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MEASUREMENT OF INFORMAL SECTOR AND INFORMAL EMPLOYMENT IN ST.LUCIA

Measurement of Informal Sector and Informal Employment in St.Lucia

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Central Statistics Office
St.Lucia

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Background and Objectives[1]

Interregional Cooperation on the Measurement of Informal Sector and Informal Employment is a multilateral Development Account project which aims to improve data on the informal sector and on informal employment for the promotion of evidence-based social policies at the national and interregional levels. The project is implemented by the Statistics Division of three Regional Commissions - Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP), Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia (ESCWA) and Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC) with ESCAP being the lead agency for managing the project while ESCWA and ECLAC are responsible for implementing project activities in their respective regions. The project will be implemented in close collaboration with United Nations Statistics Division (UNSD), International Labour Organization (ILO), the Delhi Group, Economic Commission for Europe (ECE) and Economic Commission for Africa (ECA) and project activities will be executed over the period 2007 – 2009.

The first component of the project is to raise awareness among the national statistics offices and other government agencies in the participating countries of importance of collecting and disseminating informal sector and informal employment data and incorporating it into employment and GDP estimates. The second component is to enhance capacity to collect, compile, analyze and disseminate informal sector and informal employment data complying with international methodological standards. The expected outputs are published informal sector and informal employment data and country reports covering data collection, compilation, dissemination and analysis experience throughout the project.

The advocacy workshops, thus, pertain to the first component of the project in that they are designed to convey the importance of making informal sector and informal employment data and its analysis available, to the concerned stakeholders.

The framework for advocacy of improving informal sector and informal employment data has three dimensions:

1. **<u>Statistical Capacity Building</u>**: Data collection will be implemented in two phases. In the first phase informal employment data will be collected. For this, the Regional Commissions will work primarily with countries which have an ongoing labour force survey program. Regional Commissions and the NSOs will work together to incorporate an informal sector module or improve the existing one, in the labour force survey questionnaire. In the second phase, data on informal sector production units will be collected through an enterprise survey. Thus, in the course of the project NSO staff will be trained in collecting, compiling and disseminating informal sector and informal employment data. The availability of more and robust informal sector and informal employment data will be invaluable for labour statistics in the countries. In addition, the participating countries will be able to generate more accurate national accounts by estimating the informal sector's contribution to GDP. Staff from participating NSOs will be trained on best practices and methodologies to incorporate informal sector statistics into national accounts. This will have prominent implications for measuring economic growth.

2. **<u>Millennium Development Goals:</u>**

a) Reducing poverty: The concept of the working poor integrates employment and poverty. Most poor are economically active but have income below the poverty line and working conditions below decent work standards, e.g. they do not benefit from social protection or employee rights. This is the case especially for those who participate in informal sector. Therefore, knowing the dimensions of the informal sector and its contributions to employment and to GDP is essential for more robust poverty analysis and a realistic assessment of the progress towards the achievement of MDG 1, i.e. halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people whose income is less than one dollar a day in the participating countries.

b) Gender dimension: There are contradicting accounts on the scale of female participation in informal sector in different case studies. This project by making available more and sound data on informal sector and informal employment will allow better analysis of the gender dimension of related phenomena. It is important, especially for policymakers, to know the magnitude of female and male participation in the informal sector as well as gender-disaggregated information on working conditions. This in turn has implications for MDG 3 which calls for promoting gender equality and empowerment of women.

3. **<u>Evidence-based policymaking</u>**: In conjunction with the monitoring of MDGs, more and sound data on informal sector and informal employment will allow the policymakers to design evidence-based and better targeted social (poverty reduction, promotion of gender equality, elimination of child labour, etc.) and economic (employment and industrial policies for Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs)) policies. Considering that informal employment often constitutes a significant part of economic activity in developing countries, information on its magnitude and working conditions is likely to have implications for a large number of people.

Objectives:

(1)   To raise awareness on the importance and use of sound and up-to-date informal sector and informal employment data and measures of informal sector production in micro- and macro- economic analyses in support of evidence-based policy making;

(2)   To enhance understanding of the statistical challenges in measuring informal sector and informal employment and informal sector production; and

(3)   To create a network of national stakeholders advocating for and contributing to improving measurement of the informal economy, including the regular provision of funds for related statistical activities.

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[1] *document prepared by ECLAC*

Implementation of the Project

[2]The methodology which was employed was the 1-2 survey methodology; where the Labour Force Questionnaire is used in stage one and then the HUEM questionnaire is administered one the respondent is identified as a HUEM operator based on five criteria shown below. It therefore implies that the country must have had an ongoing LFS survey.

St. Lucia conducts a quarterly Labour Force Survey which commenced in 1992 as a bi-annual survey. The LFS is a two stage, self weighting, stratified, systematic random sample with 1/3 overlap between survey rounds on one replicate of a sample size of 2% per Quarter from 2002. The main objective of the LFS is to measure main labour market indicators on employment and unemployment.

The 1-2 Survey was helpful in setting the broad framework within which all enterprises and employees in St Lucia could be located

Criterion 1: The individual has to be an **active worker** (or owner of a business) aged 15 years old or above.

Criterion 2: This worker has to be the head of a business (**self-employed** as own-account worker or employer).

Criterion 3: The business does not keep formal accounts. (No Profit and Loss Account of balance Sheet)

Criterion 4: The type of ownership is a **household/individual unincorporated** enterprise.

Criterion 5: At least a part of **the production is sold**.

1-2 Survey in combination with the investment climate survey helped to assist policy makers identify areas to assist with the development of small businesses

1-2 Characteristics of informal business

Obstacles to the growth of business in Saint Lucia

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[2]*Excerpt from paper written by Edwin St. Catherine "ISIE St. Lucia Presentation Nov. 2009"*

Sampling Methodology

Recall that the Informal Sector survey is the second stage of the survey methodology. The sample procedure for phase two is based on phase 1, which is the LFS. The sample procedure for the LFS is outline below.

Definition: A Master Sample is a large sample of EDs (or PSU - Primary Sampling Units) for countries that have major and continuing integrated survey programmes. It is intended to provide a "Bank" of sample cases to support multiple surveys over several years without there being the need to interview the same respondents repeatedly.

Design of the "Grand Sample"
• The target population is all the resident, non-institutional population of St Lucia
• All Districts (Geographic Domains) of Study are represented.
• The Sample is Self-Weighing. Each household has an equal, non zero chance of being selected.
• EDs (or PSUs) are selected with probability proportionate to size (PPS)
• It Allows the reliability (precision, margin of error) of any given survey estimate to be calculable. This is why probability sampling is highly recommended.

Design of the "Grand Sample"
• "Grand Sample" utilizes the Census of 2001 database as the base
• Utilizes the Administrative Districts as the main Domains (geographic units for publication of results) for sample surveys
• Ranks each Enumeration Districts within the Domains of Study on the basis of a stratification variable from the Census of 2001

Definition: Stratification - the technique of organizing a sample frame into subgroups that are internally homogenous and externally heterogeneous to ensure that sample selection is "spread" properly across important population subgroups - Anthony Turner (UNSD, 2006)

• For this Grand Sample the stratification variable is the % of agricultural workers to the total employed in the Enumeration District for rural districts or the % of professionals/semi-professionals to total employed for Urban districts
• The choice of the stratification variable is specifically to optimize the conduct of the survey for the publication of labour market indicators
• Sectors are assigned in a "Grand Sample" on the basis of the relative size of the main geographic domains of Study
• Based on having pre-determined that the sample frame (or Grand Sample) must have nine subsamples to allow it to support a continuous sample survey program.
• We assign a total number of clusters per sector of 432 (a multiple of 9), the Size of the District is assigned clusters based on a multiple of this number.
• Having determined the Average Cluster size we assign clusters to each Enumeration District

- In order to assign nine replicates to each Census Division such that the total number of clusters is a multiple of the 432 by the number of sectors we assign a random start and a sample interval of 16.
- Therefore, the sample fraction associated with the selection of one replicate is (1/16 * 1/9) = 1/144 or 0.69%

Selection of the Sample from the "Grand Sample" for the Informal Sector Survey St Lucia April - December 2008

Selection of a Sample
- The Labour force 2008 sample is a two Stage Systematic Stratified Random Sample performed each quarter
- First Stage:
– We select EDs or PSUs within the Admin Districts
– We select three replicates each quarter
– There is one third overlap between the replicates
– Total expected sample size 2.1% per quarter is (1/16 * 3/9) = 1/48 based on three replicates

For the Informal sector Survey three quarters of the LFS were selected
– EDs in Urban districts were Over-sampled using the replicates from the First Quarter of 2008 of the LFS
– Second Stage: We select households within selected EDs systematically using a random start
– On Average 750 households or 2,500 are interviewed per quarter
First the size of the sample desired was determined based on:
- The key statistic/indicator to be generated by the labour force is the unemployment rate, on the informal Sector Survey side, key indicators are, related to the numbers of persons whose status is
– 5. Self-employed with employee
– 6. Self-employed without employee
– Total of 450 cases expected, 350 obtained
- Therefore, we select the sample in such a way that it be large enough to reliably estimate some of the indicators stemming from the smallest sub-populations. In this case, it is numbers of self employed persons or the "unemployment rate". These considerations resulted in a selection of a sample of size 6.3%.

