

STATISTICAL SERVICE



REPUBLIC OF GHANA

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

2012/2013

THREE-CYCLE LABOUR FORCE REPORT (FOURTH TO SIXTH CYCLE REPORT)

GHANA STATISTICAL SERVICE

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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 18th October 2012 is expected to end on 17th October 2013 and provides insights into the living conditions of the population in Ghana. The GLSS 6 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 fourth to sixth cycles of the GLSS 6 data collection from mid-January 2013 to May 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 for 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.

FOURTH TO SIXTH CYCLE SURVEY FINDINGS

Composition of the survey population

The survey results show that 12.9 percent of the population covered during the fourth to sixth cycle of data collection are less than five years, 27.5 percent are aged 5 to 14 years and about six in every ten (59.6%) are aged 15 years and older. The proportion of the population aged 15 to 64 years is 54.3 percent while the elderly (65 years or older) form 5.3 percent of the population. A higher proportion of males than females are aged less than 15 years (42.2% and 38.7% respectively). On the contrary, a higher proportion of females (61.3%) than males (57.8%) are aged 15 years and older (Table 1).

Table 1: Results of population interviews by age and sex

	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Population less than 5 years old	2,788	12.9	1,409	13.4	1,379	12.5
Population 5 - 14 years old	5,920	27.5	3,016	28.8	2,904	26.2
Population 15 years and older	12,846	59.6	6,061	57.8	6,785	61.3
Population 15 - 64 years old	11,696	54.3	5,524	52.7	6,172	55.8
Population 65 years and older	1,150	5.3	537	5.1	613	5.5
Currently active population(15yr+)	9,727	75.7	4,679	77.2	5,048	74.4
Currently inactive population(15yr+)	3,119	24.3	1,382	22.8	1,737	25.6
<i>N</i>	21,554		10,486		11,068	

Source: GLSS6, 2012/2013, 4th to 6th Cycle Data

Table 2a and Table 2b show that 25.7 percent of the population or 1,234,788 children aged 5 to 14 years are currently economically active, while 74.3 percent or 5,106,845 children aged 5 to 14 years are economically not active. The proportion of the economically active children in rural areas (31.3%) is more than twice as high as their urban counterparts (13.5%); this is true for males and females. All the economically active children aged 5 to 14 years are engaged in some form of economic activity; that is employed: this is true for both males and females irrespective of location.

Among the population 15 years and older, 75.7 percent or 11,375,113 are economically active (98.1% employed and 1.9% unemployed), while 24.3 percent or 3,941,393 are economically not active. Urban dwellers are more likely to be unemployed than those in rural areas.

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

	All			Urban			Rural		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Population 5-14	31.5	33.2	30.0	27.4	28.2	26.7	33.9	35.9	31.9
Currently active	25.7	27.3	24.1	13.5	12.6	14.3	31.3	33.3	29.1
Employed	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Unemployed	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Currently inactive	74.3	72.7	75.9	86.5	87.4	85.7	68.7	66.7	70.9
Population 15-60	60.9	59.4	62.3	65.9	65.8	66.1	58.1	56.1	60.1
Currently active	77.4	78.3	76.6	73.6	75.1	72.2	79.9	80.2	79.6
Employed	98.1	98.3	98.0	96.4	96.7	96.2	99.2	99.3	99.1
Unemployed	1.9	1.7	2.0	3.6	3.3	3.8	0.8	0.7	0.9
Currently inactive	22.6	21.7	23.4	26.4	24.9	27.8	20.1	19.8	20.4
Population 15+	68.5	66.8	70.0	72.6	71.8	73.3	66.1	64.1	68.1
Currently active	75.7	77.2	74.4	71.8	73.5	70.4	78.2	79.4	77.0
Employed	98.3	98.4	98.1	96.6	96.9	96.3	99.2	99.3	99.1
Unemployed	1.7	1.6	1.9	3.4	3.1	3.7	0.8	0.7	0.9
Currently inactive	24.3	22.8	25.6	28.2	26.5	29.6	21.8	20.6	23.0
Population 5yrs+	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Currently active	59.9	60.6	59.3	55.8	56.3	55.4	62.3	62.9	61.7
Employed	98.5	98.7	98.3	96.8	97.1	96.6	99.4	99.4	99.3
Unemployed	1.5	1.3	1.7	3.2	2.9	3.4	0.6	0.6	0.7
Currently inactive	40.1	39.4	40.7	44.2	43.7	44.6	37.7	37.1	38.3
<i>N</i>	<i>18,766</i>	<i>9,077</i>	<i>9,689</i>	<i>6,795</i>	<i>3,138</i>	<i>3,657</i>	<i>11,971</i>	<i>5,939</i>	<i>6,032</i>

Source: GLSS 6, 2012/2013, 4th to 6th Cycle Data

For the working population 15 to 60 years about three-quarters (77.4%) or 10, 517,394 are economically active with 98.1 percent employed. The proportion of the employed is higher in rural areas (99.2%) than in urban areas (96.6%). The unemployment rates are higher in the urban areas than rural areas (3.6% and 0.8% respectively).

