

# Report on the Liberia Labour Force Survey 2010

February 2011



Liberian Institute of Statistics and  
Geo-Information Services (LISGIS)



Ministry of Labour  
Monrovia

Published in February 2011

Liberia Institute of Statistics and  
Geo-Information Services (LISGIS)

[www.lisgis.org](http://www.lisgis.org)

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Note: The survey results reported here are based on a sample survey, and all estimates are therefore subject to sampling error. The reader should note the following conventions:

(a) All estimates have been rounded to the nearest thousand.

(b) An asterisk (\*) in a cell indicates that the estimate was less than or equal to 500.

(c) A dash (-) in a cell indicates that the estimate was zero.

## **FOREWORD**

Liberia has long mounted a search for concrete and reliable data on the labour market that will serve as tools for policy formulation and development of the labour force. The absence of such information has led to a series of misunderstandings about labour market indicators such as employment and unemployment.

Consequently, the results of this Labour Force Survey (LFS) have realized a long-standing desire for reliable data on the labour market that will dispel rumours, misconceptions and misinterpretations of employment, unemployment and other labour market indicators. The data will assist government, development partners and data users in planning, decision making and developing policies intended to improve the welfare of the labour force.

Productive and decent employment for all segments of the labour force is a national agenda. It is enshrined in the Economic Revitalization Pillar of the Poverty Reduction Strategy (Lift Liberia) and the National Employment Policy. These documents spell out government's strategies, programmes and activities in addressing problems affecting the labour force, and the results of the LFS tell us where our emphasis should be directed.

The beginning of this process was difficult and challenging. Resource gaps on account of the global economic crisis to some extent hampered timely implementation of the survey. Though two studies (Core Welfare Indicators Questionnaire and the National Population and Housing Census) preceded the LFS implementation, the questions they asked on employment were insufficient to provide detailed and comprehensive accounts of the activities of the labour force. However, they laid the foundation for the implementation of a fully-fledged LFS to determine actual labour market data.


In preparation for the LFS in Liberia, we had acquired knowledge and expertise about best practice from other nations and from international organizations. Statistics South Africa, with experience in LFS implementation, and the World Bank GDDS (General Data Dissemination System) programmes provided training to a team of technicians as well as documentation. The ILO provided overall technical support for the project which included LFS design, staff training, results analysis and report writing. ILO, USAID, UNDP, UNICEF and GOL provided financial support for the conduct of the survey. The results could not have been achieved without the inputs of these actors.


The LFS formulation considers all of the labour market variables relevant to a developing nation like Liberia. Among them, the issue of the informal sector which has become the leading employment sector in Liberia was critically analyzed as well as underemployment and vulnerable employment. These variables have given us the direction to critically analyse and reform those issues affecting the growth of our labour force in order to improve their employability and standard of living.

While government will continue to support efforts to update our labour market information on a regular basis, we cannot fully succeed without the inputs of our development partners. Let this effort continue so that our labour market information can be current and a source of reference for all data users.



My special gratitude goes to the general public for their cooperation and support given to our field staff. Also, my thanks and appreciation to Cllr. Tiawon Saye Gongloe, former Minister of Labour, under whose administration the survey was conducted, and the staff of the Ministry of Labour, our local and international professionals and the Labour Force Survey field staff.

  
Jeremiah C. Sulunteh  
Minister of Labour  
Ministry of Labour



## **PREFACE**

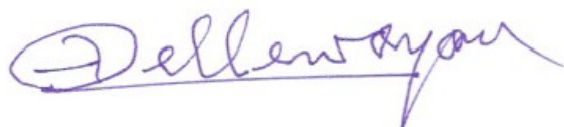
The Labour Force Survey was jointly undertaken by the Liberia Institute of Statistics and Geo-Information Services (LISGIS) and the Ministry of Labour from March to May 2010. It embodies the results of data collection and analysis as well as labour market indicators.

This is the second Labour Force Survey (LFS) to be carried out in Liberia within living memory. The first was conducted in the 1980s but the database was destroyed in the 14-year civil crisis. The 2010 LFS aimed to collect information about various aspects of people's economic activity. It is now possible to compile national and county statistics relating to employment, unemployment and underemployment, and to many other aspects of people's working lives. These statistics will be especially useful to Government and its development partners as they attempt to identify the problems that Liberians face in the area of employment. With this information available, planners and policy makers will be better placed to develop policies and programmes to improve the welfare of the people.

Some limited information on employment is available from other sources, but it is not very detailed. For instance, the National Population and Housing Census conducted in 2008 (NPHC 2008) included a few questions on employment. Two recent surveys conducted by LISGIS - the Core Welfare Indicators Questionnaire Survey (CWIQ 2007) and the Liberia Demographic and Health Survey (LDHS 2007) - have also included some questions on employment. But this LFS is the first survey to include detailed questions on all aspects of employment and unemployment.

The results of the Labour Force Survey (LFS) provide the most recent up-to-date information on the people of Liberia after the 2008 National Population and Housing Census of Liberia. As such, these results are being released for decision-makers, researchers, academic institutions, and the general public to use in combination with results from other sources. These include NPHC 2008, LDHS 2007, CWIQ 2007, the Participatory Poverty Assessment (PPA), and the National Establishment Census (NEC), among others. Taken together, these form a very useful database for socio-economic development planning.

This survey was conducted against the background of an almost complete lack of timely, accurate, and relevant time series data on the labour force in Liberia, which could be used for policy making and human development planning. The Government of Liberia exhibited a very high commitment of political will and made available considerable resources, along with development partners, to achieve the desired results.



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## Executive Summary

This report presents the main results of the Liberia Labour Force Survey 2010. The survey was conducted jointly by the Ministry of Labour and the Liberia Institute of Statistics and Geo-Information Services (LISGIS), and the fieldwork took place over a three-month period from February to May 2010. Technical support was provided by the International Labour Office.

This survey report is based on data collected from 6233 households in 523 enumeration areas spread around the country. Socio-demographic information was collected from about 32,000 household members, and more detailed information on each person's economic activity was collected from about 25,000 household members aged 5 and over. Most of the data presented in this LFS report relates to the population aged 15 and over, and is based on data collected from about 17,000 individuals.

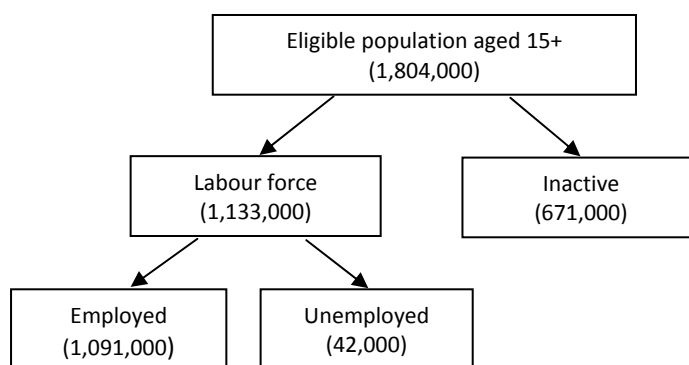
In an effort to have a larger sample for this survey, and to make government data collection more efficient, fieldwork for this survey was combined with the fieldwork for the Core Welfare Indicators Questionnaire (CWIQ) survey and with another survey module on human rights. As a result, the larger sample allows for estimates to be made down to the county level, which had not been possible on previous surveys such as CWIQ 2007 and DHS 2007.

According to the survey data, it is estimated that the number of people aged 15 and over in each activity status is as shown in the table below:

**Labour market indicators - Absolute numbers (persons aged 15 and over)**

	Eligible population	Labour force	Inactive population	Employed population	Unemployed persons
<b>Liberia</b>	<b>1,804,000</b>	<b>1,133,000</b>	<b>671,000</b>	<b>1,091,000</b>	<b>42,000</b>
Urban areas	932,000	512,000	420,000	484,000	28,000
Rural areas	873,000	621,000	251,000	607,000	14,000
Male	849,000	561,000	288,000	542,000	19,000
Female	956,000	573,000	383,000	549,000	23,000
Greater Monrovia	569,000	301,000	269,000	281,000	20,000

*Liberia LFS 2010*



Standard international definitions have been used for the measurement of all key variables. For instance, a person is considered as currently employed if they have done any work at all (paid or unpaid) during a short reference period (last week). A person doing as little as one hour's work therefore counts as being employed. This definition is used so that the contribution of all work activity can be measured, since it contributes to the overall productivity of the country.

The level of unemployment has been measured, based on the 'relaxed' international definition of unemployment. The 'strict' definition of unemployment requires that a person should not have done any work in the reference period, should be available for work, and should be looking for work. This last condition has been 'relaxed', and not made a condition for being counted as unemployed. Since most people in developing countries cannot afford to remain unemployed and not do any work at all, the level of unemployment is not a good indicator of the state of the labour market. In a developing economy, it is important to look at other indicators, such as those obtained from looking at each person's status in employment.

**Status in employment (persons aged 15 and over)**

	Paid employees	Employers	Own account workers	Members of producers' cooperatives	Contributing family workers	Vulnerable employment
<b>Liberia</b>	<b>195,000</b>	<b>22,000</b>	<b>675,000</b>	<b>11,000</b>	<b>174,000</b>	<b>850,000</b>
Urban areas	130,000	15,000	282,000	6,000	44,000	327,000
Rural areas	65,000	7,000	393,000	5,000	130,000	523,000
Male	148,000	12,000	302,000	7,000	68,000	370,000
Female	47,000	9,000	373,000	4,000	107,000	480,000
Greater Monrovia	84,000	12,000	166,000	5,000	12,000	178,000

*Liberia LFS 2010*

There are about 1.1 million employed persons aged 15 and over in Liberia but most of them are working for themselves (own-account workers) or unpaid for their own household (contributing family workers). A useful measure (which is one of the key indicators for the Millennium Development Goals) is obtained by summing these groups into one category called 'vulnerable employment'. Most of the people in this group (which numbers about 850,000) are unlikely to have the benefits of favourable conditions at work such as an assured salary, pension, sickness benefit or job security.

**Labour market indicators: various ratios**

	Labour force participation rate (%)	Inactivity rate (%)	Employment-to-population ratio (%)	Unemployment rate (%)	Vulnerable employment rate (%)	Informal employment rate (%)
<b>Liberia</b>	<b>62.8</b>	<b>37.2</b>	<b>60.5</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>77.9</b>	<b>68.0</b>
Urban areas	54.9	45.1	52.0	5.5	67.5	59.3
Rural areas	71.2	28.8	69.6	2.3	86.1	75.0
Male	66.1	33.9	63.8	3.4	68.3	61.3
Female	59.9	40.1	57.5	4.1	87.3	74.7
Greater Monrovia	52.8	47.2	49.3	6.5	63.2	56.6

*Liberia LFS 2010*

The unemployment rate is not the most relevant indicator to consider. Other more useful indicators are the 'vulnerable employment rate' mentioned above, and the 'informal employment rate' shown in this table. In the country as whole (including the agricultural sector), 68 percent of all employed persons work in the informal sector. The rates of informal employment are much higher in rural than urban areas, and much higher for females than for males.

