BUREAU OF STATISTICS

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GUYANA LABOUR FORCE
SURVEY REPORT

Fourth Quarter 2024

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List of Acronyms

GLFS   Guyana Labour Force Survey

ICLS   International Conference of Labour Statisticians

IDB   Inter-American Development Bank

ILO   International Labour Organization

ISCED   International Standard Classification of Education

ISIC   International Standard Industrial Classification

NEET   Not in Employment, Education, or Training (referred to youth)

SDG   Sustainable Development Goals

1 Executive Summary

LABOUR FORCE COMPOSITION & DEMOGRAPHICS

39.9%

396,017

60.1%
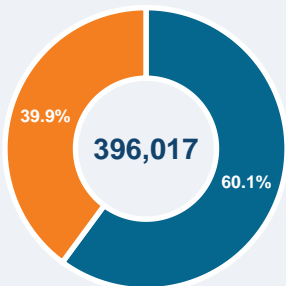
■ Female ■ Male

Labour Force by Sex

9 OUT OF 10
in the labour force are employed

EMPLOYMENT TO LABOUR FORCE RATIO

Male **Female**

94.9% **90.7%**

TOP LINE INDICATORS

56.5%
PARTICIPATION

369,270
EMPLOYED

6.8%
UNEMPLOYMENT

12.1%
YOUTH UNEMP.

TOP SECTORS OF EMPLOYMENT

Sector	Percentage
Wholesale and retail trade	14.8%
Construction	12.5%
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	10.3%
Public administration and defence	10.2%
Manufacturing	8.8%
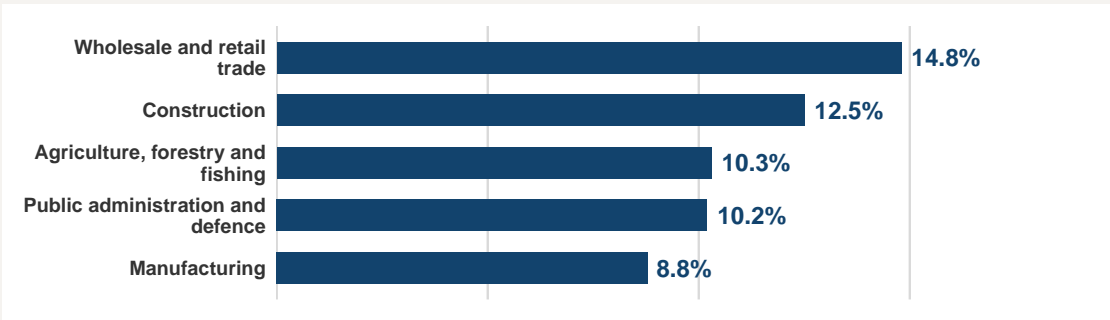
1.1 Main Findings

The 2024 fourth quarter report of the Guyana Labour Force survey highlights the major indicators of interest in a table format, however, a summary is provided for changes on the following selected indicators:

1.1.1 Population & Labour Force

In the fourth quarter of 2024, the working age population which refers to persons aged 15 and above residing in Guyana was 701,147 persons. The majority of this population is based in rural areas (73.8 percent), and women slightly outnumbered men (Table 1). Such a proportion is more than reversed if one looks at the Labour force (the percentage of the working age population actively engaged in the labour market) where men represent 60.1 percent of the total (Table 2).

It is important to note that the difference between the working age population (WAP) and the labour force represents persons who are outside the labour force - that is, individuals who are neither employed nor actively seeking employment.

1.1.2 Labour Force Participation Rate

The Labour force participation rate, which is the proportion of the Labour force to the total working age population, tells us what portion of the adult population is economically active, meaning they are either currently working or actively looking for a job. In the fourth quarter of 2024, the Labour force participation rate (see Table 3) was recorded at 56.5 percent. This represents an increase over the third quarter of 2021, which recorded a rate of 49.6 percent.

1.1.3 Employment to Labour Force Ratio

The employment to labour force ratio, which is the reciprocal of the unemployment rate, shows the portion of persons within the Labour force who are employed. In the fourth quarter of 2024, 93.2 percent of persons in the Labour force were employed, which is a significant improvement from the 85.5 percent recorded in the third quarter of 2021. Additionally, 94.9 percent of males in the Labour force were employed, a notable increase from 88 percent in the third quarter of 2021, while 90.7 percent of females in the Labour force were employed which is a significant improvement from 81.7 percent in the third quarter of 2021 (Table 5).

1.1.4 Employment-to-Population Ratio

The employment to population ratio was recorded at 52.7 percent in the fourth quarter 2024, with a significant difference between the rate of men (64.8) and women (40.7) (Table 5).

1.1.5 Unemployment

Unemployed persons are those in the Labour force who are not currently employed but are available to work within a short time span and are actively looking for work.

The unemployment rate of the fourth quarter 2024 was 6.8 percent which is a significant improvement from the 14.5 percent rate recorded in the third quarter of 2021 (Table 14 b).

The unemployment rate was similar across rural (6.6 percent) and urban (7.1 percent) populations. The unemployment rate for women (9.3 percent) was notably higher than that for men (5.1 percent). However, both of these rates represent significant improvements over the recorded unemployment rates in the third quarter of 2021, when female unemployment was recorded at 18.4 percent and male unemployment was recorded at 12.0 percent.

The youth unemployment rate was recorded at 12.1 percent, which is a substantial improvement from the 31.9 percent recorded in the third quarter of 2021 (Table 15 b).

1.1.6 Underemployment

The share of workers in time-related underemployment[1] was recorded at 4.9 percent in the fourth quarter of 2024 marginally higher than the 4.6 percent in the third quarter of 2021 (Table 18).

1.1.7 Status in Employment

Status in employment relates to whether persons are "employees", "employers", "own-account workers" or "contributing family members" in their place of employment.

The fourth quarter 2024 rate of "employees" (69.8 percent) was marginally higher compared with the third quarter of 2021 (67.9 percent). On the other hand, there was a notable percentage share increase of "employers" from 5.4 percent in the third quarter of 2021 to 12.0 percent in the fourth quarter of 2024. This increase in employers was reciprocated by a similarly notable decline in "own-account workers" (16.7 percent) in the 2024 fourth quarter, when compared to the third quarter of 2021 (24.5 percent). (Table 9).

1.1.8 Employment by Economic Sector

Regarding the domain of economic activities, the majority of the working population was employed in five groups; Wholesale & Retail Trade, Construction, Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing, Public Administration and Defence and, Manufacturing as highlighted in the rates of sectoral employment for the fourth quarter of 2024 (Table 7).

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[1] Underemployed workers are the employed workers who fulfil three criteria, namely: work fewer than 30 hours per week, are willing to work more, and are available to work more.

1.1.9 Employment by Institutional Sector of Economic Activities

The 2024 fourth quarter employment by institutional sector shows that the majority of workers, 57.6 percent, are employed in the private sector followed by a 26.5 percent in the public sector and 15.9 percent in the not-for-profit sector (Table 8 and Figure 7).

2 Population and Labour Force Participation

Table 1: Sex and Geographic Distribution of Working-age Population

	2020 Q1		2021 Q1		2021 Q2		2021 Q3		2024 Q4	
	Persons	%	Persons	%	Persons	%	Persons	%	Persons	%
Population aged 15+ (thousand persons)										
Men	292,865	48.6	276,081	47.5	280,305	48.1	281,796	48.4	349,060	49.8
Women	309,901	51.4	305,514	52.5	302,172	51.9	300,775	51.6	352,087	50.2
Rural	432,934	71.8	419,196	72.1	421,019	72.3	421,468	72.3	517,425	73.8
Urban	169,831	28.2	162,399	27.9	161,458	27.7	161,103	27.7	183,722	26.2
Total	602,765	100.0	581,594	100.0	582,477	100.0	582,571	100.0	701,147	100.0

Table 2: Sex and Geographic Distribution of Labour Force

	2020 Q1		2021 Q1		2021 Q2		2021 Q3		2024 Q4	
	Persons	%	Persons	%	Persons	%	Persons	%	Persons	%
Labour force (thousand persons)										
Men	177,212	58.3	179,256	60.3	178,199	60.8	174,942	60.6	238,178	60.1
Women	126,622	41.7	118,165	39.7	114,772	39.2	113,806	39.4	157,839	39.9
Rural	213,436	70.2	210,974	70.9	206,967	70.6	209,569	72.6	288,226	72.8
Urban	90,398	29.8	86,446	29.1	86,004	29.4	79,179	27.4	107,791	27.2
Total	303,834	100.0	297,420	100.0	292,971	100.0	288,748	100.0	396,017	100.0

