

# LABOUR FORCE SURVEY 1995/96

## 1. TOTAL POPULATION 12 YEARS AND ABOVE

The number of persons aged 12 years and above counted during the 1995/96 Labour Force Survey totalled 950 793, out of which 443 933 were males and 506 860 were females. The majority (55.3 percent) of these were aged between 12 and 29 years. The number of senior citizens who qualifies for the old age pension (65 years +) stood at 71 900 or 7.6 percent of all persons aged 12 years and above. Amongst these (i.e. the 65 years and above) 78.1 percent were found in rural areas and females accounted for 55.6 percent of the total.

The enumerated population of persons aged 12 years and above consisted of 528 108 (55.5 percent) economically active (*labour force as it is commonly called*) and 422 685 (44.5 percent) not economically active population. The not economically active population would be made up of students, retired persons, sick, and housework, whilst the economically active consists of the unemployed and the employed. Amongst the labour force (economically active) 345,405 were employed, consisting of 28,789 underemployed and 316, 616 fully employed. The unemployed consisted of 94, 528 actively seeking work and 88 175 discouraged job seekers.

## 2. CURRENTLY EMPLOYED

Employed persons were those who did some work in the reference period either for payment in cash or kind (paid employees) or who were in self employment for profit or family gain, plus persons temporarily absent from these activities but definitely going to return to them (e.g. on leave or sick). Self employment includes persons working on their lands or cattleposts. Unpaid family workers in family businesses are included. Some work was defined as one hour or more in the reference seven days. It should be noted that any economic work took priority over all other activities.

The employed group also includes the “*visibly underemployed*”, that is, persons working less than 35 hours per week, who said they were available to work more hours. The 35 hours limit was taken as it is close to the normal working hours of most government and private sector employees.

### 2.1 Currently Employed by Industry

The total currently employed numbered 345 405, out of which 189 301 were males and 156 104 females. Major industrial employers are Public Administration (17.4 percent); Wholesale, Hotels, Restaurant & Trade (15.7), Agriculture (15.6); Construction (11.9) and Education with 9.6 percent of total employment. The least number of employees (224) is found in Foreign Missions. These appear to be employing fewer persons, because diplomats and their families are excluded from the survey, therefore this small number would represent the number of Batswana working in these Foreign Missions.

The largest employer of females is Education, with 62.3 percent of its workforce being females. Females employed in the Wholesale, Hotels, Restaurants & Trade accounted for 59.3 percent of the total employment in this industry. Private Households is also one of the major employer of females, with 89.7 percent of its employees being females. Health & Social Work was also one of the industries dominated by women. The male dominated industries are Construction (68.5 percent), Agriculture (68.9 percent), Mining & Quarrying (84.3 percent) and Business Services (75.5 percent).

Most of the jobs are concentrated in urban areas, probably because of the large number of establishments found in urban centres compared to the rural areas. Employment in urban centres accounted for 54.9 percent of the total employment. Rural employment, however, is dominated by Agriculture (30.5 percent). This would mainly be traditional agriculture, as the number of employees in freehold farming is very small. Public Administration is the second largest employer (18.0 percent) in rural areas. This shows the extent to which General Government is involved in creating employment opportunities in the rural areas, through such schemes as Drought Relief. Construction and Education accounted for 14.1 and 12.1 percent of total rural employment respectively. The construction of infrastructure in rural areas is responsible for the high employment in this industry. The high number of employees in Education in rural areas can be attributed to the large number of schools in rural areas.

### 2.2 Currently Employed by Sector

The largest employer in the economy was General Government (Central & Local) with 115 396 employees or 33.4 percent of total employment. This was followed by the Private Sector with 111 992 employees, which represents 32.4 percent. The third largest employer is the Informal Sector (including Domestic

Services/Private Households) with 16.6 percent; Traditional Agriculture and Parastatal with 14.1 and 3.5 percent of the total employment respectively.

About 43.8 percent of General Government employment were in urban areas, whilst for the Private Sector over three-quarters (78.4 percent) of its employees were in the urban areas. Informal Sector activities were more prevalent in urban than in rural areas. This is reflected by the high number of workers, 36 378 compared to 20 862 in rural areas. Parastatal establishments are concentrated in urban areas, and most of the employees (83.3 percent) were in urban centres.

The distribution of employees by sex status indicates that General Government had almost equal distribution, 50.3 percent males and 49.7 percent females. The Private Sector is a male dominated institution, with 63.2 percent of its workforce being males. On the other hand, females dominate the Informal Sector, with about 66.9 percent of total employment in this sector.

