

Status in employment

Introduction

The indicator of status in employment distinguishes between four categories of the total employment, i.e. (a) Wage and salaried workers (also known as paid employees); (b) Self-employed workers (non agriculture) (c) Contributing family workers (also known as unpaid family workers) and (d) Agriculture (only applicable in Tanzania).

Use of the indicator

This indicator provides information on the distribution of the workforce by status in employment and can be used to answer questions such as what proportion of employed persons in a country (a) work for wages or salaries; (b) run their own enterprises, with or without hired labour; or (c) work without pay within the family unit?, the basic criteria used to define the status groups are the types of economic risk that they face in their work, an element of which is the strength of institutional attachment between the person and the job, and the type of authority over establishments and other workers that the job-holder has or will have as an explicit or implicit result of the employment contract.

Percentage of the total employed pop.15+ (standard definition)

Status	2000/01			2006		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Paid Employees	7.7	5.5	2.2	9.8	6.9	2.9
Self – employed	9.4	5.0	4.4	13.3	7.4	5.9
Unpaid workers	1.8	0.6	1.2	11.3	4.7	6.7
Agriculture	81.1	38.0	43.1	65.6	29.9	35.7

Percentage of the total employed pop.15+ (national definition)

Status	2000/01			2006		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Paid Employees	8.4	6.0	2.4	10.5	7.4	3.1
Self -employed	6.1	3.6	2.5	10.9	6.1	4.8
Unpaid workers	1.4	0.4	0.9	11.4	4.7	6.7
Agriculture	84.1	39.4	44.7	67.2	30.4	36.8