Figure 1: Age Distribution of the Labour Force: 2024 Q4
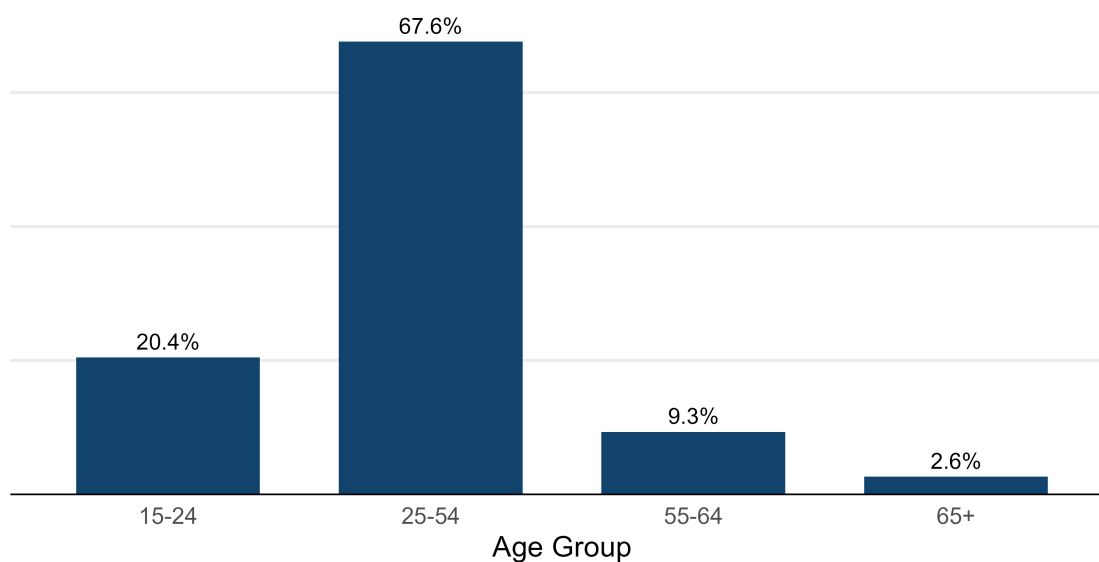
Table 3: Labour Force Participation Rate

	2020 Q1	2021 Q1	2021 Q2	2021 Q3	2024 Q4
Labour force participation rate (%)					
Men	60.6	64.9	63.6	62.1	68.2
Women	40.9	38.7	38.0	37.8	44.8
Rural	49.3	50.3	49.2	49.7	55.7
Urban	53.3	53.2	53.3	49.1	58.7
Total	50.4	51.1	50.3	49.6	56.5

Labour force participation rate is the proportion of the Labour force to the working age population.

Table 4: Sex and Geographic Distribution of the Employed Population

	2020 Q1		2021 Q1		2021 Q2		2021 Q3		2024 Q4	
	Persons	%	Persons	%	Persons	%	Persons	%	Persons	%
Employed population										
Men	156,424	59.1	155,480	61.9	153,099	61.8	153,873	62.3	226,139	61.2
Women	108,438	40.9	95,550	38.1	94,705	38.2	93,008	37.7	143,131	38.8
Rural	185,675	70.0	177,889	70.9	174,337	70.4	178,627	72.4	269,095	72.9
Urban	79,460	30.0	73,142	29.1	73,467	29.6	68,254	27.6	100,175	27.1
Total	264,862	100	251,030	100	247,804	100	246,881	100	369,270	100.0

Table 5: Employment Ratio

	2020 Q1		2021 Q1		2021 Q2		2021 Q3		2024 Q4	
	ELF	EPop	ELF	EPop	ELF	EPop	ELF	EPop	ELF	EPop
Men	88.3	53.4	86.7	56.3	85.9	54.6	88.0	54.6	94.9	64.8
Women	85.6	35.0	80.9	31.3	82.5	31.3	81.7	30.9	90.7	40.7
Rural	86.9	42.8	84.3	42.4	84.2	41.4	85.2	42.4	93.4	52.0
Urban	87.9	46.8	84.6	45.0	85.4	45.5	86.2	42.4	92.9	54.5
Total	87.2	43.9	84.4	43.2	84.6	42.5	85.5	42.4	93.2	52.7

ELF = Employment to Labour Force ratio (%). EPop = Employment to Population ratio (%).

Figure 2: Labour Force Status by Sex: 2024 Q4

Men: Employed 94.9%, Unemployed 5.1%
Women: Employed 90.7%, Unemployed 9.3%

Employed   Unemployed
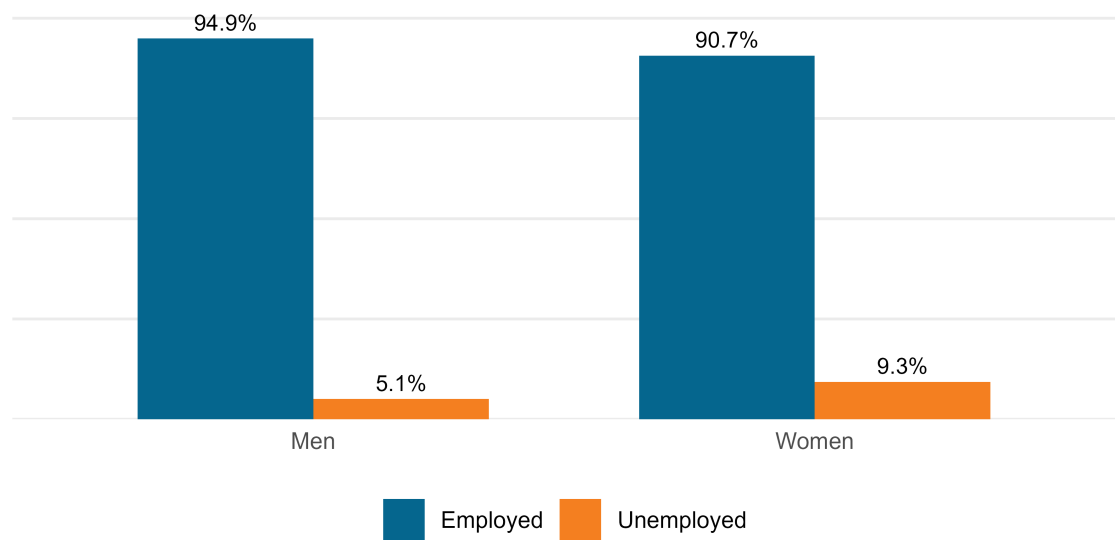
Figure 3: Labour Force Status by Age Group: 2024 Q4

15-24: Employed 87.9%, Unemployed 12.1%
25-54: Employed 94.4%, Unemployed 5.6%
55-64: Employed 95.8%, Unemployed 4.2%
65+: Employed 96.2%, Unemployed 3.8%

Employed   Unemployed

Figure 4: Working-Age Population by Education Level: 2024 Q4

Figure 4: Working-Age Population by Education Level: 2024 Q4

Education Level	Percentage
No schooling/Early childhood	10.7%
Primary education	42.3%
Upper secondary	27.2%
Post-secondary	5.4%
Short-cycle tertiary	2%
Bachelor's or equivalent	4.4%
Master's or equivalent	0.8%
Doctoral or equivalent	0.1%
Not elsewhere classified	7.1%
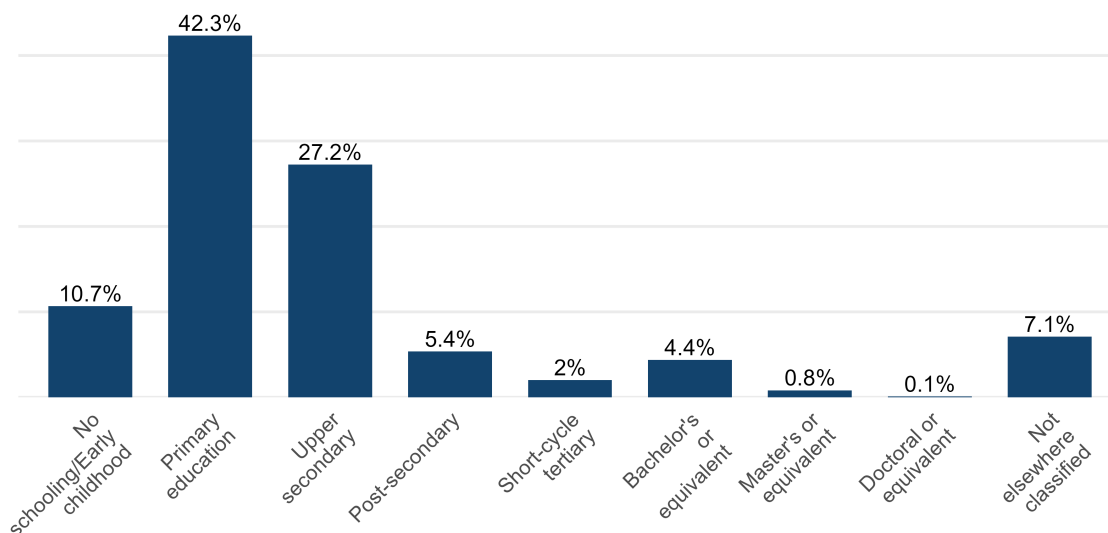
Table 6: a - Proportion of Women in Managerial Positions (SDG 5.5.2)

	2020 Q1	2021 Q1	2021 Q2	2021 Q3	2024 Q4
Proportion of women in managerial positions (%)	49.2	46.6	48.7	48.0	45.9

Table 6: b - Proportion of Workers in Informal Employment (SDG 8.3.1)

	2020 Q1		2021 Q1		2021 Q2		2021 Q3		2024 Q4	
	%[1]	%[2]	%[1]	%[2]	%[1]	%[2]	%[1]	%[2]	%[1]	%[2]
Men	54.1	61.3	51.1	56.8	53.5	59.2	54.9	60.3	49.1	54.3
Women	37.5	45.5	36.0	41.4	38.9	42.2	37.8	40.9	34.0	39.1
Rural	52.2	59.9	48.3	53.5	51.1	56.1	52.3	57.0	46.2	51.7
Urban	34.6	44.3	37.1	45.9	40.6	44.4	38.5	42.1	33.6	41.4
Total	48.0	54.2	45.9	50.4	48.0	52.6	48.5	52.9	43.6	48.1

1. There are no written accounts to meet the most basic criteria to be considered as a formal economic unit.
2. There is not a complete set of accounts to meet the more stringent criteria to be considered a formal economic unit.

