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GUYANA LABOUR FORCE SURVEY REPORT

Fourth Quarter, 2025

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List of Acronyms

GLFS Guyana Labour Force Survey

ICLS International Conference of Labour Statisticians

IDB Inter-American Development Bank

ILO International Labour Organization

ISCED International Standard Classification of Education

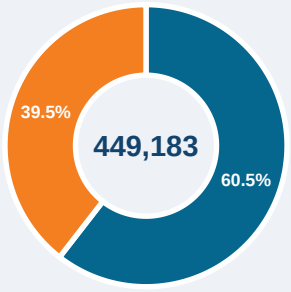
ISIC International Standard Industrial Classification

NEET Not in Employment, Education, or Training (referred to youth)

SDG Sustainable Development Goals

1 Executive Summary

LABOUR FORCE COMPOSITION & DEMOGRAPHICS



Labour Force by Sex

9 OUT OF 10

in the labour force are employed

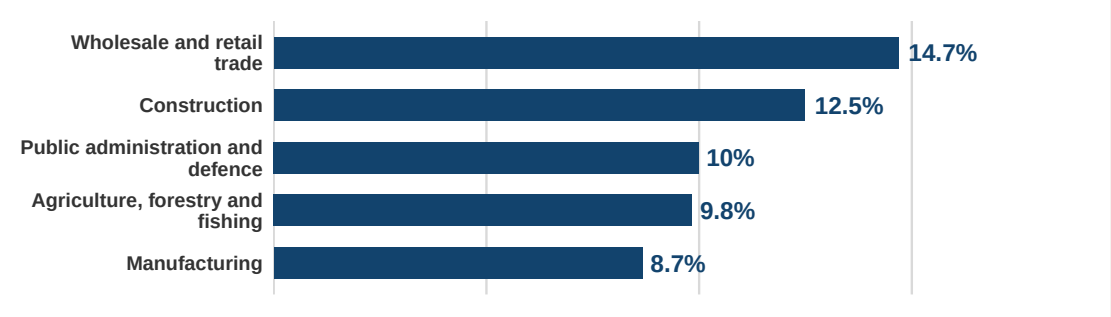
EMPLOYMENT TO LABOUR FORCE RATIO

Male	Female
95.5%	91.3%

TOP LINE INDICATORS

59.2%	421,334	6.2%	12.6%
PARTICIPATION	EMPLOYED	UNEMPLOYMENT	YOUTH UNEMP.

TOP SECTORS OF EMPLOYMENT



1.1 Main Findings

The 2025 fourth quarter report of the Guyana Labour Force survey highlights the major indicators of interest in a table format, however, a summary is provided for changes on the following selected indicators:

1.1.1 Population & Labour Force

In the fourth quarter of 2025, the working age population which refers to persons aged 15 and above residing in Guyana was 758,567 persons. The majority of this population is based in rural areas (74.1 percent), and women slightly outnumbered men (Table 1). Such a proportion is more than reversed if one looks at the Labour force (the labour force comprises working-age persons who are either employed or unemployed) where men represent 60.5 percent of the total (Table 2).

It is important to note that the difference between the working age population (WAP) and the labour force represents persons who are outside the labour force - that is, individuals who are neither employed nor actively seeking employment.

1.1.2 Labour Force Participation Rate

The Labour force participation rate, which is the proportion of the Labour force to the total working age population, tells us what portion of the adult population is economically active, meaning they are either currently working or actively looking for a job. In the fourth quarter of 2025, the Labour force participation rate (Table 3) was recorded at 59.2 percent. This represents an increase over the fourth quarter of 2024, which recorded a rate of 56.5 percent.

1.1.3 Employment to Labour Force Ratio

The employment to labour force ratio, which is the complement of the unemployment rate, shows the portion of persons within the Labour force who are employed. In the fourth quarter of 2025, 93.8 percent of persons in the Labour force were employed, representing an increase from the 93.2 percent recorded in the fourth quarter of 2024. Additionally, 95.5 percent of males in the Labour force were employed, an increase from 94.9 percent in the fourth quarter of 2024, while 91.3 percent of females in the Labour force were employed, an increase from 90.7 percent in the fourth quarter of 2024 (Table 5).

1.1.4 Employment-to-Population Ratio

The employment to population ratio was recorded at 55.5 percent in the fourth quarter 2025, with a significant difference between the rate of men (68.6) and women (42.6) (Table 5).

1.1.5 Unemployment

Unemployed persons are those in the Labour force who are not currently employed but are available to work within a short time span and are actively looking for work. The unemployment rate for the fourth quarter of 2025 was 6.2 percent, representing a decrease from the 6.8 percent recorded in the fourth quarter of 2024 (Table 14: b).

The unemployment rate was higher in rural areas (6.6 percent) than in urban areas (5.1 percent). The unemployment rate for women (8.7 percent) was notably higher than that for men (4.5 percent). However, both rates declined when compared with the fourth quarter of 2024, when female unemployment was recorded at 9.3 percent and male unemployment was recorded at 5.1 percent. The decline in the female unemployment rate, from 9.3 percent in the fourth quarter of 2024 to 8.7 percent in the fourth quarter of 2025, represents a positive improvement in women's labour market outcomes over the period.

The youth unemployment rate was recorded at 12.6 percent, representing an increase from the 12.1 percent recorded in the fourth quarter of 2024 (Table 15: b). While the overall youth unemployment rate increased, the female youth unemployment rate declined from 17.2 percent in the fourth quarter of 2024 to 14.1 percent in the fourth quarter of 2025.

1.1.6 Underemployment

The share of workers in time-related underemployment[1] was recorded at 2.9 percent in the fourth quarter of 2025, representing a decrease from the 4.9 percent recorded in the fourth quarter of 2024 (Table 18).

1.1.7 Status in Employment

Status in employment relates to whether persons are "employees", "employers", "own-account workers" or "contributing family members" in their place of employment.

The share of employed persons classified as employees was 67.3 percent in the fourth quarter of 2025, representing a decrease from 69.8 percent in the fourth quarter of 2024. The share of "employers" remained unchanged at 12.0 percent in the fourth quarter of 2024 and the fourth quarter of 2025. On the other hand, the share of "own-account workers" increased from 16.7 percent in the fourth quarter of 2024 to 19.2 percent in the fourth quarter of 2025. The share of "contributing family workers" also declined marginally from 1.5 percent to 1.4 percent over the same period (Table 9).

[1] Underemployed 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.

1.1.8 Employment by Economic Sector

Regarding the domain of economic activities, the majority of the working population was employed in five groups: Wholesale and Retail Trade, Construction, Public Administration and Defence, Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing, and Manufacturing, as highlighted in the rates of sectoral employment for the fourth quarter of 2025 (Table 7).

1.1.9 Employment by Institutional Sector of Economic Activities

The 2025 fourth quarter employment by institutional sector shows that the majority of workers, 60.4 percent, are employed in the private sector followed by 25.5 percent in the public sector and 14.1 percent in the not-for-profit sector (Table 8 and Figure 7). Compared with the fourth quarter of 2024, employment increased in absolute terms across all three institutional sectors, while the not-for-profit sector's share of total employment declined.

2 Population and Labour Force Participation

Table 1: Sex and Geographic Distribution of Working-age Population

	2021 Q1		2021 Q2		2021 Q3		2024 Q4		2025 Q4	
	Persons	%	Persons	%	Persons	%	Persons	%	Persons	%
Population aged 15+										
Men	276,081	47.5	280,305	48.1	281,796	48.4	349,060	49.8	378,116	49.8
Women	305,514	52.5	302,172	51.9	300,775	51.6	352,087	50.2	380,451	50.2
Rural	419,196	72.1	421,019	72.3	421,468	72.3	517,425	73.8	561,914	74.1
Urban	162,399	27.9	161,458	27.7	161,103	27.7	183,722	26.2	196,653	25.9
Total	581,594	100.0	582,477	100.0	582,571	100.0	701,147	100.0	758,567	100.0

Table 2: Sex and Geographic Distribution of Labour Force

	2021 Q1		2021 Q2		2021 Q3		2024 Q4		2025 Q4	
	Persons	%	Persons	%	Persons	%	Persons	%	Persons	%
Men	179,256	60.3	178,198	60.8	174,942	60.6	238,178	60.1	271,604	60.5
Women	118,165	39.7	114,772	39.2	113,806	39.4	157,839	39.9	177,579	39.5
Rural	210,974	70.9	206,967	70.6	209,569	72.6	288,226	72.8	327,595	72.9
Urban	86,446	29.1	86,004	29.4	79,179	27.4	107,791	27.2	121,588	27.1
Total	297,420	100.0	292,971	100.0	288,748	100.0	396,017	100.0	449,183	100.0

