

GUYANA LABOUR FORCE SURVEY

JULY 2018

2017 Fourth Quarter Report

TABLE OF CONTENTS

LIST OF TABLES	2
LIST OF FIGURES	3
LIST OF ACRONYMS	3
MAIN FINDINGS	4
APPENDIX 2. ADDITIONAL INDICATORS.....	27
METADATA AND DEFINITIONS	28

List of Tables

Table 1: Population & Labour Force	7
Table 2: Labour Force Participation Rate & Employed Population	8
Table 3: Average Weekly Working Hours Worked	9
Table 4: Underemployment.....	10
Table 5: Unemployment	11
Table 6: Youth Unemployment	12
Table 7: Other Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) indicators.	13
Table 8: Population by Age, Persons, and Relative Shares	14
Table 9: Employed Population by Gender and Status in Employment and Relative Share 2012 and 2017, Third& Fourth Quarter	16
Table 10: Employment by Economic Sector (ISIC rev 4, 1 digit level). Relative Share of Total Employed Population, (decreasing order), 2012 and 2017, Third & Fourth Quarter	17
Table 11: Employment by Institutional Sector of Economic Activities. Total Population by Sex and Relative Share. 2017, Third& Fourth Quarter.....	18
Table 12: Mean Monthly Labour-related Income by Economic Sector, All Salaried Workers. 2017, Fourth Quarter, Guyanese Dollars	19
Table 13: Unemployment by Duration of Unemployment, Rate, and Number of Persons, Youth and Adults. 2017, Third& Fourth Quarter	21
Table 14: Percentage of Working-age Population Outside the Labour Force, Census 2012 and Third and Fourth Quarter 2017 by Gender and Place of Residence	22
Table 15. Potential Labour Force as Percentage of Total Working-age Population by Gender ...	22
Table 16: Discouraged Workers as Part of Inactive Population, Percent and Total. 2017, Third& Fourth Quarter.....	22
Table 17: Main Labour Market Indicators. Standard Errors, 95 Percent Confidence Intervals and Coefficients of Variation.....	24

List of Figures

Figure 1: Percentage Share of Working-age Population by Ethnicity.....	14
Figure 2: Percentage Share of Working-age Population by Level of Education Completed.....	15
Figure 3: Employment by Institutional Sector. Total Employed Population 2017, Fourth Quarter	18
Figure 4: Categorization of Salaried Workers by Type of Contract.....	20
Figure 5 Trade Union Membership. Employees. 2017, Fourth Quarter	20
Figure 6: Unemployment by Educational Attainment, Percentage Share. 2017, Fourth Quarter	21
Figure 7: Indicators of Labour Underutilization: 2017, Fourth Quarter.....	23

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 Educational Development
ISIC: International Standard Industrial Classification
NEET: Not in employment, education, or training (referred to youth)
SDG: Sustainable Development Goals

Main Findings

This 4th 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:

Population & Labour Force

In the fourth quarter of 2017, the total population aged 15 and above residing in Guyana was 547,928 persons, the majority is based in rural areas (73.5 percent) and women slightly outnumber men within the working age population (aged 15 and above) 283,950 against 263,979 respectively (Table 1). Such a proportion is more than reversed if one look at the labour force (the percentage of working age population actively engaged in the labour market) where men represent 60.5 percent of the total.

Labour Force Participation Rate

The GLFS shows that in the fourth quarter of 2017, the labour force participation rate (see Table 2) is particularly low, at 54.5 percent of the total working-age population (persons >15). The rate represents a minor decrease with respect to the third quarter of 2017, when the overall labour force participation rate was 56 percent. The rate is the result of low labour force participation for women (41.5 percent) and persons in rural areas (53.4 percent).

Employment-to-Population Ratio

The employment-to-population ratio has decreased to 47.9 percent, with a significant difference between the rate of men (61.7) and women (35.1) (Table 2).

Average Labour Income

For salaried workers the average labour income has increased to G\$84,306 per month across all the economic sectors. The average monthly income for self-employed workers has also increase to G\$82,904. The average weekly hours of work for all workers is 46.2, rising to 49.6 hours for male workers (Table 3).

Underemployment

The indicator based on usual hours worked per week shows that the share of workers in time-related underemployment, which are the employed workers who fulfill three criteria, namely: work fewer than 30 hours per week, are willing to work more, and are available to work more is low at 4.7 percent (Table 4).

Unemployment

The unemployment rate in the fourth quarter of 2017 was 12.2 percent, corresponding to 36,416 persons (Table 5). This rate is not very different from the rate registered in the 2012 census and third quarter 2017, where unemployment was 12.5 and 12 percent respectively. Unemployed persons are not employed, but are available to work within a short time span, and are actively looking for work.

The rural unemployed population represents the vast majority of the total unemployed (72.9 percent), and the unemployment rate for women appears to be substantially higher than that for men (15.6 percent vs. 9.9 percent).

The youth unemployment rate is 22.9 percent, which is an increase from the rate in the third quarter (21.6 percent). (Table 6).

Proportion of workers in informal employment (SDG 8.3.1)

Survey results show that between 48.6 and 52.7 percent of the employed labour force is holding informal jobs. The percentage of male workers holding informal jobs is higher than that of female workers (57.6 percent for males against 44.8 percent for females). (Table 7).

Status in Employment

In terms of classification by status in employment, consistently with the 2012 results, the clear majority of Guyanese appear to be employees (67.1 percent of the total), with approximately the same relative percentage of men and women belonging to this category. Conversely, employed men are proportionately more likely than employed women to be classified as employers (7.5 percent of all employed men vs. 3.5 percent of all employed women), while the relative share of own account workers by sex remains similar (23.5 percent vs. 21.5 percent). Finally, and common to most countries, women represent most of contributing family workers (62.9 percent vs. 37.1 percent) (Table 9).

Employment by Economic Sector

Regarding the domain of economic activity, the majority of the Guyanese working population is employed in agriculture (18.9 percent), as in the case of the 2012 census. Wholesale and retail trade comes in second in terms of the relative share of employed population, which decreased from 17.1 percent in the third quarter of 2017 to 16.1 percent in the fourth quarter of 2017. Public administration and defense accounts for 9.3 percent of employed workers, and the manufacturing sector, 8.4 percent, is the fourth largest employment sector. (Table 10).

Employment by Institutional Sector of Economic Activities

Another dimension of interest is the categorization of employed workers by institutional sector. This shows that the vast majority of workers (68 percent) are employed in the private sector while a significant share (at least 10 percent) is employed in the not-for-profit sector (Figure 3).

In relative terms, a higher share of women than men are employed in the public sector (28.5 percent vs. 18.9 percent). (Figure 3 and Table 11).