Table 6: c - Proportion of Youth Not in Education, Employment or Training (SDG 8.6.1)

| | 2020 Q1 | | 2021 Q1 | | 2021 Q2 | | 2021 Q3 | | 2024 Q4 | |
	% Youth	% NEET	% Youth	% NEET	% Youth	% NEET	% Youth	% NEET	% Youth	% NEET
Men	25.5	37.2	25.7	34.9	27.0	37.6	29.5	38.9	16.6	33.8
Women	43.1	62.8	45.6	65.1	42.7	62.4	42.5	61.1	33.5	66.2
Rural	38.2	81.8	38.7	78.8	37.0	75.7	37.2	74.7	25.8	78.2
Urban	23.6	18.2	28.3	21.2	30.1	24.3	33.6	25.3	22.3	21.8
Total	34.3	100	35.9	100	35.0	100	35.7	100	25	100

The youth NEET population differs from the youth unemployment rate since it also includes youths who are outside the labour force and not actively seeking employment.

Figure 5: Sex Distribution of Youth NEET: 2024 Q4

NEET: Not in Education, Employment or Training
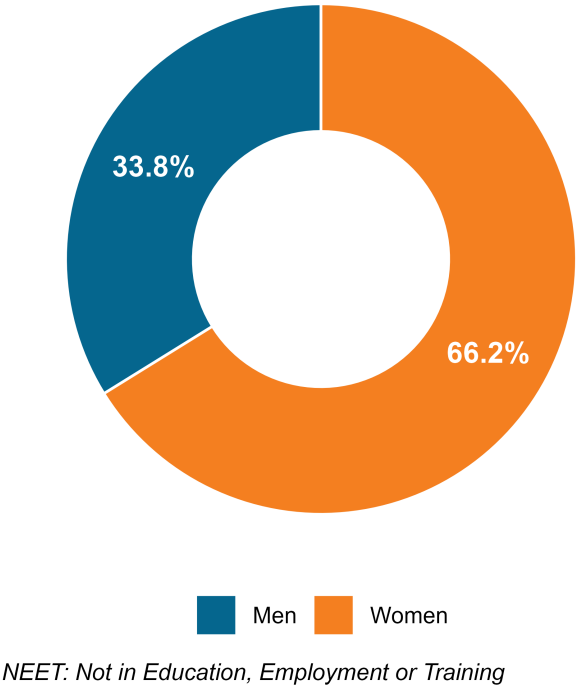
3 Employment Characteristics

Table 7: Employment by Economic Sector (ISIC Rev.4, 1-digit level)

	2020 Q1	2021 Q1	2021 Q2	2021 Q3	2024 Q4
Economic Sectors (ISIC rev 4)					
A - Agriculture, forestry and fishing	12.1	12.6	12.2	13.8	10.3
B - Mining and quarrying	3.4	4.6	4.5	5.0	5.4
C - Manufacturing	10.2	9.7	9.7	8.8	8.8
D - Electricity, gas, steam, and air con	0.4	0.6	0.8	1.1	0.9
E - Water supply, sewerage, waste management	0.8	0.9	1.1	1.4	0.8
F - Construction	8.8	10.1	8.9	9.0	12.5
G - Wholesale and retail trade	18.3	16.0	16.3	16.8	14.8
H - Transportation and storage	6.8	6.8	6.5	7.0	7.4
I - Accommodation and food service activities	5.7	5.1	5.1	4.3	5.2
J - Information and communication	0.5	0.9	1.1	1.1	1.1
K - Financial and insurance activities	1.3	1.0	1.3	1.3	1.3
L - Real estate activities	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1
M - Professional, scientific, and technical services	1.1	1.0	1.2	1.1	1.6
N - Administrative and support services	6.0	5.0	4.8	5.0	4.9
O - Public administration and defence	12.1	9.1	9.9	8.7	10.2
P - Education	4.3	6.5	6.5	5.4	7.4
Q - Human health and social work activities	1.2	2.8	3.4	4.1	3.4
R - Arts, entertainment and recreation	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.5	0.5
S - Other service activities	2.6	3.3	2.7	2.1	1.9
T - Activities of households as employers	3.0	3.3	3.5	3.3	1.5
U - Activities of extraterritorial organizations	1.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.04
X - Not classifiable by economic activity	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0

Figure 6: Employment Distribution by Economic Sector and Sex

Sex   ■ Men   ■ Women

Sector	Men	Women
Wholesale and retail trade	12.6%	18.2%
Public administration and defence	7.6%	14.2%
Construction	19.5%	1.4%
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	13.7%	5.1%
Education	1.8%	16.2%
Manufacturing	11%	5.3%
Transportation and storage	10.5%	2.5%
Accommodation and food service	2.2%	9.9%
Administrative and support services	4.4%	5.6%
Mining and quarrying	8%	1.4%
Human health and social work	1.1%	7.1%
Other service activities	1.4%	2.6%
Professional, scientific, technical	1%	2.5%
Activities of households as employers	0.7%	2.8%
Financial and insurance activities	0.8%	2%
Information and communication	1.1%	1.1%
Electricity, gas, steam, and air con	1%	0.8%
Water supply, sewerage, waste mgmt	1%	0.5%
Arts, entertainment and recreation	0.5%	0.6%
Real estate activities	0.1%	0.1%
Extraterritorial organizations	0%	0.1%

Figure 7: Employment by Institutional Sector and Sex

	Public	Private	Not-for-profit
Men	42.6%	67.9%	68%
Women	57.4%	32.1%	32%
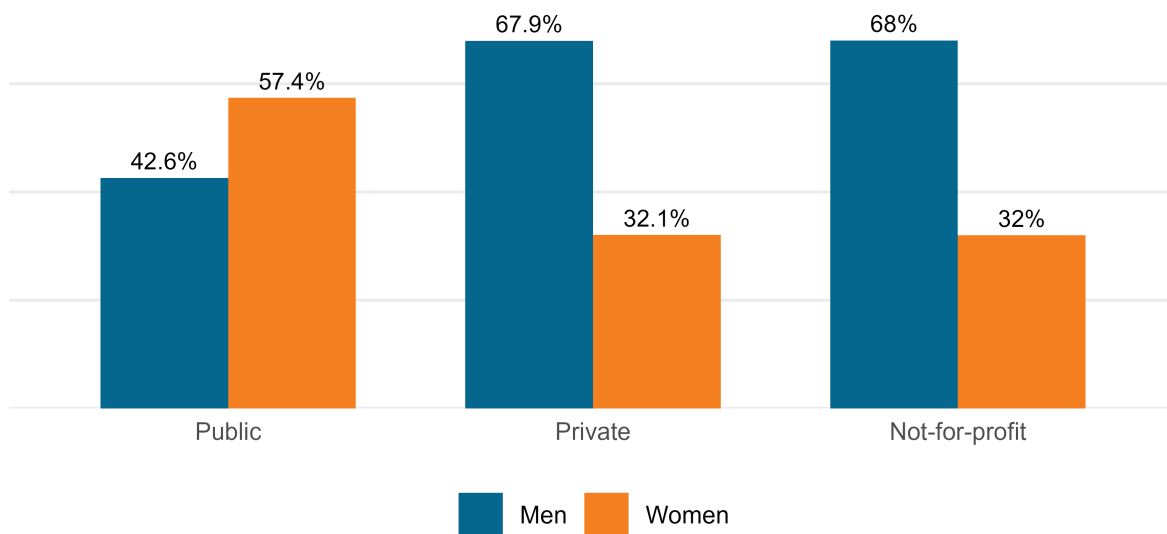
■ Men   ■ Women

Table 8: Employment by Institutional Sector of Economic Activities

	2020 Q1			2021 Q1			2021 Q2			2021 Q3			2024 Q4		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
1 – Public	22,795	30,641	53,436	27,101	30,450	57,551	29,489	33,260	62,749	27,509	29,805	57,314	41,681	56,126	97,807
Relative share by sex	8.6	11.6	20.2	10.8	12.2	23.0	11.9	13.42	25.32	11.14	12.07	23.22	11.3	15.2	26.5
2 – Private	123,357	70,104	193,460	108,435	54,612	163,047	104,497	50,735	155,232	101,519	48,715	150,234	144,551	68,238	212,789
Relative share by sex	46.6	26.5	73.0	43.2	21.8	65.0	42.17	20.47	62.64	41.12	19.73	60.85	39.1	18.5	57.6
3 – Not-for-profit	10,272	7,694	17,966	19,945	10,487	30,432	19,112	10,711	29,823	24,845	14,488	39,333	39,907	18,768	58,675
Relative share by sex	3.9	2.9	6.8	8.0	4.1	12.1	7.71	4.32	12.03	10.06	5.87	15.93	10.8	5.1	15.9
Total	156,424	108,438	264,862	155,480	95,550	251,030	153,099	94,705	247,804	153,873	93,008	246,881	226,139	143,131	369,270

