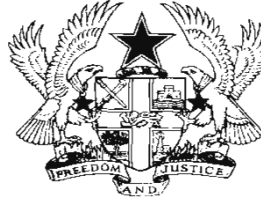


# STATISTICAL SERVICE



REPUBLIC OF GHANA

## GHANA LIVING STANDARDS SURVEY 6 **WITH LABOUR FORCE MODULE (GLSS6/LFS)** 2012/2013

### THREE-CYCLE LABOUR FORCE REPORT (FIRST TO THIRD CYCLE REPORT)

GHANA STATISTICAL SERVICE

APRIL, 2013

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# CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS

## Introduction

The Sixth Round of the Ghana Living Standards Survey (GLSS-6) is a nation-wide household survey which is on-going. The survey which started on 18<sup>th</sup> October 2012 and is expected to end on 17<sup>th</sup> October 2013 provides insights into the living conditions of the population in Ghana. The GLSS6 included a Labour Force module for detailed information on the labour force in Ghana.

This report summarises the key findings of the Labour Force module for the first three cycles of the GLSS-6 data collection from October 2012 to January 2013. The concepts and definitions used in the Labour Force Survey are explained so that readers are familiar with them in order to be able to interpret the results presented.

## Reference period

In collecting data on work activities, two reference periods (current and usual) have been used. The seven days prior to the interview date is used to measure current activity, while the 12 months preceding the interview date is used to measure usual activity. In this release only current activities have been published.

One month (last 30 days) is the reference period for unemployed and underemployed people to look for work or for more hours respectively. These reference periods are all in accordance with international statistical standards.

## Locality

There are two main types of localities as defined by the survey; urban and rural. The classification of localities into 'urban' and 'rural' is based on population size. Localities with 5,000 or more persons are classified as urban while those with less than 5,000 persons are classified as rural.

## Work

Work refers to any economic activity performed by the respondent that contributes to economic production of goods and services. Examples are selling in a market/street, working in an enterprise/business or for government, working in one's own farm or enterprise, working on a household member's farm, etc.

## Currently employed

There are two situations in which a person can be classified as being currently employed. Either the person was actually engaged in any work (as defined above) during the reference week, or he/she had an attachment to a job or business but for some reasons did not work during the reference week.

## Currently unemployed

A person is considered as currently unemployed if he/she was not engaged in any work (as defined above), had no attachment to a job or business, reported that he/she was available for work and had taken some specific steps to look for work.

### **Economically active and economically not active**

A person is considered as economically active if he/she was employed or unemployed, or was available for work and seeking work during the reference period; otherwise the person is economically not active. The economically not active persons are those who did not work and were not seeking for work, that is, are not currently employed or unemployed. This group includes persons such as those who are studying or performing household duties (homemakers), retired persons, the disabled and persons who were unable to work because of their age (too young or old to work)

### **Labour Force Participation Rate**

This is the proportion of a country's working-age population that engages actively in the labor market, either by working or looking for work. It provides an indication of the relative size of the supply of labor available to engage in the production of goods and services.

### **Occupation**

Occupation refers to the type of work the person was engaged in at the establishment where he/she worked. All persons who worked during the reference period were classified by the kind of work they were engaged in. The emphasis was on the work the person did during the reference period and not what he/she was trained to do. For those who did not work but had a job to return to, their occupation was the job they would go back to after the period of absence. Up to two occupations were considered if a person was engaged in more than one occupation. However, only the main occupation has been included in this report.

### **Industry**

Industry refers to the type of product produced or service rendered at the respondent's place of work (irrespective of the occupation the person has). In this report, information on only the main product produced or service rendered in the establishment during the reference period has been considered.

## FIRST TO THIRD CYCLE SURVEY FINDINGS

### Composition of the survey population

Table 1 shows the composition of the survey population. The results show that 13.4 percent of the population are less than five years and 26.3 percent are aged 5 to 14 years. About six in every ten are aged 15 years or older. The proportion of the population aged 15 to 64 years is 55.1 percent while the elderly (65 years or older) form 5.2 percent of the population. A higher proportion of males than females were aged less than 15 years (42.1% and 37.3% respectively).

**Table 1: Results of population interviews by age and sex**

Age category	Both Sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Population less than 5 years old	2,910	13.4	1,533	14.2	1,377	12.6
Population 5 - 14 years old	5,726	26.3	3,018	27.9	2,708	24.7
Population 15 years and older	13,117	60.3	6,260	57.9	6,857	62.7
Population 15 - 64 years old	11,989	55.1	5,751	53.2	6,238	57
Population 65 years and older	1,128	5.2	509	4.7	619	5.7
Currently Active population (15yrs+)	9,925	75.7	4,887	78.1	5,038	73.5
Currently Inactive population (15yrs+)	3,192	24.3	1,373	21.9	1,819	26.5
<i>N</i>	21,753		10,811		10,942	

Source: GLSS 6, 2012/2013, 1<sup>st</sup> to 3<sup>rd</sup> Cycle Data

### Activity status

Activity status refers to economic or non-economic activity of respondents during the 7 days preceding the interview. Tables 2 and 2a show that 22.9 percent or 1,397,312 of the population aged 5-14 years are currently economically active, of which 3,898 are unemployed. The proportion of the economically active is twice as high in rural areas than in urban areas and this is true for males and females. Nearly all the economically active children aged 5 to 14 years (99.8%) are engaged in some form of economic activity, that is they are employed. The proportion of males aged 5 to 14 years who are economically active is higher than for females in both urban and rural areas.

