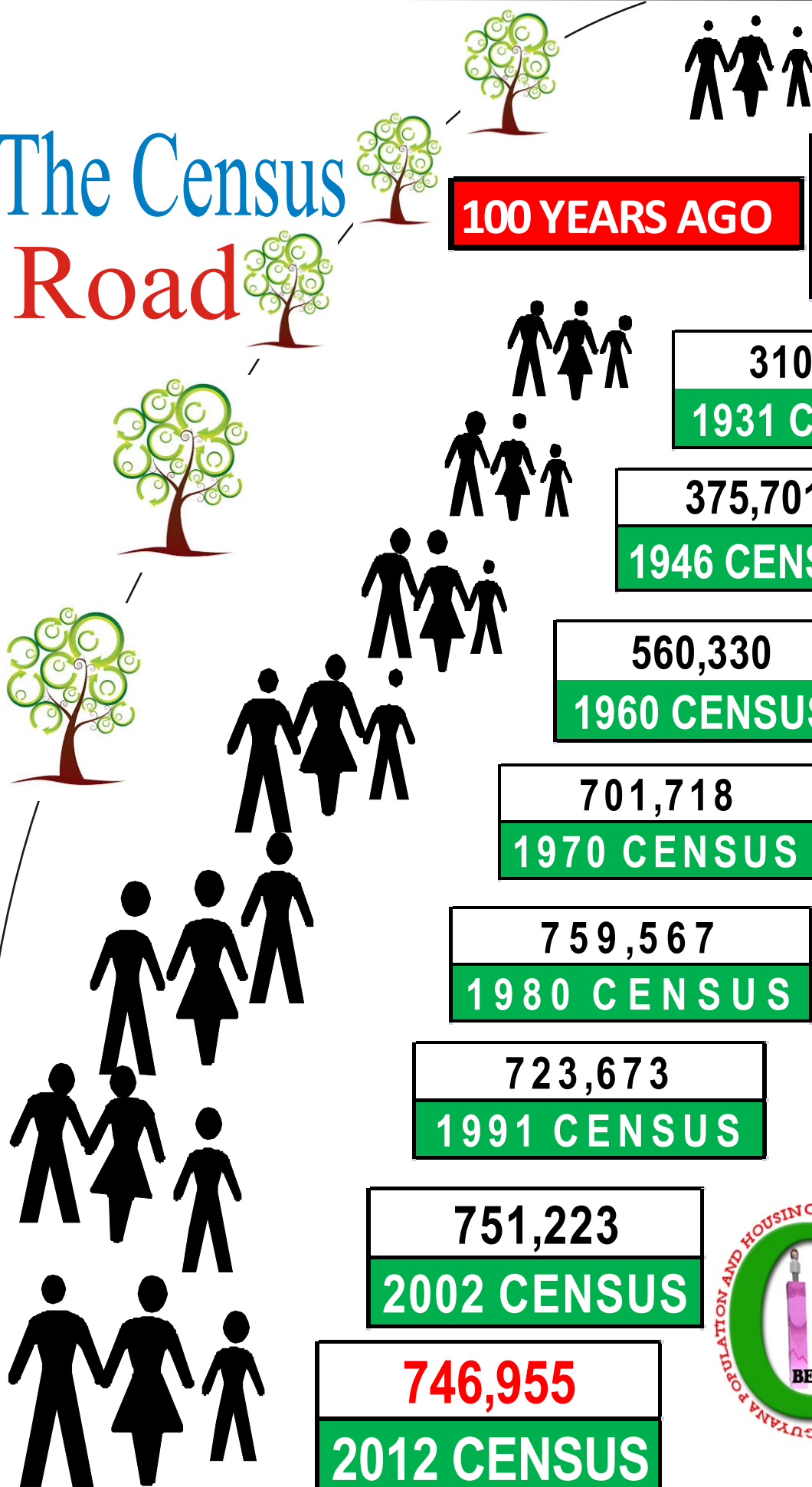


The Census Road



98,000

1831 CENSUS

100 YEARS AGO

296,041

1911 CENSUS



310,933

1931 CENSUS



375,701

1946 CENSUS



560,330

1960 CENSUS



701,718

1970 CENSUS



759,567

1980 CENSUS



723,673

1991 CENSUS

751,223

2002 CENSUS

746,955

2012 CENSUS



COMPENDIUM 3

ECONOMIC ACTIVITY

BY

BUREAU OF STATISTICS, GUYANA
September 2016

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3.0 INTRODUCTION

All members of a population cannot be engaged in economically productive activities. As such, labour force refers to the number of persons usually employed or willing to be employed, and excludes the very young and very old as well as persons whose disability prevented them from working. Labour force also does not include those people who are engaged otherwise in household activities, for such activities though essential and contribute to the household income, 'are ignored in standard formulations of economic output such as GDP or employment figures'¹.

The main focus in this Compendium will be the measure of labour force supply. However, note that a measure of labour supply is relative, in that it is not related to wage rate. The measure does not take into account the quantum of output of the employed members of the labour force. This limitation would be partially addressed by looking at the types of work done by the working members of the labour force, but further independent enquires, for instance, investigating the hours of work done by the members of the workforce (that is, number of persons actually working), their wages and other accrued benefits, the profile of work done in terms of part-time, seasonal or irregular employment would be necessary. The specific objectives of this Compendium, therefore, include the following:

- ❖ Assess the principal activities of the working-age population;
- ❖ Derive the measure of the labour force size and growth, trends and pattern of unemployment;
- ❖ Investigate the workforce by looking at the types of economic activities undertaken by the establishment or enterprise in which the individual works; the kind of work done by the individual, and finally the status of the workers, particularly whether the individual works as an employer, employee, etc.

3.1 PRINCIPAL ACTIVITIES OF THE WORKING-AGE POPULATION

3.1.1 Principal Activities at the National Level

The principal activities of a working-age population are grouped into two broad categories such as economically active and inactive populations. First, the *economically active population* sometimes called the *labour force* includes the total number of persons 15 years and over who were actually employed or seeking employment in Guyana twelve months prior to the census date. This active number has two components. The first component is referred to as the *workforce* and comprises the regular employed people ('worked' and 'had a job' but were on leave/vacation). Because of the role played by the people in the workforce, a detailed discussion is presented in section 3.5, emphasizing

¹<http://www.yourarticlelibrary.com/difference/difference-between-labour-force-and-workforce/40438/>

the types of economic activities. The second component is the unemployed and includes: 1) those that were looking for work and 2) those that wanted and were available for work, but because they believed that no jobs were available had stopped actively searching.

However, it is worthy to note that because labour force is measured in terms of the number of persons (not in terms of person-days) in contrast to workforce, the size of labour force increases or decreases only when the number of persons actually working or not working but willing to work increases or decreases.

The second category is the *economically inactive population* and includes students, homemakers, retired persons and persons whose disability prevented them from working. Unidentified categories such as ‘others’ and ‘not stated’ are usually prorated and spread across the various principal activities, on the basis that they may belong to any of the principal categories.

The principal activities of the working-age population, (that is, activities of all persons 15 years old and over regardless of their employment status) in Guyana is presented in Table 3.1 and graphically illustrated in Figure 3.1. First, it is noteworthy to state that the gradual ageing of the population discussed earlier in *Compendium Two* has correspondingly created a continuous increase in the working-age population. The working-age population is currently 69.7 percent² (504,325) of the total enumerated household population, up from 63.5 percent (468,878) according to the 2002 Census. Accordingly, the working-age population increased by 35,447 persons or 7.6 percent with males and females recording respective increases of 7.2 percent and 7.9 percent (see Tables 3.1 and 3.2).

²To recap, the total enumerated household populations in 2002 (738,315) and 2012 (723,181) have been used as denominators to calculate the percentages of working-age population. This means the estimated ‘no-contact persons’ and ‘institutional population’ along with those who were not classified by age (i.e., age not stated) were excluded.

Table 3.1: Principal Activities of the Working-Age Population (15 Years & Over), Classified by Sex 12 Months Prior to the Census, Guyana: 2002 & 2012

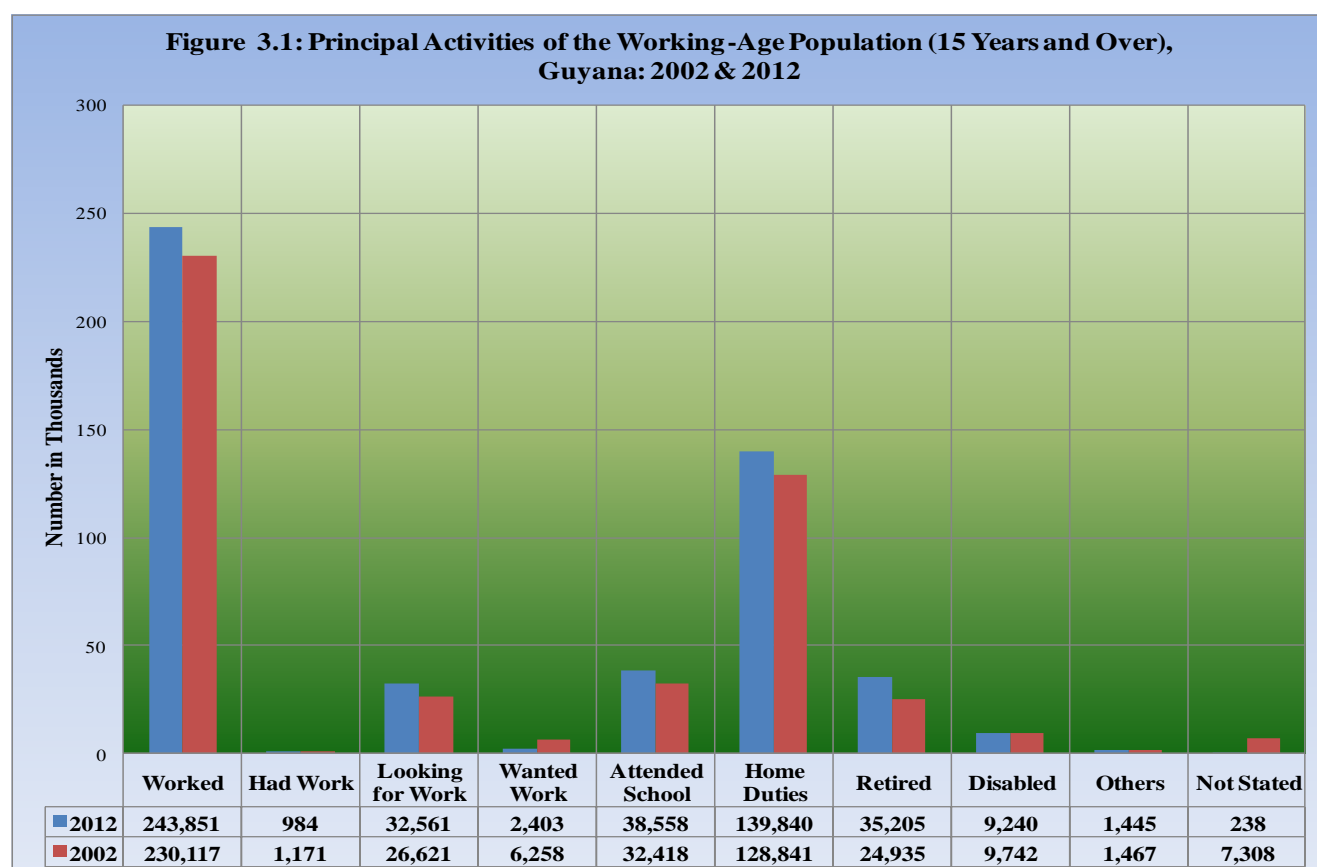
Principal Activities	Number						Percent					
	2012			2002			2012			2002		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Worked	170,157	73,694	243,851	162,075	68,042	230,117	68.7	28.7	48.4	70.2	28.6	49.1
Had Work	748	236	984	851	320	1,171	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.2
Looking for Work	18,470	14,091	32,561	15,835	10,786	26,621	7.5	5.5	6.5	6.9	4.5	5.7
Wanted Work	1,702	701	2,403	3,814	2,444	6,258	0.7	0.3	0.5	1.7	1.0	1.3
Sub-total	191,077	88,722	279,799	182,575	81,592	264,167	77.2	34.6	55.5	79.1	34.3	56.3
Attended School	18,076	20,482	38,558	15,767	16,651	32,418	7.3	8.0	7.6	6.8	7.0	6.9
Home Duties	15,135	124,705	139,840	9,410	119,431	128,841	6.1	48.6	27.7	4.1	50.2	27.5
Retired	17,048	18,157	35,205	12,831	12,104	24,935	6.9	7.1	7.0	5.6	5.1	5.3
Disabled	5,142	4,098	9,240	5,482	4,260	9,742	2.1	1.6	1.8	2.4	1.8	2.1
Others	957	488	1,445	1,054	413	1,467	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.2	0.3
Not stated	148	90	238	3,828	3,480	7,308	0.1	0.0	0.0	1.7	1.5	1.6
Sub-total	56,506	168,020	224,526	48,372	156,339	204,711	22.8	65.4	44.5	20.9	65.7	43.7
Total	247,583	256,742	504,325	230,947	237,931	468,878	100	100	100	100	100	100
Note: 'Enumerated Households Population' Only And Excludes 'Institutional Population', 'No-Contact Persons' And 'Age Not Stated'.												
Source: Bureau of Statistics, Guyana: 2002 & 2012 Population And Housing Census Results.												

Table 3.2: Changes in Principal Activities of the Working-Age Population (15 Years & Over) 12 Months Prior to the Census, Guyana: 2012

Principal Activities	Number changed: 2002 - 2012			Percentage changed: 2002 - 2012		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Worked	8,082	5,652	13,734	5.0	8.3	6.0
Had Work	-103	-84	-187	-12.1	-26.3	-16.0
Looking for Work	2,635	3,305	5,940	16.6	30.6	22.3
Wanted Work	-2,112	-1,743	-3,855	-55.4	-71.3	-61.6
Sub-total	8,502	7,130	15,632	4.7	8.7	5.9
Attended School	2,309	3,831	6,140	14.6	23.0	18.9
Home Duties	5,725	5,274	10,999	60.8	4.4	8.5
Retired	4,217	6,053	10,270	32.9	50.0	41.2
Disabled	-340	-162	-502	-6.2	-3.8	-5.2
Others	-97	75	-22	-9.2	18.2	-1.5
Not stated	-3,680	-3,390	-7,070	-96.1	-97.4	-96.7
Sub-total	8,134	11,681	19,815	16.8	7.5	9.7
Total	16,636	18,811	35,447	7.2	7.9	7.6
Source: Table 3.1						

On average, 27.7 percent of the working-age population was involved in home duties, 7.6 percent attended school, 7.0 percent retired, 1.8 percent had some form of disability, hence could not work, and a combined total of 0.3 percent comprised 'other reasons' and 'not stated' (Table 3.1 and Figure 3.1).

Notable changes were observed during the intercensal period within the structure of the principal activities of the working-age population. For instance, in the category of the labour force, that is, the number of persons who worked or were looking for a job increased by 15,632 persons. In terms of those in the working-age but were not a part of the labour force, those who attended school increased by 6,140, the number of persons in home duties increased by 10,999, and finally persons who have retired from active duties also increased by 10,270 respectively. The remaining categories went down from the 2002 level. For instance, persons with some form of disability, hence could not work dropped slightly from 9,742 to 9,240 and activities not clearly defined and grouped as 'not stated' declined from 7,308 to 238 persons (Tables 3.1 and 3.2).



A combination of factors including demographic, socio-economic and cultural advancements would have acted concurrently and resulted in the changes referred to above.

However, it is essential to note the unfortunate situation of the 1.8 percent of the residents who are classified as disabled persons. Some may be capable of working but require the creation of an enabling environment within the labour market that would allow them to be gainfully employed.

Also, the number of retirees, 35,205 or 7.0 percent of the working-age population, a reminder that the population is ageing, is a growing concern. This proportion of retired persons is expected to further rise due to the increase in the life expectancy and reverse migration. To continue to make use of these elderly retirees, there is need for structural support programmes, so that the skills and expertise of the ageing population could still be utilized. The rate of growth of this group also signals the need for effective social and economic programmes, so that they could enjoy their later years.

The historical variations in the principal economic activities between males and females of working-age continued in 2012. For the males who comprised 49.1 percent of the total working-age population, 77.2 percent was recorded economically active (working or looking for a job). Of the remaining 22.8 percent who were economically inactive, 7.3 percent were still attending school, 6.9 percent were retired from active participation, 6.1 percent performed home duties and 2.1 percent was disabled, while other remaining categories combined accounted for less than one percent of the economically inactive.

In contrast, females comprised the greater proportion of the working age population (50.9 percent). However, only 34.6 percent was economically active and 65.4 percent economically inactive. Of those inactive categories, home duties dominated and accounted for 48.6 percent, while of the other remaining categories students comprised 8.0 percent and retirees a further 7.1 percent.

On average for the entire country, 44.5 percent of the persons of working-age population were not engaged in any economic activity, thus implying that the national average is heavily weighted by the number of women of working-age who are still performing home duties (Table 3.1 and Figure 3.1).

3.1.2 Principal Activities at the Regional Level

Principal activities of the working-age population at the regional level are shown in Tables 3.3 and 3.4 both in absolute and percentage terms for the 2012 Census. By inspection, the findings are clustered around the national average, 55.5 percent in the case of those who were economically active. Only three out of the ten administrative regions showed slight differences. In descending order of magnitude, Region 7 (62.3 percent), Region 4 (59.0 percent) and Region 9 (58.7 percent) have in 2012 proportions of their residents working or looking for jobs that are higher than the national average.

Comparatively, Regions 10 and 4 have higher proportions (11.8 percent and 8.4 percent) of their working-age population attending school, while the findings for six of the ten administrative regions

were within the range of the national average (7.6 percent). Regions 7 and 8 recorded the least proportions of their working-age population attending school, 3.9 percent and 4.6 percent respectively. In general, the proportions of retirees in the regions were clustered around the national average, except for Regions 7 and 8 (see Table 3.4).

While on average three-quarters or more of the males were engaged in working or looking for a job, there were variations, among the females, particularly with regards to economically active women at the regional level. For instance, in Regions 4 and 9, about two-fifths of the females were 'economically active', meaning they were working or looking for jobs. These two regions were followed in descending order by Region 7 (38.2 percent), Region 10 (37.8 percent), Region 3 (30.5 percent), Region 8 (29.0 percent) and Region 6 (25.4 percent) respectively, while the proportions active for the remaining three regions were all below 25 percent.

The majority of the women were in housekeeping duties. In order of magnitude, Regions 1, 2 and 5 had slightly over 60 percent in housekeeping duties, followed by Regions 6, 8, 3 and 7 with more than fifty percent respectively. On the other hand, the percentages of women in housekeeping duties were moderate in Regions 9, 10 and 4 respectively. Notably, housekeeping duties rank first among women in the inactive categories for all the regions (Tables 3.3 and 3.4).

The high proportion of women who are economically inactive (not for pay) is generally misleading as many women who report doing 'home duties' are usually involved in some form of small activities, for instance, gardening, sewing, catering, etc. to supplement the household income or to have a small income of their own. In addition, some other non-economic activities performed by women such as cooking, cleaning, washing, etc. or caring for the family are usually chores that otherwise would have to be paid for by the household, and as such, should be considered women's indirect contribution to the household income.

The apparent concentration of women in the areas of work that are considered non-economic activities also raises other social concerns that warrant further research. For instance, such women may be vulnerable to their male counterparts in the households who may exercise control over the economic and financial resources of the households and more, a possible breeding ground for continued domestic violence in Guyana.

Table 3.3: Principal Activities of the Working-Age Population (15 Years & Over) 12 Months Prior to the Census, Classified by Sex and Regions, Guyana: 2012

Principal Activities	Region 1	Region 2	Region 3	Region 4	Region 5	Region 6	Region 7	Region 8	Region 9	Region 10	Total
Both Sexes											
Worked	6,312	14,939	36,660	111,017	13,608	34,501	6,106	2,777	6,137	11,794	243,851
Had job	22	10	228	400	51	138	50	5	16	64	984
Looking for work	1,278	1,632	4,690	13,483	2,647	4,542	764	389	1,168	1,968	32,561
Want job & available	232	133	250	705	173	292	47	134	287	150	2,403
Sub-total	7,844	16,714	41,828	125,605	16,479	39,473	6,967	3,305	7,608	13,976	279,799
Attended school/student	950	2,041	5,299	17,851	2,501	5,246	433	301	913	3,023	38,558
Home duties	5,165	10,575	22,581	48,835	12,169	25,295	3,190	2,447	3,348	6,235	139,840
Retired	780	1,648	5,028	16,247	2,463	5,562	432	198	905	1,942	35,205
Disabled/unable to work	229	612	1,515	3,654	773	1,733	127	87	116	394	9,240
Others	15	53	162	593	114	154	31	221	60	42	1,445
Not stated	3	6	26	167	14	7	1	5	0	9	238
Sub-total	7,142	14,935	34,611	87,347	18,034	37,997	4,214	3,259	5,342	11,645	224,526
Total	14,986	31,649	76,439	212,952	34,513	77,470	11,181	6,564	12,950	25,621	504,325
Males											
Worked	5,050	11,746	26,832	70,760	10,550	26,422	4,473	2,126	4,394	7,804	170,157
Had job	21	9	171	282	41	117	46	3	8	50	748
Seeking first job	924	1,016	2,844	7,043	1,704	2,760	442	236	496	1,005	18,470
Want job & available	192	105	183	498	110	228	29	118	146	93	1,702
Sub-total	6,187	12,876	30,030	78,583	12,405	29,527	4,990	2,483	5,044	8,952	191,077
Attended school/student	447	936	2,525	8,264	1,141	2,498	221	147	467	1,430	18,076
Home duties	794	810	1,681	5,278	1,559	2,300	499	800	677	737	15,135
Retired	472	897	2,603	7,156	1,369	2,855	199	114	421	962	17,048
Disabled/unable to work	130	330	845	1,980	423	1,033	74	43	69	215	5,142
Others	13	33	106	379	87	107	19	144	46	23	957
Not stated	2	3	19	102	7	6	0	3	0	6	148
Sub-total	1,858	3,009	7,779	23,159	4,586	8,799	1,012	1,251	1,680	3,373	56,506
Total	8,045	15,885	37,809	101,742	16,991	38,326	6,002	3,734	6,724	12,325	247,583
Females											
Worked	1,262	3,193	9,828	40,257	3,058	8,079	1,633	651	1,743	3,990	73,694
Had job	1	1	57	118	10	21	4	2	8	14	236
Looking for work	354	616	1,846	6,440	943	1,782	322	153	672	963	14,091
Want job & available	40	28	67	207	63	64	18	16	141	57	701
Sub-total	1,657	3,838	11,798	47,022	4,074	9,946	1,977	822	2,564	5,024	88,722
Attended school/student	503	1,105	2,774	9,587	1,360	2,748	212	154	446	1,593	20,482
Home duties	4,371	9,765	20,900	43,557	10,610	22,995	2,691	1,647	2,671	5,498	124,705
Retired	308	751	2,425	9,091	1,094	2,707	233	84	484	980	18,157
Disabled/unable to work	99	282	670	1,674	350	700	53	44	47	179	4,098
Others	2	20	56	214	27	47	12	77	14	19	488
Not stated	1	3	7	65	7	1	1	2	0	3	90
Sub-total	5,284	11,926	26,832	64,188	13,448	29,198	3,202	2,008	3,662	8,272	168,020
Total	6,941	15,764	38,630	111,210	17,522	39,144	5,179	2,830	6,226	13,296	256,742

Note: Includes 'Enumerated Households Population' Only And Excludes 'Institutional Population', 'No-Contact Persons' And 'Age Not Stated'.

Source: Bureau of Statistics, Guyana: 2012 Population And Housing Census Results.