### **2.3 Currently Employed by Occupation**

Employment by occupation indicates that the most common occupation is Elementary Occupation (Labourers), with over one third (35.4 percent) of the total employment. Craft workers, Service workers and Technicians/ Associate Professionals each accounted for 14.9, 12.1 and 9.9 percent of total employment respectively. There were very few Administrators/Managers (2.7 percent) and Professionals (3.0 percent). Administrators/ Managers (68.1 percent) and Professionals (72.8 percent) were concentrated in urban centres, whilst Elementary Occupation workers were mostly in rural areas. Again Service workers and Clerks are found more in urban than rural areas.

Women were mostly in Clerical, Services and Technical/Associate Professionals occupations. These constituted 67.3, 58.5 and 59.3 percent respectively, of the total employment in each of these occupations. The high number of females in Technical/ Associate Profession can be attributed to the large number of female teachers. The female Administrators/Managers and Professionals account for 25.7 and 31.3 percent of the total respectively.

## **3. INFORMAL SECTOR**

According to the definition given by 1993 ILO International Conference of Labour Statistician (ICLS-93): The Informal Sector units/enterprises typically operate at low level of organization, with little or no division between labour and capital as factors of production. Expenditure for production is often indistinguishable from household expenditure. Similarly, capital goods such as buildings or vehicles may be used indistinguishably for business and household purposes. Labour relations, where they exist are based mostly on casual employment, kinship or personal and social relations rather than contractual arrangements with formal guarantees. Furthermore, these units are not registered under specific forms of national legislation. There is no complete set of accounts maintained. The upper size limit (number of employees or value added) in the definition of enterprises may vary between countries.

According to the 1995/96 LFS definitions, an establishment/unit qualified to be of an informal activity if it satisfied the following criteria.

- ❖ Not registered company
- ❖ Not registered with professional association
- ❖ Less than 10 employees
- ❖ Informal accounts or none
- ❖ Expenditure not easily distinguishable from household expenditure
- ❖ Employees casually hired
- ❖ Often temporary or mobile or in owner's home/plot

Also included under informal sector were domestic servants and other private households workers. Nonetheless, these are separately identified (Please note that traditional agriculture is not part of the informal sector).

### **3.1 Informal Sector as main Activity (including Private Households)**

Of the 57 240 informal sector employees enumerated in 1995/96, 26 950 or 47.1 percent were paid employees, 48.7 percent were self-employed and only 4.2 percent were unpaid workers. Women accounted for 66.9 percent of the informal sector employees, and most of these (52.5 percent) women were in paid

employment, whilst 40.7 percent were in self-employment both with and with no employees. A substantial proportion (62.5 percent) of these women in paid employment was in urban areas. The high number of women in paid employment is mostly in the household sector, i.e. housemaids and baby-sitters. This could also be true for those found in rural areas.

The largest employer of these paid employees is the household sector with 18 954 or 70.3 percent of the total paid employees. This is followed by Construction and Wholesale & Retail Trade, with 10.4 and 9.6 percent respectively. Of the 18 954 paid employees in the household sector, 89.7 percent of them are women

As expected, the self-employed are predominantly in Wholesale & Retail Trade, constituting 37.8 percent of the total self-employed. This is followed by Construction and Hotels & Restaurant with 12.8 and 7.8 percent respectively. Women also dominate in the Wholesale & Retail Trade, contributing about 70.7 percent of all employees in this industry.

Informal sector employment by age group indicates that most of the workers in this sector were aged between 15 and 44 years, about 77.3 percent of total informal sector employment. These are almost evenly spread among the age group 15 – 19 to 40 – 44 years. A substantial proportion (52.6 percent) of this age group (15 – 44) is found in urban centres. As mentioned earlier, these would be housemaid and gardeners who looked after the house whilst the owners are at work. Women constitute about 53.0 percent of the total informal sector employment amongst the 15 – 44 years age group.

### **3.2 Informal Sector as Main Activity (excluding Private households)**

Excluding private households (housemaids and gardeners etc) total employment in this sector amounted to 38 286, with women contributing about 55.6 percent of total workforce. A significant proportion (58.7 percent) of this workforce worked in units or establishments operating from owners' home. About 18.0 percent of the workers were engaged in establishments with no fixed location. Probably these were self-employed (street vendors/hawkers) who moved from one place to another selling their goods. Very few of them (9.3 percent) had a fixed location, presumably operating from caravans. As expected, most of these workers (61.3 percent) were based in urban centres, with 57.7 percent of them operating from owners' home/plot.