This LFS report includes a wealth of other detail about employment conditions in Liberia. In addition to the average 47 hours per week of those in employment, all adults spend on average another 7 hours a week on household related activities such as working on their agricultural plots, looking after livestock, fetching water and collecting firewood. Adults spend on average 8 hours a week on non-economic activities such as child-care, cooking and cleaning the house. According to the survey, more than 100,000 people have accidents at work each year, involving 1½ million lost days of work.

# Liberia Labour Force Survey 2010









## Chapter 1

**Methodology****1.1 Introduction**

Liberia needs up-to-date, reliable and regular labour statistics and labour market information, in order to formulate employment and labour policies and to design and monitor appropriate employment and other decent work programmes. This is the second Labour Force Survey (LFS) to be carried out in Liberia within living memory. The first was conducted in the 1980s but the database was destroyed in the 14-year civil crisis. The need for this survey has been recognised by the Government of Liberia for some time. In fact, the LFS appears as a key 'deliverable' in the Government's Poverty Reduction Strategy (PRS).<sup>1</sup> On page 74 it states:

"The Government will conduct a National Labour Force Survey to collect more complete information on labour market characteristics and trends. This will include obtaining baseline information on unemployment in Liberia."

In its attempts to revitalize the economy and generate productive employment (which forms part of Pillar II in the PRS), the Government has set as one of its strategic objectives the development of a national Labour Market Information System (LMIS). The results from the LFS provide the Ministry of Labour with much of the baseline information required for the establishment of the LMIS.

Carrying out an LFS also features as one of the planned activities of the Liberia Institute of Statistics and Geo-Information Services (LISGIS) under the National Strategy for the Development of Statistics (NSDS).<sup>2</sup> The survey was therefore carried out as a joint exercise between LISGIS and the Ministry of Labour.

**1.2 Sampling**

Recent surveys such as the Demographic and Health Survey (DHS) and the Core Welfare Indicators Questionnaire survey (CWIQ), both conducted in 2007, had had relatively small samples, which had meant that estimates could only be provided at a regional level rather than at county level. Artificial regional groupings had been created for this purpose, as shown in Table 1.1:

**Table 1.1 Grouping of counties into regions**

<i>Region</i>		<i>County</i>
North Western	-	Bomi, Grand Cape Mount, Gbarpolu
South Central	-	Montserrado (outside Monrovia), Margibi, Grand Bassa
South Eastern A	-	Rivercess, Sinoe, Grand Gedeh
South Eastern B	-	River Gee, Grand Kru, Maryland
North Central	-	Bong, Nimba, Lofa
Greater Monrovia	-	Part of Montserrado

A decision was made by LISGIS to combine the fieldwork for the LFS in 2010 with the fieldwork for another CWIQ. With the resources of the two surveys combined, it was possible to plan for a much larger sample than would have been possible if the two surveys had been done separately.

<sup>1</sup> Republic of Liberia, *Poverty Reduction Strategy*, April 2008

<sup>2</sup> Republic of Liberia, *Design of a National Strategy for the Development of Statistics (NSDS) in Liberia*, May 2008

## Liberia Labour Force Survey 2010

The survey aimed to cover the whole of Liberia, and the sample was large enough to provide estimates of key variables not just for Liberia as a whole, and separately for urban and rural areas, but also for each county. Although separate urban and rural estimates could not be provided for each county, it was expected that an urban/rural breakdown could be provided at the regional level. Ideally the survey might have been spread over a whole 12-month period, to better take account of seasonal and temporal changes in employment, but such an approach was not realistic in terms of the resources available. Instead, the survey took place over a 3-month period from February to May 2010.

The sampling frame for the survey consisted of all census enumeration areas (EAs) in Liberia. For each one, the population census of 2008 provided an up-to-date estimate of the number of households it contained. The frame was put in order by county, with separate strata being formed for urban and rural areas in each county. Greater Monrovia was treated as a stratum in its own right, separate from the other EAs in Montserrado.

A decision was made on the appropriate size of sample required in each stratum, and on a suitable size of workload for interviewers in each selected EA. Full details of the sample design are given in Annex A. A two-stage sampling process was used to select households for interview. First, the required number of EAs in each stratum was selected with probability proportional to size (PPS). Secondly, in the selected EAs, the required number of households (12) was selected by systematic sampling, using a random start. A total of 526 primary sampling units were selected for the survey, which was expected to produce a sample of 6312 households. Table 1.1 shows the distribution of the sample of EAs and households by county and locality (urban/rural), as well as the grouping of the sample into the regional groups.

**Table 1.2 Distribution of the sample selected for CWIQ/LFS 2010, by county and region**

County	Sample selected for CWIQ/LFS 2010						Samples by region		
	Enumeration Areas			Households			Households		
	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
Bomi	24	11	35	288	132	420	North Western		
Grand Cape Mount	16	16	32	192	192	384	564	576	1,140
Gbarpolu	7	21	28	84	252	336			
Montserrado (exc. GM)	16	16	32	192	192	384	South Central		
Margibi	14	18	32	168	216	384	564	588	1,152
Grand Bassa	17	15	32	204	180	384			
Rivercess	3	24	27	36	288	324	South Eastern A		
Sinoe	17	15	32	204	180	384	576	552	1,128
Grand Gedeh	28	7	35	336	84	420			
River Gee	15	16	31	180	192	372	South Eastern B		
Grand Kru	6	21	27	72	252	324	552	564	1,116
Maryland	25	10	35	300	120	420			
Bong	11	21	32	132	252	384	North Central		
Nimba	16	16	32	192	192	384	504	636	1,140
Lofa	15	16	31	180	192	372			
Greater Monrovia	53	-	53	636	-	636	Greater Monrovia		
	636	-	636				636	-	636
<b>Total</b>	<b>283</b>	<b>243</b>	<b>526</b>	<b>3,396</b>	<b>2,916</b>	<b>6,312</b>	<b>3,396</b>	<b>2,916</b>	<b>6,312</b>

*Liberia LFS 2010*

### 1.3 Questionnaires

The LFS questionnaire went through many stages of revision before a final version was decided. In addition to input from people within Liberia, detailed technical advice on a suitable design was received from specialists in labour statistics at the headquarters of the International Labour Organization in Geneva. The questionnaire is shown in Annex C.

Section A, Interview Information, contained the standard information that usually goes on a cover page, to identify the selected household and to provide some summary information on each interview. Section B, Household Roster and Demographic Information, allowed space for listing each household member (10 lines were provided) together with some basic demographic information. A key question (B.9) was asked to determine each person's eligibility for inclusion in the survey. Detailed employment questions were only asked of those who said they had spent at least four nights per week in this household during the last four weeks. Some special questions were asked relating to disability (B.11-B.13).

Section C contained questions on Education, Training and Migration. In addition to the usual education questions, this section included several questions on vocational training (C.8-C.11) and about migration (C.12-C.15). There has been considerable movement of people over the last 20 years or so because of civil unrest in the country. Section D was included to find out about any Current Activities that each person was engaged in. All these activities count as 'work', and it was hoped that this approach would manage to capture all these different activities, and so identify clearly who should be counted as currently employed. Information was also collected about those who were not at work last week but who had a job attachment.

Section E was used to record full details of the Main Activity. In the case of children aged 5-17, a special question (E.9) was added to find out when they usually carried out their work. This question, and others relating to children, are being analysed separately, and a special report will be issued related to working children. Section F included questions about any second (or other) activity that a person might be engaged in. Even though people may be working, their work situation may not be ideal, and Section G included questions about Underemployment and Inadequate Work Situations. The aim was to find out whether the person might wish to work more hours, or take on another job.

Section H was on Unemployment or Inactivity, and aimed to find out whether the person had taken any steps to find work. There were also two questions (H.7-H.8) about the employment service run by the Ministry of Labour. In addition to collecting information about current work activities, the questionnaire attempted to collect more detailed information about the person's work activities over a long time period. This was done in Section I, which dealt with Usual Activity over a 12-month period. The section collected information on the first, second and other work activities over that period. Section J dealt with Occupational Injuries occurring over the last year, which could then be related to the specific work activities that the person had been engaged in at the time of the accident.

In cases where a person had done no work in the last 12 months, they were asked in Section K (Past Employment) about any previous working experience that they might have had. Finally, two sections in the questionnaire covered activities that had not been covered so far. Section L dealt with Current Activities - Non-market, and covered a range of activities that are on the borderline between 'work' and 'not-work'. These included household agricultural work, fishing or hunting for home consumption, fetching water and collecting firewood, and producing any other goods for the household's own use. Section M covered Other Activities that definitely do not count as 'work', such as cooking, cleaning, caring for the young or old, shopping and helping out in the community. These are activities that are often carried out by women, and that are not taken account of in the measurement of 'work'.

### **1.4 Fieldwork**

The training of field staff began with the training of supervisors over a period of eight days. They then went out and conducted a pilot test, first of the LFS questionnaire, and then of the combination of CWIQ and LFS. The main training of the interviewers was then done by the supervisors at six regional centres. This training lasted ten days, and the field teams also carried out some practice interviews. The questionnaires were in English, and there was no need to get the questionnaire translated.

The fieldwork for this survey was carried out over a period of about 90 days between February and May 2010. Regional coordinators were appointed to each region (see Table 1.1 above and Annex F) and two teams were appointed to each county, with four teams being assigned to Greater Monrovia. Each team had four interviewers and a supervisor. Two interviewers worked specifically on the LFS and two on the CWIQ. Each team completed a total of about 16 enumeration areas during the field period. With 12 households being interviewed in each EA, this meant that each team covered about 200 households.

Field teams had been provided with EA maps, and with the specific names of the 12 households to be interviewed in each EA. These names were taken directly from the household booklets used in the population census. They were not listed in any particular geographical order, so once they got to the area the field team had to enquire where the household lived. In general the fieldwork went reasonably smoothly, but the rains started in April, and some of the teams had difficulties in moving around, particularly in the south east of the country.

### **1.5 Response rates**

Difficulties were experienced in locating some of the selected households. LISGIS had sent out a letter in advance, advising the District Commissioners that the survey was taking place, and it was their duty to inform the townships and village chiefs about the survey. Village chiefs usually accompanied the survey team in each survey area.

In a few places, such as Bong county and Grand Kru, a selected EA could not be found, despite the provision of a map, and it had to be replaced by another one. In general the supervisors did not come from the areas that they were responsible for covering in the survey, so they were not familiar with the location of the areas selected for the survey. Sometimes the interviewers were from the area, and could assist in identifying the correct area to be covered.