For the working population 15 to 60 years, more than three-quarters (77.4%) or 10,538,629 are economically active of which 97.5% are employed. The proportion of the employed in rural areas (98.2%) is a little higher than in urban areas (96.3%). On the other hand, the proportion of unemployed in urban areas (3.7%) is higher compared to the rural areas (1.8%)

Among the population 15 years and older, 75.7 percent or 11,397,103 are economically active, with 97.7 percent employed and 2.3 percent unemployed. The proportion of economically active females who are unemployed is marginally higher than for males in both urban and rural areas. Nearly one quarter is economically not active and this is higher for females in both urban and rural areas.

**Table 2a: Current activity status by age, sex and locality**

Activity status	All			Urban			Rural		
	Total	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female
<b>Population 5-14 yrs</b>	<b>30.4</b>	<b>32.5</b>	<b>28.3</b>	<b>27.5</b>	<b>29.2</b>	<b>26.0</b>	<b>32.4</b>	<b>34.7</b>	<b>30.0</b>
Currently active	22.9	24.4	21.3	13.8	14.1	13.6	28.4	30.2	26.3
Employed	99.8	99.7	99.8	99.0	98.8	99.3	100.0	100.0	100.0
Unemployed	0.2	0.3	0.2	1.0	1.2	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0
Currently inactive	71.4	70.6	72.3	79.5	79.6	79.4	66.6	65.5	67.8
<b>Population 15-60 yrs</b>	<b>53.9</b>	<b>52.0</b>	<b>55.8</b>	<b>57.8</b>	<b>56.5</b>	<b>59.1</b>	<b>51.2</b>	<b>49.1</b>	<b>53.4</b>
Currently active	77.4	79.0	75.9	72.1	74.3	70.2	81.4	82.5	80.4
Employed	97.5	97.9	97.0	96.3	96.8	95.9	98.2	98.6	97.8
Unemployed	2.5	2.1	3.0	3.7	3.2	4.1	1.8	1.4	2.2
Currently inactive	22.6	21.0	24.1	27.9	25.7	29.8	18.6	17.5	19.6
<b>Population 15yrs+</b>	<b>60.3</b>	<b>57.9</b>	<b>62.7</b>	<b>63.6</b>	<b>61.3</b>	<b>65.8</b>	<b>58.0</b>	<b>55.7</b>	<b>60.5</b>
Currently active	75.7	78.1	73.5	70.6	73.5	68.0	79.4	81.3	77.7
Employed	97.7	98.0	97.3	96.6	97.0	96.2	98.4	98.7	98.0
Unemployed	2.3	2.0	2.7	3.4	3.0	3.8	1.6	1.3	2.0
Currently inactive	24.3	21.9	26.5	29.4	26.5	32.0	20.6	18.7	22.3
<b>Population 5yrs+</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Currently active	60.1	61.0	59.1	55.2	56.5	54.1	63.4	64.0	62.8
Employed	97.9	98.3	97.6	96.8	97.1	96.4	98.6	98.9	98.3
Unemployed	2.1	1.7	2.4	3.2	2.9	3.6	1.4	1.1	1.7
Currently inactive	39.9	39.0	40.9	44.8	43.5	45.9	36.6	36.0	37.2
<i>N</i>	<i>1,8843</i>	<i>9,278</i>	<i>9,565</i>	<i>7,716</i>	<i>3,687</i>	<i>4,029</i>	<i>11,127</i>	<i>5,591</i>	<i>5,536</i>

Source: GLSS 6, 2012/2013, 1<sup>st</sup> to 3<sup>rd</sup> Cycle Data

The tables further show that for the population 5 years and older, 60.1 percent or 12,454,321 are economically active with 97.9 percent employed. In all cases, the proportion of the unemployed is higher in urban areas than in rural areas.

**Table 2b: Current activity status by age, sex and locality (weighted numbers)\***

Activity status	All			Urban			Rural		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
<b>Population 5-14 yrs</b>	<b>6,510,595</b>	<b>3,491,315</b>	<b>3,019,280</b>	<b>3,358,891</b>	<b>1,806,885</b>	<b>1,552,006</b>	<b>3,151,704</b>	<b>1,684,430</b>	<b>1,467,274</b>
Currently active	1,401,210	757,659	643,551	417,064	223,758	193,306	984,146	533,901	450,245
Employed	1,397,312	755,782	641,530	413,166	221,882	191,285	984,146	533,901	450,245
Unemployed	3,898	1,876	2,022	3,898	1,876	2,022	0	0	0
Currently inactive	5,109,385	2,733,656	2,375,729	2,941,827	1,583,127	1,358,700	2,167,558	1,150,529	1,017,029
<b>Population 15-60 yrs</b>	<b>13,709,969</b>	<b>6,478,204</b>	<b>7,231,765</b>	<b>7,724,695</b>	<b>3,600,815</b>	<b>4,123,881</b>	<b>5,985,273</b>	<b>2,877,389</b>	<b>3,107,885</b>
Currently active	10,538,629	5,131,727	5,406,902	5,608,494	2,731,132	2,877,362	4,930,135	2,400,595	2,529,540
Employed	10,200,863	4,975,714	5,225,149	5,353,562	2,604,847	2,748,715	4,847,301	2,370,867	2,476,434
Unemployed	337,766	156,013	181,753	254,932	126,285	128,647	82,834	29,728	53,106
Currently inactive	3,171,340	1,346,477	1,824,863	2,116,201	869,683	1,246,519	1,055,138	476,794	578,345
<b>Population 15yrs+</b>	<b>15,192,451</b>	<b>7,144,980</b>	<b>8,047,471</b>	<b>8,422,286</b>	<b>3,885,387</b>	<b>4,536,899</b>	<b>6,770,165</b>	<b>3,259,593</b>	<b>3,510,572</b>
Currently active	11,397,103	5,572,174	5,824,929	5,953,766	2,887,496	3,066,270	5,443,337	2,684,678	2,758,659
Employed	11,057,009	5,413,834	5,643,176	5,697,174	2,759,551	2,937,623	5,359,835	2,654,282	2,705,553
Unemployed	340,094	158,340	181,753	256,592	127,945	128,647	83,502	30,396	53,106
Currently inactive	3,795,348	1,572,806	2,222,542	2,468,520	997,891	1,470,629	1,326,828	574,915	751,913
<b>Population 5yrs+</b>	<b>21,703,046</b>	<b>10,636,295</b>	<b>11,066,751</b>	<b>11,781,177</b>	<b>5,692,272</b>	<b>6,088,705</b>	<b>9,921,869</b>	<b>4,944,023</b>	<b>4,977,846</b>
Currently active	12,798,313	6,329,833	6,468,480	6,370,830	3,111,254	3,259,576	6,427,483	3,218,579	3,208,904
Employed	12,454,321	6,169,616	6,284,705	6,110,340	2,981,433	3,128,907	6,343,981	3,188,183	3,155,798
Unemployed	343,992	160,217	183,775	260,490	129,821	130,669	83,502	30,396	53,106
Currently inactive	8,904,733	4,306,462	4,598,271	5,410,347	2,581,018	2,829,329	3,494,386	1,725,444	1,768,942