Table 3.4: Principal Activities of the Working-Age Population (15 Years & Over) 12 Months Prior to the Census, Classified by Sex and Regions, Guyana: 2012											
Principal Activities	Region 1	Region 2	Region 3	Region 4	Region 5	Region 6	Region 7	Region 8	Region 9	Region 10	Total
	Both Sexes										
Worked	42.1	47.2	48.0	52.1	39.4	44.5	54.6	42.3	47.4	46.0	48.4
Had job	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2
Looking for work	8.5	5.2	6.1	6.3	7.7	5.9	6.8	5.9	9.0	7.7	6.5
Want job & available	1.5	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.4	2.0	2.2	0.6	0.5
Sub-total	52.3	52.8	54.7	59.0	47.7	51.0	62.3	50.4	58.7	54.5	55.5
Attended school/student	6.3	6.4	6.9	8.4	7.2	6.8	3.9	4.6	7.1	11.8	7.6
Home duties	34.5	33.4	29.5	22.9	35.3	32.7	28.5	37.3	25.9	24.3	27.7
Retired	5.2	5.2	6.6	7.6	7.1	7.2	3.9	3.0	7.0	7.6	7.0
Disabled/unable to work	1.5	1.9	2.0	1.7	2.2	2.2	1.1	1.3	0.9	1.5	1.8
Others	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3	3.4	0.5	0.2	0.3
Not stated	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Sub-total	47.7	47.2	45.3	41.0	52.3	49.0	37.7	49.6	41.3	45.5	44.5
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
	Males										
Worked	62.8	73.9	71.0	69.5	62.1	68.9	74.5	56.9	65.3	63.3	68.7
Had job	0.3	0.1	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.8	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.3
Looking for work	11.5	6.4	7.5	6.9	10.0	7.2	7.4	6.3	7.4	8.2	7.5
Want job & available	2.4	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.5	3.2	2.2	0.8	0.7
Sub-total	76.9	81.1	79.4	77.2	73.0	77.0	83.1	66.5	75.0	72.6	77.2
Attended school/student	5.6	5.9	6.7	8.1	6.7	6.5	3.7	3.9	6.9	11.6	7.3
Home duties	9.9	5.1	4.4	5.2	9.2	6.0	8.3	21.4	10.1	6.0	6.1
Retired	5.9	5.6	6.9	7.0	8.1	7.4	3.3	3.1	6.3	7.8	6.9
Disabled/unable to work	1.6	2.1	2.2	1.9	2.5	2.7	1.2	1.2	1.0	1.7	2.1
Others	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.3	3.9	0.7	0.2	0.4
Not stated	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1
Sub-total	23.1	18.9	20.6	22.8	27.0	23.0	16.9	33.5	25.0	27.4	22.8
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
	Females										
Worked	18.2	20.3	25.4	36.2	17.5	20.6	31.5	23.0	28.0	30.0	28.7
Had job	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Looking for work	5.1	3.9	4.8	5.8	5.4	4.6	6.2	5.4	10.8	7.2	5.5
Want job & available	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.6	2.3	0.4	0.3
Sub-total	23.9	24.3	30.5	42.3	23.3	25.4	38.2	29.0	41.2	37.8	34.6
Attended school/student	7.2	7.0	7.2	8.6	7.8	7.0	4.1	5.4	7.2	12.0	8.0
Home duties	63.0	61.9	54.1	39.2	60.6	58.7	52.0	58.2	42.9	41.4	48.6
Retired	4.4	4.8	6.3	8.2	6.2	6.9	4.5	3.0	7.8	7.4	7.1
Disabled/unable to work	1.4	1.8	1.7	1.5	2.0	1.8	1.0	1.6	0.8	1.3	1.6
Others	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	2.7	0.2	0.1	0.2
Not stated	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Sub-total	76.1	75.7	69.5	57.7	76.7	74.6	61.8	71.0	58.8	62.2	65.4
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Source: Derived from Table 3.3

3.2 LABOUR FORCE SIZE AND GROWTH

3.2.1 Historical Trend of Labour Force Participation in Guyana

Labour force participation rate (LFPR) based on Guyana's Census data from 1960 to 2012 for males and females is presented in Table 3.5 and graphically illustrated in Figure 3.2. Accordingly, the trend shows a somewhat irregular pattern. In 1960 for example, about 58.8 percent of the working age population was in the labour force. From there it made its lowest dip in 1970 with a participation rate of 43.3 percent. Continuing with the similar pattern, it is currently registered as 55.7 percent for the entire labour force.

Differences in males and females participation rates are always noticeable, with the rate for females sometimes thrice as low as the males. The participation rate for males was over 70 percent throughout the intercensal periods, indicating the traditional trend of the labour force where the households heavily depended on the men. The participation rate was very high in 1960 with almost all the males working or looking for jobs. In particular, it was recorded as 93.2 percent and fluctuated somehow, making a second highest recording of 89.5 percent in 1980 before steadily declining to 77.5 percent in the 2012 Census. The female participation rate though low, exhibited the same irregular pattern to that of the males over censuses since 1960. However, in the last two censuses the females have recorded their highest participation rate of approximately 35 percent, whereas for the males, the participation rate recorded in 1960 remained the highest (Table 3.5 and Figure 3.2).

A suggested reason for the high recorded participation rate for males in 1960 was the growth in the sugar industry around that period³. This was the period encompassing 1960 and beyond that the sugar industry in Guyana witnessed one of its maximum periods of growth and created a high demand mostly for unskilled labourers. This may have absorbed significant numbers of the males, thus giving them full employment in 1960s.

While the lower rate for males in 1970 was unexpected, their steady decline in the participation rate could be due to the gradual ageing of the population. For instance, population ageing can put additional downward pressure on the aggregate participation rate in that the share of the elderly people, whose labour participation rates are usually lower, has been increasing in Guyana. As a result, the gradual increase in the higher aged population who are not in the labour force has exerted downward pressure on the total male participation rate, thus resulting in its decline by 16 percentage points from the 1960 participation level to the recorded level in 2012 Census.

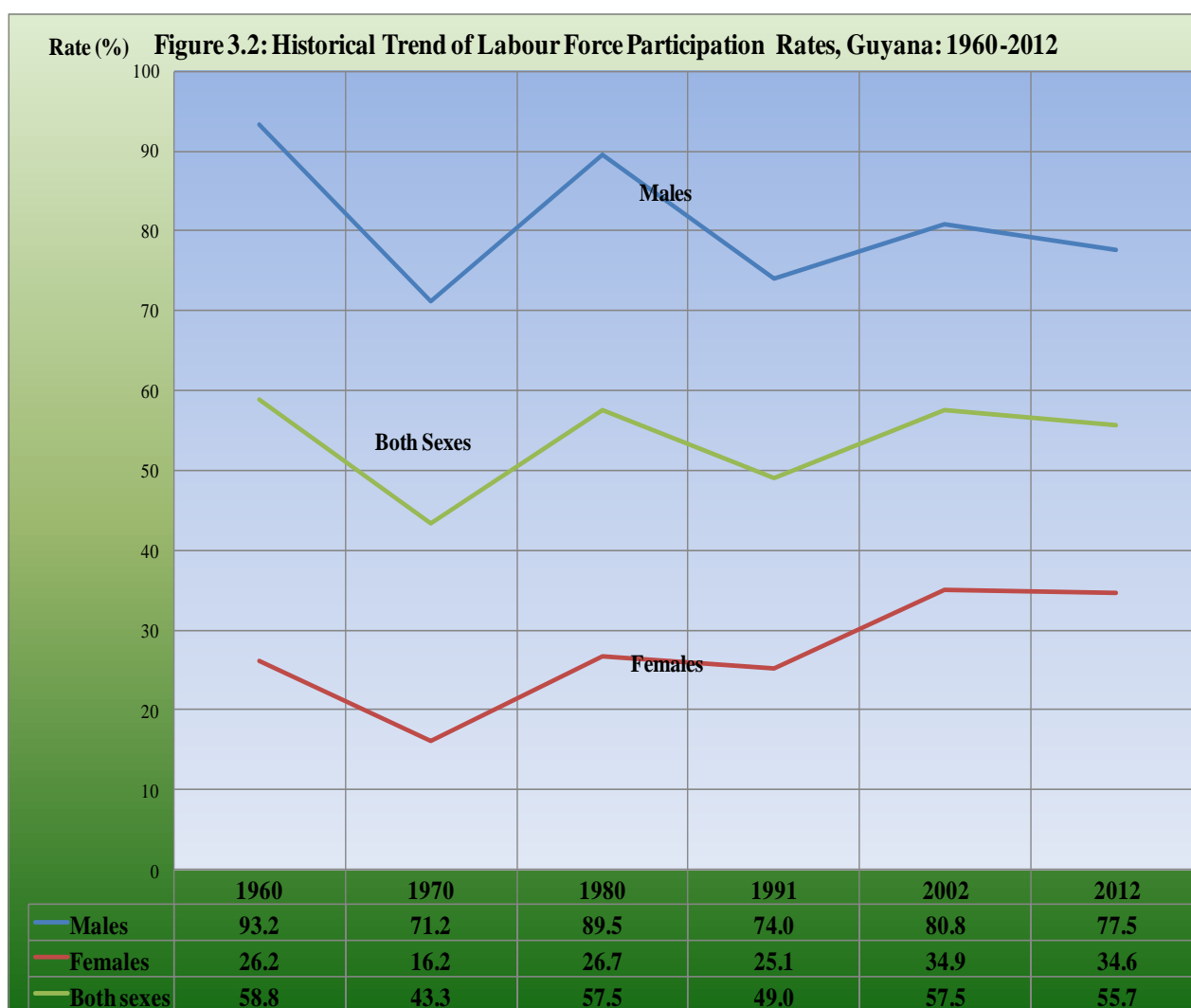
³ <http://www.stabroeknews.com/2014/features/01/19/guyanas-sugar-industry-global-context/>

Table 3.5: Historical Trend of Labour Force Participation in Guyana: 1960 - 2012

Period	Population 15+			Labour Force			Participation Rates		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
2012	247,583	256,742	504,325	191,921	88,929	280,850	77.5	34.6	55.7
2002	230,947	237,931	468,878	186,391	82,890	269,281	80.7	34.8	57.4
1991	228,749	239,110	467,859	169,221	60,021	229,242	74.0	25.1	49.0
1980	206,189	214,573	420,762	184,579	57,355	241,934	89.5	26.7	57.5
1970	182,117	187,985	370,102	129,694	30,404	160,098	71.2	16.2	43.3
1960	144,620	152,406	297,026	134,828	39,902	174,730	93.2	26.2	58.8

Source: Bureau of Statistics, Guyana: 1960, 1970, 1980, 1991, 2002 and 2012 Census Results.

Note: Enumerated Household Population' only and excludes 'Institutional Population', 'No-Contact Persons' and 'Age Not Stated'.



In contrast to males, the exceptional low rate recorded in 1970 for females could be due to the high number of registered live births recorded during the period discussed earlier in Compendium Two. As a well-known phenomenon in female labour force participation, women can enter and withdraw from the labour force many times during the course of their active lives. At certain points, they will withdraw from the labour force after marriage or to have children, etc. and after that re-enter the labour force after the children have grown. As such, the irregular participation rate for women is a universally observed and accepted phenomenon.

3.2.2 Age and Sex Pattern of Labour Force Participation in Guyana

Age and sex pattern of labour force participation rates in Guyana is the main focus of this section. As an obvious observation in labour force analysis, significant differences exist in participation rates for alternative age groups and among males and females. Expectedly, elderly folks over 65 years of age have the lowest participation rates. While most are retired, a small number can still be found in the labour force. The highest participation rates, which also should come as no surprise, are for those in their prime years of economic activity (25-54 years), with a marked difference between males and females.

The universal age-differential patterns, where the proportion of economically active rises to near 100 percent in some categories and down to zero in others are reflected in Figures 3.3 and 3.4 and numerically presented in Tables 3.6 and 3.7. For the males, the high dome shape curve was expected and has not changed during the 2002-2012 intercensal period. In 2012, the pattern shows that the males in Guyana entered the labour force from age 15, with approximately 48 percent of them working or looking for work. Their participation rate sharply increases to 87.2 percent in 20-24 years, flattens from 25-29 years, and then starts to decline from age group 45-49 years and onward.

Unlike the males, female's current age specific participation rates illustrated in Figure 3.3 are different from what they were in the previous Censuses. For instance, about 21 percent of the women entered the labour force by the age group, 15-19 years. Instead of withdrawing and re-entering as observed for previous Censuses, which are considered a general norm among working women universally, the participation rate for Guyanese women in 2012, though low compared to the males, almost doubled to 41 percent by age group 20-24 years. The rate then flattens from 25-29 years age group, and then starts to decline at 45-49 years, at first steadily and then rapidly with increasing age, making a unique dome shape curve for the first time similar to the pattern of the males.

Among some probable reasons for the male and female disparities are changes in educational attainment, the person's age at marriage, childbearing, divorce, retirement, social security and pension benefits, and gender role expectations.

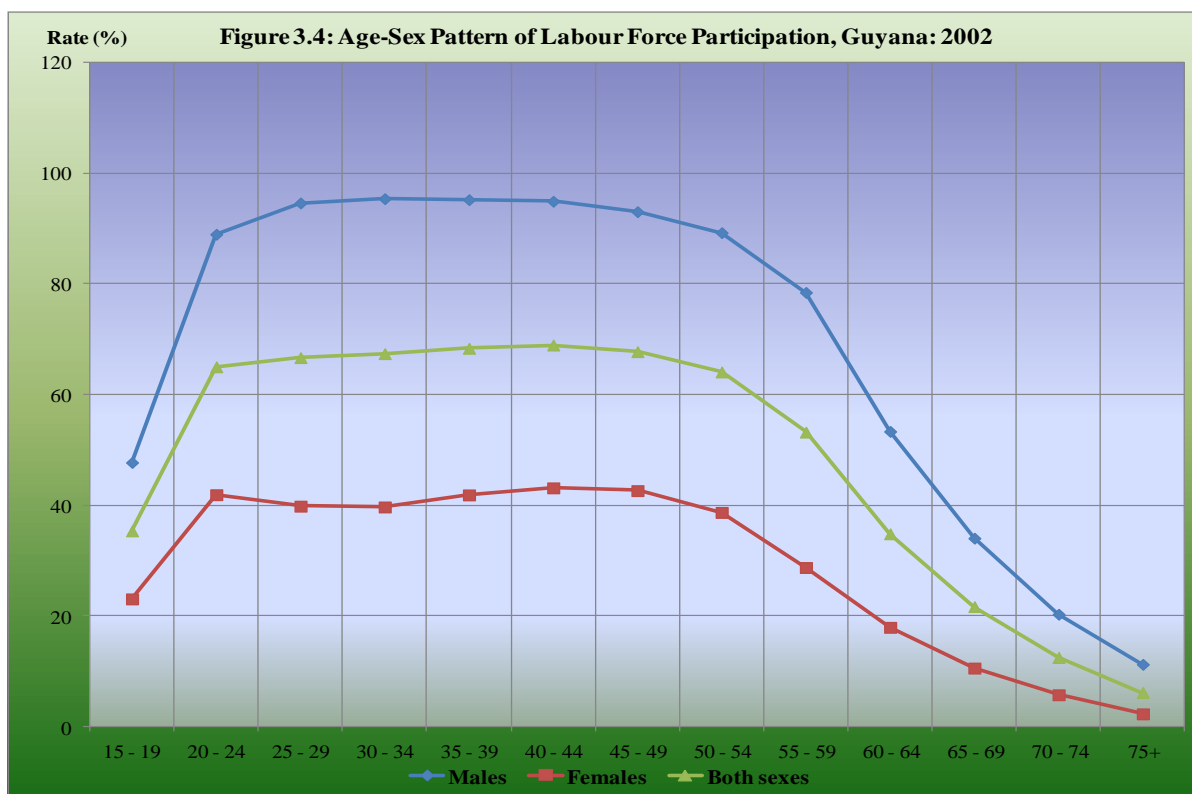
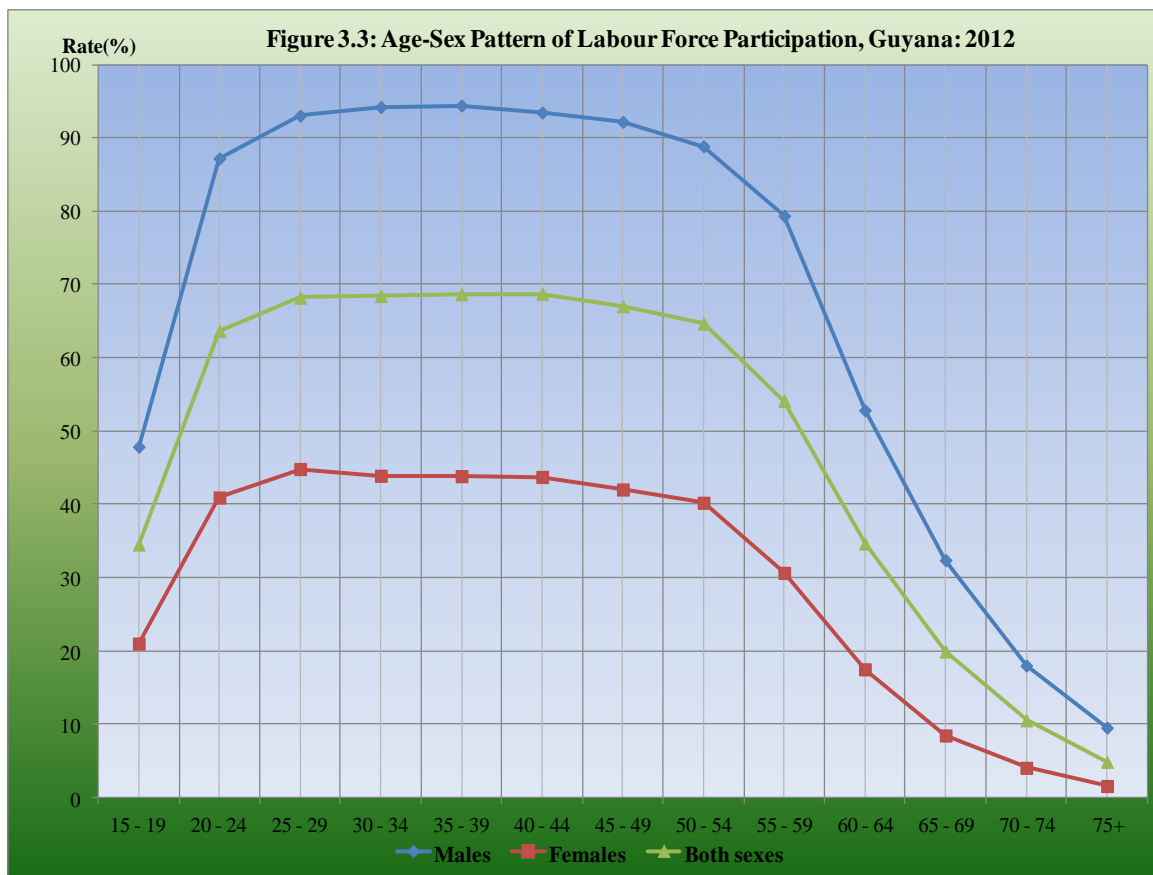


Table 3.6: Population and Labour Force Size (12 Months Prior to Census) Classified by Age Groups and Sex, Guyana: 2002 & 2012

Age group	Population						Labour Force					
	2002			2012			2002			2012		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
15 - 19	32,618	32,798	65,416	40,787	40,311	81,098	15,561	7,550	23,111	19,519	8,464	27,983
20 - 24	30,937	32,070	63,007	29,870	30,964	60,834	27,534	13,429	40,963	26,049	12,672	38,721
25 - 29	29,327	30,530	59,857	24,380	25,903	50,283	27,760	12,151	39,911	22,682	11,608	34,290
30 - 34	28,266	28,563	56,829	25,101	26,340	51,441	26,976	11,326	38,302	23,648	11,561	35,209
35 - 39	25,699	26,031	51,730	24,456	25,371	49,827	24,479	10,890	35,369	23,091	11,123	34,214
40 - 44	22,773	22,922	45,695	23,365	23,132	46,497	21,626	9,882	31,508	21,837	10,116	31,953
45 - 49	17,564	17,686	35,250	20,844	20,992	41,836	16,348	7,536	23,884	19,215	8,821	28,036
50 - 54	13,905	13,788	27,693	18,280	18,077	36,357	12,415	5,331	17,746	16,242	7,268	23,510
55 - 59	8,785	9,066	17,851	13,630	14,641	28,271	6,894	2,602	9,496	10,817	4,486	15,303
60 - 64	7,059	7,721	14,780	10,148	10,755	20,903	3,764	1,380	5,144	5,361	1,880	7,241
65 - 69	5,470	6,084	11,554	6,445	6,996	13,441	1,860	639	2,499	2,087	591	2,678
70 - 74	3,883	4,495	8,378	4,664	5,373	10,037	786	255	1,041	839	217	1,056
75+	4,661	6,177	10,838	5,613	7,887	13,500	521	137	658	534	122	656
Total	230,947	237,931	468,878	247,583	256,742	504,325	186,524	83,108	269,632	191,921	88,929	280,850

Note¹: Enumerated Household Population' only and excludes 'Institutional Population', 'No-Contact Persons' and 'Age Not Stated'.

Note²: 'Principal Activities Not Stated' and 'Others' Categories were added and prorated.

Table 3.7: Age Specific Labour Force Participation Rates, Guyana: 2002 & 2012

Age group	2002			2012		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
15 - 19	47.7	23.0	35.3	47.9	21.0	34.5
20 - 24	89.0	41.9	65.0	87.2	40.9	63.7
25 - 29	94.7	39.8	66.7	93.0	44.8	68.2
30 - 34	95.4	39.7	67.4	94.2	43.9	68.4
35 - 39	95.3	41.8	68.4	94.4	43.8	68.7
40 - 44	95.0	43.1	69.0	93.5	43.7	68.7
45 - 49	93.1	42.6	67.8	92.2	42.0	67.0
50 - 54	89.3	38.7	64.1	88.9	40.2	64.7
55 - 59	78.5	28.7	53.2	79.4	30.6	54.1
60 - 64	53.3	17.9	34.8	52.8	17.5	34.6
65 - 69	34.0	10.5	21.6	32.4	8.4	19.9
70 - 74	20.2	5.7	12.4	18.0	4.0	10.5
75+	11.2	2.2	6.1	9.5	1.5	4.9
Total	80.8	34.9	57.5	77.5	34.6	55.7

Note: Age specific labour force participation rates (ASLFPR) = Labour force in each age group divided by corresponding population in the same age group multiply by 100.

Source: Derived from Table 3.6

3.3 LABOUR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATES AT REGIONAL LEVEL

Regional comparisons of the participation rates are reflected in this section, with the view of describing differentials in the participation at sub-national levels. Accordingly, due to variations in the population age and sex structure at regional levels, the comparisons of the labour force size would be presented in two-folds:

- Labour force as a proportion of the total population; and
- Labour force as a proportion of the working-age population.

The cross sectional tabulations showing the two categories mentioned above are presented in Tables 3.8 and 3.9 in absolute terms. These two tables presenting population and labour force sizes respectively are used as a reference in calculating labour force crude participation rates and labour force refined participation rates.

Table 3.8: Population Size Grouped in Three Broad Age Categories by Administrative Regions and Sex, Guyana: 2002 and 2012

Sex	Region 1	Region 2	Region 3	Region 4	Region 5	Region 6	Region 7	Region 8	Region 9	Region 10	Total
Population (Aged 0 & Over) - Census 2012											
Males	14,134	23,131	52,850	144,013	24,513	53,969	9,019	5,939	12,210	19,068	358,846
Females	12,908	22,883	53,069	152,396	24,661	53,985	8,251	4,953	11,450	19,779	364,335
Total	27,042	46,014	105,919	296,409	49,174	107,954	17,270	10,892	23,660	38,847	723,181
Population (Aged 0 & Over) - Census 2002											
Males	12,138	24,455	51,640	148,404	26,092	61,060	8,591	5,678	9,937	19,829	367,824
Females	11,327	24,081	50,875	155,668	26,117	60,952	7,961	4,228	9,344	19,938	370,491
Total	23,465	48,536	102,515	304,072	52,209	122,012	16,552	9,906	19,281	39,767	738,315
Population (15 Years & Over) - Census 2012											
Males	8,045	15,885	37,809	101,742	16,991	38,326	6,002	3,734	6,724	12,325	247,583
Females	6,941	15,764	38,630	111,210	17,522	39,144	5,179	2,830	6,226	13,296	256,742
Total	14,986	31,649	76,439	212,952	34,513	77,470	11,181	6,564	12,950	25,621	504,325
Population (15 Years & Over) - Census 2002											
Males	5,947	14,929	33,474	95,696	16,250	38,964	5,047	3,480	5,256	11,904	230,947
Females	5,331	14,859	33,414	104,146	16,484	39,737	4,548	2,232	4,777	12,403	237,931
Total	11,278	29,788	66,888	199,842	32,734	78,701	9,595	5,712	10,033	24,307	468,878
Population (15 - 64 Years) - Census 2012											
Males	7,471	14,737	35,503	94,893	15,699	35,815	5,676	3,567	6,210	11,290	230,861
Females	6,467	14,465	35,832	102,301	16,120	35,894	4,873	2,679	5,670	12,185	236,486
Total	13,938	29,202	71,335	197,194	31,819	71,709	10,549	6,246	11,880	23,475	467,347
Population (15 - 64 Years) - Census 2002											
Males	5,498	13,956	31,502	90,227	15,171	36,651	4,733	3,333	4,873	10,989	216,933
Females	4,914	13,724	31,236	96,974	15,265	36,760	4,247	2,099	4,399	11,557	221,175
Total	10,412	27,680	62,738	187,201	30,436	73,411	8,980	5,432	9,272	22,546	438,108
Note: Population includes 'Enumerated Household Population' only and excludes 'Institutional Population' and 'No-Contact Persons'.											
Source: Bureau of Statistics, Guyana: 2002 & 2012 Population And Housing Census Results.											

**Table 3.9: Persons in Labour Force 12 Months Prior to Census, Grouped in Two Broad Age Categories,
Classified by Regions and Sex, Guyana: 2002 and 2012**

Sex	Region 1	Region 2	Region 3	Region 4	Region 5	Region 6	Region 7	Region 8	Region 9	Region 10	Total
Labour Force Size (15 years & over) - Census 2012											
Males	6,199	12,905	30,130	78,956	12,474	29,614	5,006	2,585	5,079	8,973	191,921
Females	1,658	3,844	11,817	47,140	4,082	9,958	1,982	846	2,570	5,032	88,929
Total	7,857	16,749	41,947	126,096	16,556	39,572	6,988	3,431	7,649	14,005	280,850
Labour Force Size (15 years & over) - Census 2002											
Males	4,996	12,383	27,381	76,971	12,673	30,722	4,469	2,982	4,463	9,484	186,524
Females	1,879	4,519	8,967	45,008	3,585	8,980	2,043	726	2,199	5,202	83,108
Total	6,875	16,902	36,348	121,979	16,258	39,702	6,512	3,708	6,662	14,686	269,632
Labour Force Size (15 - 64 years) - Census 2012											
Males	6,066	12,559	29,743	77,396	12,277	29,266	4,868	2,559	4,968	8,781	188,483
Females	1,644	3,784	11,738	46,609	4,051	9,853	1,957	843	2,548	4,978	88,005
Total	7,710	16,343	41,481	124,005	16,328	39,119	6,825	3,402	7,516	13,759	276,488
Labour Force Size (15 - 64 years) - Census 2002											
Males	4,835	12,110	27,002	75,826	12,480	30,334	4,307	2,924	4,229	9,261	183,308
Females	1,828	4,450	8,869	44,502	3,548	8,842	2,010	717	2,115	5,146	82,027
Total	6,663	16,560	35,871	120,328	16,028	39,176	6,317	3,641	6,344	14,407	265,335
Note₁: Includes 'Enumerated Household Population' only and excludes 'Institutional Population', 'No-Contact Persons', and 'Age Not Stated'.											
Note₂: 'Others' and 'Not Stated' categories of principal activities of working age population were added and prorated.											
Source: Appendix B.3.4 & Bureau of Statistics, Guyana: Population and Housing Census Results: 2002.											

