

GUYANA LABOUR FORCE
SURVEY

May 2021

2021 First Quarter Report

Table of Contents

LIST OF TABLES	2
LIST OF FIGURES	3
LIST OF ACRONYMS	3
SAMPLING METHODOLOGY.....	4
MAIN FINDINGS	6
APPENDIX 1. SAMPLING ERRORS.....	26
APPENDIX 2. ADDITIONAL INDICATORS.....	31
METADATA AND DEFINITIONS	32

List of Tables

Table 1: Population & Labour Force: 2020 first quarter and 2021 first quarter	8
Table 2: Labour Force Participation Rate & Employed Population: 2020 first quarter and 2021 first quarter	8
Table 3: Average Weekly Working Hours Worked: 2020 first quarter and 2021 first quarter	9
Table 4: Average Monthly Labour Related Income: 2020 first quarter and 2021 first quarter	9
Table 5: Underemployment: 2020 first quarter and 2021 first quarter.....	10
Table 6: Unemployment: 2020 first quarter and 2021 first quarter	11
Table 7: Youth Unemployment: 2020 first quarter and 2021 first quarter.....	11
Table 8: Other Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) indicators: 2020 first quarter and 2021 first quarter	12
Table 9: Population by Age, Persons, and Relative Shares: 2020 first quarter and 2021 first quarter.....	13
Figure 1: Percentage Share of Working-age Population by Ethnicity: : 2020 first quarter and 2021 first quarter	14
Figure 2: Percentage Share of Working-age Population by Level of Education Completed: 2020 first quarter and 2021 first quarter	15
Table 10: Employed Population by Gender and Status in Employment and Relative Share: 2020 first quarter and 2021 first quarter	16
Table 11: Employment by Economic Sector (ISIC rev 4, 1-digit level). Relative Share of Total Employed Population: 2020 first quarter and 2021 first quarter.....	17
Figure 3: Employment by Institutional Sector. Total Employed Population: 2020 first quarter and 2021 first quarter.....	18
Table 12: Employment by Institutional Sector of Economic Activities. Total Population by Sex and Relative Share: 2020 first quarter and 2021 first quarter	18
Table 13: Mean Monthly Labour-related Income by Economic Sector, All Salaried Workers. 2020 first quarter and 2021 first quarter, Guyanese Dollars	19
Figure 4: Categorization of Salaried Workers by Type of Contract: 2020 first quarter and 2021 first quarter	20
Figure 5: Trade Union Membership. Employees: 2020 first quarter and 2021 first quarter	21
Table 14(a): Unemployment by Duration of Unemployment, Rate, and Number of Persons, Youth and Adults: 2020 first quarter and 2021 first quarter, Guyanese Dollars	21

Figure 6: Unemployment by Educational Attainment, Percentage Share: 2020 first quarter and 2021 first quarter	22
Table 15: Percentage of Working-age Population Outside the Labour Force, by Gender and Place of Residence: 2020 first quarter and 2021 first quarter, Guyanese Dollars	23
Table 16: Potential Labour Force as Percentage of Total Working-age Population by Gender: 2020 first quarter and 2021 first quarter, Guyanese Dollars	23
Table 17: Discouraged Workers as Part of Inactive Population, Percent and Total: 2020 first quarter and 2021 first quarter, Guyanese Dollars	24
Figure 7: Indicators of Labour Underutilization: 2020 first quarter and 2021 first quarter	25
Table 18: Main Labour Market Indicators. Standard Errors, 95 Percent Confidence Intervals and Coefficients of Variation: First Quarter 2021	27

List of Figures

Figure 1: Percentage Share of Working-age Population by Ethnicity: : 2020 first quarter and 2021 first quarter	14
Figure 2: Percentage Share of Working-age Population by Level of Education Completed: 2020 first quarter and 2021 first quarter	15
Figure 3: Employment by Institutional Sector. Total Employed Population: 2020 first quarter and 2021 first quarter	18
Figure 4: Categorization of Salaried Workers by Type of Contract: 2020 first quarter and 2021 first quarter	20
Figure 5: Trade Union Membership. Employees: 2020 first quarter and 2021 first quarter	21
Figure 6: Unemployment by Educational Attainment, Percentage Share: 2020 first quarter and 2021 first quarter	22
Figure 7: Indicators of Labour Underutilization: 2020 first quarter and 2021 first quarter	25

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

Sampling Methodology

The Guyana LFS sample includes approximately 4,000 households every quarter, resulting in a total of about 15,000 individuals out of which about 11,000 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 costal urban areas
- c) the coastal rural areas
- d) the interior

The first sampling stage is formed by 360 primary sampling units (PSUs), which are groups of Census Enumeration Districts (EDs). The sample of PSUs was allocated into 15 strata corresponding to urban, rural, coastal, and interior areas in the 10 regions of Guyana. Then, using the 2012 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, all households in every selected PSU were first listed over the months prior to the start of the survey. Once the listing operation concluded, 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.

Main Findings

The 2021 first 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 first quarter of 2021, the total population aged 15 and above residing in Guyana was 581,594 persons, the majority is based in rural areas (72.1 percent) and women slightly outnumber men within the working-age population (Table 1). Such a proportion is more than reversed if one look at the labour force (the percentage of the working-age population actively engaged in the labour market) where men represent 60.3 percent of the total.

Labour Force Participation Rate

The GLFS shows that in the first quarter of 2021, the labour force participation rate (see Table 2) was recorded at 51.1 percent. The rate represents a slight increase with respect to the first quarter of 2020 when the overall labour force participation rate was 50.4 percent.

Employment-to-Population Ratio

The employment-to-population ratio was recorded at 43.2 percent in the first quarter 2021, with a significant difference between the rate of men (56.3) and women (31.3) (Table 2).

Underemployment

The indicator based on usual hours worked per week shows that the share of workers in time-related underemployment¹ was recorded at 3.5 percent in the first quarter of 2021 (Table 5).

¹ Underemployment 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

Unemployment

The unemployment rate of the first quarter 2021 was 15.6 percent. The 2020 first quarter unemployment rate was lower at 12.8 percent (Table 6). Unemployed persons are not currently 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 for the first quarter of 2021 and the unemployment rate for women appears to be higher than that for men.