6

The survey instrument used was the questionnaire which was designed by the consultant attached to the project (Mr. Sebastien Merceron). It was almost fully adopted with the exception of the insertion of one theme – banks micro-finance Services and Other Support Structures. In addition to this new theme, the questionnaire was recreated in TELEFORM to facilitate scanning and verification. Once finalised it capture information under seven thematic modules:

1. Organization and Status of the Business
2. Employment
3. Production and sale
4. Expenditures on Raw Materials and Stocks
5. Equipments, investment, financing and debt
6. Business environment
7. Problems and prospects
8. Banks micro-finance services and other support structures

The HUEM survey began with a public search for additional enumerators. The LFS enumerators were automatically selected but given the additional number of households selected and the length of the questionnaires, the office decided to increase manpower. Prospective enumerators were interviewed and the selected ones trained. The training of enumerators began in March 2008 and was conducted mainly by the consultant and aided by office staff. However, when the actual data collection began, there was a drop out of trained enumerators which necessitated two additional trainings, one held in July and the other in September 2008 both conducted by office staff.

Field work began in April 2008. Enumerators were given HEUM packages along with the LFS questionnaires. They were to complete their packages within two weeks. However there was considerable delay in the interview process since HUEN owners were difficult to schedule appointments with and even to contact. The length of time that it took to do phase 1 and phase 2 was also creating a lag in the enumeration process. The problem therefore arose where LFS packages which would have been normally returned were now outstanding. This led to a long delay in the processing of the LFS. Measures had to be taken by the office to address this.

By the end of the first quarter field enumerators complained about the length of the interview (45mins for the HUEM and 15-20 mins. for the LFS). This resulted in respondent and enumerator fatigue. To address this office requested additional funds to compensate respondents and the remuneration per questionnaire was increased. The additional funds were approved by the co-ordinating office. Data collection which ran for three quarters (2nd-3rd, both inclusive) was complete by the end of January 2009. The total number of HUEMS collected was 406.

Checking and Editing Questionnaires

Once returned, the questionnaires were edited by two office supervisors. They were both provided with a list of guidelines to aid in the process. This is shown below:

1. Ensure that only individuals who were supposed to be interviewed were and that those who were not supposed to be weren't, by crosschecking the LFS with the screening form. Where it is found that interviewers skipped persons who should have been screened they are asked to return to the household.

2. Ensure that phase 2 questionnaires are properly filled with identification information from the LFS to ensure proper linking of the questionnaires

3. As with the LFS, supervisors check questionnaires to ensure that skips are followed. Where skipped questions are answered supervisors ask enumerators to clarify. Responses are not simply removed by supervisors. It may be that the interviewee gave a response to the previous question that did not lead to a skip. Also, that all questions that should have been answered are answered and where they are not, enumerators would have to justify by supplying notes saying that interviewee was reluctant in answering so that we ensure that it is not as a result of interviewer error.

Data validation (range) checks are done where:

- Relational checks:
    - Identities, e.g. variable a = variable b+ variable c+… (variable a should equal to sum of its components) for example:

What was the total amount of your *turnover* for the last month of operation?

=

 Products sold after transformation (monthly total)

+

Products sold without transformation (monthly total)

+

Services offered (monthly total)

The same would apply for the costs

- Rationale or logic (consistency) checks:
  - Where responses do not seem logical the interviewer is asked for further clarifications

  General RULES

  - ❖ Questions with options should have one response
  - ❖ Skip instructions must be followed

More Specifically

Q1.1   If answer to 1.1 is yes then the name of the business should be seen on the first page

Q1.2   The main activity should be the same as in the LFS Q39

Q1.4   Question should have 1 response

Q1.5.1 Response 1-6 should have an answer in 1.5.3 and not 1.5.2

Response 7-99 should have an answer in 1.5.2 and none in 1.5.3

Q1.5.4 There should be a either 'yes' or 'no' answer

Q1.6.2 Ensure that interviewer followed skip if 'no'

Q1.6.3 Ensure that interviewer followed skip if 'no'.

If 'yes' then another HUEM questionnaire should be in the package for that owner

Q1.8.2 Ensure that skip is followed if 'no' and bold skip on the questionnaire

Q1.10   The HUEM questionnaire must only be filled for persons without a complete set of written accounts. If complete set of written accounts is selected please investigate to ensure that the answer is accurate. If accurate, place questionnaire on a side.

Q2.1 The number for total must always be at least 1. Never 0

Q2.2 The operator must always be on the first line. His Status Code must always be 1 or 2; Contract code must be 1; recruitment code 1; Payment code as specified

Calculate monthly total. Please pay close attention to the period codes. The total must relate to a month

Q2.3.3 Monthly total must be the sum of 2.3.2 and 2.3.1

Q2.6.1 Should not be blank if yes in 2.6

Q3.1 The total amount of your turnover must be equal to the breakdown or at least serve as a guide to the supervisor to ask about differences

Q3.2 Items must be listed and corresponding information on each line

Calculate monthly total from the information in the table

Manufactures should be in 'products sold without transformation' and their raw materials must be seen in 4.1. Retailers etc must be in 3.3 and their purchase in 4.2

Q3.4   Services offered must be captured in 3.4

Q3.5   Business cycle – the box should have a pattern (all boxes should have an X)

Q4.4   All other expenses as listed are placed in this section. Pay attention to period codes. Calculate monthly total

Q5.1   Capital equipment used for the business in the past twelve months

Q5.2.1 All loans can never be smaller than main loan. Pease ensure that relevant codes are used

Q6.1.1 Where the answer is 'yes' 6.12:

6.1.3 and 6.2 must be answered

The remaining questions are 'yes' 'no'; please check that skip instructions were followed where necessary

Once the questionnaires were edited they were passed on to be scanned and verified in Teleform.

[3]Data Treatment

Check for duplicated observations in the HUEM file

- Over lapping (two different dates : retain the most recent), or

- additional sheets needed for report of products or workers (try to aggregate amounts in the same observation).

Automatic check that the identification has been properly done:

Sampling weights of HUEMs =individual weights of the operator from LFS.

Need to reestimate the weights of the HUEMs in Phase2 to get the accurate economic aggregates (such as VA), as a correction for the loss of identified units in the LFS:

New_weight=weight * X_{ik}

where: X_{ik}=1+ (missing HUEMs in Phase2)$_{ik}$/(HUEMs identified in LFS)$_{ik}$ [weighted]

i= 1- employer / 2 -own-account

k= 1- with professional premises / 2- without professional premises

Quality of the St Lucia raw data sets : Good for qualitative questions, but many issues within the tables (production, costs, labour).

► Report of outliers for strategic aggregate quantitative value, such as:

- Costs (too high : stocks instead of costs of consumed/sold products),

- Turnover (zero or too high),

- Value added (negative value).

→ When detected put it to missing and impute (by hot deck).

► Report of missing values of strategic qualitative variables from the cleaned data sets:

LFS:

- Employment status,

- Type of accounts, type of ownership ,

- Registration,

- Type of contract.

→ imputation by non-linear model if employee

→ use Phase 2 if self-employed.

Phase 2:

- Registration, activity (→ use LFS).

- Main aggregates: see outliers (zero).

For Qualitative variables: (Example: registration.)

Imagine X_0=0 or 1 (« dichotomic » variable)

2 main methods:

1. **Econometric non-linear regression**: regression to estimate the probability to work in a registered business:

$P(X_0=1)=F(X_1..X_n)$ where F is logic or prohibit function.

By using the parameters estimated above in F, we can estimate the value of predicted $P(X_0=1)$ for the individuals where X_0 is missing:

for example, $P(X_0=1)_i = 0.8$ for the individual i.

Then pick randomly a value x_i between 0 and 1 (uniform function U[0;1] or normal function N(0;1)): if $x_i \leq 0.8$ then impute $X_0(i)= 1$, if $x_i >0.8$ then impute $X_0(i)=0$.

2. **Hot deck :**

Use the existing value of another respondent, randomly picked in a group of respondents with similar profile.

Make accurate groups of individuals, classified by their values at annex variables $X_1..X_n$ which are correlated to the variable of interest X_0. Minimize standard error of X_0 within each group and maximize standard error of X_0 between the groups.

Then randomly pick an individual whose answer at X_0 is not missing and who belongs to the same group as the individual where X_0 is missing.

Warning: you must have a sufficient number of « donors » within each group (more than 10, and more than 50% of the group).

<u>Quantitative variables</u>: 3 main methods:

1. **Linear econometric regression:**

Similar as for qualitative variables:

Estimation of X_0 by a linear regression of X_0 on explanatory variables for the $N-R_0$ individuals: $$X_0 = a_1 X_1 + .. + a_n X_n$$

- Impute directly X_0 by using the calculated parameters (determinist imputation): all individuals who have the same values at $X_1..X_n$ will have the same imputed value of X_0.

- OR randomly add a residual randomly taken within the sub-sample of $N-R_0$ residuals of regression (stochastic imputation).

2. **Hot deck** : same as previously.

3. **Median (or average) values by class**.

As for « hot deck », create accurate groups of individuals with annex variables that are correlated with X_0.

Median is usually better than average.This method is easy but artificially reduces the standard error.

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[3]*The cleaning of the data was done by consultant Sebastien Merceron. This is an excerpt from his paper on the methods that he employed.*

Characteristics of the Business

Organisation and Status of the Business

The first set of questions in the questionnaire was aimed at find out general characteristics of the business in terms of its type of premises, status of registration availability of basic operating amenities like telephones, water supply and electricity and the scope of its operation in terms of number of activities carried about and number of locations for the main activity and other activities that the operator may be engaged in. The following tabulation is a summary of the findings.

