quarrying	5	-	5	-	-
D Manufacturing	7,629	3	1,536	5,996	94
E Electricity, gas and water	160	-	-	142	18
F Construction	30	-	-	30	-
G Wholesale and retail trade	1,586	-	69	1,400	117
H Hotels and restaurants	396	-	6	381	9
I Transport, storage and communications	434	-	18	309	107
J Financial intermediation	294	-	-	223	70
K Real estate, renting and business activities	88	-	8	73	7
L Public administration and defence	693	-	-18	471	222
M Education	1,061	-	-	191	852
N Health and social work	381	-	-	223	158
O Other community, social, and personal service activities	345	-	-	248	97
P Private households with employed persons	346	-	4	320	25
Q Extra-territorial organisations and bodies	28	-	18	16	8

Tonga LFS 2003

Note: Information on industry is not available for a small number of people

Table A.7 Average current earnings of paid employees and average hours worked, by sex and industry

Sex / Industry (ISIC Rev. 3)	Number of paid employees	Average earnings per week			Average hours worked	Sample (n)
		Cash (T\$)	Kind (T\$)	Total (T\$)		
Both sexes	15,596	118.95	2.21	121.16	39.7	1600
A Agriculture, hunting and forestry	785	162.56	0.88	163.44	33.2	93
B Fishing	517	157.44	5.86	163.30	33.2	26
C Mining and quarrying	58	126.72	-	126.72	59.6	4
D Manufacturing	1,020	100.93	0.14	101.07	39.8	80
E Electricity, gas and water	462	124.48	-	124.48	42.8	37
F Construction	1,367	125.34	1.57	126.91	37.9	129
G Wholesale and retail trade	1,958	117.41	1.13	118.55	44.4	149
H Hotels and restaurants	567	91.45	2.74	94.18	46.2	52
I Transport, storage and communications	1,422	130.95	0.04	130.99	39.5	132
J Financial intermediation	492	129.16	0.15	129.30	37.4	53
K Real estate, renting and business activities	184	119.64	-	119.64	42.3	24
L Public administration and defence	2,588	110.67	0.25	110.92	38.3	285
M Education	1,781	140.94	0.39	141.32	37.6	263
N Health and social work	657	111.15	0.21	111.36	39.2	81
O Other community, social, and personal service activities	1,196	86.95	4.43	91.38	41.9	149
P Private households with employed persons	455	63.62	39.10	102.72	40.8	26
Q Extra-territorial organisations and bodies	88	113.64	-	113.64	37.2	17
Males	9,861	124.37	2.22	126.58	39.6	1038
A Agriculture, hunting and forestry	677	171.30	0.29	171.58	32.6	86
B Fishing	400	174.07	7.58	181.64	35.2	20
C Mining and quarrying	58	126.72	-	126.72	59.6	4
D Manufacturing	594	99.19	-	99.19	43.3	40
E Electricity, gas and water	327	134.60	-	134.60	42.9	29
F Construction	1,337	125.44	1.30	126.74	38.4	126
G Wholesale and retail trade	936	142.91	2.04	144.95	43.2	72
H Hotels and restaurants	192	104.97	-	104.97	42.2	15
I Transport, storage and communications	988	136.66	0.07	136.72	40.1	88
J Financial intermediation	214	154.35	0.20	154.54	38.1	24
K Real estate, renting and business activities	118	142.82	-	142.82	43.6	16
L Public administration and defence	1,894	103.51	0.31	103.81	38.3	227
M Education	720	136.72	0.49	137.20	38.0	111
N Health and social work	276	102.66	0.10	102.76	39.4	34
O Other community, social, and personal service activities	912	91.64	5.55	97.19	43.8	125
P Private households with employed persons	159	58.87	55.87	114.74	36.9	9
Q Extra-territorial organisations and bodies	60	136.98	-	136.98	37.5	12
Females	5,736	109.61	2.20	111.80	39.7	562
A Agriculture, hunting and forestry	109	106.81	4.58	111.39	36.9	7
B Fishing	117	100.58	-	100.58	26.4	6
C Mining and quarrying	-	-	-	-	-	-
D Manufacturing	427	103.11	0.33	103.45	34.9	40
E Electricity, gas and water	135	99.99	-	99.99	42.6	8
F Construction	30	121.07	13.57	134.63	17.1	3
G Wholesale and retail trade	1,021	94.15	0.31	94.46	45.5	77
H Hotels and restaurants	375	84.52	4.14	88.66	48.2	37
I Transport, storage and communications	434	117.97	-	117.97	38.3	44
J Financial intermediation	277	110.16	0.11	110.27	37.0	29
K Real estate, renting and business activities	66	78.18	-	78.18	39.8	8
L Public administration and defence	693	130.41	0.09	130.50	38.5	58
M Education	1,061	143.80	0.32	144.12	37.4	152
N Health and social work	381	117.30	0.28	117.59	39.1	47
O Other community, social, and personal service activities	284	71.92	0.81	72.73	36.2	24
P Private households with employed persons	297	65.95	29.99	95.94	42.8	17
Q Extra-territorial organisations and bodies	28	63.61	-	63.61	36.4	5