The youth unemployment rate for the first quarter of 2021 was recorded at 31.4 percent which is higher when compared to the 2020 first quarter youth unemployment rate of 30.2 percent (Table 7).

Status in Employment

In terms of classification by status in employment, the first quarter 2021 rate was very similar when the first quarter of 2020 is compared.

Considering the categories in employment, employees, employers, own-account workers and contributing family workers, the employment rates indicate that the majority of Guyanese workers are employees (Table 10).

Employment by Economic Sector

Regarding the domain of economic activities, the majority of the Guyanese working population is employed in three groups; Agriculture, forestry and fishing, Wholesale & retail trade and Public administration and defence as highlighted in the rates of sectoral employment for the first quarter of 2021 (Table 11).

Employment by Institutional Sector of Economic Activities

Another dimension of interest is the categorization of employed workers by institutional sector. The 2021 first quarter employment by institutional sector shows that the vast majority of workers are employed in the private sector (Figure 3, Table 12).

Table 1: Population & Labour Force: 2020 first quarter and 2021 first quarter

Population aged 15+ (thousand persons)	2020 First quarter		2021 First quarter	
	Total persons	% of total working age population	Total persons	% of total working age population
Men	292,865	48.6	276,081	47.5
Women	309,901	51.4	305,514	52.5
Rural	432,934	71.8	419,196	72.1
Urban	169,831	28.2	162,399	27.9
Total	602,765	100	581,594	100
Labour force (thousand persons)	Persons	As percentage of total labour force	Persons	As percentage of total labour force
Men	177,212	58.3	179,256	60.3
Women	126,622	41.7	118,165	39.7
Rural	213,436	70.2	210,974	70.9
Urban	90,398	29.8	86,446	29.1
Total	303,834	100	297,420	100

Table 2: Labour Force Participation Rate & Employed Population: 2020 first quarter and 2021 first quarter

Labour force participation rate (%)	2020 First quarter		2021 First quarter	
Men	60.6		64.9	
Women	40.9		38.7	
Rural	49.3		50.3	
Urban	53.3		53.2	
Total	50.4		51.1	
Employed population	2020 First quarter		2021 First quarter	
	Total persons	% of total employed population	Total persons	% of total employed population
Men	156,424	59.1	155,480	61.9
Women	108,438	40.9	95,550	38.1
Rural	185,675	70.0	177,889	70.9
Urban	79,460	30.0	73,142	29.1
Total	264,862	100	251,030	100

Employment to population ratio (%)	2020 First quarter	2021 First quarter
Men	53.4	56.3
Women	35.0	31.3
Rural	42.9	42.4
Urban	46.8	45.0
Total	43.9	43.2

Table 3: Average Weekly Working Hours Worked: 2020 first quarter and 2021 first quarter

Average weekly working hours	2020 First quarter		2021 First 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	46.5	49.6	45.3	49.7
Women	40.5	42.7	38.6	41.7
All Workers	44.0	46.8	42.7	46.7

Table 4: Average Monthly Labour Related Income: 2020 first quarter and 2021 first quarter

Average monthly labour related income	2020 First quarter, in Guyanese dollars	2021 First quarter, in Guyanese dollars
Salaried workers. Men	94,309	101,655
Salaried workers. Women	94,773	87,373
All salaried workers	94,502	96,099
Self-employed. Men	78,765	80,990
Self Employed. Women	52,696	50,352
All self-employed workers	69,329	70,393

Table 5: Underemployment: 2020 first quarter and 2021 first quarter

Underemployed population (time related)	2020, First quarter Employed workers. According to actual hours worked in main job	2020, First quarter Employed workers. According to usual hours worked in main job	2021, First quarter Employed workers. According to actual hours worked in main job	2021, First quarter Employed workers. According to usual hours worked in main job
Men	8,108	5,021	9,868	4,421
Women	6,754	5,213	6,093	4,383
Rural	8,015	5,261	11,006	5,643
Urban	6,847	4,973	4,955	3,162
Total	14,862	10,234	15,961	8,805
Time-related underemployment rate (% of total employed population)	2020, First quarter According to actual hours worked in main job	2020, First quarter According to usual hours worked in main job	2021, First quarter According to actual hours worked in main job	2021, First quarter According to usual hours worked in main job
Men	5.2	3.2	6.3	2.8
Women	6.2	4.8	6.4	4.6
Rural	4.3	2.8	6.2	3.2
Urban	8.6	6.3	6.8	4.3
Total	5.6	3.9	6.4	3.5

Table 6: Unemployment: 2020 first quarter and 2021 first quarter

	2020, First quarter		2021, First quarter	
Unemployed population (thousand)	Persons	As % of total unemployed	Persons	As % of total unemployed
Men	20,788	53.3	23,865	51.3
Women	18,184	46.7	22,614	48.7
Rural	28,034	71.9	33,085	71.2
Urban	10,938	28.1	13,394	28.8
Total	38,972	100	46,480	100
Unemployment rate (%)	2020, First quarter		2021, First quarter	
Men	11.7		13.3	
Women	14.4		19.1	
Urban	13.1		15.7	
Rural	12.1		15.5	
Total	12.8		15.6	

Table 7: Youth Unemployment: 2020 first quarter and 2021 first quarter

	2020, First quarter		2021, First quarter	
Unemployed youth (thousand persons)	Persons	% of total unemployed youth	Persons	% of total unemployed youth
Men	9,438	47.5	9,123	43.8
Women	10,428	52.5	11,697	56.2
Rural	14,563	73.3	14,854	71.3
Urban	5,303	26.7	5,966	28.7
Total	19,866	100	20,820	100.0
Youth unemployment rate (%)	2020, First quarter		2021, First quarter	
Men	25.4		23.7	
Women	36.4		41.9	
Rural	30.8		30.9	
Urban	28.6		32.6	
Total	30.2		31.4	

Table 8: Other Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) indicators: 2020 first quarter and 2021 first quarter

