



GUYANA LABOUR FORCE  
**SURVEY**

October 2020

# 2020 First Quarter Report

## Table of Contents

<b>LIST OF TABLES</b> .....	<b>2</b>
<b>LIST OF FIGURES</b> .....	<b>3</b>
<b>LIST OF ACRONYMS</b> .....	<b>3</b>
<b>MAIN FINDINGS</b> .....	<b>4</b>
<b>APPENDIX 2. ADDITIONAL INDICATORS</b> .....	<b>29</b>
<b>METADATA AND DEFINITIONS</b> .....	<b>30</b>

### List of Tables

Table 1: Population & Labour Force: 2019 fourth quarter and 2020 first quarter.....	6
Table 2: Labour Force Participation Rate & Employed Population: 2019 fourth quarter and 2020 first quarter .....	6
Table 3: Average Weekly Working Hours Worked: 2019 fourth quarter and 2020 first quarter ..	7
Table 4: Average Monthly Labour Related Income: 2019 fourth quarter and 2020 first quarter .	7
Table 5: Underemployment: 2019 fourth quarter and 2020 first quarter .....	8
Table 6: Unemployment: 2019 fourth quarter and 2020 first quarter .....	9
Table 7: Youth Unemployment: 2019 fourth quarter and 2020 first quarter.....	9
Table 8: Other Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) indicators: 2019 fourth quarter and 2020 first quarter .....	10
Table 9: Population by Age, Persons, and Relative Shares: 2019 fourth quarter and 2020 first quarter.....	11
Figure 1: Percentage Share of Working-age Population by Ethnicity: : 2019 fourth quarter and 2020 first quarter .....	13
Figure 2: Percentage Share of Working-age Population by Level of Education Completed: 2019 fourth quarter and 2020 first quarter .....	14
Table 10: Employed Population by Gender and Status in Employment and Relative Share: 2019 fourth quarter and 2020 first quarter .....	15
Table 11: Employment by Economic Sector (ISIC rev 4, 1-digit level). Relative Share of Total Employed Population: 2019 fourth quarter and 2020 first quarter.....	16
Figure 3: Employment by Institutional Sector. Total Employed Population: 2019 fourth quarter and 2020 first quarter .....	17
Table 12: Employment by Institutional Sector of Economic Activities. Total Population by Sex and Relative Share: 2019 fourth quarter and 2020 first quarter.....	17
Table 13: Mean Monthly Labour-related Income by Economic Sector, All Salaried Workers. 2019 fourth quarter and 2020 first quarter , Guyanese Dollars .....	18
Figure 4: Categorization of Salaried Workers by Type of Contract: 2019 fourth quarter and 2020 first quarter .....	19
Figure 5: Trade Union Membership. Employees: 2019 fourth quarter and 2020 first quarter ....	20
Table 14(a): Unemployment by Duration of Unemployment, Rate, and Number of Persons, Youth and Adults: 2019 fourth quarter and 2020 first quarter, Guyanese Dollars .....	20
Figure 6: Unemployment by Educational Attainment, Percentage Share: 2019 fourth quarter and 2020 first quarter .....	21

Table 15: Percentage of Working-age Population Outside the Labour Force, by Gender and Place of Residence: 2019 fourth quarter and 2020 first quarter, Guyanese Dollars .....	22
Table 16: Potential Labour Force as Percentage of Total Working-age Population by Gender: 2019 fourth quarter and 2020 first quarter, Guyanese Dollars .....	22
Table 17: Discouraged Workers as Part of Inactive Population, Percent and Total: 2019 fourth quarter and 2020 first quarter, Guyanese Dollars .....	23
Figure 7: Indicators of Labour Underutilization: 2019 fourth quarter and 2020 first quarter .....	24
Table 18: Main Labour Market Indicators. Standard Errors, 95 Percent Confidence Intervals and Coefficients of Variation: First Quarter 2020 .....	25

## List of Figures

Figure 1: Percentage Share of Working-age Population by Ethnicity: : 2019 fourth quarter and 2020 first quarter .....	13
Figure 2: Percentage Share of Working-age Population by Level of Education Completed: 2019 fourth quarter and 2020 first quarter .....	14
Figure 3: Employment by Institutional Sector. Total Employed Population: 2019 fourth quarter and 2020 first quarter .....	17
Figure 4: Categorization of Salaried Workers by Type of Contract: 2019 fourth quarter and 2020 first quarter .....	19
Figure 5: Trade Union Membership. Employees: 2019 fourth quarter and 2020 first quarter .....	20
Figure 6: Unemployment by Educational Attainment, Percentage Share: 2019 fourth quarter and 2020 first quarter .....	21
Figure 7: Indicators of Labour Underutilization: 2019 fourth quarter and 2020 first quarter .....	24

## List of Acronyms

<b>GLFS:</b> Guyana Labour Force Survey
<b>ICLS:</b> International Conference of Labour Statisticians
<b>IDB:</b> Inter-American Development Bank
<b>ILO:</b> International Labour Organization
<b>ISCED:</b> International Standard Classification Educational Development
<b>ISIC:</b> International Standard Industrial Classification
<b>NEET:</b> Not in employment, education, or training (referred to youth)
<b>SDG:</b> Sustainable Development Goals

## Main Findings

This report of the 2020 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 2020, the total population aged 15 and above residing in Guyana was 602,765 persons, the majority is based in rural areas (71.8 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 working age population actively engaged in the labour market) where men represent 58.3 percent of the total.

### **Labour Force Participation Rate**

The GLFS shows that in the first quarter of 2020, the labour force participation rate (see Table 2) was recorded at 50.4 percent. The rate represents a minor increase with respect to the fourth quarter of 2019, when the overall labour force participation rate was 49 percent.

### **Employment-to-Population Ratio**

The employment-to-population ratio has increased from 42.4 percent (fourth quarter 2019) to 43.9 percent in the first quarter 2020, with a significant difference between the rate of men (53.4) and women (35.0) (Table 2).

### **Underemployment**

The indicator based on usual hours worked per week shows that the share of workers in time-related underemployment<sup>1</sup> was recorded at 3.9 percent in the first quarter of 2020, an increased from that recorded in the fourth quarter of 2019, 3.5 percent (Table 5).

---

<sup>1</sup> 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 2020 was 12.8 percent. The 2019 fourth quarter unemployment rate was higher at 13.4 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 2020 and the unemployment rate for women appears to be higher than that for men.

The youth unemployment rate for the first quarter of 2020 was recorded at 30.2 percent which is higher when compared to the 2019 fourth quarter youth unemployment rate of 29.7 percent (Table 7).

## **Status in Employment**

In terms of classification by status in employment, the first quarter 2020 rate was very similar when the fourth quarter of 2019 is compared, there is not much difference in the status of employment.

Considering the categories in employment, namely, 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, namely; 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 2020 (Table 11).