Table 1: Population & Labour Force

¹Note, in 2017 Third Quarter Report, the urban and rural rows were inadvertently interchanged

Population aged 15+ (thousand persons)	2012 (from Census)	2017 Third quarter		2017 Fourth quarter	
	Total persons	Total persons	% of total working age population	Total persons	% of total working age population
Men	247,583	268,865	48.8	263,979	48.2
Women	256,742	281,967	51.2	283,950	51.8
Urban	141,513	153,326	27.8	145,135	26.5
Rural	362,812	397,505	72.2	402,793	73.5
Total	504,325	550,831	100	547,928	100
Labour force (thousand persons)	Persons	Persons	As percentage of total labour force	Persons	As percentage of total labour force
Men	191,077 ²	185,163	60.1	180,888	60.5
Women	88,722	123,025	39.9	117,956	39.5
Urban	83,044	93,683	30.4	83,589	28.0
Rural	196,755	214,505	69.6	215,255	72.0
Total	279,799	308,188	100	298,844	100

¹Note, in 2017 Third Quarter Report, the urban and rural rows were inadvertently interchanged

² This figure excludes 239 persons who did not state their main activities and 1,445 persons whose activities were undefined. See Census 2012 Compendium Three, Table 3.6.

Table 2: Labour Force Participation Rate & Employed Population

³Note, in 2017 Third Quarter Report, the urban and rural rows were inadvertently interchanged

Labour force participation rate (%)	2012	2017 Third quarter		2017 Fourth quarter	
Men	77.5	68.9		68.5	
Women	34.6	43.6		41.5	
Urban	58.7	61.1		57.6	
Rural	54.2	54.0		53.4	
Total	55.5	56.0		54.5	
Employed population	2012	2017 Third quarter		2017 Fourth quarter	
		Total persons	% of total employed population	Total persons	% of total employed population
Men	170,905	166,873	61.6	162,848	62.1
Women	73,930	104,195	38.4	99,580	37.9
Urban	73,039	82,294	30.3	73,736	28.1
Rural	171,796	188,774	69.6	188,692	71.9
Total	244,835	271,068	100.00	262,428	100.0
Employment to population ratio (%)	2012	2017 Third quarter		2017 Fourth quarter	
Men	66.3	62.1		61.7	
Women	28.0	36.9		35.1	
Urban	51.6	53.7		50.8	
Rural	47.4	47.5		46.8	
Total	48.5	49.2		47.9	

³ Note, in 2017 Third Quarter Report, the urban and rural rows were inadvertently interchanged

Table 3: Average Weekly Working Hours Worked

Average weekly working hours	2017 Third quarter		2017 Fourth quarter	
	All jobs, actual weekly hours worked	All jobs, usual weekly hours worked	All jobs, actual weekly hours worked	All jobs, usual weekly hours worked
Men	41.8	50.2	42.8	49.6
Women	34.5	41.3	35.6	40.6
All Workers	39.0	46.8	40.0	46.2
Average monthly labour related income	2017 Third quarter, in Guyanese dollars	2017 Third quarter, in US dollars ⁴	2017 Fourth quarter, in Guyanese dollars	2017 Fourth quarter, in US dollars
Salaried workers. Men	92,058	443.8	92,042	438.3
Salaried workers. Women	67,673	326.2	72,171	343.7
All salaried workers	82,636	398.3	84,306	401.5
Self-employed. Men	80,045	385.8	104,112	495.8
Self Employed. Women	41,332	199.2	39,839	189.7
All self-employed workers	67,064	323.3	82,904	394.8

⁴Conversion based on the average bid-ask exchange rate for the third quarter of 2017. Source is Oanda.com. Download 11-12-2017.

Table 4: Underemployment

⁵Note, in 2017 Third Quarter Report, the urban and rural rows were inadvertently interchanged

Underemployed population (time related)	2017, Third quarter Employed workers. According to actual hours worked in main job ⁶	2017, Third quarter Employed workers. According to usual hours worked in main job	2017, Fourth quarter Employed workers. According to actual hours worked in main job ⁷	2017, Fourth quarter Employed workers. According to usual hours worked in main job
Men	16,345	5,674	14,673	6,370
Women	9,345	5,624	8,414	5,983
Urban	17,637	8,054	6,248	3,248
Rural	8,054	3,243	16,839	9,105
Total	25,691	11,298	23,087	12,353
Time-related underemployment rate (% of total employed population)	2017, Third quarter According to actual hours worked in main job	2017, Third quarter According to usual hours worked in main job	2017, Fourth quarter According to actual hours worked in main job	2017, Fourth quarter According to usual hours worked in main job
Men	9.8	3.4	9.0	3.9
Women	9.0	5.4	8.5	6.0
Urban	9.4	4.3	8.5	4.4
Rural	9.8	3.9	8.9	4.8
Total	9.5	4.2	8.8	4.7

⁵Note, in 2017 Third Quarter Report, the urban and rural rows were inadvertently interchanged

⁶ For time-related underemployment, the two figures are provided. The actual hours worked tend to be systematically lower than usual. This could be imputed, barring other sorts of biases, to the fact that the survey was carried out during the third quarter of the year, when holidays take place (approximately 10 percent of the respondent indicated that they worked zero hours in the reference week). In general, some seasonality is to be expected for this indicator if computed utilizing actual hours of work.

⁷ For time-related underemployment, the two figures are provided. The actual hours worked tend to be systematically lower than usual. This could be imputed, barring other sorts of biases, to the fact that the survey was carried out during the third quarter of the year, when holidays take place (approximately 10 percent of the respondent indicated that they worked zero hours in the reference week). In general, some seasonality is to be expected for this indicator if computed utilizing actual hours of work.

Table 5: Unemployment

⁸Note, in 2017 Third Quarter Report, the urban and rural rows were inadvertently interchanged

	2012 ⁹	2017, Third quarter		2017, Fourth quarter	
Unemployed population (thousand)		Persons	As % of total unemployed	Persons	As % of total unemployed
Men	20,172	18,290	49.3	18,040	49.5
Women	14,792	18,829	50.7	18,376	50.5
Urban	10,005	11,388	30.7	9,853	27.1
Rural	24,959	25,731	69.3	26,563	72.9
Total	34,964	37,119	100	36,416	100
Unemployment rate (%)	2012	2017, Third quarter		2017, Fourth quarter	
Men	10.6	9.9		9.9	
Women	16.7	15.3		15.6	
Urban	12.0	12.2		11.8	
Rural	12.7	12.0		12.3	
Total	12.5	12.0		12.2	

⁸Note, in 2017 Third Quarter Report, the urban and rural rows were inadvertently interchanged

⁹The unemployment rate for the 2012 Published Census data took as period of reference the 12 months prior to the interview.