SDG Indicator	2020, First quarter		2021, First quarter	
Proportion of women in managerial positions SDG 5.5.2, %	49.2		46.6	
Proportion of workers in informal employment SGD 8.3.1 ²	2020, First quarter		2021, First quarter	
Men	54.11 - 61.32		51.12 - 56.83	
Women	37.48 - 45.54		35.99 - 41.42	
Rural	52.20 - 59.94		48.29 - 53.55	
Urban	34.65 - 44.27		37.11 - 45.88	
Total	47.96 - 54.20		45.91 - 50.41	
Proportion of youth (aged 15-24 years) not in education, employment, or training SDG (8.6.1)	2020, First quarter		2021, First quarter	
	% over total youth population	As % of total NEET youth	% over total youth population	As % of total NEET youth
Men	25.5	37.2	25.7	34.9
Women	43.1	62.8	45.6	65.1
Rural	38.2	81.8	38.7	78.8
Urban	23.6	18.2	28.3	21.2
Total	34.3	100	35.9	100

² The two figures presented are corresponding to two different hypotheses: the first figure refers to the condition of having any kind of written accounts being sufficient 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 9: Population by Age, Persons, and Relative Shares: 2020 first quarter and 2021 first quarter

Age band		Men	Women	Total
<15	2020, First Quarter	77,525	88,977	166,502
		10.07	11.56	21.63
	2021, First Quarter	94,802	96,289	191,091
		12.26	12.46	24.72
15-24	2020, First Quarter	73,466	73,286	146,752
		9.54	9.52	19.07
	2021, First Quarter	70,233	73,852	144,085
		9.09	9.55	18.64
25-54	2020, First Quarter	151,194	166,288	317,481
		19.64	21.6	41.25
	2021, First Quarter	143,451	158,623	302,074
		18.56	20.52	39.08
55-64	2020, First Quarter	38,641	37,487	76,128
		5.02	4.87	9.89
	2021, First Quarter	36,575	38,162	74,737
		4.73	4.94	9.67
65+	2020, First Quarter	29,564	32,839	62,404
		3.84	4.27	8.11
	2021, First Quarter	25,822	34,877	60,699
		3.34	4.51	7.85
N/A	2020, First Quarter	290	174	464
		0.08	0.04	0.06
	2021, First Quarter	181	108	289
		0.02	0.01	0.04
Total	2020, First Quarter	370,679	399,052	769,731
		48.16	51.84	100
	2021, First Quarter	371,064	401,912	772,975
		48	52	100

Figure 1: Percentage Share of Working-age Population by Ethnicity: : 2020 first quarter and 2021 first quarter

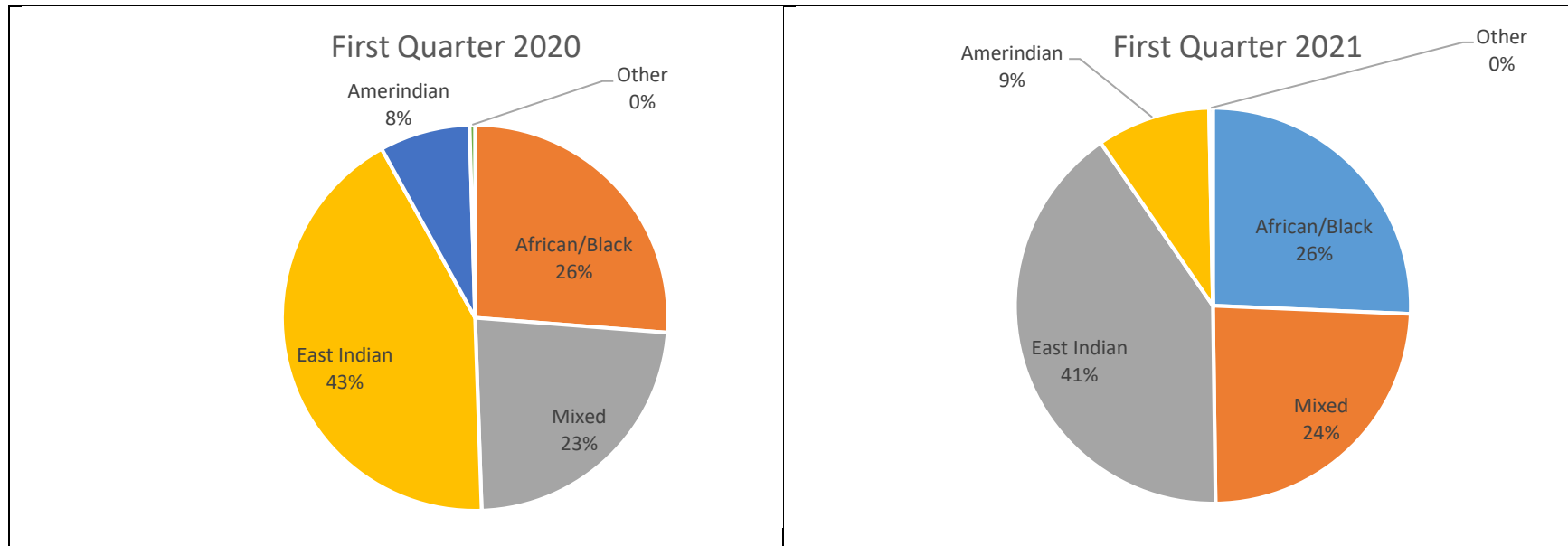
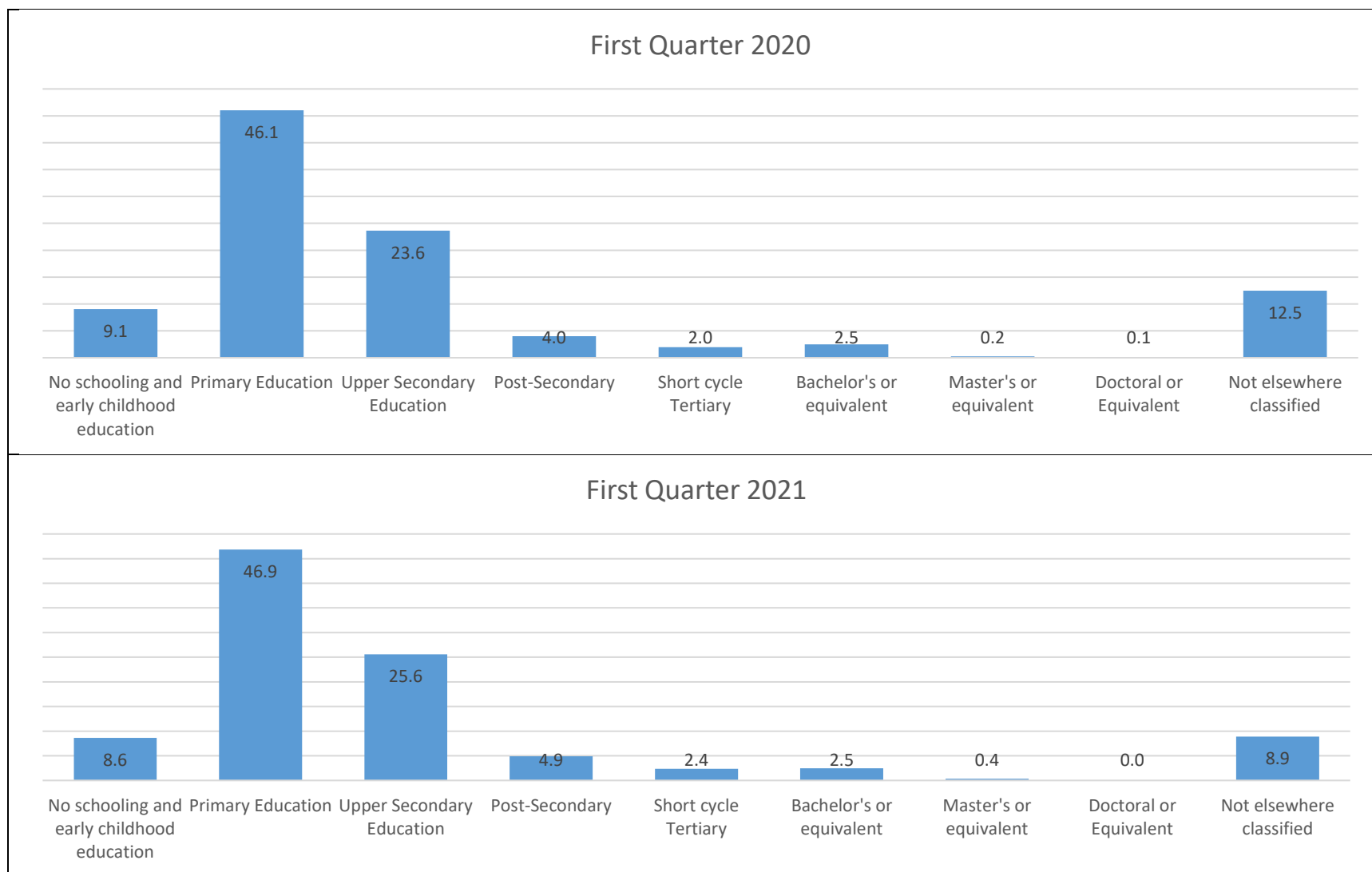