## **Employment by Institutional Sector of Economic Activities**

Another dimension of interest is the categorization of employed workers by institutional sector. The 2020 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: 2019 fourth quarter and 2020 first quarter**

Population aged 15+ (thousand persons)	2019 Fourth quarter		2020 First quarter	
	Total persons	% of total working age population	Total persons	% of total working age population
Men	266,948	47.4	292,865	48.6
Women	296,218	52.6	309,901	51.4
Rural	404,574	71.8	432,934	71.8
Urban	158,593	28.2	169,831	28.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>563,167</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>602,765</b>	<b>100</b>
Labour force (thousand persons)	Persons	As percentage of total labour force	Persons	As percentage of total labour force
Men	163,117	59.2	177,212	58.3
Women	112,586	40.8	126,622	41.7
Rural	195,521	70.9	213,436	70.2
Urban	80,182	29.1	90,398	29.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>275,702</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>303,834</b>	<b>100</b>

**Table 2: Labour Force Participation Rate & Employed Population: 2019 fourth quarter and 2020 first quarter**

Labour force participation rate (%)	2019 Fourth quarter		2020 First quarter	
	Men	61.1		60.6
Women	38.0		40.9	
Rural	48.3		49.3	
Urban	50.6		53.3	
<b>Total</b>	<b>49.0</b>		<b>50.4</b>	
Employed population	2019 Fourth quarter		2020 First quarter	
	Total persons	% of total employed population	Total persons	% of total employed population
Men	142,653	59.7	156,424	59.1
Women	96,362	40.3	108,438	40.9
Rural	168,711	70.6	185,675	70.0
Urban	70,304	29.4	79,460	30.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>239,014</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>264,862</b>	<b>100</b>

Employment to population ratio (%)	2019 Fourth quarter	2020 First quarter
Men	53.4	53.4
Women	32.5	35.0
Rural	41.7	42.9
Urban	44.3	46.8
Total	42.4	43.9

Table 3: Average Weekly Working Hours Worked: 2019 fourth quarter and 2020 first quarter

Average weekly working hours	2019 Fourth quarter		2020 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	45.9	50.1	46.5	49.6
Women	39.5	42.3	40.5	42.7
All Workers	43.3	47.0	44.0	46.8

Table 4: Average Monthly Labour Related Income: 2019 fourth quarter and 2020 first quarter

Average monthly labour related income	2019 Fourth quarter, in Guyanese dollars	2020 First quarter, in Guyanese dollars
Salaried workers. Men	92,374	94,309
Salaried workers. Women	79,545	94,773
All salaried workers	87,116	94,502
Self-employed. Men	79,517	78,765
Self Employed. Women	52,801	52,696
All self-employed workers	69,863	69,329



**Table 5: Underemployment: 2019 fourth quarter and 2020 first quarter**

Underemployed population (time related)	2019, Fourth quarter Employed workers. According to actual hours worked in main job <sup>2</sup>	2019, Fourth quarter Employed workers. According to usual hours worked in main job	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
Men	6,925	4,051	8,108	5,021
Women	6,313	4,408	6,754	5,213
Rural	7,438	5,151	8,015	5,261
Urban	5,800	3,308	6,847	4,973
Total	13,238	8,459	14,862	10,234
Time-related underemployment rate (% of total employed population )	2019, Fourth quarter According to actual hours worked in main job	2019, Fourth quarter According to usual hours worked in main job	2020, First quarter According to actual hours worked in main job	2020, First quarter According to usual hours worked in main job
Men	4.9	2.8	5.2	3.2
Women	6.6	4.6	6.2	4.8
Rural	4.4	3.1	4.3	2.8
Urban	8.2	4.7	8.6	6.3
Total	5.5	3.5	5.6	3.9

<sup>2</sup> 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 6: Unemployment: 2019 fourth quarter and 2020 first quarter**

Unemployed population (thousand)	2019, Fourth quarter		2020, First quarter	
	Persons	As % of total unemployed	Persons	As % of total unemployed
Men	20,464	55.2	20,788	53.3
Women	16,579	44.8	18,184	46.7
Rural	27,165	73.3	28,034	71.9
Urban	9,878	26.7	10,938	28.1
Total	37,043	100	38,972	100
Unemployment rate (%)	2019, Fourth quarter		2020, First quarter	
Men	12.5		11.7	
Women	14.7		14.4	
Urban	13.9		13.1	
Rural	12.3		12.1	
Total	13.4		12.8	

**Table 7: Youth Unemployment: 2019 fourth quarter and 2020 first quarter**

Unemployed youth (thousand persons)	2019, Fourth quarter		2020, First quarter	
	Persons	% of total unemployed youth	Persons	% of total unemployed youth
Men	9,202	49.6	9,438	47.5
Women	9,368	50.4	10,428	52.5
Rural	12,426	66.9	14,563	73.3
Urban	6,144	33.1	5,303	26.7
Total	18,570	100	19,866	100
Youth unemployment rate (%)	2019, Fourth quarter		2020, First quarter	
Men	25.3		25.4	
Women	35.8		36.4	
Rural	27.6		30.8	
Urban	35.2		28.6	
Total	29.7		30.2	

**Table 8: Other Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) indicators: 2019 fourth quarter and 2020 first quarter**

SDG Indicator	2019, Fourth quarter		2020, First quarter	
Proportion of women in managerial positions SDG 5.5.2, %	52.7		49.2	
<b>Proportion of workers in informal employment SGD 8.3.1<sup>3</sup></b>	<b>2019, Fourth quarter</b>		<b>2020, First quarter</b>	
Men	53.41 - 59.03		54.11 - 61.32	
Women	36.95 - 42.99		37.48 - 45.54	
Rural	50.36 - 56.15		52.20 - 59.94	
Urban	37.18 - 45.02		34.65 - 44.27	
Total	47.29 - 52.05		47.96 - 54.20	
<b>Proportion of youth (aged 15-24 years) not in education, employment, or training SDG (8.6.1)</b>	<b>2019, Fourth quarter</b>		<b>2020, First quarter</b>	
	<b>% over total youth population</b>	<b>As % of total NEET youth</b>	<b>% over total youth population</b>	<b>As % of total NEET youth</b>
Men	27.2	36.6	25.5	37.2
Women	43.5	63.4	43.1	62.8
Rural	38.9	78.9	38.2	81.8
Urban	27.4	21.1	23.6	18.2
Total	35.7	100	34.3	100

<sup>3</sup> There 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 9: Population by Age, Persons, and Relative Shares: 2019 fourth quarter and 2020 first quarter

Age band		Men	Women	Total
<15	2019, Fourth Quarter	88,940	92,705	181,645
		11.94	12.44	24.38
	2020, First Quarter	77,525	88,977	166,502
		10.07	11.56	21.63
15-24	2019, Fourth Quarter	69,833	75,586	145,418
		9.37	10.14	19.52
	2020, First Quarter	73,466	73,286	146,752
		9.54	9.52	19.07
25-54	2019, Fourth Quarter	137,335	150,167	287,502
		18.43	20.16	38.59
	2020, First Quarter	151,194	166,288	317,481
		19.64	21.6	41.25
55-64	2019, Fourth Quarter	33,061	37,340	70,401
		4.44	5.01	9.45
	2020, First Quarter	38,641	37,487	76,128
		5.02	4.87	9.89
65+	2019, Fourth Quarter	26,719	33,126	59,844
		3.59	4.45	8.03
	2020, First Quarter	29,564	32,839	62,404
		3.84	4.27	8.11
N/A	2019, Fourth Quarter	161	86	248
		0.02	0.01	0.03
	2020, First Quarter	290	174	464
		0.08	0.04	0.06
Total	2019, Fourth Quarter	356,049	389,010	745,059
		47.79	52.21	100

	2020, First Quarter	370,679	399,052	769,731
		48.16	51.84	100

Figure 1: Percentage Share of Working-age Population by Ethnicity: : 2019 fourth quarter and 2020 first quarter