Table 9: Employed Population by Sex and Status in Employment

	2020 Q1			2021 Q1			2021 Q2			2021 Q3			2024 Q4		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
Employees	97,099	70,032	167,131	102,809	65,281	168,090	97,866	66,457	164,323	100,516	67,010	167,526	149,404	108,508	257,912
As % of total employees	58.1	41.9	100	61.2	38.8	100	59.6	40.4	100	60.0	40.0	100	57.9	42.1	100
As % of total employed workers by sex	62.1	64.6	63.1	66.1	68.3	67.0	63.9	70.2	66.3	65.3	72.0	67.9	66.1	75.8	69.8
Employers	10,882	3,579	14,461	12,153	2,323	14,476	13,685	3,288	16,972	11,014	2,367	13,381	32,211	11,969	44,179
As % of total employers	75	25	100	84	16	100	81	19	100	82	18	100	72.9	27.1	100
As % of total employed workers by sex	7.0	3.3	5.5	7.8	2.4	5.8	8.9	3.5	6.8	7.2	2.5	5.4	14.2	8.4	12
Own-account workers	45,207	28,258	73,465	38,206	24,305	62,511	39,286	21,150	60,436	40,015	20,508	60,523	41,577	20,100	61,677
As % of total Own account workers	61.5	38.5	100	61.1	38.9	100	65.0	35.0	100	66.1	33.9	100	67.4	32.6	100
As % of total employed workers by sex	28.9	26.1	27.7	24.6	25.4	24.9	25.7	22.3	24.4	26.0	22.0	24.5	18.4	14	16.7
Contributing family workers	3,236	6,569	9,805	2,313	3,641	5,954	2,262	3,810	6,072	2,328	3,123	5,451	2,948	2,554	5,502
As % of total contributing family workers	33.0	67.0	100	38.8	61.2	100	37.3	62.7	100	42.7	57.3	100	53.6	46.4	100
As % of total employed workers by sex	2.1	6.1	3.7	1.5	3.8	2.4	1.5	4.0	2.5	1.5	3.4	2.2	1.3	1.8	1.5
Total	156,424	108,438	264,862	155,480	95,550	251,030	153,099	94,705	247,804	153,873	93,008	246,881	226,139	143,131	369,270

Figure 8: Status in Employment by Sex

	Men	Women
Employees	66.1%	75.8%
Own-account workers	18.4%	14%
Employers	14.2%	8.4%
Contributing family workers	1.3%	1.8%
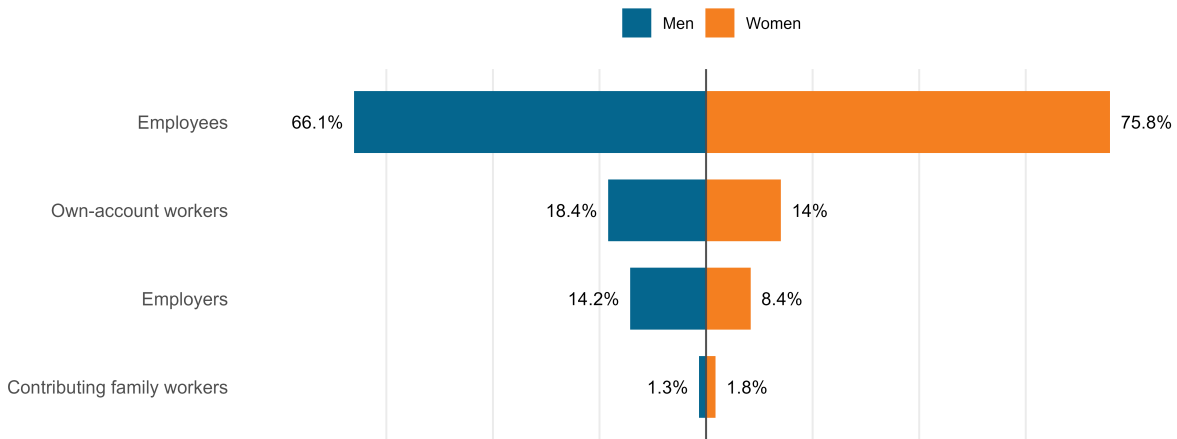
Figure 9: Distribution of Employment Status by Geographic Area

	Urban	Rural
Employees	69.7%	69.9%
Own-account workers	18.4%	16.1%
Employers	11.2%	12.3%
Contributing family workers	0.7%	1.8%
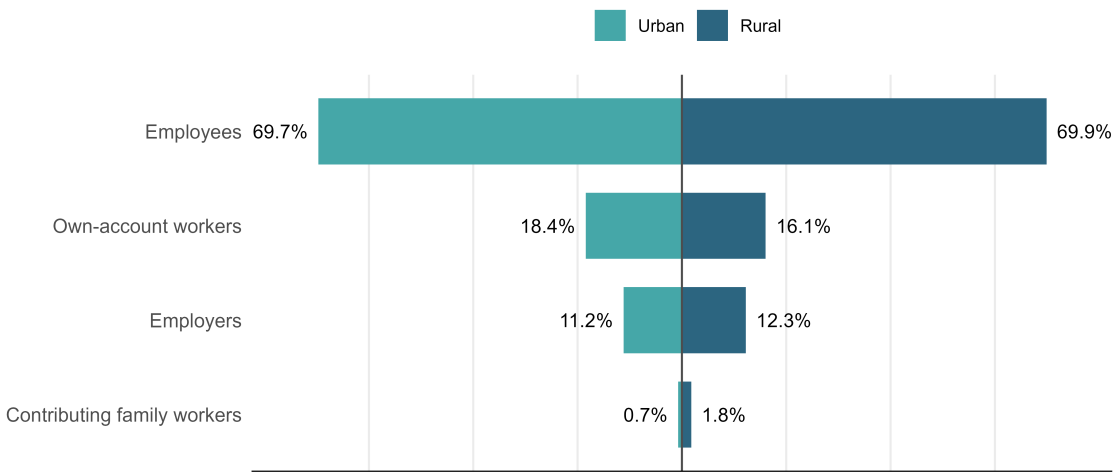
Table 10: Employment by Major Occupational Group (ISCO-08)

	2020 Q1	2021 Q1	2021 Q2	2021 Q3	2024 Q4
1 - Managers	4.2	4.8	4.8	4.7	3.7
2 - Professionals	9.3	9.2	9.4	8.5	10.7
3 - Technicians and associate professionals	5.0	6.0	6.6	6.0	6.6
4 - Clerical support workers	4.9	5.3	5.2	5.8	6.6
5 - Service and sales workers	29.0	25.3	26.1	24.6	21.8
6 - Skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers	8.5	8.3	8.0	8.0	7.1
7 - Craft and related trades workers	12.3	12.3	11.9	12.3	14.2
8 - Plant and machine operators, and assemblers	8.4	8.8	8.7	10.1	11.8
9 - Elementary occupations	17.8	19.2	18.6	19.3	16.9
0 - Armed forces occupations	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.6