Figure 2: Percentage Share of Working-age Population by Level of Education Completed³: 2020 first quarter and 2021 first quarter



³ Note that Category 7 and Category 8 are not statistically different than 0.

Table 10: Employed Population by Gender and Status in Employment and Relative Share: 2020 first quarter and 2021 first quarter

Status in employment, employed population	2020, First quarter			2021, First quarter		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
Employees	97,099	70,032	167,131	102,809	65,281	168,090
As % of total employees	58.1	41.9	100	61.2	38.8	100
As % of total employed workers by sex	62.1	64.6	63.1	66.1	68.3	67.0
Employers	10,882	3,579	14,461	12,153	2,323	14,476
As % of total employers	75	25	100	84	16	100
As % of total employed workers by sex	7.0	3.3	5.5	7.8	2.4	5.8
Own-account workers	45,207	28,258	73,465	38,206	24,305	62,511
As % of total Own account workers	61.5	38.5	100	61.1	38.9	100
As % of total employed workers by sex	28.9	26.1	27.7	24.6	25.4	24.9
Contributing family workers	3,236	6,569	9,805	2,313	3,641	5,954
As % of total contributing family workers	33.0	67.0	100	38.8	61.2	100
As % of total employed workers by sex	2.1	6.1	3.7	1.5	3.8	2.4
Total	156,424	108,438	264,862	155,480	95,550	251,030

Table 11: Employment by Economic Sector (ISIC rev 4, 1-digit level). Relative Share of Total Employed Population: 2020 first quarter and 2021 first quarter

Economic Sectors (ISIC rev 4)	2020 First quarter	2021 First quarter
A - Agriculture, forestry and fishing	12.1	12.2
B - Mining and quarrying	3.4	4.6
C - Manufacturing	10.2	10.1
D - Electricity, gas, steam, and air con	0.4	0.6
E - Water supply, sewerage, waste management	0.8	0.6
F - Construction	8.8	10.2
G - Wholesale and retail trade	18.3	16.0
H - Transportation and storage	6.8	6.9
I - Accommodation and food service activities	5.7	5.1
J - Information and communication	0.5	1.0
K - Financial and insurance activities	1.3	1.0
L - Real estate activities	0.0	0.1
M - Professional, scientific, and technical services	1.1	1.1
N - Administrative and support services	6.0	5.0
O - Public administration and defence	12.1	13.4
P - Education	4.3	4.2
Q - Human health and social work activities	1.2	0.8
R - Arts, entertainment and recreation	0.3	0.5
S - Other service activities	2.6	3.3
T - Activities of households as employers	3.0	3.4
U - Activities of extraterritorial organizations	1.1	0.1
X - Not classifiable by economic activity	0.0	0.0

Figure 3: Employment by Institutional Sector. Total Employed Population: 2020 first quarter and 2021 first quarter