### **3.3 Informal Sector as Secondary Activity**

Table 4 indicates that the total number of employees who were engaged in informal sector as a secondary activity amounted to 4 668, out of which 2 873 were males and 1 795 were females. Distribution by status in employment shows that 70.0 percent were self-employed without employees. This was followed by self-employed with employees at 21.4 percent. Thus, the total self-employed constituted 91.3 percent of this group. The predominant industries for this group are Public Administration, Wholesale, Hotels, Restaurants & Retail Trade and Construction, which contributed 21.4, 20.6 and 12.6 percent of the total respectively.

## **4. CURRENTLY UNEMPLOYED**

Unemployed persons, were those individuals who did not do any work in the reference period (last 30 days) either for payment in cash or kind or who were not in self-employment for profit or family gain. This excludes individuals who were temporarily absent from the above mentioned activities and were definitely going to return to them.

The unemployed consisted of two groups, **Unemployed A**, that is, persons currently unemployed who were not only available for work but had taken active steps to find work in the last 30 days.

**Unemployed B** are persons currently unemployed who have not taken active steps to find work in the last 30 days.

Compared to the 1993/94 estimates, overall unemployment rate during 1995/96 remained almost stable at 21.5 percent. It should be noted that these estimates relate to those individuals who were **actively seeking work** during the reference period. Unemployment rate for the **discouraged job seekers** only (**Unemployed B**) stood at 16.7 percent. However, including the actively seeking work raises the total unemployment rate to 34.6 percent. Nonetheless, the mostly used or internationally recorded measure of unemployment is for the actively seeking work (21.5 percent). The most affected age groups are the 15 – 19 and the 20 – 24, recording unemployment rates of 35.4 and 38.9 percent respectively among the actively seeking work. Including the discouraged job seekers, the estimates are 57.5 and 50.8 percent respectively.

The two sets of unemployment estimates for these age groups calls for a policy change by the Government in order to address this serious problem. Needless to say, the estimates are even higher, 39.5 and 43.5 percent for actively seeking females and 59.9 and 57.0 percent for total female's unemployment rates (including Unemployed B). Among their male's counterpart, these estimates were slightly lower, 31.5 and 34.3 percent for unemployed A and 55.2 and 43.8 percent for total unemployed. The unemployment rate for the 25 – 29 age group is almost at the same level as the national, that is, 22.4 percent for the actively seeking, 13.1 for the discouraged job seekers and 32.6 percent for the total (actively seeking + discouraged).

The same pattern emerges for both males and females, i.e. their respective unemployment rates for this age group is almost the same as the national.

#### **4.1 Total Currently Unemployed(Unemployed A+B)**

The total number of the unemployed was 182 703, out of which 94 528 or 51.7 percent fell under Unemployed A (i.e. actively seeking work) and the other 48.3 percent were the discouraged job seekers. Unemployment was more prevalent among the age group, 20 – 24 years, which constitute 25.4 percent of the total unemployed. Overall, the 15 – 44 age group accounted for 83.5 percent of the total unemployed. On the other hand, the youth, i.e. those aged 12 – 34 years accounted for 69.2 percent of the total unemployed during 1995/96.

Distribution by sex status indicates that the majority of the unemployed were women, 100 755 or 55.1 percent of the total unemployed. A substantial percentage (70.7 percent) of these females are youth. The same can be said about their male counterparts. At the upper end the 12 – 14 contributed about 1.0 percent of the total, whilst at the extreme end the 65+ years accounted for 2.6 percent. The unemployed were more concentrated in rural centres than in urban areas. Overall, there were 101 316 unemployed persons in rural areas, and most of these (78.7 percent) were aged between 15 and 44 years.

Amongst those who were actively seeking work (Unemployed A), 51.9 percent of them were women. The majority of these job seekers (30.3 percent) were in the age group 20 – 24 years. As one would expect, most of them were concentrated in urban centres. The discouraged job seekers in urban centres accounted for only 29.4 percent of this group (Unemployed B). The age distribution of both groups does not bear any difference. The fact that the discouraged job seekers go back to rural areas indicates that they might be engaged in agricultural activities. Again females dominate among the discouraged job seekers, contributing about 58.6 percent, these are mostly youth.

#### **4.2 Currently Unemployed by Previous Occupation**

Of the 182 703 total unemployed, 146 266 or 77.5 percent had at one stage in the past worked as paid employees or self-employed. The 146 266 consist of 73 691 active jobseekers and 72 575 discouraged jobseekers.

Distribution of these previous workers by their previous occupation shows that more than a third (34.8 percent) of these were engaged in traditional agriculture. The second most common occupation was Other construction, maintenance & manufacturing work at 10.8 percent. Domestic maids & cleaners followed this at 10.2 percent. Very few of them were Administrators/Managers and Professionals, contributing less than 1.0 percent combined, of the total. Most traditional Agriculture workers were in rural areas, with only 25.1 percent found in urban areas. Amongst the 14 955 Domestic maids & cleaners, almost all of them, 93.4 percent were females. A significant number of these were in urban centres. Almost all other occupations were evenly distributed, ranging from 1 836 for Primary school teachers to 9 931 for Other craft related workers.