Table 1

Characteristics	Yes (%)	No (%)
Does your enterprise have a specific business name	21	79
In this place of business do you have land telephone	20	80
In this place of business do you have running water	51	49
In this place of business do you have a mobile telephone	65	35
In this place of business do you have electricity	45	55
Can you actually sell your place of business	25	76
Do you have a bank account in the name of the business	22	78
Do you have a business registration number at the registrar of the high court	16	84

The data showed that on average 80% of the enterprises do not have a business name; a bank account in the name of the business; and a registration number issued by the registrar. While 80% have no land telephone in the place of the business, 65% have mobile telephones in the business place. As for running water in the place of business 51% of the respondents said yes they do while 45% have electricity.

Further probing was done to determine the type of premises that informal enterprises operate in. That is whether they operated in professional premises or non professional premises. Professional premises were defined as follows:

- In fixed factory or office
- In fixed shop or store
- In some other fixed specialised business premise
- In a market place license stall
- In a construction or mining site

Non professional premises were defined as follows:

- In your or the business owner's home without separate work space
- in your or the business owner's home with separate workspace
- on the sidewalk, street, beach, public space
- on an empty private lot
- as a walking vendor
- in a taxi bus or other vehicle

The responses are shown graphically in figure 1 on the following page

Type of Premises of Informal Establishments

Figure
1

Legend:
- in fixed factory or office
- in fixed shop or store
- in some other fixed specialised business premise
- in a market place license stall
- in a construction or mining site
- other professional premises
- In your or the business owner's home without seperate work space
- in your or the business owner's home with seperate workspace
- on the sidewalk, street, beach, public space
- on an empty private lot
- as a walking vendor
- in a taxi bus or other vehicle
- other non professional premises

Of those who said that they were not operating within professional premises 63% said that it's because their present location is more convenient and profitable. This is shown in the table below.

Table 2

Could not find professional premises	
cannot afford to rent or to buy professional premises	6%
I do not need it	26%
It is the most convenient and profitable location	63%
Other	4.80%

Those who operated in professional premises were asked "what is the occupancy or tenure status of the place?" The following are the responses which were given:

Figure 2
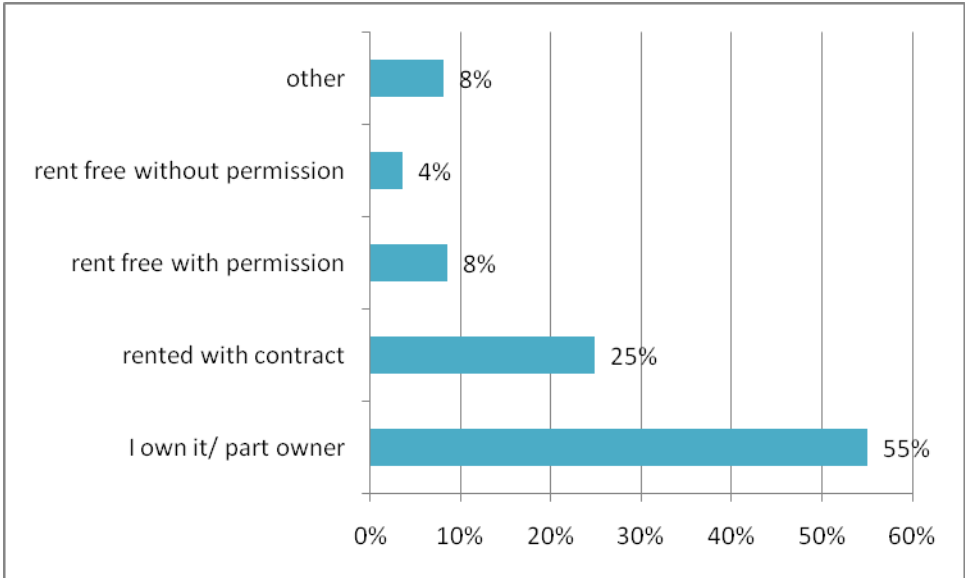
The data showed that 55% of operators operated within their own premises while the least of them (4%), operated on premises rent free but had was not given permission to do so.

When asked whether other business activities apart from the main business, were carried out at the present location, 94% said "no" and 6% said "yes". Operators were also asked whether they had another place where they conducted this main activity; 96% said "no" and 4% said "yes". The respondents who answered yes they had other places where they conducted this main activity (4%), were then asked how many other places? Their responses are shown graphically below.

Figure 3
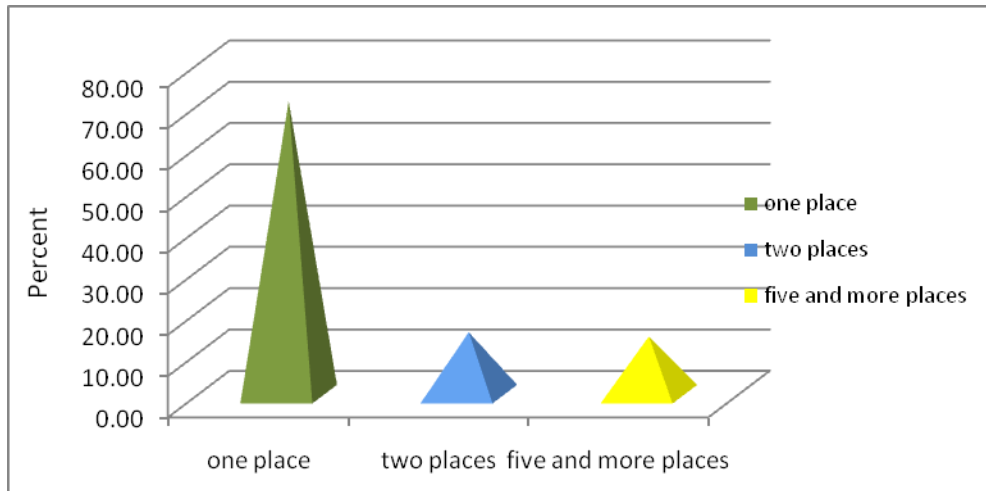
Note: None of the respondents said that they had 3 or 4 other places.

To arrive at an estimate of the value of the place of business, operators were asked "how much do you think you could get for it?" The following table shows their responses

Figure 4
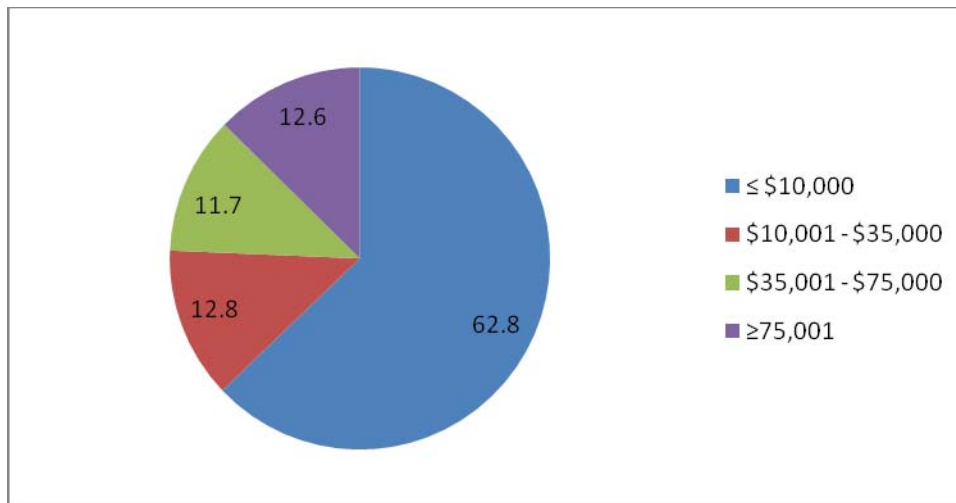
Note that more than 50% valued their place of business at $10,000 or less.

Registration:

Table 1 showed that 84% of the enterprises do not have a registration number. In addition, 11% said that they had a business certificate issued by the ministry of commerce; 25% said that they did not have one and 64% "did not know". Owing to this was the fact that 84% had no contact with the local authority in relation to registration; 5% and 8% had been contacted and had tried to register respectively. According to the enterprise operators, the main reason for not registering is because they do not need to. The complete list is shown below

- In the process of being registered   5%
- Do not need to register my business   55%
- Do to know if I have to register   22%
- Too many requirements to complete registration   2%
- Have to pay too much to register   2%
- Could be bad for my business   1%
- Other   13%

Operators were then asked "what was the main advantage of registration?"