Table 6: Youth Unemployment

¹⁰ Note, in 2017 Third Quarter Report, the urban and rural rows were inadvertently interchanged

Unemployed youth (thousand persons)	2012	Persons	% of total unemployed youth	Persons	% of total unemployed youth
Men	10,176	7,873	47.8	7,816	45.8
Women	6,635	8,588	52.2	9,242	54.2
Urban	4,555	5,233	31.8	4,678	27.4
Rural	12,311	11,228	68.2	12,380	72.6
Total	16,866	16,462	100	17,058	100
Youth unemployment rate (%)	2012	2017 Third quarter		2017 Fourth quarter	
Men	22.4	17.3		17.7	
Women	31.4	28.0		30.5	
Urban	25.5	24.5		23.6	
Rural	25.2	20.5		22.7	
Total	25.3	21.6		22.9	

¹⁰Note, in 2017 Third Quarter Report, the urban and rural rows were inadvertently interchanged

Table 7: Other Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) indicators.

¹¹ Note, in 2017 Third Quarter Report, the urban and rural rows were inadvertently interchanged

SDG Indicator	2017, Third quarter		2017, Fourth quarter	
Proportion of women in managerial positions SDG 5.5.2, %	37.8		36.7	
Proportion of workers in informal employment SGD 8.3.1 ¹²	2017, Third quarter		2017, Fourth quarter	
Men	52.7- 57.6		52.8-57.6	
Women	41.2-44.6		41.7-44.8	
Urban	40.4-44.1		38.5-42.3	
Rural	51.7-56.2		52.5-56.7	
Total	48.3-52.6		48.6-52.7	
Proportion of youth (aged 15-24 years) not in education, employment, or training SDG (8.6.1)	2017, Third quarter		2017, Fourth quarter	
	% over total youth population	As % of total NEET youth	% over total youth population	As % of total NEET youth
Men	26.1	37.0	22.6	33.8
Women	44.3	63.0	43.0	66.2
Urban	31.5	23.6	25.9	19.6
Rural	36.5	76.4	35.3	80.4
Total	35.2	100	32.9	100

¹¹Note, in 2017 Third Quarter Report, the urban and rural rows were inadvertently interchanged

¹²There are two figures presented corresponding to two different hypotheses: the first figure refers to the condition of having any kind of written accounts as a sufficient one to be considered a formal economic unit. The second refers to the requirement of having a complete set of accounts as a necessary condition to be considered a formal economic unit. Both are relevant in the case of self-employed workers.

Table 8: Population by Age, Persons, and Relative Shares

Age band	Men	Women	Total
<15	106,996	102,598	209,594
%	14.1	13.5	27.6
15-24	74,769	76,843	151,612
%	9.9	10.1	20.0
25-54	136,299	144,074	280,372
%	18.0	19.0	37.0
55-64	29,247	32,128	61,375
%	3.9	4.2	8.1
65+	23,664	30,905	54,569
%	3.1	4.1	7.2
N/A	906	72	977
%	0.1	0.0	0.1
Total	371,880	386,619	758,499
	49.0	51.0	100

Figure 1: Percentage Share of Working-age Population by Ethnicity

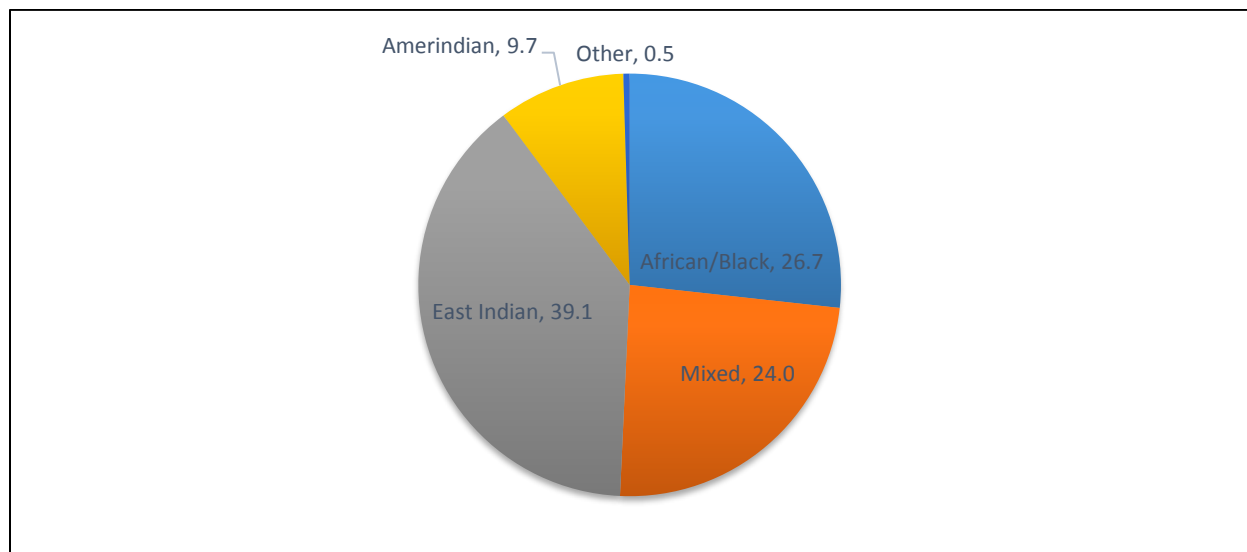
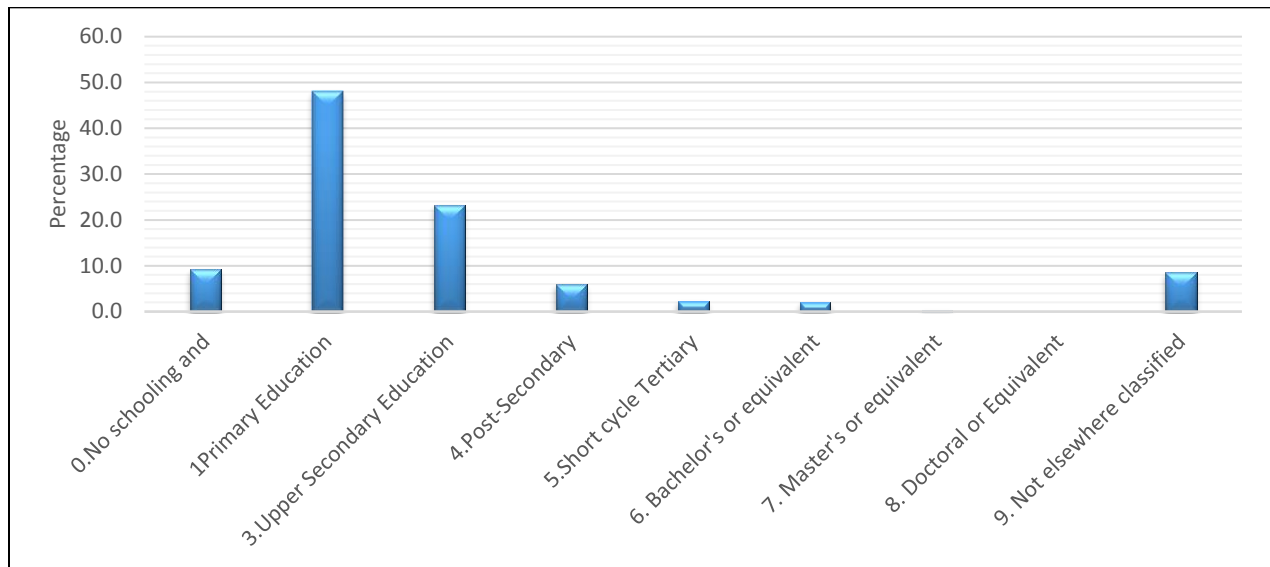


Figure 2: Percentage Share of Working-age Population by Level of Education Completed¹³



¹³ Note that Category 7 and Category 8 are not statistically different than 0.