In some parts of the country there has been considerable mobility in recent years. For instance, in 2007, with rubber prices high, there was a boom in rubber production and people were attracted to rubber-producing areas of Liberia. During 2008 there was a sharp decline in prices, and people started to look elsewhere for work. This meant that many people who had been counted in one area in the population census of March 2008 were no longer there at the time of the survey. A second factor was that at the time of the census people had been instructed to go back to their home areas in order to be counted. Once the census was over, they returned to their normal place of living. A third factor concerning the timing of the survey was that the farming season was just starting, so some people will have moved to take part in that activity. A fourth factor is that, since 2008, there has been some return to their villages of people who had been displaced by the civil unrest, while others had moved to urban areas in search of work. For all these reasons, it was not always easy to locate the households to be interviewed. In all, as many as 24 percent of all selected households could not be located (or in a few cases refused to cooperate) and in all these cases replacement households were taken.

One problem sometimes experienced was that household members were reluctant to acknowledge that the work they did in the fields counted as work. Even those who collected rubber, or sold cassava, were sometimes slow to realise that information was required on these activities.

## **1.6 Data processing and analysis**

Once the questionnaires had been booked in at LISGIS, they were checked for errors and the appropriate occupation and industry codes were entered onto the questionnaires. The questionnaires were then entered onto the computer, using CSPro data entry screens. After data entry, a detailed programme of editing and data checking was carried out. Duplicate records were checked, and where necessary the correct ID number was inserted. Many specific checks were carried out on the questionnaires to assess their quality. Amongst the checks, the following were the ones giving rise to at least 100 cases of possible error:

- 2299 cases where more than one activity was reported in Section D but no information on the second activity was given in Section F
- 855 cases where the total hours per week in all activities (E.8 + F.8 + F.14 + L + M) was very high (more than 140 hours)
- 381 cases where employment status (E.6) was self-employed but no information was given in response to E.24 (number of months the business had been running in the last 12 months)
- 277 cases where a child's age (B.4) was less than the age at which they started school (C.4)
- 275 cases where income should have been reported in E.20 or E.23 but was not
- 188 cases where the grade currently being attended (C.7) was lower than the highest grade completed (C.5)
- 154 cases where a person's age was too low (less than 15) or too high (70 or over) for the person to be working in government (E.10 = 1)
- 103 cases where the hours worked last week (E.8) were much higher than the average for that activity

Where it was thought appropriate, data edit rules were prepared, to deal with apparent anomalies, but care was taken not to over-specify the corrections that should be undertaken on the computer to correct apparent errors. Obvious errors (such as incorrect sub-totals) were corrected, and other data discrepancies were removed so that the tabulation of results would be more meaningful and consistent, but in some other situations no action was taken. As a result of this exercise, the number of usable EAs was reduced from 526 to 523 and the number of usable questionnaires from 6312 to 6233.

## **1.7 Lessons learned**

For a future LFS a longer training period is required, say three to four weeks, so that the interviewers can become very familiar and comfortable with the questionnaires. It may also be better if the interviewers are recruited in the local areas, rather than centrally in Monrovia, since they will then be more familiar with their local areas.

The survey was made more complicated by the fact that two separate questionnaires (LFS and CWIQ) were being used. Two interviewers in the field team concentrated on the LFS and the other two interviewers on the CWIQ. The administration of the CWIQ was made more complex because of the addition of a separate questionnaire on human rights. This proved difficult to administer in the field, because it contained concepts with which many members of the public were not familiar.

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A major problem in the selection of households for the LFS was that many of the households originally selected for the survey could not be found in the field. The method of selecting names from the census booklets, and then hoping to find them in the field two years after the census, was rather optimistic. A much better approach would have been to carry out a complete new listing of households in each selected EA, and then to select the 12 households systematically from that list, using a random start.

One key question on the LFS questionnaire (B.9) asked each person whether they had spent at least four nights per week in this household over the last four weeks. If they said 'No', no further questions were asked and the interview ended. Some 6 percent of potential respondents aged 5 and over were lost as a result of this filter question. There is no further information to enable us to gauge the truth of their answers to this question, and for a future survey it would be desirable to ask this group of people some further questions as a double-check that they are not eligible for further questioning. In terms of the main part of the questionnaire dealing with employment, it meant the loss of an estimated 116,000 people. The losses occurred fairly equally to males and females and across all age groups. An alternative approach might be to drop the question and to interview everyone in the household.

### 1.8 Concepts and definitions

A major consideration with labour force surveys is to ensure that the correct terminologies are adopted. In order to be able to interpret the results from an LFS, it is essential to be familiar with the concepts used. Here we define several key concepts in labour statistics, as well as some standard survey terms. Many of these concepts were described in detail in the Interviewers Instruction Manual.

#### **Household**

A household consists of one or more persons who usually share their living quarters and who usually share their main meals. These are the two requirements for a person to count as a member of a household. Traditionally, the household is defined as those persons who *"live together and eat out of the same cooking pot"*. There are therefore two main possibilities: (a) a single person living alone; and (2) a group of persons (related or otherwise) who live and eat as one unit.

#### **Urban/rural**

There has been a substantial change in the distribution of urban and rural areas in the last 25 years. At the time of the 1984 Census there were 4602 enumeration areas, of which 1155 were designated as urban and 3447 as rural. At that time the urban areas in each county consisted mainly of the county capital. By the 2010 Census there were 6934 EAs, of which 3174 were urban and 3760 rural. In 2010 the definition of an urban centre had been widened to include all settlements with a population of 2000 or more.

#### **Reference period**

In collecting data on current work activities, all questions relate to a short reference period of a week. This week is taken as comprising the seven days immediately preceding the interview date. Only the questions on usual activity (Section I), occupational injuries (Section J) and past employment (Section K) refer to a long reference period (in this case 12 months).

#### **Work**

A labour force survey collects data about work activities. Work activities should be defined in line with the current ILO standards which in turn are based on the United Nations 1993 System of National Accounts.<sup>3</sup>

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<sup>3</sup> United Nations, *System of National Accounts 1993*, New York, 1993

Table 1.3 List of economic and non-economic activities

Economic activities	Non-economic activities
<p><b>These activities were covered in Section D</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Working in wage jobs <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Full time or part time</li> <li>- Permanent or temporary</li> <li>- Casual or piecework</li> <li>- Including paid child minding and other paid domestic work</li> <li>- Paid in cash or kind (e.g. food/accommodation)</li> </ul> </li> <li>Having business activities <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Large or small, agricultural or non-agricultural</li> <li>- Small shop/kiosk/street stall</li> <li>- Preparation/selling of juice, soft drinks</li> <li>- Taxi operator</li> <li>- Shoe cleaning/sewing business</li> </ul> </li> <li>Any activities on own or family farms for the purpose of production for sale including the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Weeding and planting crops</li> <li>- Harvesting crops</li> <li>- Keeping birds and other pests off crops</li> </ul> </li> <li>Transport of goods from the fields for storage or for sale</li> <li>Fetching water and collecting firewood for sale</li> <li>Fishing, collecting shells or seaweed for sale</li> <li>Processing goods for sale <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Mats, hats from natural or grown fibres</li> <li>- Furniture from natural timber</li> <li>- Butter/cheese and other products from milk</li> <li>- Oil from oil seeds/fruit</li> <li>- Preparation of charcoal</li> <li>- Dressmaking</li> </ul> </li> <li>House or farm building/construction <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Fence/enclosure/storage construction</li> <li>- Road/irrigation construction</li> <li>- House construction/additions</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<p><b>These activities were covered in Section M</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Studying full time</li> <li>All types of housework, including the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Unpaid child minding own or other children</li> <li>- Education/training of own children at home</li> <li>- Housecleaning and decorating exclusively for own household</li> <li>- Cooking/preparing meals for own household</li> <li>- Caring for the sick and aged (unpaid)</li> <li>- Repairs (minor) to own dwelling, etc.</li> <li>- Repair of own dwelling equipment and vehicles</li> </ul> </li> <li>Begging</li> <li>Other types: persons doing no economic activity due to the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Retirement</li> <li>- Sickness</li> <li>- Disability</li> <li>- Living off investment, rental or pension income (no current activity to earn it)</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p>This list is based on information in Table 1 of ILO (1990), <i>Surveys of economically active population, employment, unemployment and underemployment: an ILO manual on concepts and methods</i>, Geneva, and Fig. 1 in United Nations (2009), <i>Handbook on measuring the economically active population and related characteristics in population censuses</i>, Studies in Methods, Series F, No. 102</p>
<p><b>These activities were covered in Section L</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Any activities on own or family farms for the purpose of production <b>for home consumption</b> including the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Planting crops</li> <li>- Harvesting crops</li> <li>- Keeping birds and other pests off crops</li> <li>- Weeding</li> </ul> </li> <li>Fetching water and collecting firewood <b>for domestic use</b></li> <li>Fishing, collecting shells or seaweed solely <b>for home consumption</b></li> <li>Processing goods <b>for home consumption</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Mats, hats from natural or grown fibres</li> <li>- Furniture from natural timber</li> <li>- Butter/cheese and other products from milk</li> <li>- Oil from oil seeds/fruit</li> <li>- Preparation of charcoal</li> <li>- Dressmaking</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	

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The 1993 SNA is particularly noteworthy in that it has greatly widened the production boundary for work. These changes have major implications for those engaged in the household sector. For instance, the SNA now includes within its production boundary all production of goods for own use. Therefore activities such as tailoring or making mats for the household, or even collecting water or firewood, now count as economic activity for the purposes of the SNA. Table 1.4 illustrates the kinds of activity which should count as 'work' in the SNA, and by extension in labour force surveys as well.

One group which is of particular interest is those who are engaged in subsistence agriculture. Where some of their output is sold or bartered, they definitely count as working. But even where their output is consumed entirely by the household itself, the person is still considered as working, according to the SNA. However, there is a problem when it comes to labour force surveys. If all production for home consumption is counted as 'work', as well as all cases where people collect firewood or fetch water, the result will be that virtually everyone will be counted as employed, and concepts such as unemployment will cease to have any relevance. The LFS in Liberia has therefore followed the practice of collecting information (through Section L of the questionnaire) on people who produce food solely for home consumption, so that the numbers in this group can be estimated, but in the analysis this group has not been counted as 'working'.

### ***Currently employed***

There are two situations in which a person can be defined as being currently employed. Either the person is actually working (as defined above) in the reference week, or he or she has an attachment to a job or business but did not work during the reference week. Everyone who responded 'Yes' to any of the questions in D.1 was counted as employed. Those who were not currently working but who had a job attachment ('Yes' to D.2) were also counted as employed, even if they had been away from work without pay.

### ***Currently unemployed***

The 'strict' international standard definition of unemployment is based on three criteria which must be satisfied simultaneously. These criteria are: 'without work', 'currently available for work', and 'seeking work'. 'Without work' and 'Currently available for work' is measured as a 'Yes' response to H.1 (available for work during the last week), while 'Seeking work' is measured by a 'Yes' response to H.3 (whether they looked for work or tried to start their own business during the last 30 days).