Figure 5
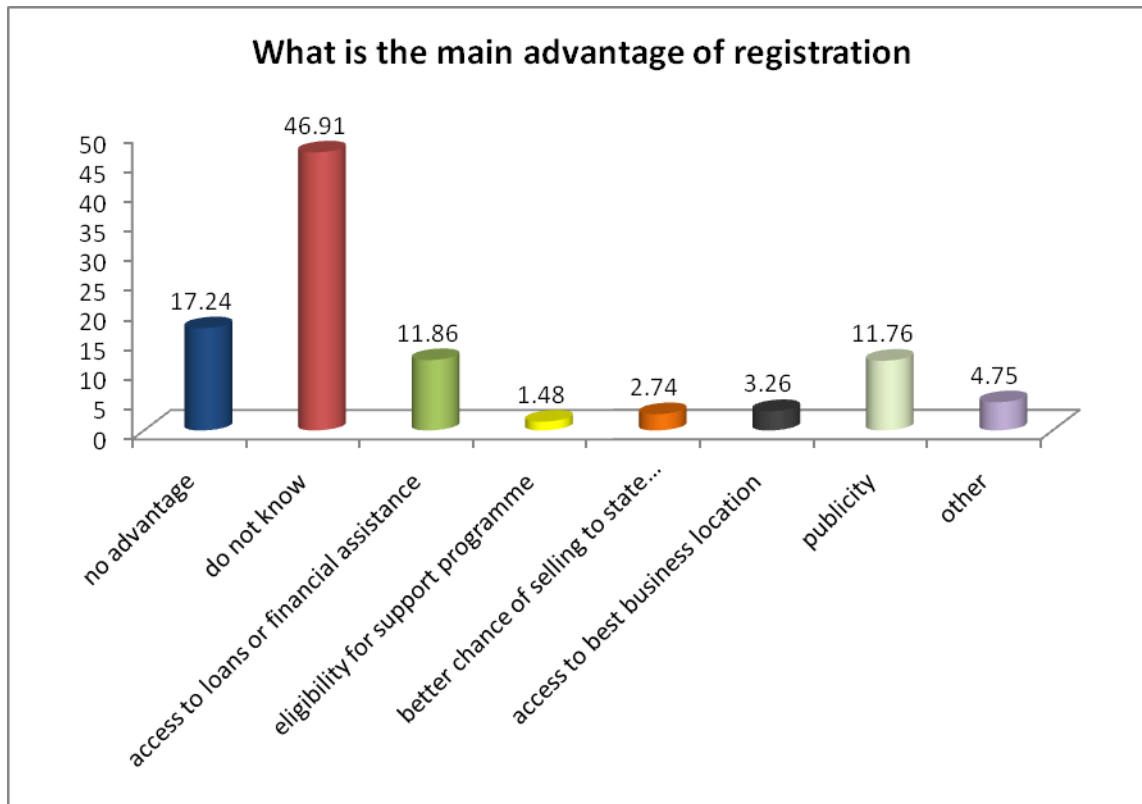
Note that from figure 5, a combined 64% did not know of any and saw no advantage in registering. While a cumulative 24% felt that it would help with access to loans or financial assistance and publicity.

Type of Accounts

Figure 6

What type of accounts do you keep for this business

- no accounts
- only informal records
- simplified written accounts
- complete formal sets of accounts
- other

74%, 19%, 5%, 1%, 1%
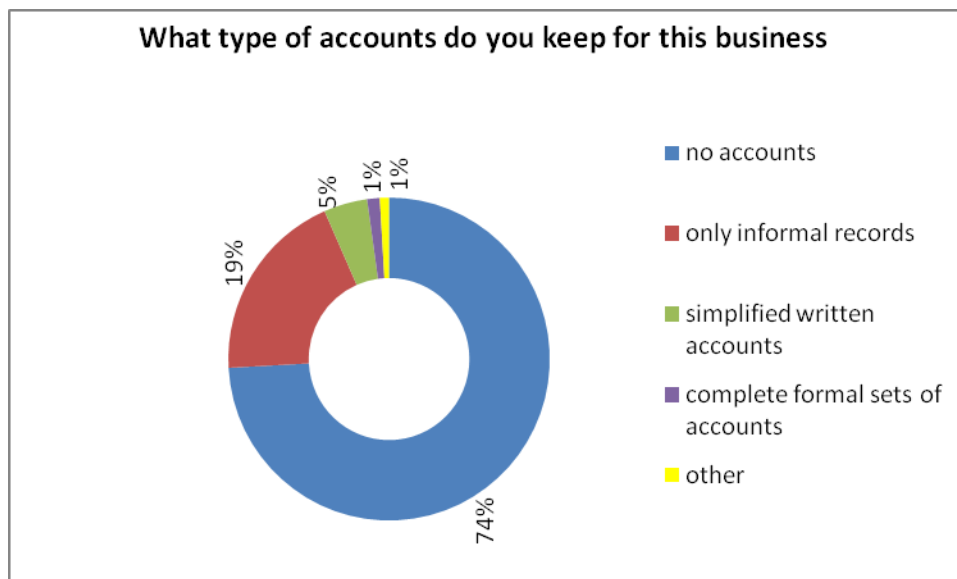
The data shows that most of the informal sector enterprises (74%) do not keep accounts.

Matters Relating to Employment

If you employ workers have you had the following problems with your workers?

Table 3

Problem	Yes %	No %
Lack of workers	7	93
Lack of skilled workers	8	92
High turnover of workers	7	94
Discipline problems / workers are not serious about their jobs	13	87
Wages / salaries are too high	8	92
Problems with labour unions	3	98
Other problems	2.	98

How do you usually set your workers salaries/wages?

Table 4

	%
Following the official salary scale	5
Comparable to what competitors pay	5
According to what I think will be beneficial to the business	22
Negotiating on case to case basis	8
Other	7
There are no wage/salary earners in this enterprise	53

Are you planning to increase manpower in the next twelve months?

Figure 7
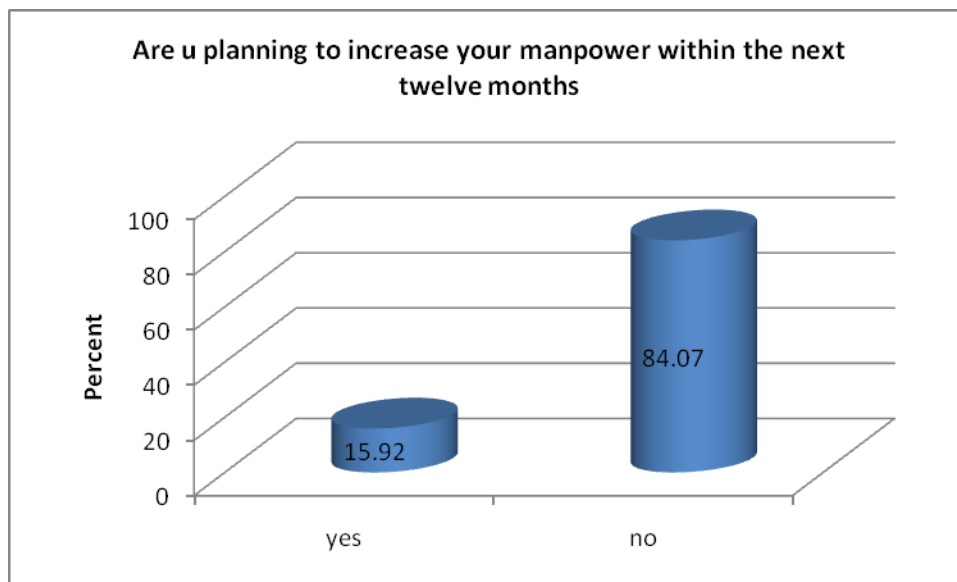
Of the 16% who said that they plan to hire additional workers within the next twelve months, 59% said 1 additional worker; 29% said 2; 6% said three; 5% said 4 and 1% said 5 or more.

If you were to engage wage earners whom would you prefer to hire

Figure8
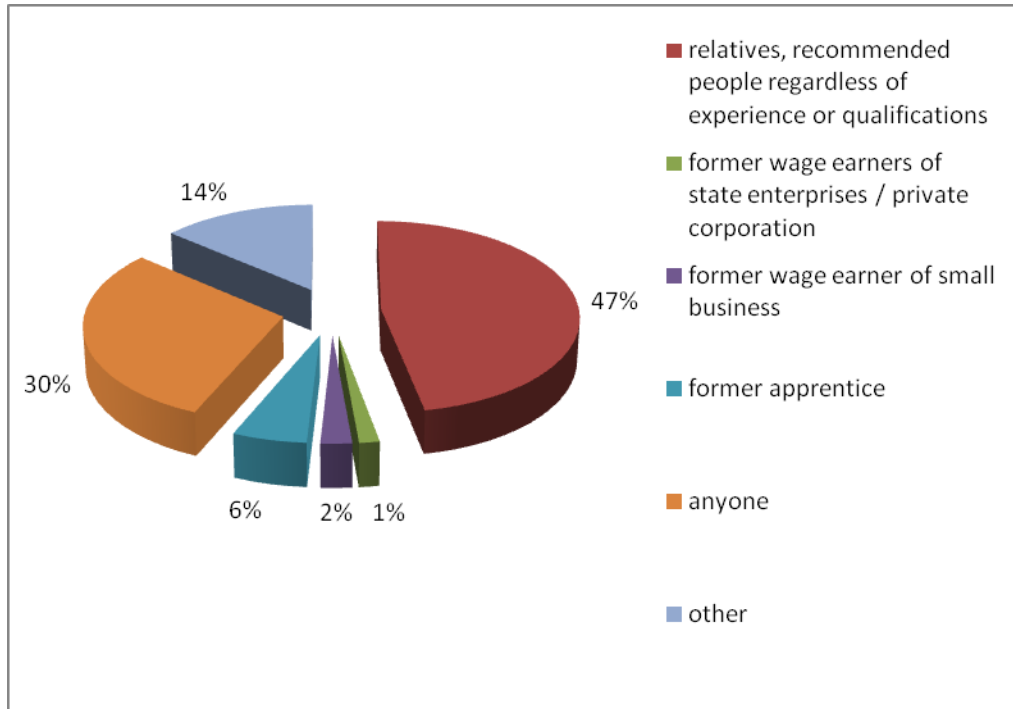
Did you employ temporary workers during the past twelve months?