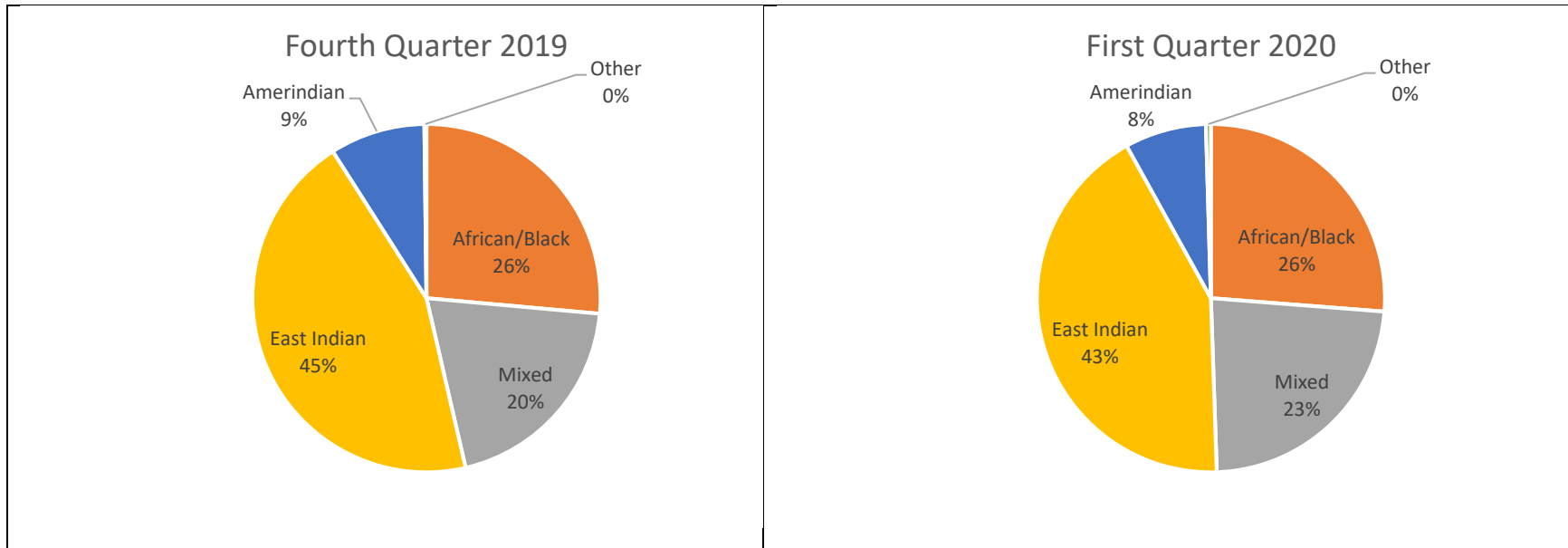
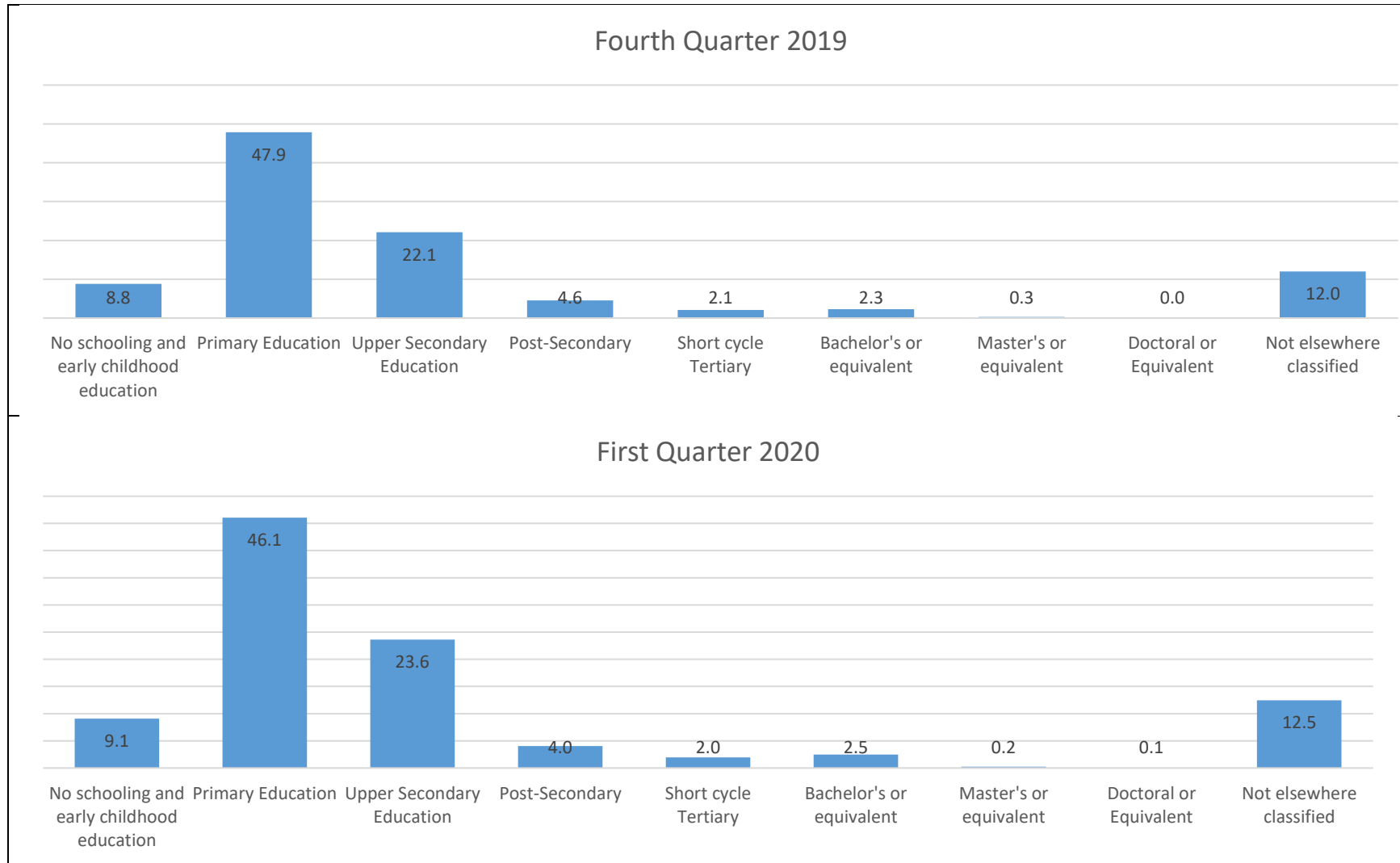


Figure 2: Percentage Share of Working-age Population by Level of Education Completed<sup>4</sup>: 2019 fourth quarter and 2020 first quarter



<sup>4</sup> 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: 2019 fourth quarter and 2020 first quarter**