3.3.1 Regional Crude Participation Rates

The first dimension is labour force as a proportion in relation to the total population size or commonly known as the labour force crude participation rate (CPR), sometimes referred to as the economic dependency ratio (EDR). This measure takes into account the entire population including the very young and the elderly. The significance of the CPR is that, 'the higher the rate, the higher the level of income per head that can be achieved under given conditions of productivity and extent of employment of the labour force'⁴.

The CPR for the whole country in 2012 was 38.8 percent, differentiated among males and females as 53.5 percent and 24.4 percent respectively. This means the entire population was dependent on that percentage of the total population. In descending order of magnitude, administrative regions with higher CPR above the national average include Region 4 (42.5 percent), Region 7 (40.5 percent) and Region 3 (39.6 percent) (see Table 3.10 and Figure 3.5). These are regions which accordingly, have higher numbers of their populations in the working-age groups. The lowest CPRs were recorded by Region 1 (29.1 percent) and Region 8 (31.5 percent). These low rates reveal the extent to which the CPR is heavily affected by the relatively large number of dependent children in those regions (see Compendium Two).

While there was no change in the pattern of the regional distribution, there have been slight increases in the CPR for six of the ten administrative regions during the intercensal period. One major reason observed is the increase in the working age population at the expense of the decline in the proportion of young children, a condition cited in Compendium Two to be the primary cause of the changes in the population age structure.

⁴ United Nations (1968) Methods of Analysing Census Data on Economic Activities of the Population, Dept. of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Studies, No. 43, United Nations Publications

Table 3.10: Labour Force Crude Participation Rate (CPR) Past 12 Months Classified by Administrative Regions, Guyana: 2002 and 2012

Sex	Region 1	Region 2	Region 3	Region 4	Region 5	Region 6	Region 7	Region 8	Region 9	Region 10	Total
2012 Census - CPR											
Males	43.9	55.8	57.0	54.8	50.9	54.9	55.5	43.5	41.6	47.1	53.5
Females	12.8	16.8	22.3	30.9	16.6	18.4	24.0	17.1	22.4	25.4	24.4
Total	29.1	36.4	39.6	42.5	33.7	36.7	40.5	31.5	32.3	36.1	38.8
2002 Census - CPR											
Males	41.2	50.6	53.0	51.9	48.6	50.3	52.0	52.5	44.9	47.8	50.7
Females	16.6	18.8	17.6	28.9	13.7	14.7	25.7	17.2	23.5	26.1	22.4
Total	29.3	34.8	35.5	40.1	31.1	32.5	39.3	37.4	34.6	36.9	36.5
Note₁: CPR = Labour/Popn (Aged 0 & over) x100.											
Source: Derived from Tables 3.8 & 3.9											

Crude rate Figure 3.5: Labour Force Crude Participation Rates (CPR) Past 12 Months by Regions, Guyana: 2002 and 2012



3.3.2 Regional Refined Participation Rates

The second dimension in relation to the preceding section is labour force as a proportion of working-age population commonly known as refined participation rate (RPR). Unlike the crude participation rate, the RPR is the measure of the participation in economic activities of the population “at risk” (for instance, aged 15 years and over or precisely, 15-64 years).

Table 3.11: Labour Force Refined Participation Rates (RPR) Past 12 Months by Administrative Regions, Guyana: 2002 and 2012

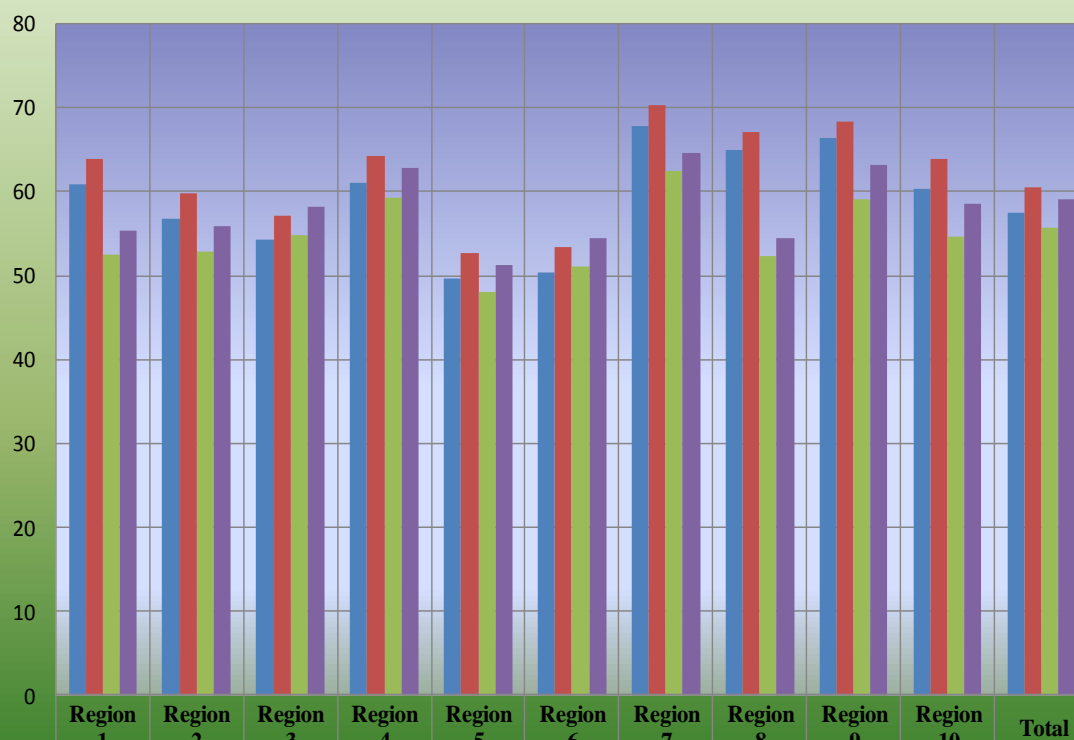
Sex	Region 1	Region 2	Region 3	Region 4	Region 5	Region 6	Region 7	Region 8	Region 9	Region 10	Total
RPR (15 years & over) - 2012 Census											
Males	77.1	81.2	79.7	77.6	73.4	77.3	83.4	69.2	75.5	72.8	77.5
Females	23.9	24.4	30.6	42.4	23.3	25.4	38.3	29.9	41.3	37.8	34.6
Total	52.4	52.9	54.9	59.2	48.0	51.1	62.5	52.3	59.1	54.7	55.7
RPR (15 years & over) - 2002 Census											
Males	84.0	82.9	81.8	80.4	78.0	78.8	88.5	85.7	84.9	79.7	80.8
Females	35.2	30.4	26.8	43.2	21.7	22.6	44.9	32.5	46.0	41.9	34.9
Total	61.0	56.7	54.3	61.0	49.7	50.4	67.9	64.9	66.4	60.4	57.5
RPR (15 - 64 years) - 2012 Census											
Males	81.2	85.2	83.8	81.6	78.2	81.7	85.8	71.7	80.0	77.8	81.6
Females	25.4	26.2	32.8	45.6	25.1	27.5	40.2	31.5	44.9	40.9	37.2
Total	55.3	56.0	58.1	62.9	51.3	54.6	64.7	54.5	63.3	58.6	59.2
RPR (15 - 64 years) - 2002 Census											
Males	87.9	86.8	85.7	84.0	82.3	82.8	91.0	87.7	86.8	84.3	84.5
Females	37.2	32.4	28.4	45.9	23.2	24.1	47.3	34.2	48.1	44.5	37.1
Total	64.0	59.8	57.2	64.3	52.7	53.4	70.3	67.0	68.4	63.9	60.6
RPR ₁ = Labour force (aged 15+)/Popn (Aged 15 & over) x100.											
RPR ₂ = Labour force (15 - 64)/Popn (Aged 15 - 64) x100.											
Source: Derived from Table 3.8 & 3.9											

As reflected in Table 3.11, two of the administrative regions (Regions 4 and 7) which earlier recorded the highest CPR are also the two highest ranked regions for the RPR, though in reverse order. The higher rates in these regions could be due to the fact that people there are attracted by higher prospects of employment opportunities and/or exposed to self-employment avenues, such as, wholesale and retail trades, mining, transportation, etc.

Notably, the participation rates are slightly increased, when the participation is further refined by excluding the extreme ages and limiting it to population aged 15-64 years, who are at the core of labour force participation (Table 3.11 and Figure 3.6).

Refined rate

Figure 3.6: Refined Labour Force Participation Rates for Both Sexes by Regions, Guyana: 2002 and 2012



3.4 EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT

3.4.1 Selection of Appropriate Timeframe for Labour Force Employment

The time reference and timeframe of the census questions are crucial and very important in the measurement of the labour force, particularly in agriculture and other activities which vary greatly with the seasons. For instance, if the census starts in a month of high farming activities, such as during the harvest season, the proportion of agricultural workers in the rural areas would be higher in current activity measure than in the off season. Similarly, if the census were held in the month of December, the most vibrant commercial period, a much higher number of persons would be found employed in the labour force as against other times during the year, again using the current activity measure.

To recap, the definitions to measure labour force participation are:

- a). Current activity - this includes all persons who worked and looked for work during the *past one week* preceding the enumeration and who at the time of the enumeration did not have a job but still wanted work.
- b). Usual activity – this includes all persons who worked and looked for work during the *past twelve months* preceding the enumeration and who at the time of the enumeration did not have a job but still wanted work.

In both of the above examples, therefore a current activity measure may not in several cases be reflective of the labour force situation during the preceding twelve months.

The indicator measuring usual activity when used to compare the rate at 2002 and 2012 shows that there was no change in the indicator of unemployment (12.5 percent) as reflected in Table 3.12 for the entire country. Overall, while variations in participation rates by age groups are always expected, the age specific employment and unemployment rates calculated using the labour force data for 2002 and 2012 as shown in Table 3.12 reveals that the total labour force participation rates had remained virtually the same during the ten-year period.

Table 3.12: Comparison Employment and Unemployment "One Week" and "Twelve Months" Prior to Census Day, Classified by Age Group, Guyana: 2002 and 2012

Age group	Activity One Week Prior to Census Day											
	2012 Census						2002 Census					
	Number			Rates			Number			Rates		
	Employed	Unemployed	Total	Employed	Unemployed	Total	Employed	Unemployed	Total	Employed	Unemployed	Total
15-19	21,622	7,493	29,115	74.3	25.7	100	14,429	8,240	22,669	63.7	36.3	100
20-24	35,261	3,667	38,928	90.6	9.4	100	32,886	6,680	39,566	83.1	16.9	100
25-29	32,446	1,777	34,223	94.8	5.2	100	34,486	4,114	38,600	89.3	10.7	100
30-34	33,782	1,367	35,149	96.1	3.9	100	34,008	3,090	37,098	91.7	8.3	100
35-39	33,133	968	34,101	97.2	2.8	100	31,840	2,610	34,450	92.4	7.6	100
40-44	31,081	794	31,875	97.5	2.5	100	28,523	2,096	30,619	93.2	6.8	100
45-49	27,206	695	27,901	97.5	2.5	100	21,683	1,504	23,187	93.5	6.5	100
50-54	22,932	535	23,467	97.7	2.3	100	16,091	1,087	17,178	93.7	6.3	100
55-59	15,271	276	15,547	98.2	1.8	100	8,504	585	9,089	93.6	6.4	100
60-64	7,714	122	7,836	98.4	1.6	100	4,619	301	4,920	93.9	6.1	100
65+	5,228	49	5,277	99.1	0.9	100	3,800	227	4,027	94.4	5.6	100
Total	265,676	17,743	283,419	93.7	6.3	100	230,869	30,534	261,403	88.3	11.7	100
	Activity Twelve Months Prior to Census Day											
	2012 Census						2002 Census					
	Number			Rates			Number			Rates		
	Employed	Unemployed	Total	Employed	Unemployed	Total	Employed	Unemployed	Total	Employed	Unemployed	Total
15-19	17,571	10,326	27,897	63.0	37.0	100	13,807	8,747	22,554	61.2	38.8	100
20-24	32,107	6,485	38,592	83.2	16.8	100	32,783	7,238	40,021	81.9	18.1	100
25-29	30,360	3,813	34,173	88.8	11.2	100	34,552	4,519	39,071	88.4	11.6	100
30-34	31,726	3,370	35,096	90.4	9.6	100	34,178	3,373	37,551	91.0	9.0	100
35-39	31,054	3,033	34,087	91.1	8.9	100	31,962	2,850	34,812	91.8	8.2	100
40-44	29,224	2,619	31,843	91.8	8.2	100	28,734	2,241	30,975	92.8	7.2	100
45-49	25,579	2,293	27,872	91.8	8.2	100	21,823	1,629	23,452	93.1	6.9	100
50-54	21,575	1,828	23,403	92.2	7.8	100	16,270	1,141	17,411	93.4	6.6	100
55-59	14,257	976	15,233	93.6	6.4	100	8,632	620	9,252	93.3	6.7	100
60-64	7,067	154	7,221	97.9	2.1	100	4,677	341	5,018	93.2	6.8	100
65+	4,315	67	4,382	98.5	1.5	100	3,870	232	4,102	94.3	5.7	100
Total	244,835	34,964	279,799	87.5	12.5	100	231,288	32,931	264,219	87.5	12.5	100

Source: Appendix B.3.1 & Bureau of Statistics, Guyana: Population and Housing Census 2002 Results.

3.4.2 National Level of Unemployment Rates

Unless there is full employment within the country, not all persons who participate in the labour force have jobs. Using the usual activity definition, Table 3.13 gives the summary distribution of the working age population by employment and unemployment status for 2002 and 2012 Censuses. Accordingly, the results reveal that 87.5 percent of persons participating in the labour force in 2012 had jobs, the others, approximately, 12.5 percent were unemployed. Interestingly, using the same twelve-month timeframe for 2002 labour force data, the results also indicate that the unemployment rate in the country had remained practically unchanged during the ten-year period (Table 3.13).

Table 3.13: Summary of Employment and Unemployment Rates, Past 12 Months Classified by Sex, Guyana: 2002 and 2012				
Indicators	2012		2002	
Both Sexes	Number	Rate (%)	Number	Rate (%)
Total population, 15 years and over	504,325	100	468,878	100
Total labor force	279,799	55.5	264,219	56.4
Employed	244,835	87.5	231,288	87.5
Unemployed	34,964	12.5	32,931	12.5
Not in labor force	224,526	44.5	189,095	40.3
Males				
Total population, 15 years and over	247,583	100	230,947	100
Total labor force	191,077	77.2	182,575	79.1
Employed	170,905	89.4	162,926	89.2
Unemployed	20,172	10.6	19,649	10.8
Not in labor force	56,506	22.8	48,372	20.9
Females				
Total population, 15 years and over	256,742	100	237,931	100
Total labor force	88,722	34.6	81,644	34.3
Employed	73,930	83.3	68,362	83.7
Unemployed	14,792	16.7	13,282	16.3
Not in labor force	168,020	65.4	156,339	65.7
Source: Bureau of Statistics, Guyana: Population and Housing Census: 2002 & 2012 Results.				
Note₁: Unemployment Rate = (unemployed/total labour force) x 100.				
Note₂: 'Others' and 'Not stated' categories included in 'Not in labour force'.				

Variations of unemployment among males and females are always noticeable, but the socio-economic factors associated with these disparities are still unclear in Guyana. While the national employment and unemployment rates remained the same over the intercensal period, there was variation in the rates for males and females. Of the women in the labour force in the 2012 Census, 83.3 percent were employed and 16.7 percent unemployed compared to 2002 where there was a marginal difference of 83.7 percent employed and 16.3 percent unemployed respectively. This compared with males in the labour force who had 89.2 percent employment rate and 10.8 percent unemployment rate in 2002, improving marginally to 89.4 percent employment rate and a 10.6 percent unemployment rate in 2012 census (Table 3.13).

About two-thirds of the women of the working-age were not in the labour force over the intercensal period compared to 23 percent of the men for the same period. This situation as discussed in section 3.1 (principal activities of the working-age population), was because a substantial number of the women was reported in the home duties category which is not included in the labour force by definition and practice (Table 3.13).

3.4.3 Regional Levels of Unemployment Rates

At the regional level, the unemployment situation has divided the ten administrative regions into two equal groups. In five regions for instance, unemployment rates were slightly lower (i.e., Regions 2, 4, 7, 3, and 6) than the national average, while in the other five regions unemployment rates were higher (i.e., Region 10, 8, 5, 9, and 1), with some of the regions deviating by a significant margin. Region 4 and Region 2 recorded unemployment rates of 11.3 percent and 10.6 percent respectively, slightly lower than the national average of 12.5 percent. The unemployment rates in Regions 3, 6 and 7 were almost the same as the national average. Regions reporting higher unemployment rates than the national average in order of magnitude were Region 1 (19.3 percent), Region 9 (19.1 percent), Region 5 (17.1 percent), Region 8 (15.8 percent) and Region 10 (15.2 percent) respectively (Table 3.14).

Over the intercensal period, the unemployment rates declined for some regions, while for others the rate increased. In Region 2 for instance, the unemployment rate declined by approximately 6 percentage points, while in Region 8 which recorded the highest rate of 21.1 percent in 2002, the rate declined to 15.8 percent. On the other hand, the unemployment rate in Region 9 increased more than doubled from recorded rate of 8.6 percent in 2002 to 19.1 percent in 2012.

Generally, while the pattern reflected in the national average was similar for males and females, unemployment among women at the regional level were higher than men. For instance, the highest unemployment rate was among the women in Region 9 (31.7 percent) followed by Regions 5 and 1 with unemployment rates of 24.7 percent and 23.8 percent respectively. Even though, the rates in other regions were high, they were clustered closer to the national average for women (Table 3.14 and Figure 3.7).

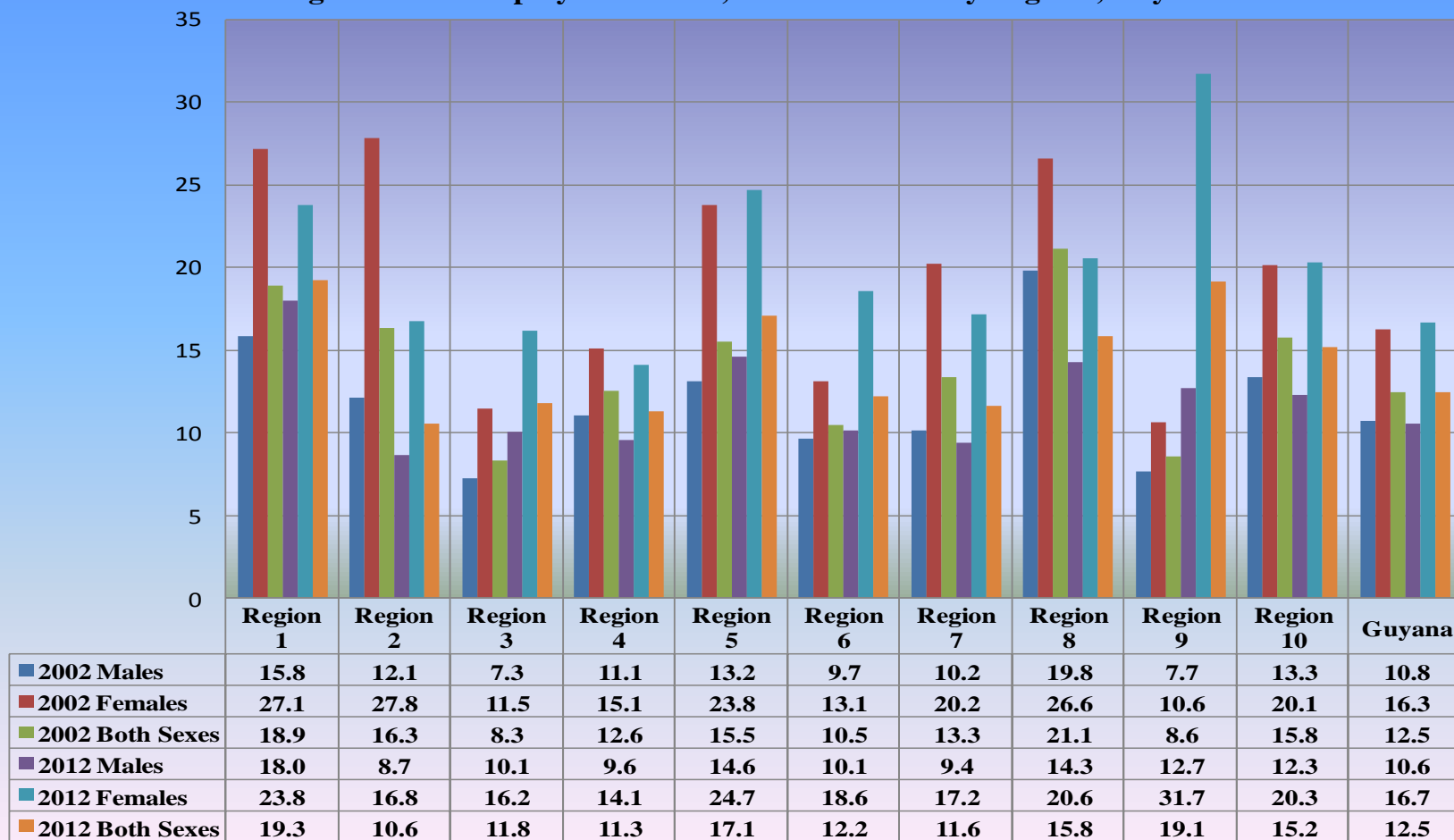
Table 3.14: Employment and Unemployment Rates, Past 12 Months Classified by Regions and Sex, Guyana: 2002 and 2012

Region	Number						Rates (%)					
	2002			2012			2002			2012		
	Employed	Unemployed	Total	Employed	Unemployed	Total	Employed	Unemployed	Total	Employed	Unemployed	Total
	Both Sexes											
Region 1	5,447	1,273	6,720	6,334	1,510	7,844	81.1	18.9	100	80.7	19.3	100
Region 2	13,954	2,725	16,679	14,949	1,765	16,714	83.7	16.3	100	89.4	10.6	100
Region 3	32,975	2,987	35,962	36,888	4,940	41,828	91.7	8.3	100	88.2	11.8	100
Region 4	104,439	14,990	119,429	111,417	14,188	125,605	87.4	12.6	100	88.7	11.3	100
Region 5	13,472	2,477	15,949	13,659	2,820	16,479	84.5	15.5	100	82.9	17.1	100
Region 6	34,947	4,091	39,038	34,639	4,834	39,473	89.5	10.5	100	87.8	12.2	100
Region 7	5,505	848	6,353	6,156	811	6,967	86.7	13.3	100	88.4	11.6	100
Region 8	2,799	750	3,549	2,782	523	3,305	78.9	21.1	100	84.2	15.8	100
Region 9	5,708	538	6,246	6,153	1,455	7,608	91.4	8.6	100	80.9	19.1	100
Region 10	12,042	2,252	14,294	11,858	2,118	13,976	84.2	15.8	100	84.8	15.2	100
Total	231,288	32,931	264,219	244,835	34,964	279,799	87.5	12.5	100	87.5	12.5	100
	Males											
Region 1	4,097	770	4,867	5,071	1,116	6,187	84.2	15.8	100	82.0	18.0	100
Region 2	10,721	1,480	12,201	11,755	1,121	12,876	87.9	12.1	100	91.3	8.7	100
Region 3	25,092	1,962	27,054	27,003	3,027	30,030	92.7	7.3	100	89.9	10.1	100
Region 4	66,898	8,317	75,215	71,042	7,541	78,583	88.9	11.1	100	90.4	9.6	100
Region 5	10,762	1,632	12,394	10,591	1,814	12,405	86.8	13.2	100	85.4	14.6	100
Region 6	27,212	2,920	30,132	26,539	2,988	29,527	90.3	9.7	100	89.9	10.1	100
Region 7	3,902	441	4,343	4,519	471	4,990	89.8	10.2	100	90.6	9.4	100
Region 8	2,292	566	2,858	2,129	354	2,483	80.2	19.8	100	85.7	14.3	100
Region 9	3,952	329	4,281	4,402	642	5,044	92.3	7.7	100	87.3	12.7	100
Region 10	7,998	1,232	9,230	7,854	1,098	8,952	86.7	13.3	100	87.7	12.3	100
Total	162,926	19,649	182,575	170,905	20,172	191,077	89.2	10.8	100	89.4	10.6	100
	Females											
Region 1	1,350	503	1,853	1,263	394	1,657	72.9	27.1	100	76.2	23.8	100
Region 2	3,233	1,245	4,478	3,194	644	3,838	72.2	27.8	100	83.2	16.8	100
Region 3	7,883	1,025	8,908	9,885	1,913	11,798	88.5	11.5	100	83.8	16.2	100
Region 4	37,541	6,673	44,214	40,375	6,647	47,022	84.9	15.1	100	85.9	14.1	100
Region 5	2,710	845	3,555	3,068	1,006	4,074	76.2	23.8	100	75.3	24.7	100
Region 6	7,735	1,171	8,906	8,100	1,846	9,946	86.9	13.1	100	81.4	18.6	100
Region 7	1,603	407	2,010	1,637	340	1,977	79.8	20.2	100	82.8	17.2	100
Region 8	507	184	691	653	169	822	73.4	26.6	100	79.4	20.6	100
Region 9	1,756	209	1,965	1,751	813	2,564	89.4	10.6	100	68.3	31.7	100
Region 10	4,044	1,020	5,064	4,004	1,020	5,024	79.9	20.1	100	79.7	20.3	100
Total	68,362	13,282	81,644	73,930	14,792	88,722	83.7	16.3	100	83.3	16.7	100

Source: Appendix A.3.4 & Bureau of Statistics, Guyana: Population and Housing Census 2002 Results.