Source: GLSS6, 2013/2013, 1<sup>st</sup> to 3<sup>rd</sup> Cycle Data

\*Weighted



### Current labour force participation rate (LFPR)

Labour force participation rate (LFPR) is one of the useful indicators derived from a labour force survey and is an indicator used to monitor progress towards the Millennium Development Goals. It measures the proportion of the working population within an age group which is economically active. According to Table 4, the labour force participation rate during the first three cycles of data collection (October to December 2012) is 23.4 per cent for children (5 to 14 years) and 75.7 percent for persons aged 15 years and older. For the working age group (15 to 59 years), the labour force participation rate is 77.3 per cent. .

There are variations in the current labour force participation rates for males and females within the various age groups. The labour force participation rate for children 5 to 9 years is marginally higher for females (14.7%) than males (14.3%) but higher for males (37.4%) than females (31.1%) for the age group 10 to 14 years.

**Table 3: Labour force participation rate by population 5 years and older by age and sex**

Age group	Total population			Population in labour force (Currently active)			Labour force participation rate		
	Both	Male	Female	Both	Male	Female	Both	Male	Female
<b>All Ages</b>	<b>18,843</b>	<b>9,278</b>	<b>9,565</b>	<b>11,317</b>	<b>5,662</b>	<b>5,655</b>	<b>60.1</b>	<b>61.0</b>	<b>59.1</b>
5 – 9	2,910	1,536	1,374	422	220	202	14.5	14.3	14.7
10 – 14	2,816	1,482	1,334	970	555	415	34.4	37.4	31.1
15 – 19	2,405	1,238	1,167	1,083	598	485	45.0	48.3	41.6
20 – 24	1,838	888	950	1,204	584	620	65.5	65.8	65.3
25 – 29	1,643	752	891	1,388	657	731	84.5	87.4	82.0
30 – 34	1,304	631	673	1,198	597	601	91.9	94.6	89.3
35 – 39	1,197	520	677	1,124	503	621	93.9	96.7	91.7
40 – 44	1,098	520	578	1,047	504	543	95.4	96.9	93.9
45 – 49	821	412	409	770	393	377	93.8	95.4	92.2
50 – 54	727	341	386	659	322	337	90.6	94.4	87.3
55 – 59	496	237	259	440	214	226	88.7	90.3	87.3
60-64	460	212	248	366	177	189	79.6	83.5	76.2
65+	1,128	509	619	646	338	308	57.3	66.4	49.8

Source: GLSS 6, 2012/2013, 1<sup>st</sup> to 3<sup>rd</sup> Cycle Data

### Current unemployment

The unemployment rate for persons aged 15 years and older is 2.5 percent (Table 4). The unemployment rate is marginally higher for females (2.9%) than males (2.1%) and is higher in urban areas (3.6%) than in rural areas (1.8%).

Among the age groups, the rate of unemployment is highest within the age group 15 to 24 years (8.2%) and this is true for both males and females and in urban and rural areas. Unemployment rates are lowest, at around one percent, among those aged 45 to 64 years and this is also true for males and females and in urban and rural areas.

**Table 4: Employment and Unemployment rates by sex, age and locality**

Age	Currently active population			Employment rates			Unemployment rates		
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural
<b>Both sexes</b>									
15 – 24	2,287	753	1,534	95.3	91.8	97.1	4.7	8.2	2.9
25 – 44	4,757	2,087	2,670	97.8	97.0	98.4	2.2	3.0	1.6
45 – 64	2,235	917	1,318	99.1	98.9	99.3	0.8	1.0	0.7
Total	9,279	3,757	5,522	97.5	96.4	98.2	2.5	3.6	1.8
<b>Male</b>									
15 – 24	1,182	365	817	96.4	94.0	97.6	3.6	6.0	2.4
25 – 44	2,261	1,023	1,238	98.0	96.9	98.9	2.0	3.1	1.1
45 – 64	1,106	445	661	99.4	99.1	99.5	0.5	0.7	0.5
Total	4,549	1,833	2,716	97.9	96.8	98.6	2.1	3.1	1.4
<b>Female</b>									
15 – 24	1,105	388	717	94.1	89.7	96.5	5.9	10.3	3.5
25 – 44	2,496	1,064	1,432	97.6	97.1	98.0	2.4	2.9	2.0
45 – 64	1,129	472	657	98.9	98.7	99.1	1.1	1.3	0.9
Total	4,730	1,924	2,806	97.1	96.0	97.9	2.9	4.0	2.1

Source: GLSS 6, 2012/2013, 1<sup>st</sup> to 3<sup>rd</sup> Cycle Data

### Reasons for inactivity

Table 5 shows that more than half (52%) of persons aged 15 years and older who are economically not active are in full-time education, while 12.2 percent are either too young or too old to work. A little less than a tenth (9.4%) is engaged in household duties. Nearly four percent (3.7%) of the economically not active female population in urban areas cited pregnancy as the reason for their inactivity.