Tonga LFS 2003

Table A.8 Average current earnings of paid employees and average hours worked, by sex and occupation

Sex / Industry (ISIC Rev. 3)	Number of paid employees	Average earnings per week			Average hours worked	Sample (n)
		Cash (T\$)	Kind (T\$)	Total (T\$)		
Both sexes	15,596	118.95	2.21	121.16	39.7	1600
Legislators, senior officials and managers	746	241.08	0.07	241.14	41.8	78
Professionals	1,891	148.94	0.88	149.82	38.6	267
Technicians and associate professionals	2,038	125.42	2.31	127.73	39.2	232
Clerks	1,908	110.63	0.15	110.78	39.2	181
Service workers and shop and market sales workers	3,344	81.96	5.95	87.91	43.8	293
Skilled agricultural and fishery workers	767	143.98	4.10	148.08	31.9	73
Craft and related trades workers	2,418	115.17	1.54	116.71	37.1	218
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	846	108.05	0.27	108.33	39.0	94
Elementary occupations	1,459	105.07	0.52	105.59	40.8	151
Other (including unknown)	180	106.73	-	106.73	36.9	13
Males	9,861	124.37	2.22	126.58	39.6	1038
Legislators, senior officials and managers	567	254.74	0.09	254.83	40.6	64
Professionals	945	146.29	1.46	147.75	39.7	140
Technicians and associate professionals	1,302	125.43	3.30	128.73	40.9	154
Clerks	555	126.57	0.15	126.72	38.0	58
Service workers and shop and market sales workers	1,558	82.17	5.95	88.12	43.2	148
Skilled agricultural and fishery workers	701	146.09	4.48	150.58	32.2	70
Craft and related trades workers	2,093	114.88	1.58	116.46	37.8	183
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	822	107.71	0.28	107.99	39.0	90
Elementary occupations	1,158	115.13	0.10	115.23	42.6	120
Other (including unknown)	159	109.50	-	109.50	35.9	11
Females	5,736	109.61	2.20	111.80	39.7	562
Legislators, senior officials and managers	178	198.90	-	198.90	45.9	14
Professionals	946	151.58	0.30	151.88	37.4	127
Technicians and associate professionals	736	125.39	0.58	125.97	36.2	78
Clerks	1,353	104.09	0.15	104.24	39.7	123
Service workers and shop and market sales workers	1,786	81.77	5.95	87.73	44.3	145
Skilled agricultural and fishery workers	66	121.56	-	121.56	28.3	3
Craft and related trades workers	324	117.40	1.26	118.66	32.4	35
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	24	120.00	-	120.00	39.7	4
Elementary occupations	301	66.40	2.12	68.52	34.2	31
Other (including unknown)	21	85.71	-	85.71	44.3	2

Tonga LFS 2003

Table A.9 Estimates of numbers unemployed, by age and sex, for those aged 15 and over

Age group	Estimated numbers unemployed			Unemployment rates (%)		
	Both sexes	Males	Females	Both sexes	Males	Females
Total	1,889	757	1,132	5.2	3.6	7.4
15-19	281	170	111	14.6	13.4	16.8
20-24	532	239	293	10.9	8.3	14.5
25-29	295	127	169	6.5	5.0	8.5
30-34	313	81	231	5.7	2.7	9.4
35-39	201	85	116	4.7	3.2	7.1
40-44	93	4	88	2.4	0.2	5.3
45-49	20	-	20	0.7	0.0	1.7
50-54	27	-	27	1.1	0.0	2.2
55-59	39	20	19	2.0	1.8	2.2
60-64	40	21	19	2.2	2.0	2.5
65+	48	10	38	2.1	0.7	4.8

Tonga LFS 2003

Table A.10 Comparison of current and usual activity status of the population aged 15 and over, by sex