Figure 1: Age Distribution of the Labour Force: 2025 Q4

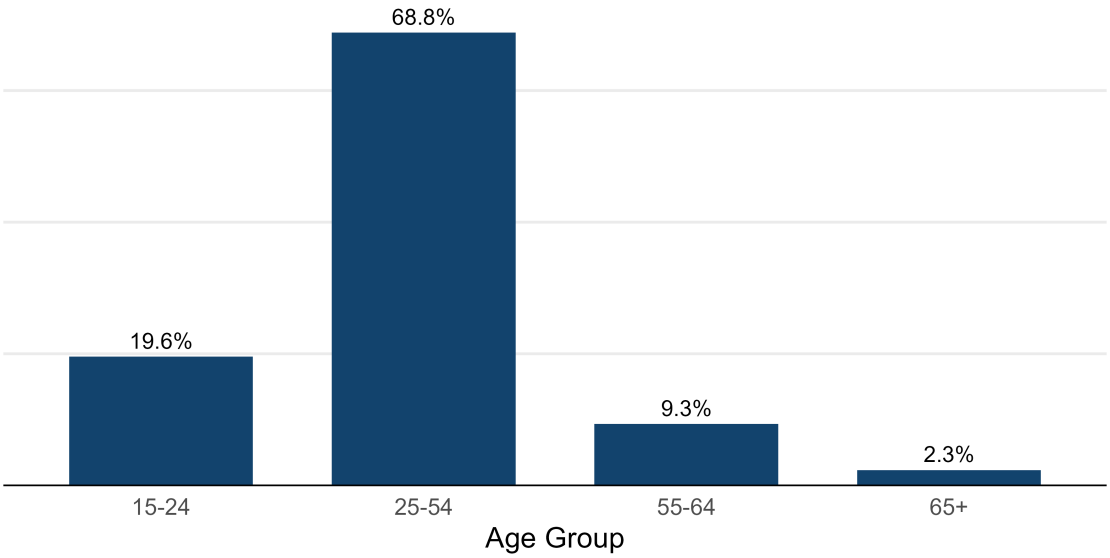


Table 3: Labour Force Participation Rate

	2021 Q1	2021 Q2	2021 Q3	2024 Q4	2025 Q4
Labour force participation rate (%)					
Men	64.9	63.6	62.1	68.2	71.8
Women	38.7	38.0	37.8	44.8	46.7
Rural	50.3	49.2	49.7	55.7	58.3
Urban	53.2	53.3	49.1	58.7	61.8
Total	51.1	50.3	49.6	56.5	59.2

Labour force participation rate is the proportion of the labour force to the working-age population.

Table 4: Sex and Geographic Distribution of the Employed Population

	2021 Q1		2021 Q2		2021 Q3		2024 Q4		2025 Q4	
	Persons	%	Persons	%	Persons	%	Persons	%	Persons	%
Employed population										
Men	155,480	61.9	153,099	61.8	153,873	62.3	226,139	61.2	259,287	61.5
Women	95,550	38.1	94,705	38.2	93,009	37.7	143,131	38.8	162,047	38.5
Rural	177,889	70.9	174,337	70.4	178,627	72.4	269,095	72.9	305,965	72.6
Urban	73,142	29.1	73,467	29.6	68,255	27.6	100,175	27.1	115,369	27.4
Total	251,030	100.0	247,804	100.0	246,881	100.0	369,270	100.0	421,334	100.0

Table 5: Employment Ratio

	2021 Q1		2021 Q2		2021 Q3		2024 Q4		2025 Q4	
	ELF	EPop	ELF	EPop	ELF	EPop	ELF	EPop	ELF	EPop
Men	86.7	56.3	85.9	54.6	88.0	54.6	94.9	64.8	95.5	68.6
Women	80.9	31.3	82.5	31.3	81.6	30.9	90.7	40.7	91.3	42.6
Rural	84.3	42.4	84.2	41.4	85.2	42.4	93.4	52.0	93.4	54.5
Urban	84.5	45.0	85.4	45.5	86.2	42.4	92.9	54.5	94.9	58.7
Total	84.4	43.1	84.6	42.5	85.5	42.4	93.2	52.7	93.8	55.5

ELF = Employment to Labour Force ratio (%). EPop = Employment to Population ratio (%).

Figure 2: Labour Force Status by Sex: 2025 Q4

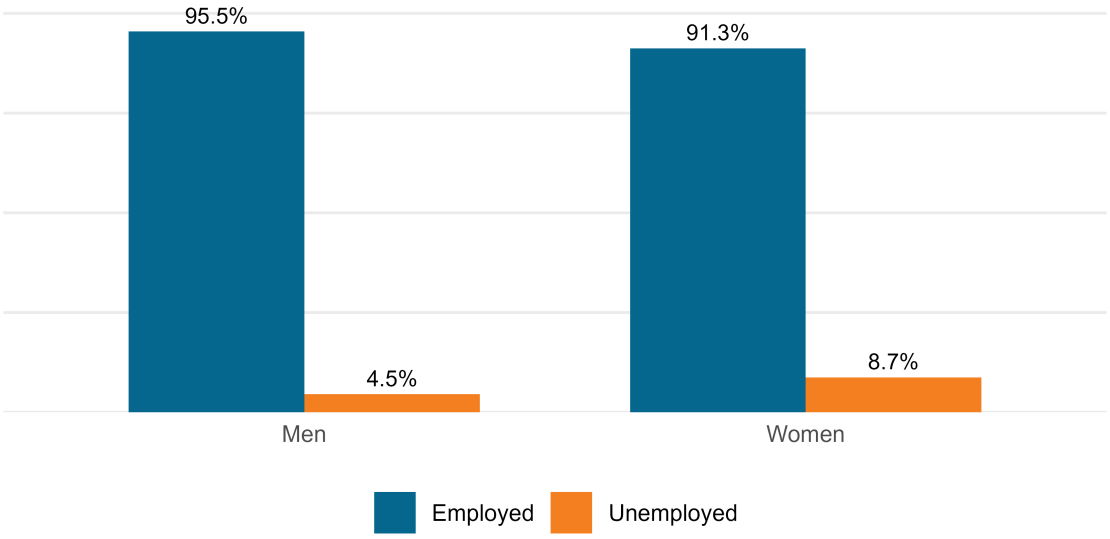


Figure 3: Labour Force Status by Age Group: 2025 Q4

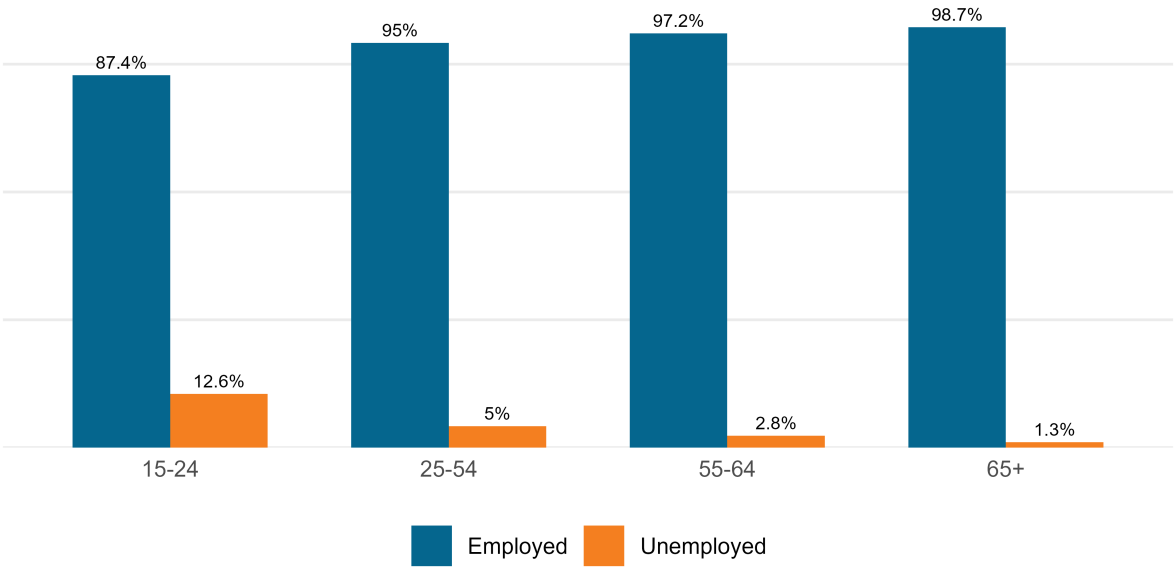


Figure 4: Working-Age Population by Education Level: 2025 Q4

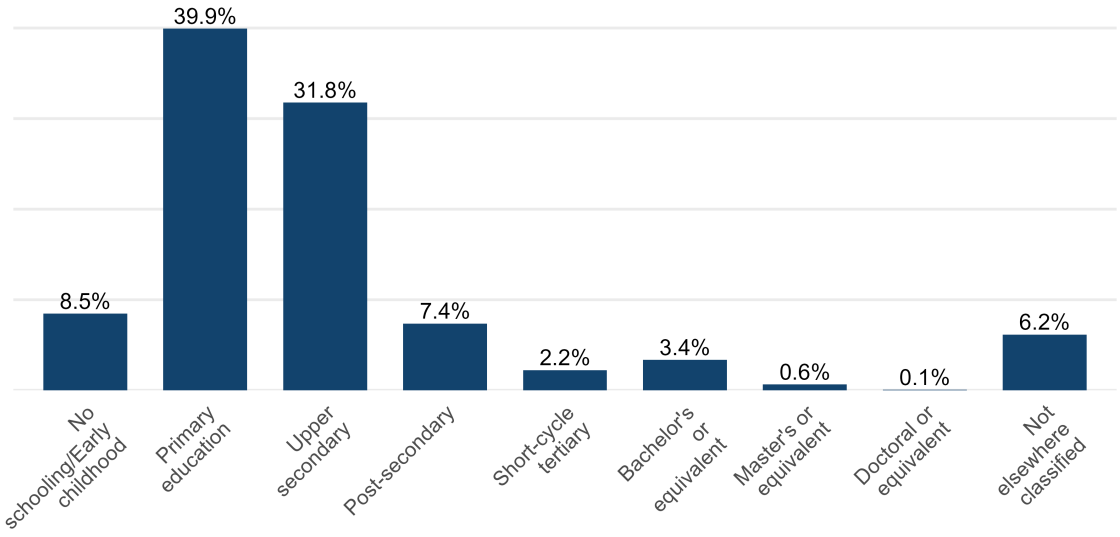


Table 6: a - Proportion of Managerial Positions held by Women (SDG 5.5.2)