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

	All			Urban			Rural		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Population 5-14	6,341,633	3,215,980	3,125,653	2,905,897	1,403,412	1,502,485	3,435,738	1,812,568	1,623,170
Currently active	1,234,788	647,473	587,315	276,023	106,394	169,629	958,766	541,079	417,687
Employed	1,234,788	647,473	587,315	276,023	106,394	169,629	958,766	541,079	417,687
Unemployed	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Currently inactive	5,106,845	2,568,507	2,538,338	2,629,874	1,297,018	1,332,856	2,476,972	1,271,489	1,205,483
Population 15-60	13,852,338	6,599,189	7,253,149	7,954,120	3,774,804	4,179,317	5,898,218	2,824,387	3,073,832
Currently active	10,517,394	5,116,054	5,401,340	5,875,955	2,885,928	2,990,027	4,641,438	2,230,125	2,411,313
Employed	10,266,723	4,996,622	5,270,101	5,677,662	2,788,328	2,889,335	4,589,061	2,208,295	2,380,766
Unemployed	250,670	119,431	131,239	198,293	97,601	100,692	52,377	21,831	30,547
Currently inactive	3,334,945	1,483,136	1,851,809	2,078,165	888,875	1,189,290	1,256,780	594,261	662,519
Population 15+	15,316,506	7,287,365	8,029,141	8,627,603	4,066,480	4,561,123	6,688,904	3,220,886	3,468,018
Currently active	11,375,113	5,555,917	5,819,196	6,197,143	3,019,968	3,177,175	5,177,970	2,535,949	2,642,021
Employed	11,119,573	5,435,723	5,683,850	5,994,976	2,921,813	3,073,163	5,124,597	2,513,910	2,610,687
Unemployed	255,540	120,194	135,346	202,167	98,155	104,012	53,373	22,039	31,334
Currently inactive	3,941,393	1,731,448	2,209,945	2,430,460	1,046,512	1,383,948	1,510,934	684,937	825,997
All ages (5yrs+)	21,658,139	10,503,345	11,154,794	11,533,498	5,469,892	6,063,607	10,124,641	5,033,454	5,091,188
Currently active	12,609,901	6,203,390	6,406,511	6,473,165	3,126,362	3,346,803	6,136,736	3,077,028	3,059,708
Employed	12,354,361	6,083,196	6,271,165	6,270,998	3,028,207	3,242,792	6,083,363	3,054,989	3,028,374
Unemployed	255,540	120,194	135,346	202,167	98,155	104,012	53,373	22,039	31,334
Currently inactive	9,048,238	4,299,955	4,748,283	5,060,333	2,343,530	2,716,803	3,987,905	1,956,426	2,031,480

Source: GLSS 6, 2012/2013, Second Quarter 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 age population which is economically active. The GLSS-6 collected information on the population 5 years and older. Table 4 shows that, the labour force participation rate for the 4th to 6th cycle of data collection (January to March, 2013) for all persons 5 years and older is 59.9 percent compared with 60.1 percent reported for the 1st to 3rd cycle. For persons aged 15 years and older, the LFPR is 75.7 percent (the same as for the 1st to 3rd cycle of data collection), and 25.7 percent for persons 5 to 14 years of age.

There are also variations within the various age groups for males and females. The current labour force participation rates by sex are slightly higher for males (60.6%) than females (59.3%) for all ages (5 years and older) as well as for all age groups except 20-24 years age group where the LFPR for females (64.6%) is marginally higher than males (63.9%).

Table 3: Labour force participation rate by population 5 and older by age, sex and locality

Age group	Total population			Pop in labour force (Currently active)			Labour force participation rate		
	Both	Male	Female	Both	Male	Female	Both	Male	Female
All Ages	18,766	9,077	9,689	11,250	5,501	5,749	59.9	60.6	59.3
5 – 9	3,008	1,506	1,502	440	232	208	14.6	15.4	13.8
10 – 14	2,912	1,510	1,402	1,083	590	493	37.2	39.1	35.2
15 – 19	2,315	1,192	1,123	1,076	563	513	46.5	47.2	45.7
20 – 24	1,729	844	885	1,111	539	572	64.3	63.9	64.6
25 – 29	1,450	655	795	1,235	571	664	85.2	87.2	83.5
30 – 34	1,340	610	730	1,224	578	646	91.3	94.8	88.5
35 – 39	1,204	570	634	1,122	546	576	93.2	95.8	90.9
40 – 44	1,022	457	565	966	445	521	94.5	97.4	92.2
45 – 49	838	377	461	772	350	422	92.1	92.8	91.5
50 – 54	794	359	435	726	342	384	91.4	95.3	88.3
55 – 59	556	254	302	474	225	249	85.3	88.6	82.5
60 – 64	448	206	242	356	170	186	79.5	82.5	76.9
65+	1,150	537	613	665	350	315	57.8	65.2	51.4