Sex / Current activity status	Total	Usual activity status		
		Usually employed	Usually unemployed	Usually inactive
Total	57,340	32,422	3,368	21,550
Currently employed	34,561	31,547	1,031	1,983
Currently unemployed	1,889	92	1,045	752
Currently inactive	20,890	783	1,292	18,815
Male	28,372	19,384	1,309	7,680
Currently employed	20,418	19,073	468	876
Currently unemployed	757	39	425	294
Currently inactive	7,198	273	415	6,510
Female	28,968	13,038	2,060	13,870
Currently employed	14,143	12,474	563	1,106
Currently unemployed	1,132	53	620	459
Currently inactive	13,693	511	877	12,305

Tonga LFS 2003

Note: Those inside the boxes were assigned to the economically active category under both the current and usual system of classification.

Table A.11 Distribution of the currently employed, by sex, industry of main job, and total hours worked

Sex / Industry of main job	Total hours worked per week in all jobs									
	Total	1-9	10-19	20-29	30-34	35-39	40-49	50-59	60-69	70+
Total	34,561	1,282	3,665	5,522	3,307	6,640	9,993	1,940	838	1,374
A. Agriculture, hunting and forestry	9,948	556	1,387	2,544	1,497	1,435	2,025	291	125	90
B. Fishing	1,046	27	111	181	265	86	282	35	31	27
C. Mining and quarrying	62	-	-	5	-	1	17	-	-	39
D. Manufacturing	8,534	567	1,815	2,126	1,018	1,165	1,500	149	50	144
E. Electricity, gas and water	528	-	-	41	-	90	209	140	20	29
F. Construction	1,436	27	26	46	114	232	707	152	46	86
G. Wholesale and retail trade	2,929	28	112	150	89	449	1,261	216	229	395
H. Hotels and restaurants	634	-	21	30	44	91	241	127	8	71
I. Transport, storage and communications	1,584	32	48	55	48	509	602	129	60	101
J. Financial intermediation	508	-	-	-	36	282	170	5	-	16
K. Real estate, renting and business activities	258	-	6	1	23	52	103	48	-	25
L. Public administration and defence	2,591	-	5	24	37	945	1,165	246	127	41
M. Education	1,781	29	41	51	46	666	788	77	51	31
N. Health and social work	657	-	7	17	1	272	266	77	-	17
O. Other community, social and personal service activities	1,330	16	54	154	54	224	324	193	65	247
P. Private households with employed persons	608	-	26	89	9	134	274	37	24	16
Q. Extra-territorial organisations and bodies	88	-	6	10	6	7	39	18	2	-
Male	20,418	611	1,794	3,024	2,101	3,845	6,019	1,506	531	987
A. Agriculture, hunting and forestry	9,474	467	1,361	2,417	1,418	1,388	1,923	288	125	86
B. Fishing	870	27	81	108	265	54	242	35	31	27
C. Mining and quarrying	58	-	-	-	-	1	17	-	-	39
D. Manufacturing	906	20	128	41	69	190	273	72	4	108
E. Electricity, gas and water	369	-	-	20	-	65	121	114	20	29
F. Construction	1,406	7	26	46	114	232	697	152	46	86
G. Wholesale and retail trade	1,343	28	48	96	76	215	579	117	29	154
H. Hotels and restaurants	237	-	4	29	17	41	77	41	8	20
I. Transport, storage and communications	1,150	32	48	49	1	346	391	122	60	101
J. Financial intermediation	214	-	-	-	18	122	54	5	-	16
K. Real estate, renting and business activities	170	-	6	1	23	39	48	45	-	9
L. Public administration and defence	1,897	-	5	8	20	681	817	207	118	41
M. Education	720	25	-	27	26	236	326	28	24	28
N. Health and social work	276	-	7	17	1	72	94	68	-	17
O. Other community, social and personal service activities	985	5	48	118	29	91	225	177	65	226
P. Private households with employed persons	263	-	26	41	-	68	111	17	-	-
Q. Extra-territorial organisations and bodies	60	-	6	6	3	4	24	16	2	-
Female	14,143	671	1,871	2,498	1,206	2,796	3,974	434	307	387
A. Agriculture, hunting and forestry	474	89	25	127	79	47	101	3	-	3
B. Fishing	176	-	30	73	-	32	41	-	-	-
C. Mining and quarrying	5	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-
D. Manufacturing	7,629	547	1,687	2,086	949	975	1,226	77	47	36
E. Electricity, gas and water	160	-	-	20	-	25	89	25	-	-
F. Construction	30	20	-	-	-	-	10	-	-	-
G. Wholesale and retail trade	1,586	-	65	53	13	234	682	98	199	241
H. Hotels and restaurants	396	-	17	1	27	50	164	86	-	51
I. Transport, storage and communications	434	-	-	6	47	163	211	6	-	-
J. Financial intermediation	294	-	-	-	18	159	116	-	-	-
K. Real estate, renting and business activities	88	-	-	-	-	14	55	3	-	16
L. Public administration and defence	693	-	-	16	16	264	348	39	10	-
M. Education	1,061	4	41	24	20	431	462	49	27	3
N. Health and social work	381	-	-	-	-	200	172	9	-	-
O. Other community, social and personal service activities	345	11	6	35	25	133	99	16	-	21
P. Private households with employed persons	346	-	-	48	9	66	163	20	24	16
Q. Extra-territorial organisations and bodies	28	-	-	4	3	3	16	2	-	-