	2021 Q1	2021 Q2	2021 Q3	2024 Q4	2025 Q4
Proportion of women in managerial positions (%)	46.6	48.7	48.0	45.9	46.0

Table 6: b - Proportion of Workers in Informal Employment (SDG 8.3.1)

	2021 Q1		2021 Q2		2021 Q3		2024 Q4		2025 Q4	
	%[1]	%[2]	%[1]	%[2]	%[1]	%[2]	%[1]	%[2]	%[1]	%[2]
Men	51.1	56.8	50.6	56.4	52.1	57.6	49.1	54.3	48.7	53.8
Women	36.0	41.4	35.0	43.0	34.7	41.0	34.1	39.1	33.2	38.0
Rural	48.3	53.6	47.7	54.4	49.5	55.0	46.2	51.7	45.8	51.0
Urban	37.1	45.9	36.8	44.5	34.4	42.7	33.6	41.5	34.0	39.6
Total	45.9	50.4	45.3	50.6	46.2	50.7	43.7	48.0	43.2	47.3

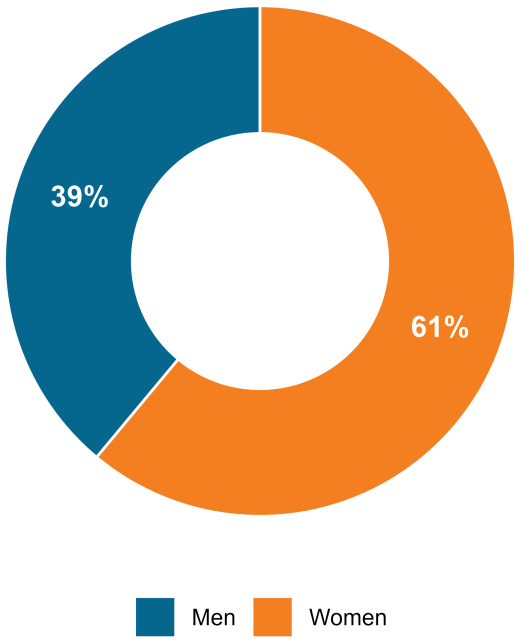
1. There are no written accounts to meet the most basic criteria to be considered as a formal economic unit.
2. There is not a complete set of accounts to meet the more stringent criteria to be considered a formal economic unit.
3. Figures for the fourth quarter of 2024 have been revised.

Table 6: c - Proportion of Youth Not in Education, Employment or Training (SDG 8.6.1)

	2021 Q1		2021 Q2		2021 Q3		2024 Q4		2025 Q4	
	% Youth	% NEET	% Youth	% NEET	% Youth	% NEET	% Youth	% NEET	% Youth	% NEET
Men	25.7	34.9	27.0	37.6	29.5	38.9	16.6	33.8	20.8	39.0
Women	45.6	65.1	42.7	62.4	42.5	61.1	33.5	66.2	33.6	61.0
Rural	38.7	78.8	37.0	75.7	37.2	74.7	25.8	78.2	29.4	82.4
Urban	28.3	21.2	30.1	24.3	33.6	25.3	22.3	21.8	19.8	17.6
Total	35.9	100.0	35.0	100.0	36.3	100.0	25.0	100.0	27.1	100.0

The youth NEET population differs from the youth unemployment rate since it also includes youths who are outside the labour force and not actively seeking employment.

Figure 5: Sex Distribution of Youth NEET: 2025 Q4



NEET: Not in Education, Employment or Training

3 Employment Characteristics

Table 7: Employment by Economic Sector (ISIC Rev.4, 1-digit level)

	2021 Q1	2021 Q2	2021 Q3	2024 Q4	2025 Q4
Economic Sectors (ISIC rev 4)					
A - Agriculture, forestry and fishing	12.6	12.2	13.8	10.3	9.8
B - Mining and quarrying	4.6	4.5	5.0	5.4	6.1
C - Manufacturing	9.7	9.7	8.8	8.8	8.7
D - Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	0.6	0.8	1.1	0.9	0.8
E - Water supply, sewerage, waste management	0.9	1.1	1.4	0.8	0.7
F - Construction	10.1	8.9	9.0	12.5	12.5
G - Wholesale and retail trade	16.0	16.3	16.8	14.8	14.7
H - Transportation and storage	6.8	6.5	7.0	7.4	7.4
I - Accommodation and food service activities	5.1	5.1	4.3	5.2	4.5
J - Information and communication	0.9	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.2
K - Financial and insurance activities	1.0	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.5
L - Real estate activities	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.2
M - Professional, scientific and technical activities	1.0	1.2	1.1	1.6	1.8
N - Administrative and support service activities	5.0	4.8	5.0	4.8	5.3
O - Public administration and defence	9.1	9.9	8.6	10.2	10.0
P - Education	6.5	6.5	5.4	7.4	7.1
Q - Human health and social work activities	2.8	3.4	4.1	3.4	4.3
R - Arts, entertainment and recreation	0.4	0.2	0.5	0.5	0.4
S - Other service activities	3.3	2.7	2.1	1.9	2.0
T - Activities of households as employers	3.3	3.5	3.3	1.5	0.9
U - Activities of extraterritorial organizations	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0