Table 9: Employed Population by Gender and Status in Employment and Relative Share 2012 and 2017, Third& Fourth Quarter

Status in employment, employed population	2012 relative share of total employed workers	2017, Third quarter			2017, Fourth quarter		
		Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
1 - Employees		112,181	69,855	182,037	108,346	67,844	176,190
As % of total employees		61.6	38.4	100	61.5	38.5	100
As % of total employed workers by sex	68.1	67.2	67.4	67.3	66.5	68.1	67.1
2 - Employers		14,393	4,069	18,462	12,234	3,442	15,675
As % of total employers		78	22	100	78	22	100
As % of total employed workers by sex	4.2	8.6	3.9	6.8	7.5	3.5	6.0
3 - Own-account workers		37,264	22,001	59,294	38,190	21,367	59,556
As % of total Own account workers		62.8	37.1	100	64.1	35.9	100
As % of total employed workers by sex	26.9	22.3	21.1	21.9	23.5	21.5	22.7
5 - Contributing family workers		3,004	8,270	11,274	4,078	6,928	11,006
As % of total contributing family workers		26.6	73.4	100	37.1	62.9	100
As % of total employed workers by sex	0.7	1.8	7.9	4.2	2.5	7.0	4.2
Total		166,873	104,195	271,068	162,848	99,580	262,428

Table 10: Employment by Economic Sector (ISIC rev 4, 1 digit level). Relative Share of Total Employed Population, (decreasing order), 2012 and 2017, Third & Fourth Quarter

Economic sectors (ISIC rev 4)	2012	2017 Third quarter	2017 Fourth quarter
A - Agriculture, forestry and fishing	17.5	17.8	18.9
G - Wholesale and retail trade	15.4	17.1	16.1
O - Public administration and defence	7.2	8.8	9.3
F - Construction	10.4	8.4	7.7
C - Manufacturing	8.6	7.7	8.4
H - Transportation and storage	7.7	6.6	7.3
P - Education	5.3	5.7	6.3
B - Mining and quarrying	8.2	4.8	4.2
N - Administrative and support services	3.7	4.7	4.3
I - Accommodation and food service activities	2.8	4.7	4.4
Q - Human health and social work activities	2.7	2.6	1.2
T - Activities of households as employers	2.3	2.3	2.8
S - Other service activities	2.7	2.3	2.6
K - Financial and insurance activities	1.3	1.2	1.2
Not classifiable by economic activity	0.3	1.1	0.0
M - Professional, scientific, and technical services	1.0	1	0.97
E - Water supply, sewerage, waste management	0.5	0.9	1.24
J - Information and communication	1.0	0.9	0.84
D - Electricity, gas, steam, and air con	1.0	0.9	0.82
U - Activities of extraterritorial organizations	0.2	0.7	0.8
R - Arts, entertainment and recreation * (q3-2017 not statistically significant)	0.6	0.5	0.5
L - Real estate activities * (q3-2017 not statistically significant)	0.1	0.0	0.04

Figure 3: Employment by Institutional Sector. Total Employed Population 2017, Fourth Quarter

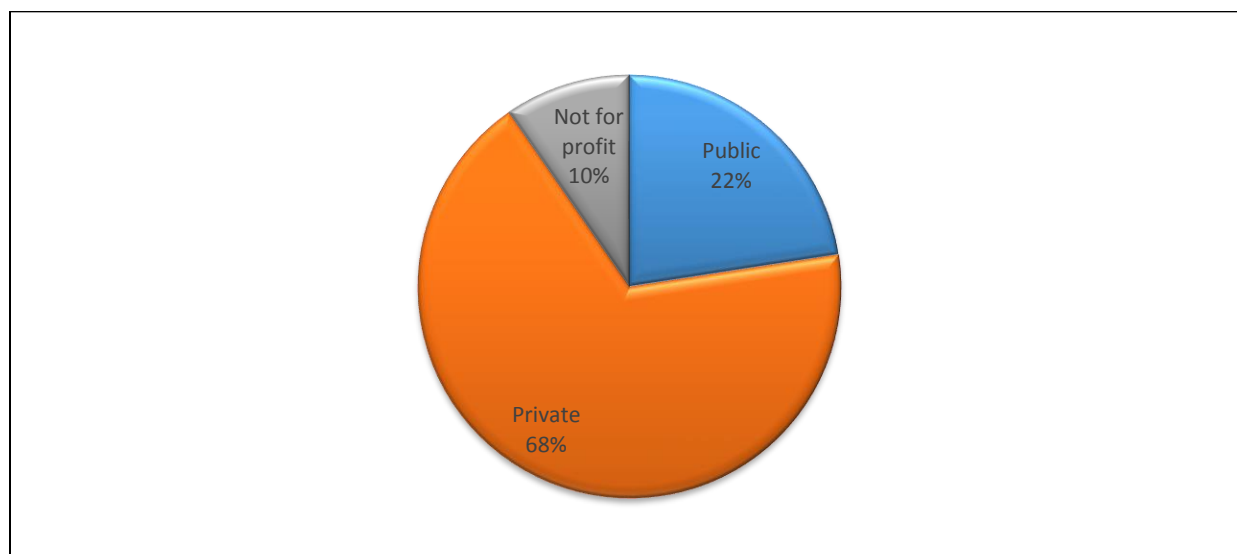


Table 11: Employment by Institutional Sector of Economic Activities. Total Population by Sex and Relative Share. 2017, Third & Fourth Quarter

Institutional sector	2017 Third quarter			2017 Fourth quarter		
	Men	Female	Total	Men	Female	Total
1 – Public (persons)	30,996	29,339	60,335	30,839	28,399	59,238
Relative share by sex	18.6	28.2		18.9	28.5	
2 – Private (persons)	118,758	64,928	183,686	115,803	62,167	177,970
Relative share by sex	71.2	62.3		71.1	62.4	
Not-for-profit (persons)	17,118	9,927	27,046	16,206	9,014	25,220
Relative share by sex	10.3	9.5		10.0	9.1	
Total	166,872	104,195	271,068	162,848	99,580	262,428

Table 12: Mean Monthly Labour-related Income by Economic Sector, All Salaried Workers. 2017, Fourth Quarter, Guyanese Dollars