Source: GLSS 6, 2012/2013, 4th to 6th Cycle Data

Current unemployment

The unemployment rate for persons aged 15 years and older is 1.8 percent for the 4th to 6th cycles of the GLSS6 data collection (Table 4). This is lower than the unemployment rate of 2.5 percent recorded during the first three cycles of data collection (October to December, 2012). The unemployment rate is marginally higher for females (2.0%) than males (1.6%) and is higher in urban areas (3.5%) than in rural areas (0.8%).

Among the age groups, the rate of unemployment is highest within the age group 15 to 24 years (3.2%); this is also the case for males (3.3%) and females (3.0%) and in urban (7.2%)

rural areas (1.4%). Unemployment rates are lowest among those aged 45 to 64 years; this is true for males and females and in both 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
Both sexes									
15 – 24	2,187	665	1,522	96.8	92.8	98.6	3.2	7.2	1.4
25 – 44	4,547	1,839	2,708	98.3	96.8	99.3	1.7	3.2	0.7
45 – 64	2,328	863	1,465	99.2	98.5	99.7	0.8	1.5	0.3
Total	9,062	3,367	5,695	98.2	96.5	99.2	1.8	3.5	0.8
Male									
15 – 24	1,102	319	783	96.7	92.8	98.3	3.3	7.2	1.7
25 – 44	2,140	868	1,272	98.6	97.2	99.6	1.4	2.8	0.4
45 – 64	1,087	392	695	99.4	99.0	99.7	0.6	1.0	0.3
Total	4,329	1,579	2,750	98.4	96.8	99.3	1.6	3.2	0.7
Female									
15 – 24	1,085	346	739	97.0	92.8	98.9	3.0	7.2	1.1
25 – 44	2,407	971	1,436	98.0	96.5	99.0	2.0	3.5	1.0
45 – 64	1,241	471	770	99.0	98.1	99.6	1.0	1.9	0.4
Total	4,733	1,788	2,945	98.0	96.2	99.1	2.0	3.8	0.9

Source: GLSS 6, 2012/2013, 4th to 6th Cycle Data

Reasons for inactivity

Table 5 indicates that 47.1 percent of the respondents 15 years and older cited education/training as the major reason for their inactivity, followed by those who are too young/old to work (11.2%). Household duties as a reason constituted about one-tenth (10.2%). A small proportion of the respondents indicated that they are not working because they have no desire to work (1.2%). The non-availability of jobs was the reason for about six percent (5.7%) of respondents being not active.

Education/training is the main reason for inactivity for both male and female. However, the proportion is higher for male respondents (56.3%) than females (39.7%). On the other hand, the proportion of females (15.4%) who indicated that home duties are their reason for inactivity is about four times that of males (3.7%). Offseason work is the second major reason for males (8.7%) being not active.

At the locality level, full time education/training, household duties and being too old/young remained the three main reasons for inactivity.

Table 5: Reasons for inactivity of population aged 15 years and older by sex and locality

Reason for inactivity	All			Urban			Rural		
	Both	Male	Female	Both	Male	Female	Both	Male	Female
In School/student/education/training	47.1	56.3	39.7	57.1	68.2	48.8	39.0	47.3	32.1
Household duties (home maker)	10.2	3.7	15.4	10.5	2.7	16.3	10.0	4.4	14.6
Too old/young	11.2	7.3	14.3	9.7	7.2	11.5	12.4	7.3	16.7
Disabled/unable to work/handicapped	7.8	7.8	7.8	6.7	6.3	7.0	8.7	9.0	8.4
Pensioner/retirement	2.0	3.1	1.1	3.2	5.3	1.7	1.0	1.4	0.6
Pregnancy	1.5	0.0	2.8	1.3	0.0	2.2	1.8	0.0	3.2
Off-season/awaiting the seasons work	7.3	8.7	6.2	1.4	1.0	1.7	12.0	14.5	10.0
No desire to work	1.2	1.7	0.9	1.8	2.1	1.6	0.8	1.4	0.3
No jobs available/believe that no work is available	5.7	6.3	5.3	1.8	2.1	1.7	8.9	9.5	8.3
Other	5.9	5.1	6.5	6.6	5.1	7.6	5.4	5.1	5.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
<i>N</i>	3,048	1,351	1,697	1,357	584	773	1,691	767	924