Rate (%)

Figure 3.7: Unemployment Rates, Past 12 Months by Regions, Guyana: 2002 & 2012



3.4.4 Age Pattern of Unemployment

Table 3.15 gives the distributions of the working age population by employment and unemployment status. The analysis of the unemployed persons shows a very high incidence of youth unemployment (15-24 years). This is a traditional world-wide pattern, particularly in developing countries. Reason being that school leavers have a waiting period before they can find their first job due to the fact that they have no work-experience. Unemployment levels for them therefore, are usually high, and this is also evident in Guyana. The 15-19 years age-group for both sexes has unemployment levels that are almost four times as high as the 35-39 and 40-44 age groups. For the 20-24 years age-group, unemployment levels are high, but only twice as high as for the older ages (Table 3.15 and Figure 3.8). In all, the unemployment rates seemed to correspondingly decline with increasing age.

Gender differentials in unemployment by age present some differences. The age specific rates for females were higher than males beginning from the teenage group until 60-64 years in 2012. In the case of 2002, the rates for the two sexes start to converge at age 50-54 years, but with both of them still showing unemployment rates of over five percent for the older age groups. This age pattern of unemployment may point to a higher level of economic activity among higher age cohorts in 2002 relative to what is shown for the same age cohorts in 2012 (Table 3.15).

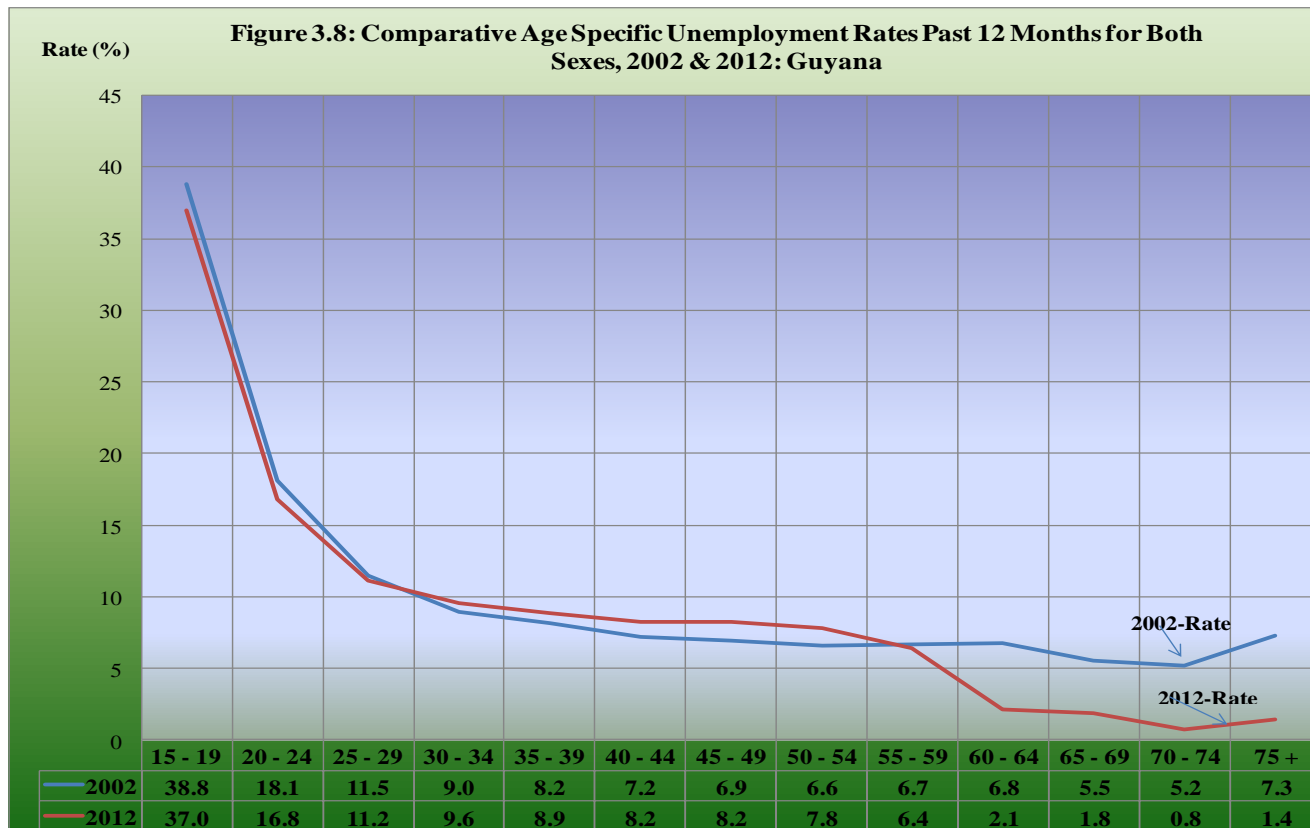


Table 3.15: Age Specific Unemployment Rates Past 12 Months, Guyana: 2002 & 2012

Age group	2012 Census								
	Number						Unemployment Rates (%)		
	Employed			Unemployed					
	Male	Female	Both	Male	Female	Both	Male	Female	Both
15 - 19	13,013	4,558	17,571	6,432	3,894	10,326	33.1	46.1	37.0
20 - 24	22,206	9,901	32,107	3,744	2,741	6,485	14.4	21.7	16.8
25 - 29	20,566	9,794	30,360	2,032	1,781	3,813	9.0	15.4	11.2
30 - 34	21,851	9,875	31,726	1,714	1,656	3,370	7.3	14.4	9.6
35 - 39	21,403	9,651	31,054	1,586	1,447	3,033	6.9	13.0	8.9
40 - 44	20,331	8,893	29,224	1,420	1,199	2,619	6.5	11.9	8.2
45 - 49	17,743	7,836	25,579	1,330	963	2,293	7.0	10.9	8.2
50 - 54	15,056	6,519	21,575	1,096	732	1,828	6.8	10.1	7.8
55 - 59	10,108	4,149	14,257	648	328	976	6.0	7.3	6.4
60 - 64	5,229	1,838	7,067	116	38	154	2.2	2.0	2.1
65 - 69	2,042	581	2,623	40	9	49	1.9	1.5	1.8
70 - 74	830	217	1,047	8	0	8	1.0	0.0	0.8
75 +	527	97	624	6	3	9	1.1	3.0	1.4
Total	170,905	73,930	244,835	20,172	14,792	34,964	10.6	16.7	12.5
	2002 Census								
	Employed			Unemployed			Rates (%)		
15 - 19	10,002	3,805	13,807	5,154	3,593	8,747	34.0	48.6	38.8
20 - 24	22,803	9,980	32,783	4,072	3,166	7,238	15.2	24.1	18.1
25 - 29	24,583	9,969	34,552	2,534	1,985	4,519	9.3	16.6	11.6
30 - 34	24,512	9,666	34,178	1,912	1,461	3,373	7.2	13.1	9.0
35 - 39	22,378	9,584	31,962	1,695	1,155	2,850	7.0	10.8	8.2
40 - 44	19,800	8,934	28,734	1,448	793	2,241	6.8	8.2	7.2
45 - 49	14,910	6,913	21,823	1,130	499	1,629	7.0	6.7	6.9
50 - 54	11,352	4,918	16,270	818	323	1,141	6.7	6.2	6.6
55 - 59	6,247	2,385	8,632	462	158	620	6.9	6.2	6.7
60 - 64	3,418	1,259	4,677	251	90	341	6.8	6.7	6.8
65 - 69	1,723	593	2,316	102	33	135	5.6	5.3	5.5
70 - 74	727	237	964	40	13	53	5.2	5.2	5.2
75 +	471	194	665	31	13	44	6.2	6.3	6.2
Total	162,926	68,362	231,288	19,649	13,282	32,931	10.8	16.3	12.5
Note: Unemployment rate = Number unemployed/Total labour force x100									
Source: Appendix B.3.4 & Bureau of Statistics, Guyana: Population and Housing Census 2002 Results.									

3.5 EMPLOYMENT BY TYPES OF ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES

Unlike the labour force as discussed in the preceding sections, the focus in this area of the analysis is limited to the *workforce*, whose members were actually working and engaged in particular types of economic activities and excludes those who were seeking, willing and available to work. The information on the types of economic activities in which the workforce was engaged is needed to determine the levels and trends of structural changes over time. These types of economic activities as described by the three primary classifications of the workers include:

- Industry – the activities of the establishment or enterprise in which the individual works;
- Occupation – the kind of work done by the individual; and
- Status – whether the individual works as an employer, employee and so on.

3.5.1 Employment by Industries

Industry is referred to the grouping or classification of economic activities and is further defined as the types of business activities undertaken by various establishments which employed the persons in the workforce. Depending on the types of activities carried out within the establishments, industries can be classified in a variety of ways. The analysis of industries helps businesses to understand the interrelationship of the marketplace and how such understanding may be used as a competitive advantage.

3.5.1.1 Sectoral Grouping and Definition of Activities

Tables 3.17 and 3.18 present the classification of the workforce into major industrial divisions, a more expansive twenty-two divisions in 2012 and a comparative eighteen divisions in 2002. The broad sectoral groups formed by a combination of these major industrial divisions are given in Table 3.16 in order to ensure ease of analysis and comparability. For instance, some of the major groups in 2002 have been merged in 2012 while others were split to form new groups in accordance with the revised *International Standard Industrial Classification* (ISIC). The three broad sectors formed as a result of the grouping are given in tabular format below with brief descriptions and definitions of activities under each sector.

Sectors	Definitions/Activities
Primary	This sector makes direct use of natural resources. It includes the production of raw materials and basic foods. Its activities include agriculture (both subsistence and commercial), mining and quarrying, forestry, farming, grazing, hunting and gathering, fishing and packaging of the raw materials associated with this sector. (See Table 3.17 (#01 & #02))
Secondary	This sector is engaged in the manufacturing using the raw products from the 'Primary Sector'. It mainly includes manufacture and construction industries. For instance, processing, construction activities, metal working and smelting, automobile production, textile production, chemical and engineering industries, aerospace manufacturing, energy utilities, engineering, breweries and bottlers, shipbuilding, etc. fall under this sector. (See Table 3.17 (#03 & #04))
Tertiary	This sector provides services to the general population and businesses. Its activities include retail and wholesale trades, transportation and distribution, entertainment (movies, television, radio, music, theater, etc.), restaurants, clerical services, media, tourism, insurance, banking, healthcare, law, education, government services, etc. (See Table 3.17 (#05 - #21))

3.5.1.2 National Employment by Industrial Sectors and Changes

The 'Primary Sector' as defined reveals that this sector employed a quarter (25.6 percent or 62,738 persons) of the workforce in 2012. This proportion remained unchanged when compared to 2002 Census, except in absolute terms of 3,476 persons. The agriculture industry (agriculture itself including both traditional and commercial rice and sugarcane productions, hunting, forestry, and fishing, etc.), a component of the 'Primary Sector' accounted for 17.5 percent (42,732) of the entire workforce in 2012, down from 21.7 percent (50,103) in 2002.

Another component of the 'Primary Sector' is mining and quarry activities which gained momentum during the intercensal period. These two activities attracted 8.2 percent (20,006) of the workforce in 2012, up from 4.0 percent (9,159 persons) in 2002. In summary, agriculture played the dominant role with 68.1 percent of the employment within the 'Primary Sector', while mining and quarry accounted for the remaining 31.9 percent of the 'Primary Sector' workforce (See Tables 3.16 and 3.17).

Percent

Figure 3.9: Percent Distribution of Employed Labour Force by Industrial Sectors, Guyana: 2002 - 2012**Table 3.16: Distribution of Employed Labour Force by Industrial Sectors, Guyana: 2002 - 2012**

N O	Industrial Sectors	2002			2012			Changed: 2002-2012		
		Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
		Number						Number Changed		
1	Primary Sector (#01 to #02)	53,828	5,434	59,262	58,516	4,222	62,738	4,688	-1,212	3,476
2	Secondary Sector (#03 & #04)	38,382	7,223	45,605	40,942	5,476	46,418	2,560	-1,747	813
3	Tertiary Sector (#05 to #21)	66,773	53,480	120,253	70,964	63,938	134,902	4,191	10,458	14,649
4	Not Stated (#22)	3,943	2,277	6,220	483	294	777	-3,460	-1,983	-5,443
	All Industries (1 - 22)	162,926	68,414	231,340	170,905	73,930	244,835	7,979	5,516	13,495
		Percent Distribution						Percentage Changed		
1	Primary Sector (#01 to #02)	33.0	7.9	25.6	34.2	5.7	25.6	8.7	-22.3	5.9
2	Secondary Sector (#03 & #04)	23.6	10.6	19.7	24.0	7.4	19.0	6.7	-24.2	1.8
3	Tertiary Sector (#05 to #21)	41.0	78.2	52.0	41.5	86.5	55.1	6.3	19.6	12.2
4	Not Stated (#22)	2.4	3.3	2.7	0.3	0.4	0.3	-87.8	-87.1	-87.5
	All Industries (1 - 22)	100	100	100	100	100	100	4.9	8.1	5.8
Note: Major industrial sectors grouping was based on Tables 3.17 & 3.18										

Not unexpectedly, the 'Tertiary Sector' also known as the service industry played the dominant role in the employment of the workforce. In 2012, more than fifty percent (55.1 percent or 134,902 persons) of the workforce was engaged in the 'Tertiary Sector', up from 52.0 percent (120,253 persons) in 2002. Like the 'Primary Sector' where agriculture was the principal activities, it was the 'wholesale and retail trades and related industry' that played the principal role in the 'Tertiary Sector'. The 'wholesales' and associated group absorbed 15.4 percent of the entire workforce and 27.9 percent of employment within the 'Tertiary Sector' in 2012 (Tables 3.16 and 3.17).

The 'Secondary Sector' which involves the manufacturing of raw materials produced by the 'Primary Sector' to finished products engaged a relatively smaller number of employees than the 'Primary' and 'Tertiary Sectors' respectively. In 2002, it contributed to 19.7 percent (45,605) of the workforce, but had slightly declined in percentage terms by 0.7 percentage points (19.0 percent or 46,418 workers) in 2012 (see Table 3.16 and Figure 3.9).

The distribution of workers within the 'Secondary Sector' shows that the 'construction industry' has a higher share of 54.8 percent (25,427 persons) compared to 'manufacturing' with 45.2 percent (20,991 persons) in 2012. While the percentage contribution of the 'Secondary Sector' to the overall employment did not change significantly, there was a parallel shift of workers between the two main industries within the sector (Tables 3.17 and 3.18).

One major factor observed in the shift of workers from the manufacturing to construction industry is the Government's policy to make land available in all the ten (10) Administrative Regions to families for the building of new homes. The impact of this policy has been observed in the last five (5) to six (6) years prior to the census, thus causing the employment in the 'construction industry' to rise by 62.8 percent since 2002 at the expense of a comparative decrease of 30.0 percent in the share of employment in the manufacturing industry (Tables 3.17 and 3.18).

With regards to the participation by gender in the workforce, the employment of women was predominantly in the 'Tertiary Sector', expectedly with simultaneous declines in the other two sectors both in absolute and percentage terms during the intercensal period.

In 2012 for example, there were 73,930 total employed women of which 86.5 percent (63,938) were working in the 'Tertiary Sector', while the other two remaining sectors accounted for 13.1 percent. A very small percentage (0.4 percent or 294 women) did not clearly state nature of activities where they worked. The employment of women in the Tertiary Sector reflected an increase of 19.6 percent, (that is, the employment of women rose from 78.2 percent or 53,480 women in 2002 to 86.5 percent or 63,938 women in 2012), while vis-à-vis their employment in the 'Primary' and 'Secondary Sectors' combined declined by 23.4 percent (2,959 women).

In particular, women were working in three major industrial groups; namely: a) Wholesale and retail trades, etc. b) Education, and c) Public administration and defense and compulsory social security. These three industrial groups accounted for 23.4 percent, 14.2 percent and 10.9 percent respectively of the distribution of females by industry in 2012. Interestingly, the proportional shares of these three industries which employed women had remained relatively unchanged during the intercensal period (See Tables 3.17 and 3.18).

Conversely, though the 'Tertiary Sector' is the largest sector of employment in the country, the proportion of males therein employed (41.5 percent) was less than half of the proportion of female workforce in this sector. The majority of the men were also concentrated in three major industry groups similar to the women. These three major industry groups were: a) Wholesale and retail trades, etc. (11.9 percent or 20,394 persons, b) Transportation and storage (10.1 percent or 17,182 persons), and c) Public administration and defense and compulsory social security (5.6 percent or 9,565 persons).

The males clearly predominate in the production sectors. Of the total employment of 62,738 persons in the 'Primary Sector', about 93.3 percent (58,516) were men. A further disaggregation showing distribution of male employment in the two main industries within the 'Primary Sector' revealed that agricultural and related activities accounted for 67.9 percent or 39,718, while the 'mining and quarrying' sub-sector accounted for the residual 32.1 percent (18,798).

Similarly, of the total employment in the 'Secondary Sector', more than four-fifths (88.2 percent or 40,942 workers) were men, and not unexpectedly, the majority (61.9 percent of 25,002) was in the 'construction' industry, with 38.1 percent (15,940 workers) in 'manufacturing' industries respectively (Tables 3.16 and 3.17).

To a greater extent, the historical pattern of the industrial employment between women and men remained unchanged, with a clear preponderance of males within the production sectors in the economy. A research in this area could certainly help in understanding the unchanging gender profile of the workforce in the various sectors of the economy.

Meanwhile, the number of those who did not clearly state the industries where they worked during the intercensal period had reduced significantly. While this category was approximately 2.7 percent (6,220 persons) in 2002, less than one percent (0.3 or 777 persons) was reported in the same category in 2012.

Table 3.17: Distribution of Employed Labour Force 15 Years and Over by Major Industrial Groups Classified by Sex, Guyana: 2012

N O	Major Industry Groups	Number			Percent		
		Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
1	Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	39,718	3,014	42,732	23.2	4.1	17.5
2	Mining and Quarrying	18,798	1,208	20,006	11.0	1.6	8.2
3	Manufacturing	15,940	5,051	20,991	9.3	6.8	8.6
4	Construction	25,002	425	25,427	14.6	0.6	10.4
5	Electricity, Gas, Steam and Air Conditioning Supply	1,737	759	2,496	1.0	1.0	1.0
6	Water Supply, Sewerage, Waste Management, and Remediation Activities	938	258	1,196	0.5	0.3	0.5
7	Wholesale & Retail Trade; Repair of Motor Vehicles & Motorcycles	20,394	17,293	37,687	11.9	23.4	15.4
8	Transportation and Storage	17,182	1,643	18,825	10.1	2.2	7.7
9	Accommodation and Food Service Activities	1,883	4,857	6,740	1.1	6.6	2.8
10	Information and Communication	1,354	1,043	2,397	0.8	1.4	1.0
11	Financial and Insurance Activities	1,268	1,890	3,158	0.7	2.6	1.3
12	Real Estate Activities	85	55	140	0.0	0.1	0.1
13	Professional, Scientific and Technical Activities	1,295	1,041	2,336	0.8	1.4	1.0
14	Administrative and Support Service Activities	5,034	4,084	9,118	2.9	5.5	3.7
15	Public Administration & Defense; Compulsory Social Security	9,565	8,077	17,642	5.6	10.9	7.2
16	Education	2,469	10,523	12,992	1.4	14.2	5.3
17	Human Health and Social Work Activities	1,574	5,061	6,635	0.9	6.8	2.7
18	Arts, Entertainment and Recreation	814	543	1,357	0.5	0.7	0.6
19	Activities of Membership Organizations	3,700	2,550	6,250	2.2	3.4	2.6
20	Activities of Households as Employers & Others	1,501	4,011	5,512	0.9	5.4	2.3
21	Activities of Extraterritorial Organizations and Bodies	171	250	421	0.1	0.3	0.2
22	Not Stated	483	294	777	0.3	0.4	0.3
	Total	170,905	73,930	244,835	100	100	100

Note: a). Primary Sector =(1 & 2), b). Secondary Sector =(3 & 4), c). Tertiary Sector =(5 - 21), and Industries 'Not Stated' =(22).

Source: Bureau of Statistics, Guyana: Population and Housing Census 2012

Table 3.18: Distribution of Employed Labour Force 15 Years and Over by Major Industrial Groups Classified by Sex, Guyana: 2002

N0.	Major Industry of Employed	Number			Percent		
		Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
1	Agriculture, Hunting & Forestry	40,118	4,526	44,644	24.6	6.6	19.3
2	Fishing, Operators of Fish Hatchery & Fish Farms	5,210	249	5,459	3.2	0.4	2.4
3	Mining and Quarrying	8,500	659	9,159	5.2	1.0	4.0
4	Manufacturing	23,050	6,932	29,982	14.1	10.1	13.0
5	Construction	15,332	291	15,623	9.4	0.4	6.8
6	Electricity, Gas, Steam & Hot Water Supply	1,743	493	2,236	1.1	0.7	1.0
7	Wholesale & Retail Trade; Repair of Vehicles, Motor & H'h	21,867	14,991	36,858	13.4	21.9	15.9
8	Hotel and Restaurants	1,930	3,489	5,419	1.2	5.1	2.3
9	Transport Storage and Communication	14,703	1,892	16,595	9.0	2.8	7.2
10	Financial Intermediation	1,326	1,711	3,037	0.8	2.5	1.3
11	Real Estate, Renting & Business Activities	4,502	2,765	7,267	2.8	4.0	3.1
12	Public Admin & Defense; Compulsory Soc. Sec.	8,548	6,288	14,836	5.2	9.2	6.4
13	Education	3,066	9,773	12,839	1.9	14.3	5.5
14	Health & Social Work	1,257	4,173	5,430	0.8	6.1	2.3
15	Other Community, Soc & Personal Activities	6,332	3,026	9,358	3.9	4.4	4.0
16	Private Households with Employment	1,292	4,618	5,910	0.8	6.8	2.6
17	Extra Territorial Organisation & Bodies	207	261	468	0.1	0.4	0.2
18	Not Stated	3,943	2,277	6,220	2.4	3.3	2.7
	Total	162,926	68,414	231,340	100	100	100

Note: a). Primary Sector =(1 - 3), b). Secondary Sector =(4 & 5), c). Tertiary Sector =(6 - 17), and Industries 'Not Stated' =(18).

Source: Bureau of Statistics, Guyana: Population and Housing Census: 2002 Results

Note: Due to changes in grouping the major industries, some industries in this table can not be compared directly to 2012.

3.5.1.3 Regional Employment by Industrial Sectors

Following the tri-sectoral classification (*primary, secondary and tertiary sectors*), regional distribution of the workforce by industries is presented in this section with the aim of identifying the variations in employment at the regional levels. The distribution shown in Table 3.19 and graphically illustrated in Figure 3.10 indicates significant variations in the nature of industries and economic activities in these regions.

Expectedly, an overwhelming proportion of workers in the Hinterland Regions (1, 7, 8 and 9) are in the 'Primary Sector' as opposed to the Coastland Regions, suggesting the pronounced differences in regions with city and towns which determines the economic activities and types of works available to workers. In 2012 for instance, only 12.0 percent (13,392) of the workforce in Region 4 was in the 'Primary Sector', compared to 68.1 percent in Region 8, 64.0 percent in Region 1, 53.8 percent in Region 9, and moderately 46.1 percent in Region 7 respectively. Of the total workforce of 21,425 persons in the Hinterland Regions, 31.5 percent (6,740 persons) were engaged in 'mining and quarrying activities', and to a large extent were involved in the mining of 'non-ferrous ores'.

Table 3.19 and Figure 3.10 also revealed that the economic functions of the hinterland regions and those on the coastal belt are to a large extent complementary, the former being related mainly to primary productions, while the 'Tertiary Sector', which involves the provisions of services to the general population are concentrated in the Capital City and towns in the coastal regions. In 2012, substantial numbers of workers in Regions 4, 10 and 3 were in the 'Tertiary Sector'. In descending order of magnitude, Region 4 had 67.0 percent (74,616), Region 10, 53.6 percent (6,350) and Region 3, 53.4 percent (19,708) respectively. The other coastal regions (Regions 6, 2 and 5) had moderate proportions (approximately two-fifths) of their workforce in tertiary activities. Similarly, workers in the 'Tertiary Sector' were spread over three major industries within that sector, namely: a). 'Wholesale and retail trades, etc.', b). Transportation and storage, and c). Public administration and defense and compulsory social security (see Appendix B.3.1).

Region 7, though part of the hinterland regions, has over two-fifths of its workers in the 'Tertiary Sector' and the workers were mainly in 'Wholesale and retail trades, etc.' as shown in Appendix B.3.1.

Since the 'Secondary Sector' is engaged in the manufacturing of finished products using the outputs from the 'Primary Sector', the enterprises in this sector are usually capital intensive, with a generally lower number of workers employed and mainly located in the Capital City and other townships along the coast. As reflected in Table 3.19, Regions 3 and 4 have a greater number of their workforce in the 'Secondary Sector' followed in equal proportions by Regions 5 and 6 respectively.

In summary, Table 3.19 and Figure 3.10 emphasized that whereas employed females was predominantly concentrated in one sector, the pattern of the male workforce was widespread across sectors and very similar to the national average (Table 3.19).