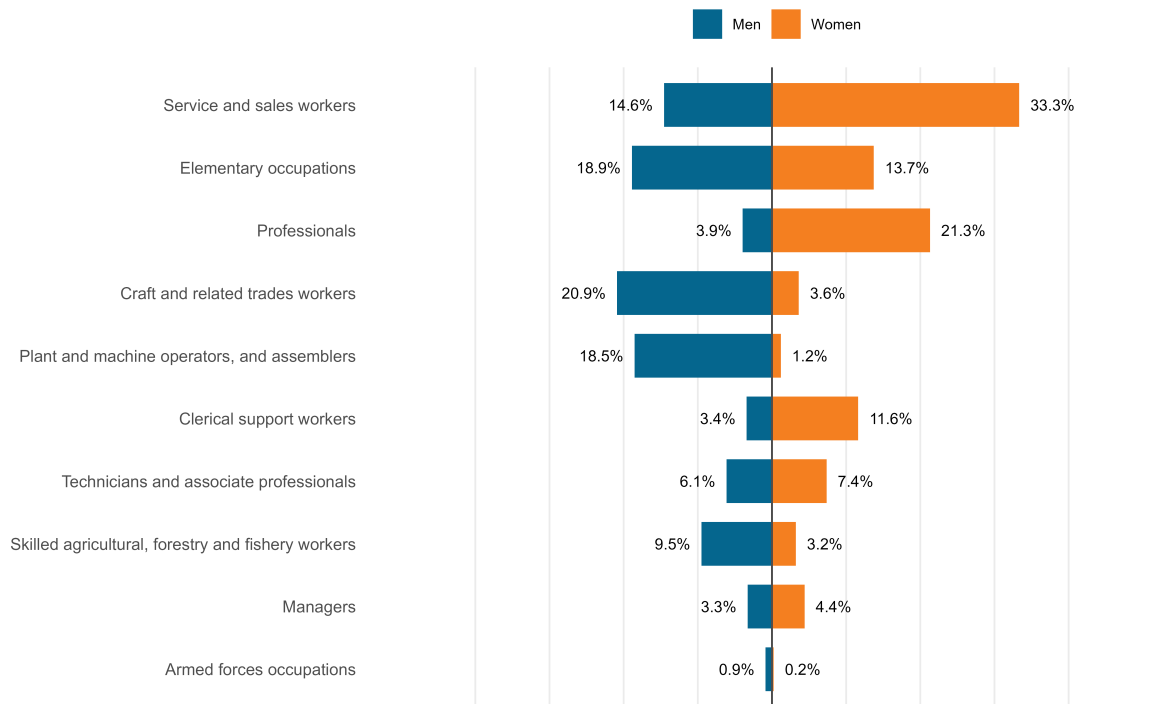## Figure 10: Employment by Major Occupational Group and Sex
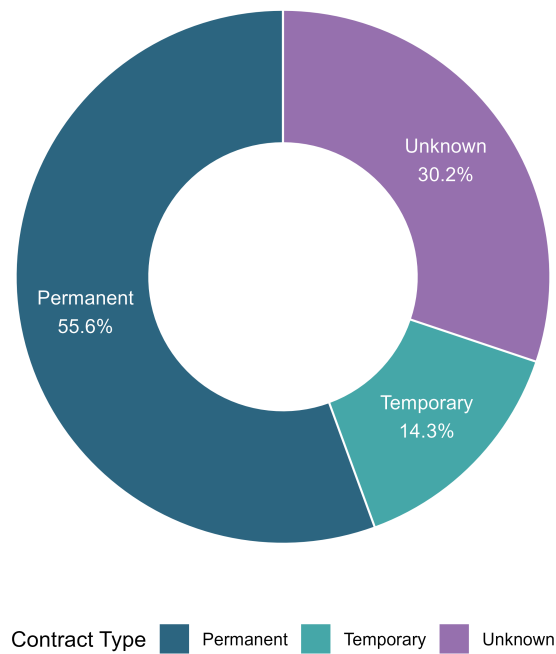
Figure 11: Employed Persons by Type of Contract

Table 11: Average Weekly Working Hours by Sex and Geographic Area

	2020 Q1		2021 Q1		2021 Q2		2021 Q3		2024 Q4	
	Actual	Usual	Actual	Usual	Actual	Usual	Actual	Usual	Actual	Usual
Men	46.5	49.6	45.3	49.7	44.3	49.3	45.3	49.1	48.7	49.7
Women	40.4	42.7	38.6	41.7	38.8	42.4	40.0	42.9	40.7	41.6
Rural	40.4	47.5	41.9	46.2	41.6	46.3	42.9	46.3	45.3	46.1
Urban	46.5	45.2	44.6	47.7	43.6	47.6	44.2	48.0	46.5	47.9
Total	44.0	46.8	42.7	46.7	42.2	46.7	43.3	46.8	45.6	46.6

Figure 12: Trade Union Membership among Employed Persons

Member
10.6%

Non-Member
89.4%

Union Membership ■ Member ■ Non-Member
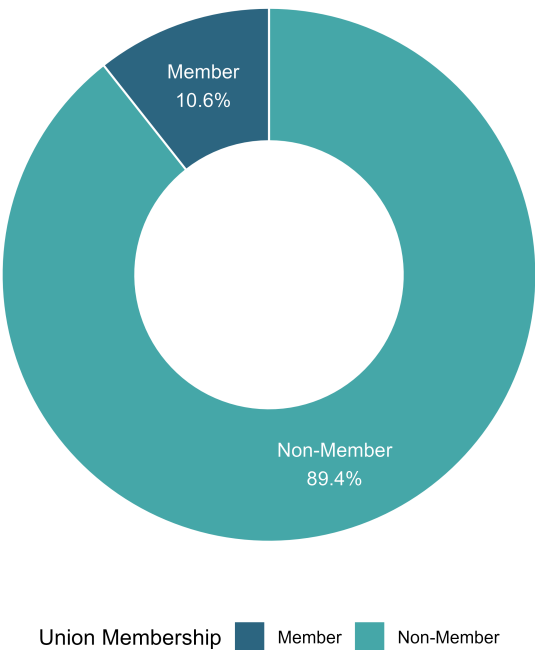
4 Average Earnings

Table 12: Average Monthly Labour Related Income

	2020 Q1	2021 Q1	2021 Q2	2021 Q3	2024 Q4
Salaried workers. Men	94,309	100,483	99,115	102,537	165,352
Salaried workers. Women	94,773	85,363	88,451	88,166	133,434
All salaried workers	94,502	94,601	94,810	96,771	151,923
Self-employed. Men	78,765	80,990	82,068	79,230	172,578
Self Employed. Women	52,696	50,352	49,148	57,557	137,111
All self-employed workers	69,329	70,393	71,681	72,519	161,846

Table 13: Mean Monthly Labour-related Income by Economic Sector (ISIC Rev.4)

	2020 Q1	2021 Q1	2021 Q2	2021 Q3	2024 Q4
A - Agriculture, forestry and fishing	68,079	70,523	70,038	74,662	125,249
B - Mining and quarrying	157,509	190,687	185,998	190,976	250,858
C - Manufacturing	96,150	76,411	84,635	86,029	150,979
D - Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	99,463	122,589	127,856	101,954	160,321
E - Water supply; sewerage, waste management	122,440	85,578	81,859	79,895	130,069
F - Construction	96,260	94,300	100,692	97,749	164,406
G - Wholesale and retail trade	83,618	96,194	87,777	71,976	141,626
H - Transportation and storage	116,505	109,141	94,310	101,725	188,844
I - Accommodation and food service activities	82,669	85,304	102,626	81,549	111,673
J - Information and communication	98,267	99,997	109,875	129,655	185,092
K - Financial and insurance activities	125,261	109,830	103,248	118,876	155,457
L - Real estate activities	85,800	68,292	107,381	75,000	90,778
M - Professional, scientific and technical activities	93,676	95,121	78,818	126,866	187,622
N - Administrative and support service activities	71,324	69,695	70,563	72,539	102,777
O - Public administration and defence	103,651	106,924	87,187	95,229	143,001
P - Education	109,702	95,009	89,010	101,836	143,739
Q - Human health and social work activities	89,739	96,956	163,637	146,670	146,305
R - Arts, entertainment and recreation	69,500	62,733	66,761	91,480	148,800
S - Other service activities	44,802	62,225	70,877	59,930	99,489
T - Activities of households as employers	40,336	50,898	46,575	49,748	81,145
U - Activities of extraterritorial organizations	145,911	418,858	134,979	105,329	312,191

5 Unemployment

Table 14: a - Sex and Geographic Distribution of the Unemployed Population

	2020 Q1		2021 Q1		2021 Q2		2021 Q3		2024 Q4	
	Persons	%	Persons	%	Persons	%	Persons	%	Persons	%
Men	20,788	53.3	23,865	51.3	25,100	55.5	21,070	50.2	12,039	45.0
Women	18,184	46.7	22,614	48.7	20,106	44.5	20,922	49.8	14,708	55.0
Rural	28,034	71.9	33,085	71.2	32,630	72.2	31,068	74.0	19,131	71.5
Urban	10,938	28.1	13,394	28.8	12,576	27.8	10,924	26.0	7,616	28.5
Total	38,972	100.0	46,480	100.0	45,206	100.0	41,992	100.0	26,746	100.0

Table 14: b - Unemployment Rate

	2020 Q1	2021 Q1	2021 Q2	2021 Q3	2024 Q4
Men	11.7	13.3	14.1	12.0	5.1
Women	14.4	19.1	17.5	18.4	9.3
Rural	13.1	15.7	15.8	14.8	6.6
Urban	12.1	15.5	14.6	13.8	7.1
Total	12.8	15.6	15.4	14.5	6.8

Table 15: a - Unemployed Youth Population (15-24)

	2020 Q1		2021 Q1		2021 Q2		2021 Q3		2024 Q4	
	Persons	%	Persons	%	Persons	%	Persons	%	Persons	%
Men	9,438	47.5	9,123	43.8	10,973	52.2	9,065	44.6	3,963	40.4
Women	10,428	52.5	11,697	56.2	10,055	47.8	11,270	55.4	5,843	59.6
Rural	14,563	73.3	14,854	71.3	14,688	69.8	15,135	74.4	7,139	72.8
Urban	5,303	26.7	5,966	28.7	6,340	30.2	5,200	25.6	2,667	27.2
Total	19,866	100.0	20,820	100.0	21,028	100.0	20,335	100.0	9,806	100.0

Table 15: b - Youth Unemployment Rate (15-24)

	2020 Q1	2021 Q1	2021 Q2	2021 Q3	2024 Q4
Men	25.4	23.7	29.0	25.8	8.4
Women	36.4	41.9	35.5	39.3	17.2
Rural	30.8	30.9	31.7	31.7	11.5
Urban	28.6	32.6	32.0	32.5	14.1
Total	30.2	31.4	31.8	31.9	12.1