Tonga LFS 2003

Table A.12 Proportion of persons aged 15 and over engaged in various 'non-economic' activities in the last seven days, by division

Sex/ Activity	Percentages					
	TONGA	Tongatapu	Vava'u	Ha'apai	'Eua	Niuas
Both sexes						
Any of these activities	97	97	98	96	98	89
Cooking / serving food for household	74	71	82	81	71	84
Cleaning utensils/house	61	62	65	61	49	57
Minor household repairs	75	76	83	67	49	62
Shopping for household	57	61	62	32	23	43
Caring for old / sick / infirm	10	10	11	5	5	23
Child minding	35	35	39	36	20	51
Church activities	87	84	97	91	96	76
Other voluntary / community activities	10	11	15	3	3	9
Males						
Any of these activities	97	96	98	96	98	87
Cooking / serving food for household	61	56	74	73	53	81
Cleaning utensils/house	41	40	48	45	20	38
Minor household repairs	74	75	82	65	49	60
Shopping for household	53	57	58	32	23	45
Caring for old / sick / infirm	6	6	8	3	4	23
Child minding	26	26	30	30	11	44
Church activities	85	82	95	91	97	73
Other voluntary / community activities	10	10	15	3	3	10
Females						
Any of these activities	98	98	99	96	98	91
Cooking / serving food for household	86	85	91	88	90	86
Cleaning utensils/house	82	83	81	77	78	77
Minor household repairs	76	77	84	69	49	65
Shopping for household	60	64	66	33	23	41
Caring for old / sick / infirm	13	14	15	7	6	23
Child minding	44	44	48	43	29	58
Church activities	89	86	98	92	96	79
Other voluntary / community activities	10	11	14	3	3	7

Tonga LFS 2003

Table A.13 **Average hours spent in various 'non-economic' activities in the last seven days by persons aged 15 and over, by division**

Sex/ Activity	Average hours per week					
	TONGA	Tongatapu	Vava'u	Ha'apai	'Eua	Niuas
Both sexes						
All of these activities	21.8	22.1	24.8	17.2	16.2	19.7
Cooking / serving food for household	5.1	5.0	5.4	5.0	5.8	3.5
Cleaning utensils/house	2.9	2.9	3.1	2.4	2.3	1.9
Minor household repairs	4.0	4.3	4.2	2.2	1.7	3.9
Shopping for household	1.7	1.9	2.0	0.8	0.4	0.8
Caring for old / sick / infirm	0.7	0.8	1.0	0.4	0.4	1.0
Child minding	2.8	2.8	3.4	2.1	2.0	5.0
Church activities	4.0	3.8	5.0	4.2	3.6	3.3
Other voluntary / community activities	0.6	0.7	0.9	0.1	0.1	0.4
Males						
All of these activities	16.3	16.3	19.6	13.7	9.2	15.0
Cooking / serving food for household	3.0	2.9	3.7	3.5	2.2	2.5
Cleaning utensils/house	1.7	1.7	2.0	1.4	0.7	0.9
Minor household repairs	3.5	3.7	3.6	2.3	1.5	3.7
Shopping for household	1.5	1.7	1.8	0.7	0.3	0.7
Caring for old / sick / infirm	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.7
Child minding	1.6	1.5	2.2	1.3	0.5	3.1
Church activities	4.0	3.8	5.0	4.3	3.7	3.1
Other voluntary / community activities	0.6	0.7	0.9	0.1	0.1	0.4
Females						
All of these activities	27.2	27.6	30.1	20.6	23.5	24.6
Cooking / serving food for household	7.1	7.0	7.1	6.5	9.5	4.6
Cleaning utensils/house	4.0	4.1	4.1	3.5	4.1	2.9
Minor household repairs	4.4	4.7	4.9	2.2	1.8	4.2
Shopping for household	2.0	2.2	2.2	0.8	0.4	0.9
Caring for old / sick / infirm	1.1	1.1	1.4	0.5	0.6	1.3
Child minding	4.1	4.1	4.5	2.8	3.6	7.0
Church activities	4.0	3.8	5.0	4.1	3.4	3.5
Other voluntary / community activities	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.1	0.1	0.3