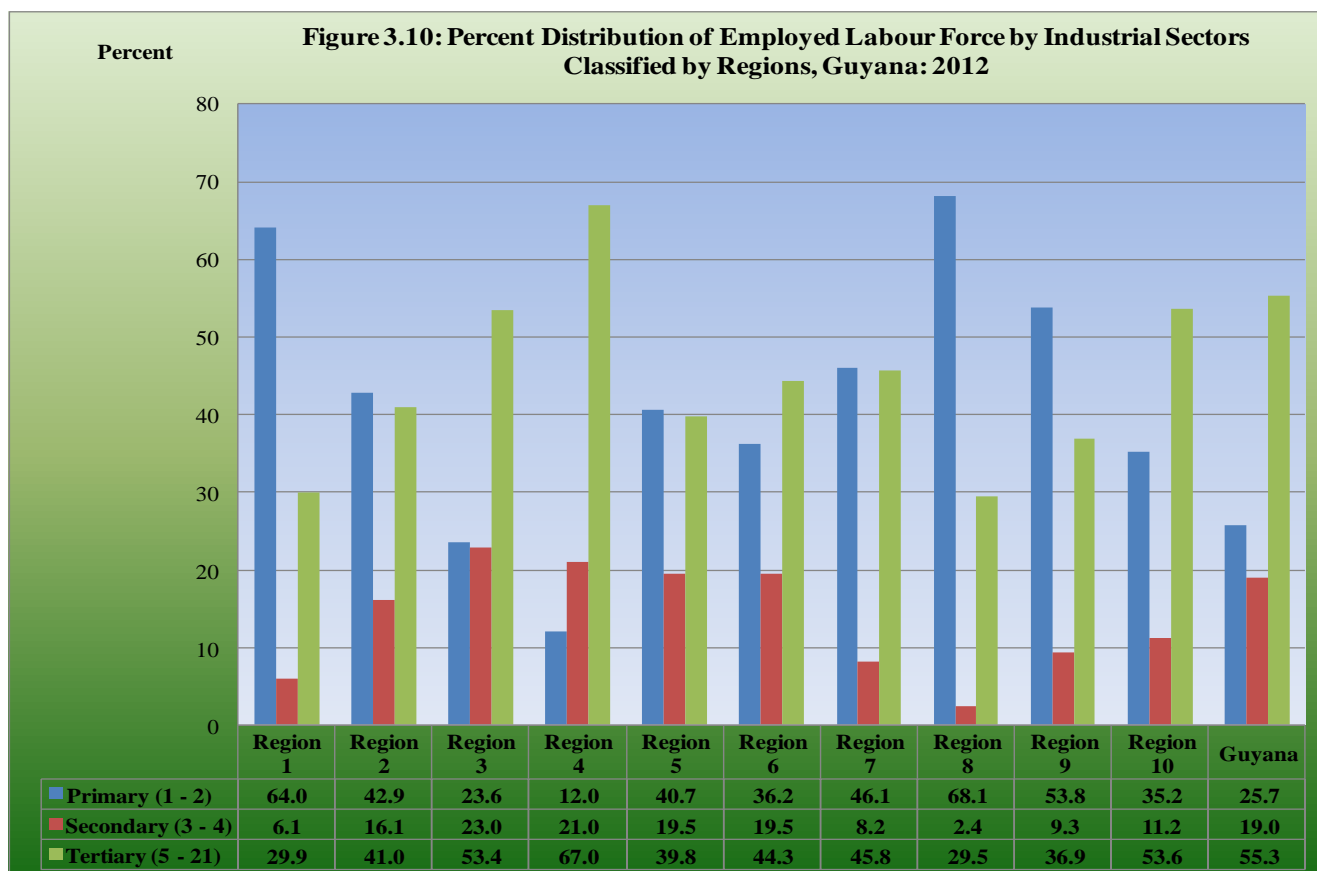


Table 3.19: Distribution of Employed Labour Force by Primary, Secondary and Tertiary Industrial Sectors, Classified by Sex and Administrative Regions, Guyana: 2012

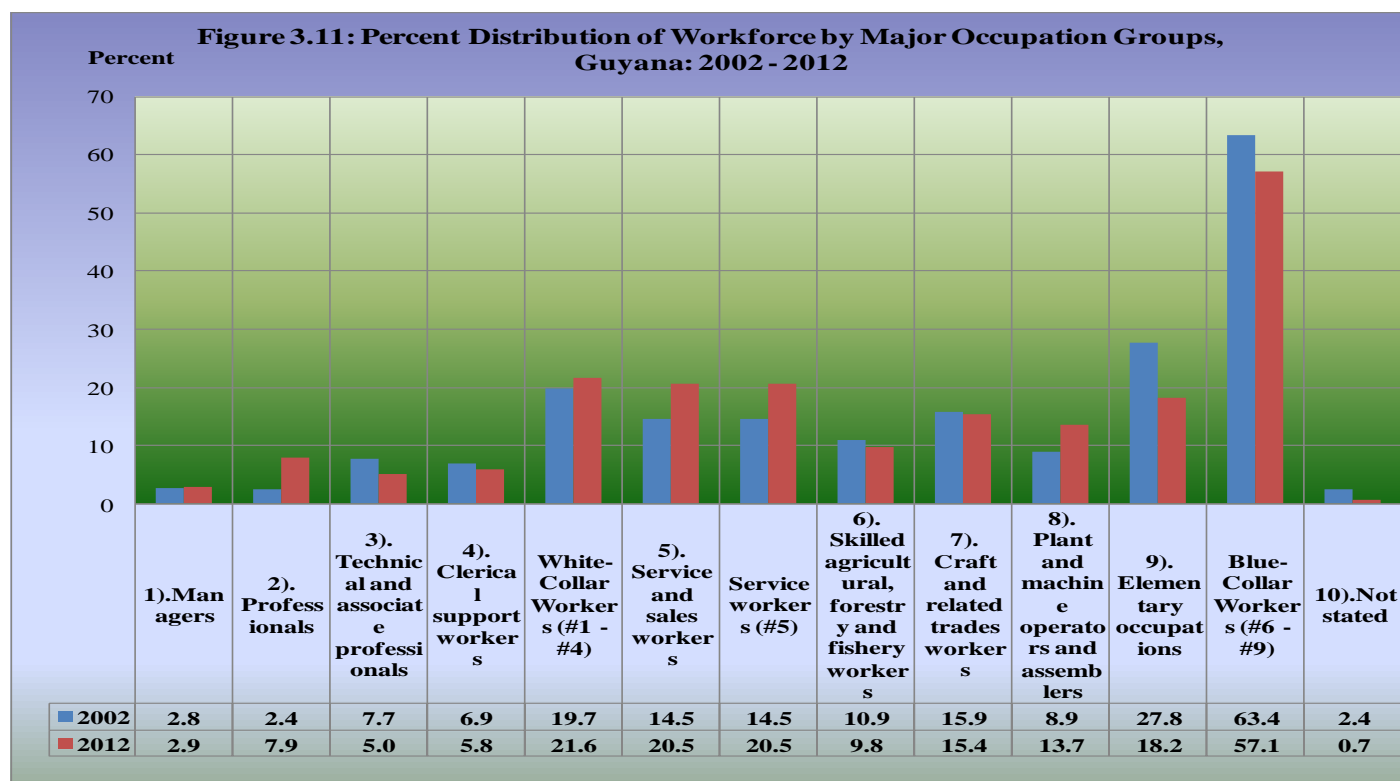
Region	Number				Percent			
	Primary (1 - 2)	Secondary (3 - 4)	Tertiary (5 - 21)	Total	Primary (1 - 2)	Secondary (3 - 4)	Tertiary (5 - 21)	Total
	Both Sexes							
Region 1	4,056	384	1,894	6,334	64.0	6.1	29.9	100
Region 2	6,412	2,409	6,128	14,949	42.9	16.1	41.0	100
Region 3	8,711	8,469	19,708	36,888	23.6	23.0	53.4	100
Region 4	13,392	23,409	74,616	111,417	12.0	21.0	67.0	100
Region 5	5,557	2,669	5,433	13,659	40.7	19.5	39.8	100
Region 6	12,550	6,744	15,345	34,639	36.2	19.5	44.3	100
Region 7	2,836	504	2,818	6,158	46.1	8.2	45.8	100
Region 8	1,894	66	820	2,780	68.1	2.4	29.5	100
Region 9	3,313	572	2,269	6,154	53.8	9.3	36.9	100
Region 10	4,176	1,331	6,350	11,857	35.2	11.2	53.6	100
Total	62,897	46,557	135,381	244,835	25.7	19.0	55.3	100
	Males							
Region 1	3,734	351	986	5,071	73.6	6.9	19.4	100
Region 2	6,025	2,235	3,495	11,755	51.3	19.0	29.7	100
Region 3	8,204	7,564	11,235	27,003	30.4	28.0	41.6	100
Region 4	12,273	20,101	38,668	71,042	17.3	28.3	54.4	100
Region 5	5,289	2,447	2,855	10,591	49.9	23.1	27.0	100
Region 6	12,097	6,118	8,324	26,539	45.6	23.1	31.4	100
Region 7	2,643	475	1,402	4,520	58.5	10.5	31.0	100
Region 8	1,726	63	339	2,128	81.1	3.0	15.9	100
Region 9	2,805	515	1,083	4,403	63.7	11.7	24.6	100
Region 10	3,865	1,190	2,798	7,853	49.2	15.2	35.6	100
Total	58,661	41,059	71,185	170,905	34.3	24.0	41.7	100
	Females							
Region 1	322	33	908	1,263	25.5	2.6	71.9	100
Region 2	387	174	2,633	3,194	12.1	5.4	82.4	100
Region 3	507	905	8,473	9,885	5.1	9.2	85.7	100
Region 4	1,119	3,308	35,948	40,375	2.8	8.2	89.0	100
Region 5	268	222	2,578	3,068	8.7	7.2	84.0	100
Region 6	453	626	7,021	8,100	5.6	7.7	86.7	100
Region 7	193	29	1,416	1,638	11.8	1.8	86.4	100
Region 8	168	3	481	652	25.8	0.5	73.8	100
Region 9	508	57	1,186	1,751	29.0	3.3	67.7	100
Region 10	311	141	3,552	4,004	7.8	3.5	88.7	100
Total	4,236	5,498	64,196	73,930	5.7	7.4	86.8	100
Note: 777 Industries 'Not stated' was prorated and 'Sectoral' grouping based on Table 3.17								
Source: Appendix B.3.1								

3.5.2 Employment by Occupations

3.5.2.1 National Occupational Distribution and Changes

Occupation is a regular activity performed by an individual for payment. It gives the description of the kind of work done by the individual members of the employed labour force. The analysis undertaken in this section is aimed at getting the broader view on the extent to which the economy of Guyana is changing the composition of the workforce.

The major occupation groups of the employed workers in 2002 and 2012 are shown in Table 3.20 and illustrated in Figure 3.11. Accordingly, the patterns of the occupational structure reflect the variations in the types of economic activities in the economy, and furthermore indicate the connection between industries and occupations. A closer examination of the three broad occupation groups⁵ shows that ‘blue-collar’ workers comprising four major occupations account for more than fifty percent (57.1 percent), down from 63.4 percent in 2002. The ‘white-collar’ and ‘service’ occupation groups recorded 21.6 percent and 20.5 percent respectively in 2012, these being improvements over the 2002 proportions which were reported as 19.7 and 14.5 percent respectively.



⁵Please see the broad categorization of the occupations (i.e., white-collar, blue-collar and service workers) in Table 3.20

Table 3.20: Distribution of Employed Labour Force by Major Occupation Groups Employed, by Sex; Guyana: 2002 & 2012

N0	Major Occupation Groups Employed	2002			2012			Number Changed: 2002-2012		
		Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
1	Managers	4,760	1,625	6,385	5,111	1,985	7,096	351	360	711
2	Professionals	2,712	2,847	5,559	6,185	13,073	19,258	3,473	10,226	13,699
3	Technical and associate professionals	6,936	10,838	17,774	7,313	5,034	12,347	377	-5,804	-5,427
4	Clerical support workers	5,288	10,619	15,907	4,401	9,838	14,239	-887	-781	-1,668
	White-Collar Workers (1 - 4)	19,696	25,929	45,625	23,010	29,930	52,940	3,314	4,001	7,315
5	Service and sales workers	19,272	14,254	33,526	22,565	27,715	50,280	3,293	13,461	16,754
	Service workers (5)	19,272	14,254	33,526	22,565	27,715	50,280	3,293	13,461	16,754
6	Skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers	21,968	3,205	25,173	21,964	2,084	24,048	-4	-1,121	-1,125
7	Craft and related trades workers	33,072	3,675	36,747	35,352	2,450	37,802	2,280	-1,225	1,055
8	Plant and machine operators and assemblers	19,622	917	20,539	32,844	619	33,463	13,222	-298	12,924
9	Elementary occupations	45,956	18,242	64,198	33,763	10,778	44,541	-12,193	-7,464	-19,657
	Blue-Collar Workers (6 - 9)	120,618	26,039	146,657	123,923	15,931	139,854	3,305	-10,108	-6,803
10	Not stated	3,340	2,192	5,532	1,407	354	1,761	-1,933	-1,838	-3,771
	Total	162,926	68,414	231,340	170,905	73,930	244,835	7,979	5,516	13,495
		Percent						Percent Changed		
1	Managers	2.9	2.4	2.8	3.0	2.7	2.9	7.4	22.2	11.1
2	Professionals	1.7	4.2	2.4	3.6	17.7	7.9	128.1	359.2	246.4
3	Technical and associate professionals	4.3	15.8	7.7	4.3	6.8	5.0	5.4	-53.6	-30.5
4	Clerical support workers	3.2	15.5	6.9	2.6	13.3	5.8	-16.8	-7.4	-10.5
	White-Collar Workers (1 - 4)	12.1	37.9	19.7	13.5	40.5	21.6	16.8	15.4	16.0
5	Service and sales workers	11.8	20.8	14.5	13.2	37.5	20.5	17.1	94.4	50.0
	Service workers (5)	11.8	20.8	14.5	13.2	37.5	20.5	17.1	94.4	50.0
6	Skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers	13.5	4.7	10.9	12.9	2.8	9.8	0.0	-35.0	-4.5
7	Craft and related trades workers	20.3	5.4	15.9	20.7	3.3	15.4	6.9	-33.3	2.9
8	Plant and machine operators and assemblers	12.0	1.3	8.9	19.2	0.8	13.7	67.4	-32.5	62.9
9	Elementary occupations	28.2	26.7	27.8	19.8	14.6	18.2	-26.5	-40.9	-30.6
	Blue-Collar Workers (6 - 9)	74.0	38.1	63.4	72.5	21.5	57.1	2.7	-38.8	-4.6
10	Not stated	2.1	3.2	2.4	0.8	0.5	0.7	-57.9	-83.9	-68.2
	Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	4.9	8.1	5.8

Source: Bureau of Statistics, Guyana: 2002 & 2012 Population and Housing Census Results.

Note: For comparison purpose, 1,227 persons registered in 'Armed Forces Occupations' were added to 534 persons who didn't state their occupations in 2012 and recorded as 'Not Stated'.

The number of workers in the 'blue-collar category' decreased from 63.4 percent to 57.1 percent in 2012 at the expense of increases in the 'service occupations' and to some extent in 'white-collar' occupations. The decline in the share of the 'blue-collar' category was as a result of the declines in three of the four categories of occupations that comprise the 'blue collar' workers. The category of 'plant and machine operator' was the only category where the proportion of workers increased from 8.9 percent to 13.7 percent (Table 3.20).

Accordingly, it is observed that the shifts from one occupation group to the other had resulted in the change of the patterns of the occupational distribution between 2002 and 2012. For example, the decline in the share of elementary workers, which comprises unspecified number of minor occupations and employed a larger number of the workforce in 2002, had caused the 'Service and sales occupations' to become the leading major occupation sub-group in 2012 Census. This group presently accounts for 20.5 percent. Likewise, 'Craft and related trades workers', second in the absorption of workforce in 2002 is currently in the third position (Table 3.20).

Apart from the changes and pattern of the distribution, the data shows occupational variations between men and women. Of the working women, about two-fifths (40.5 percent) were in 'white-collar' jobs, working mainly as 'professionals' and 'clerical support workers'. The proportion of professional women rose more than four times, that is, from 4.2 percent in 2002 to 17.7 percent in 2012 as compared to men which only rose by 2.0 percentage points. A substantial number of women was also in 'service occupations', approximately 20.8 percent in 2002, increasing sharply to 37.5 percent in 2012. The increases in 'white-collar' and 'service occupations' for women had vis-à-vis decreased the percentage shares of women working as 'blue-collar workers. In particular, the proportion of women occupying elementary positions had declined almost by half (i.e., from 26.7 percent in 2002 to 14.6 percent in 2012). To a greater extent, both men and women still had relatively high percentages of workers in the elementary sub-category.

Conversely, the men as earlier stated were mainly in the production occupations, for instance, as 'blue-collar' workers. About three-quarters (74.0 percent) of men in 2002 were doing 'blue-collar' works, a proportion which had remained relatively the same during the intercensal period. Of the men doing 'blue collar' jobs, a high percentage continued to occupy elementary positions, absorbing more than a quarter (28.2 percent) of the workforce in 2002, and reducing to 19.8 percent in 2012. It can be seen that a part of this shift resulted in a greater proportion of the male workforce now being located in the 'plant and machine operators and assemblers' sub-category (Table 3.20 and Figure 3.11).

Finally, these shifts presented are reflections of the changes in industrial distribution discussed earlier, for example, the share of 'Skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery occupations' shrank simply because the proportion of 'Agriculture, forestry and fishing' in the industry distribution diminished during the intercensal period. In contrast, the percentage shares of 'Service and sales workers' increased because of the general

increase in the share of the Tertiary Sector which engages a significant number of service workers.

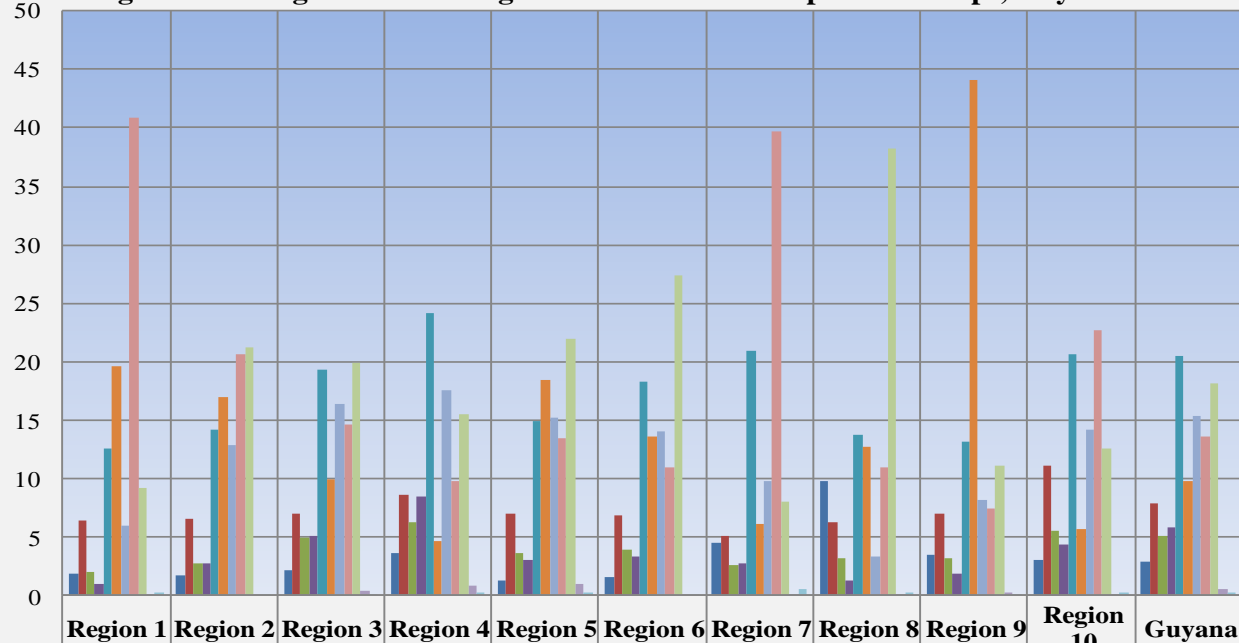
3.5.2.2 Regional Distribution of the Workforce by Occupations

Regional distribution of the workforce by occupations is analyzed in this section with the view of classifying the occupational variations of the workforce at the regional level. The regional distribution is illustrated in Figure 3.12 and in percentage terms in Table 3.21.

In the regional distribution, there are variations of occupations and these have occurred as a result of the degree of polarization of economic functions within these regions. Nevertheless, one observation that is quite clear is that the pattern of the occupational employment was similar to the national average. What is also obvious regarding the distribution of specific occupations within each region according to Table 3.21 and Figure 3.12 is the degree of diversification of occupations in Region 4 as compared to concentration of specific occupations in certain regions. The high proportion of ‘white-collar’ workers such as managers, professionals and technical and associate professionals in Region 4, relative to the share of ‘blue-collar’ workers, mainly in production occupations such as ‘skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery’, ‘plant and machine operators and assemblers, etc. was not unexpected. The disproportionate distribution of these occupations in Region 4 is due to the presence of the country’s capital and the main administration of the public service being located there. This region also has the highest percentage and concentration of the population in the country.

Percentage 50

Figure 3.12: Regional Percentage Distribution of Occupation Groups, Guyana: 2012



	Region 1	Region 2	Region 3	Region 4	Region 5	Region 6	Region 7	Region 8	Region 9	Region 10	Guyana
Managers	1.8	1.8	2.2	3.6	1.3	1.5	4.6	9.8	3.4	3.0	2.9
Professionals	6.4	6.6	7.0	8.7	7.0	6.9	5.1	6.3	7.1	11.1	7.9
Technical and associate professionals	2.1	2.7	4.9	6.3	3.6	4.0	2.6	3.2	3.2	5.6	5.0
Clerical support workers	1.1	2.8	5.2	8.5	3.0	3.3	2.7	1.3	1.9	4.4	5.8
Service and sales workers	12.5	14.2	19.3	24.2	14.9	18.3	20.9	13.8	13.2	20.6	20.5
Skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers	19.7	16.9	10.0	4.7	18.4	13.6	6.1	12.7	44.1	5.6	9.8
Craft and related trades workers	6.0	12.9	16.5	17.6	15.2	14.0	9.7	3.3	8.2	14.2	15.4
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	40.9	20.6	14.6	9.7	13.5	10.9	39.7	11.0	7.4	22.8	13.7
Elementary occupations	9.3	21.3	19.9	15.5	21.9	27.4	8.0	38.2	11.1	12.5	18.2
Armed forces occupations	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.8	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.5
Not stated	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.2

Table 3.21: Percent Distribution of Employed Labour Force by Major Occupation Groups Employed, Classified by Regions and Sex; Guyana: 2012												
NO	Major Occupation Group	Region 1	Region 2	Region 3	Region 4	Region 5	Region 6	Region 7	Region 8	Region 9	Region 10	Total
Both Sexes												
1	Managers	1.8	1.8	2.2	3.6	1.3	1.5	4.6	9.8	3.4	3.0	2.9
2	Professionals	6.4	6.6	7.0	8.7	7.0	6.9	5.1	6.3	7.1	11.1	7.9
3	Technical and associate professionals	2.1	2.7	4.9	6.3	3.6	4.0	2.6	3.2	3.2	5.6	5.0
4	Clerical support workers	1.1	2.8	5.2	8.5	3.0	3.3	2.7	1.3	1.9	4.4	5.8
	White-Collar Workers (1-4)	11.4	13.9	19.4	27.1	14.9	15.7	14.9	20.6	15.7	24.0	21.6
5	Service and sales workers	12.5	14.2	19.3	24.2	14.9	18.3	20.9	13.8	13.2	20.6	20.5
	Service Workers (5)	12.5	14.2	19.3	24.2	14.9	18.3	20.9	13.8	13.2	20.6	20.5
6	Skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery worker	19.7	16.9	10.0	4.7	18.4	13.6	6.1	12.7	44.1	5.6	9.8
7	Craft and related trades workers	6.0	12.9	16.5	17.6	15.2	14.0	9.7	3.3	8.2	14.2	15.4
8	Plant and machine operators and assemblers	40.9	20.6	14.6	9.7	13.5	10.9	39.7	11.0	7.4	22.8	13.7
9	Elementary occupations	9.3	21.3	19.9	15.5	21.9	27.4	8.0	38.2	11.1	12.5	18.2
10	Armed forces occupations	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.8	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.5
	Blue-Collar Workers (6 - 10)	75.9	71.8	61.3	48.4	70.0	65.9	63.6	65.2	71.0	55.1	57.6
11	Not stated	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.2
	Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Males												
1	Managers	1.9	1.9	2.1	4.0	1.4	1.6	4.9	10.1	3.4	3.2	3.0
2	Professionals	2.2	2.4	3.0	4.8	2.1	2.9	1.6	1.8	3.2	4.1	3.6
3	Technical and associate professionals	1.1	2.0	4.4	5.5	3.1	3.6	1.9	2.2	3.2	4.6	4.3
4	Clerical support workers	0.5	1.0	2.2	4.1	1.2	1.4	1.0	0.3	1.0	1.8	2.6
	White-Collar Workers (1-4)	5.7	7.4	11.7	18.4	7.8	9.4	9.5	14.3	10.9	13.8	13.5
5	Service and sales workers	7.0	8.7	13.1	16.5	9.0	11.8	11.0	5.2	6.6	12.0	13.2
	Service Workers (5)	7.0	8.7	13.1	16.5	9.0	11.8	11.0	5.2	6.6	12.0	13.2
6	Skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery worker	21.8	19.3	12.8	6.8	22.2	16.9	7.0	15.0	51.0	7.4	12.9
7	Craft and related trades workers	7.0	15.8	21.4	25.6	18.8	17.2	12.6	4.0	10.0	19.7	20.7
8	Plant and machine operators and assemblers	49.6	26.0	19.7	14.9	17.2	14.1	53.2	14.0	10.3	33.8	19.2
9	Elementary occupations	8.5	22.5	20.9	16.4	23.7	30.6	6.3	47.0	10.8	13.0	19.8
10	Armed forces occupations	0.1	0.2	0.4	1.1	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.6
	Blue-Collar Workers (6 - 10)	87.0	83.8	75.1	64.8	83.0	78.8	79.1	80.1	82.4	74.0	73.1
11	Not stated	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.5	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.2
	Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Females												
1	Managers	1.5	1.3	2.6	3.1	0.8	1.5	3.6	9.2	3.5	2.5	2.7
2	Professionals	23.2	22.1	18.0	15.5	23.8	20.2	14.5	20.8	16.7	24.8	17.7
3	Technical and associate professionals	6.1	5.4	6.4	7.6	5.5	5.3	4.4	6.7	3.3	7.4	6.8
4	Clerical support workers	3.2	9.3	13.3	16.2	9.4	9.5	7.5	4.4	4.2	9.4	13.3
	White-Collar Workers (1-4)	34.0	38.0	40.3	42.4	39.5	36.4	29.9	41.2	27.7	44.2	40.5
5	Service and sales workers	34.5	34.1	36.1	37.7	35.0	39.7	48.5	41.8	29.9	37.6	37.5
	Service Workers (5)	34.5	34.1	36.1	37.7	35.0	39.7	48.5	41.8	29.9	37.6	37.5
6	Skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery worker	11.2	8.1	2.4	1.0	5.3	2.9	3.6	5.2	26.8	2.1	2.8
7	Craft and related trades workers	1.7	2.1	3.1	3.6	2.9	3.7	1.8	1.1	3.7	3.3	3.3
8	Plant and machine operators and assemblers	5.9	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.6	2.7	1.1	0.2	1.0	0.8
9	Elementary occupations	12.2	16.7	17.1	14.0	15.5	16.7	12.8	9.5	11.7	11.6	14.6
10	Armed forces occupations	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2
	Blue-Collar Workers (6 - 10)	31.0	27.8	23.5	19.5	25.2	23.9	21.0	16.8	42.3	18.1	21.8
11	Not stated	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
	Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Source: Derived from Appendix B.3.2												

3.5.3 Employment Status of the Workforce

The term 'employment status' is the arrangement under which an individual is engaged to work for someone either as an employee or working on their own account (self-employed). In practice, these two concepts can be expanded to include whether the individual is an employer, employee, unpaid family workers contributing labour to a family farm or business, partners in a legally defined partnership, apprentices and supervisors, as well as ordinary employees. Labour force by kind of work and establishment where the individual works as discussed in the previous sections in addition to employment status are important economic indicators and used to determine and analyze the level of poverty.