Table 16: Unemployment by Duration of Unemployment

	2020 Q1		2021 Q1		2021 Q2		2021 Q3		2024 Q4	
	Youth	Adults	Youth	Adults	Youth	Adults	Youth	Adults	Youth	Adults
Up to six months	8,288 (41.7)	11,064 (57.9)	8,043 (38.6)	10,768 (42.0)	8,563 (40.7)	11,739 (48.6)	8,495 (41.8)	9,174 (42.4)	5,746 (58.6)	8,630 (50.9)
Up to twelve months	4,586 (23.1)	2,048 (10.7)	3,825 (18.4)	5,133 (20.0)	3,799 (18.1)	3,927 (16.2)	3,145 (15.5)	4,112 (19.0)	1,243 (12.7)	2,100 (12.4)
Over twelve months	6,772 (34.1)	5,947 (31.1)	8,752 (42.0)	9,060 (35.3)	8,552 (40.7)	7,780 (32.2)	8,483 (41.7)	8,318 (38.4)	2,658 (27.1)	5,648 (33.3)

Format: count (percentage)

Table 17: Underemployed Population (Time Related)

	2020 Q1		2021 Q1		2021 Q2		2021 Q3		2024 Q4	
	Actual	Usual	Actual	Usual	Actual	Usual	Actual	Usual	Actual	Usual
Men	8,108	5,021	9,868	4,421	9,404	5,135	7,210	3,829	9,796	7,926
Women	6,754	5,213	6,093	4,383	5,435	3,753	4,157	3,204	8,282	8,039
Rural	8,015	5,261	11,006	5,643	10,043	5,831	6,767	4,727	12,396	11,269
Urban	6,847	4,973	4,955	3,162	4,796	3,057	4,600	2,305	5,682	4,696
Total	14,862	10,234	15,961	8,805	14,839	8,888	11,366	7,033	18,078	15,965

Time related underemployment relates to persons working less than 30 hours in the past week (Actual) or in general during a week (Usual).

Table 18: Time-related Underemployment Rate (% of Total Employed Population)

	2020 Q1		2021 Q1		2021 Q2		2021 Q3		2024 Q4	
	Actual	Usual	Actual	Usual	Actual	Usual	Actual	Usual	Actual	Usual
Men	5.2	3.2	6.3	2.8	6.1	3.4	4.7	2.5	4.3	3.5
Women	6.2	4.8	6.4	4.6	5.7	4.0	4.5	3.4	5.8	5.6
Rural	4.3	2.8	6.2	3.2	5.8	3.3	3.8	2.6	4.6	4.2
Urban	8.6	6.3	6.8	4.3	6.5	4.2	6.7	3.4	5.7	4.7
Total	5.6	3.9	6.4	3.5	6.0	3.6	4.6	2.8	4.9	4.3

6 Persons Outside the Labour Force

Table 19: Persons Outside the Labour Force as a Percentage of Working Age Population (WAP)

	2020 Q1		2021 Q1		2021 Q2		2021 Q3		2024 Q4	
	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%
Men	115,652	39.5	96,825	35.1	102,106	36.4	106,854	37.9	110,882	31.8
Women	183,279	59.1	187,349	31.3	187,400	62.0	186,969	62.1	194,248	55.2
Rural	219,498	50.7	208,222	49.7	214,052	50.8	211,899	50.3	229,199	44.3
Urban	79,433	46.8	75,952	46.7	75,454	46.7	81,924	50.9	75,931	41.3
Total	298,931	49.6	284,174	48.9	289,506	49.7	293,823	50.4	305,130	43.5

Table 20: Potential Labour Force as a Percentage of Total WAP by Sex

	2020 Q1		2021 Q1		2021 Q2		2021 Q3		2024 Q4	
	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%
Men	15,239	5.2	14,926	5.4	16,316	5.8	16,011	5.7	16,365	4.7
Women	23,503	7.6	30,187	9.9	27,607	9.1	23,031	7.7	29,854	8.5
Total	38,742	6.4	45,113	7.8	43,923	7.5	39,042	6.7	46,219	6.6
Youth	14,965	10.2	15,637	10.9	15,391	10.8	13,650	9.7	13,732	8.6

Potential labour force includes working age persons not in the labour force but who may be currently unavailable for work but may potentially be available, for example non-working students who can become available for work.

Table 21: Discouraged Workers as a Part of Inactive WAP

	2020 Q1		2021 Q1		2021 Q2		2021 Q3		2024 Q4	
	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%
Men	5,027	4.3	5,493	5.7	5,729	5.6	6,140	5.8	4,023	3.6
Women	9,393	5.1	10,836	5.8	10,587	5.7	9,630	5.2	5,334	2.7
Rural	11,298	5.2	12,640	6.1	13,119	6.1	11,608	5.5	7,658	3.3
Urban	3,122	3.9	3,689	4.9	3,197	4.2	4,162	5.1	1,698	2.2
Total	14,420	4.8	16,329	5.8	16,316	5.6	15,770	5.4	9,357	3.1

Discouraged job seekers are persons of working age who were without work and available for work, but did not look for work due to labour market-related reasons.

7 Technical Notes & Appendices

7.1 Metadata and Definitions

The following table provides definitions for key labour force statistics used in this bulletin, along with references to further information from the International Labour Organization (ILO) and other authoritative sources.[2]

Labour Force Statistics	Further Information
Discouraged job seekers. Discouraged job seekers are those persons of working age who during a specified reference period were without work and available for work, but did not look for work in the recent past for specific labour market-related reasons (such as past failure to find a suitable job, lack of experience, believing that there were no jobs available, believing there were none for which they would qualify, or having given up hope of finding employment).	ILO 19th ICLS Resolution ILOSTAT Indicator Description
Employment by occupation (ISCO) - 2 Digits - 43 Categories. The International Standard Classification of Occupations (ISCO) is an international classification for organizing jobs into clearly defined groups according to the tasks and duties undertaken in them. It is maintained by the ILO. The GLFS survey allows workers to be classified up to the fourth level of ISCO. However, the limited sample size of most breakdowns undermines statistical significance beyond the second level.	ILOSTAT Occupation Description
Continued on next page...	

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[2]All references in the "Further Information" column are hyperlinks. Click to access the source documents online.

Labour Force Statistics	Further Information (cont.)
Employment by sector (ISIC) - 1 Digit - 21 categories. The International Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities (ISIC) is an international standard for classifying data by type of economic activity in the areas of production, employment, gross domestic product, and others. This classification refers to the main activity of the establishment in which a person worked during the reference period, or last worked if unemployed. The branch of economic activity of a person does not depend on the specific duties or functions of the person's job, but on the characteristics of the economic unit in which this person works. The GLFS is based on the fourth revision of the ISIC and allows workers to be classified up to fourth ISIC level. However, the limited sample size of most breakdowns undermines statistical significance beyond the first level.	ILOSTAT Economic Activity Description
Employment-to-population ratio. The number of employed persons over the total number of persons of working age (>15). The employment-to-population ratio expresses the number of persons who are employed as a percent of the total working age population.	ILO 19th ICLS Resolution
Continued on next page...

Labour Force Statistics	Further Information (cont.)
Hours actually worked. The concept of hours actually worked within the System of National Accounts (SNA) production boundary relates to the time that persons in employment spend directly on, and in relation to, productive activities; down time; and resting time during a specified time period. It thus includes (a) 'direct hours', or the time spent carrying out the tasks and duties of a job, (b) 'related hours', or the time spent maintaining, facilitating, or enhancing productive activities, (c) 'down time', or time when a person in a job cannot work due to machinery or process breakdown, accident, lack of supplies or power or Internet access, and (d) 'resting time', or time spent in short periods of rest, relief, or refreshment, including tea, coffee or prayer breaks, generally practised by custom or contract according to established norms and/or national circumstances. Hours actually worked excludes time not worked during activities such as: (a) annual leave, public holidays, sick leave, parental leave or maternity/paternity leave, other leave for personal or family reasons or civic duty; (b) commuting time between work and home when no productive activity for the job is performed; for paid employment, even when paid by the employer; (c) time spent in certain educational activities; for paid employment, even when authorized, paid or provided by the employer; (d) longer breaks distinguished from short resting time when no productive activity is performed (such as meal breaks or natural repose during long trips); for paid employment, even when paid by the employer.	ILOSTAT Hours Description ILO 19th ICLS Resolution
Hours usually worked. The concept of hours usually worked relates to the typical value of hours actually worked in a job per a short reference period such as one week, over a long observation period of a month, quarter, season, or year that comprises the short reference measurement period used. The typical value may be the modal value of the distribution of hours actually worked per short period over the long observation period, where meaningful. The short reference period for measuring hours usually worked should be the same as the reference period used to measure employment.	ILOSTAT Hours Description
	Continued on next page...