The 'seeking work' criterion is usually considered too restrictive and is often 'relaxed' for developing countries in which the labour market is not well developed. One particular group of workers who might possibly be considered as unemployed under a relaxed definition are the so-called 'discouraged workers'. This term generally refers to those persons who want a job and are currently available for work but who have given up any active search for work because they believe that they cannot find it. There may be a variety of reasons for this. They may believe that no suitable job is presently available in the area, or it may be related to personal factors, such as the belief that they lack qualifications or that employers think they are too young or too old to work. Policy makers may be particularly interested in these groups, because they represent unutilized labour resources. The 'relaxed' definition of unemployment is obtained by counting all those who responded 'Yes' to H.1, and taking no account of the responses to H.3.

The 'relaxed' definition of unemployment has been used as the standard measure of unemployment in Liberia.



### ***Current activity status***

Current activity status is a key concept in labour force surveys. The currently economically active population (also known as the labour force) comprises all those who are currently employed or currently unemployed, as defined above.

In contrast, the currently inactive (see H.6) comprise all those who are not currently active (i.e. are not currently employed or currently unemployed). This group therefore includes those who are attending school, those engaged in household duties, the retired, sick and injured, the disabled who are not available for work, and other similar groups.

### ***Occupation***

Occupation refers to the type of work done during the reference period by the person employed (or the kind of work done previously if unemployed), irrespective of the industry or the status in employment of the person. Information on occupation provides a description of a person's *job or activity*. In the present context a job or activity is defined as a set of tasks and duties which are carried out by, or can be assigned to, one person. Persons are classified by occupations through their relationship to a job or activity. In asking each of the questions about occupation (E.1/E.2, F.2/F.2A/F.3, I.4/I.5, I.12, and K.4) two specific questions were always asked. The informant was asked what sort of work they did, and what were their main tasks or duties. The interviewer was encouraged to record the title of the job if there was one.

A single job may have several different work activities or duties connected with it. For instance, different agricultural activities (weeding, herding cattle, and collecting water for cattle) are simply different aspects of the same activity and do not count as separate activities.

All jobs or activities were coded in the office to the 2-digit level according to their occupation (see Annex E). This classification followed the broad structure of the International Standard Classification of Occupations (ISCO-08).<sup>4</sup> A brief description of the job or activity accompanied each 2-digit code, so as to facilitate the work of coding occupations.

### ***Sector of Economic activity***

The term 'sector of economic activity' (previously 'industry') is used to refer to the activity of the establishment in which an employed person worked during the survey reference period, or last worked if unemployed. This activity is defined in terms of the kind of goods produced or services supplied by the unit in which the person works. An important feature of the classification system is that 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 he or she works. Thus, two persons working in the same economic unit must be coded to the same branch of economic activity, no matter what work their jobs in that establishment involve. In asking each of the questions about economic activity (E.3/E.3A/E.4, F.4/F.4A/F.5, I.7/I.7A/I.8, I.14, and K.6) two specific questions were asked. The informant was asked what kind of activity was carried out at the place of work, and they were also asked what goods were produced (or services provided) at the place of work. Interviewers were also encouraged to record the name and location of the establishment where the person worked.

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<sup>4</sup> *International Standard Classification of Occupations (ISCO-08)*, endorsed through an ILO resolution concerning updating the ISCO, adopted by the Tripartite Meeting of Experts on Labour Statistics, Geneva, 3-6 December 2007, .

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All work was classified according to the sector of economic activity in which it took place (see Annex E), with coding being done to the 2-digit level. The classification system that was used was directly in line with the International Standard Industrial Classification (ISIC Rev. 4).<sup>5</sup>

### ***Status in employment***

Information was also collected (in questions E.6, F.6, I.6, I.13, and K.5) on each person's status in employment. Status in employment refers to the type of explicit or implicit contract of employment of the person with other persons or organisations. There were six codes for the interviewer to use: paid employee, employer, own-account worker, member of a producers' cooperative, and contributing family worker, and a sixth code to record anyone who did not fit easily into the first five codes.

The five main codes are exactly in line with those recommended in the *International Classification of Status in Employment (ICSE-93)*. The major distinction in this classification is between paid employees (code 1), whether permanent or temporary, and the self-employed (codes 2 to 5). Persons in paid employment are typically remunerated by wages and salaries, but may be paid by commission from sales, by piece-rates, bonuses or in-kind payments such as food, housing or training. Self-employed jobs, on the other hand, are those jobs where the remuneration is directly dependent upon profits (or the potential for profits) derived from the goods and services produced. An employer is a self-employed worker with employees, while an own-account worker is a self-employed worker without employees. A contributing family worker, previously referred to as an unpaid family worker, also counts as being self-employed.

### ***Vulnerable employment***

People in vulnerable employment are defined as those whose status in employment is given as being own-account worker or contributing family member, while the vulnerable employment rate is obtained by calculating this sum as a proportion of total employment. It is a newly defined measure of persons who are employed under relatively precarious circumstances as indicated by status in employment. People in these two categories are less likely to have formal work arrangements or access to benefits or social protection programmes, which puts them at risk when there is a downturn in the economic cycle. In developing countries, where very few people can afford to be totally without work and the unemployment rate is therefore very close to zero, this measure of vulnerable employment is likely to be more useful than the unemployment rate as an indicator of the state of the labour market.

### ***Institutional sector of employment***

For the main and second job information was also collected (in E.10 and F.9 respectively) on the institutional sector in which a person was working. The term 'institutional sector of employment' relates to the legal and social organization and institutional status of the establishment in which the job is located. Six specific codes were offered: (i) government; (ii) a public or state-owned enterprise; (iii) a non-profit organization such as a non-governmental organization (NGO) or a public hospital or school; (iv) a private household (in the case of someone doing paid domestic work); (v) a non-farm private enterprise (such as a construction company, a bank, a factory, a private hospital or school, or a shop or restaurant); and (vi) a farm private enterprise (such as a plantation or farm). A seventh 'other' code was provided for those whose activities were carried out in some other kind of institution.

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<sup>5</sup> United Nations, *International Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities (ISIC) Revision 4*, Statistical Papers, Series M, No. 4, Rev. 4, New York, 2008.

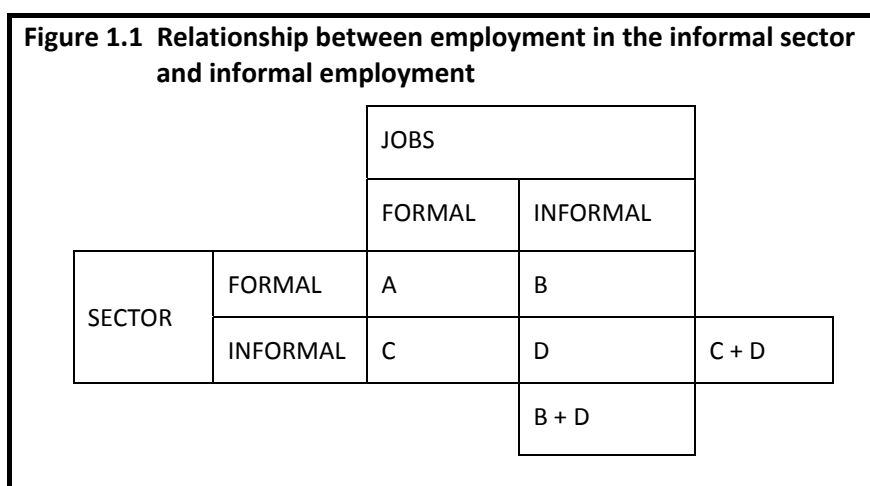
Knowledge of the institutional sector in which a person works is very useful, since it allows one to obtain estimates of employment separately for government and other (mostly private) sectors. Combined with the responses to other questions, such as status in employment, it can also help to distinguish those who are government-paid employees from other paid employees.

### **Informal employment**

When presenting statistics on employment, it is helpful to provide a breakdown of employment as between the formal and informal sector. In many developing countries informal sector activities account for a significant proportion of total employment and income generation, and Liberia is no exception. Persons can be defined as working in the informal sector in respect of their main and/or their secondary job or activity. The total of informal sector workers is all those people classified as working in the informal sector in either their main job or activity or their secondary activity, or in both.

The LFS closely follows the ILO international standard definition of the informal sector.<sup>6</sup> Because of the difficulty of defining informal sector activities in the agricultural sector, the informal sector is usually defined only in respect of non-agriculture (i.e. excluding Section A in ISIC). One small but specific group that is also excluded from the formal sector is those persons who produce goods or services for the household's own use (ISIC code 98).

Although employment in the informal sector is a useful measure for policy purposes, it was realized that some people working in the informal sector have formal jobs, and some people in the formal sector have informal jobs. As an input to labour policy formulation, a more useful measure is the number in informal employment. Figure 4.1 shows the relationship between the two measures in a simplified form. While employment in the informal sector is defined mainly in terms of the characteristics of the establishments where people work, informal employment is defined in terms of the jobs that people do. The measure of employment in the informal sector attempts to measure the total shown as C+D, while the measure of informal employment attempts to measure the total B+D.



One needs to have some country-specific criteria for defining who counts as a member of the informal sector, and a separate set of criteria for who should be counted in informal employment. These are set out in Chapter 5, when we look at informal employment.

<sup>6</sup> International Labour Organization (Bureau of Statistics), *Resolution concerning statistics of employment in the informal sector*, adopted at the Fifteenth Conference of Labour Statisticians, Geneva, 1993

### ***Underemployed***

The concept of underemployment has been introduced to complement the statistics of unemployment. While unemployment represents a situation of total lack of work during the reference period, many other people may have jobs but suffer from partial lack of work. Underemployment therefore reflects underutilization of the productive capacity of the employed population. There are two main aspects to underemployment. One is what is usually referred to as time-related underemployment, in which a person is currently working fewer hours than they would like to work. This is one aspect of labour underutilization. Other aspects are inadequate earnings or skills mismatch; in the latter case there is a mismatch between a person's level of occupation and their occupation.

The main focus here will be on time-related underemployment, though one question (G.7) did collect some information on people who wanted to change their job because their present job made insufficient use of their skills or provided inadequate income.<sup>7</sup> According to the ILO definition, persons in time-related underemployment consist of all persons who are in employment and who satisfy the following three conditions:

- I. "willing to work additional hours" - i.e. they wanted another job in addition to their current job in order to increase their total hours of work; or they wanted to replace their current job with another job that offered more hours of work; or they wanted to increase the number of hours they worked in their current job; or some combination of all three.
- II. "available to work additional hours" - i.e. they are ready, within a specified subsequent period, to work additional hours, if they are given opportunities for additional work.
- III. "worked less than a threshold related to working time" - i.e. persons whose "hours actually worked" in all jobs during the reference period were below some nationally defined threshold.