The traditional agricultural workers dominated the actively seeking work (Unemployed A) at 55.4 percent. This was followed by domestic maids & cleaners; other construction, maintenance & manufacturing workers; and other craft & related workers at 10.0, 9.3 and 9.0 percent respectively. The least common occupation for these actively seeking work persons were Administrators/Managers and Professionals at 0.3 and 0.4 percent respectively.

#### **4.3 Currently Unemployed by Industry of Previous Employment**

Not surprisingly, most of these individuals, who at one stage in their lifetime had employment, were found in Traditional Agriculture. This is in conformity with the currently unemployed by their previous

occupations. Traditional Agriculture contributed 56 294 out of the 146 266 previous workers. This represents 38.3 percent of the total. The other most common industries were Building Construction (10.5 percent); Private Households (8.3 percent); and Drought Relief (6.8 percent). With the exception of Private Households, most of these major employer industries were found in rural areas.

Private Households was dominated by female workers (94.8 percent), whilst the Building Construction had the majority of its workers being males. Interestingly, Drought Relief had more female employees (75.6 percent) than males. On the other hand Traditional Agriculture had almost equal representation of both sexes, 49.5 and 50.5 for males and females respectively.

The least common industries for the currently unemployed were Electricity & Water and Financial Intermediaries (Banks & Insurance) with 593 and 699 employees respectively. Amongst the actively seeking work, the most common industry was Traditional Agriculture (28.9 percent); Building Construction (13.3 percent) Wholesale, Restaurant, Hotels & Retail Trade (13.7 percent) and Private Households (7.9 percent). The same pattern emerges among the discouraged job seekers (Unemployed B). It may be worth noting, that most of these major employer industries are located in urban areas.

#### **4.4 Currently Unemployed by Previous Sector of Employment**

Own Lands, Farm & Cattleposts contributed 54 451 employees to the total employment (146 266). Most of these workers (75.4 percent) are found in rural areas, and their distribution by sex status is almost fifty-fifty (even). The Private & Parastatal Sector, including NGOs accounted for almost one-third (32.3 percent) of the total. More than half (58.6 percent) of these private sector employees were found in urban areas. The unemployed persons who were once employed by General Government accounted for 16.0 percent of the total. This includes drought relief workers, mostly engaged by the Local Government. This can be observed by the high number (11 845) of employees in the rural areas. Only about 10.6 percent of the persons unemployed once worked in the Private Households, with more than half of these jobs found in the urban areas. An insignificant proportion worked either as self-employed or unpaid family workers.

Amongst the actively seeking work, 41.5 percent of these once worked in the Private Sector, whilst 27.8 and 16.6 percent once worked in Own Lands, Farm & Cattlepost and General Government respectively. On the other hand, about 23.0 percent of the discouraged job seekers once worked in the Private & Parastatal Sector, whilst 46.8 percent once worked in Own Lands, Farm & Cattlepost. General Government and the Private Household accounted for 15.3 and 1.0 percent of the discouraged job seekers.

#### **4.5 Currently Unemployed by Duration Looking**

A high number (25 744) of persons looking for work reported that they have been seeking work for more than two years. This represents 27.2 percent of the total. Those who disclosed that they have been looking for work for more than 6 months but less than two years accounted for 39.8 percent, whilst those who reported that they spent between less than a month and less than 6 (six) months numbered 31 147, or 32.9 percent.

Amongst the 25 744 who spent more than two years looking for work, 53.0 percent of them were females, and most of these were urban residents. Of the total 94 528 who reported the duration of looking, 55 486 (58.7 percent) of them were found in urban areas; with 53.9 percent of them being females.

#### **4.6 Currently Unemployed A by Kind of Work Sought**

Not surprisingly, almost all (97.3 percent) of those seeking work indicated that they were looking for Paid employment. Of these 92 014, who said that they wanted Paid employment, 54,288, or 59.0 percent were in urban centres. Females accounted for 52.0 percent of those who were looking for paid employment. The number of females in rural areas who were looking for Paid Employment was almost the same as that for males. The number of those who reported that they wanted to start a small-scale business (self-employment) totalled 2 236. This represents 2.4 percent of the total (94 528). Both the geographical (urban vs. rural) and sex status of this group show an almost even distribution.