The proportion of males (62.2%) who are in full-time education is higher than females (43.5%). On the other hand, a higher proportion of females are economically not active due to their age or because they are home makers (15.7% and 14.0% respectively) compared to their male counterparts (7.4% and 3.3% respectively). The proportion of persons in urban areas who are economically not active because of full-time education (56.5%) is higher than among those in rural areas (46.1%). A similar trend is observed for males and females in urban and rural areas. Nearly twice as many economically inactive persons in rural areas than in urban areas cite disability as their reason for not working (9.5% and 5.3% respectively).

**Table 5: Reasons for inactivity of economically not active population aged 15 years and older by locality and sex**

Reason for inactivity	All			Urban			Rural		
	Both	Male	Female	Both	Male	Female	Both	Male	Female
In School/ student/education/training	51.5	62.2	43.5	56.5	70.3	46.5	46.1	53.8	40.1
Household duties (home maker)	9.4	3.3	14.0	10.9	4.2	15.8	7.8	2.4	11.9
Too old/young	12.2	7.4	15.7	10.1	4.9	13.8	14.4	9.9	17.9
Disabled/unable to work/ handicapped	7.3	7.0	7.6	5.3	5.4	5.3	9.5	8.7	10.0
Pensioner/retirement	2.1	3.2	1.4	3.2	5.1	1.8	1.0	1.2	0.8
Pregnancy	1.9	0.0	3.4	2.1	0.0	3.7	1.7	0.0	3.1
Off-season/awaiting the seasons work	5.2	7.2	3.6	0.8	0.4	1.0	9.9	14.1	6.6
No desire to work	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.2	1.6	2.6	2.1	2.6	1.7
No jobs available/believe that no work is available	3.2	3.7	2.9	2.6	2.7	2.5	4.0	4.7	3.3
Other	5.0	3.9	5.7	6.3	5.4	6.9	3.6	2.4	4.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
<i>N</i>	3,083	1,324	1,759	1,592	670	922	1,491	654	837

Source: GLSS 6, 2012/2013, 1<sup>st</sup> to 3<sup>rd</sup> Cycle Data

It is observed from Table 6 that the majority, 73.1 percent, of those aged 15 to 29 years who are economically not active are in school/training. As would be expected, a high proportion of the population aged 60 years and older (62%) are economically not active because of old age. Among the 30 to 44 years age group 31.9 percent are engaged in household duties while 18.8 percent gave disability as their reason for not working. The most common reason among those aged 45 to 59 years for being economically not active was disability (31.6%).

A higher proportion of males (80.7%) than females (66.4%) aged 15-29 are inactive because they are students attending school. On the other hand, the proportion of females (70.7%) who are too old to work is more than one and a half times their male (46.2%) counterparts.

**Table 6: Reasons for currently inactivity of population aged 15 years and older by sex and age group**

Reason	Total	15 - 29	30 - 44	45 - 59	60+	N
<b>Both sexes</b>						
In School/student/education/training	51.5	73.1	7.0	1.2	1.4	1,588
Household duties (home maker)	9.4	8.5	31.9	19.3	1.2	290
Too old/young	12.2	0.5	0.5	8.8	62.0	375
Disabled/unable to work/handicapped	7.3	1.8	18.8	31.6	16.8	226
Pensioner/retirement	2.1	0.1	0.0	3.5	10.3	66
Pregnancy	1.9	2.1	6.6	1.2	0.0	60
Off-season/awaiting the seasons work	5.2	3.3	13.6	17.0	5.5	159
No desire to work	2.1	2.2	2.8	3.5	1.2	66
No jobs available/believe that no work is available	3.2	3.2	7.5	7.6	0.4	100
Other	5.0	5.2	11.3	6.4	1.1	153
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>3,083</b>
<b>Male</b>						
In School/student/education/training	62.2	80.7	14.8	3.4	0.5	823
Household duties (home maker)	3.3	4.0	1.6	5.1	0.0	44
Too old/young	7.4	0.3	0.0	5.1	46.2	98
Disabled/unable to work/handicapped	7.0	1.8	24.6	30.5	21.1	93
Pensioner/retirement	3.2	0.0	0.0	8.5	18.6	42
Off-season/awaiting the seasons work	7.2	3.8	31.1	30.5	10.1	95
No desire to work	2.1	2.2	3.3	0.0	2.0	28
No jobs available/believe that no work is available	3.7	3.6	8.2	10.2	1.0	49
Other	3.9	3.7	16.4	6.8	0.5	52
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>1,324</b>
<b>Female</b>						
In School/student/education/training	43.5	66.4	3.9	0.0	1.9	765
Household duties (home maker)	14.0	12.5	44.1	26.8	1.9	246
Too old/young	15.7	0.7	0.7	10.7	70.7	277
Disabled/unable to work/handicapped	7.6	1.8	16.4	32.1	14.4	133
Pensioner/retirement	1.4	0.2	0.0	0.9	5.8	24
Pregnancy	3.4	3.9	9.2	1.8	0.0	60
Off-season/awaiting the seasons work	3.6	2.8	6.6	9.8	3.0	64
No desire to work	2.2	2.2	2.6	5.4	0.8	38
No jobs available/believe that no work is available	2.9	2.9	7.2	6.3	0.0	51
Other	5.7	6.6	9.2	6.3	1.4	101
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>1,759</b>