Figure 6: Employment Distribution by Economic Sector and Sex

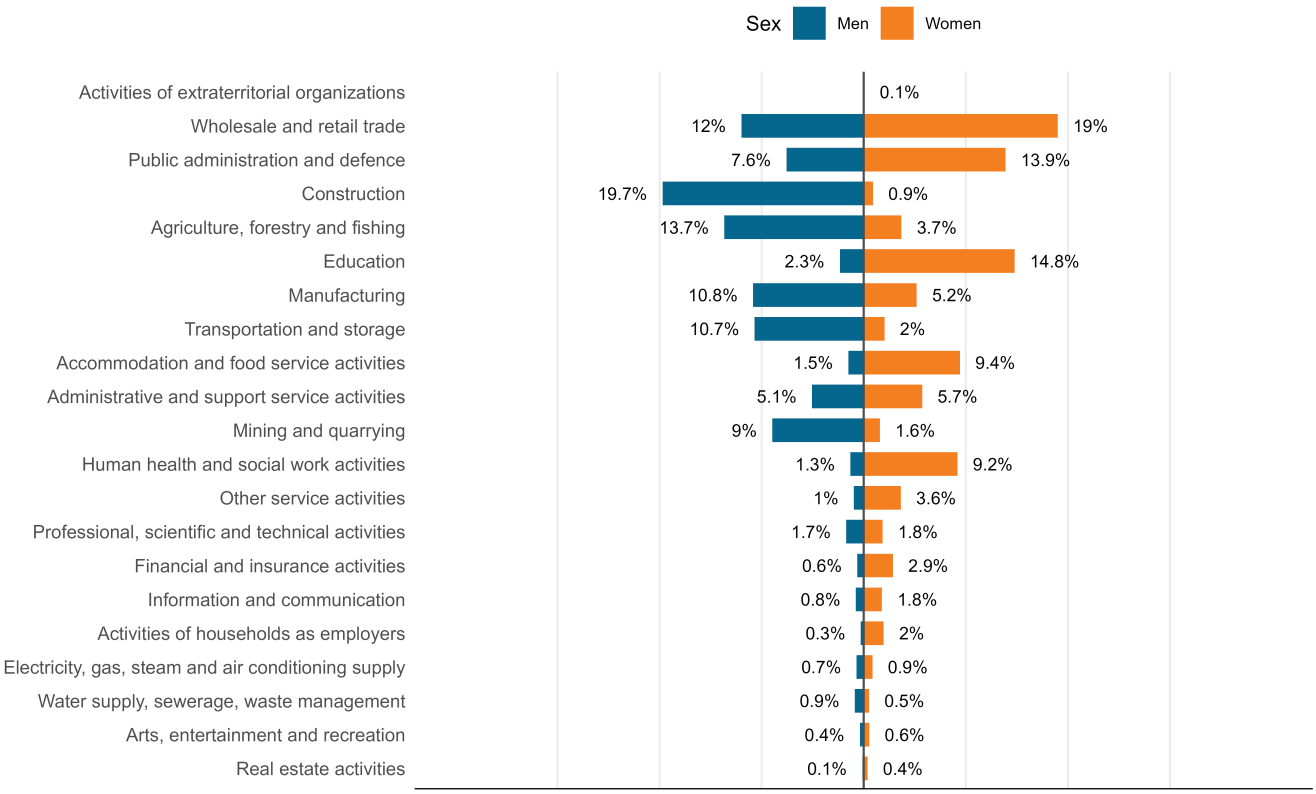


Figure 7: Employment by Institutional Sector and Sex

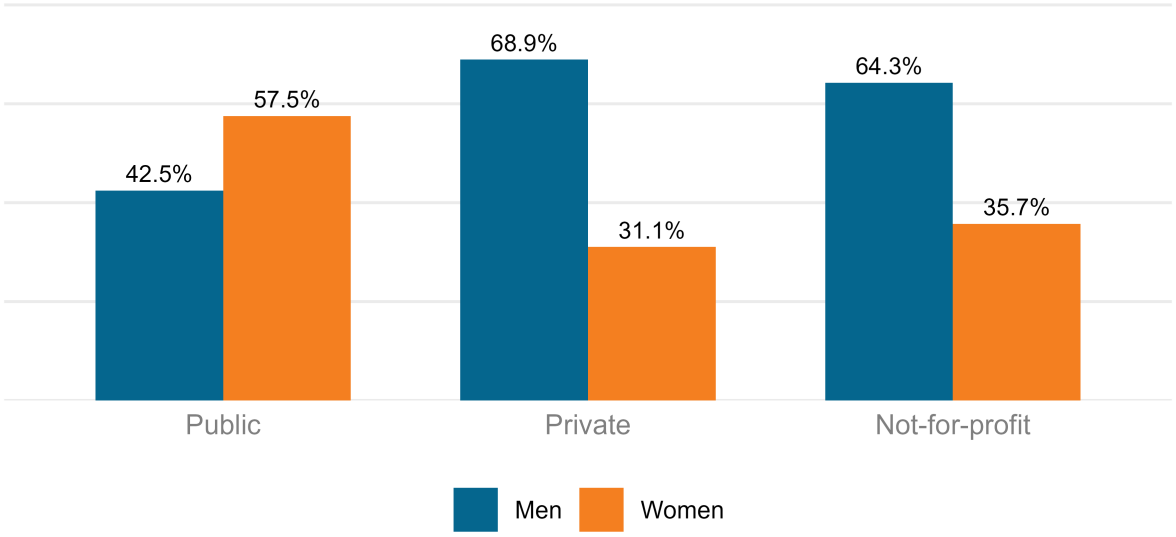


Table 8: Employment by Institutional Sector of Economic Activities

	2021 Q1			2021 Q2			2021 Q3			2024 Q4			2025 Q4		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
1 - Public	27,101	30,451	57,551	29,489	33,260	62,748	27,509	29,806	57,314	41,681	56,126	97,807	45,542	61,723	107,266
Relative share by sex	10.8	12.1	22.9	11.9	13.4	25.3	11.1	12.1	23.2	11.3	15.2	26.5	10.8	14.6	25.5
2 - Private	108,435	54,612	163,047	104,497	50,735	155,232	101,519	48,715	150,233	144,551	68,238	212,789	175,556	79,093	254,649
Relative share by sex	43.2	21.8	65.0	42.2	20.5	62.6	41.1	19.7	60.9	39.1	18.5	57.6	41.7	18.8	60.4
3 - Not-for-profit	19,945	10,488	30,432	19,112	10,711	29,823	24,845	14,488	39,334	39,907	18,768	58,675	38,189	21,231	59,419
Relative share by sex	7.9	4.2	12.1	7.7	4.3	12.0	10.1	5.9	15.9	10.8	5.1	15.9	9.1	5.0	14.1
Total	155,480	95,550	251,030	153,099	94,705	247,804	153,873	93,009	246,881	226,139	143,131	369,270	259,287	162,047	421,334

Table 9: Employed Population by Sex and Status in Employment

	2021 Q1			2021 Q2			2021 Q3			2024 Q4			2025 Q4		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
Employees	102,809	65,281	168,090	97,866	66,457	164,323	100,516	67,010	167,526	149,404	108,508	257,912	164,300	119,449	283,749
As % of total Employees	61.2	38.8	100	59.6	40.4	100	60.0	40.0	100	57.9	42.1	100	57.9	42.1	100
As % of total employed workers by sex	66.1	68.3	67.0	63.9	70.2	66.3	65.3	72.0	67.9	66.1	75.8	69.8	63.4	73.7	67.3
Employers	12,153	2,323	14,476	13,685	3,288	16,972	11,014	2,367	13,381	32,211	11,969	44,179	38,072	12,533	50,604
As % of total Employers	84.0	16.0	100	80.6	19.4	100	82.3	17.7	100	72.9	27.1	100	75.2	24.8	100
As % of total employed workers by sex	7.8	2.4	5.8	8.9	3.5	6.8	7.2	2.5	5.4	14.2	8.4	12.0	14.7	7.7	12.0
Own-account workers	38,206	24,305	62,511	39,286	21,150	60,436	40,015	20,508	60,523	41,577	20,100	61,677	53,390	27,669	81,059
As % of total Own-account workers	61.1	38.9	100	65.0	35.0	100	66.1	33.9	100	67.4	32.6	100	65.9	34.1	100
As % of total employed workers by sex	24.6	25.4	24.9	25.7	22.3	24.4	26.0	22.0	24.5	18.4	14.0	16.7	20.6	17.1	19.2
Contributing family workers	2,313	3,641	5,954	2,262	3,810	6,072	2,328	3,123	5,451	2,948	2,554	5,502	3,526	2,396	5,921
As % of total Contributing family workers	38.8	61.2	100	37.3	62.7	100	42.7	57.3	100	53.6	46.4	100	59.5	40.5	100
As % of total employed workers by sex	1.5	3.8	2.4	1.5	4.0	2.5	1.5	3.4	2.2	1.3	1.8	1.5	1.4	1.5	1.4
Total	155,480	95,550	251,030	153,099	94,705	247,804	153,873	93,009	246,881	226,139	143,131	369,270	259,287	162,047	421,334

Figure 8: Status in Employment by Sex

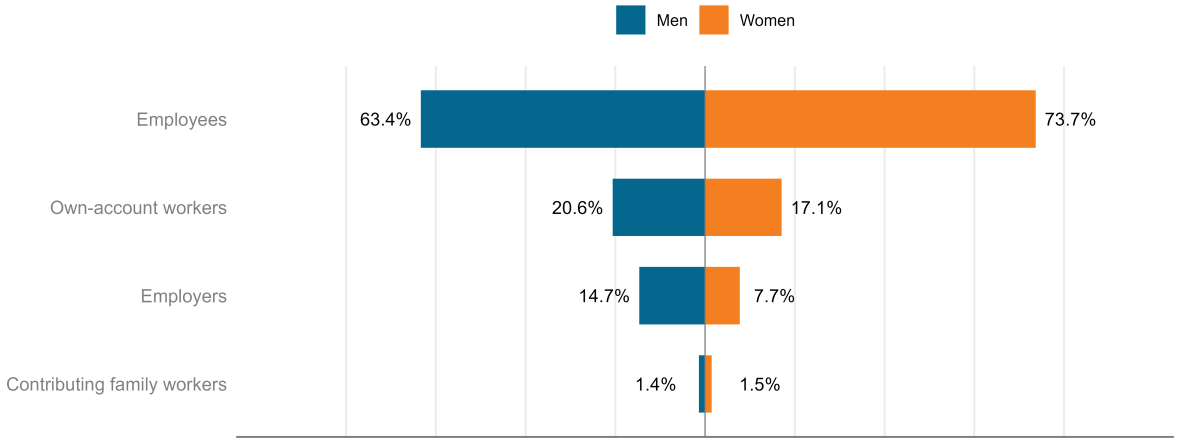


Figure 9: Distribution of Employment Status by Geographic Area

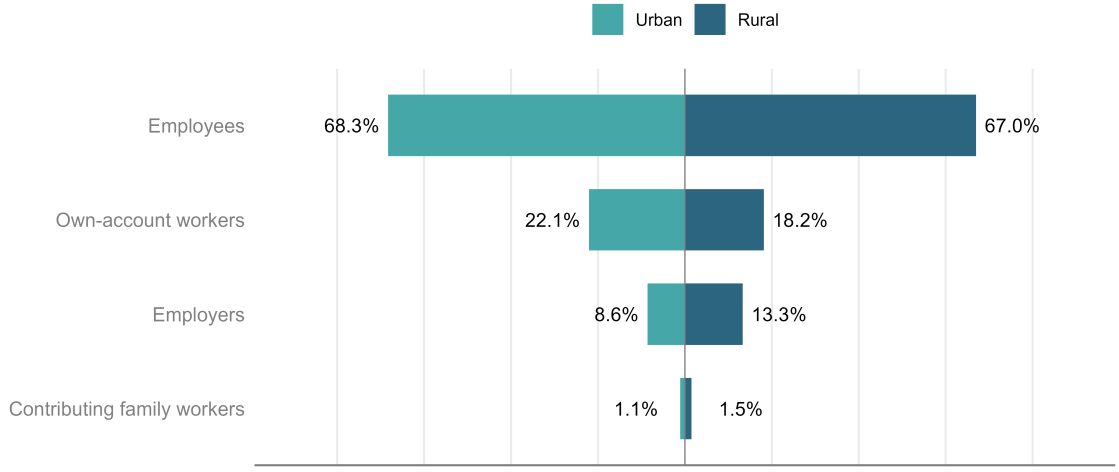


Table 10: Employment by Major Occupational Group (ISCO-08)

	2021 Q1	2021 Q2	2021 Q3	2024 Q4	2025 Q4
1 - Managers	4.8	4.8	4.7	3.7	4.8
2 - Professionals	9.2	9.3	8.5	10.7	9.5
3 - Technicians and associate professionals	6.0	6.6	6.0	6.6	7.3
4 - Clerical support workers	5.3	5.2	5.8	6.6	5.5
5 - Service and sales workers	25.3	26.1	24.6	21.8	21.9
6 - Skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers	8.3	8.0	8.0	7.1	7.1
7 - Craft and related trades workers	12.3	11.9	12.3	14.2	15.2
8 - Plant and machine operators, and assemblers	8.8	8.7	10.1	11.8	11.0
9 - Elementary occupations	19.2	18.6	19.3	16.9	17.0
0 - Armed forces occupations	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.7