Source: GLSS 6, 2012/2013, 4th to 6th Cycle Data

The main reasons for not being economically active vary by age group (Table 6). Among those aged 15 to 29 years nearly seven in ten (69.9%) cited education/training as the main reason for being economically not active. For those aged 30 to 44 years this was household duties (25.6%), while among those aged 45 to 59 years, the reason was disability (30.8%). Among those aged 60 years and older the main reason was being too old. Within the 15 to 29 year age group and for both sexes, education/training is the major reason cited for not working. The proportions are however, higher for males (75.6%) than females (64.5%). For the 30 to 44 age group, whilst off-season work is the main reason cited by males for not working (33.3%), for their female counterparts it is engagement in home duties (34.4%). Both males and females in the age group 45 to 59 years gave disability as their main reason for inactivity (31.9% and 30.2% respectively). Even though old age was cited as the main reason for inactivity for both males and females aged 60 years and older, the proportion for females (65.7%) is higher than for males (42.3%).

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

Reason	Total	15 - 29	30 - 44	45 - 59	60+	N
Both sexes						
In School/student/education/training	47.1	69.9	4.9	1.9	0.9	1435
Household duties (home maker)	10.2	10.1	25.6	14.9	2.1	311
Too old/young	11.2	0.4	0.0	3.8	56.6	341
Disabled/unable to work/handicapped	7.8	2.0	16.3	30.8	16.4	238
Pensioner/retirement	2.0	0.3	0.0	2.4	8.6	61
Pregnancy	1.5	1.6	5.3	0.5	0.0	47
Off-season/awaiting the seasons work	7.3	4.2	18.7	19.2	9.1	222
No desire to work	1.2	1.5	0.8	1.4	0.5	38
No jobs available/believe that no work is available	5.7	4.3	15.4	13.5	4.0	175
Other	5.9	5.6	13.0	11.5	1.7	180
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	3048
Male						
In School/student/education/training	56.3	75.6	13.6	1.4	0.0	761
Household duties (home maker)	3.7	4.6	1.5	4.3	0.0	50
Too old/young	7.3	0.4	0.0	0.0	42.3	98
Disabled/unable to work/handicapped	7.8	2.1	24.2	31.9	21.2	106
Pensioner/retirement	3.1	0.3	0.0	4.3	16.2	42
Pregnancy	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0
Off-season/awaiting the seasons work	8.7	5.0	33.3	24.6	12.6	117
No desire to work	1.7	2.0	1.5	1.4	0.5	23
No jobs available/believe that no work is available	6.3	4.7	18.2	21.7	5.0	85
Other	5.1	5.2	7.6	10.1	2.3	69
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	1351
Female						
In School/student/education/training	39.7	64.5	1.7	2.2	1.4	674
Household duties (home maker)	15.4	15.5	34.4	20.1	3.4	261
Too old/young	14.3	0.5	0.0	5.8	65.7	243
Disabled/unable to work/handicapped	7.8	1.8	13.3	30.2	13.4	132
Pensioner/retirement	1.1	0.4	0.0	1.4	3.7	19
Pregnancy	2.8	3.2	7.2	0.7	0.0	47
Off-season/awaiting the seasons work	6.2	3.3	13.3	16.5	6.9	105
No desire to work	0.9	1.0	0.6	1.4	0.6	15
No jobs available/believe that no work is available	5.3	3.8	14.4	9.4	3.4	90
Other	6.5	6.0	15.0	12.2	1.4	111
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	1697

Source: GLSS 6, 2012/2013, 4th to 6th Cycle Data

Occupation

Table 7 shows that more than half (51.8%) of currently employed persons aged 15 years and older are engaged as skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers. This is marginally higher than the proportion (50.1%) recorded during the first three cycles of data collection. One-fifth (20.1%) of the population are employed as sales and service workers while less than 5 percent (4.3%) are professionals. Skilled agricultural, forestry and fishing is the dominant occupation for both sexes but accounts for a higher proportion of employed males (56.4%) than females (47.5%).

The distribution by locality shows that the highest proportion of the employed urban population are engaged as sales and service workers (37.0%), while in the rural areas the dominant occupation is agricultural, forestry and fishery workers (71.0%). In urban areas the majority of employed females are engaged as sales and service workers (53.5%), whereas males are more likely to be engaged as craft and related trades workers (21.9%) or as skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers (21.0%). In total areas agricultural, forestry and fishery dominates for males and females (75.3% and 66.8% respectively).