The ILO resolution recommends that, to provide analytical flexibility for policy formulation and evaluation, as well as for international comparability, countries should endeavour to identify all workers who during the reference period were willing and available to work additional hours, irrespective of whether their current hours were below the threshold. The results can then be presented separately, for those above and those below the threshold.

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<sup>7</sup> See ILO, *Resolution concerning the measurement of underemployment and inadequate employment situations*, adopted by the 16<sup>th</sup> International Conference of Labour Statisticians, Geneva, October 1998

## Chapter 2

**Education and training****2.1 Demographic characteristics**

Table 2.1 shows the age distribution of the male and female population in Liberia, separately for urban and rural areas, along with corresponding totals from the 2008 population census. It can be seen that the overall population estimates derived from the LFS match up reasonably well with the corresponding totals from the census, particularly in urban areas. However, in rural areas there seems to be a shortfall of males of about 10 percent and of females of about 6 percent.

**Table 2.1 Distribution of the household population of Liberia by sex, locality and 5-year age group, based on the results of the Liberia Labour Force Survey 2010 (to nearest thousand)**

	Urban			Rural			Liberia		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Age group									
0-4	109,000	112,000	221,000	162,000	152,000	314,000	271,000	264,000	535,000
5-9	98,000	116,000	213,000	136,000	119,000	256,000	234,000	235,000	469,000
10-14	111,000	115,000	226,000	106,000	85,000	190,000	217,000	199,000	416,000
15-19	85,000	101,000	187,000	71,000	67,000	138,000	156,000	169,000	324,000
20-24	79,000	81,000	160,000	50,000	68,000	118,000	129,000	149,000	278,000
25-29	56,000	71,000	127,000	54,000	76,000	130,000	111,000	147,000	258,000
30-34	51,000	70,000	120,000	49,000	58,000	107,000	100,000	128,000	227,000
35-39	47,000	59,000	106,000	46,000	62,000	108,000	93,000	121,000	214,000
40-44	37,000	47,000	84,000	40,000	46,000	86,000	77,000	93,000	170,000
45-49	33,000	27,000	60,000	41,000	35,000	76,000	74,000	62,000	136,000
50-54	30,000	20,000	49,000	24,000	20,000	44,000	53,000	39,000	93,000
55-59	18,000	16,000	34,000	18,000	15,000	33,000	36,000	31,000	67,000
60-64	10,000	10,000	20,000	13,000	14,000	27,000	23,000	24,000	47,000
65-69	7,000	8,000	15,000	13,000	12,000	25,000	20,000	20,000	40,000
70-74	8,000	4,000	11,000	7,000	8,000	16,000	15,000	12,000	27,000
75+	7,000	8,000	15,000	15,000	10,000	25,000	22,000	18,000	40,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>785,000</b>	<b>863,000</b>	<b>1,648,000</b>	<b>843,000</b>	<b>848,000</b>	<b>1,691,000</b>	<b>1,628,000</b>	<b>1,711,000</b>	<b>3,340,000</b>
<b>2008 Census</b>	<b>802,092</b>	<b>831,627</b>	<b>1,633,719</b>	<b>937,853</b>	<b>905,036</b>	<b>1,842,889</b>	<b>1,739,945</b>	<b>1,736,663</b>	<b>3,476,608</b>
Age group	<b>Percentages</b>								
0-4	13.9	13.0	13.4	19.2	17.9	18.5	16.6	15.4	16.0
5-9	12.4	13.4	12.9	16.2	14.1	15.1	14.4	13.7	14.0
10-14	14.1	13.3	13.7	12.5	10.0	11.3	13.3	11.7	12.5
15-19	10.8	11.7	11.3	8.4	7.9	8.1	9.6	9.9	9.7
20-24	10.1	9.4	9.7	5.9	8.0	7.0	7.9	8.7	8.3
25-29	7.2	8.2	7.7	6.4	9.0	7.7	6.8	8.6	7.7
30-34	6.5	8.1	7.3	5.8	6.8	6.3	6.1	7.5	6.8
35-39	6.0	6.8	6.4	5.4	7.3	6.4	5.7	7.1	6.4
40-44	4.7	5.5	5.1	4.7	5.5	5.1	4.7	5.5	5.1
45-49	4.2	3.2	3.7	4.9	4.1	4.5	4.5	3.6	4.1
50-54	3.8	2.3	3.0	2.8	2.3	2.6	3.3	2.3	2.8
55-59	2.3	1.8	2.0	2.1	1.8	1.9	2.2	1.8	2.0
60-64	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.5	1.7	1.6	1.4	1.4	1.4
65-69	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.6	1.4	1.5	1.2	1.1	1.2
70-74	1.0	0.4	0.7	0.9	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.7	0.8
75+	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.7	1.2	1.5	1.3	1.1	1.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

Liberia LFS 2010

## Liberia Labour Force Survey 2010

As far as the age distribution is concerned, there is a much higher proportion of young children in rural areas than in urban areas; for instance, the 0-4 age group accounts for 18 percent of the rural population but only 13 percent of the urban population. In contrast, there is a much higher proportion of youth in urban areas than in rural areas; the population aged 15-24 accounts for 21 percent of the urban population but only 15 percent of the rural population.

It is not appropriate to use such a detailed age breakdown for the presentation of the results of the LFS. The particular focus of this LFS report is on the adult population aged 15 and over. Table 2.2 shows the number of people in the key age groups.

**Table 2.2 Population of Liberia, by sex, locality and broad age group**

	Urban			Rural			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Age group									
0-14	317,000	342,000	660,000	404,000	356,000	760,000	721,000	698,000	1,419,000
15-24	164,000	182,000	346,000	120,000	135,000	256,000	284,000	318,000	602,000
25-34	107,000	141,000	248,000	103,000	134,000	237,000	210,000	275,000	485,000
35-54	147,000	153,000	300,000	150,000	163,000	313,000	297,000	316,000	613,000
55-64	28,000	26,000	54,000	30,000	29,000	60,000	58,000	55,000	113,000
65+	22,000	20,000	41,000	35,000	30,000	65,000	57,000	50,000	107,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>785,000</b>	<b>863,000</b>	<b>1,648,000</b>	<b>843,000</b>	<b>848,000</b>	<b>1,691,000</b>	<b>1,628,000</b>	<b>1,711,000</b>	<b>3,340,000</b>
<b>15+</b>	<b>468,000</b>	<b>521,000</b>	<b>989,000</b>	<b>440,000</b>	<b>492,000</b>	<b>931,000</b>	<b>907,000</b>	<b>1,013,000</b>	<b>1,920,000</b>
15-64	446,000	502,000	948,000	404,000	462,000	866,000	850,000	963,000	1,814,000

*Liberia LFS 2010*

Table 2.3 provides a summary of the age distribution of the population in urban and rural areas, as well as estimates of the dependency ratio, the number of households and average household size. More detailed regional and county tables are included in Annex G and Annex H. The dependency ratio is calculated as the ratio of persons in the “dependent” ages (under 15, and 65 and over) to those in the “economically productive” ages (15-64 years). It is a useful broad measure of the economic burden that the productive portion of the population must carry, even though some persons defined as “dependent” are producers and some persons in the “productive” age range are economically dependent. Overall, there are 84 “dependents” for every 100 persons in the “productive” age range, but the rate of dependency is much higher in rural areas (95) than in urban areas (74).

**Table 2.3 Distribution of the household population by locality and age group, and dependency ratio, number of households and average household size**

	Age group						Household population	Depen- dency ratio	No. of house- holds	Average household size
	0-14	15-24	25-34	35-54	55-64	65+				
<b>Locality</b>										
Urban	660,000	346,000	248,000	300,000	54,000	41,000	1,648,000	74	327,000	5.0
Rural	760,000	256,000	237,000	313,000	60,000	65,000	1,691,000	95	343,000	4.9
Liberia	1,419,000	602,000	485,000	613,000	113,000	107,000	3,340,000	84	670,000	5.0

*Liberia LFS 2010*

Of the 670,000 households, it is estimated that 141,000 (21 %) are female-headed. The proportion of female-headed households is highest in Lofa (31 %) and lowest in Sinoe (13 %).

A question about nationality was included in the LFS questionnaire. Overall, it is estimated that 98 percent of the population is Liberian. The most significant group among the foreign nationals are those from Guinea, who number about 37,000; 27,000 of them are living in Greater Monrovia, and another 5,000 in Margibi. Other nations with significant numbers of their nationals in Liberia are Sierra Leone (7,000), Ghana (6,000) and Nigeria (5,000).

For Liberians, there was a further question about ethnicity. A total of 17 different ethnic groups were identified on the questionnaire for coding purposes. Table H.2 in Annex H shows the percentage distribution of the population by ethnic group for each county in Liberia. A particular feature of the table is that many ethnic groups (such as Gio, Krahn, Mano and Vai) feature predominantly in just one or two counties, whereas other groups (such as Bassa, Grebo and Kpelle) appear to be more spread around the country.

After these questions on nationality and ethnicity, question B.9 was asked, to determine whether each person had spent at least four nights per week in this household over the last month. Question B.10 was then used, to filter out all children under 5 (estimated to number 535,000) along with those who answered 'No' to B.9 (estimated to number 177,000 persons, including 116,000 aged 15 and over). This left some 2,628,000 people aged 5 and over who were eligible for further questioning.

The last piece of demographic information collected in the survey related to disability. There were three questions: whether the person had difficulty in seeing, moving, hearing, speaking or learning; what kind of disability they had; and what was the cause of the disability. Table H.3 in Annex H gives a detailed breakdown of those reporting disability, by age, sex, and county. As expected, the reporting of disability is very strongly related to age. Overall 4 percent of the eligible population reported a disability, with very little difference in the rates as between males and females. The highest rates of disability were reported for Grand Cape Mount (8 %) and River Gee (7 %). In contrast, five counties (Grand Gedeh, Margibi, Rivercess, Sinoe, and Gbarpolu) had reported rates of disability of only 2 percent. In all counties the major difference was between the young and the old. At the national level, the rate of disability was only 2 percent among those aged 5-34, but it then rose steadily to 6 percent for those aged 35-54, 12 percent for those aged 55-64, and 25 percent for those aged 65 and over.