Figure 10: Employment by Major Occupational Group and Sex

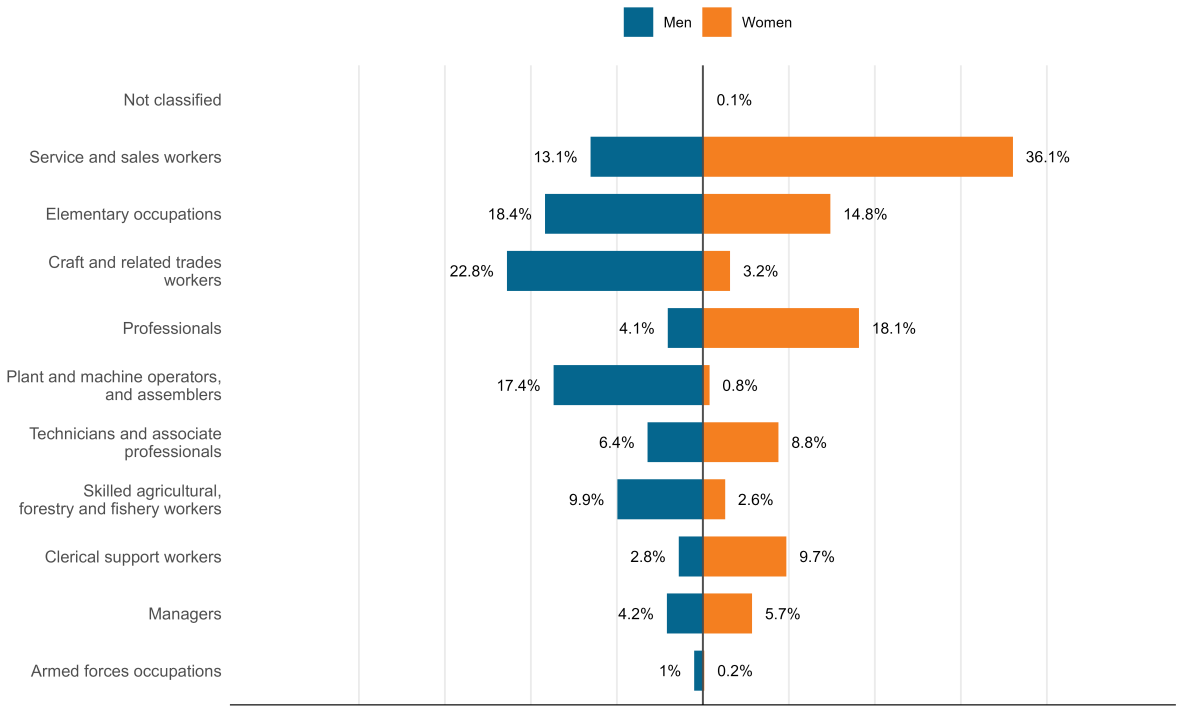


Figure 11: Employed Persons by Type of Contract

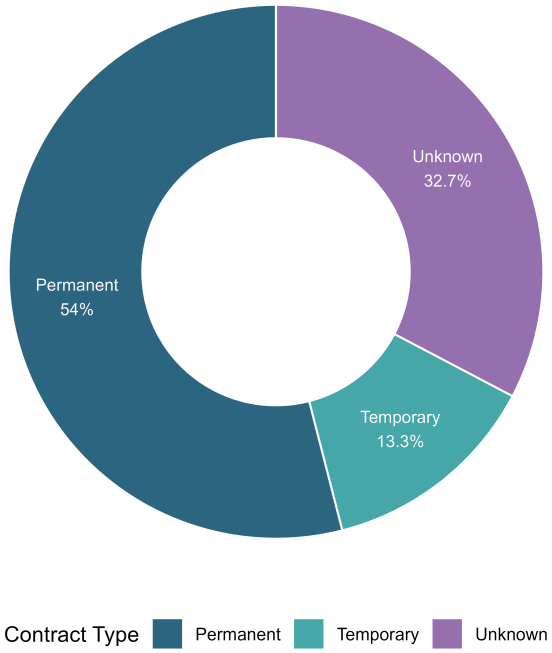
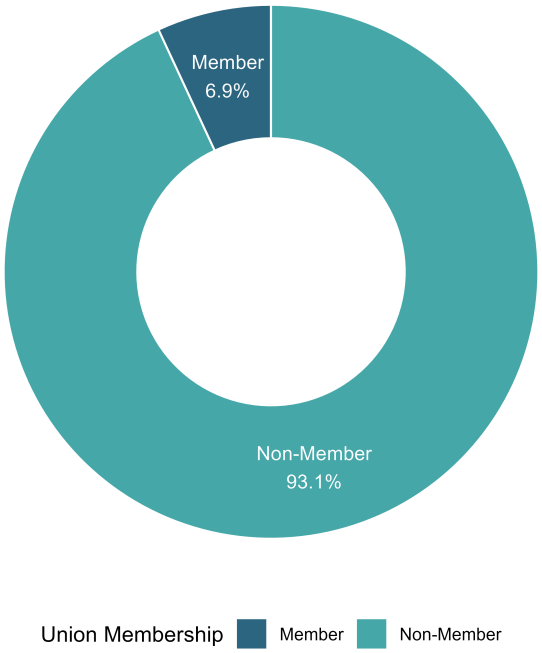


Table 11: Average Weekly Working Hours by Sex and Geographic Area

	2021 Q1		2021 Q2		2021 Q3		2024 Q4		2025 Q4	
	Actual	Usual	Actual	Usual	Actual	Usual	Actual	Usual	Actual	Usual
Men	45.3	49.7	44.3	49.3	45.3	49.1	48.7	49.7	48.6	50.3
Women	38.6	41.7	38.8	42.4	40.0	42.9	40.7	41.6	42.4	43.4
Rural	41.9	46.2	41.6	46.3	42.9	46.3	45.3	46.1	45.5	46.7
Urban	44.6	47.7	43.6	47.6	44.2	48.0	46.5	47.9	48.1	50.1
Total	42.7	46.6	42.2	46.7	43.3	46.8	45.6	46.6	46.2	47.6

Figure 12: Trade Union Membership among Employed Persons



4 Average Earnings

Table 12: Average Monthly Labour Related Income

	2021 Q1	2021 Q2	2021 Q3	2024 Q4	2025 Q4
Salaried workers - Men	100,483	99,115	102,537	165,352	181,594
Salaried workers - Women	85,363	88,451	88,166	133,434	146,866
All salaried workers	94,601	94,810	96,771	151,923	166,975
Self-employed - Men	80,990	82,068	79,230	172,578	178,962
Self-employed - Women	50,352	49,148	57,557	137,111	144,470
All self-employed workers	70,393	71,681	72,519	161,846	168,410

Table 13: Mean Monthly Labour-related Income by Economic Sector (ISIC Rev.4), All Salaried Workers

	2021 Q1	2021 Q2	2021 Q3	2024 Q4	2025 Q4
A - Agriculture, forestry and fishing	70,523	70,038	74,663	125,249	146,961
B - Mining and quarrying	190,687	185,998	190,976	250,858	297,209
C - Manufacturing	76,411	84,634	86,029	150,979	158,810
D - Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	122,589	127,856	101,954	160,321	201,112
E - Water supply, sewerage, waste management	85,578	81,859	79,895	130,069	143,150
F - Construction	94,300	100,692	97,749	164,406	167,476
G - Wholesale and retail trade	96,194	87,777	71,976	141,626	146,774
H - Transportation and storage	109,141	94,310	101,725	188,844	197,640
I - Accommodation and food service activities	85,304	102,626	81,549	111,673	131,517
J - Information and communication	99,997	109,875	129,655	185,092	175,648
K - Financial and insurance activities	109,830	103,248	118,876	155,457	180,234
L - Real estate activities	68,292	107,381	75,000	90,778	139,007
M - Professional, scientific and technical activities	95,121	78,818	126,866	187,622	186,161
N - Administrative and support service activities	69,695	70,563	72,539	102,777	137,650
O - Public administration and defence	106,924	87,187	95,229	143,001	159,133
P - Education	95,009	89,011	101,836	143,739	143,349
Q - Human health and social work activities	96,966	163,637	146,670	146,305	148,488
R - Arts, entertainment and recreation	62,733	66,761	91,480	148,800	195,464
S - Other service activities	62,225	70,877	59,930	99,489	144,514
T - Activities of households as employers	50,899	46,575	49,749	81,145	97,896
U - Activities of extraterritorial organizations	418,858	134,979	105,329	312,191	300,000

5 Unemployment

Table 14: a - Sex and Geographic Distribution of the Unemployed Population

	2021 Q1		2021 Q2		2021 Q3		2024 Q4		2025 Q4	
	Persons	%	Persons	%	Persons	%	Persons	%	Persons	%
Men	23,865	51.3	25,100	55.5	21,070	50.2	12,039	45.0	12,317	44.2
Women	22,614	48.7	20,106	44.5	20,923	49.8	14,708	55.0	15,533	55.8
Rural	33,085	71.2	32,630	72.2	31,068	74.0	19,131	71.5	21,630	77.7
Urban	13,394	28.8	12,576	27.8	10,925	26.0	7,616	28.5	6,220	22.3
Total	46,480	100.0	45,206	100.0	41,992	100.0	26,746	100.0	27,849	100.0