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 Jobs	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Managers	1.1	1.4	0.9	2.4	2.9	1.9	0.4	0.5	0.3
Professionals	4.3	5.5	3.1	8.7	11.4	6.3	1.8	2.4	1.2
Technical and associate professionals	1.4	2.3	0.6	3.2	5.1	1.4	0.5	0.8	0.1
Clerical support workers	0.9	1.0	0.7	2.0	2.4	1.8	0.2	0.3	0.1
Service and sales workers	20.1	9.4	30.0	37.0	18.3	53.5	10.7	4.7	16.3
Skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers	51.8	56.4	47.5	17.4	21.0	14.2	71.0	75.3	66.8
Craft and related trades workers	12.8	12.4	13.2	18.5	21.9	15.5	9.6	7.4	11.8
Plant machine operators and assemblers	3.2	6.3	0.3	5.3	10.9	0.3	2.1	3.9	0.3
Elementary occupations	4.3	5.0	3.8	5.4	5.7	5.0	3.8	4.6	3.0
Other Occupations	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
<i>N</i>	9,554	4,605	4,949	3,419	1,603	1,816	6,135	3,002	3,133

Source: GLSS 6, 2012/2013, 4th to 6th Cycle Data

Industry

More than half (52.0%) of the currently employed persons aged 15 years and older are engaged in the agriculture, forestry and fishing sector compared with 50.9 percent recorded during the first three cycles of data collection. About sixteen percent (15.9%) are employed in the wholesale and retail trade sector while less than a tenth (9.3%) are employed in the manufacturing sector.

The proportion of males (57.1%) employed in the agricultural, forestry and fishing sector is higher than females (47.3%). On the other hand, females dominate the wholesale and retail trade sector (22.6% compared with 8.7% of males).

In both urban and rural areas, the proportions of females engaged in the manufacturing sector (14.2% and 10.4%) are higher than the male counterparts (11.4% and 4.3% respectively). This is also true of wholesale and retail trade, accommodation and food services and other service activities.

There are three dominant industries: agriculture, forestry and fishing; wholesale and retail trade; and manufacturing accounting for over three-quarters (77.2%) of the employed population. This pattern is also true for females in urban and rural areas and for males in rural areas.

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

Industry	All			Urban			Rural		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
All activities	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	52.0	57.1	47.3	17.1	21.1	13.6	71.5	76.3	66.9
Mining and quarrying	1.8	2.9	0.8	1.6	3.2	0.2	1.9	2.7	1.1
Manufacturing	9.3	6.7	11.8	12.8	11.2	14.2	7.4	4.3	10.4
Construction	2.8	5.4	0.4	4.2	8.6	0.3	2.0	3.6	0.4
Wholesale and retail trade	15.9	8.7	22.6	29.4	17.1	40.3	8.4	4.2	12.4
Transportation and storage	2.3	4.6	0.2	4.3	8.7	0.4	1.2	2.5	0.1
Accommodation and food service activities	3.1	0.8	5.1	5.0	1.5	8.2	2.0	0.5	3.4
Education	3.2	3.9	2.6	6.5	7.5	5.6	1.4	2.0	0.9
Other service activities	3.6	2.7	4.4	6.6	5.2	7.9	1.9	1.3	2.4
Human health and social work activities	1.1	0.8	1.3	2.0	1.6	2.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
Other industries	4.9	6.4	3.5	10.4	14.3	6.9	1.9	2.2	1.5
<i>N</i>	9,553	4,605	4,948	3,418	1,603	1,815	6,135	3,002	3,133

Source: GLSS 6, 2012/2013, 4th to 6th Cycle Data

Occupation and educational attainment

Table 9 shows that more than one-third (35.6%) of the employed population have never attended school with a little over one-fifth (22.7%) attaining primary education (Table 9). These are slightly higher than proportions recorded during the first three cycles of data collection (32.8% and 21.2% respectively). Only 3.6 percent have attained tertiary education compared to 4.3 percent recorded during the first three cycles.

More than two-fifths (42.5%) of professionals, 37.4 percent of managers, and 37.8 percent of clerical support workers have attained tertiary education. However, nearly half (49.6%) of persons engaged as skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers have never attended school. JHS/JSS was the most common level of educational attainment for service and sales

workers (39.2%), craft and related trades workers (38.1%) and plant machine operators and assemblers (51.0%).