#### **4.7 Currently Unemployed by Education Level**

Those individuals who have completed Primary only dominate the currently unemployed. The number totalled 72 637 out of the total of 182 703. Expressed in percentage terms, this is 39.8 percent. Those unemployed persons who had completed Junior

Secondary accounted for 26.3 percent, whilst those who had completed Senior Secondary constituted 8.5 percent of the total. Persons who never attended school and currently unemployed constituted 24.6 percent of the total.

The majority (100 755) of these currently unemployed are women, with 41.8 percent of them having completed Primary School only. Female Junior secondary completers totalled 29 462 or 29.2 percent, whilst females who have not attended school contributed 19.0 percent of all currently unemployed females.

Overall, most of those who have never attended schools are found in rural areas. Their number stood at 32 884 compared to 12 131 in urban areas. Similarly, the number of those who have completed Primary only was higher (39 252) in rural areas than in urban areas (33 385), whilst for the Junior Secondary completers the difference was not that much pronounced. For the Senior Secondary completers, urban centres emerge with higher proportion of 70.0 percent.

#### **4.8 Currently Unemployed B (Available but not Looking) by Reason for not Looking**

About half (50.6 percent) of the discouraged job seekers (Unemployed B) reported that they were not looking for employment because they thought no work was available. This group consisted of 19 665 males and 24 966 females. The majority (31 713) are found in rural areas, probably because they would have retreated to their home villages after seeking employment in urban centres for a long time. Women who thought there was no employment in urban centre constituted almost two third (65.2 percent) of the group. The rural areas exhibited an almost a normal distribution of this group.

Individuals who were not looking for employment because they were occupied with home duties totalled 28 828, the majority (78.4 percent) of whom were in rural areas. Women among this group accounted for almost two third (65.7 percent), with most of them (49.5 percent) being rural residents.

A small number of discouraged job seekers either reported that they were awaiting – reply or enquiries or waiting to start job elsewhere.

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**Table1: Currently Employed Persons by Industry, Region and Sex**

Industry	Total			Urban			Rural		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	345405	189301	156104	189635	107297	82338	155770	82004	73766
Agriculture	53794	37065	16729	6238	4064	2174	47556	33001	14555
Mining & Quarrying	15133	12754	2379	13728	11530	2198	1405	1224	181
Manufacturing	29530	14157	15373	21936	11232	10704	7594	2925	4669
Electricity & Water	2805	2633	172	1990	1833	157	815	800	15
Construction	41025	28096	12929	19035	16526	2509	21990	11570	10420
Wholesale & Retail Trade	44141	19526	24615	31984	15265	16719	12157	4261	7896
Hotels + Restaurants	10015	2524	7491	6929	1844	5085	3086	680	2406
Transport & Communication	7700	5763	1937	6218	4572	1646	1482	1191	291
Financial Intermediaries	4096	1781	2315	3972	1769	2203	124	12	112
Business Activities	7641	5766	1875	6885	5106	1779	756	660	96
Public Administration	59957	37928	22029	31854	21033	10821	28103	16895	11208
Education	33231	12377	20854	14346	6135	8211	18885	6242	12643
Health & Social work	9376	2096	7280	5906	1494	4412	3470	602	2868
Comm & Personal Service.	7307	4330	2977	5214	3296	1918	2093	1034	1059
Private Households	18954	1957	16997	12897	1164	11733	6057	793	5264
Foreign missions.	224	197	27	187	187	-	37	10	27
N/Stated	476	351	125	316	247	69	160	104	56

**Table 2: Employed Persons by Sector, Region and Sex**

	Total			Urban			Rural		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	345405	189301	156104	189635	107297	82338	155770	82004	73766
C-Govt.	75479	39355	36124	39339	22626	16713	36140	16729	19411
L-Govt.	39917	18737	21180	11193	6474	4719	28724	12263	16461
Parastal	12135	8230	3905	10110	6973	3137	2025	1257	768
Traditional Agriculture	48657	33232	15425	4838	2988	1850	43819	30244	13575
Informal	57240	18958	38282	36378	12434	23944	20862	6524	14338
Other Private	111977	70789	41188	87777	55802	31975	24200	14987	9213