Tonga LFS 2003

Table A.14 Proportion of persons engaged in various 'non-economic' activities in the last seven days, by age and sex

Percentages

	Any of these activities	Type of 'non-economic' activity							
		Cooking/ serving food for household	Cleaning utensils/ house	Minor household repairs	Shopping for household	Caring for old/ sick/ infirm	Child minding	Church activities	Other voluntary/ community activities
Both sexes	97	74	61	75	57	10	35	87	10
15-19	98	73	68	77	51	8	16	91	8
20-24	98	77	65	78	59	10	28	85	11
25-29	98	76	64	77	64	11	39	84	11
30-34	99	79	66	76	67	10	54	87	9
35-39	97	76	64	73	67	11	52	83	8
40-44	99	81	61	76	65	13	50	87	13
45-49	98	78	60	75	57	12	44	91	12
50-54	97	76	60	74	62	10	41	89	14
55-59	96	68	58	77	51	13	29	88	12
60-64	99	70	56	80	49	6	32	90	12
65-69	92	71	52	74	40	11	32	88	14
70+	89	41	34	53	22	7	16	84	8
Male	97	61	41	74	53	6	26	85	10
15-19	98	65	55	79	49	5	9	92	8
20-24	96	65	47	78	53	8	17	81	11
25-29	98	62	42	75	59	7	27	81	12
30-34	99	64	42	72	64	4	44	83	6
35-39	96	63	41	73	63	9	36	82	9
40-44	98	69	37	75	63	10	44	85	15
45-49	95	61	31	69	53	7	36	89	12
50-54	99	59	31	74	62	6	37	90	15
55-59	94	45	26	71	41	5	21	85	11
60-64	99	51	32	78	48	3	19	88	11
65-69	92	57	35	74	40	4	28	86	15
70+	87	34	22	52	21	5	12	81	7
Female	98	86	82	76	60	13	44	89	10
15-19	98	80	82	75	53	10	23	90	7
20-24	99	91	84	79	65	13	40	88	12
25-29	98	90	84	80	68	15	50	86	9
30-34	100	91	86	79	69	15	63	91	11
35-39	98	92	90	74	72	14	70	84	8
40-44	100	95	86	76	66	15	57	88	10
45-49	100	95	89	82	61	17	52	93	12
50-54	95	89	83	74	62	14	44	89	13
55-59	98	88	86	82	60	20	37	90	13
60-64	98	86	77	82	49	9	42	91	12
65-69	93	83	67	74	40	18	36	90	13
70+	91	48	45	53	22	10	20	86	9

Tonga LFS 2003

Table A.15 **Average hours spent in various 'non-economic' activities in the last seven days, by age and sex**