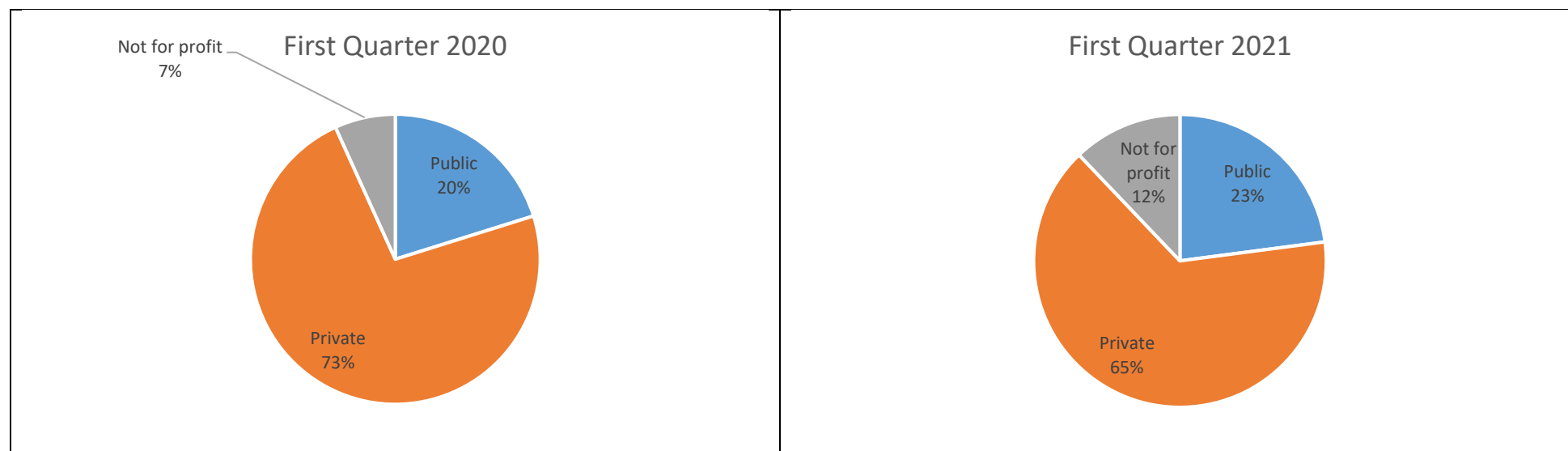


Table 12: Employment by Institutional Sector of Economic Activities. Total Population by Sex and Relative Share: 2020 first quarter and 2021 first quarter

Institutional sector	2020 First quarter			2021 First quarter		
	Men	Female	Total	Men	Female	Total
1 – Public (persons)	22,795	30,641	53,436	27,101	30,450	57,551
Relative share by sex	8.6	11.6	20.2	10.8	12.2	23.0
2 – Private (persons)	123,357	70,104	193,460	108,435	54,612	163,047
Relative share by sex	46.6	26.5	73.0	43.2	21.8	65.0
3 – Not-for-profit (persons)	10,272	7,694	17,966	19,945	10,487	30,432
Relative share by sex	3.9	2.9	6.8	8.0	4.1	12.1
Total	156,424	108,438	264,862	155,480	95,550	251,030

Table 13: Mean Monthly Labour-related Income by Economic Sector, All Salaried Workers. 2020 first quarter and 2021 first quarter, Guyanese Dollars

ISIC sector ⁴	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Monthly LRI Guyanese Dollars (First quarter 2020)	68079	15710	9614	9246	1262	9361	8366	1665	896	922	185	925	836	732	1064	109	897	695	448	430	145	00
Monthly LRI Guyanese Dollars (First quarter 2021)	71081	1978	7553	1287	8235	9616	9236	1208	842	904	191	602	905	670	1532	904	759	749	635	558	543	00

10 ISIC 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: 2020 first quarter and 2021 first quarter

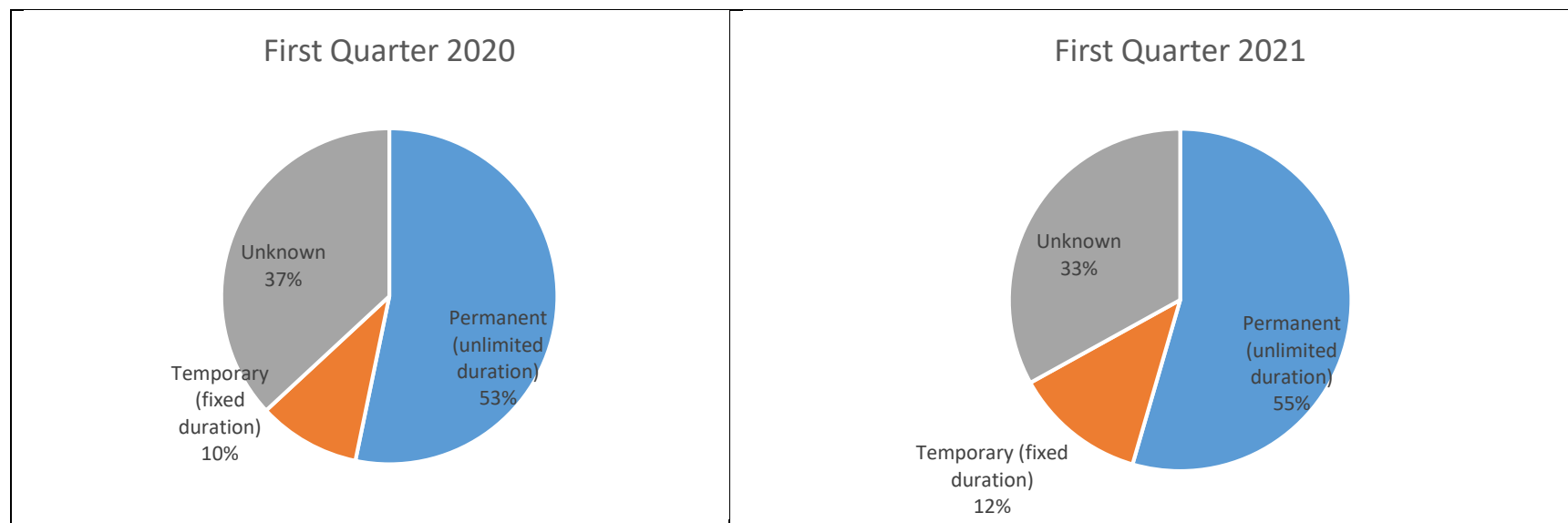


Figure 5: Trade Union Membership. Employees: 2020 first quarter and 2021 first quarter