ISIC sector ¹⁴	I S I C 1	I S I C 2	I S I C 3	I S I C 4	I S I C 5	I S I C 6	I S I C 7	I S I C 8	I S I C 9	I S I C 10	I S I C 11	I S I C 12	I S I C 13	I S I C 14	I S I C 15	I S I C 16	I S I C 17	I S I C 18	I S I C 19	I S I C 20	I S I C 21	I S I C 22
Monthly LRIGuyanese Dollars(third quarter 2017)	6 9 0 1 5	1 3 6 5 8	1 2 9 6 2	1 4 4 8 8	1 0 5 9 8	7 9 2 0 7	6 4 5 0 7	8 4 5 0 0	6 4 6 1 9	8 6 4 8 1	1 4 8 0 7	7 5 0 9 0	9 6 7 1 2	6 4 2 8 4	7 5 5 3 7	6 8 8 2 9	6 9 0 6 4	6 5 8 3 2	6 9 7 4 1	3 8 0 8 1	1 0 4 0 5	1 2 1 3 8
Monthly LRIGuyanese Dollars(fourth quarter 2017)	7 3 3 5 2	1 4 4 3 1	7 6 4 4 0	1 1 7 3 4	1 0 5 3 4	8 1 5 1 6	7 0 6 8 9	9 1 5 4 5	6 8 4 6 9	1 0 7 9 0	1 3 8 0 7	2 1 0 0 6	1 9 7 1 5	6 6 7 9 5	9 6 7 5 9	8 2 1 4 5	8 7 1 9 4	8 5 8 9 4	7 7 6 7 7	2 9 1 2 8	8 8 2 0 3	0 0 0 0 0

¹⁴ISIC rev 4 sectors are: 1 'A - Agriculture, forestry and fishing', 2 'B - Mining and quarrying', 3 'C - Manufacturing', 4 'D - Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply', 5 'E - Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities', 6 'F - Construction', 7 'G - Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles', 8 'H - Transportation and storage', 9 'I - Accommodation and food service activities', 10 'J - Information and communication', 11 'K - Financial and insurance activities', 12 'L - Real estate activities', 13 'M - Professional, scientific and technical activities', 14 'N - Administrative and support service activities', 15 'O - Public administration and defence; compulsory social security', 16 'P - Education', 17 'Q - Human health and social work activities', 18 'R - Arts, entertainment and recreation', 19 'S - Other service activities', 20 'T - Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods- and services-producing activities of households for own use', 21 'U - Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies', and 22 'X - Not elsewhere classified'.

Figure 4: Categorization of Salaried Workers by Type of Contract

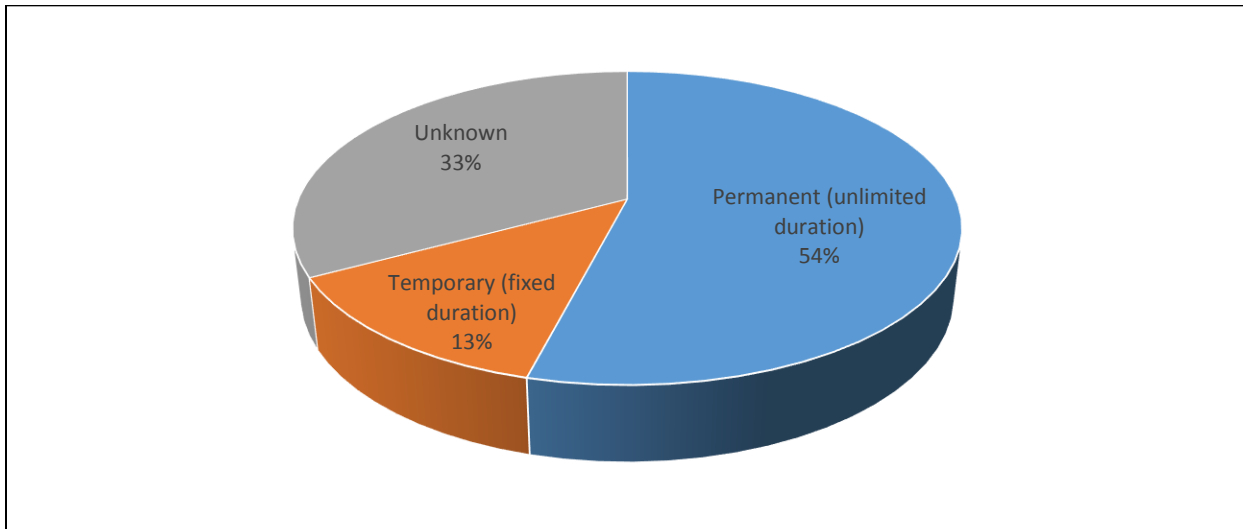


Figure 5 Trade Union Membership. Employees. 2017, Fourth Quarter

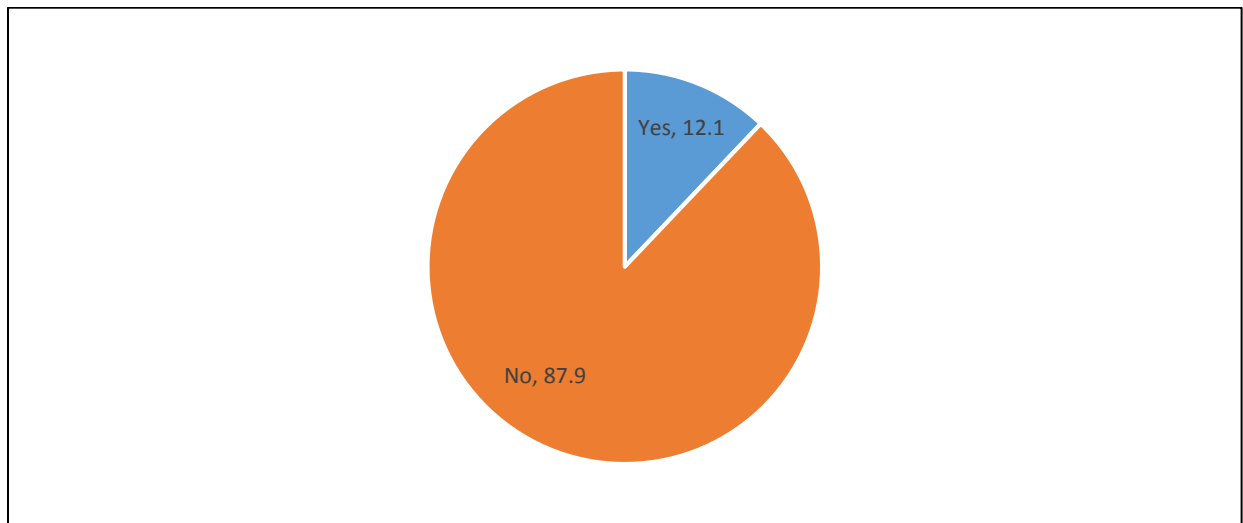


Table 13: Unemployment by Duration of Unemployment, Rate, and Number of Persons, Youth and Adults. 2017, Third& Fourth Quarter