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	
Both sexes	100.0	35.6	22.7	27.5	7.2	2.0	1.3	3.6	9,542
Managers	100.0	7.5	10.3	21.5	14.0	4.7	4.7	37.4	107
Professionals	100.0	1.5	1.5	11.5	18.7	4.7	19.7	42.5	407
Technical and associate professionals	100.0	5.2	5.2	25.4	27.6	9.7	6.7	20.1	134
Clerical support workers	100.0	0.0	0.0	26.8	26.8	8.5	0.0	37.8	82
Service and sales workers	100.0	22.1	21.9	39.2	11.7	2.8	0.7	1.6	1,918
Skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers	100.0	49.6	25.8	20.6	3.0	0.4	0.3	0.2	4,944
Craft and related trades workers	100.0	27.0	21.2	38.1	7.7	4.7	0.2	1.2	1,222
Plant machine operators and assemblers	100.0	12.1	17.0	51.0	13.4	2.9	0.3	3.3	306
Elementary occupations	100.0	31.9	32.9	25.8	6.8	1.7	0.0	1.0	414
Other Occupations	100.0	0.0	0.0	12.5	25.0	0.0	0.0	62.5	8
Male	100.0	27.7	22.3	31.3	9.7	2.5	1.3	5.2	4,600
Managers	100.0	4.8	6.3	22.2	14.3	3.2	3.2	46.0	63
Professionals	100.0	1.6	1.6	11.4	17.7	5.9	14.2	47.6	254
Technical and associate professionals	100.0	3.8	5.7	26.7	29.5	9.5	7.6	17.1	105
Clerical support workers	100.0	0.0	0.0	36.2	23.4	6.4	0.0	34.0	47
Service and sales workers	100.0	12.4	15.4	41.8	22.3	4.8	0.2	3.0	435
Skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers	100.0	40.5	27.5	26.0	4.7	0.4	0.5	0.5	2,597
Craft and related trades workers	100.0	14.2	18.4	46.5	11.5	7.5	0.0	1.9	572
Plant machine operators and assemblers	100.0	11.0	17.1	52.1	13.4	3.1	0.3	3.1	292
Elementary occupations	100.0	20.2	34.6	32.9	9.6	0.9	0.0	1.8	228
Other Occupations	100.0	0.0	0.0	14.3	28.6	0.0	0.0	57.1	7
Female	100.0	43.0	23.0	24.0	5.0	1.6	1.3	2.2	4,942
Managers	100.0	11.4	15.9	20.5	13.6	6.8	6.8	25.0	44
Professionals	100.0	1.3	1.3	11.8	20.3	2.6	28.8	34.0	153
Technical and associate professionals	100.0	10.3	3.4	20.7	20.7	10.3	3.4	31.0	29
Clerical support workers	100.0	0.0	0.0	14.3	31.4	11.4	0.0	42.9	35
Service and sales workers	100.0	24.9	23.8	38.4	8.6	2.2	0.9	1.1	1,483
Skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers	100.0	59.8	23.9	14.6	1.2	0.5	0.1	0.0	2,347
Craft and related trades workers	100.0	38.3	23.7	30.6	4.3	2.2	0.3	0.6	650
Plant machine operators and assemblers	100.0	35.7	14.3	28.6	14.3	0.0	0.0	7.1	14
Elementary occupations	100.0	46.2	30.6	17.2	3.2	2.7	0.0	0.0	186
Other Occupations	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1

Source: GLSS 6, 2012/2013, 4th to 6th Cycle Data

Overall, a higher proportion of employed females have never attended school compared with employed males (43.0% and 27.7% respectively). The most common level of educational attainment for male and female managers and professionals is tertiary education although the proportion of females in these occupations with tertiary education is lower than for men. For females this is also the most common level of educational attainment among technical and associate professionals and clerical support workers but this is not the case for males. Nearly sixty percent of females (59.6%) engaged in skilled agriculture, fishery and forestry have never attended school compared with 40.5 percent of males. More than twice the proportion of males (20.2%) who have never attended school and are engaged in elementary occupations are females (46.2%).

Occupation and employment status

Nearly forty-seven percent (46.8%) of currently employed persons are self-employed without employees compared with 47.4 percent recorded during the first three cycles of data collection. A little over one-quarter (27.6%) are contributing family workers while employees constitute only 16.1 percent.

The majority of managers, professionals, technical and associate professionals, clerical support workers, plant machine operators and assemblers and those in elementary occupations are paid employees. Indeed 89.2 percent of professionals and 93.9 percent of clerical support workers are paid employees. The majority of service and sales workers (57.9%) and skilled agriculture, forestry and fishery workers (52.8%) are self-employed without employees. This is also the most common employment status for craft and related trades workers (45.5%).

Similar patterns are evident for males, except for service and sales workers where the most common employment status was paid employee rather than self-employed without employees; and for females apart from skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers where the majority were contributing family workers.