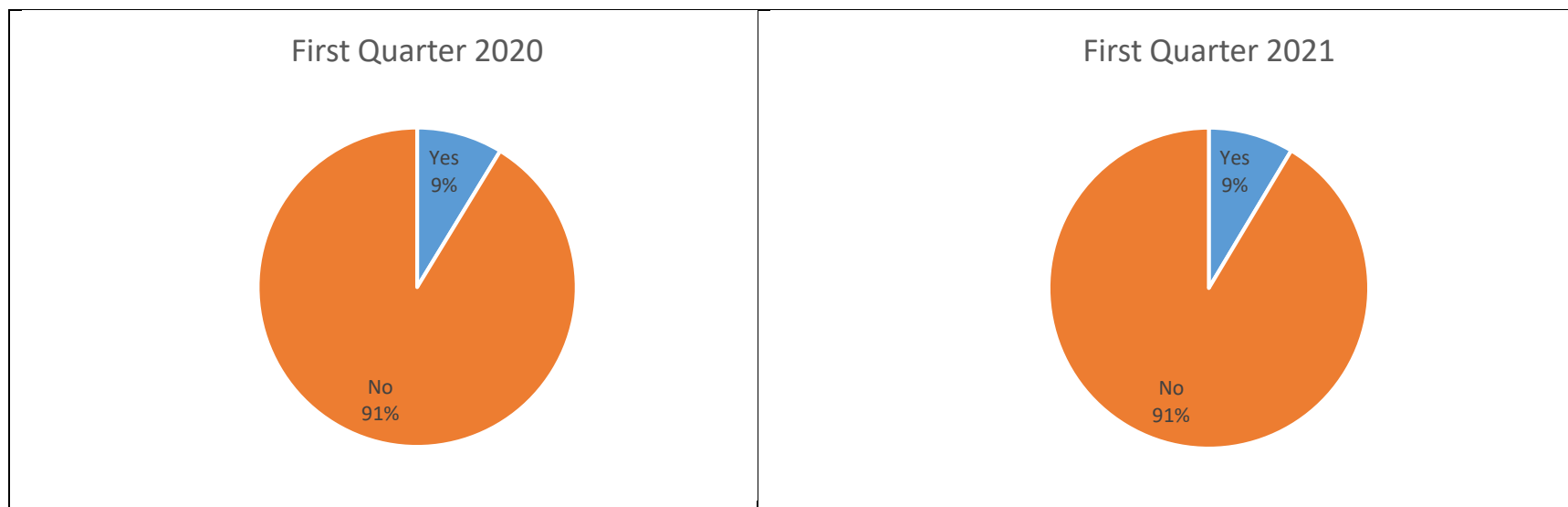


Table 14(a): Unemployment by Duration of Unemployment, Rate, and Number of Persons, Youth and Adults: 2020 first quarter and 2021 first quarter, Guyanese Dollars

Unemployed population by duration of unemployment	2020 First quarter Youth % of total unemployed (# of persons)	2020 First quarter Adults % of total unemployed (# of persons)	2021 First quarter Youth % of total unemployed (# of persons)	2021 First quarter Adults % of total unemployed (# of persons)
Up to six months	41.7(8,288)	57.9(11,064)	38.6(8,043)	42.0(10,768)
Up to twelve months	23.1(4,586)	10.7(2,048)	18.4(3,825)	20.0(5,133)
Over twelve months	34.1(6,772)	31.1(5,947)	42.0(8,752)	35.3(9,060)

Figure 6: Unemployment by Educational Attainment, Percentage Share: 2020 first quarter and 2021 first quarter