Unemployed population by duration of unemployment	2017 Third quarter Youth % of total unemployed (# of persons)	2017 Third quarter Adults % of total unemployed (# of persons)	2017 Fourth quarter Youth % of total unemployed (# of persons)	2017 Fourth quarter Adults % of total unemployed (# of persons)
Up to six months	45.4 (7,480)	40.7 (8,413)	48.4(8,258)	44.7(8,661)
Up to twelve months	17 (2,795)	15.5(3,194)	17.2(2,939)	10.3(1,987)
Over twelve months	36.9 (6,079)	42.5 (8,787)	33.1(5,639)	44.1(8,535)

Figure 6: Unemployment by Educational Attainment, Percentage Share. 2017, Fourth Quarter

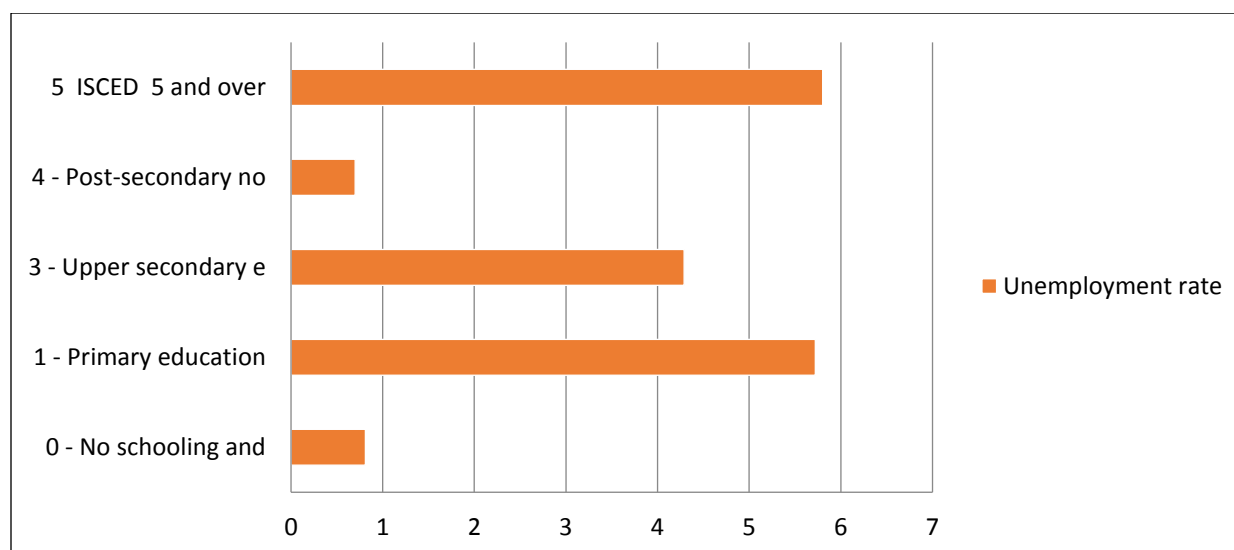


Table 14: Percentage of Working-age Population Outside the Labour Force, Census 2012 and Third and Fourth Quarter 2017 by Gender and Place of Residence

¹⁵ Note, in 2017 Third Quarter Report, the urban and rural rows were inadvertently interchanged

Outside the labour force (Inactive working age population), %	2012	2017 Third quarter	2017 Fourth quarter
Men	22.5	31.1	31.5
Women	65.4	56.4	58.5
Urban	41.3	38.9	42.4
Rural	45.8	46.0	46.6
Total	44.5	44.0	45.5

Table 15. Potential Labour Force as Percentage of Total Working-age Population by Gender

Potential labour force	2017, third quarter		2017, fourth quarter	
	Total persons	As % of working age population	Total persons	As % of working age population
Men	19,213	7.1	16,638	6.3
Women	35,686	12.7	36,137	12.7
Total	54,899	10.0	52,775	9.6
Youth	21,836	14.4	19,408	12.8

Table 16: Discouraged Workers as Part of Inactive Population, Percent and Total. 2017, Third & Fourth Quarter

¹⁶ Note, in 2017 Third Quarter Report, the urban and rural rows were inadvertently interchanged

Discouraged workers	2017, third quarter	2017, fourth quarter
Men	7.8 (6,556)	8.7 (7,206)
Women	6.2 (9,854)	7.9 (13,061)
Urban	7.2 (4,314)	5.0 (3,083)
Rural	6.6 (12,097)	9.2 (17,185)
Total	6.7 (16,410)	8.1 (20,268)

¹⁵ Note, in 2017 Third Quarter Report, the urban and rural rows were inadvertently interchanged

¹⁶ Note, in 2017 Third Quarter Report, the urban and rural rows were inadvertently interchanged