Labour Force Statistics	Further Information (cont.)
Informal employment rate. Informal employment comprises persons who in their main job were: (a) own-account workers, employers, or members of producers' cooperatives employed in their own informal sector enterprises; (b) own-account workers engaged in the production of goods exclusively for own final use by their household; (c) contributing family workers, irrespective of whether they work in formal or informal sector enterprises; or (d) employees holding informal jobs, whether employed by formal sector enterprises, informal sector enterprises, or as paid domestic workers by households. The bulletin considers as being informally employed: 1) salaried workers for which their employer does not contribute to NIS and 2) self-employed workers whose establishment is not fulfilling any of the main criteria for being deemed formal: e.g., juridical organization (public, corporation or NGO), accounting (having a set of registered accounts), or being registered as an economic unit within a national level (register). Because of some missing data, a secondary criterion (place of activity) is also utilized where instrumental to identify compliance with one of the abovementioned main criteria.	ILOSTAT Informality Description ILO Guidelines on Informality ILO Manual for Measuring Informality
ISCED. The International Standard Classification of Education (ISCED) is a statistical framework for organizing information on education maintained by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO). The ISCED classification corresponds closely with the questions asked in the GLFS. Specifically, completion of grade 12 is equivalent to post-secondary education (ISCED level 4) and a post-graduate certificate is equivalent to a bachelor (ISCED level 6), while there is no correspondence with ISCED level 2, i.e., lower secondary education.	UNESCO ISCED 2011
Labour Force Participation Rate. The number of active persons (employed or unemployed) over the total number of persons of working age (>15). The labour force participation rate expresses the labour force as a percent of the working-age population.	ILO 19th ICLS Resolution
	Continued on next page...

Labour Force Statistics	Further Information (cont.)
Labour-related earnings. Labour-related earnings are gross remuneration in cash and in kind paid to employees, as a rule at regular intervals, for time worked or work done together with remuneration for time not worked, such as annual vacation, other type of paid leave, or holidays. Earnings include direct wages and salaries, remuneration for time not worked (excluding severance and termination pay), bonuses and gratuities, and housing and family allowances paid by the employer directly to the employee. Earnings exclude employers' contributions on behalf of their employees paid to social security and pension schemes and the benefits received by employees under these schemes. Earnings also exclude severance and termination pay.	ILOSTAT Earnings Description ILO Resolution on Earnings
Labour underutilization (indicators of). Labour underutilization refers to mismatches between labour supply and demand, which translate into an unmet need for employment among the population. Measures of labour underutilization include time-related underemployment, unemployment, and the potential labour force. Other dimensions of underutilization of labour at the level of individuals as well as the economy are skills mismatches and slack work, particularly among the self-employed. In line with the resolution adopted by the 19th International Conference of Labour Statisticians, the bulletin presents the following indicators of labour underutilization: • LU1: Unemployment rate: [persons in unemployment / labour force] x 100 • LU2: Combined rate of time-related underemployment and unemployment: [(persons in time-related underemployment + persons in unemployment) / labour force] x 100 • LU3: Combined rate of unemployment and potential labour force: [(persons in unemployment + potential labour force) / (extended labour force)] x 100 • LU4: Composite measure of labour underutilization: [(persons in time-related underemployment + persons in unemployment + potential labour force) / (extended labour force)] x 100	ILO 19th ICLS Resolution
	Continued on next page...

Labour Force Statistics	Further Information (cont.)
Long-term unemployment rate (more than one year). Intended as 'incidence of long-term unemployment', i.e., share of those who have been unemployed beyond a certain time threshold over total number of unemployed (%): Long-term unemployed / Total unemployed x 100. It is based on the length of time in weeks/months (through the current reference week) that persons classified as unemployed has been looking for work, available, and not employed (note that the criteria must apply for the entire duration).	ILO 19th ICLS Resolution
Persons outside the labour force (inactivity) rate. Persons outside the labour force comprise all persons of working age who, during the specified reference period, were not in the labour force (that is, were not employed or unemployed). The working-age population is commonly defined as persons aged 15 years and older, but this varies from country to country. In addition to using a minimum age threshold, some countries also apply a maximum age limit.	ILO 19th ICLS Resolution
Potential labour force. Potential labour force is defined as all persons of working age who, during the short reference period, were neither in employment nor in unemployment and: (a) carried out activities to 'seek employment', were not 'currently available' but would become available within a short subsequent period established in the light of national circumstances (i.e., unavailable job seekers); or (b) did not carry out activities to 'seek employment', but wanted employment and were 'currently available' (i.e., available potential job seekers).	ILO 19th ICLS Resolution
Proportion of women in managerial positions (SDG 5.5.2). This indicator refers to the proportion of females as a share of the total number of persons employed in senior and middle management. For the purposes of this indicator, senior and middle management correspond to major group 1 (Managers) in ISCO-08.	UN SDG Metadata 5.5.2 ILO ICLS Resolutions
	Continued on next page…

Labour Force Statistics	Further Information (cont.)
Status in employment (ICSE). Jobs can be classified with respect to the type of explicit or implicit contract of employment the person has with other persons or organizations. The basic criteria used to define the groups of the classification are the type of economic risk and the type of authority over establishments and other workers which the job incumbents have or will have. Indicators disaggregated by status in employment are provided according to the latest version of the International Standard Classification of Status in Employment (ICSE-93). The latter refers to the following six categories: People with paid employment jobs: 1-Employees. People with self-employment jobs: 2-Employers, 3-Own account workers, 4-Members of producers' cooperatives and 5-Contributing family workers. Others: 6-Workers not classifiable by status. Note that the Guyana LFS questionnaire for q3-2017 does not allow workers belonging to producers' cooperatives to be categorized.	ILO 19th ICLS Resolution ILO ICSE Guidelines
Temporary employment (type of contract). Temporary employment refers to workers who are engaged only for a specific period of time. It includes fixed-term, project- or task-based contracts, as well as seasonal or casual work, including day labour.	ILO 19th ICLS Resolution
Time-related underemployment rate (National threshold). This indicator expresses the number of employed persons in time-related underemployment as a percent of total employment. Persons in time-related underemployment are defined as all persons in employment who, during a short reference period, wanted to work additional hours, whose working time in all jobs was less than a specified number of hours (30 hours per week in the case of Guyana) and who were available to work additional hours if given an opportunity for more work.	ILOSTAT Underemployment Description ILO Resolution on Underemployment
Trade union density rate. The trade union density rate conveys the number of salaried workers who are union members as a percentage of the total number of salaried workers.	ILOSTAT Industrial Relations Description
	Continued on next page...

Labour Force Statistics	Further Information (cont.)
Unemployment rate. The unemployment rate expresses the number of unemployed as a percent of the labour force. Persons in unemployment are defined as all those of working age who were not in employment, carried out activities to seek employment during a specified recent period, and were currently available to take up employment given a job opportunity.	ILO 19th ICLS Resolution
Urban Areas. These are defined as administrative towns and cities as of 2024 which includes: Mabaruma, Anna Regina, Georgetown, New Amsterdam, Corriverton, Rose Hall, Bartica, Mahdia, Lethem, and Linden.	
Youth not in education and not in employment (NEET) rate. The share of youth not in education, employment, or training, also known as the 'NEET rate', conveys the number of young persons not in education, employment or training as a percentage of the total youth population. It provides a measure of youth who are outside the educational system, not in training, and not in employment. It thus serves as a broader measure of potential youth labour market entrants than youth unemployment, since it also includes young persons outside the labour force not in education or training. For the purposes of this indicator, youth is defined as all persons between the ages of 15 and 24 (inclusive). The youth NEET rate is calculated as follows: NEET rate (%) = (Youth – Youth in employment – Youth not in employment but in education or training) / Youth x 100	ILO 19th ICLS Resolution

7.2 Sampling Methodology

The Guyana LFS sample included approximately 5,069 households in 2024 fourth quarter, resulting in a total of about 17,246 individuals, out of which about 12,983 are 15 years old or above. This sample is based on a stratified two-stage probability design and is representative of four geographic domains:

a) the entire national territory
b) the coastal urban areas
c) the coastal rural areas
d) the interior

The first sampling stage is formed by 480 primary sampling units (PSUs), which are groups of Census Enumeration Districts (EDs). The sample of PSUs was allocated into 20 strata corresponding to urban, rural, coastal, and interior areas in the 10 regions of Guyana. Then, using the 2022 Population and Housing Census as a sample frame, PSUs were selected systematically within each stratum with probabilities proportional to their size, using the number of households reported by the Census as a measure of size.

For the second sampling stage, the listing for all households in every selected PSU was taken from the 2022 Census prior to the start of the survey. The households registered in each PSU were randomly grouped in arrays of four, called household blocks. Four household blocks were selected with equal probabilities in each PSU.

Therefore, for each quarter, 16 households per cluster are selected, but only 12 households are enumerated. The extra four households are used as alternates if any of the 12 households selected for interviews do not respond.

A required feature of the GLFS, as of other labour force surveys, is the capability of obtaining accurate estimates of the change in labour market indicators (LMIs) over time and thus monitoring their evolution. To measure change over time more precisely, the GLFS sample design includes rotating panels. From one quarter to the next, all PSUs are kept the same, but some households within each PSU are kept in the sample, whereas the rest are replaced by new households. As a result, one part of the sample-the panel-overlaps both quarters. It can be shown that this feature minimizes the sampling variance of the estimator of change between quarters and thus increases the precision of the change estimate.