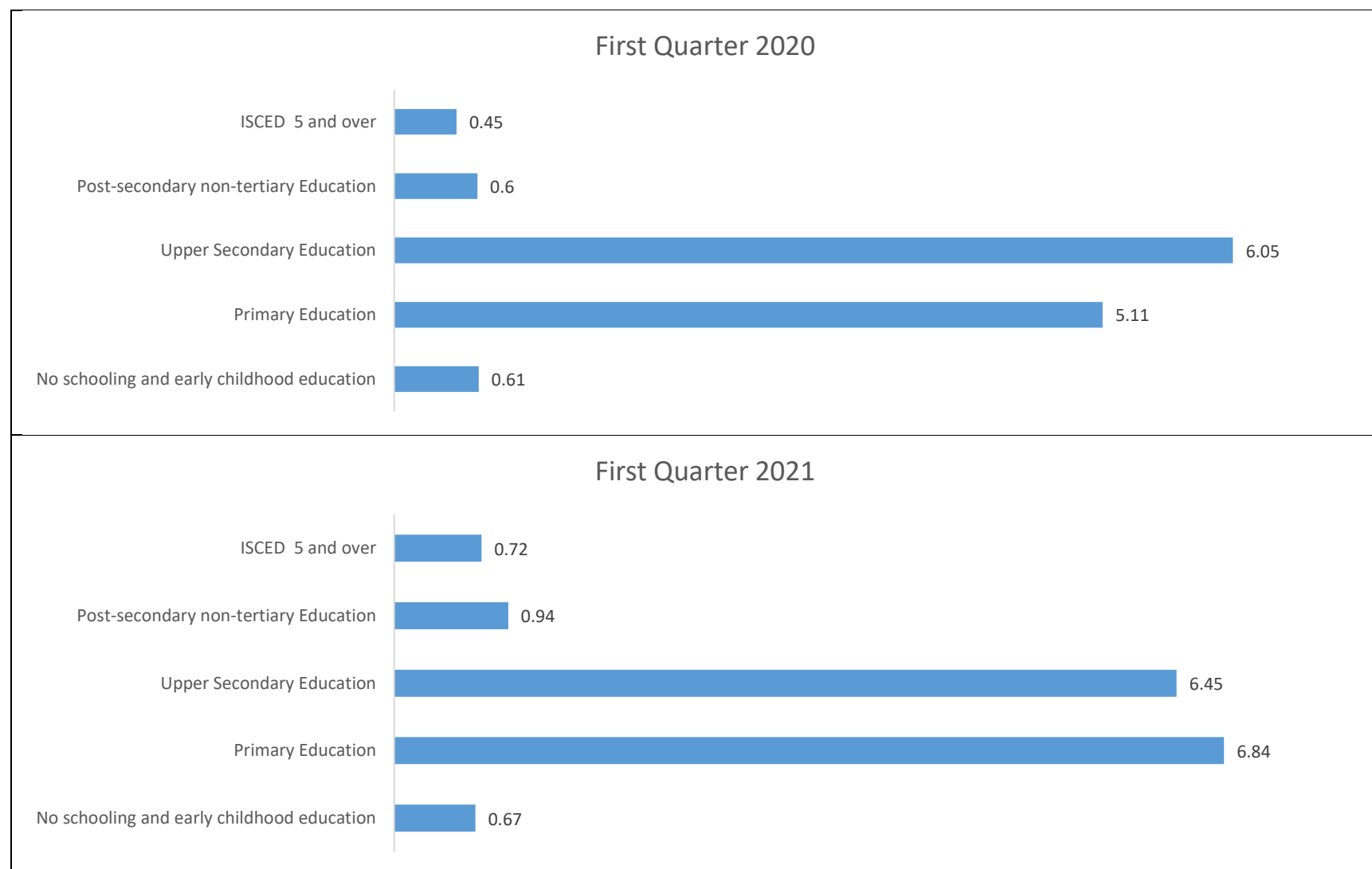


Table 15: Percentage of Working-age Population Outside the Labour Force, by Gender and Place of Residence: 2020 first quarter and 2021 first quarter, Guyanese Dollars

Outside the labour force (Inactive working age population), %	2020 First quarter	2021 First quarter
Men	39.5	35.1
Women	59.1	31.3
Rural	50.7	49.7
Urban	46.8	46.7
Total	49.6	48.9

Table 16: Potential Labour Force as Percentage of Total Working-age Population by Gender: 2020 first quarter and 2021 first quarter, Guyanese Dollars

Potential labour force	2020, First quarter		2021, First quarter	
	Total persons	As % of working age population	Total persons	As % of working age population
Men	15,239	5.2	14,926	5.4
Women	23,503	7.6	30,187	9.9
Total	38,742	6.4	45,113	7.8
Youth	14,965	10.2	15,637	10.9

Table 17: Discouraged Workers as Part of Inactive Population, Percent and Total: 2020 first quarter and 2021 first quarter, Guyanese Dollars

Discouraged workers	2020, first quarter	2021, first quarter
Men	4.3 (5,027)	5.7 (5,493)
Women	5.1 (9,393)	5.8 (10,836)
Rural	5.2 (11,298)	6.1 (12,640)
Urban	3.9 (3,122)	4.9 (3,689)
Total	4.8 (14,420)	5.8 (16,329)

Figure 7: Indicators of Labour Underutilization: 2020 first quarter and 2021 first quarter



APPENDIX 1. SAMPLING ERRORS

Sampling errors. 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. 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 design⁵. 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).

⁵ 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 18: Main Labour Market Indicators. Standard Errors, 95 Percent Confidence Intervals and Coefficients of Variation: First Quarter 2021

Indicator	2021 First quarter			
	Total persons	Standard error	95% Confidence interval	Coefficient of variation % ⁶
Population aged 15+ (thousand persons)				
Men	276,081	8,073	260,200 - 291,961	2.92
Women	305,514	6,606	292,518 - 318,509	2.16
Rural	419,196	11,865	395,855 - 442,537	2.83
Urban	162,399	5,092	152,381 - 172,416	3.14
Total	581,594	12,912	556,194 - 606,994	2.22
% of total working-age population	%	Standard error	95% Confidence interval	Coefficient of variation %
Men	47.47	0.63	46.23 - 48.71	1.33
Women	52.53	0.63	51.29 - 53.77	1.20
Rural	72.08	0.85	70.37 - 73.72	1.18
Urban	27.92	0.85	26.28 - 29.63	3.05
Labour force (thousand persons)	Total persons	Standard error	95% Confidence interval	Coefficient of variation %
Men	179,256	5,317	168,796 - 189,715	2.97
Women	118,165	3,974	110,347 - 125,982	3.36
Rural	210,974	6,917	197,366 - 224,582	3.28
Urban	86,446	3,436	79,687 - 93,206	3.98
Total	297,420	7,724	282,226 - 312,615	2.60
As percentage of total labour force	%	Standard error	95% Confidence interval	Coefficient of variation %
Men	60.27	0.85	58.58 - 61.94	1.42
Women	39.73	0.85	38.06 - 41.42	2.15

⁶ 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.

Rural	70.93	1.06	68.80 - 72.98	1.50
Urban	29.07	1.06	27.02 - 31.20	3.66
Labour force participation rate (%)	%	Standard error	95% Confidence interval	Coefficient of variation %
Men	64.93	0.86	63.23 - 66.59	1.32
Women	38.68	0.87	36.97 - 40.41	2.26
Rural	50.33	0.66	49.02 - 51.64	1.32
Urban	53.23	1.25	50.74 - 55.70	2.35
Total	51.14	0.59	49.97 - 52.30	1.16
Employed population	Total persons	Standard error	95% Confidence interval	Coefficient of variation %
Men	155,480	4,684	146,267 - 164,694	3.01
Women	95,550	3,372	88,916 - 102,184	3.53
Rural	177,889	6,002	166,061 - 189,716	3.37
Urban	73,142	2,899	67,393 - 78,890	3.96
Total	251,030	6,666	237,918 - 264,143	2.66
Employment to population ratio (%)	%	Standard error	95% Confidence interval	Coefficient of variation %
Men	56.28	0.97	54.37 - 58.18	1.73
Women	31.28	0.79	29.74 - 32.86	2.54
Rural	42.44	0.67	41.13 - 43.75	1.57
Urban	44.98	1.22	42.58 - 47.41	2.71
Total	43.15	0.59	42.00 - 44.31	1.36
Average weekly working hours (all jobs, usual weekly hours worked)	Hours	Standard error	95% Confidence interval	Coefficient of variation %
Men	49.69	0.56	48.60 - 50.79	1.12
Women	41.69	0.66	40.38 - 43.00	1.59
All Workers	46.65	0.39	45.89 - 47.41	0.83
Average monthly labour related income	2019 Fourth quarter Guyanese dollars	Standard error	95% Confidence interval	Coefficient of variation %
Salaried workers. Men	101,655	4,353	93,092 - 110,218	4.28
Salaried workers. Women	87,373	3,933	79,635 - 95,110	4.50
All salaried workers	96,099	3,187	89,830 - 102,367	3.32
Self-employed. Men	80,990	5,218	70,726- 91,254	6.44