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

Occupation	Total	Self employed			Contributing family worker	Domestic employee	Casual workers	Apprentice	Other	N
		Paid employee	with employees	without employees						
All	100.0	16.1	5.2	46.8	27.6	0.1	1.6	2.6	0.1	9,543
Managers	100.0	55.1	18.7	23.4	1.9	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.0	107
Professionals	100.0	89.2	3.9	3.2	1.5	0.0	0.5	0.5	1.2	408
Technical and associate professionals	100.0	66.9	8.8	16.9	5.1	0.0	0.7	1.5	0.0	136
Clerical support workers	100.0	93.9	1.2	3.7	0.0	0.0	1.2	0.0	0.0	82
Service and sales workers	100.0	17.1	8.2	57.9	11.2	0.3	1.0	4.3	0.0	1,916
Skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers	100.0	0.6	2.2	52.8	44.1	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	4,944
Craft and related trades workers	100.0	14.5	12.3	45.5	12.3	0.2	2.1	13.0	0.1	1,223
Plant machine operators and assemblers	100.0	67.9	6.6	18.0	2.6	0.3	3.6	1.0	0.0	305
Elementary occupations	100.0	47.2	2.2	18.3	15.4	0.2	16.6	0.0	0.0	415
Other Occupations	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	7
Male	100.0	22.7	5.5	47.5	19.7	0.1	2.4	2.0	0.1	4,599
Managers	100.0	65.1	15.9	14.3	3.2	0.0	1.6	0.0	0.0	63
Professionals	100.0	88.6	3.9	3.9	1.6	0.0	0.8	0.4	0.8	254
Technical and associate professionals	100.0	67.9	7.5	17.0	4.7	0.0	0.9	1.9	0.0	106
Clerical support workers	100.0	91.5	0.0	6.4	0.0	0.0	2.1	0.0	0.0	47
Service and sales workers	100.0	39.9	8.1	37.6	10.1	0.5	2.3	1.6	0.0	434
Skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers	100.0	0.8	2.9	66.1	29.4	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	2,596
Craft and related trades workers	100.0	24.4	15.9	32.3	9.8	0.2	3.3	14.0	0.2	573
Plant machine operators and assemblers	100.0	68.0	6.9	17.2	2.7	0.3	3.8	1.0	0.0	291
Elementary occupations	100.0	53.3	1.7	13.5	10.5	0.0	21.0	0.0	0.0	229
Other Occupations	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	6
Female	100.0	10.0	4.8	46.2	34.9	0.1	0.7	3.2	0.1	4,944
Managers	100.0	40.9	22.7	36.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	44
Professionals	100.0	90.3	3.9	1.9	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.6	1.9	154
Technical and associate professionals	100.0	63.3	13.3	16.7	6.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	30
Clerical support workers	100.0	97.1	2.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	35
Service and sales workers	100.0	10.5	8.2	63.9	11.5	0.2	0.6	5.1	0.0	1,482
Skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers	100.0	0.3	1.3	38.0	60.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2,348
Craft and related trades workers	100.0	5.7	9.1	57.2	14.5	0.3	1.1	12.2	0.0	650
Plant machine operators and assemblers	100.0	64.3	0.0	35.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	14
Elementary occupations	100.0	39.8	2.7	24.2	21.5	0.5	11.3	0.0	0.0	186
Other Occupations	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1

Source: GLSS 6, 2012/2013, 4th to 6th Cycle Data

Time spent on activities

The mean time spent by the economically active population 15 years and older within the 7 days preceding the interview across all activities is 37.3 hours. This is lower than the mean time of 50.7 hours reported during the first three cycles of data collection (mid-October 2012 to mid-January 2013). The highest mean time spent by persons 15 years and older is in the area of transport and storage (56.5 hours) followed by administrative and support services (52.9 hours) and information and communication (52.6 hours). The least mean time of 26.4 hours was spent on water supply, sewerage and waste management.

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

Economic activities	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
All activities	100.0	100.0	355,802	28,215	37.3	18.6
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	52.0	81.1	155,668	22,337	31.3	18.2
Mining and quarrying	1.8	2.4	8,229	951	48.1	26.4
Manufacturing	9.3	3.7	34,020	1,190	38.1	21.3
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	0.1	0.0	384	0	38.4	0.0
Water supply, sewerage, waste management	0.2	0.0	475	0	26.4	0.0
Construction	2.8	0.1	11,202	14	42.1	14.0
Wholesale and retail trade	15.9	9.4	69,870	2,716	46.0	19.0
Transportation and storage	2.3	0.2	12,533	99	56.5	33.0
Accommodation and food service activities	3.1	2.0	12,806	702	43.9	23.4
Information and communication	0.4	0.0	1,787	0	52.6	0.0
Financial and insurance activities	0.5	0.0	2,519	0	48.4	0.0
Real estate activities	0.1	0.0	237	0	47.4	0.0
Professional, scientific and technical activities	1.0	0.0	4,501	0	47.9	0.0
Administrative and support service activities	0.9	0.0	4,654	0	52.9	0.0
Public administration and defence	0.6	0.0	3,001	0	50.0	0.0
Education	3.2	0.0	10,756	0	34.8	0.0
Human health and social work activities	1.1	0.0	4,240	0	42.0	0.0
Arts, entertainment and recreation	0.4	0.0	1,455	0	40.4	0.0
Other service activities	3.6	0.0	15,542	0	45.6	0.0
Activities of households as employers	0.7	1.2	1,923	206	27.1	10.8
<i>N</i>	9,553	1,522				