Yes   19%

No   81%

Those who employed workers during the last twelve months (19%), were then asked how many temporary workers were there in the month they were in their maximum number

The response is shown in table 5

Table 5

No. of Temporary Workers	Percent
1	40
2	36
3	18
4	4
5	1
8	1

Customers Suppliers and Competitors

Who is your main customer?

Figure 9
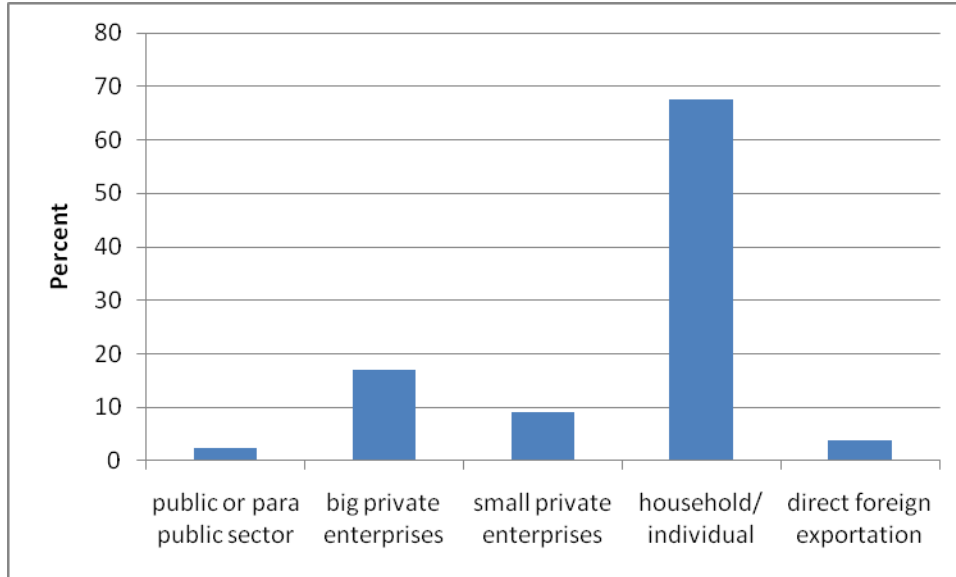
The data shows that informal enterprises sell mostly to households / individuals

Who is your principal supplier?

Figure 10
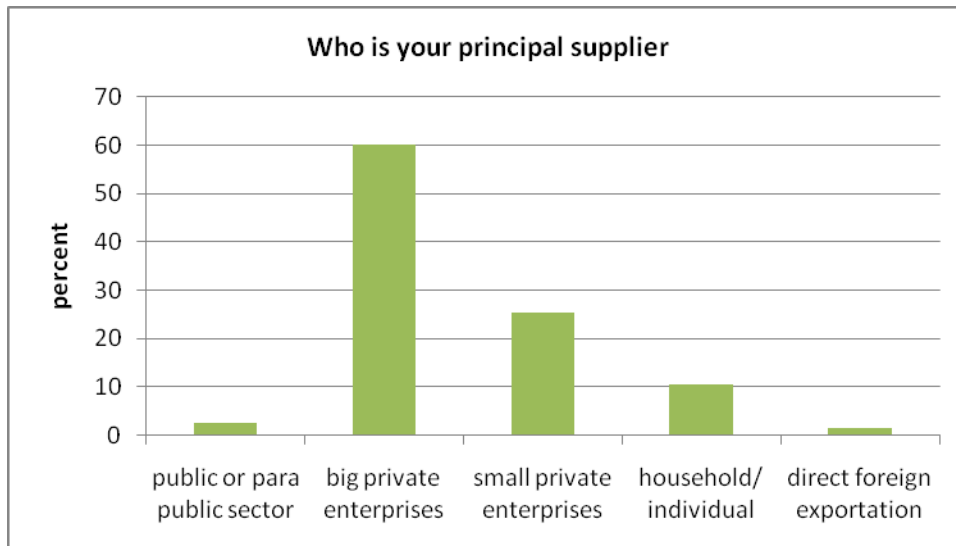
However, when it comes to suppliers big private enterprises are the main partners

Do you export part of your production?

87% of informal enterprises said no they do "no" export while 13% said "yes".

Do you have competitors in the local domestic market?

When asked do you have competitors in the local domestic market 82% said "yes", while 8% said "no". They identified their competitors as the following, with the most competitive first and the least competitive last.

- households/ individuals
- small private enterprises
- big private enterprises
- public or para public sector

Do you sell imported or foreign made goods?

Yes   9%

No   91%

Figure 11 shows how these enterprises have positioned themselves with regards to their main competitors. It graphically depicts the responses to the following questions:

- How are your sale prices for local products compared to your competitors
- How are your sale prices for imported products compared to your competitors
- How are your cost prices for imported products compared to your competitors
- How are your cost prices for local products compared to your competitors
- How is your quality for imported products compared to your competitors
- How is your quality for local products compared to your competitors
- How is the sale of your imported products compared to your competitors
- How is the sale of your imported products compared to your competitors

Figure 11
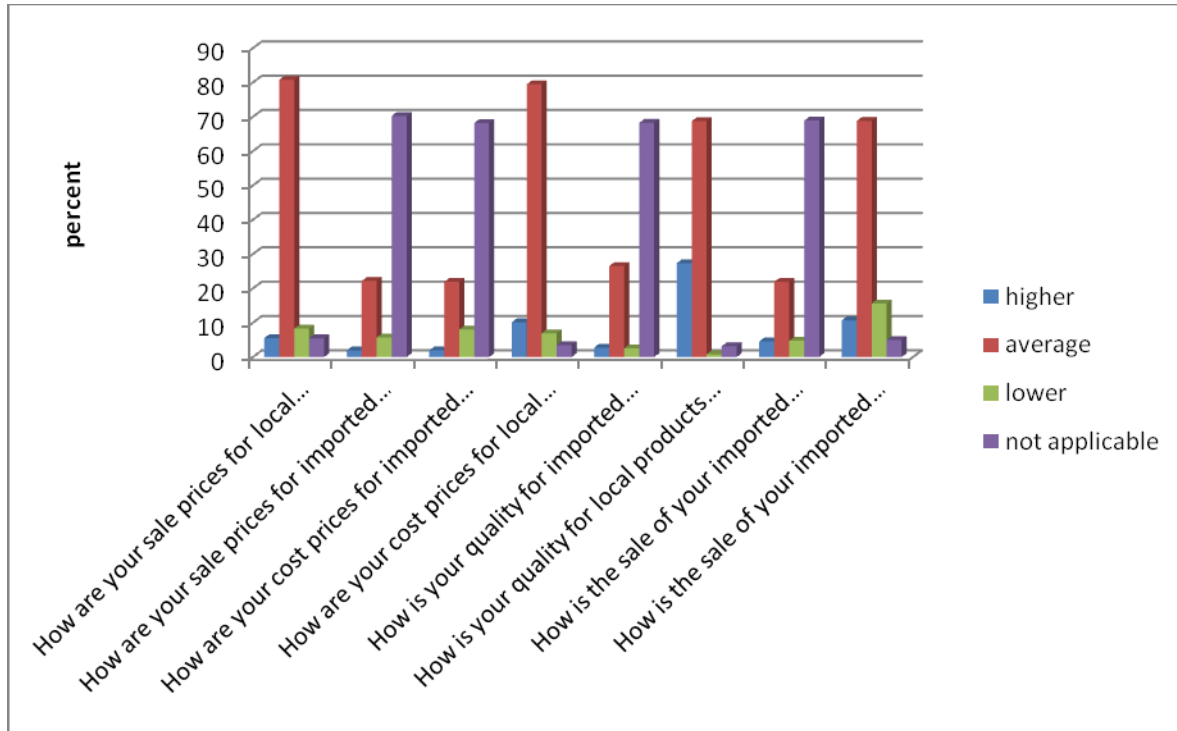
Why are your prices higher than your main competitors that are big enterprises?

Main reason: "Cost of my supplies is higher "

Why are your prices lower than those of big enterprises?

Main reason: "My customers are less rich"

How do you determine the prices of your main product or service?

Figure 12
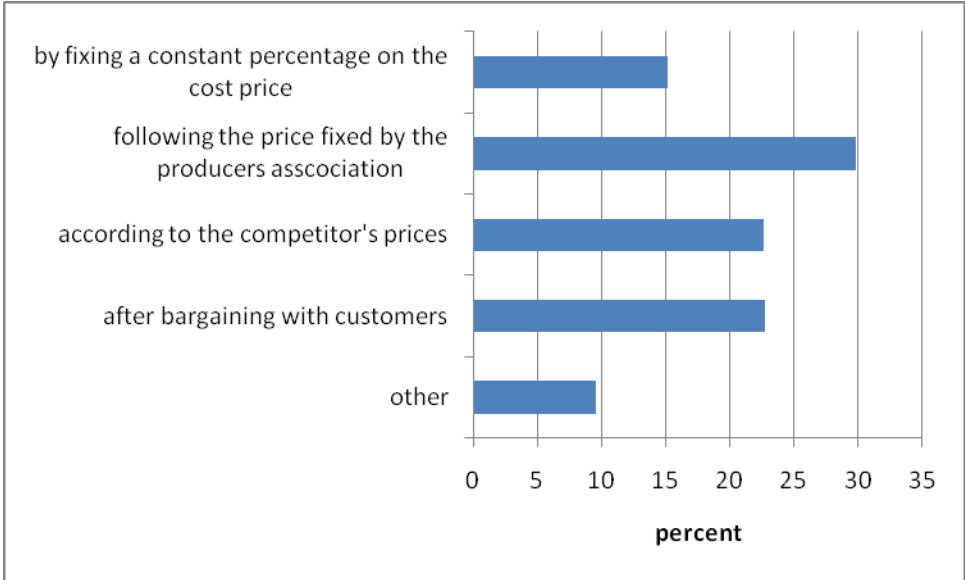
Problems and Prospects

What is the main reason you chose this business activity Table 6

What is the main reason you chose this business activity	Percent
Family tradition	21
It is the profession that I know	40
It gives better income/higher profits than other products or services	13
More stable returns than other products or services	7
Other	19

Do you have problems relating to the following?