Figure 7: Indicators of Labour Underutilization: 2017, Fourth Quarter

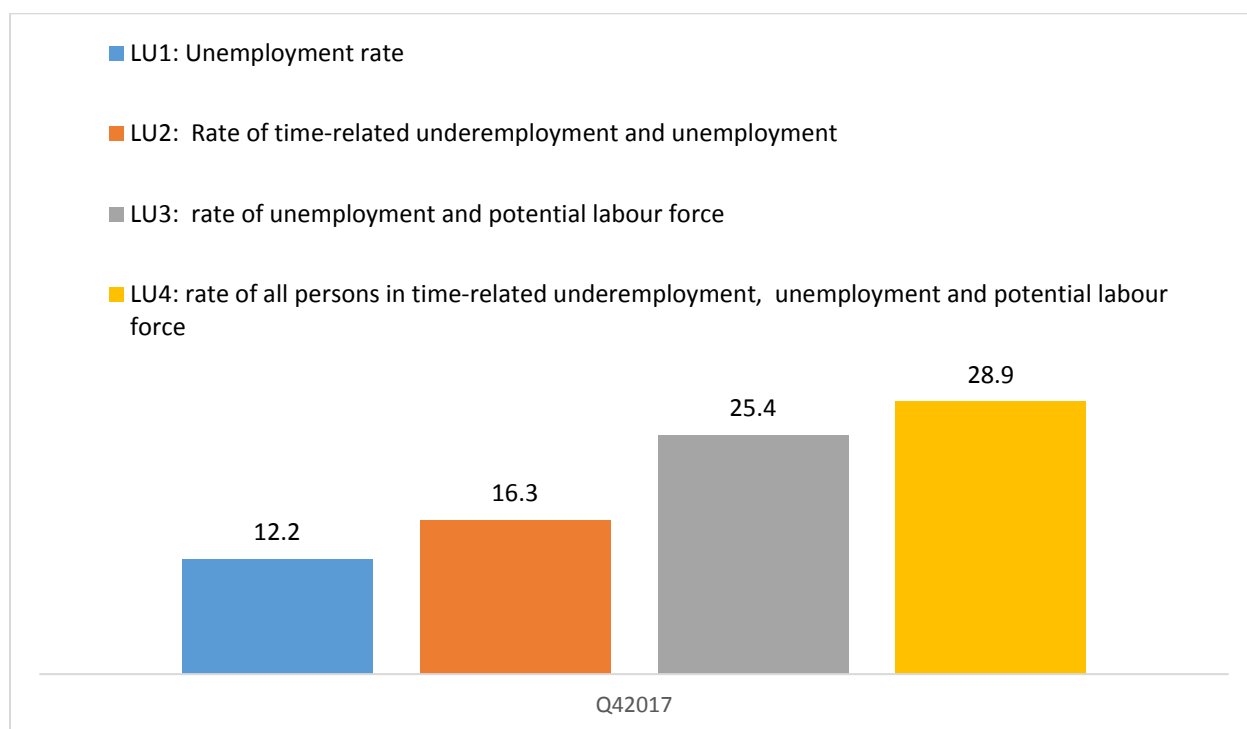


Table 17: Main Labour Market Indicators. Standard Errors, 95 Percent Confidence Intervals and Coefficients of Variation

¹⁷Note, in 2017 Third Quarter Report, the urban and rural rows were inadvertently interchanged

Indicator	2017			
	Fourth quarter			
Population aged 15+ (thousand persons)	Total persons	Standard error	95% Confidence interval	Coefficient of variation % ¹⁸
Men	263,978	6,163	251,854 – 276,102	2.33
Women	283,950	6,019	272,109 - 295,790	2.12
Urban	145,135	4,868	135,559 – 154,711	3.35
Rural	402,793	10,016	383,088 – 422,498	2.49
Total	547,928	11,137	526,020 - 569,836	2.03
% of total working-age population	%			
Men	48.18	0.45	47.29 - 49.07	0.94
Women	51.82	0.45	50.93 - 52.71	0.87
Urban	26.49	0.81	24.92 - 28.12	3.07
Rural	73.51	0.81	71.88 - 75.08	1.11
Labour force (thousand persons)	Total persons	Standard error	95% Confidence interval	Coefficient of variation %
Men	180,888	4,749	171,546 - 190,230	2.63
Women	117,956	3,777	110,526 - 125,386	3.2
Urban	83,589	3,594	76,518 – 90,660	4.3
Rural	215,255	6,220	203,018 - 227,492	2.89
Total	308,188	7,184	284,711 – 312,977	2.4

¹⁷ Note, in 2017 Third Quarter Report, the urban and rural rows were inadvertently interchanged

¹⁸ Defined as the ratio of the standard deviation to the mean (average) point estimate. Usually, estimates with coefficients of variation of 1 percent or lower are considered to have a very high level of precision. Coefficients of variation between 1 and 3 percent are generally classified as very good, from 3 to 5 percent as good, from 5 to 10 percent as acceptable, from 10 to 15 percent as large, and above 15 percent as too large, and hence the corresponding estimate is considered unreliable.

Indicator	2017 Fourth quarter			
		Standard error	95% Confidence interval	Coefficient of variation %
As percentage of total labour force	%			
Men	60.53	0.76	59.02 - 62.02	1.26
Women	39.47	0.76	37.98 - 40.98	1.93
Urban	27.97	1.04	25.96 - 30.07	3.73
Rural	72.03	1.04	69.93 - 74.04	1.45
Labour force participation rate (%)	%	Standard error	95% Confidence interval	Coefficient of variation %
Men	68.52	0.76	67.02 – 69.99	1.10
Women	41.54	0.94	39.71 - 43.4	2.26
Urban	57.59	1.01	55.24 - 59.91	2.05
Rural	53.44	0.73	51.99 – 54.88	1.37
Total	54.54	0.63	53.31 - 55.77	1.15
Employed population	Total persons	Standard error	95% Confidence interval	Coefficient of variation %
Men	162,848	4,314	154,361 - 171,334	2.65
Women	99,580	3,359	92,972 - 106,188	3.37
Urban	73,736	3,192	67,405 - 80,067	4.33
Rural	188,692	5,489	177,875 - 199,509	2.91
Total	262,428	6,350	249,936 - 274,920	2.42
Employment to population ratio (%)	%	Standard error	95% Confidence interval	Coefficient of variation %
Men	61.69	0.85	60.00 - 63.35	1.38
Women	35.07	0.88	33.36 - 36.82	2.50
Urban	50.8	1.08	48.66 – 52.95	2.13
Rural	46.85	0.78	45.31 – 48.38	1.66
Total	47.89	0.64	46.63 – 49.16	1.35
Average weekly working hours (all jobs, usual weekly hours worked)	Hours	Standard error	95% Confidence interval	Coefficient of variation %
Men	49.62	0.48	48.68 - 50.55	0.96
Women	40.57	0.59	39.42 - 41.72	1.44
All Workers	46.18	0.38	45.43 - 46.93	82.61
Average monthly labour related income	2017 Fourth quarter Guyanese dollars	Standard error	95% Confidence interval	Coefficient of variation %

Indicator	2017			
	Fourth quarter			
Salaried workers. Men	92,042	2,553.70	87,019 – 97,066	2.77
Salaried workers. Women	72,171	2,531.61	67,191 – 77,151	3.51
All salaried workers	84,306	1,904.47	80,559 – 88,052	2.26
Self-employed. Men	104,112	18,742.93	67,240 – 140,983	18.00
Self Employed. Women	39,839	3,512.50	32,929 – 46,749	8.82
All self-employed workers	82,904	12,701.2	57,917 – 107,890	15.32
Unemployed population	Total persons	Standard error	95% Confidence interval	Coefficient of variation %
Men	18,040	1,294	15,494 – 20,586	7.17
Women	18,376	1,212	15,991 – 20,761	6.6
Urban	9,853	922	8,024 – 11,683	9.36
Rural	26,563	1,723	23,168 – 29,957	6.49
Total	36,416	1,954	32,572 – 40,260	5.37
Unemployment rate (%)	%	Standard error	95% Confidence interval	Coefficient of variation %
Men	9.97	0.64	8.78 – 11.3	6.42
Women	15.58	0.9	13.89 – 17.43	5.77
Urban	11.79	0.93	10.06 – 13.77	7.92
Rural	12.34	0.68	11.06 – 13.74	5.50
Total	12.19	0.55	11.14 – 13.32	4.55
Unemployed youth	Persons	Standard error	95% Confidence interval	Coefficient of variation %
Men	7,816	860	6,125 – 9,508	11
Women	9,242	878	7,515 – 10,969	9.5
Urban	4,678	644	3,400 – 5,956	13.8
Rural	12,380	1,240	9,937 – 14,823	10
Total	17,058	1,397	14,309 – 19,807	8.19
Youth unemployment rate (%)	%	Standard error	95% Confidence interval	Coefficient of variation %
Men	17.74	1.69	14.66 – 21.3	9.51
Women	30.54	2.22	26.35 – 35.08	7.28
Urban	23.61	2.45	19.1 – 28.81	10.38
Rural	22.71	1.76	19.43 – 26.37	7.76
Total	22.95	1.45	20.23 – 25.92	6.31
Proportion of women in managerial positions (SDG 5.5.2)	%	Standard error	95% Confidence interval	Coefficient of variation %
	36.68	3.99	29.24 – 44.81	10.87