		Average hours per week							
		Type of 'non-economic' activity							
	Total hours on all these activities	Cooking/ serving food for household	Cleaning utensils/ house	Minor household repairs	Shopping for household	Caring for old/ sick/ infirm	Child minding	Church activities	Other voluntary/ community activities
Both sexes	21.8	5.1	2.9	4.0	1.7	0.7	2.8	4.0	0.6
15-19	15.2	3.4	2.4	3.2	1.4	0.4	0.6	3.4	0.3
20-24	20.3	4.6	2.8	4.2	1.7	0.6	2.5	3.5	0.5
25-29	23.1	5.1	2.9	4.2	2.2	0.9	3.4	3.8	0.6
30-34	25.8	6.3	3.4	4.1	2.2	0.8	4.7	3.7	0.6
35-39	26.1	6.5	3.6	3.9	2.1	0.8	4.7	3.9	0.6
40-44	26.4	6.2	3.0	4.4	2.1	1.0	4.6	4.3	0.8
45-49	25.3	6.2	3.1	4.5	1.9	0.7	3.2	4.9	0.6
50-54	25.2	5.7	3.1	4.3	1.7	0.9	2.9	5.0	1.6
55-59	22.0	5.1	2.8	4.2	1.5	1.1	2.1	4.6	0.6
60-64	23.3	5.2	2.9	5.0	1.6	0.5	2.4	5.0	0.7
65-69	23.4	5.4	2.6	4.2	1.4	1.8	2.3	4.7	1.0
70+	12.9	2.6	1.4	2.4	0.5	0.5	0.9	4.1	0.4
Male	16.3	3.0	1.7	3.5	1.5	0.4	1.6	4.0	0.6
15-19	13.4	2.6	1.8	3.3	1.3	0.2	0.3	3.6	0.4
20-24	15.8	2.9	1.9	3.9	1.4	0.5	1.2	3.4	0.6
25-29	18.8	3.7	1.8	4.1	1.9	0.8	1.8	4.0	0.7
30-34	17.0	3.5	1.9	3.2	1.9	0.2	2.5	3.4	0.4
35-39	17.4	3.7	2.0	3.2	1.8	0.4	2.1	3.7	0.5
40-44	20.0	3.5	1.4	3.9	2.2	0.7	3.2	4.3	0.9
45-49	17.4	3.0	1.3	3.6	1.4	0.3	2.3	5.0	0.6
50-54	19.2	3.1	1.1	3.5	1.6	0.5	2.2	5.0	2.2
55-59	14.6	2.2	1.3	3.2	1.1	0.4	1.2	4.9	0.4
60-64	16.8	2.8	1.8	4.1	1.3	0.1	1.1	5.1	0.5
65-69	16.7	2.7	1.7	3.4	1.4	0.1	1.3	4.8	1.2
70+	9.9	1.4	0.7	2.2	0.5	0.2	0.5	4.1	0.4
Female	27.2	7.1	4.0	4.4	2.0	1.1	4.1	4.0	0.6
15-19	17.0	4.2	3.0	3.2	1.6	0.5	1.0	3.3	0.3
20-24	25.3	6.3	3.7	4.5	2.0	0.7	3.9	3.7	0.5
25-29	27.2	6.4	4.0	4.3	2.5	1.0	4.9	3.6	0.5
30-34	33.2	8.7	4.7	4.8	2.4	1.3	6.6	3.9	0.8
35-39	36.1	9.8	5.5	4.7	2.5	1.3	7.7	4.1	0.7
40-44	33.0	9.1	4.7	4.9	2.1	1.4	6.1	4.2	0.6
45-49	33.2	9.5	4.9	5.5	2.5	1.2	4.2	4.9	0.7
50-54	30.2	7.8	4.8	4.9	1.8	1.3	3.5	5.0	1.2
55-59	28.5	7.7	4.1	5.1	1.8	1.8	2.8	4.4	0.8
60-64	29.1	7.3	3.8	5.9	1.9	0.8	3.6	4.9	0.9
65-69	29.6	7.8	3.5	4.9	1.4	3.3	3.1	4.7	0.8
70+	15.6	3.7	2.0	2.6	0.6	0.9	1.2	4.2	0.4

Tonga LFS 2003

Table A.16 **Proportion of children aged 10-14 engaged in various 'non-economic' activities in the last seven days, by division**

Sex/ Activity	Percentages					
	TONGA	Tongatapu	Vava'u	Ha'apai	'Eua	Niuas
Both sexes						
Any of these activities	97	96	100	99	96	75
Cooking / serving food for household	54	45	78	78	41	68
Cleaning utensils/house	53	52	64	62	32	34
Minor household repairs	77	78	82	81	49	46
Shopping for household	44	45	57	38	13	5
Caring for old / sick / infirm	4	4	5	2	-	10
Child minding	15	17	7	14	1	25
Church activities	89	87	98	92	96	68
Other voluntary / community activities	6	5	13	2	1	8
Boys						
Any of these activities	96	96	100	99	96	73
Cooking / serving food for household	52	42	73	80	36	67
Cleaning utensils/house	44	43	51	58	24	28
Minor household repairs	77	78	84	82	50	45
Shopping for household	41	43	51	37	18	5
Caring for old / sick / infirm	4	4	6	1	-	11
Child minding	14	17	7	12	-	21
Church activities	87	83	98	93	96	66
Other voluntary / community activities	7	7	12	2	1	8
Girls						
Any of these activities	97	97	99	98	96	78
Cooking / serving food for household	57	48	84	76	47	69
Cleaning utensils/house	63	62	77	70	41	41
Minor household repairs	77	79	80	79	48	48
Shopping for household	47	48	63	38	8	7
Caring for old / sick / infirm	4	4	4	3	-	9
Child minding	16	18	8	18	1	30
Church activities	92	91	98	90	96	72
Other voluntary / community activities	4	2	14	1	-	9

