

**COVENANT UNIVERSITY
NIGERIA**

*TUTORIAL KIT
OMEGA SEMESTER*

**PROGRAMME:
DEMOGRAPHY AND SOCIAL STATISTICS**

COURSE: DSS 324

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DSS 324
LABOUR FORCE THEORETICAL CONSIDERATION II

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Questions

- Q1. What are the demographic factors affecting the size of Labour force in any society?
- Q2. What are the economic implications of changes in length of working life?
- Q3. Define the term Employment.
- Q4. The drive for the development of economically under developed countries and the rebuilding of economies devastated by the Second World War combine to stimulate national planning and development. Explain with examples.
- Q5. Who are the Unemployed with reference to your understanding of Labour force?
- Q6. Discuss briefly the Demographic measures of the Economically Active Population of any Developing country of your choice.
- Q7. If the mortality in less developing countries were reduced to the level of that existing in the Developed countries; what are the implications of this on the years of working life of the people?
- Q8. Whenever a projection is made into the future, there are many factors that can affect the outcome part of the techniques of making projection which enables us to decide on what assumption to make about all those factors. Justify this statement in the context of Nigeria.
- Q9. Whenever a projection is made into the future, there are many factors that can affect the outcome part of the techniques of making projection. State these factors.
- Q10. Explain briefly the development of labour force concepts
- Q11. Discuss the concept of labour mobility
- Q12. Discuss with a good example the standard population of any country.
- Q13. Outline the measures of economically active population.
- Q14. What are your reasons for high dependency ratio in Nigeria?
- Q15. Outline the two products of labour supply projections you know.
- Q16. Outline the importance of labour force statistics in Nigeria
- Q17. Under the given condition of higher dependency ratio; what happens to the ratio of the male Labour Force to the male population in developing countries?
- Q18. State the roles of Demographic and economic factors in labour force size and growth in Nigeria
- Q19. State the types of Labour force projections
- Q20. What are the major changes in Women's participation in the Labour Force in the process of economic development?

ANSWER

Q1. These factors are fertility, mortality and migration.

Q3. Employment : They employed are those who worked during the reference period (one week, one month, one year) or who had a job but were not at work for some reasons. By work, we mean those who work for pay or profit or as unpaid worker in a family enterprise. It excludes housework done around ones home and volunteer work for charity. Work done for pay includes; self-employment and wage employment. In general, anyone who worked at all for pay or profit is counted as employed no matter how long. However, unpaid family workers are known as employed only if they work for a longer period of time during the reference week or at-least for 15 hours.

Q5. The unemployed are those who are not classified as employed but their activity indicates that they are participating in the Labour force. These activities include: actively looking for work within a specified time period; waiting to be called back from a lay-off; and those who want to start a new job within a specified time period. The unemployed must also be available for work except for temporary illness. The unemployed can be considered as constituting four groups namely: job-losers; job-leavers; new entrants into the Labour force; and those persons returning to the Labour force after a period of time. Discouraged workers are not counted as unemployed because they do not meet the activity test of current job seeking. However, in some countries, discouraged workers are included in the official definition of the unemployed while others tabulate them in the category of hidden unemployment.

Q7. There would be gain in years of working life. This however, depends on whether a declining mortality is accompanied by a decline from high levels of fertility prevailing in many less-developing countries. Since it is fertility rather than mortality which determines primarily the population age structure; hence; there are relationships between groups which are likely to be producers and those who are likely to be dependants. This shows that that a decrease in mortality is not likely to lead to economic gain.

Q9. When making projections and deciding upon the underlying assumptions; it is necessary to consider the country's level of economic development and to assess the social-economic demographic and the cultural setting.

Q11. Labour Mobility: A detail understanding of Labour force requires study of the circumstances under which people enter or re-enter the labour market, leave it, go from one job to another as well as a knowledge of the characteristics of the participant in each of these moves. Mobility of workers include changes of job of employer, of occupation of industry, locality or region and also changes of status such as entrance to or exit from the labour market and the shift from the employment to unemployment.

Q13. The measures of economically active population are:

- (i.) Crude activity rate
- (ii.) Refined activity rate
- (iii.) General activity rate
- (iv.) Age-specific activity rate
- (v.) Standardised activity rate
- (vi.) Dependence ratio
- (vii.) Labour turn over
- (viii.) Labour mobility

Q15. Labour supply projections are the products of two separate projections namely:

(i) A projection of total population by sex and age; and (ii) A projection of activity rate for each group considered. The size of labour force depends largely on the number of persons in the population who are of working age.

Q17. The ratio of the male L.F to the male population would be reduced by a change from the pattern of age specific activity rates which is common in developing countries compared to that in industrialized countries.

Q19. There are two types of projections namely;

(i) Projection of man-power/ labour supply: This dealt with the number of persons that are likely going to be available for work at future dates;

(ii) Projection of man-power/ labour demand: This relates to the number of jobs that are likely going to be offered in different sectors of the economy.