Table 14: b - Unemployment Rate

	2021 Q1	2021 Q2	2021 Q3	2024 Q4	2025 Q4
Men	13.3	14.1	12.0	5.1	4.5
Women	19.1	17.5	18.4	9.3	8.7
Rural	15.7	15.8	14.8	6.6	6.6
Urban	15.5	14.6	13.8	7.1	5.1
Total	15.6	15.4	14.5	6.8	6.2

Table 15: a - Unemployed Youth Population (15-24)

	2021 Q1		2021 Q2		2021 Q3		2024 Q4		2025 Q4	
	Persons	%	Persons	%	Persons	%	Persons	%	Persons	%
Men	9,123	43.8	10,973	52.2	9,065	44.6	3,963	40.4	5,824	52.7
Women	11,697	56.2	10,055	47.8	11,270	55.4	5,843	59.6	5,232	47.3
Rural	14,854	71.3	14,688	69.8	15,134	74.4	7,139	72.8	8,893	80.4
Urban	5,966	28.7	6,340	30.2	5,200	25.6	2,667	27.2	2,164	19.6
Total	20,820	100.0	21,028	100.0	20,335	100.0	9,806	100.0	11,056	100.0

Table 15: b - Youth Unemployment Rate (15-24)

	2021 Q1	2021 Q2	2021 Q3	2024 Q4	2025 Q4
Men	23.7	29.0	25.8	8.4	11.5
Women	41.9	35.5	39.3	17.2	14.1
Rural	30.9	31.7	31.7	11.5	13.5
Urban	32.6	32.0	32.5	14.1	9.8
Total	31.4	31.8	31.9	12.1	12.6

Table 16: Unemployment by Duration of Unemployment

	2021 Q1		2021 Q2		2021 Q3		2024 Q4		2025 Q4	
	Youth	Adults	Youth	Adults	Youth	Adults	Youth	Adults	Youth	Adults
Up to six months	8,043 (38.6)	10,768 (42)	8,563 (40.7)	11,739 (48.6)	8,495 (41.8)	9,174 (42.4)	5,746 (58.6)	8,630 (50.9)	6,345 (57.4)	7,669 (45.7)
Up to twelve months	3,825 (18.4)	5,133 (20)	3,799 (18.1)	3,927 (16.2)	3,145 (15.5)	4,112 (19)	1,243 (12.7)	2,100 (12.4)	1,579 (14.3)	2,358 (14)
Over twelve months	8,752 (42)	9,060 (35.3)	8,552 (40.7)	7,780 (32.2)	8,483 (41.7)	8,318 (38.4)	2,658 (27.1)	5,648 (33.3)	2,983 (27)	6,143 (36.6)

Format: count (percentage)

Table 17: Underemployed Population (Time Related)

	2021 Q1		2021 Q2		2021 Q3		2024 Q4		2025 Q4	
	Actual	Usual	Actual	Usual	Actual	Usual	Actual	Usual	Actual	Usual
Men	9,868	4,421	9,404	5,135	7,210	3,829	9,796	7,926	6,746	3,981
Women	6,093	4,383	5,435	3,753	4,157	3,204	8,282	8,039	5,626	3,646
Rural	11,006	5,643	10,043	5,831	6,767	4,727	12,396	11,269	7,782	4,905
Urban	4,955	3,162	4,796	3,057	4,600	2,305	5,682	4,696	4,590	2,722
Total	15,961	8,805	14,839	8,888	11,366	7,033	18,078	15,965	12,372	7,627

Time related underemployment relates to persons working less than 30 hours in the past week (Actual) or in general during a week (Usual).

Table 18: Time-related Underemployment Rate (% of Total Employed Population)

	2021 Q1		2021 Q2		2021 Q3		2024 Q4		2025 Q4	
	Actual	Usual	Actual	Usual	Actual	Usual	Actual	Usual	Actual	Usual
Men	6.3	2.8	6.1	3.4	4.7	2.5	4.3	3.5	2.6	1.5
Women	6.4	4.6	5.7	4.0	4.5	3.4	5.8	5.6	3.5	2.2
Rural	6.2	3.2	5.8	3.3	3.8	2.6	4.6	4.2	2.5	1.6
Urban	6.8	4.3	6.5	4.2	6.7	3.4	5.7	4.7	4.0	2.4
Total	6.4	3.5	6.0	3.6	4.6	2.8	4.9	4.3	2.9	1.8

6 Persons Outside the Labour Force

Table 19: Persons Outside the Labour Force as a Percentage of Working Age Population (WAP)

	2021 Q1		2021 Q2		2021 Q3		2024 Q4		2025 Q4	
	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%
Men	96,825	35.1	102,106	36.4	106,854	37.9	110,882	31.8	106,512	28.2
Women	187,349	61.3	187,400	62.0	186,969	62.2	194,248	55.2	202,872	53.3
Rural	208,222	49.7	214,052	50.8	211,899	50.3	229,199	44.3	234,319	41.7
Urban	75,952	46.8	75,454	46.7	81,924	50.9	75,931	41.3	75,065	38.2
Total	284,174	48.9	289,506	49.7	293,823	50.4	305,130	43.5	309,384	40.8

Table 20: Potential Labour Force as a Percentage of Total WAP by Sex

	2021 Q1		2021 Q2		2021 Q3		2024 Q4		2025 Q4	
	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%
Men	14,926	5.4	16,316	5.8	16,011	5.7	16,365	4.7	12,053	3.2
Women	30,187	9.9	27,607	9.1	23,031	7.7	29,854	8.5	24,668	6.5
Total	45,113	7.8	43,923	7.5	39,042	6.7	46,219	6.6	36,721	4.8
Youth (15-24)	15,637	10.9	15,391	10.8	13,650	9.7	13,732	8.6	15,298	9.1

Potential labour force includes working age persons not in the labour force but who may be currently unavailable for work but may potentially be available, for example non-working students who can become available for work.

Table 21: Discouraged Workers as a Part of Inactive WAP

	2021 Q1		2021 Q2		2021 Q3		2024 Q4		2025 Q4	
	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%
Men	5,493	5.7	5,729	5.6	6,140	5.7	4,023	3.6	3,538	3.3
Women	10,837	5.8	10,587	5.6	9,630	5.2	5,334	2.7	5,295	2.6
Rural	12,640	6.1	13,119	6.1	11,608	5.5	7,658	3.3	7,214	3.1
Urban	3,689	4.9	3,197	4.2	4,162	5.1	1,698	2.2	1,619	2.2
Total	16,329	5.7	16,316	5.6	15,770	5.4	9,357	3.1	8,833	2.9

Discouraged job seekers are persons of working age who were without work and available for work, but did not look for work due to labour market-related reasons.

7 Technical Notes & Appendices

7.1 Metadata and Definitions

The following table provides definitions for key labour force statistics used in this bulletin, along with references to further information from the International Labour Organization (ILO) and other authoritative sources.[2]

Labour Force Statistics	Further Information
Discouraged job seekers. Discouraged job seekers are those persons of working age who during a specified reference period were without work and available for work, but did not look for work in the recent past for specific labour market-related reasons (such as past failure to find a suitable job, lack of experience, believing that there were no jobs available, believing there were none for which they would qualify, or having given up hope of finding employment).	ILO 19th ICLS Resolution ILOSTAT Indicator Description
Employment by occupation (ISCO) - 2 Digits - 43 Categories. The International Standard Classification of Occupations (ISCO) is an international classification for organizing jobs into clearly defined groups according to the tasks and duties undertaken in them. It is maintained by the ILO. The GLFS survey allows workers to be classified up to the fourth level of ISCO. However, the limited sample size of most breakdowns undermines statistical significance beyond the second level.	ILOSTAT Occupation Description
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[2] All references in the "Further Information" column are hyperlinks. Click to access the source documents online.

Labour Force Statistics	Further Information (cont.)
Employment by sector (ISIC) - 1 Digit - 21 categories. The International Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities (ISIC) is an international standard for classifying data by type of economic activity in the areas of production, employment, gross domestic product, and others. This classification refers to the main activity of the establishment in which a person worked during the reference period, or last worked if unemployed. The branch of economic activity of a person does not depend on the specific duties or functions of the person's job, but on the characteristics of the economic unit in which this person works. The GLFS is based on the fourth revision of the ISIC and allows workers to be classified up to fourth ISIC level. However, the limited sample size of most breakdowns undermines statistical significance beyond the first level.	ILOSTAT Economic Activity Description
Employment-to-population ratio. The number of employed persons over the total number of persons of working age (>15). The employment-to-population ratio expresses the number of persons who are employed as a percent of the total working age population.	ILO 19th ICLS Resolution

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Labour Force Statistics	Further Information (cont.)
Hours actually worked. The concept of hours actually worked within the System of National Accounts (SNA) production boundary relates to the time that persons in employment spend directly on, and in relation to, productive activities; down time; and resting time during a specified time period. It thus includes (a) 'direct hours', or the time spent carrying out the tasks and duties of a job, (b) 'related hours', or the time spent maintaining, facilitating, or enhancing productive activities, (c) 'down time', or time when a person in a job cannot work due to machinery or process breakdown, accident, lack of supplies or power or Internet access, and (d) 'resting time', or time spent in short periods of rest, relief, or refreshment, including tea, coffee or prayer breaks, generally practised by custom or contract according to established norms and/or national circumstances. Hours actually worked excludes time not worked during activities such as: (a) annual leave, public holidays, sick leave, parental leave or maternity/paternity leave, other leave for personal or family reasons or civic duty; (b) commuting time between work and home when no productive activity for the job is performed; for paid employment, even when paid by the employer; (c) time spent in certain educational activities; for paid employment, even when authorized, paid or provided by the employer; (d) longer breaks distinguished from short resting time when no productive activity is performed (such as meal breaks or natural repose during long trips); for paid employment, even when paid by the employer.	ILOSTAT Hours Description ILO 19th ICLS Resolution
Hours usually worked. The concept of hours usually worked relates to the typical value of hours actually worked in a job per a short reference period such as one week, over a long observation period of a month, quarter, season, or year that comprises the short reference measurement period used. The typical value may be the modal value of the distribution of hours actually worked per short period over the long observation period, where meaningful. The short reference period for measuring hours usually worked should be the same as the reference period used to measure employment.	ILOSTAT Hours Description