**Table 2.4 Number of persons aged 5 and over reporting various disabilities, by cause of disability**

	Type of disability									Total
	Legs	Arms	Both arm & leg	Hearing	Speech	Deaf & dumb	Sight	Mental	Other	
<b><i>Cause of disability</i></b>										
From birth	1,000	*	1,000	4,000	1,000	1,000	2,000	1,000	*	12,000
Polio	1,000	3,000	*	*	-	-	*	-	*	5,000
Stroke	1,000	*	1,000	-	*	-	*	-	*	2,000
Epilepsy	*	*	-	-	*	-	*	1,000	*	2,000
War	1,000	*	-	1,000	-	*	4,000	*	*	7,000
Accident	4,000	1,000	*	2,000	-	-	12,000	-	1,000	19,000
Aging	5,000	*	2,000	2,000	*	*	19,000	-	*	29,000
Trachoma	*	-	-	*	-	-	2,000	-	-	2,000
Measles	*	*	-	*	-	-	1,000	*	*	2,000
River blindness	*	-	-	-	-	-	4,000	-	*	4,000
Other	3,000	*	*	3,000	*	1,000	9,000	1,000	1,000	18,000
Total	17,000	5,000	4,000	12,000	2,000	2,000	53,000	3,000	2,000	102,000

Liberia LFS 2010

## Liberia Labour Force Survey 2010

About 100,000 disabilities were reported, and half of them involved people having problems with their sight. Many of these people reported that their problem was due to aging, but accidents were also frequently mentioned as a cause. Amongst other types of disability mentioned quite often were disabilities involving the legs (estimated to affect around 20,000 people nationally) and problems with hearing (12,000). It is generally recognised that it is difficult to collect disability data through national surveys, so these figures should be treated as indicative only.

### 2.2 Literacy

A single question was asked about literacy: whether the person could read and write a simple sentence in any language. Table 2.5 shows the literacy rate for males and females in different age groups, by locality. Similar tables appear in Annex G and Annex H for the regions and counties. The overall literacy rate is 57 percent, but it is much higher for males (66 %) than for females (49 %). For the youngest age group, the reported levels of literacy are the same for males and females, but at older ages the rates are much higher for males than females. In terms of locality, the urban rate (at 72 %) is 30 points higher than the rural rate (42 %), with a substantial urban-rural difference in rates even among the youngest age group.

**Table 2.5 Literacy rates, by sex, age group and locality**

	<i>Percentages</i>								
	Urban			Rural			Liberia		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
<i>Age group</i>									
5-14	65.2	65.9	65.6	39.9	36.8	38.5	51.8	52.5	52.1
15-24	92.5	85.6	88.8	77.7	54.9	65.7	86.4	73.0	79.3
25-34	89.5	65.3	75.5	60.7	25.3	40.7	75.3	46.1	58.7
35-54	80.2	52.2	65.8	56.3	19.6	37.1	68.0	35.2	51.0
55-64	70.4	34.5	53.0	39.1	7.0	23.5	53.5	19.5	37.0
65+	56.5	15.0	36.4	21.5	7.0	14.8	34.1	10.1	22.9
<b>All ages 5+</b>	<b>78.9</b>	<b>65.6</b>	<b>71.9</b>	<b>52.3</b>	<b>31.2</b>	<b>41.6</b>	<b>65.6</b>	<b>49.2</b>	<b>57.1</b>
<b>15+</b>	<b>85.1</b>	<b>65.4</b>	<b>74.7</b>	<b>58.9</b>	<b>29.0</b>	<b>43.1</b>	<b>72.4</b>	<b>47.9</b>	<b>59.4</b>

*Liberia LFS 2010*

### 2.3 School attendance

Several questions were asked about school attendance: whether the person had ever attended school, and if not what was the main reason; the age at which they began primary school; the highest grade completed; and, if still at school or college, the grade they were currently attending.

Table 2.6 shows the proportion that had attended school, for males and females in different age groups in urban and rural areas. There appears to be a greatly improving pattern over time. Whereas only 25 percent of those aged 65 and over said they had ever attended school, the proportion having attended school increased to 84 percent for those aged 15-24. There is always a steep differential in attendance rates as between urban and rural areas, and there is not much sign that the differential is being reduced for the younger age groups. As far as sex differences are concerned, the Table suggests that over the years there has been substantially more attendance at school by males than females. It is encouraging to note, however, that the male/female gap in attendance rates appears to have been eliminated amongst the youngest age group (5-14). Indeed, the female attendance rate is already higher among the 5-14 age group than it is for the 15-24 age group.



Table 2.6 Number and percentage of people who have attended school, by sex, age and locality

	Urban			Rural			Liberia		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
<b>HAVE ATTENDED SCHOOL</b>									
<i>Age group</i>									
5-14	176,000	191,000	367,000	163,000	138,000	301,000	339,000	329,000	668,000
15-24	149,000	154,000	303,000	92,000	78,000	170,000	241,000	232,000	473,000
25-34	89,000	93,000	183,000	65,000	42,000	106,000	154,000	135,000	289,000
35-54	107,000	77,000	184,000	88,000	39,000	127,000	196,000	116,000	311,000
55-64	17,000	9,000	26,000	12,000	3,000	15,000	30,000	11,000	41,000
65+	10,000	3,000	13,000	9,000	3,000	12,000	19,000	7,000	25,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>549,000</b>	<b>528,000</b>	<b>1,076,000</b>	<b>428,000</b>	<b>303,000</b>	<b>731,000</b>	<b>977,000</b>	<b>830,000</b>	<b>1,808,000</b>
<b>TOTAL ELIGIBLE PERSONS AGED 5+</b>									
<i>Age group</i>									
5-14	198,000	217,000	414,000	222,000	187,000	409,000	420,000	404,000	823,000
15-24	157,000	177,000	333,000	110,000	122,000	233,000	267,000	299,000	566,000
25-34	99,000	135,000	234,000	96,000	124,000	220,000	196,000	259,000	454,000
35-54	135,000	143,000	278,000	143,000	156,000	299,000	278,000	299,000	577,000
55-64	25,000	23,000	49,000	30,000	28,000	58,000	55,000	52,000	106,000
65+	19,000	18,000	38,000	34,000	29,000	64,000	54,000	47,000	101,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>633,000</b>	<b>713,000</b>	<b>1,346,000</b>	<b>635,000</b>	<b>647,000</b>	<b>1,281,000</b>	<b>1,268,000</b>	<b>1,359,000</b>	<b>2,628,000</b>
<b>PERCENTAGE THAT HAVE ATTENDED SCHOOL</b>									
<i>Age group</i>									<b>Percentages</b>
5-14	88.8	88.3	88.6	73.5	73.7	73.5	80.7	81.5	81.1
15-24	95.1	87.3	91.0	83.2	63.8	73.0	90.2	77.7	83.6
25-34	89.9	69.2	78.0	67.3	33.7	48.4	78.8	52.2	63.6
35-54	79.5	53.7	66.2	61.8	25.1	42.6	70.4	38.7	54.0
55-64	69.0	36.8	53.5	41.8	10.0	26.3	54.3	22.2	38.7
65+	52.8	17.4	35.7	24.8	11.7	18.8	34.8	13.9	25.1
<b>All ages</b>	<b>86.7</b>	<b>74.0</b>	<b>80.0</b>	<b>67.5</b>	<b>46.8</b>	<b>57.1</b>	<b>77.1</b>	<b>61.1</b>	<b>68.8</b>

Liberia LFS 2010

Those who had never attended school were asked to give the main reason for their non-attendance. The results are shown in Table 2.7, according to age group, and are rather revealing. Overall, 44 percent of those not attending gave their reason as 'family did not allow schooling', and 22 percent (representing 180,000 people) mentioned the cost of schooling. Amongst other reasons mentioned, 7 percent said they were not interested in schooling and a similar number said there was no school available or it was too far away.

While older people predominantly mentioned that the family did not allow schooling, the responses of younger people are particularly relevant, since they are potential members of the labour force. Amongst the very young (5-14) a quarter were reported to be too young to attend school; another quarter did not attend because they could not afford schooling, in 15 percent of cases there was no school available or it was too far away, and in 11 percent of cases the family did not allow schooling. Amongst the 15-24 age group - those who should have had recent experience of schooling if they had been given the opportunity - a third said they could not afford schooling and another third said the family did not allow it; 12 percent said they were not interested in school, and 6 percent said there was no school available or it was too far away.

# Liberia Labour Force Survey 2010

**Table 2.7 Persons never having attended school, by age group and main reason for not attending**

		Age group						
		5-14	15-24	25-34	35-54	55-64	65+	Total
<b>Main reason for not attending school</b>								
	Too young	38,000	1,000	*	1,000	1,000	*	40,000
	Disabled/illness	7,000	3,000	2,000	4,000	1,000	1,000	19,000
	No school/school too far	24,000	5,000	5,000	9,000	3,000	7,000	53,000
	Cannot afford schooling	37,000	30,000	45,000	53,000	8,000	7,000	180,000
	Family did not allow schooling	17,000	30,000	80,000	151,000	41,000	45,000	363,000
	Not interested in school	4,000	11,000	14,000	17,000	3,000	6,000	54,000
	Education not considered valuable	1,000	1,000	2,000	5,000	2,000	3,000	14,000
	School not safe	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	*	-	3,000
	To learn a job	*	*	1,000	2,000	*	*	4,000
	To work for pay	1,000	*	*	2,000	*	*	4,000
To work as unpaid worker in family business/farm		*	1,000	1,000	4,000	1,000	1,000	8,000
	Help at home with household chores	1,000	1,000	3,000	5,000	2,000	2,000	15,000
	Other reason	24,000	8,000	10,000	12,000	4,000	4,000	61,000
	<b>Total</b>	<b>156,000</b>	<b>93,000</b>	<b>165,000</b>	<b>265,000</b>	<b>65,000</b>	<b>76,000</b>	<b>820,000</b>
<b>Percentages</b>								
	Too young	24.4	0.7	0.1	0.3	1.1	0.2	4.9
	Disabled/illness	4.4	3.4	1.3	1.7	1.9	1.3	2.3
	No school/school too far	15.3	5.9	3.0	3.5	4.8	9.0	6.5
	Cannot afford schooling	24.0	32.7	27.1	19.9	11.6	9.6	22.0
	Family did not allow schooling	10.7	32.5	48.6	56.8	62.5	58.8	44.3
	Not interested in school	2.6	11.8	8.2	6.6	4.0	7.5	6.6
	Education not considered valuable	0.8	0.9	1.3	1.9	2.7	4.1	1.7
	School not safe	0.6	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.4
	To learn a job	0.3	0.3	0.8	0.6	0.7	0.3	0.5
	To work for pay	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.6	0.7	0.0	0.4
To work as unpaid worker in family business/farm		0.3	0.8	0.5	1.5	1.2	1.5	1.0
	Help at home with household chores	0.9	1.5	2.1	1.8	2.8	2.8	1.8
	Other reason	15.3	8.5	6.1	4.5	5.9	4.8	7.5
	<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

Liberia LFS 2010

There was not much difference in the patterns of responses as between urban and rural areas, or between males and females. There were only two notable differences: 9 percent of those not attending school in rural areas gave 'no school/school too far' as their reason for not attending, compared with only 2 percent among those in urban areas not attending; and 48 percent of females gave 'family did not allow schooling' as their reason for not attending, compared with 38 percent among the males.