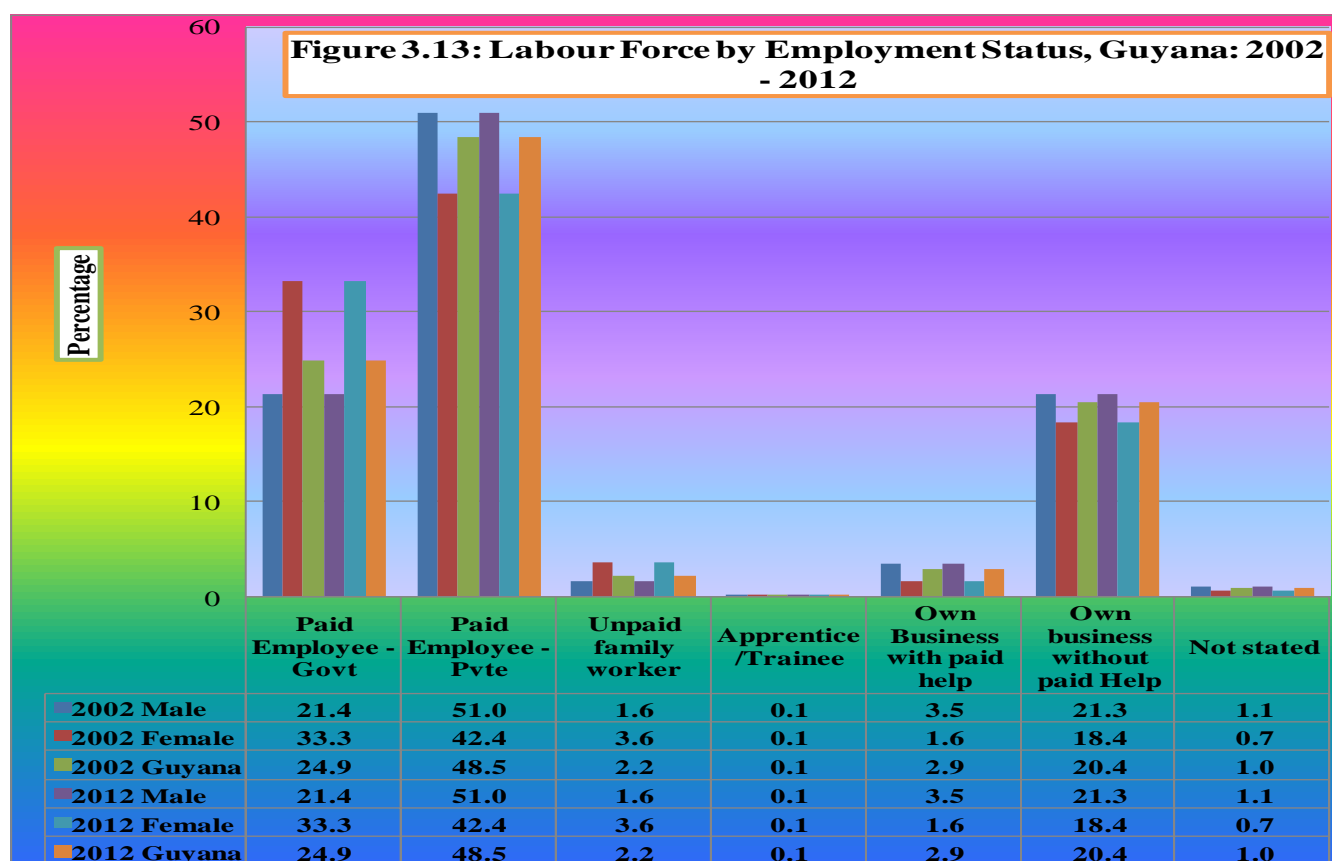
In particular, economic development involves an expansion of the employee group and contraction of the groups of own-account workers and unpaid family workers, and even the employers, in proportion to the total workforce. Changes in this direction are necessary and enable the analyst to study whether the economic activity is carried on in small scale family-operated enterprises, or had moved or was in transition towards more integrated organizational structures with large-scale mass-production units.

3.5.3.1 Changes in the Employment Status of the Workforce

The employment status of the workforce in Guyana is illustrated graphically in Figure 3.13 and numerically presented in Table 3.22. Though Guyanese labour market is not largely expansive, the review of the table highlights that the majority of the workforce was paid employees. The average ratio of paid employees to the total workforce is approximately 70.0 percent. This situation had remained almost unchanged during the intercensal period (i.e., 70.7 percent in 2002 and slightly down to 68.0 percent in 2012).

Disaggregating the paid employees by private and governmental sectors, the former (private enterprises) remains the main employers of the paid employees in Guyana. The private enterprises contributed to 46.4 percent (107,436) of the employment in 2002, slightly down in percentage terms to 44.6 percent (109,211) in 2012 Census. The Government is the next major employer with 23.4 percent (57,208) paid employees. This finding indicates that Government's share of paid employees is approximately half the total paid employees in the private sector in 2012 (Table 3.22).

The third category separately identified is the 'Own account workers', comprising of those who 'owned their business with paid help' (self-employed with paid helpers) and those who 'owned their business without paid help' (self-employed without paid help) respectively. These two groups combined comprise 31.1 percent (76,223) of the entire workforce in 2012 Census. Within this category, however, self-employed people who operated their businesses without any paid help predominate, and constitute 86.4 percent of the 'own account category' (see Table 3.22 and Figure 3.13).



Interestingly, these two own-account worker groups increased considerably at the expense of the shares of 'unpaid family workers', 'apprentice/trainees' and those whose employment status was not well defined and recorded as 'not stated' during the intercensal period. This finding partially supports our earlier assumption on the contraction of unpaid family workers which had dropped by 62.0 percent (i.e., from 4,687 to 1,782 unpaid family workers in 2012). This sub-category of 'own account' business with paid help' increased from 6,637 or 2.9 percent in 2002 to 10,378 or 4.2 percent in 2012. The other category, 'own business without paid help' had an even greater increase from 45,601 or 19.7 percent in 2002 to 65,845 or 26.9 percent in 2012. These increases in the own account categories are encouraging.

Table 3.22: Distribution of Employed Labour Force by Employment Status, Classified by Sex and Changes 2002 - 2012, Guyana: 2002 & 2012

NO	Employment Status	2002 Census						2012 Census						Percentage changed: 2002-2012		
		Males		Females		Total		Males		Females		Total		Male	Female	Total
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent			
1	Paid Employee - Govt	33,946	20.8	22,075	32.3	56,021	24.2	32,320	18.9	24,888	33.7	57,208	23.4	-4.8	12.7	2.1
2	Paid Employee - PYTE	79,936	49.1	27,500	40.2	107,436	46.4	77,127	45.1	32,084	43.4	109,211	44.6	-3.5	16.7	1.7
3	Unpaid family worker	2,403	1.5	2,284	3.3	4,687	2.0	891	0.5	891	1.2	1,782	0.7	-62.9	-61.0	-62.0
4	Apprentice/Trainee	169	0.1	33	0.0	202	0.1	116	0.1	22	0.0	138	0.1	-31.4	-33.3	-31.7
5	Own Business with paid help	5,568	3.4	1,069	1.6	6,637	2.9	8,519	5.0	1,859	2.5	10,378	4.2	53.0	73.9	56.4
6	Own business without paid help	33,606	20.6	11,995	17.5	45,601	19.7	51,737	30.3	14,108	19.1	65,845	26.9	54.0	17.6	44.4
7	Others	na	na	na	na	na	na	195	0.1	78	0.1	273	0.1	na	na	na
8	Not stated	7,298	4.5	3,458	5.1	10,756	4.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	-100.0	-100.0	-100.0
	Total	162,926	100	68,414	100	231,340	100	170,905	100	73,930	100	244,835	100.0	4.9	8.1	5.8

Note: Two categories in 2012 were added together for comparison to 2002. They are: a). Paid employee, state owned and paid employee, statutory board; b). Paid employee, private establishment and paid employee, private home.

Source: Bureau of Statistics, Guyana: Population and Housing Census, 2002 and 2012 Results.

In five of the six main categories of the employment status shown in Table 3.22, there have been slight increases among women, except for the category of women working as 'unpaid family workers'. The overall percentage increases for female employees within private and government sectors were recorded as 16.7 percent and 12.7 percent respectively, while women who were self-employed and hired additional persons and those who were self-employed without any paid help increased by 73.9 percent and 17.6 percent respectively. The table also shows that women were less interested in doing unpaid family jobs as revealed by the high contraction in the proportion of women in this category (Table 3.22).

In the case of changes for the men, what appears noticeable, however, is that they seemed to have created some avenues for their own employment. The proportional shares for men in three major employment status categories (i.e., government paid employees, private paid employees and unpaid family workers) had declined and shifted mainly to self-employment, either as self-employed with paid help on a small scale or self-employed without paid help. Like the women, the majority of the men were disinterested in doing unpaid family types of work, resulting in a 62.9 percent decline in that category (see Table 3.22).

Finally, the changes in the Census methodology for the past censuses have facilitated the improved categorization of all employed persons by employment status, thus reducing the number of persons who did not clearly state their employment status and were categorized as 'not stated' previously.

3.5.3.2 Regional Differentials of Employment Status

Regional distribution of the workforce by employment status is the focus of this section. Like the industries and occupations, the pattern of the employment status followed a similar trend as that which prevailed for the entire country. Those who worked for pay constituted a large part of the workers (i.e., about two-thirds) with all ten administrative regions showing that trend. The majority of paid employees were predominately private sector employees. Also similar to the national average, 'own-account', particularly (self-employed without any helper) was the next in line to those who receive wages directly from private sectors or government. Generally, the proportional shares of own-account workers range from 22.9 percent in Region 7 to a maximum of 45.6 percent in Region 9 (Table 3.23).

Of note, what appears to be a high proportion of own account workers (Own business/Self-employed without paid help) in the Hinterland Regions (1, 7, 8 and 9), particularly in Region 9 correlated with the earlier findings where 'agriculture, forestry and fishing' industry accounted for almost half (47.3 percent) of the employed labour force. Also, within the occupational distributions 'skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery' has a substantial proportion (44.1 percent) of the workforce there. In addition, 'mining and quarrying industry is the predominant industry in Regions 1, 7 and 8. This implies that the major means of livelihood in Region 9 is agriculture and its related activities while in the other three hinterland regions, the production of natural minerals such as gold, diamond, etc. form the basis for their income generating activities.

On the other hand, only a very small proportion of the regional workforce was engaged in 'unpaid family' type of work as their main source of income, a situation reflected in the national profile (Table 3.23).

Of interest, the majority of women working as paid employees at the regional level were government paid employees, and mainly concentrated within such industries as 'education' and 'public administration and defense and compulsory social security' (See Appendix B.3.3B). In contrast, the men were mainly hired by private establishments with the exception of Regions 5 and 6, where substantial numbers of the men were government paid employees (Table 3.23).

Table 3.23: Percent Distribution of Employed Labour Force Classified by Employment Status, Sex and Administrative Regions, Guyana: 2012												
NO	Employment Status	Region 1	Region 2	Region 3	Region 4	Region 5	Region 6	Region 7	Region 8	Region 9	Region 10	Total
		Both Sexes										
1	Paid employee, State Owned/Govt	12.9	15.3	22.3	19.9	30.9	35.4	10.8	14.1	14.5	23.4	22.4
2	Paid employee, Statutotr Board/Agency	0.4	0.7	1.3	1.0	0.5	1.3	0.4	0.1	1.0	1.2	1.0
3	Paid employee, Private Establishment	49.3	43.0	40.3	43.8	29.0	25.8	53.1	45.3	25.4	42.9	39.7
4	Paid employee, Privat Home	4.9	8.4	5.4	4.2	5.4	5.7	3.1	4.9	6.3	2.2	4.9
5	Own business/Self-employed with paid employee/(Employer)	2.4	4.2	4.4	4.0	4.6	4.1	7.3	9.3	3.4	4.4	4.2
6	Own business/Self-employed without employees/(Own Account)	28.0	28.0	25.8	26.1	28.6	27.4	22.9	24.5	45.6	25.3	26.9
7	Unpaid family worker	2.0	0.3	0.4	0.8	0.8	0.2	1.8	1.7	3.6	0.3	0.7
8	Apprentice/Learner/Trainee	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
9	Others	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.1
	Total Percent	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
	Total Number	6,334	14,949	36,888	111,417	13,659	34,639	6,156	2,782	6,153	11,858	244,835
		Males										
1	Paid employee, State Owned/Govt	6.2	8.4	18.5	15.1	26.6	34.0	4.6	6.4	9.2	12.9	17.9
2	Paid employee, Statutotr Board/Agency	0.3	0.6	1.3	0.9	0.5	1.5	0.4	0.1	1.0	1.3	1.0
3	Paid employee, Private Establishment	55.2	47.9	41.2	44.0	31.3	25.9	60.0	50.0	26.5	49.5	40.9
4	Paid employee, Privat Home	4.1	8.9	5.0	3.0	5.2	5.3	2.6	4.6	4.5	2.4	4.3
5	Own business/Self-employed with paid employee/(Employer)	2.7	4.6	5.0	5.1	5.1	4.6	8.1	10.1	3.7	5.1	5.0
6	Own business/Self-employed without employees/(Own Account)	29.8	29.3	28.4	31.2	30.4	28.4	22.6	27.7	53.1	28.4	30.3
7	Unpaid family worker	1.7	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.8	0.1	1.1	1.1	1.7	0.3	0.5
8	Apprentice/Learner/Trainee	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1
9	Others	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.1
	Total Percent	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
	Total Number	5,071	11,755	27,003	71,042	10,591	26,539	4,519	2,129	4,402	7,854	170,905
		Females										
1	Paid employee, State Owned/Govt	39.8	40.6	32.6	28.4	45.7	39.9	28.1	39.1	27.8	44.0	32.6
2	Paid employee, Statutotr Board/Agency	0.7	1.0	1.1	1.2	0.6	1.0	0.5	0.2	1.0	1.2	1.1
3	Paid employee, Private Establishment	26.0	25.1	37.6	43.4	21.3	25.5	34.0	30.0	22.6	30.1	37.1
4	Paid employee, Privat Home	8.2	6.7	6.7	6.3	5.9	6.7	4.2	6.1	10.8	1.9	6.3
5	Own business/Self-employed with paid employee/(Employer)	1.3	2.9	2.7	2.2	2.8	2.6	5.1	6.7	2.7	3.1	2.5
6	Own business/Self-employed without employees/(Own Account)	20.6	23.2	18.6	17.2	22.3	23.8	23.8	14.2	26.6	19.3	19.1
7	Unpaid family worker	3.3	0.5	0.5	1.2	1.2	0.3	3.5	3.7	8.5	0.4	1.2
8	Apprentice/Learner/Trainee	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
9	Others	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.7	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1
	Total Percent	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
	Total Number	1,263	3,194	9,885	40,375	3,068	8,100	1,637	653	1,751	4,004	73,930
	Source: Derived from Appendix B.3.3A											

3.5.3.3 Employment Status by Industries Employed

The objective of this section is to provide empirical data which will highlight the practical interrelationship between employment status and industries in Guyana. This would shed light on the patterns of industrial employment of the workforce.

The differentials of employment status within the industries as given in Table 3.24 is of special reference. First, as noted earlier, paid employees contributed a significant proportion (68.0 percent) of the workforce in all industries, with own account workers accounting for 26.9 percent and employers 4.2 percent. The combined allocation of unpaid family workers, trainees, etc. accounted for less than one percent.

As expected, industries with a high percentage of paid government employees in ranking order of magnitude included: a) Public administration and defense, compulsory social security services' (96.6percent), b) Education (81.8percent), c) Health and social work (69.4 percent), d) Water supply, sewerage, waste management, and remediation activities (50.5 percent), with smaller proportions in the other industries. As noted earlier, private sector took the lead in the employment of paid employees within the remaining industries except in three industries, namely: a) transportation and storage, b) wholesale & retail trades, etc.' and c) agriculture, forestry and fishing' industry respectively where 'own-account' without paid help played the major role. The employment in these industries was shared somewhat in equal proportions between self-employment ('own-account without paid help') and the private sector (Table 3.24).

Table 3.24: Percent Distribution of Employed Labour Force Classified by Major Industry Groups Employed and Employment Status, Guyana: 2012

N O	Major Industry Groups/Both Sexes	Employment-Status										Total (#)
		Paid employee/Govt	Paid employee /Govt. Agency	Paid employee /Private	Paid employee/Pri vate Home	Employers	Own Account	Unpaid family worker	Apprentice	Others	Total (%)	
1	Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	25.0	1.0	21.8	4.2	4.2	42.3	1.5	0.0	0.1	100	42,732
2	Mining and Quarrying	1.3	0.5	78.7	2.5	5.5	11.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	100	20,006
3	Manufacturing	21.8	1.8	55.1	2.3	3.8	14.7	0.4	0.1	0.0	100	20,991
4	Construction	1.6	0.2	46.8	8.9	5.6	36.5	0.2	0.1	0.1	100	25,427
5	Electricity, Gas, Steam and Air Conditioning Supply	43.6	7.3	43.1	0.8	2.6	2.2	0.2	0.0	0.1	100	2,496
6	Water Supply, Sewerage, Waste Management, and Remediation Activities	50.5	7.8	33.4	1.3	2.1	4.5	0.4	0.1	0.0	100	1,196
7	Wholesale & Retail Trade; Repair of Motor Vehicles & Motorcycles	0.9	0.3	40.7	2.3	7.3	46.5	2.0	0.1	0.1	100	37,687
8	Transportation and Storage	7.0	0.5	36.9	3.3	5.1	46.8	0.2	0.0	0.1	100	18,825
9	Accommodation and Food Service Activities	2.2	0.5	66.4	4.0	6.5	19.0	1.4	0.0	0.0	100	6,740
10	Information and Communication	18.4	4.7	63.1	1.4	3.3	8.9	0.2	0.0	0.0	100	2,397
11	Financial and Insurance Activities	17.5	5.0	73.5	0.6	1.3	2.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	100	3,158
12	Real Estate Activities	4.3	0.0	45.7	1.4	12.9	35.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	100	140
13	Professional, Scientific and Technical Activities	18.4	2.0	53.7	1.6	6.2	17.4	0.5	0.1	0.0	100	2,336
14	Administrative and Support Service Activities	10.7	1.3	81.2	4.0	0.8	1.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	100	9,118
15	Public Administration & Defense; Compulsory Social Security	96.6	1.0	2.0	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	100	17,642
16	Education	81.8	0.6	13.9	0.5	0.9	2.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	100	12,992
17	Human Health and Social Work Activities	69.4	1.3	22.8	2.8	1.1	2.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	100	6,635
18	Arts, Entertainment and Recreation	16.4	2.3	52.5	2.4	4.6	21.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	100	1,357
19	Activities of Membership Organizations	2.5	1.8	33.3	8.3	5.8	47.1	0.2	0.1	1.0	100	6,250
20	Activities of Households as Employers & Others	2.0	0.1	16.7	69.0	0.5	11.4	0.1	0.0	0.2	100	5,512
21	Activities of Extraterritorial Organizations and Bodies	16.4	20.0	59.9	1.2	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	2.1	100	421
22	Not Stated	9.1	1.0	49.9	3.0	5.0	26.3	0.6	0.1	4.9	100	777
	Total(%)	22.4	1.0	39.7	4.9	4.2	26.9	0.7	0.1	0.1	100	244,835
	Source: Derived from Appendix B.3.3B											

APPENDIX B.3

Appendix B.3.1: Distribution of Employed Labour Force Classified by Major Industry Groups, Regions and Sex, Guyana: 2012												
NO.	Major Industry Groups/Both Sexes	Residential Regions										Total
		Region 1	Region 2	Region 3	Region 4	Region 5	Region 6	Region 7	Region 8	Region 9	Region 10	
1	Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	1,460	4,173	6,923	7,738	4,825	12,119	558	378	2,913	1,645	42,732
2	Mining and Quarrying	2,582	2,232	1,780	5,594	708	429	2,254	1,508	396	2,523	20,006
3	Manufacturing	124	996	3,983	10,189	1,130	3,725	161	15	170	498	20,991
4	Construction	259	1,410	4,479	13,113	1,527	3,018	338	51	401	831	25,427
5	Electricity, Gas, Steam and Air Conditioning Supply	34	132	392	1,328	104	294	43	8	24	137	2,496
6	Water Supply, Sewerage, Waste Management, and Remediation Activities	6	57	215	660	42	121	16	0	4	75	1,196
7	Wholesale & Retail Trade; Repair of Motor Vehicles & Motorcycles	521	1,669	5,970	20,331	1,357	4,609	942	238	553	1,497	37,687
8	Transportation and Storage	240	887	3,433	9,656	833	2,268	570	55	166	717	18,825
9	Accommodation and Food Service Activities	101	192	674	4,269	161	563	219	84	202	275	6,740
10	Information and Communication	11	50	312	1,667	54	166	29	0	17	91	2,397
11	Financial and Insurance Activities	4	97	498	2,052	89	265	37	2	21	93	3,158
12	Real Estate Activities	0	1	9	120	1	4	2	1	0	2	140
13	Professional, Scientific and Technical Activities	11	74	290	1,612	66	164	19	3	39	58	2,336
14	Administrative and Support Service Activities	45	332	846	5,787	242	1,211	43	22	77	513	9,118
15	Public Administration & Defense; Compulsory Social Security	194	756	2,390	10,299	954	1,585	202	107	271	884	17,642
16	Education	399	889	1,694	5,454	771	1,925	279	191	464	926	12,992
17	Human Health and Social Work Activities	161	350	823	3,260	251	796	138	70	145	641	6,635
18	Arts, Entertainment and Recreation	4	26	153	934	22	77	20	8	39	74	1,357
19	Activities of Membership Organizations	33	329	962	3,496	189	785	102	8	50	296	6,250
20	Activities of Households as Employers & Others	122	279	977	2,972	265	498	130	21	193	55	5,512
21	Activities of Extraterritorial Organizations and Bodies	0	1	50	354	3	8	1	0	1	3	421
22	Not Stated	23	17	35	532	65	9	53	12	7	24	777
	Total	6,334	14,949	36,888	111,417	13,659	34,639	6,156	2,782	6,153	11,858	244,835