Indicator	2017 Fourth quarter			
	%	Standard error	95% Confidence interval	Coefficient of variation %
Proportion of workers in informal employment (SGD 8.3.1) ¹⁹				
Men	52.78	1.29	50.22 - 55.31	2.45
Women	41.68	1.54	38.69 – 44.73	3.69
Urban	38.46	1.37	35.78 - 41.22	3.57
Rural	52.51	1.38	49.79 - 55.22	2.63
Total	48.56	1.08	46.45 - 50.69	2.22
Proportion of youth (aged 15-24 years) not in education, employment or training (SDG 8.6.1)	%	Standard error	95% Confidence interval	Coefficient of variation %
Men	22.62	1.20	20.35 – 25.07	5.31
Women	43.04	1.73	39.67 – 46.47	4.02
Urban	25.97	1.78	22.61 - 29.65	6.84
Rural	35.28	1.34	32.70 – 37.96	3.79
Total	32.97	1.12	30.81 - 35.20	3.39

APPENDIX 2. ADDITIONAL INDICATORS

Main job search or business starting method (for unemployed and inactive population) (%)	2017 Fourth quarter	Standard error	95% Confidence interval	Coefficient of variation %
--	------------------------	----------------	-------------------------	----------------------------

¹⁹ The case where having a full set of written accounts is not a necessary condition for the enterprise to be considered formal is presented.

Applied/ contacted organizations/employers	37.66	2.43	33.00 – 42.56	6.46
Checked at work sites	35.98	2.34	31.51 - 40.71	6.51
Sought assistance of friends and relatives	13.76	1.64	10.84 - 17.31	11.9

METADATA AND DEFINITIONS

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).	http://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---dgreports/---stat/documents/normativeinstrument/wcms_230304.pdf http://www.ilo.org/ilostat-files/Documents/description_UR_EN.pdf
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.	http://www.ilo.org/ilostat-files/Documents/description_OCU_EN.pdf
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.	http://www.ilo.org/ilostat-files/Documents/description_ECO_EN.pdf

Labour Force Statistics	Further information
<p>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.</p>	<p>http://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---dgreports/---stat/documents/normativeinstrument/wcms_230304.pdf</p>
<p>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.</p>	<p>http://www.ilo.org/ilostat-files/Documents/description_HRS_EN.pdf</p> <p>see also</p> <p>http://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---dgreports/---stat/documents/normativeinstrument/wcms_230304.pdf</p>
<p>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.</p>	<p>http://www.ilo.org/ilostat-files/Documents/description_HRS_EN.pdf</p>
<p>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</p>	<p>http://www.ilo.org/ilostat-files/Documents/description_IFL_EN.pdf see also</p> <p>http://ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---dgreports/---</p>

Labour Force Statistics	Further information
<p>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.</p>	<p>stat/documents/normativeinstrument/wcms_087622.pdf</p> <p>See also the ILO manual for measuring informality http://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---dgreports/---dcomm/---publ/documents/publication/wcms_222979.pdf</p>
<p>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.</p>	<p>http://uis.unesco.org/sites/default/files/documents/international-standard-classification-of-education-isced-2011-en.pdf</p>
<p>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.</p>	<p>http://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---dgreports/---stat/documents/normativeinstrument/wcms_230304.pdf</p>
<p>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.</p>	<p>http://www.ilo.org/ilostat-files/Documents/description_EAR_EN.pdf</p> <p>see also http://www.ilo.ch/wcmsp5/groups/public/---dgreports/---stat/documents/normativeinstrument/wcms_087490.pdf and http://www.ilo.org/ilostat-files/Documents/description_EAR_EN.pdf</p>

Labour Force Statistics	Further information
<p>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:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • LU1: Unemployment rate: $[\text{persons in unemployment} / \text{labour force}] \times 100$ • LU2: Combined rate of time-related underemployment and unemployment: $[(\text{persons in time-related underemployment} + \text{persons in unemployment}) / \text{labour force}] \times 100$ • LU3: Combined rate of unemployment and potential labour force: $[(\text{persons in unemployment} + \text{potential labour force}) / (\text{extended labour force})] \times 100$ • LU4: Composite measure of labour underutilization: $[(\text{persons in time-related underemployment} + \text{persons in unemployment} + \text{potential labour force}) / (\text{extended labour force})] \times 100$ 	<p>http://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---dgreports/---stat/documents/normativeinstrument/wcms_230304.pdf</p>
<p>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 (%):</p> <p><i>Long-term unemployed / Total unemployed</i> x 100</p> <p>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).</p>	<p>http://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---dgreports/---stat/documents/normativeinstrument/wcms_230304.pdf</p>
<p>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.</p>	<p>http://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---dgreports/---stat/documents/normativeinstrument/wcms_230304.pdf</p>
<p>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)</p>	<p>http://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---dgreports/---stat/documents/normativeinstrument/wcms_230304.pdf</p>

Labour Force Statistics	Further information
<p>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).</p>	<p>stat/documents/normativeinstrument/wcms_230304.pdf</p>
<p>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.</p>	<p>https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-05-05-02.pdf</p> <p>See also</p> <p>http://ilo.org/global/statistics-and-databases/standards-and-guidelines/resolutions-adopted-byinternational-conferences-of-labour-statisticians/WCMS_230304/lang-en/index.htm</p>
<p>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.</p>	<p>http://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---dgreports/---stat/documents/normativeinstrument/wcms_230304.pdfhttp://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---dgreports/---stat/documents/normativeinstrument/wcms_087562.pdf</p>
<p>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.</p>	<p>http://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---dgreports/---stat/documents/normativeinstrument/wcms_230304.pdf</p>

Labour Force Statistics	Further information
<p>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.</p>	<p>http://www.ilo.org/ilostat-files/Documents/description_TRU_EN.pdf see also http://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---dgreports/---stat/documents/normativeinstrument/wcms_087487.pdf</p>
<p>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.</p>	<p>http://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---dgreports/---stat/documents/normativeinstrument/wcms_230304.pdf</p>
<p>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 *100</p>	<p>http://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---dgreports/---stat/documents/normativeinstrument/wcms_230304.pdf</p>
<p>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.</p>	<p>http://www.ilo.org/ilostat-files/Documents/description_IR_EN.pdf</p>