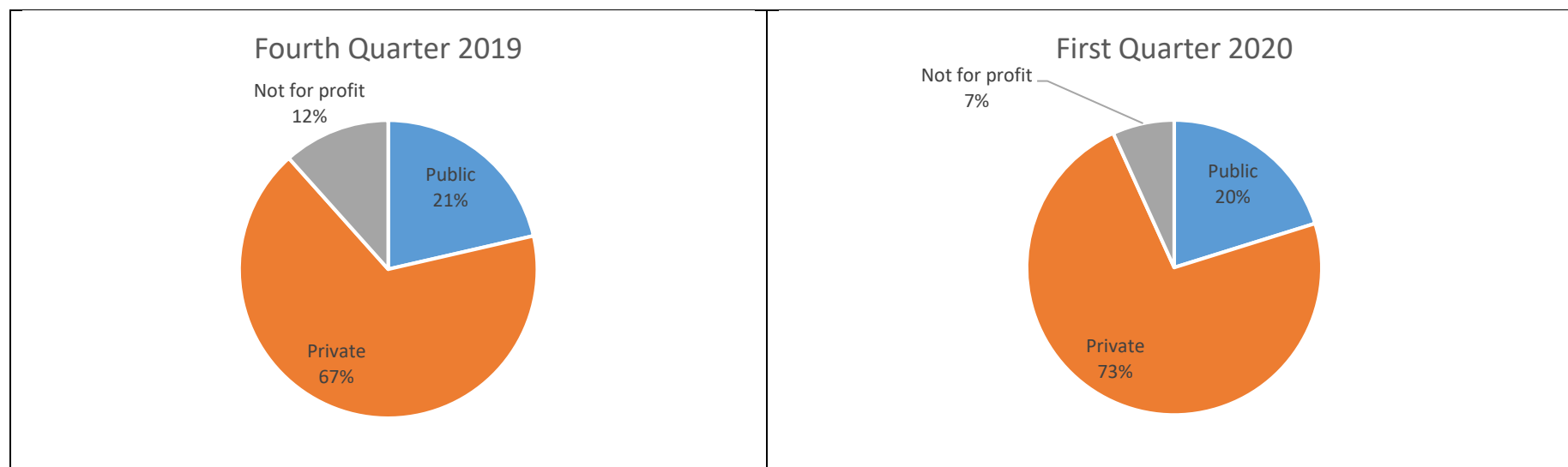
Status in employment, employed population	2019, Fourth quarter			2020, First quarter		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
1 - Employees	93,421	65,093	158,514	97,099	70,032	167,131
As % of total employees	58.9	41.1	100	58.1	41.9	100
As % of total employed workers by sex	65.5	67.6	66.3	62.1	64.6	63.1
2 - Employers	9,495	3,573	13,068	10,882	3,579	14,461
As % of total employers	73	27	100	75	25	100
As % of total employed workers by sex	6.7	3.7	5.5	7.0	3.3	5.5
3 - Own-account workers	37,412	22,957	60,369	45,207	28,258	73,465
As % of total Own account workers	62.0	38.0	100	61.5	38.5	100
As % of total employed workers by sex	26.2	23.8	25.3	28.9	26.1	27.7
5 - Contributing family workers	2,325	4,739	7,064	3,236	6,569	9,805
As % of total contributing family workers	32.9	67.1	100	33.0	67.0	100
As % of total employed workers by sex	1.6	4.9	3	2.1	6.1	3.7
Total	142,653	96,362	239,014	156,424	108,438	264,862



Table 11: Employment by Economic Sector (ISIC rev 4, 1-digit level). Relative Share of Total Employed Population: 2019 fourth quarter and 2020 first quarter

Economic Sectors (ISIC rev 4)	2019 Fourth quarter	2020 First quarter
A - Agriculture, forestry and fishing	13.3	12.1
B - Mining and quarrying	4.1	3.4
C - Manufacturing	12.0	10.2
D - Electricity, gas, steam, and air con	1.0	0.4
E - Water supply, sewerage, waste management	1.1	0.8
F - Construction	8.3	8.8
G - Wholesale and retail trade	14.8	18.3
H - Transportation and storage	6.6	6.8
I - Accommodation and food service activities	5.3	5.7
J - Information and communication	0.7	0.5
K - Financial and insurance activities	1.3	1.3
L - Real estate activities	0.2	0.0
M - Professional, scientific, and technical services	1.1	1.1
N - Administrative and support services	5.7	6.0
O - Public administration and defence	12.8	12.1
P - Education	4.4	4.3
Q - Human health and social work activities	0.7	1.2
R - Arts, entertainment and recreation	0.4	0.3
S - Other service activities	2.6	2.6
T - Activities of households as employers	3.2	3.0
U - Activities of extraterritorial organizations	0.6	1.1
X - Not classifiable by economic activity	0.0	0.0

**Figure 3: Employment by Institutional Sector. Total Employed Population: 2019 fourth quarter and 2020 first quarter**



**Table 12: Employment by Institutional Sector of Economic Activities. Total Population by Sex and Relative Share: 2019 fourth quarter and 2020 first quarter**

Institutional sector	2019 Fourth quarter			2020 First quarter		
	Men	Female	Total	Men	Female	Total
1 – Public (persons)	23,115	28,027	51,143	22,795	30,641	53,436
Relative share by sex	9.7	11.7	21.4	8.6	11.6	20.2
2 – Private (persons)	101,393	58,721	160,114	123,357	70,104	193,460
Relative share by sex	42.4	24.6	67.0	46.6	26.5	73.0
3 – Not-for-profit (persons)	18,144	9,614	27,758	10,272	7,694	17,966
Relative share by sex	7.6	4.0	11.6	3.9	2.9	6.8
Total	147,253	94,366	241,619	156,424	108,438	264,862

**Table 13: Mean Monthly Labour-related Income by Economic Sector, All Salaried Workers. 2019 fourth quarter and 2020 first quarter , Guyanese Dollars**

ISIC sector <sup>5</sup>	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(Fourth quarter 2019)	758225	153225	83122	129180	129180	87545	79450	97505	79450	98164	98164	80969	96950	69818	97313	74800	74800	49264	54940	47450	14840	52904
Monthly LRI Guyanese Dollars (First quarter 2020)	680779	156110	99443	99443	122264	122264	81561	89566	91266	89120	91807	82582	93672	71465	91090	71090	89973	64300	44032	44032	14190	04000

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: 2019 fourth quarter and 2020 first quarter

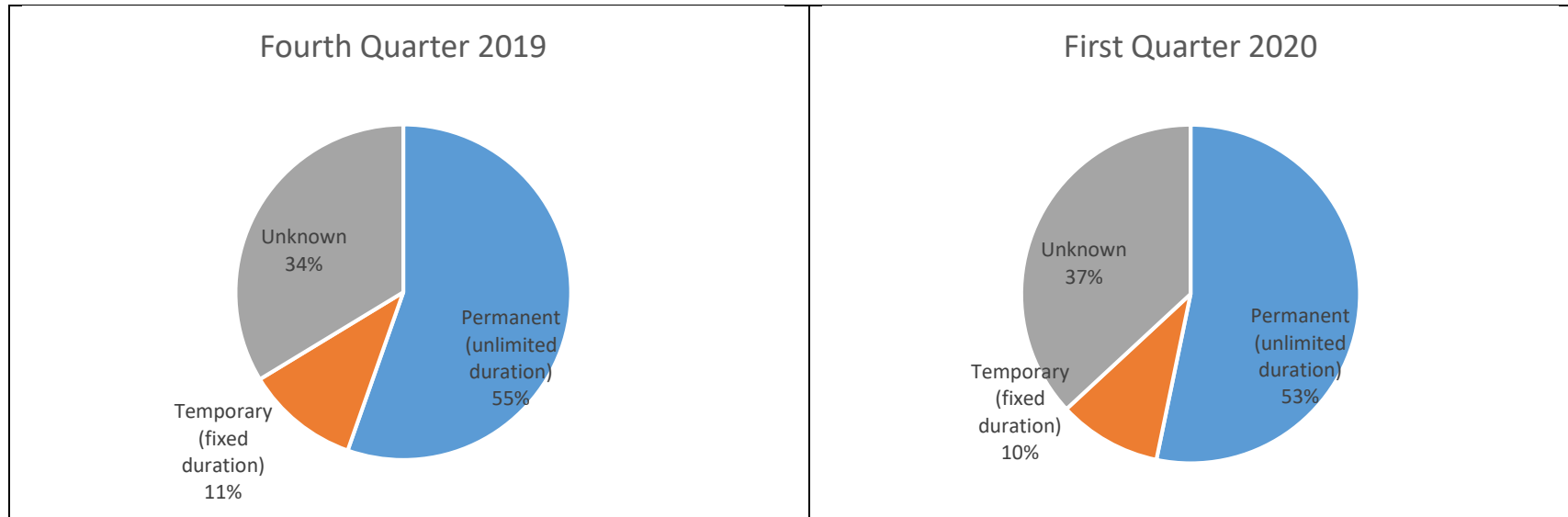


Figure 5: Trade Union Membership. Employees: 2019 fourth quarter and 2020 first quarter