**Table 3: Employed Persons by Occupation, Region and Sex**

Both Sexes	Total		Urban		Rural	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Total	345405	100.0	189635	100.0	155770	100.0
Admin/managers	9286	2.7	6756	3.6	2530	1.6
Professionals	10345	3.0	7044	3.7	3301	2.1
Tech+Ass Pr.	34161	9.9	17482	9.2	16679	10.7
Clerks	27028	7.8	20579	10.9	6449	4.1
Service-work	41844	12.1	27838	14.7	14006	9.0
Skilled Agric-work	27927	8.1	3831	2.0	24096	15.5
Craft-work	51478	14.9	38552	20.3	12926	8.3
Plant+Machine Opers.	19250	5.6	13635	7.2	5615	3.6
Elementary Occups	122176	35.4	52600	27.7	69576	44.7
Other	1910	0.6	1318	0.7	592	0.4
<b>Male</b>						
Total	189301	54.8	107297	56.6	82004	52.6
Admin/managers	6903	2.0	4866	2.6	2037	1.3
Professionals	7107	2.1	5185	2.7	1922	1.2
Tech+Ass Professionals	13897	4.0	8277	4.4	5620	3.6
Clerks	8829	2.6	6537	3.4	2292	1.5
Service-work	17347	5.0	12648	6.7	4699	3.0
Skilled Agric-work	15464	4.5	2391	1.3	13073	8.4
Craft-work	36017	10.4	28546	15.1	7471	4.8
Plant+Machine Opers.	17742	5.1	12759	6.7	4983	3.2
Elementary Occups.	64294	18.6	24839	13.1	39455	25.3
Other	1701	0.5	1249	0.7	452	0.3
<b>Female</b>						
Total	156104	45.2	82338	43.4	73766	47.4
Admin/managers	2383	0.7	1890	1.0	493	0.3
Professionals	3238	0.9	1859	1.0	1379	0.9
Tech+Ass Professionals	20264	5.9	9205	4.9	11059	7.1
Clerks	18199	5.3	14042	7.4	4157	2.7
Service-work	24497	7.1	15190	8.0	9307	6.0
Skilled Agric-work	12463	3.6	1440	0.8	11023	7.1
Craft-work	15461	4.5	10006	5.3	5455	3.5
Pl+Machine Opers.	1508	0.4	876	0.5	632	0.4
Elementary Occups.	57882	16.8	27761	14.6	30121	19.3
Other	209	0.1	69	0.0	140	0.1

**Table 4: Employed Persons in the Informal Sector as main and secondary activity**

Employment Status	INFORMAL SECTOR					
	Main Activity			Secondary Activity		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
<b>Total</b>	57240	18958	38282	4668	2873	1795
Paid Employ	26950	6842	20108	3204	2148	1056
Self with employ	3901	2391	1510	491	341	150
Self no employ	23981	8409	15572	754	294	460
Unpaid Family helper	2408	1316	1092	-	-	-
Own Farm/Lands	-	-	-	219	90	129
<b>Total</b>	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Paid Employees	47.1	36.1	52.5	68.6	74.8	58.8
Self with employees	6.8	12.6	3.9	10.5	11.9	8.4
Self no employees	41.9	44.4	40.7	16.2	10.2	25.6
Unpaid Family helper	4.2	6.9	2.9	-	-	-
Own Farm/Lands	-	-	-	4.7	3.1	7.2

**Table 5: Informal Sector workers as main activity by industry and sex**

	Total	Male	Female
Total	38286	17001	21285
Agriculture	-	-	-
Mining & Quarrying	-	-	-
Manufacturing	8510	2284	6226
Electricity & Water	-	-	-
Construction	5778	5637	141
Wholesale & Retail trade	14781	4335	10446
Hotels & Restaurant	2948	344	2604
Transport & Communication	1818	1800	18
Financial Service.	-	-	-
Business Service	400	229	171
Public Administration	-	-	-
Education	90	-	90
Health & Social work	46	-	46
Community & Personal Service.	3820	2320	1500
Foreign Mission	-	-	-
Not Stated	95	52	43