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Labour Force Statistics	Further Information (cont.)
Informal employment rate. Informal employment comprises persons who in their main job were: (a) own-account workers, employers, or members of producers' cooperatives employed in their own informal sector enterprises; (b) own-account workers engaged in the production of goods exclusively for own final use by their household; (c) contributing family workers, irrespective of whether they work in formal or informal sector enterprises; or (d) employees holding informal jobs, whether employed by formal sector enterprises, informal sector enterprises, or as paid domestic workers by households. The bulletin considers as being informally employed: 1) salaried workers for which their employer does not contribute to NIS and 2) self-employed workers whose establishment is not fulfilling any of the main criteria for being deemed formal: e.g., juridical organization (public, corporation or NGO), accounting (having a set of registered accounts), or being registered as an 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.	ILOSTAT Informality Description ILO Guidelines on Informality ILO Manual for Measuring Informality
ISCED. The International Standard Classification of Education (ISCED) is a statistical framework for organizing information on education maintained by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO). The ISCED classification corresponds closely with the questions asked in the GLFS. Specifically, completion of grade 12 is equivalent to post-secondary education (ISCED level 4) and a post-graduate certificate is equivalent to a bachelor (ISCED level 6), while there is no correspondence with ISCED level 2, i.e., lower secondary education.	UNESCO ISCED 2011
Labour Force Participation Rate. The number of active persons (employed or unemployed) over the total number of persons of working age (>15). The labour force participation rate expresses the labour force as a percent of the working-age population.	ILO 19th ICLS Resolution

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Labour Force Statistics	Further Information (cont.)
Labour-related earnings. Labour-related earnings are gross remuneration in cash and in kind paid to employees, as a rule at regular intervals, for time worked or work done together with remuneration for time not worked, such as annual vacation, other type of paid leave, or holidays. Earnings include direct wages and salaries, remuneration for time not worked (excluding severance and termination pay), bonuses and gratuities, and housing and family allowances paid by the employer directly to the employee. Earnings exclude employers' contributions on behalf of their employees paid to social security and pension schemes and the benefits received by employees under these schemes. Earnings also exclude severance and termination pay.	ILOSTAT Earnings Description ILO Resolution on Earnings
Labour underutilization (indicators of). Labour underutilization refers to mismatches between labour supply and demand, which translate into an unmet need for employment among the population. Measures of labour underutilization include time-related underemployment, unemployment, and the potential labour force. Other dimensions of underutilization of labour at the level of individuals as well as the economy are skills mismatches and slack work, particularly among the self-employed. In line with the resolution adopted by the 19th International Conference of Labour Statisticians, the bulletin presents the following indicators of labour underutilization: • LU1: Unemployment rate: [persons in unemployment / labour force] x 100 • LU2: Combined rate of time-related underemployment and unemployment: [(persons in time-related underemployment + persons in unemployment) / labour force] x 100 • LU3: Combined rate of unemployment and potential labour force: [(persons in unemployment + potential labour force) / (extended labour force)] x 100 • LU4: Composite measure of labour underutilization: [(persons in time-related underemployment + persons in unemployment + potential labour force) / (extended labour force)] x 100	ILO 19th ICLS Resolution

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Labour Force Statistics	Further Information (cont.)
Long-term unemployment rate (more than one year). Intended as 'incidence of long-term unemployment', i.e., share of those who have been unemployed beyond a certain time threshold over total number of unemployed (%): Long-term unemployed / Total unemployed x 100. 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).	ILO 19th ICLS Resolution
Persons outside the labour force (inactivity) rate. Persons outside the labour force comprise all persons of working age who, during the specified reference period, were not in the labour force (that is, were not employed or unemployed). The working-age population is commonly defined as persons aged 15 years and older, but this varies from country to country. In addition to using a minimum age threshold, some countries also apply a maximum age limit.	ILO 19th ICLS Resolution
Potential labour force. Potential labour force is defined as all persons of working age who, during the short reference period, were neither in employment nor in unemployment and: (a) carried out activities to 'seek employment', were not 'currently available' but would become available within a short subsequent period established in the light of national circumstances (i.e., unavailable job seekers); or (b) did not carry out activities to 'seek employment', but wanted employment and were 'currently available' (i.e., available potential job seekers).	ILO 19th ICLS Resolution
Proportion of women in managerial positions (SDG 5.5.2). This indicator refers to the proportion of females as a share of the total number of persons employed in senior and middle management. For the purposes of this indicator, senior and middle management correspond to major group 1 (Managers) in ISCO-08.	UN SDG Metadata 5.5.2 ILO ICLS Resolutions
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Labour Force Statistics	Further Information (cont.)
Status in employment (ICSE). Jobs can be classified with respect to the type of explicit or implicit contract of employment the person has with other persons or organizations. The basic criteria used to define the groups of the classification are the type of economic risk and the type of authority over establishments and other workers which the job incumbents have or will have. Indicators disaggregated by status in employment are provided according to the latest version of the International Standard Classification of Status in Employment (ICSE-93). The latter refers to the following six categories: People with paid employment jobs: 1-Employees. People with self-employment jobs: 2-Employers, 3-Own account workers, 4-Members of producers' cooperatives and 5-Contributing family workers. Others: 6-Workers not classifiable by status. Note that the Guyana LFS questionnaire for q3-2017 does not allow workers belonging to producers' cooperatives to be categorized.	ILO 19th ICLS Resolution ILO ICSE Guidelines
Temporary employment (type of contract). Temporary employment refers to workers who are engaged only for a specific period of time. It includes fixed-term, project- or task-based contracts, as well as seasonal or casual work, including day labour.	ILO 19th ICLS Resolution
Time-related underemployment rate (National threshold). This indicator expresses the number of employed persons in time-related underemployment as a percent of total employment. Persons in time-related underemployment are defined as all persons in employment who, during a short reference period, wanted to work additional hours, whose working time in all jobs was less than a specified number of hours (30 hours per week in the case of Guyana) and who were available to work additional hours if given an opportunity for more work.	ILOSTAT Underemployment Description ILO Resolution on Underemployment
Trade union density rate. The trade union density rate conveys the number of salaried workers who are union members as a percentage of the total number of salaried workers.	ILOSTAT Industrial Relations Description

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Labour Force Statistics	Further Information (cont.)
Unemployment rate. The unemployment rate expresses the number of unemployed as a percent of the labour force. Persons in unemployment are defined as all those of working age who were not in employment, carried out activities to seek employment during a specified recent period, and were currently available to take up employment given a job opportunity.	ILO 19th ICLS Resolution
Urban Areas. These are defined as administrative towns and cities as of 2024 which includes: Mabaruma, Anna Regina, Georgetown, New Amsterdam, Corriverton, Rose Hall, Bartica, Mahdia, Lethem, and Linden.	
Youth not in education and not in employment (NEET) rate. The share of youth not in education, employment, or training, also known as the 'NEET rate', conveys the number of young persons not in education, employment or training as a percentage of the total youth population. It provides a measure of youth who are outside the educational system, not in training, and not in employment. It thus serves as a broader measure of potential youth labour market entrants than youth unemployment, since it also includes young persons outside the labour force not in education or training. For the purposes of this indicator, youth is defined as all persons between the ages of 15 and 24 (inclusive). The youth NEET rate is calculated as follows: NEET rate (%) = (Youth – Youth in employment – Youth not in employment but in education or training) / Youth x 100	ILO 19th ICLS Resolution

7.2 Sampling Methodology

The Guyana LFS sample included approximately 5,098 households in 2025 fourth quarter, resulting in a total of about 16,846 individuals, out of which about 12,800 are 15 years old or above. This sample is based on a stratified two-stage probability design and is representative of four geographic domains:

a) the entire national territory
b) the coastal urban areas
c) the coastal rural areas
d) the interior

The first sampling stage is formed by 480 primary sampling units (PSUs), which are groups of Census Enumeration Districts (EDs). The sample of PSUs was allocated into 21 strata corresponding to urban, rural, coastal, and interior areas in the 10 regions of Guyana. Then, using the 2022 Population and Housing Census as a sample frame, PSUs were selected systematically within each stratum with probabilities proportional to their size, using the number of households reported by the Census as a measure of size.

For the second sampling stage, the listing for all households in every selected PSU was taken from the 2022 Census prior to the start of the survey. The households registered in each PSU were randomly grouped in arrays of four, called household blocks. Four household blocks were selected with equal probabilities in each PSU.

Therefore, for each quarter, 16 households per cluster are selected, but only 12 households are enumerated. The extra four households are used as alternates if any of the 12 households selected for interviews do not respond.

A required feature of the GLFS, as of other labour force surveys, is the capability of obtaining accurate estimates of the change in labour market indicators (LMIs) over time and thus monitoring their evolution. To measure change over time more precisely, the GLFS sample design includes rotating panels. From one quarter to the next, all PSUs are kept the same, but some households within each PSU are kept in the sample, whereas the rest are replaced by new households. As a result, one part of the sample-the panel-overlaps both quarters. It can be shown that this feature minimizes the sampling variance of the estimator of change between quarters and thus increases the precision of the change estimate.