Source: GLSS 6, 2012/2013, 1<sup>st</sup> to 3<sup>rd</sup> Cycle Data

## Occupation

Table 7 shows that half (50.1%) of the economically active persons aged 15 years and older are engaged as Skilled Agriculture, Forestry and Fishery workers while one-fifth (20.4%) are Service and Sales workers. Higher proportions of both males (54.7%) and females (45.6%) are engaged as Skilled Agriculture, Forestry and Fishery workers than in any other occupation. The table also shows that the proportion of females (31.3%) engaged as Service and Sales works is more than three times the proportion of their male counterparts (9.2%), but nearly twice as many males than females are professionals (6.6% and 3.4% respectively)

The major occupation in the urban areas (34.0%) is Service and Sales work while in the rural areas, Skilled Agriculture, Forestry and Fishery (68.9%) is the predominant occupation. In the urban areas, the majority of females (51.5%) are engaged in Service and Sales work compared with 15.8 percent of males. The data indicate that females in urban areas are concentrated in a smaller number of occupations than their male counterparts with Service and Sales, Skilled Agricultural, Forestry and Fishing and Craft and Related Trades accounting for 82.9 percent of employed females compared with 59.9 percent of males. In the rural areas the proportion of males engaged as Skilled Agriculture, Forestry and Fishery workers (73.5%) is higher than females (64.3%), but females are more likely to be engaged as Service and Sales workers than their male counterparts (18.0% and 5.1% respectively). Interestingly in rural areas females are also more likely than males to be engaged as Craft and Related Trades workers whereas the reverse is true in urban areas.

**Table 7: Occupation of currently employed persons aged 15 years and older by locality and sex**

Occupation	All			Urban			Rural		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
All	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Managers	1.5	1.7	1.3	3.0	3.4	2.6	0.6	0.6	0.5
Professionals	5.0	6.6	3.4	8.2	10.5	5.9	2.9	4.0	1.8
Technical and associate professionals	1.8	2.8	0.9	3.3	5.2	1.5	0.9	1.3	0.4
Clerical support workers	1.1	1.4	0.8	2.1	2.5	1.7	0.5	0.8	0.2
Service and sales workers	20.4	9.2	31.3	34.0	15.8	51.5	11.5	5.1	18.0
Skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers	50.1	54.7	45.6	21.2	25.1	17.4	68.9	73.5	64.3
Craft and related trades workers	12.0	11.7	12.3	16.4	19.0	14.0	9.1	7.0	11.1
Plant machine operators and assemblers	3.4	6.6	0.2	6.0	11.9	0.3	1.7	3.3	0.1
Elementary occupations	4.6	5.1	4.2	5.7	6.4	5.1	3.9	4.2	3.6
Other Occupations	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.1
<i>N</i>	9,692	4,791	4,901	3,813	1,863	1,950	5,879	2,928	2,951

Source: GLSS 6, 2012/2013, 1<sup>st</sup> to 3<sup>rd</sup> Cycle Data

## Industry

About half (50.9%) of currently employed persons aged 15 years and older are engaged in Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing. The Wholesale and Retail Trade Sector employs 16.1 percent while Manufacturing employs less than 10 percent (9.3%). The proportion of both males and females engaged in Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing in the rural areas (74.2% males and 65.1% females) is higher than those in the urban areas (26.3% males and 17.7% females). In urban areas the Wholesale and Retail Sector accounts for the highest proportion of employed females (40.5%). The proportion of males and females employed in the Wholesale and Retail Trade Sector is more than three times higher in urban areas than in rural areas. The proportion of females employed in the Manufacturing Sector (11.9%) is higher than males (6.8%). The situation is similar for both urban and rural areas and could be attributed to the role of females in the preparation of food and food processing in urban areas, and engagement in agro-processing in rural areas.

**Table 8: Industry of currently employed persons aged 15 years and older by locality and sex**

Occupation	All			Urban			Rural		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
All	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	50.9	55.6	46.3	21.9	26.3	17.7	69.7	74.2	65.1
Mining and quarrying	1.1	1.8	0.4	0.9	1.6	0.2	1.3	1.9	0.6
Manufacturing	9.3	6.8	11.9	12.1	10.7	13.3	7.6	4.3	10.9
Construction	2.8	5.6	0.1	4.7	9.2	0.3	1.6	3.2	0.0
Wholesale and retail	16.1	8.1	24.0	27.7	14.3	40.5	8.6	4.2	13.0
Transportation and storage	3.0	5.8	0.3	5.4	10.5	0.5	1.5	2.8	0.2
Accommodation and food service activities	3.4	0.9	5.8	5.0	1.3	8.5	2.3	0.6	4.0
Education	3.8	4.8	2.9	5.7	6.6	4.8	2.6	3.6	1.6
Other service activities	3.0	2.5	3.5	5.2	4.5	5.8	1.6	1.3	2.0
Human health and social work activities	1.3	1.3	1.4	2.2	1.9	2.5	0.8	0.8	0.7
Other industries	5.1	6.9	3.4	9.4	13.0	5.9	2.4	3.0	1.8
<i>N</i>	9,692	4,791	4,901	3,813	1,863	1,950	5,879	2,928	2,951

Source: GLSS6 2012/2013, 1<sup>st</sup> to 3<sup>rd</sup> Cycle Data

## Occupation and educational attainment

One third (32.8%) of the currently employed population have never attended school and a further one-fifth have only achieved a primary school education. Nearly three in ten (29.7%) have attained JSS/JHS level of schooling. Less than five percent (4.3%) have attained a tertiary level of education (Table 9).