**Table 6: Unemployment by Age, Region and sex**

Age	Total			Urban			Rural		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
<b>Total</b>									
Total	182703	81948	100755	81387	34336	47051	101316	47612	53704
12-14 Yrs	1770	770	1000	403	151	252	1367	619	748
15-19 Yrs	24974	12321	12653	9922	4353	5569	15052	7968	7084
20-24 Yrs	46422	18998	27424	23942	9663	14279	22480	9335	13145
25-29 Yrs	31090	13225	17865	16183	6388	9795	14907	6837	8070
30-34 Yrs	22211	9931	12280	10775	4827	5948	11436	5104	6332
35-39 Yrs	16813	6843	9970	7537	2841	4696	9276	4002	5274
40-44 Yrs	11087	4904	6183	4504	1836	2668	6583	3068	3515
45-49 Yrs	7638	3537	4101	2596	988	1608	5042	2549	2493
50-54 Yrs	6864	3063	3801	2225	1077	1148	4639	1986	2653
55-59 Yrs	5379	3021	2358	1268	784	484	4111	2237	1874
60-64 Yrs	3579	2347	1232	1076	749	327	2503	1598	905
65+ Yrs	4807	2926	1881	901	624	277	3906	2302	1604
Not Stated	69	62	7	55	55	-	14	7	7
<b>Unemployed A</b>									
Total	94528	45461	49067	55486	25557	29929	39042	19904	19138
12-14 Yrs	253	84	169	82	58	24	171	26	145
15-19 Yrs	10142	4601	5541	5527	2621	2906	4615	1980	2635
20-24 Yrs	28664	12726	15938	17120	7350	9770	11544	5376	6168
25-29 Yrs	18570	8645	9925	11958	5146	6812	6612	3499	3113
30-34 Yrs	12395	6039	6356	7501	3573	3928	4894	2466	2428
35-39 Yrs	8698	4137	4561	5248	2381	2867	3450	1756	1694
40-44 Yrs	5557	2834	2723	3182	1466	1716	2375	1368	1007
45-49 Yrs	3027	1264	1763	1533	539	994	1494	725	769
50-54 Yrs	3040	2028	1012	1395	855	540	1645	1173	472
55-59 Yrs	1921	1435	486	964	698	266	957	737	220
60-64 Yrs	1046	814	232	522	501	21	524	313	211
65+ Yrs	1160	799	361	399	314	85	761	485	276
Not Stated	55	55	-	55	55	-	-	-	-
<b>Unemployed B</b>									
Total	88175	36487	51688	25901	8779	17122	62274	27708	34566
12-14 Yrs	1517	686	831	321	93	228	1196	593	603
15-19 Yrs	14832	7720	7112	4395	1732	2663	10437	5988	4449
20-24 Yrs	17758	6272	11486	6822	2313	4509	10936	3959	6977
25-29 Yrs	12520	4580	7940	4225	1242	2983	8295	3338	4957
30-34 Yrs	9816	3892	5924	3274	1254	2020	6542	2638	3904
35-39 Yrs	8115	2706	5409	2289	460	1829	5826	2246	3580
40-44 Yrs	5530	2070	3460	1322	370	952	4208	1700	2508
45-49 Yrs	4611	2273	2338	1063	449	614	3548	1824	1724
50-54 Yrs	3824	1035	2789	830	222	608	2994	813	2181
55-59 Yrs	3458	1586	1872	304	86	218	3154	1500	1654
60-64 Yrs	2533	1533	1000	554	248	306	1979	1285	694
65+ Yrs	3647	2127	1520	502	310	192	3145	1817	1328
Not Stated	14	7	7	-	-	-	14	7	7

**Table 7: Unemployment by previous occupation, Region and Sex**

Occupation	Total			Urban			Rural		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
<b>Total</b>									
Total	146266	68587	77679	59706	26294	33412	86560	42293	44267
Admin. & Mangrs	349	233	116	281	200	81	68	33	35
Professionals	600	139	461	514	124	390	86	15	71
Pri Sch Teachers	1836	560	1276	1264	386	878	572	174	398
Techs & Assoc.Pros	2453	1106	1347	1411	694	717	1042	412	630
Clerks	4214	1330	2884	3112	991	2121	1102	339	763
Service Workers	5301	2329	2972	3887	1845	2042	1414	484	930
Shop Salespersons	5072	640	4432	3517	432	3085	1555	208	1347
Other Salespersons	2721	581	2140	1679	370	1309	1042	211	831
Mkt Orientd Agrl Wkrs	672	144	528	390	64	326	282	80	202
Traditional Agric	50912	23481	27431	12763	5080	7683	38149	18401	19748
Brklays & Stnemsons	3681	3142	539	1854	1829	25	1827	1313	514
Tailors & Dressmaker	2029	165	1864	1300	121	1179	729	44	685
Other Crft & Related	9931	7515	2416	5961	4312	1649	3970	3203	767
Plant & Machnery Ops	3853	3642	211	1890	1744	146	1963	1898	65
Const.& Maint. Labrers	8276	6110	2166	2133	1547	586	6143	4563	1580
Othr Const,Maint,Manu	15819	7653	8166	3874	2736	1138	11945	4917	7028
Cattle Herders	4424	4024	400	1067	966	101	3357	3058	299
Other Elemntary Occs	7054	3718	3336	3595	1764	1831	3459	1954	1505
Dom.Maids,Cleanrs	14955	986	13969	8239	567	7672	6716	419	6297
Other & N/Stated	2114	1089	1025	975	522	453	1139	567	572