Table 7

	Yes (%)	No (%)
Supply of raw materials	14	86
Lack of customers	22	78
Too much competition	22	78
Financial difficulties	13	87
Lack of Space	5	95
Lack of machines and equipment	8	90
Management difficulties	7	93
Too much control from the state	6	94
Other	1	99

Do you wish for help in the following?

Table 8

	Yes (%)	No (%)
Technical training	34	66
Organisational and financial management	35	65
Obtaining supplies	36	64
Accessing modern machines	32	68
Access to loans	28	72
Access to information on the market	39	61
Access to large business orders	36	64
Registration of business	17	83
Advertising of new products or services	24	76
Any other assistance	12	88

Do you belong to a professional organisation of your domain activity?

Figure 13
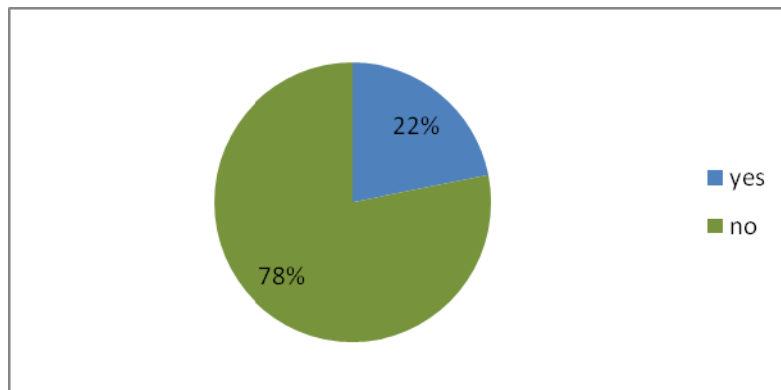
Those who said that they belong to an organisation of their domain were then asked if that organisation can help them with the following:

Table 9

	Yes (%)	No (%)
Do you belong to a professional organisation of your domain activity	22	78
Of the 22% who said that they belong to a professional organisation:		
Technical training	47	53
Training in organisation and financial management	40	60
Assistance in obtaining supplies	61	39
Access to modern machines	40	60
Access to Loans	40	60
Access to information on the market	64	36
Access to large business orders	39	61
Access to problems and linkages with government	58	42
Litigation with the competitors	39	61
Security problems	39	61
Other problems	4	96

Banks, Microfinance Services and Other Support Structures

Have you ever applied for a bank loan?

Figure 14
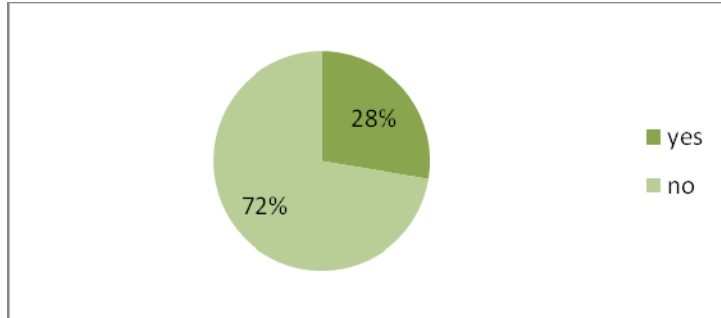
The data also showed that those who had never applied for a bank loan said that the main reason was because they did not need it.

Did you succeed in obtaining the loan?

Figure 15
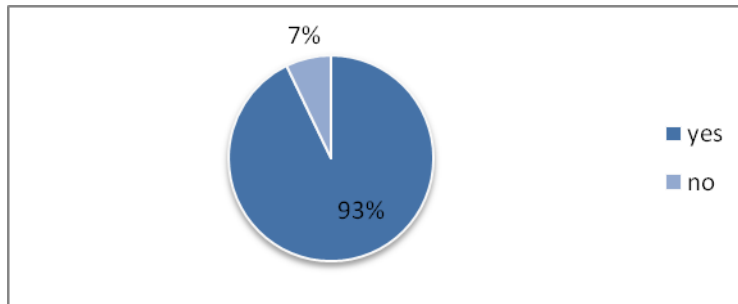
Notice from the above diagram, that of those who applied (28%), 93% were successful in obtaining the loan.

When asked whether they knew of any other micro-finance services apart from banks 52% said "yes" while 48% said "no".

The question of "how did you come to know them" was asked to those who said "yes". The responses are shown below

Table 10

• through word of mouth	44%
• through professional milieu or environment	5%
• through an association of my village	3%
• through a visit to one of the institutions	4%
• through an advertisement	44%

Of those who said that they knew of other micro-finance services, 9% applied for a loan from them and of that 9%, 98% received the loan. The impact of the loan on their business is shown on the following table.

Table 11

	Yes (%)	No (%)
Did the loan result in less working hours	15	84
Did the loan result in increase in volume production	74	26
Did the loan result in utilisation of less manpower		100
Did the loan result in diversification of production	21	79
Did the loan help with financial difficulties	26	74
Did the loan result in the increase of volume of sales	51	48
Did the loan result in improvement of competitiveness	69	31
Did the loan result in recruitment of additional manpower	15	85

Those who did not apply for a loan from micro-finance sited the main reason as do not need a loan.

Respondents were asked whether they knew of any other institutions apart from the ones previously mentioned (banks, micro-credit institutions) - 80% said "no" and 20% said "yes".

The Informal Sector – Employment and Contribution to GDP

The following tables show the generation of the applied weights used to produce the subsequent set of information

Table 12

HUEM_phase1 from initial LFS responses (unweighted)			
		freq	%
other workers	0	2761	85.4
operators of HUEM (unique job holders)	1	455	14.1
operators of HUEM (multiple job holders)	2	18	0.6
	Total	3234	100.0
number of identified operators of HUEMs :		*473*	

After imputation of missing values for the question of accounts the following was obtained:
Table 13

HUEM_phase1 from imputed LFS responses (unweighted)			
		freq	%
other workers	0	2715	84.0
operators of HUEM (unique job holders)	1	501	15.5
operators of HUEM (multiple job holders)	2	18	0.6
	Total	3234	100.0
number of identified operators of HUEMs :		*519*	

Table 14

HUEM_phase1 from imputed LFS responses (weighted)			
		freq	%
other workers	0	179438	84.1
operators of HUEM (unique job holders)	1	32809	15.4
operators of HUEM (multiple job holders)	2	1207	0.6
	Total	213454	100.0
weighted number of identified operators of HUEMs :		*34016*	

Table 15

	size		Total		
	1 worker	2 or more workers			
identified operators of HUEM in LFS (unique and multiple job holders)	23181	10836	30673		
unweighted number of HUEMs in Phase2	252	154	406		
weighted number of HUEMs in Phase2	16556	9927	26483		

Size of the operated businesses for identified operators of HUEM in LFS

(imputed weighted LFS responses)

Therefore the ratio to be used to update the sampling weights in PHASE2, by size of business is:

own account workers	1.400
2 or more workers	1.092
total (average)	1.158

Table 16

Key Economic Indicators by Administrative Districts						
	Number in the sample (informal HUEMs)	Wages and salaries				
		total value (sum)	average value	% of total	average per worker*	average per hour worked**
Total	**334**	**4425820**	**156.5**	**100.0%**	**48.5**	**1.3**
No. of persons working in the business:						
1	**227**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
2-5	**104**	**3,426,436**	**470**	**77.4%**	**165.5**	**4.9**
6-10	**3**	**99,594**	**4385.1**	**22.6%**	**732.0**	**14.1**
> 10***	**0**	**na**	**na**	**na**	**na**	**na**
Sex of owner/operator:						
Male	**196**	**3,617,212**	**219.6**	**81.7%**	**66.5**	**1.8**
Female	**138**	**807,818**	**68.4**	**18.3%**	**23.5**	**0.5**
Main administrative areas:						
District 1	**33**	**331,611**	**111.7**	**7.5%**	**26.2**	**0.4**
District 2	**26**	**223,295**	**103.6**	**5.0%**	**37.3**	**0.6**
District 3	**38**	**631,726**	**196.0**	**14.3%**	**46.6**	**1.0**
District 4	**41**	**404,947**	**137.3**	**9.2%**	**41.6**	**1.1**
District 5	**4**	**0**	**0.0**	**0.0%**	**0.0**	**0.0**
District 6	**21**	**126,262**	**92.0**	**2.9%**	**31.3**	**1.6**
District 7	**11**	**53,909**	**57.9**	**1.2%**	**19.3**	**0.3**
District 8	**15**	**276,438**	**211.0**	**6.2%**	**57.3**	**0.6**
District 9	**50**	**594,556**	**125.9**	**13.4%**	**35.6**	**1.2**
District 10	**49**	**1,206,515**	**304.0**	**27.3%**	**118.3**	**3.6**
District 11	**28**	**349,329**	**140.2**	**7.9%**	**37.0**	**1.2**
District 12	**18**	**226,445**	**119.8**	**5.1%**	**39.9**	**0.2**
No. of years in operation:						
< 2	**41**	**722,686**	**214.0**	**16.3%**	**50.7**	**0.8**
2-5	**69**	**747,563**	**122.1**	**16.9%**	**33.0**	**1.2**
6-10	**56**	**387,214**	**80.1**	**8.8%**	**33.0**	**1.6**
> 10***	**168**	**2,567,567**	**184.1**	**58.0%**	**60.2**	**1.3**
With or without professional premises:						
With	**121**	**1,770,521**	**175.0**	**40.0%**	**55.1**	**1.6**
Without	**213**	**2,654,510**	**146.2**	**60.0%**	**44.9**	**1.1**
* values divided by the total number of workers in the business, including the operator						
** including the hours worked by the operator and partners (not paid)						
*** according to the definition of informal sector, which includes a size threshold of 10 workers, there are no informal HUEM with 10 workers or above						
Note on district 5 : Too low number of units, only own account workers. Low returns and very low value added.						
The number of units by district might be too low for analysis by district						