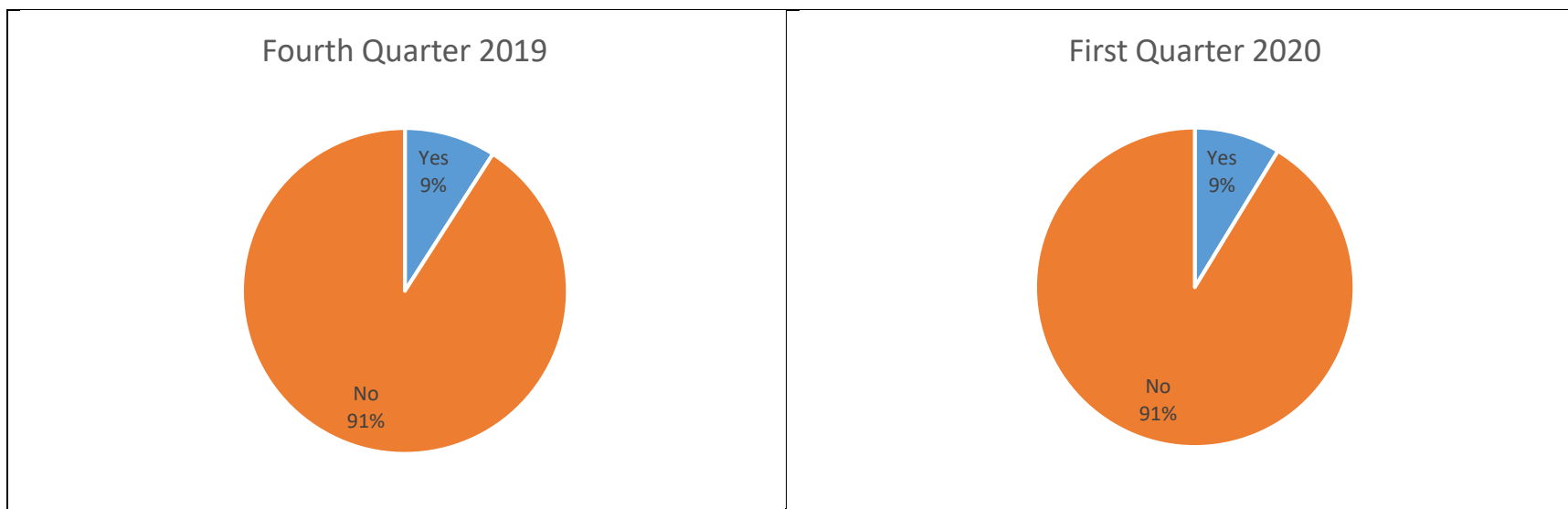
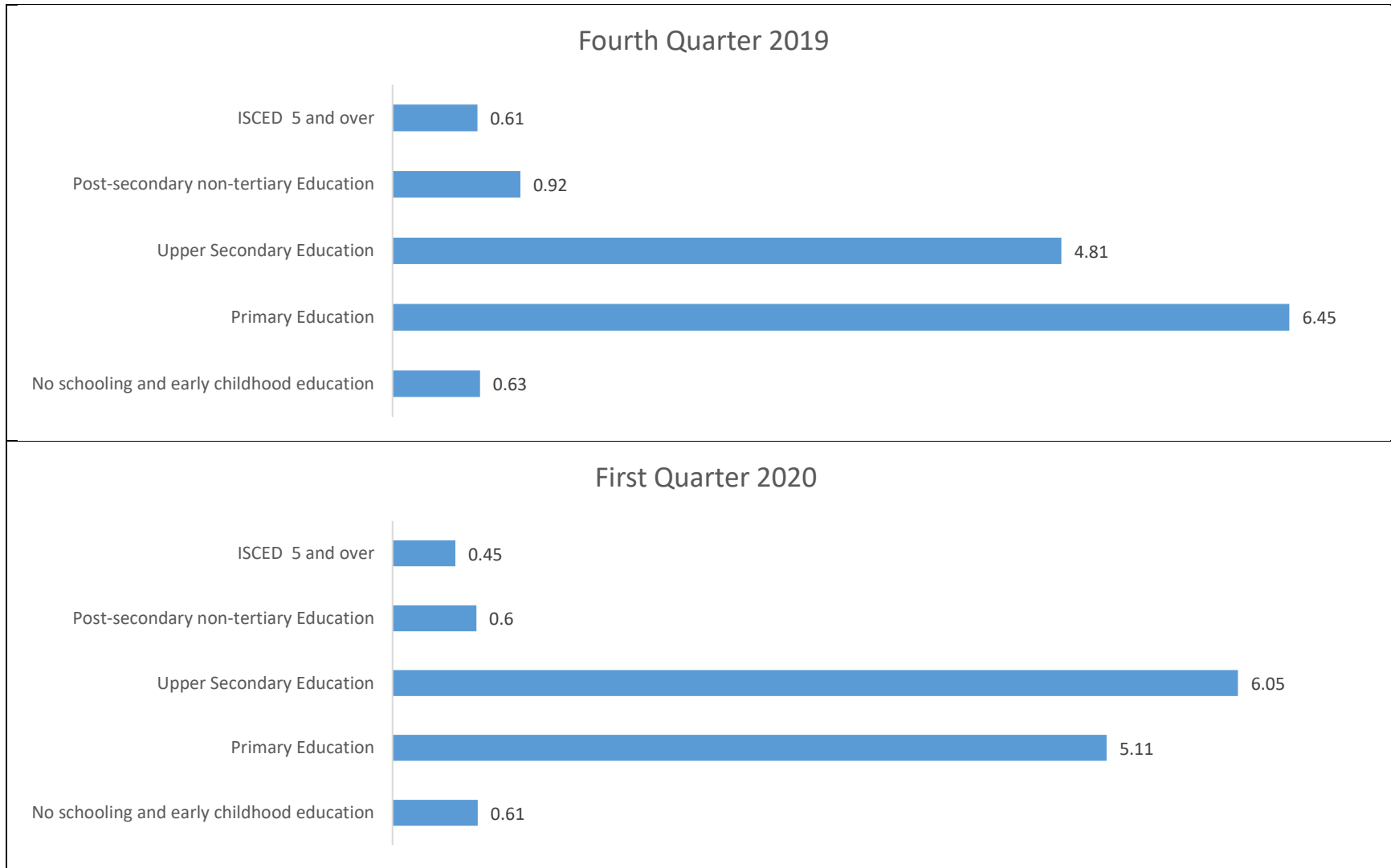


Table 14(a): Unemployment by Duration of Unemployment, Rate, and Number of Persons, Youth and Adults: 2019 fourth quarter and 2020 first quarter, Guyanese Dollars

Unemployed population by duration of unemployment	2019 Fourth quarter Youth % of total unemployed (# of persons)	2019 Fourth quarter Adults % of total unemployed (# of persons)	2020 First quarter Youth % of total unemployed (# of persons)	2020 First quarter Adults % of total unemployed (# of persons)
Up to six months	49.0(9,092)	53.6(9,892)	41.7(8,288)	57.9(11,064)
Up to twelve months	21.4(3,965)	17.5(3,230)	23.1(4,586)	10.7(2,048)
Over twelve months	27.9(5,178)	28.7(5,297)	34.1(6,772)	31.1(5,947)