Consistent with the practice in other Caribbean countries, the GLFS adopted a rotational scheme that maximizes simultaneously the quarter-to-quarter and the year-to-year overlaps

and thus permits more precise estimates of change between consecutive quarters and between a quarter and the same quarter in the following year.

Another notable feature of the GLFS is that the Household Questionnaire (HQ) and an Individual Questionnaire (IQ) were designed, piloted, and programmed into two computer-assisted personal interviewing (CAPI) applications that were installed in the hand-held devices used by the interviewers in face-to-face interviews. Utilizing the CAPI applications allowed not only savings of time and resources but also regular consistency checks during the interview and ex-post.

Finally, in the interviewed households, demographic information was collected for all household members, and labour force information was registered for members 15 years of age and above.

7.3 Appendix

The point estimates presented in the bulletin are based on the results of a sample survey. As such, the statistical information (values of the indicators) derived from the sample considered may vary if random sampling is repeated. That is because the estimated values display variability depending on which sample the statistic is actually based upon (even if they should represent the true population parameter). To effectively cope with this issue, we ought to have an indication of the variability of the sample utilized to compute statistics such as means, proportions, and ratios. To do so, all GLFS complex sample design features (stratification, clustering, weighting due to unequal inclusion probabilities, and non-response adjustments) need to be accounted for. Additionally, the survey weights were calibrated to align the sample distribution by age and sex with the projected 2024 fourth quarter census population, ensuring consistency between the survey estimates and known population benchmarks. If the complex sample design is not accounted for and the assumption of a simple random sample (SRS) is made, this would result in biased estimates and unrealistically low sampling variances. Hence, standard errors would be understated, confidence intervals would be narrower, and test statistics would be biased.

The standard errors, confidence intervals, and coefficients of variation presented below give an indication of the above-defined variability by taking into account the complex sample design[3]. Specifically, the standard error of the estimates provides a measure of the variation of the point estimates, while the 95 percent confidence intervals represent the estimated range of values which - with a probability of 95 percent—will include the indicator of interest. The coefficient of variation can be interpreted as the relative amount of sampling error associated with a sample estimate (the lower, the better).

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[3]The two most usual approaches to estimating sampling errors for complex sample data are (1) the Taylor Series Linearization (TSL) of the estimator and the corresponding approximation to its variance, or (2) the use of resampling variance estimation techniques such as balanced repeated Replication, jackknife repeated replication, and bootstrap. The estimates presented are based on TSL.

Table 23: a - Indicators for 2024

	2024, Fourth Quarter			
	Total / %	Std. Error	95% CI	CV %
Population aged 15+ (thousand persons)				
Men	349,060	6,947	335,409 - 362,711	2.0
Women	352,087	6,399	339,511 - 364,663	1.8
Rural	517,425	12,059	493,728 - 541,122	2.3
Urban	183,722	6,528	170,895 - 196,549	3.6
Total	701,147	12,030	677,508 - 724,786	1.7
% of total working-age population				
Men	49.8	0.41	49.0 - 50.6	0.8
Women	50.2	0.41	49.4 - 51.0	0.8
Rural	73.8	0.92	72.0 - 75.6	1.3
Urban	26.2	0.92	24.4 - 28.1	3.5
Labour force (thousand persons)				
Men	238,178	5,491	227,388 - 248,968	2.3
Women	157,839	4,397	149,198 - 166,480	2.8
Rural	288,226	7,880	272,741 - 303,710	2.7
Urban	107,791	4,422	99,101 - 116,481	4.1
Total	396,017	8,492	379,329 - 412,704	2.1
As percentage of total labour force				
Men	60.1	0.64	58.9 - 61.4	1.1
Women	39.9	0.64	38.6 - 41.1	1.6
Rural	72.8	1.04	70.7 - 74.8	1.4
Urban	27.2	1.04	25.2 - 29.3	3.8
Labour force participation rate (%)				
Men	68.2	0.91	66.4 - 70.0	1.3
Women	44.8	0.09	43.1 - 46.6	2.0
Rural	55.7	0.89	53.9 - 57.5	1.6
Urban	58.7	1.17	56.4 - 61.0	2.0
Total	56.5	0.73	55.1 - 58.9	1.3
Employed population				
Men	226,139	5,234	215,855 - 236,424	2.3
Women	143,131	4,104	135,066 - 151,196	2.9
Rural	269,095	7,356	254,617 - 283,573	2.7
Urban	100,175	4,211	91,866 - 108,485	4.2
Total	369,270	8,056	353,440 - 385,101	2.2
Employment to population ratio (%)				
Men	64.8	0.95	62.9 - 66.6	1.5
Women	40.7	0.88	38.9 - 42.4	2.2
Rural	52.0	0.92	50.2 - 53.8	1.8
Urban	54.5	1.20	52.1 - 56.9	2.2
Total	52.7	0.75	51.2 - 54.1	1.4
Average weekly working hours				
Men	49.7	0.39	48.9 - 50.5	0.8
Women	41.6	0.43	40.7 - 42.4	1.0
All Workers	46.6	0.33	45.9 - 47.2	0.7

Table 23: b - Indicators for 2024 (continued)

	2024, Fourth Quarter			
	Total / %	Std. Error	95% CI	CV %
Average monthly labour income				
Salaried workers - Men	165,352	3,379	158,711 - 171,992	2.0
Salaried workers - Women	133,434	3,534	126,490 - 140,379	2.7
All salaried workers	151,923	2,925	146,175 - 157,672	1.9
Self-employed - Men	172,578	4,905	162,939 - 182,216	2.8
Self-employed - Women	137,111	5,077	127,134 - 147,087	3.7
All self-employed workers	161,846	4,062	153,863 - 169,828	2.5
Unemployed population				
Men	12,039	1,588	8,917 - 15,160	13.2
Women	14,708	1,195	12,360 - 17,055	8.1
Rural	19,131	1,890	15,412 - 22,850	9.9
Urban	7,616	1,103	5,438 - 9,793	14.5
Total	26,746	2,146	22,528 - 30,964	8.0
Unemployment rate (%)				
Men	5.1	0.64	3.9 - 6.5	12.7
Women	9.3	0.70	8.0 - 10.8	7.5
Rural	6.6	0.61	5.5 - 7.9	9.2
Urban	7.1	0.97	5.4 - 9.2	13.8
Total	6.8	0.51	5.8 - 7.8	7.6
Unemployed youth				
Men	3,963	606	2,771 - 5,154	15.3
Women	5,843	696	4,476 - 7,210	11.9
Rural	7,139	804	5,556 - 8,721	11.3
Urban	2,667	443	1,793 - 3,541	16.6
Total	9,806	895	8,046 - 11,565	9.1
Youth unemployment rate (%)				
Men	8.4	1.21	6.3 - 11.2	14.4
Women	17.3	1.81	14.0 - 21.1	10.5
Rural	11.5	1.18	9.4 - 14.0	10.2
Urban	14.1	1.92	10.8 - 18.4	13.6
Total	12.1	1.00	10.3 - 14.2	8.3
Women in managerial positions (SDG 5.5.2)				
	45.9	3.55	39.0 - 52.9	7.8
Informal employment (SDG 8.3.1)				
Men	51.7	1.34	49.1 - 54.3	2.6
Women	36.6	1.30	34.1 - 39.2	3.6
Rural	48.9	1.41	46.2 - 51.7	2.9
Urban	37.5	1.99	33.7 - 41.5	5.3
Total	45.8	1.15	43.6 - 48.1	2.5

Table 23: c - Indicators for 2024 (continued)

	2024, Fourth Quarter			
	Total / %	Std. Error	95% CI	CV %
Youth NEET (SDG 8.6.1)				
Men	16.6	1.29	14.3 - 19.3	7.7
Women	33.4	1.58	30.5 - 36.7	4.7
Rural	25.8	1.35	23.2 - 28.6	5.3
Urban	22.3	1.85	18.9 - 26.2	8.3
Total	25.0	1.09	22.9 - 27.2	4.4

Table 24: Additional Indicators

Main Job Search Method(Unemployed & Inactive)		%	Std. Error	95% CI	CV %
Applied/contacted organizations/employers	2020 Q1	44.5	3.02	38.7 - 50.5	6.8
	2021 Q1	48.6	2.17	44.4 - 52.9	4.5
	2021 Q2	44.0	2.12	39.9 - 48.2	4.8
	2021 Q3	47.4	2.75	42.1 - 52.9	5.8
	2024 Q4	43.1	3.65	36.1 - 50.4	8.5
Checked at work sites	2020 Q1	29.3	2.65	24.4 - 34.9	9.1
	2021 Q1	26.4	1.97	22.8 - 30.5	7.4
	2021 Q2	32.6	2.17	28.5 - 37.1	6.7
	2021 Q3	29.4	2.66	24.4 - 34.9	9.0
	2024 Q4	23.4	2.61	18.7 - 28.9	11.1
Sought assistance of friends and relatives	2020 Q1	15.1	1.99	11.6 - 19.5	13.2
	2021 Q1	14.1	1.94	10.7 - 18.4	13.8
	2021 Q2	11.3	2.68	7.0 - 17.8	23.8
	2021 Q3	14.3	2.29	10.3 - 19.4	16.0
	2024 Q4	10.5	1.67	7.6 - 14.2	16.0