Table 17

	Gross annual output (EC $)					Gross annual value added (EC $)				
Key economic indicators by Administrative Districts										
	total value (sum)	Avg value	% of total	Average per worker*	Average Per hour worked**	total value (sum)	Avg value	% of total	Avg per worker*	Avg per hour worked**
Total	997351427	35140	100	26222	586.22	565333337	19919	100	26222	586
No. of persons working in the business:										
1	596074910	28563	59.8	28563	640	351525048	16845	62.2	28563	640
2-5	372559247	51137	37.4	19678	437	199660365	27405	35.3	19678	437
6-10	28705570	126073	2.9	21012	432	14147924	62137	2.5	21012	432
> 10*	na	na	Na	na	na	na	na	Na	na	Na
Sex of owner/ operator:										
Male	598092225	36317	60.0	25602	496	360675209	21901	63.8	25602	496
Female	399247502	33513	40.0	27079	710	204658127	17179	36.2	27079	710
Main administrative areas:										
District 1	92668670	31216	9.3	25584	850	57548188	19386	10.2 %	25584	850
District 2	75895761	35200	7.6	26789	292	44200731	20500	7.8	26789	292
District 3	93852670	29117	9.4	23010	415	42622835	13223	7.5	23010	415
District 4	62908103	21334	6.3	15216	405	48019012	16284	8.5	15216	405
District 5	423830	1417	0.0	1120	60	116377	389	0.0	1120	60
District 6	29625489	21593	3.0	16803	307	18691508	13623	3.3	16803	307
District 7	22537186	24199	2.3	23778	471	16840414	18082	3.0	23778	471

District 8	56045451	42788	5.6	18454	332	36109538	27568	6.4	18454	332
District 9	168725101	34989	16.9	30159	834	91052454	18882	16.1	30159	834
District 10	232094955	58486	23.3	36576	938	140331923	35363	24.8	36576	938
District 11	96981244	38929	9.7	28397	577	40771848	16366	7.2	28397	577
District 12	65581267	34685	6.6	31972	240	29028510	15353	5.1	31972	240
No. of years in operation:								0.0		
< 2	109965353	31621	11.0	19756	374	53013969	15244	9.4	19756	374
2-5	185521411	30293	18.6	25954	535	103113468	16837	18.2	25954	535
6-10	189588345	39207	19.0	33961	1152	108415764	22421	19.2	33961	1152
> 10***	512264617	36737	51.4	25269	465	300790136	21571	53.2	25269	465
With or without professional premises:								0.0		
With	424025526	41493	42.5	30106	686	225135478	22031	39.8	30106	686
Without	573314200	31566	57.5	24037	530	340197858	18731	60.2	24037	530
* values divided by the total number of workers in the business, including the operator										
** including the hours worked by the operator and partners (not paid)										
The number of units by district might be too low for analysis by district										

Key economic indicators by Administrative Districts

Table 18

	Gross fixed capital formation		
	total value (sum)	average value	% of total
Total	**499097046**	**17585**	**100.0%**
No. of persons working in the business:			
1	292167352	14000	58.5%
2-5	202547476	27802	40.6%
6-10	4382218	19246	0.9%
> 10*	na	na	Na
Sex of owner/operator:			
Male	367209978	22298	73.6%
Female	131887068	11071	26.4%
Main administrative areas:			
District 1	17440375	5875	3.5%
District 2	31326645	14529	6.3%
District 3	9527337	2956	1.9%
District 4	83448813	28299	16.7%
District 5	3236060	10817	0.6%
District 6	29876881	21776	6.0%
District 7	24541067	26351	4.9%
District 8	35602035	27180	7.1%
District 9	39481211	8187	7.9%
District 10	167560418	42224	33.6%
District 11	34690506	13925	7.0%
District 12	22365698	11829	4.5%
No. of years in operation:			
< 2	40960858	11778	8.2%
2-5	62297619	10172	12.5%
6-10	85459604	17673	17.1%
> 10***	310378965	22259	62.2%
With or without professional premises:			
With	194503393	19033	39.0%
Without	304593653	16770	61.0%

values divided by the total number of workers in the business, including the operator

*** including the hours worked by the operator and partners (not paid)*

**** according to the definition of informal sector, which includes a size threshold of 10 workers, there are no informal HUEM with 10 workers or above*

Note on district 5 : Two low number of units, only own account workers. Low returns and very low value added.
The number of units by district might be too low for analysis by district

Key Economic Indicators by International Standard of Industrial Classification (ISIC)

Table 19

	Number in the sample (informal HUEMs)	Wages and salaries				
		total value (sum)	% of total	average	average per worker*	average per hour worked**
A - agriculture and forestry	132	1787906	40.4%	58.0	58.0	1.4
B - Mining and quarrying		na	na	na	na	Na
C - Manufacturing	30	144645	3.3%	56.4	26.0	0.3
D - Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply		na	na	na	na	Na
E - Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities		na	na	na	na	Na
F – Construction	24	1297508	29.3%	637.5	165.0	2.8
G - Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	73	268817	6.1%	41.6	16.4	1.1
H - Transportation and storage	20	77975	1.8%	43.3	14.4	1.0
I - Accommodation and food service activities	30	134858	3.0%	50.1	25.0	0.2
J - Information and communication		na	na	na	na	Na
K - Financial and insurance activities		na	na	na	na	Na
L - Real estate activities		na	na	na	na	Na
M - Professional, scientific and technical activities	2	5458	0.1%	36.4	18.2	0.4
N - Administrative and support service activities		na	na	na	na	Na
O - Public administration and defence		na	na	na	na	Na
P - Education	1					
Q - Human health and social work activities	1	245103	5.5%	3400.0	680.0	7.5
R - Arts, entertainment and recreation	2	394947	8.9%	2498.0	466.3	22.2
S - Other service activities	19	67813	1.5%	42.0	17.7	0.4
T - Activities of households as employers		na	na	na	na	Na
U - Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies		na	na	na	na	Na
Total	334	4425820	100.0%	156.5	48.5	1.3

Table 20

	Number in the sample (informal HUEMs)	Gross annual output ($EC)				
		total value (sum)	% of total	average	average per worker*	average per hour worked**
A - agriculture and forestry	132	372221850	37.3%	35017	22838	552
B - Mining and quarrying		na	na	na	na	Na
C - Manufacturing	30	94087061	9.4%	36680	28553	465
D - Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply		na	na	na	na	Na
E - Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities		na	na	na	na	Na
F - Construction	24	77098124	7.7%	37881	25056	428
G - Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	73	135197800	13.6%	20901	17934	379
H - Transportation and storage	20	83681205	8.4%	46452	42647	532
I - Accommodation and food service activities	30	152543567	15.3%	56626	49268	867
J - Information and communication		na	na	na	na	Na
K - Financial and insurance activities		na	na	na	na	Na
L - Real estate activities		na	na	na	na	Na
M - Professional, scientific and technical activities	2	3288969	0.3%	21917	10959	166
N - Administrative and support service activities		na	na	na	na	Na
O - Public administration and defence		na	na	na	na	Na
P - Education	1	1452373	0.1%	15840	15840	528
Q - Human health and social work activities	1	17488195	1.8%	242591	48518	532
R - Arts, entertainment and recreation	2	12051081	1.2%	76222	14639	731
S - Other service activities	19	48229502	4.8%	28109	24926	1590
T - Activities of households as employers		na	na	na	na	Na
U - Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies		na	na	na	na	Na
Total	334	997351427	100.0%	35140.3	26222.073	586.2233

	Number in the sample (informal HUEMs)	Gross annual value added (EC $)				
		total value (sum)	% of total	average	average per worker*	average per hour worked**
A - agriculture and forestry	132	236400498	41.8%	22240	14917	354
B - Mining and quarrying		na	na	na	na	na
C - Manufacturing	30	65760152	11.6%	25636	20949	348
D - Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply		na	na	na	na	na
E - Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities		na	na	na	na	na
F - Construction	24	54060338	9.6%	26562	20714	343
G - Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	73	59299744	10.5%	9167	7726	146
H - Transportation and storage	20	38543985	6.8%	21396	19640	291
I - Accommodation and food service activities	30	57324215	10.1%	21279	19328	326
J - Information and communication		na	na	na	na	na
K - Financial and insurance activities		na	na	na	na	na
L - Real estate activities		na	na	na	na	na
M - Professional, scientific and technical activities	2	1215643	0.2%	8101	4050	56
N - Administrative and support service activities		na	na	na	na	na
O - Public administration and defence		na	na	na	na	na
P - Education	1	925228	0.2%	10091	10091	336
Q - Human health and social work activities	1	11823963	2.1%	164018	32804	360
R - Arts, entertainment and recreation	2	5081148	0.9%	32138	6291	324
S - Other service activities	19	34898421	6.2%	20339	18646	1460
T - Activities of households as employers		na	na	na	na	na
U - Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies		na	na	na	na	na
Total	334	565333337	100.0%	19919	26222	586