Figure 6: Unemployment by Educational Attainment, Percentage Share: 2019 fourth quarter and 2020 first quarter



**Table 15: Percentage of Working-age Population Outside the Labour Force, by Gender and Place of Residence: 2019 fourth quarter and 2020 first quarter, Guyanese Dollars**

Outside the labour force (Inactive working age population), %	2019 Fourth quarter	2020 First quarter
Men	38.9	39.5
Women	61.9	59.1
Rural	51.6	50.7
Urban	49.4	46.8
Total	51.0	49.6

**Table 16: Potential Labour Force as Percentage of Total Working-age Population by Gender: 2019 fourth quarter and 2020 first quarter, Guyanese Dollars**

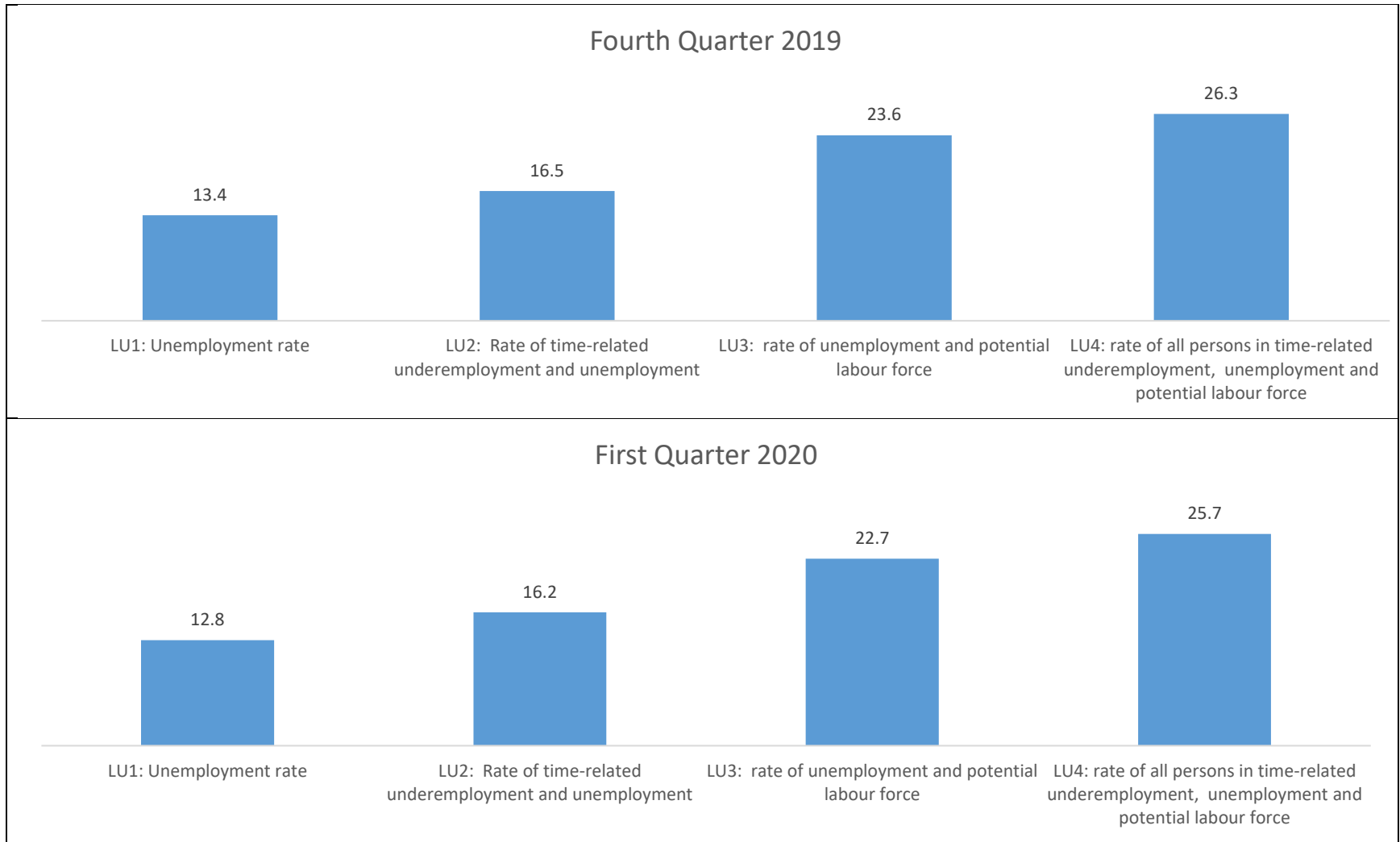
Potential labour force	2019, fourth quarter		2020, First quarter	
	Total persons	As % of working age population	Total persons	As % of working age population
Men	12,199	4.6	15,239	5.2
Women	24,595	8.4	23,503	7.6
Total	36,794	6.5	38,742	6.4
Youth	13,682	9.4	14,965	10.2

**Table 17: Discouraged Workers as Part of Inactive Population, Percent and Total: 2019 fourth quarter and 2020 first quarter, Guyanese Dollars**

<b>Discouraged workers</b>	<b>2019, fourth quarter</b>	<b>2020, first quarter</b>
Men	5.3(5,472)	4.3 (5,027)
Women	5.7(10,379)	5.1 (9,393)
Rural	6.2(13,019)	5.2 (11,298)
Urban	3.6(2,832)	3.9 (3,122)
Total	5.5(15,851)	4.8 (14,420)



Figure 7: Indicators of Labour Underutilization: 2019 fourth quarter and 2020 first quarter



**Table 18: Main Labour Market Indicators. Standard Errors, 95 Percent Confidence Intervals and Coefficients of Variation: First Quarter 2020**

Indicator	2020 First quarter			
	Total persons	Standard error	95% Confidence interval	Coefficient of variation %
<b>Population aged 15+ (thousand persons)</b>				
Men	292,864	7,594	277890 - 307839	2.59
Women	309,901	9,040	292075 - 327726	2.92
Rural	432,934	13,857	405,611 - 460,257	3.43
Urban	169,831	5,830	158,336 - 181,326	3.20
<b>Total</b>	<b>602,765</b>	<b>15,033</b>	<b>573,122 - 632,408</b>	<b>2.49</b>
<b>% of total working-age population</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>Standard error</b>	<b>95% Confidence interval</b>	<b>Coefficient of variation %</b>
Men	48.59	0.06	47.41 - 49.76	1.23
Women	51.41	0.06	50.24 - 52.59	1.16
Rural	71.82	0.95	69.91 - 73.66	1.32
Urban	28.18	0.95	26.34 - 30.09	3.37
<b>Labour force (thousand persons)</b>	<b>Total persons</b>	<b>Standard error</b>	<b>95% Confidence interval</b>	<b>Coefficient of variation %</b>
Men	177,212	6,448	164,498 - 189,927	3.64
Women	126,622	6,091	114,612 - 138,631	4.81
Rural	213,436	8,854	195,977 - 230,894	4.15
Urban	90,398	4,700	81,131 - 99,665	5.20
<b>Total</b>	<b>303,834</b>	<b>10,024</b>	<b>284,068 - 323,600</b>	<b>3.30</b>
<b>As percentage of total labour force</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>Standard error</b>	<b>95% Confidence interval</b>	<b>Coefficient of variation %</b>
Men	58.33	1.26	55.83 - 60.78	2.15
Women	41.67	1.26	39.22 - 44.17	3.01
Rural	70.25	1.39	67.44 - 72.91	1.98
Urban	29.75	1.39	27.09 - 32.56	4.67
<b>Labour force participation rate (%)</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>Standard error</b>	<b>95% Confidence interval</b>	<b>Coefficient of variation %</b>
Men	60.51	1.59	57.33 - 63.61	2.64
Women	40.86	1.28	38.37 - 43.40	2.16
Rural	49.30	1.29	46.76 - 51.84	2.61