Consistent with the practice in other Caribbean countries, the GLFS adopted a rotational scheme that maximizes simultaneously the quarter-to-quarter and the year-to-year overlaps

and thus permits more precise estimates of change between consecutive quarters and between a quarter and the same quarter in the following year.

Another notable feature of the GLFS is that the Household Questionnaire (HQ) and an Individual Questionnaire (IQ) were designed, piloted, and programmed into two computer-assisted personal interviewing (CAPI) applications that were installed in the hand-held devices used by the interviewers in face-to-face interviews. Utilizing the CAPI applications allowed not only savings of time and resources but also regular consistency checks during the interview and ex-post.

Finally, in the interviewed households, demographic information was collected for all household members, and labour force information was registered for members 15 years of age and above.

7.3 Appendix

The point estimates presented in the bulletin are based on the results of a sample survey. As such, the statistical information (values of the indicators) derived from the sample considered may vary if random sampling is repeated. That is because the estimated values display variability depending on which sample the statistic is actually based upon (even if they should represent the true population parameter). To effectively cope with this issue, we ought to have an indication of the variability of the sample utilized to compute statistics such as means, proportions, and ratios. To do so, all GLFS complex sample design features (stratification, clustering, weighting due to unequal inclusion probabilities, and non-response adjustments) need to be accounted for. Additionally, the survey weights were calibrated to align the sample distribution by age, sex and urban/rural zones with the projected 2025 fourth quarter census population, ensuring consistency between the survey estimates and known population benchmarks. If the complex sample design is not accounted for and the assumption of a simple random sample (SRS) is made, this would result in biased estimates and unrealistically low sampling variances. Hence, standard errors would be understated, confidence intervals would be narrower, and test statistics would be biased.

The standard errors, confidence intervals, and coefficients of variation presented below give an indication of the above-defined variability by taking into account the complex sample design[3]. Specifically, the standard error of the estimates provides a measure of the variation of the point estimates, while the 95 percent confidence intervals represent the estimated range of values which - with a probability of 95 percent—will include the indicator of interest. The coefficient of variation can be interpreted as the relative amount of sampling error associated with a sample estimate (the lower, the better).

[3]The two most usual approaches to estimating sampling errors for complex sample data are (1) the Taylor Series Linearization (TSL) of the estimator and the corresponding approximation to its variance, or (2) the use of resampling variance estimation techniques such as balanced repeated Replication, jackknife repeated replication, and bootstrap. The estimates presented are based on TSL.

Table 22: a - Indicators for 2025

	2025, Fourth Quarter			
	Total / %	Std. Error	95% CI	CV %
Population aged 15+				
Men	378,116	6,879	364,633 - 391,599	1.8
Women	380,451	7,153	366,431 - 394,471	1.9
Rural	561,914	11,202	539,958 - 583,871	2.0
Urban	196,653	5,927	185,036 - 208,270	3.0
Total	758,567	12,674	733,727 - 783,407	1.7
% of total working-age population				
Men	49.8	0.40	49.1 - 50.6	0.8
Women	50.2	0.40	49.4 - 50.9	0.8
Rural	74.1	0.69	72.7 - 75.4	0.9
Urban	25.9	0.69	24.6 - 27.3	2.7
Labour force				
Men	271,604	5,311	261,194 - 282,013	2.0
Women	177,579	5,279	167,233 - 187,926	3.0
Rural	327,595	7,487	312,922 - 342,269	2.3
Urban	121,588	3,929	113,888 - 129,288	3.2
Total	449,183	8,455	432,612 - 465,755	1.9
As percentage of total labour force				
Men	60.5	0.74	59.0 - 61.9	1.2
Women	39.5	0.74	38.1 - 41.0	1.9
Rural	72.9	0.78	71.4 - 74.4	1.1
Urban	27.1	0.78	25.6 - 28.6	2.9
Labour force participation rate (%)				
Men	71.8	0.79	70.2 - 73.4	1.1
Women	46.7	0.99	44.7 - 48.6	2.1
Rural	58.3	0.77	56.8 - 59.8	1.3
Urban	61.8	1.11	59.6 - 64.0	1.8
Total	59.2	0.64	57.9 - 60.5	1.1
Employed population				
Men	259,287	5,073	249,344 - 269,231	2.0
Women	162,047	4,878	152,486 - 171,607	3.0
Rural	305,965	6,782	292,672 - 319,259	2.2
Urban	115,369	3,753	108,013 - 122,724	3.3
Total	421,334	7,751	406,141 - 436,527	1.8
Employment to population ratio (%)				
Men	68.6	0.78	67.0 - 70.1	1.1
Women	42.6	0.99	40.7 - 44.6	2.3
Rural	54.5	0.79	52.9 - 56.0	1.4
Urban	58.7	1.08	56.5 - 60.8	1.8
Total	55.5	0.65	54.3 - 56.8	1.2
Average weekly working hours				
Men	50.3	0.41	49.5 - 51.1	0.8
Women	43.4	0.39	42.6 - 44.2	0.9
All Workers	47.6	0.32	47.0 - 48.3	0.7

Table 22: b - Indicators for 2025 (continued)

	2025, Fourth Quarter			
	Total / %	Std. Error	95% CI	CV %
Average monthly labour income				
Salaried workers - Men	181,594	2,782	176,127 - 187,060	1.5
Salaried workers - Women	146,866	2,453	142,046 - 151,686	1.7
All salaried workers	166,975	2,011	163,024 - 170,926	1.2
Self-employed - Men	178,962	6,802	165,596 - 192,328	3.8
Self-employed - Women	144,470	12,482	119,941 - 168,998	8.6
All self-employed workers	168,410	6,753	155,138 - 181,681	4.0
Unemployed population				
Men	12,317	1,292	9,785 - 14,848	10.5
Women	15,533	2,052	11,511 - 19,555	13.2
Rural	21,630	2,449	16,830 - 26,430	11.3
Urban	6,220	705	4,838 - 7,601	11.3
Total	27,849	2,548	22,855 - 32,844	9.1
Unemployment rate (%)				
Men	4.5	0.46	3.7 - 5.5	10.1
Women	8.7	1.08	6.8 - 11.1	12.4
Rural	6.6	0.69	5.4 - 8.1	10.5
Urban	5.1	0.55	4.1 - 6.3	10.7
Total	6.2	0.53	5.2 - 7.3	8.5
Unemployed youth				
Men	5,824	798	4,260 - 7,389	13.7
Women	5,232	651	3,957 - 6,507	12.4
Rural	8,893	1,048	6,838 - 10,947	11.8
Urban	2,164	326	1,525 - 2,803	15.1
Total	11,056	1,098	8,904 - 13,208	9.9
Youth unemployment rate (%)				
Men	11.5	1.44	8.9 - 14.6	12.5
Women	14.1	1.72	11.1 - 17.8	12.2
Rural	13.5	1.48	10.9 - 16.7	10.9
Urban	9.8	1.36	7.4 - 12.8	14.0
Total	12.6	1.16	10.5 - 15.0	9.2
Women in managerial positions (SDG 5.5.2)				
Total	46.0	4.40	37.6 - 54.7	9.6
Informal employment (SDG 8.3.1)				
Men	51.3	1.30	48.7 - 53.8	2.5
Women	35.5	1.22	33.2 - 38.0	3.4
Rural	48.4	1.33	45.8 - 51.0	2.8
Urban	36.8	1.42	34.0 - 39.6	3.9
Total	45.2	1.04	43.2 - 47.3	2.3

Table 22: c - Indicators for 2025 (continued)

	2025, Fourth Quarter			
	Total / %	Std. Error	95% CI	CV %
Youth NEET (SDG 8.6.1)				
Men	20.8	1.49	18.0 - 23.8	7.2
Women	33.6	1.65	30.5 - 37.0	4.9
Rural	29.4	1.47	26.6 - 32.4	5.0
Urban	19.8	1.56	16.9 - 23.0	7.9
Total	27.1	1.17	24.8 - 29.4	4.3

Table 23: Additional Indicators

Main Job Search Method(Unemployed & Inactive)		%	Std. Error	95% CI	CV %
Applied/contacted organizations/employers	2021 Q1	48.6	2.17	44.4 - 52.9	4.5
	2021 Q2	44.0	2.12	39.9 - 48.2	4.8
	2021 Q3	47.4	2.75	42.1 - 52.9	5.8
	2024 Q4	43.1	3.58	36.2 - 50.2	8.3
	2025 Q4	54.5	3.12	48.3 - 60.5	5.7
Checked at work sites	2021 Q1	26.4	1.97	22.8 - 30.5	7.4
	2021 Q2	32.6	2.17	28.5 - 37.1	6.6
	2021 Q3	29.4	2.66	24.4 - 34.9	9.0
	2024 Q4	23.4	2.62	18.7 - 29.0	11.2
	2025 Q4	21.1	2.84	16.0 - 27.2	13.5
Sought assistance of friends and relatives	2021 Q1	14.1	1.94	10.7 - 18.3	13.8
	2021 Q2	11.3	2.68	7.0 - 17.8	23.7
	2021 Q3	14.3	2.29	10.3 - 19.4	16.0
	2024 Q4	10.4	1.67	7.6 - 14.2	16.0
	2025 Q4	5.4	0.99	3.7 - 7.7	18.5