Table 21

	Number in the sample (informal HUEMs)	Gross Fixed Capital Formation		
		total value (sum)	% of total	average
A - agriculture and forestry	132	282251171	56.6%	26553
B - Mining and quarrying		na	na	na
C - Manufacturing	30	39346224	7.9%	15339
D - Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply		na	na	na
E - Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities		na	na	na
F - Construction	24	8947845	1.8%	4396
G - Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	73	50463346	10.1%	7801
H - Transportation and storage	20	79063464	15.8%	43889
I - Accommodation and food service activities	30	30431996	6.1%	11297
J - Information and communication		na	na	na
K - Financial and insurance activities		na	na	na
L - Real estate activities		na	na	na
M - Professional, scientific and technical activities	2	609672	0.1%	4063
N - Administrative and support service activities		na	na	na
O - Public administration and defence		na	na	na
P - Education	1	59599	0.0%	650
Q - Human health and social work activities	1	1090350	0.2%	15125
R - Arts, entertainment and recreation	2	3952636	0.8%	25000
S - Other service activities	19	2880745	0.6%	1679
T - Activities of households as employers		na	na	na
U - Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies		na	na	na
Total	334	499097046	100.0%	17585

The Table below Integrates the Official National Accounts Statistics with the results from the Informal Sector Survey

Figure 16

		Formal Sector	Informal Sector	Total	Contribution to Economy			
SAINT LUCIA								
GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT BY ECONOMIC								
In Millions of EC $								
Nominal Prices								
Year 2008								
Industry By ISIC Rev. 3.1								
Agric., Livestock, Forestry, Fishing		103.34	78.80	182.14	0.433			
Mining and Quarrying		7.22		7.22	-			
Manufacturing		126.93	21.92	148.85	0.147			
Construction		142.01	18.02	160.03	0.113			
Electricity and Water		110.09		110.09	-			
Wholesale and Retail Trade		299.67	19.77	319.44	0.062			
Hotels and Restaurants		292.48	19.11	311.59	0.061			
Transport and Communication		448.14	12.85	460.99	0.028			
Financial Intermediation		244.7		244.70	-			
Real Estate and Owner Occupied dwellings		204.53		204.53				
Produces of Government Services		323.71		323.71	-			
Other Services		67.29	17.98	85.27	0.211			
Less FISIM		-198.61		(198.61)	-			
Total		**2171.5**	**188.44**	**2359.94**	**0.08**			

Informal Sector Contribution to GDP 8%

Summary of the Economic Tables

From the preceding tables on economic indicators by administrative district and ISIC one can draw the following conclusions:

- 58% of informal enterprise operators are male and 42% female with the majority of the enterprises being sole proprietors.
- The district with the most number of HUEMs was Micoud (district 10) and the least being Laborie (district 7)
- While agriculture pays out the most in wages and salaries the average is much lower as compared to construction, where agriculture recorded 58$ per worker while construction recorded $637 per worker.
- The informal sector is 8% of nominal GDP with agriculture contributing the largest share.

EMPLOYMENT

Table 22

Production units by type	ALL EMPLOYED PERSONS		Jobs by status in employment					
			Employers, Own-account workers, Member of producers' cooperatives*		Employees		Unpaid family workers	other dependant workers (p27=9 or p27=0)
	Total	Informal employment (as % of total)**	Total	Informal employment (as % of total)***	Total	Informal employment (as % of total)	Total (Informal Employment)	Total
	c1	c2	c3	c4	c5	c6	c7	c8
All enterprises								
Incorporated/formal sector enterprises	40094	21.5	1653	na	36166	22.2	47	2272
Public sector	13855	13.8	39	na	13794	13.5	0	66
Private sector	26240	25.5	1615	na	22371	27.1	47	2206
HUEMs	27375	38.7	12009	na	13676	71.8	404	1286
Informal sector enterprises	19414	35.6	10046	na	8197	77.2	221	949
HHs producing exclusively for own final use**	3682	70.2	551	na	3028	83.9	0	104
Total	71151	30.6	14214	na	52870	31.5	451	3618

According to the table above the size of the informal sector in terms of employment is 27.3%. It also shows informal employment as a percentage of total employment. Informal employment here is defined as employees who have no written contract and do not have a pay slip. In the table employees are also disaggregated based on status in employment.

This table shows employment by occupation and their status in employment

Table 23

	ALL EMPLOYED PERSONS		Jobs by status in employment					
			Employers, Own-account workers, Member of producers' cooperatives		Employees		Unpaid family workers	other dependant workers (p27=9 or p27=0)
	Total	Informal employment (as % of total)	Total	Informal employment (as % of total)	Total	Informal employment (as % of total)	Total (Informal Employment)	Total
	c_1	c_2	c_3	c_4	c_5	c_6	c_7	
0-missing	6523	41.3%	775	na	3457	40.9%	89	709
1- Legislation, senior officials and managers	6378	14.3%	1798	na	4396	17.3%	25	303
2- Professionals	2650	14.1%	631	na	5457	13.6%	22	268
3- Technicians and associate professionals	5421	16.3%	119	na	2396	13.3%	0	135
4- Clerks	14576	18.0%	22	na	5134	16.6%	0	265
5- Service workers	5880	30.8%	1705	na	12088	32.4%	46	736
6- Skilled agricultural workers	8895	14.4%	4706	na	717	91.5%	176	281
7- Craft and related trade workers	3570	48.6%	1857	na	6804	61.0%	0	233
8- Plant and machine operators and assemblers	12228	30.5%	1069	na	2390	42.8%	0	111
9- Elementary occupations	5030	46.8%	1530	na	10029	52.3%	92	576
	0		0		0		0	0
Total	71151	30.6%	14213	na	52869	36.1%	450	3618

Employment by Age Group

Table 24

Age groups	ALL ENTERPRISES		Type of production unit						
			Incorporated enterprises (Public and Private)		HUEM				HH producing for own use	
					Total		Informal			
	c1		c2		c3		c4		c5	
			3							
15-19	3222	4.5%	1948	4.9%	1122	4.1%	440	5.5%	152	4.1%
20-24	8757	12.3%	5894	14.7%	2704	9.9%	801	10.0%	159	4.3%
25-29	8556	12.0%	5671	14.2%	2394	8.7%	864	10.8%	491	13.3%
30-34	8266	11.6%	5197	13.0%	2703	9.9%	1018	12.8%	367	10.0%
35-39	8545	12.0%	4814	12.0%	3170	11.6%	1069	13.4%	561	15.2%
40-44	9316	13.1%	5153	12.9%	3637	13.3%	1132	14.2%	526	14.3%
45-49	7739	10.9%	4027	10.0%	3249	11.9%	937	11.7%	463	12.6%
50-54	6707	9.4%	3593	9.0%	2676	9.8%	646	8.1%	438	11.9%
55-59	4157	5.8%	1873	4.7%	2006	7.3%	397	5.0%	278	7.6%
60-64	2996	4.2%	1046	2.6%	1838	6.7%	411	5.1%	112	3.0%
65+	2890	4.1%	860	2.1%	1896	6.9%	269	3.4%	134	3.6%
ALL	71151	100.0%	40076	100.0%	27393	100.0%	7984	100.0%	3682	100.0%

Conclusions and Recommendations

The objectives of the survey as outlined in the "background" were to raise awareness on the importance and use of sound and up-to-date informal sector and informal employment data and measures of informal sector production in micro- and macro- economic analyses in support of evidence-based policy making; To enhance understanding of the statistical challenges in measuring informal sector and informal employment and informal sector production; and To create a network of national stakeholders advocating for and contributing to improving measurement of the informal economy, including the regular provision of funds for related statistical activities.

Given these objectives the survey has been somewhat successful. For now the results of the survey has thrown light on an economic activity that most people knew existed but has no idea of its magnitude in terms of its contribution to GDP and employment. Today it can be stated as based on the results of the survey that Informal Sector Enterprises contribute 8% of GDP and 27.3% of employment. It has also brought to light the many different characteristics of these types of enterprises in terms of location, operating amenities, reasons for engaging in the activity and its competitive environment, to name a few. This no doubt would be beneficial to evidence based policy makers and has greatly enhanced the understanding of statistical challenges in measuring informal sector and informal employment. Creating a network of national stakeholders advocating for and contributing to improving measurement of the informal economy, including the regular provision of funds for related statistical activities is an objective that is yet to be realised.

In terms of recommendations it is strongly advocated that:

- Care must be taken at each step of the process to ensure that data collection, data entry procedure data verification is done in an in-depth manner in-depth A

- Appropriate piloting must be done to control field errors and correct survey design and questionnaire design problems

- Efficient administration in terms of quicker decision making (incentives), more local autonomy (modification of the generic model) could be allowed

- Better public campaign is required for a survey of that nature

- Perhaps a more **concise** data collection instrument: reduced incidence of recall, reduced interviewing time. A short but comprehensive set of internationally acceptable questions capturing the 'essence' of informal sector characteristics could be used in between years