Tonga LFS 2003

Table A.17 Average hours spent in various 'non-economic' activities in the last seven days by children aged 10-14, by division

		Average hours per week				
Sex/ Activity	TONGA	Tongatapu	Vava'u	Ha'apai	'Eua	Niuas
Both sexes						
All of these activities	11.3	10.8	15.1	10.6	5.9	8.9
Cooking / serving food for household	1.9	1.7	2.9	2.6	1.0	1.1
Cleaning utensils/house	1.6	1.5	2.2	1.5	0.8	0.8
Minor household repairs	2.6	2.9	2.7	1.7	1.2	2.4
Shopping for household	1.1	1.1	1.7	0.7	0.3	0.1
Caring for old / sick / infirm	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.4
Child minding	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.0	1.3
Church activities	3.2	2.9	4.2	3.4	2.7	2.7
Other voluntary / community activities	0.3	0.2	0.7	0.1	0.0	0.2
Boys						
All of these activities	10.7	10.6	13.4	10.3	5.6	8.2
Cooking / serving food for household	1.7	1.4	2.4	2.6	0.7	1.0
Cleaning utensils/house	1.3	1.3	1.7	1.2	0.6	0.6
Minor household repairs	2.7	2.9	2.6	1.8	1.2	2.2
Shopping for household	1.1	1.1	1.4	0.7	0.4	0.1
Caring for old / sick / infirm	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.4
Child minding	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.0	1.0
Church activities	3.2	3.0	4.0	3.5	2.7	2.6
Other voluntary / community activities	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.1	0.0	0.2
Girls						
All of these activities	11.9	11.0	16.9	11.1	6.2	9.7
Cooking / serving food for household	2.2	2.0	3.4	2.7	1.2	1.1
Cleaning utensils/house	1.9	1.7	2.7	1.9	0.9	1.0
Minor household repairs	2.6	2.8	2.9	1.6	1.2	2.6
Shopping for household	1.2	1.1	2.1	0.7	0.2	0.1
Caring for old / sick / infirm	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.3
Child minding	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.1	1.5
Church activities	3.2	2.9	4.4	3.4	2.7	2.9
Other voluntary / community activities	0.2	0.0	0.9	0.1	0.0	0.2

Tonga LFS 2003

Table A.18 Distribution of households by division and household size

		TONGA	Tongatapu	Vava'u	Ha'apai	'Eua	Niuas
Household size	Total	16,670	11,168	2,851	1,354	914	383
1	961	567	177	108	60	49	
2	1,524	1,119	211	113	49	32	
3	1,859	1,215	343	165	91	45	
4	2,219	1,484	350	193	134	59	
5	2,733	1,886	407	230	146	64	
6	2,135	1,319	457	173	140	45	
7	1,905	1,263	364	141	106	32	
8	1,078	687	211	90	63	28	
9	852	543	187	53	56	13	
10 and over	1,403	1,086	145	88	69	16	

Tonga LFS 2003

Table A.19 Distribution of households by division and number of children aged under 10

	TONGA	Tongatapu	Vava'u	Ha'apai	'Eua	Niuas
Number of children under 10						
Total	16,670	11,168	2,851	1,354	914	383
0	6,832	4,741	1,053	580	294	164
1	3,497	2,274	632	300	211	81
2	2,810	1,814	548	207	180	61
3	1,855	1,175	338	161	130	51
4	1,070	741	174	70	66	18
5	443	324	60	23	29	6
6+	164	97	46	13	5	2

Tonga LFS 2003

Table A.20 Distribution of households by division and number of persons currently employed

	TONGA	Tongatapu	Vava'u	Ha'apai	'Eua	Niuas
Number of household members currently employed						
Total	16,670	11,168	2,851	1,354	914	383
0	934	717	157	39	15	6
1	4,934	3,540	730	315	224	124
2	6,051	3,876	1,142	500	377	156
3	2,626	1,713	456	257	142	58
4	1,203	741	205	119	107	30
5	550	322	133	66	23	6
6+	372	260	29	56	25	3

Tonga LFS 2003

Table A.21 Distribution of households by division and number of persons currently unemployed

	TONGA	Tongatapu	Vava'u	Ha'apai	'Eua	Niuas
Number of household members currently unemployed						
Total	16,670	11,168	2,851	1,354	914	383
0	15,114	9,910	2,708	1,316	820	360
1	1,224	983	119	29	77	16
2	310	259	24	9	14	4
3+	22	16	-	-	3	3