Appendix B.3.1: Distribution of Employed Labour Force Classified by Major Industry Groups, Regions and Sex, Guyana: 2012												
NO.	Major Industry Groups/Males	Residential Regions										Total
		Region 1	Region 2	Region 3	Region 4	Region 5	Region 6	Region 7	Region 8	Region 9	Region 10	
1	Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	1,307	3,841	6,512	7,036	4,569	11,680	493	343	2,424	1,513	39,718
2	Mining and Quarrying	2,415	2,177	1,685	5,183	698	415	2,128	1,375	378	2,344	18,798
3	Manufacturing	96	828	3,150	7,170	929	3,129	134	13	117	374	15,940
4	Construction	254	1,404	4,408	12,842	1,508	2,988	337	50	397	814	25,002
5	Electricity, Gas, Steam and Air Conditioning Supply	32	111	299	844	80	225	38	4	18	86	1,737
6	Water Supply, Sewerage, Waste Management, and Remediation Activities	6	44	183	496	31	101	15	0	4	58	938
7	Wholesale & Retail Trade; Repair of Motor Vehicles & Motorcycles	303	931	3,314	11,231	736	2,399	440	117	259	664	20,394
8	Transportation and Storage	237	860	3,188	8,523	778	2,177	546	54	152	667	17,182
9	Accommodation and Food Service Activities	23	64	223	1,219	39	156	37	21	51	50	1,883
10	Information and Communication	7	24	179	968	27	84	12	0	9	44	1,354
11	Financial and Insurance Activities	2	40	206	824	29	113	14	1	14	25	1,268
12	Real Estate Activities	0	1	4	74	1	3	1	0	0	1	85
13	Professional, Scientific and Technical Activities	10	45	147	881	41	95	15	2	24	35	1,295
14	Administrative and Support Service Activities	37	224	509	2,991	144	759	35	14	60	261	5,034
15	Public Administration & Defense; Compulsory Social Security	121	493	1,378	5,341	555	893	89	57	190	448	9,565
16	Education	87	195	295	1,024	122	413	32	41	122	138	2,469
17	Human Health and Social Work Activities	54	75	197	773	47	191	26	16	79	116	1,574
18	Arts, Entertainment and Recreation	4	15	89	563	15	51	10	3	25	39	814
19	Activities of Membership Organizations	26	262	662	1,858	118	544	47	3	38	142	3,700
20	Activities of Households as Employers & Others	34	105	329	749	80	113	34	5	36	16	1,501
21	Activities of Extraterritorial Organizations and Bodies	0	1	24	139	0	5	0	0	0	2	171
22	Not Stated	16	15	22	313	44	5	36	10	5	17	483
	Total	5,071	11,755	27,003	71,042	10,591	26,539	4,519	2,129	4,402	7,854	170,905

Appendix B.3.1: Distribution of Employed Labour Force Classified by Major Industry Groups, Regions and Sex, Guyana: 2012												
NO.	Major Industry Groups/Females	Residential Regions										
		Region 1	Region 2	Region 3	Region 4	Region 5	Region 6	Region 7	Region 8	Region 9	Region 10	Total
1	Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	153	332	411	702	256	439	65	35	489	132	3,014
2	Mining and Quarrying	167	55	95	411	10	14	126	133	18	179	1,208
3	Manufacturing	28	168	833	3,019	201	596	27	2	53	124	5,051
4	Construction	5	6	71	271	19	30	1	1	4	17	425
5	Electricity, Gas, Steam and Air Conditioning Supply	2	21	93	484	24	69	5	4	6	51	759
6	Water Supply, Sewerage, Waste Management, and Remediation Activities	0	13	32	164	11	20	1	0	0	17	258
7	Wholesale & Retail Trade; Repair of Motor Vehicles & Motorcycles	218	738	2,656	9,100	621	2,210	502	121	294	833	17,293
8	Transportation and Storage	3	27	245	1,133	55	91	24	1	14	50	1,643
9	Accommodation and Food Service Activities	78	128	451	3,050	122	407	182	63	151	225	4,857
10	Information and Communication	4	26	133	699	27	82	17	0	8	47	1,043
11	Financial and Insurance Activities	2	57	292	1,228	60	152	23	1	7	68	1,890
12	Real Estate Activities	0	0	5	46	0	1	1	1	0	1	55
13	Professional, Scientific and Technical Activities	1	29	143	731	25	69	4	1	15	23	1,041
14	Administrative and Support Service Activities	8	108	337	2,796	98	452	8	8	17	252	4,084
15	Public Administration & Defense; Compulsory Social Security	73	263	1,012	4,958	399	692	113	50	81	436	8,077
16	Education	312	694	1,399	4,430	649	1,512	247	150	342	788	10,523
17	Human Health and Social Work Activities	107	275	626	2,487	204	605	112	54	66	525	5,061
18	Arts, Entertainment and Recreation	0	11	64	371	7	26	10	5	14	35	543
19	Activities of Membership Organizations	7	67	300	1,638	71	241	55	5	12	154	2,550
20	Activities of Households as Employers & Others	88	174	648	2,223	185	385	96	16	157	39	4,011
21	Activities of Extraterritorial Organizations and Bodies	0	0	26	215	3	3	1	0	1	1	250
22	Not Stated	7	2	13	219	21	4	17	2	2	7	294
	Total	1,263	3,194	9,885	40,375	3,068	8,100	1,637	653	1,751	4,004	73,930
Source: Bureau of Statistics, Guyana: Population and Housing Census, 2012												

Appendix B.3.2: Distribution of Employed Labour Force by Major Occupation Groups Employed, Classified by Regions and Sex; Guyana: 2012												
NO	Major Occupation Group	Region 1	Region 2	Region 3	Region 4	Region 5	Region 6	Region 7	Region 8	Region 9	Region 10	Total
Both Sexes												
1	Managers	116	270	824	4,061	171	532	281	274	211	356	7,096
2	Professionals	404	988	2,597	9,682	952	2,396	311	174	436	1,318	19,258
3	Technical and associate professionals	133	407	1,818	7,018	496	1,370	157	90	197	661	12,347
4	Clerical support workers	68	419	1,910	9,448	415	1,139	169	36	119	516	14,239
	White-Collar Workers (1-4)	721	2,084	7,149	30,209	2,034	5,437	918	574	963	2,851	52,940
5	Service and sales workers	793	2,116	7,102	26,964	2,030	6,341	1,289	384	813	2,448	50,280
	Service Workers (5)	793	2,116	7,102	26,964	2,030	6,341	1,289	384	813	2,448	50,280
6	Skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers	1,247	2,528	3,681	5,255	2,513	4,712	377	353	2,714	668	24,048
7	Craft and related trades workers	378	1,925	6,074	19,610	2,080	4,858	600	93	506	1,678	37,802
8	Plant and machine operators and assemblers	2,589	3,083	5,392	10,863	1,843	3,788	2,447	305	455	2,698	33,463
9	Elementary occupations	587	3,184	7,327	17,255	2,992	9,474	493	1,063	680	1,486	44,541
10	Armed forces occupations	4	20	141	901	137	7	1	1	13	2	1,227
	Blue-Collar Workers (6 - 10)	4,805	10,740	22,615	53,884	9,565	22,839	3,918	1,815	4,368	6,532	141,081
11	Not stated	15	9	22	360	30	22	31	9	9	27	534
	Total	6,334	14,949	36,888	111,417	13,659	34,639	6,156	2,782	6,153	11,858	244,835
Males												
1	Managers	97	229	571	2,814	146	413	222	214	150	255	5,111
2	Professionals	111	282	816	3,414	221	762	74	38	143	324	6,185
3	Technical and associate professionals	56	236	1,186	3,931	327	943	85	46	140	363	7,313
4	Clerical support workers	27	122	596	2,916	128	372	47	7	45	141	4,401
	White-Collar Workers (1-4)	291	869	3,169	13,075	822	2,490	428	305	478	1,083	23,010
5	Service and sales workers	357	1,027	3,532	11,727	955	3,128	495	111	290	943	22,565
	Service Workers (5)	357	1,027	3,532	11,727	955	3,128	495	111	290	943	22,565
6	Skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers	1,105	2,269	3,445	4,853	2,350	4,478	318	319	2,245	582	21,964
7	Craft and related trades workers	357	1,857	5,772	18,171	1,991	4,559	570	86	442	1,547	35,352
8	Plant and machine operators and assemblers	2,514	3,057	5,312	10,590	1,821	3,740	2,402	298	452	2,658	32,844
9	Elementary occupations	433	2,650	5,640	11,622	2,515	8,122	284	1,001	476	1,020	33,763
10	Armed forces occupations	4	19	119	774	116	7	1	1	13	2	1,056
	Blue-Collar Workers (6 - 10)	4,413	9,852	20,288	46,010	8,793	20,906	3,575	1,705	3,628	5,809	124,979
11	Not stated	10	7	14	230	21	15	21	8	6	19	351
	Total	5,071	11,755	27,003	71,042	10,591	26,539	4,519	2,129	4,402	7,854	170,905
Females												
1	Managers	19	41	253	1,247	25	119	59	60	61	101	1,985
2	Professionals	293	706	1,781	6,268	731	1,634	237	136	293	994	13,073
3	Technical and associate professionals	77	171	632	3,087	169	427	72	44	57	298	5,034
4	Clerical support workers	41	297	1,314	6,532	287	767	122	29	74	375	9,838
	White-Collar Workers (1-4)	430	1,215	3,980	17,134	1,212	2,947	490	269	485	1,768	29,930
5	Service and sales workers	436	1,089	3,570	15,237	1,075	3,213	794	273	523	1,505	27,715
	Service Workers (5)	436	1,089	3,570	15,237	1,075	3,213	794	273	523	1,505	27,715
6	Skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers	142	259	236	402	163	234	59	34	469	86	2,084
7	Craft and related trades workers	21	68	302	1,439	89	299	30	7	64	131	2,450
8	Plant and machine operators and assemblers	75	26	80	273	22	48	45	7	3	40	619
9	Elementary occupations	154	534	1,687	5,633	477	1,352	209	62	204	466	10,778
10	Armed forces occupations	0	1	22	127	21	0	0	0	0	0	171
	Blue-Collar Workers (6 - 10)	392	888	2,327	7,874	772	1,933	343	110	740	723	16,102
11	Not stated	5	2	8	130	9	7	10	1	3	8	183
	Total	1,263	3,194	9,885	40,375	3,068	8,100	1,637	653	1,751	4,004	73,930
Source: Bureau of Statistics, Guyana: Population and Housing Census Results, 2012												

Appendix B.3.3A: Distribution of Employed Labour Force Classified by Employment Status, Sex and Administrative Regions, Guyana: 2012												
NO	Employment Status	Region 1	Region 2	Region 3	Region 4	Region 5	Region 6	Region 7	Region 8	Region 9	Region 10	Total
Both Sexes												
1	Paid employee, State Owned/Govt	817	2,288	8,229	22,197	4,217	12,246	666	392	893	2,776	54,721
2	Paid employee, Statutotr Board/Agency	26	106	475	1,107	72	463	24	4	63	147	2,487
3	Paid employee, Private Establishment	3,125	6,428	14,848	48,830	3,966	8,931	3,269	1,260	1,563	5,088	97,308
4	Paid employee, Privat Home	312	1,259	2,006	4,651	737	1,963	188	137	388	262	11,903
5	Own business/Self-employed with paid employee/(Employer)	153	629	1,607	4,486	626	1,435	449	258	209	526	10,378
6	Own business/Self-employed without employees/(Own Account)	1,772	4,184	9,506	29,098	3,906	9,477	1,411	682	2,803	3,006	65,845
7	Unpaid family worker	126	45	151	870	116	62	108	48	221	35	1,782
8	Apprentice/Learner/Trainee	0	6	27	71	2	18	8	0	1	5	138
9	Others	3	4	39	107	17	44	33	1	12	13	273
	Total	6,334	14,949	36,888	111,417	13,659	34,639	6,156	2,782	6,153	11,858	244,835
Males												
1	Paid employee, State Owned/Govt	314	992	5,007	10,725	2,814	9,013	206	137	406	1,016	30,630
2	Paid employee, Statutotr Board/Agency	17	75	364	631	53	386	16	3	46	99	1,690
3	Paid employee, Private Establishment	2,797	5,627	11,127	31,293	3,314	6,864	2,713	1,064	1,168	3,884	69,851
4	Paid employee, Privat Home	209	1,046	1,341	2,104	555	1,419	119	97	199	187	7,276
5	Own business/Self-employed with paid employee/(Employer)	136	537	1,341	3,604	539	1,222	365	214	161	400	8,519
6	Own business/Self-employed without employees/(Own Account)	1,512	3,443	7,669	22,162	3,222	7,549	1,021	589	2,337	2,233	51,737
7	Unpaid family worker	84	29	103	390	80	37	51	24	73	20	891
8	Apprentice/Learner/Trainee	0	4	22	62	1	16	6	0	1	4	116
9	Others	2	2	29	71	13	33	22	1	11	11	195
	Total	5,071	11,755	27,003	71,042	10,591	26,539	4,519	2,129	4,402	7,854	170,905
Females												
1	Paid employee, State Owned/Govt	503	1,296	3,222	11,472	1,403	3,233	460	255	487	1,760	24,091
2	Paid employee, Statutotr Board/Agency	9	31	111	476	19	77	8	1	17	48	797
3	Paid employee, Private Establishment	328	801	3,721	17,537	652	2,067	556	196	395	1,204	27,457
4	Paid employee, Privat Home	103	213	665	2,547	182	544	69	40	189	75	4,627
5	Own business/Self-employed with paid employee/(Employer)	17	92	266	882	87	213	84	44	48	126	1,859
6	Own business/Self-employed without employees/(Own Account)	260	741	1,837	6,936	684	1,928	390	93	466	773	14,108
7	Unpaid family worker	42	16	48	480	36	25	57	24	148	15	891
8	Apprentice/Learner/Trainee	0	2	5	9	1	2	2	0	0	1	22
9	Others	1	2	10	36	4	11	11	0	1	2	78
	Total	1,263	3,194	9,885	40,375	3,068	8,100	1,637	653	1,751	4,004	73,930
Source: Bureau of Statistics, Guyana: Population and Housing Census Results, 2012												

Appendix B.3.3B: Distribution of Employed Labour Force Classified by Major Industry Employed and Employment Status, Guyana: 2012

N O	Major Industry Groups/Both Sexes	Employment-Status/Both Sexes									
		Paid employee/ Govt	Paid employee /Govt. Agency	Paid employee /Private	Paid employee /Private Home	Employers	Own Account	Unpaid family worker	Apprentice	Others	Total
		(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
1	Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	10,684	425	9,307	1,779	1,789	18,075	637	3	33	42,732
2	Mining and Quarrying	267	108	15,735	493	1,110	2,235	47	3	8	20,006
3	Manufacturing	4,576	380	11,576	480	794	3,083	76	17	9	20,991
4	Construction	407	49	11,893	2,258	1,417	9,286	46	38	33	25,427
5	Electricity, Gas, Steam and Air Conditioning Supply	1,089	183	1,077	21	65	54	5	0	2	2,496
6	Water Supply, Sewerage, Waste Management, and Remediation Activities	604	93	399	15	25	54	5	1	0	1,196
7	Wholesale & Retail Trade; Repair of Motor Vehicles & Motorcycles	325	101	15,324	855	2,738	17,529	759	34	22	37,687
8	Transportation and Storage	1,314	95	6,944	626	961	8,818	47	4	16	18,825
9	Accommodation and Food Service Activities	149	37	4,473	269	437	1,279	91	2	3	6,740
10	Information and Communication	440	112	1,512	34	79	214	5	0	1	2,397
11	Financial and Insurance Activities	552	157	2,321	20	40	66	2	0	0	3,158
12	Real Estate Activities	6	0	64	2	18	49	1	0	0	140
13	Professional, Scientific and Technical Activities	430	47	1,255	37	144	407	12	3	1	2,336
14	Administrative and Support Service Activities	976	120	7,404	364	73	174	6	0	1	9,118
15	Public Administration & Defense; Compulsory Social Security	17,035	173	352	18	7	41	1	11	4	17,642
16	Education	10,633	82	1,801	66	114	271	11	4	10	12,992
17	Human Health and Social Work Activities	4,607	83	1,512	188	76	145	7	8	9	6,635
18	Arts, Entertainment and Recreation	223	31	713	33	63	287	2	2	3	1,357
19	Activities of Membership Organizations	155	111	2,084	516	360	2,944	11	7	62	6,250
20	Activities of Households as Employers & Others	109	8	922	3,801	29	628	6	0	9	5,512
21	Activities of Extraterritorial Organizations and Bodies	69	84	252	5	0	2	0	0	9	421
22	Not Stated	71	8	388	23	39	204	5	1	38	777
	Total	54,721	2,487	97,308	11,903	10,378	65,845	1,782	138	273	244,835
	Source: Bureau of Statistics, Guyana: Population and Housing Census Results, 2012										

Appendix B.3.3B: Distribution of Employed Labour Force Classified by Major Industry Employed and Employment Status, Guyana: 2012/CONTINUED											
NO	Males	Employment-Status									
		(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
1	Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	10,276	405	8,636	1,691	1,685	16,603	390	3	29	39,718
2	Mining and Quarrying	233	103	14,804	450	1,024	2,136	38	3	7	18,798
3	Manufacturing	3,846	295	8,475	394	667	2,198	44	16	5	15,940
4	Electricity, Gas, Steam and Air Conditioning Supply	762	134	716	13	56	50	4	0	2	1,737
5	Water Supply, Sewerage, Waste Management, and Remediation Activities	457	66	323	13	23	53	2	1	0	938
6	Construction	386	46	11,628	2,235	1,402	9,192	43	38	32	25,002
7	Wholesale & Retail Trade; Repair of Motor Vehicles & Motorcycles	175	59	8,529	518	1,860	8,925	288	32	8	20,394
8	Transportation and Storage	766	74	6,148	594	913	8,638	30	4	15	17,182
9	Accommodation and Food Service Activities	27	13	1,181	46	222	366	28	0	0	1,883
10	Information and Communication	260	61	818	16	59	137	2	0	1	1,354
11	Financial and Insurance Activities	213	53	901	7	35	58	1	0	0	1,268
12	Real Estate Activities	2	0	37	1	15	30	0	0	0	85
13	Professional, Scientific and Technical Activities	190	29	584	23	119	344	4	2	0	1,295
14	Administrative and Support Service Activities	587	66	3,906	276	62	136	0	0	1	5,034
15	Public Administration & Defense; Compulsory Social Security	9,219	92	194	16	4	30	1	7	2	9,565
16	Education	1,982	27	369	7	33	44	1	1	5	2,469
17	Human Health and Social Work Activities	988	23	428	15	50	68	1	1	0	1,574
18	Arts, Entertainment and Recreation	85	22	380	24	52	247	0	2	2	814
19	Activities of Membership Organizations	95	76	1,161	259	195	1,850	7	5	52	3,700
20	Activities of Households as Employers & Others	30	1	297	662	14	486	5	0	6	1,501
21	Activities of Extraterritorial Organizations and Bodies	24	39	103	1	0	2	0	0	2	171
22	Not Stated	27	6	233	15	29	144	2	1	26	483
	Total	30,630	1,690	69,851	7,276	8,519	51,737	891	116	195	170,905
NO	Females	Employment-Status									
		(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
1	Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	408	20	671	88	104	1,472	247	0	4	3,014
2	Mining and Quarrying	34	5	931	43	86	99	9	0	1	1,208
3	Manufacturing	730	85	3,101	86	127	885	32	1	4	5,051
4	Electricity, Gas, Steam and Air Conditioning Supply	327	49	361	8	9	4	1	0	0	759
5	Water Supply, Sewerage, Waste Management, and Remediation Activities	147	27	76	2	2	1	3	0	0	258
6	Construction	21	3	265	23	15	94	3	0	1	425
7	Wholesale & Retail Trade; Repair of Motor Vehicles & Motorcycles	150	42	6,795	337	878	8,604	471	2	14	17,293
8	Transportation and Storage	548	21	796	32	48	180	17	0	1	1,643
9	Accommodation and Food Service Activities	122	24	3,292	223	215	913	63	2	3	4,857
10	Information and Communication	180	51	694	18	20	77	3	0	0	1,043
11	Financial and Insurance Activities	339	104	1,420	13	5	8	1	0	0	1,890
12	Real Estate Activities	4	0	27	1	3	19	1	0	0	55
13	Professional, Scientific and Technical Activities	240	18	671	14	25	63	8	1	1	1,041
14	Administrative and Support Service Activities	389	54	3,498	88	11	38	6	0	0	4,084
15	Public Administration & Defense; Compulsory Social Security	7,816	81	158	2	3	11	0	4	2	8,077
16	Education	8,651	55	1,432	59	81	227	10	3	5	10,523
17	Human Health and Social Work Activities	3,619	60	1,084	173	26	77	6	7	9	5,061
18	Arts, Entertainment and Recreation	138	9	333	9	11	40	2	0	1	543
19	Activities of Membership Organizations	60	35	923	257	165	1,094	4	2	10	2,550
20	Activities of Households as Employers & Others	79	7	625	3,139	15	142	1	0	3	4,011
21	Activities of Extraterritorial Organizations and Bodies	45	45	149	4	0	0	0	0	7	250
22	Not Stated	44	2	155	8	10	60	3	0	12	294
	Total	24,091	797	27,457	4,627	1,859	14,108	891	22	78	73,930

Source: Bureau of Statistics, Guyana: Population and Housing Census Results, 2012

Appendix B.3.4: Principal Activities of the Working Age Population Past 12 Months Classified by Age, Sex and Regions, Guyana: 2012

Age Group	Guyana: TOTAL								
	Worked & had work	Looking for job	Attended school	Home duties	Retired	Disabled	Others	Not stated	Total
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
15-19	17,571	10,326	33,382	19,069	17	508	191	35	81,099
20-24	32,107	6,485	3,679	17,939	15	412	171	28	60,836
25-29	30,360	3,813	822	14,715	15	389	133	38	50,285
30-34	31,726	3,370	327	15,366	15	473	139	26	51,442
35-39	31,054	3,033	163	14,844	22	532	149	27	49,824
40-44	29,224	2,619	76	13,731	60	631	130	24	46,495
45-49	25,579	2,293	52	12,835	116	745	194	21	41,835
50-54	21,575	1,828	25	10,980	789	1,012	126	22	36,357
55-59	14,257	976	15	8,748	3,172	991	103	9	28,271
60-64	7,067	154	9	5,783	7,023	811	50	6	20,903
65-69	2,623	49	4	2,738	7,317	681	28	1	13,441
70-74	1,047	8	1	1,694	6,676	595	15	1	10,037
75+	539	6	2	356	5,723	844	12	0	7,482
Total	244,835	34,964	38,558	139,840	35,205	9,240	1,445	238	504,325
Source: Bureau of Statistics, Guyana: Population and Housing Census Results, 2012									
Note: 'Enumerated Households' Only and Excluded 'Institutional Population', 'No-Contact' Persons and Age 'Not Stated'.									