Urban	52.23	1.72	49.78 - 56.64	3.24
<b>Total</b>	50.41	1.05	48.34 - 52.47	2.08
<b>Employed population</b>	<b>Total persons</b>	<b>Standard error</b>	<b>95% Confidence interval</b>	<b>Coefficient of variation %</b>
Men	156,424	6,305	143,992 - 168,856	4.03
Women	108,438	5,424	97,743 - 119,132	5.00
Rural	185,402	8,381	168,824 - 201,980	4.52
Urban	79,460	4,455	70,572 - 88,348	5.61
Total	264,862	9,492	246,146 - 283,578	3.58
<b>Employment to population ratio (%)</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>Standard error</b>	<b>95% Confidence interval</b>	<b>Coefficient of variation %</b>
Men	53.41	1.57	50.30 - 56.50	2.95
Women	34.99	1.15	32.75 - 37.30	3.29
Rural	42.82	1.22	40.43 - 45.25	2.85
Urban	46.79	1.69	43.43 - 50.18	3.62
Total	43.94	1.00	41.98 - 45.92	2.27
<b>Average weekly working hours (all jobs, usual weekly hours worked)</b>	<b>Hours</b>	<b>Standard error</b>	<b>95% Confidence interval</b>	<b>Coefficient of variation %</b>
Men	49.63	0.63	48.39 - 50.87	1.27
Women	42.72	0.67	41.41 - 44.03	1.56
All Workers	46.80	0.53	45.75 - 47.85	1.14
<b>Average monthly labour related income</b>	<b>2019 Fourth quarter Guyanese dollars</b>	<b>Standard error</b>	<b>95% Confidence interval</b>	<b>Coefficient of variation %</b>
Salaried workers. Men	94,309	3,792	86,831 - 101,786	4.02
Salaried workers. Women	94,773	6,298	82,355 - 107,192	6.65
All salaried workers	94,502	3,541	87,519 - 101,484	3.75
Self-employed. Men	78,765	5,826	67,278 - 90,252	7.40
Self Employed. Women	52,696	4,876	43,082 - 62,310	9.25
All self-employed workers	69,326	4,202	61,040 - 77,611	6.06
<b>Unemployed population</b>	<b>Total persons</b>	<b>Standard error</b>	<b>95% Confidence interval</b>	<b>Coefficient of variation %</b>
Men	20,788	1,554	17,725 - 23,851	7.47
Women	18,184	1,576	15,075 - 21,292	8.67
Rural	28,034	1,884	24,308 - 31,760	6.72

Urban	10,938	1,219	8,506 - 13,370	11.10
Total	38,972	2,244	34,547 - 43,396	5.76

<b>Unemployment rate (%)</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>Standard error</b>	<b>95% Confidence interval</b>	<b>Coefficient of variation %</b>
Men	11.73	0.89	10.09 - 13.60	7.56
Women	14.36	1.06	12.40 - 16.57	7.36
Rural	13.13	0.86	11.53 - 14.93	6.54
Urban	12.10	1.29	9.75 - 14.92	10.66
Total	12.83	0.71	11.48 - 14.30	5.57
<b>Unemployed youth</b>	<b>Persons</b>	<b>Standard error</b>	<b>95% Confidence interval</b>	<b>Coefficient of variation %</b>
Men	9,438	947	7,571 - 11,305	10.00
Women	10,428	1,200	8,062 - 12,794	11.50
Rural	14,563	1,309	11,973 - 17,153	8.99
Urban	5,303	765	3,777 - 6,828	14.40
Total	19,866	1,516	16,876 - 22,856	7.63
<b>Youth unemployment rate (%)</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>Standard error</b>	<b>95% Confidence interval</b>	<b>Coefficient of variation %</b>
Men	25.38	2.17	21.35 - 29.88	8.53
Women	36.41	3.27	30.25 - 43.06	8.97
Rural	30.82	2.31	26.45 - 35.56	7.48
Urban	28.55	3.53	22.06 - 36.07	12.35
Total	30.18	1.93	26.51 - 34.12	6.40
<b>Proportion of women in managerial positions (SDG 5.5.2)</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>Standard error</b>	<b>95% Confidence interval</b>	<b>Coefficient of variation %</b>
	49.22	4.76	39.97 - 58.51	9.66
<b>Proportion of workers in informal employment (SGD 8.3.1)<sup>6</sup></b>	<b>%</b>	<b>Standard error</b>	<b>95% Confidence interval</b>	<b>Coefficient of variation %</b>
Men	57.76	1.83	54.11 - 61.32	3.17
Women	41.45	2.05	37.48 - 45.54	4.94
Rural	56.11	1.96	52.20 - 59.94	3.49
Urban	39.36	2.42	34.65 - 44.27	6.14
Total	51.08	1.58	47.96 - 54.20	3.10

<sup>6</sup> The case where having a full set of written accounts is not a necessary condition for the enterprise to be considered formal is presented.

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	25.49	1.85	22.01 - 29.31	7.27
Women	43.15	2.08	39.10 - 47.29	4.82
Rural	38.16	1.92	34.43 - 42.03	5.04
Urban	23.59	2.35	19.22 - 28.60	9.97
Total	34.31	1.57	31.29 - 37.46	4.57

## APPENDIX 2. ADDITIONAL INDICATORS

Main job search or business starting method (for unemployed and inactive population) (%)		%	Standard error	95% Confidence interval	Coefficient of variation %
<b>Applied/ contacted organizations/employers</b>	Fourth Quarter 2019	42.76	2.50	37.92 - 47.74	5.85
	First Quarter 2020	44.52	3.02	38.66 - 50.54	6.78
<b>Checked at work sites</b>	Fourth Quarter 2019	33.13	2.45	28.49 - 38.12	7.40
	First Quarter 2020	29.34	2.65	24.38 - 34.85	9.05
<b>Sought assistance of friends and relatives</b>	Fourth Quarter 2019	15.46	2.21	11.58 - 20.34	14.33
	First Quarter 2020	15.14	1.99	11.61 - 19.51	13.16