Source: GLSS 6, 2012/2013, 4th to 6th Cycle Data

The mean time spent by children 5 to 14 years in all activities is 18.6 hours which is higher than the mean time 16.3 hours recorded during the first three cycles of data collection. The highest mean time spent is in transport and storage (33.0 hours) followed by mining and quarrying (26.4 hours) and accommodation and food service activities (23.4 hours). However, relatively small proportions of children are engaged in these sectors: 0.2 percent in transport and storage; 2.4 percent in mining and quarrying; and 3.7 percent in manufacturing. More than one in eight children (81.1%) who are economically active children are engaged in the agriculture, forestry and fishing sector, working an average of 18.2 hours, with less than ten percent (9.4%) engaged in wholesale and retail trade and working an average of 19 hours. The corresponding proportions recorded during the first three cycles of data collection are 83.2 percent and 10.8 percent respectively.

Hours worked in main and second jobs

Nearly sixty percent (59.6%) of the employed population spent 40 hours or less in their main job while one-fifth (40.4%) spent more than 40 hours. Similar proportions of 58.4 percent and 41.6 percent were recorded during the first three cycles of data collection. The proportion of males (45.8%) who spent more than 40 hours in their main job is higher than females (35.5%). Among those working 40 hours or less in their main job, the proportion of both males (54.2%) and females (64.5%) is higher than those working more than 40 hours.

In the urban areas, the proportion of persons who worked more than 40 hours in their main job (53.6%) is higher than those who worked 40 hours or less (46.4%). The situation is different in the rural areas where the proportion who spent 40 hours or less (66.9%) is higher than those who worked more than 40 hours in main job (33.1%).

Table 12: Hours worked in main and second jobs by population 15 years and older in the last 7 days

Activity Status in the last 7 days	Total			urban			Rural		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
More than 40 hours in main job	40.4	45.8	35.5	53.6	58.4	49.3	33.1	39.0	27.5
40 hours or less in main job	59.6	54.2	64.5	46.4	41.6	50.7	66.9	61.0	72.5
<i>Want more hours</i>	<u>2.1</u>	<u>2.5</u>	<u>1.7</u>	<u>2.3</u>	<u>1.6</u>	<u>2.7</u>	<u>2.0</u>	<u>2.8</u>	<u>1.3</u>
No second job	83.8	74.6	94.4	94.4	90.9	96.0	79.0	71.2	93.1
Have second job	16.2	25.4	5.6	5.6	9.1	4.0	21.0	28.8	6.9
<i>Do not want more hours</i>	<u>97.9</u>	<u>97.5</u>	<u>98.3</u>	<u>97.7</u>	<u>98.4</u>	<u>97.3</u>	<u>98.0</u>	<u>97.2</u>	<u>98.7</u>
No second job	85.6	85.0	86.0	89.9	88.1	91.2	84.0	83.9	84.0
Have second job	14.4	15.0	14.0	10.1	11.9	8.8	16.0	16.1	16.0
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	52.6	57.8	47.8	66.3	71.0	62.1	45.0	50.7	39.5
35 hours or less in main job	47.4	42.2	52.2	33.7	29.0	37.9	55.0	49.3	60.5
<i>Want more hours</i>	<u>2.1</u>	<u>2.6</u>	<u>1.6</u>	<u>2.0</u>	<u>1.5</u>	<u>2.3</u>	<u>2.1</u>	<u>3.0</u>	<u>1.4</u>
No second job	84.9	78.4	92.9	95.7	100.0	93.8	81.4	75.0	92.3
Have second job	15.1	21.6	7.1	4.3	0.0	6.3	18.6	25.0	7.7
<i>Do not want more hours</i>	<u>97.9</u>	<u>97.4</u>	<u>98.4</u>	<u>98.0</u>	<u>98.5</u>	<u>97.7</u>	<u>97.9</u>	<u>97.0</u>	<u>98.6</u>
No second job	84.9	84.2	85.5	88.8	86.7	90.2	83.6	83.4	83.8
Have second job	15.1	15.8	14.5	11.2	13.3	9.8	16.4	16.6	16.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
N	9,552	4,604	4,948	3,420	1,604	1,816	6,132	3,000	3,132

Source: GLSS 6, 2012/2013, 4th to 6th Cycle Data

About 98 percent of persons engaged in economic activities stated that they do not want more hours. For those who indicated that they want more hours, the majority of them do not have a second job (84.9%). The proportion of the population who want more hours but do not have a second job is higher in the urban (94.4%) areas than in the rural areas (79.0%). With regards to those who want more hours and have a second job, this is 16.2 percent. Furthermore, the proportion of those who want more hours and have second job is higher in the rural (21.0%) than urban (5.6%) areas.

More than half (52.6%) of persons 15 years and older worked more than 35 hours in their main job while 47.4 percent worked 35 hours or less in their main job. For those who worked more than 35 hours in their main job, the proportion of males (57.8%) is higher than females (47.8%).