Appendix B.3.4: Principal Activities of the Working Age Population Past 12 Months Classified by Age, Sex and Regions, Guyana: 2012

Age Group	Guyana: TOTAL MALES									Guyana: TOTAL FEMALES								
	Worked & had work	Looking for job	Attended school	Home duties	Retired	Disabled	Others	Not stated	Total	Worked & had work	Looking for job	Attended school	Home duties	Retired	Disabled	Others	Not stated	Total
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
15-19	13,013	6,432	16,036	4,822	8	310	144	22	40,787	4,558	3,894	17,346	14,247	9	198	47	13	40,312
20-24	22,206	3,744	1,542	1,993	2	263	106	15	29,871	9,901	2,741	2,137	15,946	13	149	65	13	30,965
25-29	20,566	2,032	291	1,138	7	250	67	30	24,381	9,794	1,781	531	13,577	8	139	66	8	25,904
30-34	21,851	1,714	101	1,031	5	306	80	14	25,102	9,875	1,656	226	14,335	10	167	59	12	26,340
35-39	21,403	1,586	49	962	8	332	99	16	24,455	9,651	1,447	114	13,882	14	200	50	11	25,369
40-44	20,331	1,420	27	1,048	31	409	83	15	23,364	8,893	1,199	49	12,683	29	222	47	9	23,131
45-49	17,743	1,330	12	1,045	71	483	146	13	20,843	7,836	963	40	11,790	45	262	48	8	20,992
50-54	15,056	1,096	10	985	408	619	93	13	18,280	6,519	732	15	9,995	381	393	33	9	18,077
55-59	10,108	648	4	791	1,395	604	74	6	13,630	4,149	328	11	7,957	1,777	387	29	3	14,641
60-64	5,229	116	2	610	3,727	430	31	3	10,148	1,838	38	7	5,173	3,296	381	19	3	10,755
65-69	2,042	40	1	290	3,719	337	15	1	6,445	581	9	3	2,448	3,598	344	13	0	6,996
70-74	830	8	0	216	3,318	282	10	0	4,664	217	0	1	1,478	3,358	313	5	1	5,373
75+	527	6	1	204	4,349	517	9	0	5,613	12	0	1	152	1,374	327	3	0	1,869
Total	170,905	20,172	18,076	15,135	17,048	5,142	957	148	247,583	73,930	14,792	20,482	124,705	18,157	4,098	488	90	256,742
	Region 1 - Both Sexes									Region 2 - Both Sexes								
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
15-19	761	380	937	1,032	1	23	2	2	3,138	1,474	616	1,876	1,533	3	30	7	2	5,541
20-24	1,008	251	11	792	0	11	3	1	2,077	1,971	294	123	1,331	2	26	10	1	3,758
25-29	800	171	0	549	0	11	0	0	1,531	1,721	141	20	971	1	27	3	0	2,884
30-34	806	172	0	525	0	11	1	0	1,515	1,688	125	10	972	1	31	4	2	2,833
35-39	700	142	1	495	1	6	0	0	1,345	1,587	123	5	1,037	1	18	5	0	2,776
40-44	642	123	0	409	0	12	0	0	1,186	1,646	142	1	1,037	3	39	6	0	2,874
45-49	570	119	1	442	0	17	2	0	1,151	1,614	145	1	969	4	44	6	0	2,783
50-54	484	90	0	284	8	15	4	0	885	1,384	101	1	876	33	66	5	1	2,467
55-59	253	51	0	268	58	14	3	0	647	918	61	1	692	124	63	2	0	1,861
60-64	166	8	0	150	127	12	0	0	463	548	9	2	547	255	63	1	0	1,425
65-69	90	2	0	105	173	20	0	0	390	229	5	1	251	301	52	3	0	842
70-74	31	1	0	57	149	21	0	0	259	114	1	0	184	352	45	0	0	696
75+	23	0	0	105	634	114	0	0	876	53	2	0	117	763	122	0	0	1,057
Total	6,334	1,510	950	5,165	780	229	15	3	14,986	14,949	1,765	2,041	10,575	1,648	612	53	6	31,649

Appendix B.3.4: Principal Activities of the Working Age Population Past 12 Months Classified by Age, Sex and Regions, Guyana: 2012

Age Group	Worked & had work	Looking for job	Attended school	Home duties	Retired	Disabled	Others	Not stated	Total	Worked & had work	Looking for job	Attended school	Home duties	Retired	Disabled	Others	Not stated	Total
	Region 3 - Both Sexes									Region 4 - Both Sexes								
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
15-19	2,743	1,457	4,621	2,876	0	85	35	4	11,821	7,015	3,892	14,706	6,106	7	183	80	20	32,009
20-24	4,916	823	509	2,843	2	72	17	3	9,185	14,559	2,676	2,198	6,234	8	150	84	14	25,923
25-29	4,474	477	96	2,304	6	56	12	3	7,428	14,348	1,729	536	5,286	3	159	63	22	22,146
30-34	4,697	464	31	2,516	2	69	14	2	7,795	14,687	1,426	196	5,566	3	206	61	15	22,160
35-39	4,865	413	19	2,478	5	103	11	4	7,898	14,463	1,356	98	5,340	11	219	51	23	21,561
40-44	4,508	398	12	2,250	10	96	18	2	7,294	13,143	1,049	49	4,852	23	273	48	22	19,459
45-49	3,884	406	6	2,194	19	127	21	4	6,661	11,329	857	34	4,382	52	287	80	17	17,038
50-54	3,325	295	1	1,836	111	154	16	2	5,740	9,763	721	17	3,987	402	425	38	19	15,372
55-59	2,082	174	2	1,463	468	186	7	1	4,383	6,658	385	10	3,175	1,572	407	42	8	12,257
60-64	932	24	0	958	1,075	133	7	1	3,130	3,381	72	3	2,039	3,422	333	14	5	9,269
65-69	280	6	0	425	1,024	105	2	0	1,842	1,286	18	2	928	3,224	263	13	1	5,735
70-74	127	2	0	251	1,022	107	1	0	1,510	473	3	1	521	2,918	224	8	1	4,149
75+	52	0	1	109	1,080	157	0	0	1,399	245	2	0	147	2,299	248	7	0	2,948
Total	36,888	4,940	5,299	22,581	5,028	1,515	162	26	76,439	111,417	14,188	17,851	48,835	16,247	3,654	593	167	212,952
	Region 5 - Both Sexes									Region 6 - Both Sexes								
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
15-19	981	853	2,253	1,690	3	37	4	4	5,825	2,529	1,860	4,847	3,498	1	91	28	3	12,857
20-24	1,735	532	187	1,480	1	47	9	4	3,995	4,323	930	288	3,022	1	71	14	3	8,652
25-29	1,540	287	33	1,224	2	38	5	3	3,132	3,938	429	56	2,551	2	62	8	1	7,047
30-34	1,713	261	15	1,343	3	36	12	3	3,386	4,472	366	25	2,754	6	78	8	0	7,709
35-39	1,716	248	7	1,297	2	38	9	0	3,317	4,423	336	16	2,725	2	104	19	0	7,625
40-44	1,793	224	0	1,220	12	50	17	0	3,316	4,399	305	3	2,674	7	122	11	0	7,521
45-49	1,525	188	4	1,134	10	58	19	0	2,938	3,988	241	6	2,554	23	158	27	0	6,997
50-54	1,230	129	1	949	49	77	14	0	2,449	3,263	251	2	2,028	140	204	13	0	5,901
55-59	802	86	0	726	225	69	13	0	1,921	2,008	99	0	1,553	487	197	11	0	4,355
60-64	401	6	1	557	503	66	6	0	1,540	843	13	2	961	1,067	149	10	0	3,045
65-69	147	5	0	244	573	60	1	0	1,030	268	2	1	449	1,283	134	3	0	2,140
70-74	50	0	0	150	440	55	5	0	700	122	0	0	290	1,089	98	1	0	1,600
75+	28	1	0	114	781	134	0	0	1,058	51	1	0	107	1,134	186	0	0	1,479
Total	13,659	2,820	2,501	12,169	2,463	773	114	14	34,513	34,639	4,834	5,246	25,295	5,562	1,733	154	7	77,470

Appendix B3.4: Principal Activities of the Working Age Population Past 12 Months Classified by Age, Sex and Regions, Guyana: 2012																		
Age Group	Worked & had work	Looking for job	Attended school	Home duties	Retired	Disabled	Others	Not stated	Total	Worked & had work	Looking for job	Attended school	Home duties	Retired	Disabled	Others	Not stated	Total
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Region 7 - Both Sexes										Region 8 - Both Sexes								
15-19	656	257	389	539	0	11	3	0	1,855	239	149	293	422	0	4	23	0	1,130
20-24	833	129	25	572	0	6	3	1	1,569	449	85	5	369	0	5	23	1	937
25-29	778	82	7	398	1	6	3	0	1,275	440	71	1	316	0	8	26	2	864
30-34	782	70	5	352	0	12	4	0	1,225	379	63	0	264	0	3	31	2	742
35-39	725	71	4	291	0	5	6	0	1,102	312	45	0	274	0	4	35	0	670
40-44	665	62	1	250	2	7	2	0	989	320	38	1	194	0	4	18	0	575
45-49	604	63	0	224	2	9	6	0	908	251	34	0	187	0	4	19	0	495
50-54	452	45	2	181	2	11	1	0	694	188	30	0	143	3	7	19	0	390
55-59	357	27	0	179	28	9	2	0	602	122	5	1	108	20	6	13	0	275
60-64	146	0	0	95	79	10	0	0	330	52	3	0	71	25	8	9	0	168
65-69	70	5	0	48	93	10	0	0	226	20	0	0	33	45	7	5	0	110
70-74	36	0	0	36	84	9	0	0	165	7	0	0	35	38	9	0	0	89
75+	51	0	0	95	544	92	1	0	783	6	0	0	104	519	88	0	0	717
Total	6,156	811	433	3,190	432	127	31	1	11,181	2,782	523	301	2,447	198	87	221	5	6,564
Region 9 - Both Sexes										Region 10 - Both Sexes								
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
15-19	545	384	887	572	1	16	4	0	2,409	628	478	2,573	801	1	28	5	0	4,514
20-24	905	287	19	516	0	6	3	0	1,736	1,408	478	314	780	1	18	5	0	3,004
25-29	785	196	5	387	0	9	8	0	1,390	1,536	230	68	729	0	13	5	7	2,588
30-34	846	154	1	325	0	7	2	0	1,335	1,656	269	44	749	0	20	2	2	2,742
35-39	702	123	1	262	0	10	7	0	1,105	1,561	176	12	645	0	25	6	0	2,425
40-44	597	118	0	263	0	5	7	0	990	1,511	160	9	582	3	23	3	0	2,291
45-49	570	82	0	257	1	10	7	0	927	1,244	158	0	492	5	31	7	0	1,937
50-54	463	70	0	207	4	7	12	0	763	1,023	96	1	489	37	46	4	0	1,696
55-59	342	36	0	216	46	7	8	0	655	715	52	1	368	144	33	2	0	1,315
60-64	264	4	0	160	135	6	1	0	570	334	15	1	245	335	31	2	0	963
65-69	91	0	0	99	219	5	1	0	415	142	6	0	156	382	25	0	0	711
70-74	29	1	0	50	199	5	0	0	284	58	0	0	120	385	22	0	0	585
75+	16	0	0	103	632	93	0	0	844	42	0	0	79	649	79	1	0	850
Total	6,153	1,455	913	3,348	905	116	60	0	12,950	11,858	2,118	3,023	6,235	1,942	394	42	9	25,621
Source: Bureau of Statistics, Guyana: Population and Housing Census Results, 2012																		
Note: 'Enumerated Households' Only and Excluded 'Institutional Population', 'No-Contact Persons and Age 'Not Stated'.																		

Appendix B.3.4: Principal Activities of the Working Age Population Past 12 Months Classified by Age, Sex and Regions, Guyana: 2012

Age group	Worked & had work	Looking for job	Attended school	Home duties	Retired	Disabled	Others	Not stated	Total	Worked & had work	Looking for job	Attended school	Home duties	Retired	Disabled	Others	Not stated	Total
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Region 1 - Males										Region 1 - Females								
15-19	631	283	440	256	0	17	1	2	1,630	130	97	497	776	1	6	1	0	1,508
20-24	774	190	6	105	0	6	3	0	1,084	234	61	5	687	0	5	0	1	993
25-29	617	128	0	51	0	8	0	0	804	183	43	0	498	0	3	0	0	727
30-34	634	125	0	56	0	7	0	0	822	172	47	0	469	0	4	1	0	693
35-39	559	105	0	50	0	2	0	0	716	141	37	1	445	1	4	0	0	629
40-44	521	82	0	54	0	7	0	0	664	121	41	0	355	0	5	0	0	522
45-49	460	85	1	68	0	11	2	0	627	110	34	0	374	0	6	0	0	524
50-54	390	67	0	49	6	8	4	0	524	94	23	0	235	2	7	0	0	361
55-59	212	42	0	42	35	8	3	0	342	41	9	0	226	23	6	0	0	305
60-64	143	6	0	20	84	5	0	0	258	23	2	0	130	43	7	0	0	205
65-69	82	2	0	21	106	12	0	0	223	8	0	0	84	67	8	0	0	167
70-74	29	1	0	7	92	8	0	0	137	2	0	0	50	57	13	0	0	122
75+	19	0	0	15	149	31	0	0	214	4	0	0	90	485	83	0	0	662
Total	5,071	1,116	447	794	472	130	13	2	8,045	1,263	394	503	4,371	308	99	2	1	6,941
Region 2 - Males										Region 2 - Females								
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
15-19	1,232	391	885	265	3	17	5	1	2,799	242	225	991	1,268	0	13	2	1	2,742
20-24	1,566	194	43	95	1	19	7	1	1,926	405	100	80	1,236	1	7	3	0	1,832
25-29	1,327	77	6	49	0	16	1	0	1,476	394	64	14	922	1	11	2	0	1,408
30-34	1,292	70	1	31	0	22	2	1	1,419	396	55	9	941	1	9	2	1	1,414
35-39	1,198	75	1	46	0	12	2	0	1,334	389	48	4	991	1	6	3	0	1,442
40-44	1,276	83	0	42	1	23	4	0	1,429	370	59	1	995	2	16	2	0	1,445
45-49	1,248	101	0	51	4	32	6	0	1,442	366	44	1	918	0	12	0	0	1,341
50-54	1,091	74	0	59	20	41	4	0	1,289	293	27	1	817	13	25	1	1	1,178
55-59	717	43	0	50	58	32	1	0	901	201	18	1	642	66	31	1	0	960
60-64	467	7	0	49	164	35	0	0	722	81	2	2	498	91	28	1	0	703
65-69	194	3	0	24	165	20	1	0	407	35	2	1	227	136	32	2	0	435
70-74	98	1	0	22	203	22	0	0	346	16	0	0	162	149	23	0	0	350
75+	49	2	0	27	278	39	0	0	395	4	0	0	90	485	83	0	0	662
Total	11,755	1,121	936	810	897	330	33	3	15,885	3,194	644	1,105	9,765	751	282	20	3	15,764

Appendix B.3.4: Principal Activities of the Working Age Population Past 12 Months Classified by Age, Sex and Regions, Guyana: 2012

Age Group	Region 3 - Males									Region 3 - Females						
	Worked & had work	Looking for job	Attended school	Home duties	Retired	Disabled	Others	Not stated	Total	Worked & had work	Looking for job	Attended school	Home duties	Retired	Disabled	Others
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
15-19	2,041	936	2,237	643	0	52	25	3	5,937	702	521	2,384	2,233	0	33	10
20-24	3,507	500	227	237	0	47	12	2	4,532	1,409	323	282	2,606	2	25	5
25-29	3,176	264	38	97	3	35	7	3	3,623	1,298	213	58	2,207	3	21	5
30-34	3,430	255	6	84	1	43	4	1	3,824	1,267	209	25	2,432	1	26	10
35-39	3,519	226	7	89	1	68	9	1	3,920	1,346	187	12	2,389	4	35	2
40-44	3,258	233	7	96	7	62	14	2	3,679	1,250	165	5	2,154	3	34	4
45-49	2,863	257	2	84	13	84	15	4	3,322	1,021	149	4	2,110	6	43	6
50-54	2,462	204	0	94	63	96	10	2	2,931	863	91	1	1,742	48	58	6
55-59	1,632	127	0	111	221	116	4	0	2,211	450	47	2	1,352	247	70	3
60-64	730	19	0	72	625	72	5	1	1,524	202	5	0	886	450	61	2
65-69	236	4	0	28	538	55	1	0	862	44	2	0	397	486	50	1
70-74	101	2	0	27	536	41	0	0	707	26	0	0	224	486	66	1
75+	48	0	1	19	595	74	0	0	737	4	0	0	90	485	83	0
Total	27,003	3,027	2,525	1,681	2,603	845	106	19	37,809	9,885	1,913	2,774	20,900	2,425	670	56
	Region 4 - Males									Region 4 - Females						
	Worked & had work	Looking for job	Attended school	Home duties	Retired	Disabled	Others	Not stated	Total	Worked & had work	Looking for job	Attended school	Home duties	Retired	Disabled	Others
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
15-19	4,829	2,286	7,013	1,634	1	118	60	12	15,953	2,186	1,606	7,693	4,472	6	65	20
20-24	9,213	1,462	939	726	1	94	54	7	12,496	5,346	1,214	1,259	5,508	7	56	30
25-29	8,923	847	186	415	2	102	27	17	10,519	5,425	882	350	4,871	1	57	36
30-34	9,237	659	69	387	3	133	32	9	10,529	5,450	767	127	5,179	0	73	29
35-39	9,106	639	24	350	4	122	31	15	10,291	5,357	717	74	4,990	7	97	20
40-44	8,380	516	15	375	11	175	24	13	9,509	4,763	533	34	4,477	12	98	24
45-49	7,088	432	6	359	26	179	65	9	8,164	4,241	425	28	4,023	26	108	15
50-54	6,149	393	7	358	185	246	28	11	7,377	3,614	328	10	3,629	217	179	10
55-59	4,262	233	4	272	628	244	31	6	5,680	2,396	152	6	2,903	944	163	11
60-64	2,313	53	1	206	1,621	171	8	2	4,375	1,068	19	2	1,833	1,801	162	6
65-69	936	16	0	81	1,521	126	7	1	2,688	350	2	2	847	1,703	137	6
70-74	365	3	0	58	1,339	105	5	0	1,875	108	0	1	463	1,579	119	3
75+	241	2	0	57	1,814	165	7	0	2,286	4	0	0	90	485	83	0
Total	71,042	7,541	8,264	5,278	7,156	1,980	379	102	101,742	40,375	6,647	9,587	43,557	9,091	1,674	214

Appendix B.3.4: Principal Activities of the Working Age Population Past 12 Months Classified by Age, Sex and Regions, Guyana: 2012																		
Age Group	Region 5 - Males									Region 5 - Females								
	Worked & had work	Looking for job	Attended school	Home duties	Retired	Disabled	Others	Not stated	Total	Worked & had work	Looking for job	Attended school	Home duties	Retired	Disabled	Others	Not stated	Total
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
15-19	768	521	1,057	506	1	23	3	1	2,880	213	332	1,196	1,184	2	14	1	3	2,945
20-24	1,332	335	66	226	0	33	4	2	1,998	403	197	121	1,254	1	14	5	2	1,997
25-29	1,144	181	10	110	1	21	3	2	1,472	396	106	23	1,114	1	17	2	1	1,660
30-34	1,296	154	5	114	1	22	10	2	1,604	417	107	10	1,229	2	14	2	1	1,782
35-39	1,355	167	2	91	1	28	8	0	1,652	361	81	5	1,206	1	10	1	0	1,665
40-44	1,395	158	0	103	6	36	13	0	1,711	398	66	0	1,117	6	14	4	0	1,605
45-49	1,202	138	1	111	7	38	12	0	1,509	323	50	3	1,023	3	20	7	0	1,429
50-54	959	88	0	88	32	48	13	0	1,228	271	41	1	861	17	29	1	0	1,221
55-59	644	65	0	70	112	37	11	0	939	158	21	0	656	113	32	2	0	982
60-64	303	3	0	57	307	31	5	0	706	98	3	1	500	196	35	1	0	834
65-69	128	3	0	37	346	28	1	0	543	19	2	0	207	227	32	0	0	487
70-74	41	0	0	22	259	27	4	0	353	9	0	0	128	181	28	1	0	347
75+	24	1	0	24	296	51	0	0	396	4	0	0	90	485	83	0	0	662
Total	10,591	1,814	1,141	1,559	1,369	423	87	7	16,991	3,068	1,006	1,360	10,610	1,094	350	27	7	17,522
	Region 6 - Males									Region 6 - Females								
	Worked & had work	Looking for job	Attended school	Home duties	Retired	Disabled	Others	Not stated	Total	Worked & had work	Looking for job	Attended school	Home duties	Retired	Disabled	Others	Not stated	Total
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
15-19	1,983	1,226	2,338	862	1	55	24	3	6,492	546	634	2,509	2,636	0	36	4	0	6,365
20-24	3,294	549	114	259	0	47	8	2	4,273	1,029	381	174	2,763	1	24	6	1	4,379
25-29	2,984	242	21	149	1	39	4	1	3,441	954	187	35	2,402	1	23	4	0	3,606
30-34	3,443	200	9	125	0	55	6	0	3,838	1,029	166	16	2,629	6	23	2	0	3,871
35-39	3,387	193	7	134	2	71	11	0	3,805	1,036	143	9	2,591	0	33	8	0	3,820
40-44	3,397	186	3	160	5	77	8	0	3,836	1,002	119	0	2,514	2	45	3	0	3,685
45-49	3,040	148	2	166	17	108	22	0	3,503	948	93	4	2,388	6	50	5	0	3,494
50-54	2,507	164	2	157	90	137	10	0	3,067	756	87	0	1,871	50	67	3	0	2,834
55-59	1,503	67	0	117	240	132	7	0	2,066	505	32	0	1,436	247	65	4	0	2,289
60-64	651	11	1	82	658	86	5	0	1,494	192	2	1	879	409	63	5	0	1,551
65-69	213	1	1	40	672	70	1	0	998	55	1	0	409	611	64	2	0	1,142
70-74	90	0	0	32	520	53	1	0	696	32	0	0	258	569	45	0	0	904
75+	47	1	0	17	649	103	0	0	817	4	0	0	90	485	83	0	0	662
Total	26,539	2,988	2,498	2,300	2,855	1,033	107	6	38,326	8,100	1,846	2,748	22,995	2,707	700	47	1	39,144

Appendix B.3.4: Principal Activities of the Working Age Population Past 12 Months Classified by Age, Sex and Regions, Guyana: 2012

Age Group	Region 7 - Males									Region 7 - Females								
	Worked & had work	Looking for job	Attended school	Home duties	Retired	Disabled	Others	Not stated	Total	Worked & had work	Looking for job	Attended school	Home duties	Retired	Disabled	Others	Not stated	Total
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
15-19	492	163	203	124	0	3	2	0	987	164	94	186	415	0	8	1	0	868
20-24	627	69	8	63	0	3	1	0	771	206	60	17	509	0	3	2	1	798
25-29	560	50	3	50	0	4	2	0	669	218	32	4	348	1	2	1	0	606
30-34	573	37	2	50	0	8	3	0	673	209	33	3	302	0	4	1	0	552
35-39	524	39	3	35	0	2	5	0	608	201	32	1	256	0	3	1	0	494
40-44	455	30	1	33	0	5	1	0	525	210	32	0	217	2	2	1	0	464
45-49	433	35	0	36	2	8	3	0	517	171	28	0	188	0	1	3	0	391
50-54	330	23	1	30	0	6	0	0	390	122	22	1	151	2	5	1	0	304
55-59	281	20	0	35	12	6	1	0	355	76	7	0	144	16	3	1	0	247
60-64	111	0	0	23	41	6	0	0	181	35	0	0	72	38	4	0	0	149
65-69	56	5	0	6	41	9	0	0	117	14	0	0	42	52	1	0	0	109
70-74	30	0	0	9	44	5	0	0	88	6	0	0	27	40	4	0	0	77
75+	47	0	0	5	59	9	1	0	121	4	0	0	90	485	83	0	0	662
Total	4,519	471	221	499	199	74	19	0	6,002	1,637	340	212	2,691	233	53	12	1	5,179
	Region 8 - Males									Region 8 - Females								
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
15-19	194	118	144	150	0	2	19	0	627	45	31	149	272	0	2	4	0	503
20-24	307	51	2	103	0	4	14	1	482	142	34	3	266	0	1	9	0	455
25-29	327	54	1	94	0	5	16	2	499	113	17	0	222	0	3	10	0	365
30-34	283	34	0	86	0	1	21	0	425	96	29	0	178	0	2	10	2	317
35-39	244	32	0	79	0	3	24	0	382	68	13	0	195	0	1	11	0	288
40-44	251	25	0	80	0	2	12	0	370	69	13	1	114	0	2	6	0	205
45-49	198	18	0	72	0	2	10	0	300	53	16	0	115	0	2	9	0	195
50-54	152	16	0	44	1	2	12	0	227	36	14	0	99	2	5	7	0	163
55-59	101	3	0	26	15	4	7	0	156	21	2	1	82	5	2	6	0	119
60-64	45	3	0	29	11	5	6	0	99	7	0	0	42	14	3	3	0	69
65-69	19	0	0	10	28	4	3	0	64	1	0	0	23	17	3	2	0	46
70-74	6	0	0	13	25	4	0	0	48	1	0	0	22	13	5	0	0	41
75+	2	0	0	14	34	5	0	0	55	4	0	0	90	485	83	0	0	662
Total	2,129	354	147	800	114	43	144	3	3,734	653	169	154	1,647	84	44	77	2	2,830

Appendix B.3.4: Principal Activities of the Working Age Population Past 12 Months Classified by Age, Sex and Regions, Guyana: 2012																		
Age Group	Region 9 - Males									Region 9 - Females								
	Worked & had work	Looking for job	Attended school	Home duties	Retired	Disabled	Others	Not stated	Total	Worked & had work	Looking for job	Attended school	Home duties	Retired	Disabled	Others	Not stated	Total
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
15-19	354	216	453	159	1	8	3	0	1,194	191	168	434	413	0	8	1	0	1,215
20-24	628	143	9	75	0	1	2	0	858	277	144	10	441	0	5	1	0	878
25-29	546	92	4	59	0	8	5	0	714	239	104	1	328	0	1	3	0	676
30-34	587	59	1	49	0	4	1	0	701	259	95	0	276	0	3	1	0	634
35-39	508	33	0	40	0	8	6	0	595	194	90	1	222	0	2	1	0	510
40-44	446	36	0	60	0	5	6	0	553	151	82	0	203	0	0	1	0	437
45-49	423	29	0	56	1	6	6	0	521	147	53	0	201	0	4	1	0	406
50-54	335	14	0	44	2	6	9	0	410	128	56	0	163	2	1	3	0	353
55-59	253	16	0	40	25	5	7	0	346	89	20	0	176	21	2	1	0	309
60-64	211	3	0	47	55	2	0	0	318	53	1	0	113	80	4	1	0	252
65-69	76	0	0	20	95	3	1	0	195	15	0	0	79	124	2	0	0	220
70-74	23	1	0	15	95	3	0	0	137	6	0	0	35	104	2	0	0	147
75+	12	0	0	13	147	10	0	0	182	4	0	0	90	485	83	0	0	662
Total	4,402	642	467	677	421	69	46	0	6,724	1,751	813	446	2,671	484	47	14	0	6,226
	Region 10 - Males									Region 10 - Females								
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
15-19	489	292	1,266	223	1	15	2	0	2,288	139	186	1,307	578	0	13	3	0	2,226
20-24	958	251	128	104	0	9	1	0	1,451	450	227	186	676	1	9	4	0	1,553
25-29	962	97	22	64	0	12	2	5	1,164	574	133	46	665	0	1	3	2	1,424
30-34	1,076	121	8	49	0	11	1	1	1,267	580	148	36	700	0	9	1	1	1,475
35-39	1,003	77	5	48	0	16	3	0	1,152	558	99	7	597	0	9	3	0	1,273
40-44	952	71	1	45	1	17	1	0	1,088	559	89	8	537	2	6	2	0	1,203
45-49	788	87	0	42	1	15	5	0	938	456	71	0	450	4	16	2	0	999
50-54	681	53	0	62	9	29	3	0	837	342	43	1	427	28	17	1	0	859
55-59	503	32	0	28	49	20	2	0	634	212	20	1	340	95	13	0	0	681
60-64	255	11	0	25	161	17	2	0	471	79	4	1	220	174	14	0	0	492
65-69	102	6	0	23	207	10	0	0	348	40	0	0	133	175	15	0	0	363
70-74	47	0	0	11	205	14	0	0	277	11	0	0	109	180	8	0	0	308
75+	38	0	0	13	328	30	1	0	410	4	0	0	66	321	49	0	0	440
Total	7,854	1,098	1,430	737	962	215	23	6	12,325	4,004	1,020	1,593	5,498	980	179	19	3	13,296
Source: Bureau of Statistics, Guyana: Population and Housing Census Results, 2012																		
Note: 'Enumerated Households' Only and Excluded 'Institutional Population', 'No-Contact' Persons and Age 'Not Stated'.																		