Nearly 42 percent of persons working as Managers and 45 percent of Professionals have attained a tertiary education. In addition, the most common level of schooling for Plant machine operators and assemblers (47.9%), Craft and related workers (43%) and Technical and Associate Professionals (28.4%) is JSS/JHS. In contrast, 46.7 percent of Skilled Agricultural, Forestry and Fishery workers have never attended school.

Overall, nearly one quarter of currently employed males (24.3%) and two fifths of females (41.1%) have ever attended school. An additional one fifth of both males and females have only achieved primary level schooling. However, educational attainment varies by

occupation. More than half of employed male Managers (55.4%) have attained tertiary education compared with less than one quarter of female Managers (23.8%). For most of the occupational categories females are more likely than their male counterparts to have never attended school. For example, in Skilled Agricultural, Forestry and Fishery occupations, 58.4 percent of females have never attended school compared with 36.8 percent of males; in Elementary occupations this is 34.3 percent and 17.4 percent respectively; and in Craft and related trade workers, 36.2 percent and 10.2 percent respectively.

**Table 9: Occupation of currently employed persons 15 years and older by sex and educational attainment**

Sex/ Occupation	Total	Educational attainment							N
		Never attended	Primary	JSS/JHS	SSS/SHS	Voc./Tech./Comm	Teacher training/Nursing	Tertiary	
<b>Both sexes</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>32.8</b>	<b>21.1</b>	<b>29.7</b>	<b>8.5</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>4.3</b>	<b>9,680</b>
Managers	100.0	4.1	9.6	24.0	14.4	2.7	3.4	41.8	146
Professionals	100.0	1.0	1.0	7.1	24.4	3.8	17.7	45.0	480
Technical and associate professionals	100.0	3.4	4.5	28.4	25.6	8.0	6.8	23.3	176
Clerical support workers	100.0	3.7	0.9	23.9	33.0	12.8	0.9	24.8	109
Service and sales workers	100.0	23.1	22.3	37.4	11.8	3.1	0.6	1.8	1,972
Skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers	100.0	46.7	24.0	24.0	4.0	0.6	0.2	0.4	4,853
Craft and related trades workers	100.0	23.7	20.5	43.0	7.3	3.6	0.7	1.2	1,157
Plant machine operators and assemblers	100.0	13.7	16.8	47.9	15.5	4.3	0.3	1.5	328
Elementary occupations	100.0	25.1	26.7	37.9	8.3	1.6	0.2	0.2	446
Other Occupations	100.0	0.0	0.0	38.5	30.8	15.4	7.7	7.7	13
<b>Male</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>24.3</b>	<b>20.1</b>	<b>33.8</b>	<b>11.6</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>6.1</b>	<b>4,786</b>
Managers	100.0	0.0	2.4	16.9	18.1	3.6	3.6	55.4	83
Professionals	100.0	1.3	1.6	6.4	27.1	3.8	13.7	46.2	314
Technical and associate professionals	100.0	0.7	4.5	30.6	25.4	9.7	6.7	22.4	134
Clerical support workers	100.0	5.8	1.4	33.3	29.0	7.2	1.4	21.7	69
Service and sales workers	100.0	11.3	16.1	40.6	24.0	2.7	0.5	4.8	441
Skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers	100.0	36.8	25.3	29.8	6.2	1.0	0.3	0.6	2,617
Craft and related trades workers	100.0	10.2	18.0	54.0	9.5	5.4	0.9	2.0	557
Plant machine operators and assemblers	100.0	13.2	16.4	49.1	15.7	4.1	0.0	1.6	318
Elementary occupations	100.0	17.4	25.2	41.7	12.4	2.9	0.4	0.0	242
Other Occupations	100.0	0.0	0.0	45.5	27.3	9.1	9.1	9.1	11
<b>Female</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>41.1</b>	<b>22.1</b>	<b>25.7</b>	<b>5.4</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>4,894</b>
Managers	100.0	9.5	19.0	33.3	9.5	1.6	3.2	23.8	63
Professionals	100.0	0.6	0.0	8.4	19.3	3.6	25.3	42.8	166
Technical and associate professionals	100.0	11.9	4.8	21.4	26.2	2.4	7.1	26.2	42
Clerical support workers	100.0	0.0	0.0	7.5	40.0	22.5	0.0	30.0	40
Service and sales workers	100.0	26.5	24.0	36.5	8.2	3.2	0.6	0.9	1,531
Skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers	100.0	58.4	22.4	17.4	1.5	0.2	0.1	0.1	2,236
Craft and related trades workers	100.0	36.2	22.8	32.8	5.2	2.0	0.5	0.5	600
Plant machine operators and assemblers	100.0	30.0	30.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	0.0	10
Elementary occupations	100.0	34.3	28.4	33.3	3.4	0.0	0.0	0.5	204
Other Occupations	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	50.0	50.0	0.0	0.0	2

Source: GLSS 6, 2012/2013, 1<sup>st</sup> to 3<sup>rd</sup> Cycle Data

### Occupation and employment status

Just under half (47.4%) of the currently employed persons 15 years and older are self-employed without employees and about one-fifth (17.5%) paid employees. Contributing family workers constitute around one-quarter (23.7%) of the currently employed persons.