Tonga LFS 2003

Table A.22 Distribution of population by sex and age, and by current and usual economic activity status

Sex / age	Total	Current economic activity status			Usual economic activity status		
		Currently employed	Currently unemployed	Currently inactive	Usually active Employed	Usually active Unemployed	Usually inactive
Both sexes							
10+	68,125	34,816	1,942	31,367	32,466	3,624	32,035
15+	57,340	34,561	1,889	20,890	32,422	3,368	21,550
10-14	10,785	255	53	10,477	44	256	10,485
15-19	9,991	1,648	281	8,062	1,332	466	8,193
20-24	7,694	4,354	532	2,808	3,939	726	3,029
25-29	5,892	4,241	295	1,356	4,204	336	1,352
30-34	6,918	5,178	313	1,427	4,984	489	1,445
35-39	5,177	4,084	201	892	4,003	266	908
40-44	4,590	3,730	93	767	3,604	228	757
45-49	3,498	2,860	20	617	2,739	149	610
50-54	3,138	2,543	27	568	2,302	192	644
55-59	2,710	1,937	39	734	1,750	166	794
60-64	2,546	1,773	40	733	1,636	81	830
65-69	1,761	1,060	41	661	972	60	729
70+	3,426	1,154	7	2,266	957	210	2,260
Males							
10+	34,051	20,664	757	12,629	19,420	1,456	13,174
15+	28,372	20,418	757	7,198	19,384	1,309	7,680
10-14	5,678	247	-	5,431	36	147	5,495
15-19	5,055	1,099	170	3,786	849	272	3,934
20-24	4,034	2,632	239	1,163	2,461	299	1,274
25-29	2,863	2,419	127	318	2,405	125	333
30-34	3,177	2,940	81	156	2,843	138	197
35-39	2,764	2,568	85	111	2,477	108	179
40-44	2,343	2,167	4	172	2,148	87	108
45-49	1,753	1,668	-	85	1,598	56	99
50-54	1,419	1,353	-	66	1,302	31	86
55-59	1,266	1,081	20	165	1,055	46	165
60-64	1,195	1,034	21	140	975	59	161
65-69	850	683	3	164	615	22	213
70+	1,654	774	7	873	656	66	932
Females							
10+	34,074	14,151	1,185	18,738	13,046	2,168	18,860
15+	28,968	14,143	1,132	13,693	13,038	2,060	13,870
10-14	5,107	8	53	5,045	8	108	4,990
15-19	4,936	549	111	4,275	483	194	4,259
20-24	3,660	1,722	293	1,645	1,478	427	1,755
25-29	3,029	1,822	169	1,038	1,799	211	1,018
30-34	3,740	2,238	231	1,271	2,141	351	1,248
35-39	2,414	1,516	116	781	1,527	158	729
40-44	2,247	1,563	88	595	1,456	141	649
45-49	1,745	1,192	20	533	1,141	93	512
50-54	1,719	1,190	27	502	1,000	161	558
55-59	1,444	856	19	569	695	120	628
60-64	1,351	739	19	593	661	22	669
65-69	911	376	38	497	357	38	516
70+	1,773	380	-	1,392	301	144	1,328

Tonga LFS 2003

Annex 8: Staff engaged on the Labour Force Survey 2003

Core Persons

Seini M. Filiai	Government Statistician
`Ata`ata M. Finau	Assistant Government Statistician
Soane T. Penitani	Principal Statistician
Feleti K. Wolfgramm	Statistician

Supervisors

Masiva`ilo M. Kouvaka	Statistician
Nelisa Palometa	“
`Ana Nginingini	Senior Statistical Assistant
Semi Halanukonuka	“
Samisoni Fotu	“
Tutulu Finau	Statistical.Clerk Grade 1
Falamoni `Ofiu	“ 1
Siosaia Mohu	“ 2
Elizabeth Filimone	“ 2

Interviewers

Katokakala `Otutoa	Stephnie Fevaleaki
Laveti Talanoa	Kalisitiane Foueti
Mele Pohahau	Mele T. Latu
Mafi Sauaki	Saineha Manakofua
Me Saafi	Sioi Lousiale
`Anita Kepu	Tu`uta Puafisi
Sesilia `Uasike	Mele S. `Ofa
Falemasiva Fonua	`Eseta Pahulu
Pulonga Ma`afu	Leva`itai Niumeitolu
Mele Faka`osifolau	Sione `Ofiu
Sione `Otukolo	Talaivosa Talanoa
Sonia Fifita	