## METADATA AND DEFINITIONS

Labour Force Statistics	Further information
<p><b>Discouraged job seekers.</b> 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><a href="http://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---dgreports/---stat/documents/normativeinstrument/wcms_230304.pdf">http://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---dgreports/---stat/documents/normativeinstrument/wcms_230304.pdf</a></p> <p><a href="http://www.ilo.org/ilostat-files/Documents/description_UR_EN.pdf">http://www.ilo.org/ilostat-files/Documents/description_UR_EN.pdf</a></p>
<p><b>Employment by occupation (ISCO) - 2 Digits - 43 Categories.</b> 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><a href="http://www.ilo.org/ilostat-files/Documents/description_OCU_EN.pdf">http://www.ilo.org/ilostat-files/Documents/description_OCU_EN.pdf</a></p>
<p><b>Employment by sector (ISIC) - 1 Digit - 21 categories</b> 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><a href="http://www.ilo.org/ilostat-files/Documents/description_ECO_EN.pdf">http://www.ilo.org/ilostat-files/Documents/description_ECO_EN.pdf</a></p>
<p><b>Employment-to-population ratio.</b> The number of employed persons over the total number of persons of working age (&gt;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><a href="http://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---dgreports/---stat/documents/normativeinstrument/wcms_230304.pdf">http://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---dgreports/---stat/documents/normativeinstrument/wcms_230304.pdf</a></p>
<p><b>Hours actually worked.</b> 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><a href="http://www.ilo.org/ilostat-files/Documents/description_HRS_EN.pdf">http://www.ilo.org/ilostat-files/Documents/description_HRS_EN.pdf</a></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><a href="#">see also</a></p> <p><a href="http://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---dgreports/---stat/documents/normativeinstrument/wcms_230304.pdf">http://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---dgreports/---stat/documents/normativeinstrument/wcms_230304.pdf</a></p>
<p><b>Hours usually worked.</b> 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><a href="http://www.ilo.org/ilostat-files/Documents/description_HRS_EN.pdf">http://www.ilo.org/ilostat-files/Documents/description_HRS_EN.pdf</a></p>
<p><b>Informal employment rate.</b> 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><a href="http://www.ilo.org/ilostat-files/Documents/description_IFL_EN.pdf">http://www.ilo.org/ilostat-files/Documents/description_IFL_EN.pdf</a> <a href="#">see also</a></p> <p><a href="http://ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---dgreports/---stat/documents/normativeinstrument/wcms_087622.pdf">http://ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---dgreports/---stat/documents/normativeinstrument/wcms_087622.pdf</a></p> <p>See also the ILO manual for measuring informality</p> <p><a href="http://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---dgreports/---dcomm/---publ/documents/publication/wcms_222979.pdf">http://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---dgreports/---dcomm/---publ/documents/publication/wcms_222979.pdf</a></p>



<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.</p>	
<p><b>ISCED.</b> 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><a href="http://uis.unesco.org/sites/default/files/documents/international-standard-classification-of-education-isced-2011-en.pdf">http://uis.unesco.org/sites/default/files/documents/international-standard-classification-of-education-isced-2011-en.pdf</a></p>
<p><b>Labour Force Participation Rate:</b> The number of active persons (employed or unemployed) over the total number of persons of working age (&gt;15). The labour force participation rate expresses the labour force as a percent of the working-age population.</p>	<p><a href="http://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---dgreports/---stat/documents/normativeinstrument/wcms_230304.pdf">http://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---dgreports/---stat/documents/normativeinstrument/wcms_230304.pdf</a></p>
<p><b>Labour-related earnings.</b> 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><a href="http://www.ilo.org/ilostat-files/Documents/description_EAR_EN.pdf">http://www.ilo.org/ilostat-files/Documents/description_EAR_EN.pdf</a></p> <p>see also</p> <p><a href="http://www.ilo.ch/wcmsp5/groups/public/---dgreports/---stat/documents/normativeinstrument/wcms_087490.pdf">http://www.ilo.ch/wcmsp5/groups/public/---dgreports/---stat/documents/normativeinstrument/wcms_087490.pdf</a> and <a href="http://www.ilo.org/ilostat-files/Documents/description_EAR_EN.pdf">http://www.ilo.org/ilostat-files/Documents/description_EAR_EN.pdf</a></p>
<p><b>Labour underutilization (indicators of).</b> 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<sup>th</sup> International Conference of Labour Statisticians, the bulletin presents the following indicators of labour underutilization:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• LU1: Unemployment rate: [persons in unemployment / labour force] x 100</li> <li>• LU2: Combined rate of time-related underemployment and unemployment: [(persons in time-related</li> </ul>	<p><a href="http://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---dgreports/---stat/documents/normativeinstrument/wcms_230304.pdf">http://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---dgreports/---stat/documents/normativeinstrument/wcms_230304.pdf</a></p>

<p>underemployment + persons in unemployment) / labour force] x 100</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• LU3: Combined rate of unemployment and potential labour force: <math>[(\text{persons in unemployment} + \text{potential labour force}) / (\text{extended labour force})] \times 100</math></li> <li>• LU4: Composite measure of labour underutilization: <math>[(\text{persons in time-related underemployment} + \text{persons in unemployment} + \text{potential labour force}) / (\text{extended labour force})] \times 100</math></li> </ul>	
<p><b>Long-term unemployment rate (more than one year).</b> 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><a href="http://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---dgreports/---stat/documents/normativeinstrument/wcms_230304.pdf">http://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---dgreports/---stat/documents/normativeinstrument/wcms_230304.pdf</a></p>
<p><b>Persons outside the labour force (inactivity) rate.</b> 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><a href="http://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---dgreports/---stat/documents/normativeinstrument/wcms_230304.pdf">http://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---dgreports/---stat/documents/normativeinstrument/wcms_230304.pdf</a></p>
<p><b>Potential labour force.</b> 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><a href="http://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---dgreports/---stat/documents/normativeinstrument/wcms_230304.pdf">http://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---dgreports/---stat/documents/normativeinstrument/wcms_230304.pdf</a></p>
<p><b>Proportion of women in managerial positions (SDG 5.5.2).</b> 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><a href="https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-05-05-02.pdf">https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-05-05-02.pdf</a></p> <p>See also</p> <p><a href="http://ilo.org/global/statistics-and-databases/standards-and-guidelines/resolutions-adopted-byinternational-conferences-of-labour-">http://ilo.org/global/statistics-and-databases/standards-and-guidelines/resolutions-adopted-byinternational-conferences-of-labour-</a></p>

	<a href="http://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---dgreports/---stat/documents/normativeinstrument/wcms_230304.pdf">statisticians/WCMS_230304/lang--en/index.htm</a>
<p><b>Status in employment (ICSE).</b> 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><a href="http://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---dgreports/---stat/documents/normativeinstrument/wcms_230304.pdf">http://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---dgreports/---stat/documents/normativeinstrument/wcms_230304.pdf</a><a href="http://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---dgreports/---stat/documents/normativeinstrument/wcms_087562.pdf">http://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---dgreports/---stat/documents/normativeinstrument/wcms_087562.pdf</a></p>
<p><b>Temporary employment (type of contract).</b> 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><a href="http://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---dgreports/---stat/documents/normativeinstrument/wcms_230304.pdf">http://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---dgreports/---stat/documents/normativeinstrument/wcms_230304.pdf</a></p>
<p><b>Time-related underemployment rate (National threshold).</b> 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><a href="http://www.ilo.org/ilostat-files/Documents/description_TRU_EN.pdf">http://www.ilo.org/ilostat-files/Documents/description_TRU_EN.pdf</a> see also <a href="http://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---dgreports/---stat/documents/normativeinstrument/wcms_087487.pdf">http://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---dgreports/---stat/documents/normativeinstrument/wcms_087487.pdf</a></p>
<p><b>Unemployment rate.</b> 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><a href="http://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---dgreports/---stat/documents/normativeinstrument/wcms_230304.pdf">http://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---dgreports/---stat/documents/normativeinstrument/wcms_230304.pdf</a></p>

<p><b>Youth not in education and not in employment (NEET) rate.</b> 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><a href="http://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---dgreports/---stat/documents/normativeinstrument/wcms_230304.pdf">http://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---dgreports/---stat/documents/normativeinstrument/wcms_230304.pdf</a></p>
<p><b>Trade union density rate.</b> 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><a href="http://www.ilo.org/ilostat-files/Documents/description_IR_EN.pdf">http://www.ilo.org/ilostat-files/Documents/description_IR_EN.pdf</a></p>