Information was collected on the highest grade of education completed by each person. This information is given in detail in Table 2.8 for those aged 15 and over, and summarized in Table 2.9. County-level data on educational attainment is shown in Table H.5. The main features of Tables 2.8 and 2.9 are as follows. There are approximately 38,000 graduates, representing about 2 percent of the adult population, with male graduates outnumbering female graduates by 3 to 1. A further 269,000 have completed senior high school; again males outnumber females by almost 2 to 1. In contrast, more than a third of the adult population has had no schooling at all, and a further fifth have not completed primary school. There are marked contrasts in the experiences of males and females; while 45 percent of males have no education at all or did not go as far as completing primary school, the equivalent figure for females is 67 percent.

Virtually all graduates are based in urban areas; there are no more than about 3,000 in rural areas, but as many as 34,000 in urban areas (with 27,000 of them in Greater Monrovia). Similarly, 80 percent of those completing secondary school are to be found in urban areas, with the great majority of them (159,000) in Greater Monrovia.

Table 2.8 Persons aged 15 and over, by sex, locality and highest grade of education completed

	Urban			Rural			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
<b>Highest grade completed</b>									
Never attended school	62,000	160,000	222,000	147,000	295,000	442,000	210,000	454,000	664,000
No grade completed	5,000	8,000	14,000	14,000	17,000	31,000	19,000	26,000	45,000
Grade 1	4,000	6,000	10,000	10,000	13,000	24,000	14,000	20,000	34,000
Grade 2	11,000	14,000	25,000	17,000	16,000	33,000	28,000	30,000	58,000
Grade 3	11,000	17,000	28,000	17,000	17,000	34,000	28,000	33,000	62,000
Grade 4	14,000	17,000	31,000	21,000	18,000	39,000	35,000	35,000	70,000
Grade 5	22,000	25,000	47,000	24,000	19,000	43,000	46,000	44,000	90,000
Grade 6	23,000	28,000	50,000	30,000	17,000	47,000	52,000	45,000	97,000
Grade 7	23,000	27,000	50,000	24,000	11,000	35,000	47,000	38,000	85,000
Grade 8	28,000	38,000	67,000	25,000	10,000	34,000	53,000	48,000	101,000
Grade 9	31,000	22,000	53,000	19,000	8,000	28,000	50,000	30,000	81,000
Grade 10	26,000	22,000	48,000	12,000	4,000	16,000	38,000	25,000	64,000
Grade 11	18,000	18,000	36,000	9,000	3,000	12,000	28,000	21,000	48,000
Grade 12	104,000	76,000	180,000	36,000	11,000	47,000	140,000	87,000	227,000
Year 1	12,000	4,000	16,000	2,000	*	2,000	14,000	4,000	18,000
Year 2	9,000	5,000	14,000	1,000	*	1,000	9,000	6,000	15,000
Year 3	7,000	*	8,000	1,000	*	1,000	8,000	*	9,000
Year 4	*	*	*	*	-	*	1,000	*	1,000
Undergraduate	20,000	8,000	28,000	2,000	1,000	3,000	22,000	9,000	31,000
Postgraduate	6,000	*	6,000	*	-	*	6,000	*	6,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>436,000</b>	<b>496,000</b>	<b>932,000</b>	<b>413,000</b>	<b>460,000</b>	<b>873,000</b>	<b>849,000</b>	<b>956,000</b>	<b>1,804,000</b>
<b>Highest grade completed</b>									
									<b>Percentages</b>
Never attended school	14.2	32.2	23.8	35.7	64.1	50.7	24.7	47.5	36.8
No grade completed	1.2	1.7	1.5	3.3	3.8	3.6	2.2	2.7	2.5
Grade 1	0.9	1.3	1.1	2.5	2.9	2.7	1.7	2.0	1.9
Grade 2	2.5	2.8	2.6	4.2	3.5	3.8	3.3	3.1	3.2
Grade 3	2.5	3.4	3.0	4.2	3.6	3.9	3.4	3.5	3.4
Grade 4	3.2	3.4	3.3	5.1	3.9	4.5	4.1	3.6	3.9
Grade 5	5.1	5.0	5.0	5.9	4.2	5.0	5.5	4.6	5.0
Grade 6	5.2	5.6	5.4	7.2	3.7	5.3	6.2	4.7	5.4
Grade 7	5.3	5.5	5.4	5.7	2.4	4.0	5.5	4.0	4.7
Grade 8	6.5	7.7	7.1	6.0	2.1	3.9	6.3	5.0	5.6
Grade 9	7.1	4.4	5.7	4.7	1.8	3.2	5.9	3.2	4.5
Grade 10	6.0	4.3	5.1	2.9	0.8	1.8	4.5	2.7	3.5
Grade 11	4.2	3.6	3.9	2.3	0.6	1.4	3.2	2.2	2.7
Grade 12	23.8	15.4	19.3	8.7	2.4	5.4	16.4	9.1	12.6
Year 1	2.7	0.8	1.7	0.5	0.0	0.3	1.6	0.4	1.0
Year 2	2.0	1.1	1.5	0.1	0.0	0.1	1.1	0.6	0.8
Year 3	1.7	0.0	0.8	0.2	0.1	0.1	1.0	0.0	0.5
Year 4	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0
Undergraduate	4.6	1.7	3.0	0.6	0.2	0.4	2.6	0.9	1.7
Postgraduate	1.4	0.1	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

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**Table 2.9 Persons aged 15 and over, by sex, locality and highest grade of education completed (grouped)**

	Urban			Rural			Liberia		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
<b>Highest education grade completed</b>									
Degree	26,000	9,000	34,000	3,000	1,000	3,000	28,000	9,000	38,000
Secondary - senior high	132,000	86,000	218,000	40,000	12,000	51,000	171,000	98,000	269,000
Secondary - junior high	75,000	62,000	137,000	41,000	15,000	55,000	116,000	76,000	192,000
Full primary	74,000	93,000	167,000	78,000	37,000	116,000	152,000	130,000	283,000
Less than full primary	67,000	87,000	154,000	104,000	101,000	205,000	171,000	187,000	358,000
No schooling	62,000	160,000	222,000	147,000	295,000	442,000	210,000	454,000	664,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>436,000</b>	<b>496,000</b>	<b>932,000</b>	<b>413,000</b>	<b>460,000</b>	<b>873,000</b>	<b>849,000</b>	<b>956,000</b>	<b>1,804,000</b>
<b>Highest education grade completed Percentages</b>									
Degree	5.9	1.7	3.7	0.6	0.2	0.4	3.3	1.0	2.1
Secondary - senior high	30.2	17.4	23.4	9.7	2.5	5.9	20.2	10.2	14.9
Secondary - junior high	17.3	12.4	14.7	9.8	3.3	6.4	13.7	8.0	10.7
Full primary	17.0	18.8	17.9	19.0	8.1	13.3	18.0	13.7	15.7
Less than full primary	15.4	17.5	16.5	25.2	21.9	23.4	20.1	19.6	19.9
No schooling	14.2	32.2	23.8	35.7	64.1	50.7	24.7	47.5	36.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

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Those who had ever attended school were asked whether they were currently in school or college. Out of 2.6 million people aged 5 and over, it is estimated that 1.1 million are currently studying. Table 2.10 shows the percentage of each age group that is reported to be currently in school or college. The rate of attendance is highest for those in the 10-14 age group, with 83 percent attending school. A surprising characteristic is the high attendance among older age groups. For instance, 46 percent of the 20-24 age group and 21 percent of the 25-29 age group said they are currently attending school or college. At the younger ages the rates of attendance are similar for boys and girls, but among the adults the attendance rate for males is about twice that for females.

**Table 2.10 Percentage of persons in each age group currently attending school or college, by sex and locality**

	Urban			Rural			Liberia			Population	Persons in school
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total		
Age group	Percentages										
5-9	78.9	75.4	77.0	63.4	62.8	63.1	69.9	69.0	69.5	425,000	295,000
10-14	85.2	89.6	87.5	76.7	77.7	77.2	81.1	84.7	82.9	398,000	330,000
15-19	85.9	76.5	80.8	74.1	62.0	68.3	80.7	71.0	75.6	308,000	233,000
20-24	64.4	46.2	55.1	51.5	18.4	32.3	59.6	34.0	45.8	258,000	118,000
25-29	40.1	23.0	30.5	17.3	8.0	11.9	29.0	15.4	21.2	242,000	51,000
30-34	24.2	10.4	16.1	5.8	3.3	4.4	15.1	7.2	10.6	212,000	23,000
35-39	14.9	10.0	12.2	7.1	1.2	3.6	11.0	5.4	7.8	202,000	16,000
40-44	9.1	5.5	7.1	0.5	3.1	1.9	4.6	4.3	4.4	161,000	7,000
45-49	4.2	4.8	4.5	0.9	0.1	0.5	2.3	2.2	2.2	127,000	3,000
50+	2.5	3.2	2.8	0.8	1.2	1.0	1.5	2.1	1.8	294,000	5,000
										2,628,000	1,081,000

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## 2.4 Vocational training

Everyone aged 5 and over was asked about whether they had done any formal vocational training. If they said yes, they were asked what subject it was in, how long the training lasted, and whether they had received any formal vocational training in the last 12 months. Table 2.11 shows, for those aged 15 and over, the proportion who had received vocational training, and what subject they did.

Overall, 255,000 people, representing 14 percent of those aged 15 and over, had done some formal vocational training, with males much more likely to have done it (19 %) than females (10 %). Of the various different types of vocational training, the ones featuring most often were computer training (accounting for 13 % of all courses done), tailoring (11 %), auto mechanic (9 %), and carpentry (8 %).