Self Employed. Women	50,352	7,920	34,772 - 65,932	15.73
All self-employed workers	70,393	4,869	60,814 - 79,971	6.92
Unemployed population	Total persons	Standard error	95% Confidence interval	Coefficient of variation %
Men	23,865	1,654	20,611 - 27,120	6.93
Women	22,614	1,571	19,523 - 25,706	6.95
Rural	33,085	2,167	28,814 - 37,356	6.55
Urban	13,394	1,260	10,897 - 15,892	9.40
Total	46,480	2,507	41,548 - 51,411	5.39

Unemployment rate (%)	%	Standard error	95% Confidence interval	Coefficient of variation %
Men	13.31	0.80	11.82 - 14.95	5.98
Women	19.14	1.11	17.04 - 21.42	5.82
Rural	15.68	0.86	14.06 - 17.45	5.48
Urban	15.48	1.21	13.22 - 18.04	7.84
Total	15.62	0.70	14.29 - 17.06	4.51
Unemployed youth	Persons	Standard error	95% Confidence interval	Coefficient of variation %
Men	9,123	874	7,403 - 10,843	9.58
Women	11,697	1,045	9,641 - 13,753	8.94
Rural	14,854	1,286	12,321 - 17,387	8.65
Urban	5,966	689	4,601 - 7,331	11.50
Total	20,820	1,458	17,951 - 23,689	7.00
Youth unemployment rate (%)	%	Standard error	95% Confidence interval	Coefficient of variation %
Men	23.70	1.88	20.21 - 27.58	7.91
Women	41.91	2.69	36.73 - 47.28	6.43
Rural	30.89	2.06	26.98 - 35.09	6.68
Urban	32.58	2.66	27.55 - 38.05	8.15
Total	31.35	1.66	28.18 - 34.72	5.31
Proportion of women in managerial positions (SDG 5.5.2)	%	Standard error	95% Confidence interval	Coefficient of variation %
	46.56	4.04	38.76 - 54.53	8.68

Proportion of workers in informal employment (SGD 8.3.1) ⁷	%	Standard error	95% Confidence interval	Coefficient of variation %
Men	53.99	1.45	51.12 - 56.83	2.69
Women	38.67	1.38	35.99 - 41.42	3.57
Rural	50.93	1.34	48.29 - 53.55	2.62
Urban	41.43	2.22	37.11 - 45.88	5.35
Total	48.16	1.15	45.91 - 50.41	2.38
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	25.71	1.50	22.87 - 28.76	5.83
Women	45.63	1.79	42.12 - 49.16	3.92
Rural	38.74	1.46	35.91 - 41.66	3.77
Urban	28.27	1.64	25.13 - 31.64	5.81
Total	35.92	1.16	33.66 - 38.24	3.24

⁷ Presentation of the case whereby having a full set of written accounts is not a necessary condition for the enterprise to be considered formal is presented.

APPENDIX 2. ADDITIONAL INDICATORS

Main job search or business starting method (for unemployed and inactive population) (%)		%	Standard error	95% Confidence interval	Coefficient of variation %
Applied/ contacted organizations/employers	First Quarter 2020	44.52	3.02	38.66 - 50.54	6.78
	First Quarter 2021	48.62	2.17	44.37 - 52.88	4.46
Checked at work sites	First Quarter 2020	29.34	2.65	24.38 - 34.85	9.05
	First Quarter 2021	26.44	1.97	22.76 - 30.49	7.44
Sought assistance of friends and relatives	First Quarter 2020	15.14	1.99	11.61 - 19.51	13.16
	First Quarter 2021	14.07	1.94	10.66 - 18.35	13.81

METADATA AND DEFINITIONS

Labour Force Statistics	Further information
<p>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).</p>	<p>http://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---dgreports/---stat/documents/normativeinstrument/wcms_230304.pdf</p> <p>http://www.ilo.org/ilostat-files/Documents/description_UR_EN.pdf</p>
<p>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.</p>	<p>http://www.ilo.org/ilostat-files/Documents/description_OCU_EN.pdf</p>
<p>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.</p>	<p>http://www.ilo.org/ilostat-files/Documents/description_ECO_EN.pdf</p>
<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;</p>	<p>http://www.ilo.org/ilostat-files/Documents/description_HRS_EN.pdf</p>

<p>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>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 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</p>	<p>http://www.ilo.org/ilostat-files/Documents/description_IFL_EN.pdf see also</p> <p>http://ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---dgreports/---stat/documents/normativeinstrument/wcms_087622.pdf</p> <p>See also the ILO manual for measuring informality</p> <p>http://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---dgreports/---dcomm/---publ/documents/publication/wcms_222979.pdf</p>

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.	
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.	http://uis.unesco.org/sites/default/files/documents/international-standard-classification-of-education-isced-2011-en.pdf
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.	http://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---dgreports/---stat/documents/normativeinstrument/wcms_230304.pdf
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.	http://www.ilo.org/ilostat-files/Documents/description_EAR_EN.pdf 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
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 19 th International Conference of Labour Statisticians, the bulletin presents the following indicators of labour underutilization: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • LU1: Unemployment rate: [persons in unemployment / labour force] x 100 • LU2: Combined rate of time-related underemployment and unemployment: [(persons in time-related 	http://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---dgreports/---stat/documents/normativeinstrument/wcms_230304.pdf

<p>underemployment + persons in unemployment) / labour force] x 100</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 	
<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) 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>http://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---dgreports/---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-</p>

	statisticians/WCMS_230304/lang--en/index.htm
<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>
<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>