The majority of those engaged as Professionals (91.9%), Clerical support workers (88.1%), Technical and associate professionals (67.0%) and Plant machine operators (60.6%) are paid employees. In addition a higher proportion of managers (48.3%) and those in elementary occupations (44.7%) are paid employees compared with other forms of employment status. One-quarter (25.5%) of Managers are self-employed without employees and a further one fifth (21.4%) are self-employed with employees. More than half of Service and Sales workers and Skilled Agricultural, Forestry and Fishery workers (57.7% and 54.8% respectively) and nearly half of Craft and related trades workers (48.5%) are self-employed without employees.

**Table 10: Occupation of currently employed persons 15 years and older by sex and employment status**

Occupation	Total	Paid employee	Self employed		Contributing family worker	Domestic employee	Casual workers	Apprentice	Other	N
			with employees	without employees						
<b>All</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>17.5</b>	<b>6.0</b>	<b>47.4</b>	<b>23.7</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>9,657</b>
Managers	100.0	48.3	21.4	25.5	4.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	145
Professionals	100.0	91.9	1.5	4.0	0.4	0.2	0.6	0.8	0.6	481
Technical and associate professionals	100.0	67.0	8.5	13.1	4.0	0.0	2.8	2.3	2.3	176
Clerical support workers	100.0	88.1	1.8	3.7	0.9	0.0	4.6	0.9	0.0	109
Service and sales workers	100.0	18.0	8.2	57.7	10.4	0.5	2.1	3.1	0.0	1,965
Skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers	100.0	0.9	4.0	54.8	39.2	0.1	0.8	0.1	0.0	4,846
Craft and related trades workers	100.0	14.1	12.3	48.5	8.9	0.0	3.2	12.8	0.1	1,152
Plant machine operators and assemblers	100.0	60.6	8.0	20.5	1.8	0.3	5.5	3.1	0.3	327
Elementary occupations	100.0	44.7	0.2	17.4	13.8	1.4	21.0	0.9	0.7	443
Other Occupations	100.0	84.6	0.0	15.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	13
<b>Male</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>24.6</b>	<b>6.9</b>	<b>44.6</b>	<b>17.9</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>4,775</b>
Managers	100.0	67.1	17.1	12.2	2.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.2	82
Professionals	100.0	90.8	1.6	4.5	0.6	0.0	0.6	1.0	1.0	314
Technical and associate professionals	100.0	64.2	9.7	15.7	3.7	0.0	3.7	0.7	2.2	134
Clerical support workers	100.0	85.5	2.9	4.3	0.0	0.0	5.8	1.4	0.0	69
Service and sales workers	100.0	41.6	10.0	33.8	8.7	0.7	3.0	2.3	0.0	438
Skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers	100.0	1.5	5.5	62.9	28.7	0.1	1.2	0.1	0.0	2,613
Craft and related trades workers	100.0	24.5	15.1	36.0	5.0	0.0	4.0	15.3	0.0	555
Plant machine operators and assemblers	100.0	60.9	7.9	20.2	1.6	0.3	5.7	3.2	0.3	317
Elementary occupations	100.0	54.1	0.4	10.3	9.1	1.2	23.1	1.2	0.4	242
Other Occupations	100.0	90.9	0.0	9.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	11
<b>Female</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>10.6</b>	<b>5.1</b>	<b>50.2</b>	<b>29.5</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>4,882</b>
Managers	100.0	23.8	27.0	42.9	6.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	63
Professionals	100.0	94.0	1.2	3.0	0.0	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.0	167
Technical and associate professionals	100.0	76.2	4.8	4.8	4.8	0.0	0.0	7.1	2.4	42
Clerical support workers	100.0	92.5	0.0	2.5	2.5	0.0	2.5	0.0	0.0	40
Service and sales workers	100.0	11.2	7.7	64.6	10.9	0.5	1.8	3.3	0.0	1,527
Skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers	100.0	0.3	2.2	45.5	51.5	0.1	0.4	0.0	0.0	2,233
Craft and related trades workers	100.0	4.4	9.7	60.1	12.6	0.0	2.5	10.6	0.2	597
Plant machine operators and assemblers	100.0	50.0	10.0	30.0	10.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	10
Elementary occupations	100.0	33.3	0.0	25.9	19.4	1.5	18.4	0.5	1.0	201
Other Occupations	100.0	50.0	0.0	50.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2

Source: GLSS 6, 2012/2013, 1<sup>st</sup> to 3<sup>rd</sup> Cycle

More than ninety percent of males and females in paid employment (90.8% and 94.0% respectively) are professionals. The proportion of males (41.6%) engaged as paid employees engaged as Service and Sales workers is more than three times that of females (11.2%). On the other hand, the proportion of female self-employed Service and Sales workers (64.6%) is about two times that of males (33.8%).

### Time spent on activity

The average time spent by the economically active population 15 years and older within the 7 days preceding the interview across all activities is 50.7 hours. The highest mean time spent by persons 15 years and older is in the area of water supply, sewerage and waste management (128.5 hours). This is followed by Accommodation and Food Service activities (108.8 hours) and transportation and storage (77.2 hours).