**Table 8: Unemployment by previous Industry, Region and Sex**

Industry	Total			Urban			Rural		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
<b>Total</b>									
Total	146266	68587	77679	59706	26294	33412	86560	42293	44267
Traditional Agric	56294	27873	28421	14009	6154	7855	42285	21719	20566
Comm.Agric,Htng,Frstry	1302	646	656	429	-	429	873	646	227
Mining & Quarrying	3439	3332	107	1415	1355	60	2024	1977	47
Clothing Industry	2594	329	2265	1774	292	1482	820	37	783
Other Manufacturing	5927	2751	3176	3683	1588	2095	2244	1163	1081
Electricity & Water	593	580	13	308	295	13	285	285	-
Building Construction	15410	13452	1958	7004	6081	923	8406	7371	1035
Drought Relief	10016	2441	7575	1020	262	758	8996	2179	6817
Other Construction	2725	2281	444	1255	1126	129	1470	1155	315
Retail Trade-Informal	4524	780	3744	2816	468	2348	1708	312	1396
W/Sale & Retail Trade	8071	3180	4891	5249	1987	3262	2822	1193	1629
Hotels & Restaurants	3571	487	3084	2647	349	2298	924	138	786
Transport & comms	1633	1438	195	1358	1225	133	275	213	62
Financial Intermediaries	699	268	431	575	268	307	124	0	124
Real Est.,Rentn',Buss Svs	2448	1671	777	1508	933	575	940	738	202
Central Govt Admin	4674	3069	1605	2079	1418	661	2595	1651	944
Local Govt Admin	2113	996	1117	813	564	249	1300	432	868
Primary Education	3051	739	2312	1989	535	1454	1062	204	858
Other Education	1233	298	935	658	217	441	575	81	494
Health & Social Work	991	262	729	519	36	483	472	226	246
Othr Comm.,Socl,Prsnl	1298	349	949	961	218	743	337	131	206
Private H'Hold	12106	629	11477	6580	424	6156	5526	205	5321
Other & N/Stated	1554	736	818	1057	499	558	497	237	260

**Table 9: Unemployment by sector of previous employment, region and sex**

Sector	Total			Urban			Rural		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
<b>Total</b>									
Total	146266	68587	77679	59706	26294	33412	86560	42293	44267
Own Lands,Farm,C/Post	54451	26579	27872	13416	5637	7779	41035	20942	20093
Central Govt	9380	4703	4677	4829	2371	2458	4551	2332	2219
Local Govt	14010	4037	9973	2472	1063	1409	11538	2974	8564
Parastatal	1770	1431	339	1463	1163	300	307	268	39
Private Sector	45129	26606	18523	26042	13515	12527	19087	13091	5996
NGOs	407	247	160	393	233	160	14	14	-
Private Household	15460	2786	12674	7857	1381	6476	7603	1405	6198
SE with Employees	1049	608	441	587	303	284	462	305	157
SE w/o Employees	3027	941	2086	1736	236	1500	1291	705	586
Unpaid Family Business	1085	419	666	607	287	320	478	132	346
N/Stated	498	230	268	304	105	199	194	125	69

**Table 10: Unemployment by duration of looking for work, Region and Sex**

Duration	Total			Urban			Rural		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	94528	45461	49067	55486	25557	29929	39042	19904	19138
Less than 1 Mth	6516	3285	3231	3370	1560	1810	3146	1725	1421
Less than 3 Mths	12212	5917	6295	7220	3317	3903	4992	2600	2392
Less than 6 Mths	12419	6213	6206	7003	3296	3707	5416	2917	2499
Less than 1 Yr	20501	10570	9931	9783	4771	5012	10718	5799	4919
Less than 2 Yrs	17136	7381	9755	11353	5193	6160	5783	2188	3595
More than 2 Yrs	25744	12095	13649	16757	7420	9337	8987	4675	4312

**Table 11: Unemployed A(Unemployed & Looking) by Kind of work sought by Geographical Area by Sex**

Kind of Job Sought	Total			Urban			Rural		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	94528	45461	49067	55486	25557	29929	39042	19904	19138
Paid Employment	92014	44142	47872	54286	24922	29364	37728	19220	18508
Small scale business	2236	1135	1101	1038	505	533	1198	630	568
Agriculture	278	184	94	162	130	32	116	54	62

**Table 12: Unemployed B (Available but not Looking) by Reason for not Looking, Region and Sex**

Reason not Looking	Total			Urban			Rural		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	88175	36487	51688	25901	8779	17122	62274	27708	34566
Thought no work available	44631	19665	24966	12918	4493	8425	31713	15172	16541
Awaiting reply-inquiries	6371	2921	3450	3232	1402	1830	3139	1519	1620
Waiting to start job	2960	1408	1552	1260	537	723	1700	871	829
Occupied- Home duties	28828	9899	18929	6240	1577	4663	22588	8322	14266
Other	5281	2547	2734	2251	770	1481	3030	1777	1253
Not Stated	104	47	57	-	-	-	104	47	57