**Table 11: Summary of time spent on economic activities over the last 7 days preceding the interview**

Economic activity	Percent of persons involved		Total time spent on activity in the last 7 days (Hrs)		Mean time spent on activity in the last 7 days (Hrs)	
	Persons aged 15+ yrs	Children aged 5-14 yrs	Persons aged 15+ yrs	Children aged 5-14 yrs	Persons aged 15+ yrs	Children aged 5-14 yrs
<b>All activities</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>491,100</b>	<b>22,632</b>	<b>50.7</b>	<b>16.3</b>
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	50.9	83.2	210,206	18,308	42.6	15.9
Mining and quarrying	1.1	0.1	4,292	72	39.4	36.0
Manufacturing	9.3	3.5	47,075	1,059	52.1	21.6
Electricity, gas, stream and air conditioning supply	0.2	0.0	872	0	48.4	0.0
Water supply, sewerage, waste management	0.3	0.0	3,726	0	128.5	0.0
Construction	2.8	0.3	15,832	47	58.0	11.8
Wholesale and retail	16.1	10.8	93,978	2,449	60.2	16.3
Transportation and storage	3.0	0.0	22,528	0	77.2	0.0
Accommodation and food service activities	3.4	1.2	35,243	316	108.8	19.8
Information and communication	0.4	0.0	1,957	0	50.2	0.0
Financial and insurance activities	0.5	0.0	1,944	0	42.3	0.0
Real estate activities	0.0	0.0	130	0	43.3	0.0
Professional, scientific and technical activities	0.9	0.0	3,613	0	42.0	0.0
Administrative and support service activities	0.8	0.0	3,693	0	46.8	0.0
Public administration and defence	1.0	0.0	5,029	0	51.9	0.0
Education	3.8	0.1	12,981	0	35.2	0.0
Human health and social work activities	1.3	0.0	5,368	0	41.6	0.0
Arts, entertainment and recreation	0.5	0.0	1,714	0	39.0	0.0
Other service activities	3.0	0.2	18,511	164	63.0	54.7
Activities of households as employers	0.6	0.6	2,408	187	41.5	23.4
<i>N</i>	<i>9,692</i>	<i>1,389</i>				

Source: GLSS 6, 2012/2013, 1<sup>st</sup> to 3<sup>rd</sup> Cycle Data



The mean time spent by children 5 to 14 years in all activities is 16.3 hours with the highest mean time in other service activity (54.7 hours) followed by Mining and Quarrying (36.0 hours) and Education (30.0 hours). More than eight in every ten children (83.2%) aged 5 to 14 years who are economically active are engaged in the agriculture, forestry and fishing sector, with a further one in ten engaged in wholesale and retail trade.

### Hours worked in main and second jobs

More than two in five (41.6%) of the working population 15 years and older reported working more than 40 hours in the last 7 days in their main job while nearly three in five (58.4%) worked less than 40 hours. A high proportion (83.0%) of the population who did not have a second job wanted to work more hours. A similar proportion (83.1%) of those who had no second job did not want more hours of work (Table 12).

Higher proportions of those in urban areas (88.5%) than in rural areas (79.5%) who do not have a second job are willing to work more hours.

A higher proportion of the working population worked more than 35 hours (52.7%) in their main job compared to those who worked 35 hours or less (47.3%). For this group of workers, 83.5 percent who do not have a second job want to work more hours.

**Table 12: Hours worked by working population 15 years and older in the last 7 days**

	Total			Urban			Rural		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
More than 40 hours in main job	41.6	45.9	37.4	49.1	53.3	45.0	36.7	41.2	32.3
40 hours or less in main job	58.4	54.1	62.6	50.9	46.7	55.0	63.3	58.8	67.7
<i>Want more hours</i>	<u>3.5</u>	<u>3.9</u>	<u>3.2</u>	<u>4.0</u>	<u>3.7</u>	<u>4.3</u>	<u>3.3</u>	<u>4.1</u>	<u>2.6</u>
No second job	83.0	82.4	83.7	88.5	90.6	87.0	79.5	78.6	80.8
Have second job	17.0	17.6	16.3	11.5	9.4	13.0	20.5	21.4	19.2
<i>Do not want more hours</i>	<u>96.5</u>	<u>96.1</u>	<u>96.8</u>	<u>96.0</u>	<u>96.3</u>	<u>95.7</u>	<u>96.7</u>	<u>95.9</u>	<u>97.4</u>
No second job	83.1	82.8	83.4	86.4	84.9	87.5	81.4	81.7	81.2
Have second job	16.9	17.2	16.6	13.6	15.1	12.5	18.6	18.3	18.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
More than 35 hours in main job	52.7	57.1	48.5	60.1	64.7	55.6	48.0	52.3	43.7
35 hours or less in main job	47.3	42.9	51.5	39.9	35.3	44.4	52.0	47.7	56.3
<i>Want more hours</i>	<u>3.7</u>	<u>4.0</u>	<u>3.5</u>	<u>4.1</u>	<u>3.7</u>	<u>4.5</u>	<u>3.5</u>	<u>4.1</u>	<u>3.0</u>
No second job	83.5	82.9	84.1	85.7	87.5	84.6	82.2	81.0	83.7
Have second job	16.5	17.1	15.9	14.3	12.5	15.4	17.8	19.0	16.3
<i>Do not want more hours</i>	<u>96.3</u>	<u>96.0</u>	<u>96.5</u>	<u>95.9</u>	<u>96.3</u>	<u>95.5</u>	<u>96.5</u>	<u>95.9</u>	<u>97.0</u>
No second job	82.7	82.6	82.8	86.1	85.4	86.7	81.0	81.3	80.8
Have second job	17.3	17.4	17.2	13.9	14.6	13.3	19.0	18.7	19.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
N	9,685	4,788	4,897	3,809	1,860	1,949	5,876	2,928	2,948

Source: GLSS 6, 2012/2013, 1<sup>st</sup> to 3<sup>rd</sup> Cycle Data