**Table 2.11 Number of persons aged 15 and over who have done vocational training, by sex, locality and subject studied**

	Urban			Rural			Liberia		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Total persons aged 15+	436,000	496,000	932,000	413,000	460,000	873,000	849,000	956,000	1,804,000
Done vocational training	100,000	69,000	170,000	58,000	28,000	86,000	158,000	97,000	255,000
Percent who did VT	23.0 %	14.0 %	18.2 %	14.0 %	6.0 %	9.8 %	18.7 %	10.2 %	14.2 %
<b>NUMBERS DOING VT</b>									
Electrical	6,000	*	6,000	2435	195	2629	8497	593	9089
Plumbing	4,000	*	4,000	1236	182	1418	4817	594	5411
Carpentry	10,000	2,000	11,000	8287	1100	9388	17964	2626	20591
Auto mechanic	14,000	2,000	16,000	5621	855	6475	19532	2751	22283
Agricultural	4,000	1,000	5,000	5978	1104	7082	9724	2085	11809
Computer	21,000	9,000	31,000	2014	195	2209	23117	9610	32727
Secretarial	1,000	2,000	3,000	433	436	868	977	2422	3399
Bookkeeping	1,000	*	1,000	649	315	964	1435	654	2088
Teacher training	6,000	3,000	10,000	6407	1524	7931	12827	4647	17474
Nursing	4,000	8,000	12,000	2299	2478	4777	6627	10196	16823
Tailoring	5,000	15,000	20,000	3141	5469	8610	8048	20402	28450
Pastry	2,000	9,000	10,000	410	3686	4097	2144	12287	14431
Tie & dye	1,000	8,000	9,000	396	3411	3806	1092	11533	12625
Cosmetology	1,000	4,000	5,000	468	2107	2575	1745	5957	7703
Masonry	8,000	2,000	10,000	7578	553	8132	15355	2584	17939
Other subject	14,000	4,000	18,000	10657	3997	14653	24438	8163	32601
<b>Percentage distribution of subjects studied</b>									
							<b>Percentages</b>		
Electrical	6.0	0.6	3.8	4.2	0.7	3.1	5.4	0.6	3.6
Plumbing	3.6	0.6	2.4	2.1	0.7	1.7	3.0	0.6	2.1
Carpentry	9.6	2.2	6.6	14.3	4.0	11.0	11.3	2.7	8.1
Auto mechanic	13.9	2.7	9.3	9.7	3.1	7.6	12.3	2.8	8.7
Agricultural	3.7	1.4	2.8	10.3	4.0	8.3	6.1	2.1	4.6
Computer	21.0	13.5	18.0	3.5	0.7	2.6	14.6	9.9	12.8
Secretarial	0.5	2.9	1.5	0.7	1.6	1.0	0.6	2.5	1.3
Bookkeeping	0.8	0.5	0.7	1.1	1.1	1.1	0.9	0.7	0.8
Teacher training	6.4	4.5	5.6	11.0	5.5	9.3	8.1	4.8	6.8
Nursing	4.3	11.1	7.1	4.0	9.0	5.6	4.2	10.5	6.6
Tailoring	4.9	21.5	11.7	5.4	19.8	10.1	5.1	21.0	11.1
Pastry	1.7	12.4	6.1	0.7	13.4	4.8	1.4	12.7	5.6
Tie & dye	0.7	11.7	5.2	0.7	12.4	4.4	0.7	11.9	4.9
Cosmetology	1.3	5.5	3.0	0.8	7.6	3.0	1.1	6.1	3.0
Masonry	7.8	2.9	5.8	13.1	2.0	9.5	9.7	2.7	7.0
Other subject	13.7	6.0	10.6	18.4	14.5	17.1	15.4	8.4	12.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

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As one might expect, there was a difference between urban and rural areas in the type of vocational training done. In urban areas, computing and auto mechanic were the types of training most often given to males, while females were most often trained in tailoring, computers, nursing, pastry and tie and dye. In rural areas males most often studied carpentry, masonry, teacher training and agriculture, while females most often studied tailoring, pastry and tie and dye.

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Some courses last only a short period of time, but for several courses more than half the participants spent at least a year on the course: bookkeeping (88 % of those attending spent a year or more), nursing (74 %), electrical (70 %), auto mechanic (64 %), masonry (57 %), teacher training (52 %), and carpentry (52 %).

Asked whether they had received any formal vocational training in the last 12 months, 11 percent of those who had received previous vocational training said they had, but this represents less than 2 percent of all persons aged 15 and over. Recent vocational training was most likely to have been received in the area of teacher training (26 % received it within the last 12 months) and computer training (16 %).

### 2.5 Migration

Several questions were asked on the topic of migration: where the person was born; if not born in this town or village how long they had been living here; where they were living previously; and what their reason was for moving here. Table 2.12 shows the birthplaces of people living in different counties. As one would expect, and as indicated by the leading diagonal of the table, a very high proportion of persons (often over 90 percent) are living in the same county where they were born. But for three counties the percentage of residents born in that county is relatively low: Montserrado (53 %), Margibi (61 %) and Gbarpolu (62 %). The Table also shows the percentage coming from other counties. For instance, 11 percent of those in Margibi were born in Lofa, and a further 10 percent were born in Bong.

**Table 2.12 Percentage distribution of the residents of each county by place of birth**

	Current county of residence														
	Bomi	Bong	Grand Bassa	Grand Cape Mount	Grand Gedeh	Grand Kru	Lofa	Margibi	Maryland	Montserrado	Nimba	Rivercess	Sinoe	River Gee	Gbarpolu
<i>Place of birth</i>	<i>Percentages</i>														
Bomi	73	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	4	0	0	0	0	3
Bong	4	85	5	4	1	0	1	10	0	8	1	1	1	0	14
Grand Bassa	1	1	81	1	0	0	0	3	0	5	0	4	1	0	7
Grand Cape Mount	3	0	0	84	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	4
Grand Gedeh	0	0	0	0	76	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	2
Grand Kru	0	0	0	0	0	94	0	0	3	2	0	0	1	0	2
Lofa	5	2	1	1	1	0	93	11	0	8	0	0	0	0	11
Margibi	2	4	2	0	1	0	1	61	0	2	0	1	0	0	6
Maryland	0	0	1	0	2	2	0	1	90	3	0	0	1	4	4
Montserrado	6	2	4	4	4	1	1	5	1	53	2	2	2	1	21
Nimba	1	2	2	1	2	0	0	4	0	6	94	1	0	0	14
Rivercess	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	85	1	0	2
Sinoe	0	0	0	0	3	1	0	0	1	2	0	4	90	0	3
River Gee	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	3	0	0	0	1	92	2
Gbarpolu	3	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	62
Outside Liberia	2	2	1	1	7	1	3	2	2	4	1	1	1	2	2
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

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About 1.8 million people aged 5 and over (69 percent of that population) were born in the town or village where they are now living; 1 percent of the population said they had arrived at their present residence within the last year, 5 percent 1-4 years ago, 8 percent 5-9 years ago, and 17 percent at least 10 years ago. Asked their reasons for moving, 50 percent of people mentioned family reasons, 17 percent mentioned school or training as the reason for the move, and 13 percent mentioned work.

## Chapter 3

**Economic activity****3.1 Current activities**

As a lead-in to the section on main economic activity, a series of questions were asked of each person, to find out the range of activities in which they were engaged. There were seven specific questions, each requiring a yes or no answer. People were asked whether, during the last week, they had done any of the following activities, even if only for one hour:

- a) Run or do any kind of business, big or small, for yourself or with one or more partners
- b) Do any work for a wage, salary, commission or any payment in kind (excluding domestic work)
- c) Do any work as a domestic worker for a wage, salary or any payment in kind
- d) Help, without being paid, in any kind of business run by your household
- e) Do any work on your own (or your household's) plot, farm, food garden, or help in growing farm produce for sale or in looking after animals intended for sale
- f) Do any construction or major repair work on your own farm plot or business
- g) Catch any fish, prawns, shells, wild animals or other food for sale

Table 3.1 shows the responses to these questions, for males and females aged 15 and over, according to locality.

**Table 3.1 Number of persons aged 15 and over reporting that they engaged in various activities last week**

	Urban			Rural			Liberia		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Base figures	436,000	496,000	932,000	413,000	460,000	873,000	849,000	956,000	1,804,000
<b>Number of people engaged in the activity last week</b>									
Ran a business	93,000	160,000	254,000	82,000	114,000	196,000	175,000	275,000	449,000
Wage/salary/payment in kind	108,000	44,000	152,000	66,000	22,000	88,000	174,000	66,000	240,000
Paid domestic work	14,000	8,000	22,000	17,000	14,000	31,000	32,000	22,000	54,000
Unpaid work in family business	16,000	19,000	35,000	30,000	32,000	62,000	45,000	51,000	97,000
Worked on family plot/livestock	35,000	40,000	75,000	184,000	188,000	372,000	219,000	228,000	448,000
Construction/major repair work	9,000	7,000	15,000	19,000	16,000	34,000	27,000	23,000	50,000
Caught fish, prawns, etc. for sale	7,000	6,000	13,000	39,000	28,000	68,000	46,000	34,000	81,000
<b>Percentage engaged in each activity last week</b>									
Ran a business	21.4	32.4	27.2	19.7	24.9	22.4	20.6	28.7	24.9
Wage/salary/payment in kind	24.7	8.9	16.3	16.1	4.7	10.1	20.5	6.9	13.3
Paid domestic work	3.2	1.7	2.4	4.2	3.0	3.6	3.7	2.3	3.0
Unpaid work in family business	3.6	3.9	3.7	7.2	7.0	7.1	5.3	5.4	5.4
Worked on family plot/livestock	8.1	8.0	8.1	44.6	40.9	42.7	25.9	23.9	24.8
Construction/major repair work	2.0	1.4	1.7	4.6	3.4	3.9	3.2	2.4	2.8
Caught fish, prawns, etc. for sale	1.6	1.3	1.4	9.5	6.1	7.7	5.5	3.6	4.5

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A quarter of all respondents said they had been involved in some kind of business activity in the last week. A similar number said they had done some work on their own or their household's plot, farm or food garden, or with livestock, where the produce was intended for sale. Some 13 percent reported that they had received a wage or salary in the last week or payment in kind for work done. Much smaller proportions had engaged in any of the other four activities.

### 3.2 The labour force

The notion of the labour force was referred to in the 'Concepts and definitions' section of Chapter 1 under the heading 'current activity status'. The currently active population (also referred to as the labour force) include all those who are currently employed as well as those who are currently unemployed. It should be recalled that anyone who did any 'work' during the one-week reference period counts as being employed, even if they only worked for as little as one hour, and irrespective of whether they were paid for their work. In the case of the unemployed we have used the 'relaxed' definition, which requires that a person should not be working during the reference period but be available to start work, even if they are not actually looking for work.

Table 3.2 shows the size of the Liberian labour force, in terms of sex and age group, separately for urban and rural areas. A similar table for regions is shown in Annex Table G.3 and for districts in Annex Table H.6. If we consider all ages, there are about 1.3 million people in the Liberian labour force; the comparable figure for the adult population is about 1.1 million. There are approximately equal numbers of males and females in the labour force, and slightly more of them in rural areas than in urban. The great majority of the labour force are in the productive ages of 25 to 54, but there are a surprising number of younger people in the labour force, particularly in rural areas. The topic of working children and child labour is presented in a separate report, being issued in parallel with this present report.

**Table 3.2 The size of the Liberian labour force, by sex, locality and age group**

	Age group						Total	15+	15-64
	5-14	15-24	25-34	35-54	55-64	65+			
Urban									
Male	15,000	38,000	69,000	116,000	18,000	11,000	266,000	251,000	240,000
Female	13,000	44,000	87,000	110,000	13,000	6,000	274,000	261,000	255,000
Total	28,000	83,000	156,000	225,000	31,000	17,000	540,000	512,000	495,000
Rural									
Male	66,000	56,000	78,000	129,000	24,000	22,000	375,000	309,000	287,000
Female	46,000	60,000	94,000	124,000	20,000	13,000	358,000	312,000	299,000
Total	112,000	116,000	172,000	253,000	45,000	35,000	733,000	621,000	586,000
Liberia									
Male	81,000	94,000	147,000	245,000	42,000	33,000	642,000	561,000	528,000
Female	59,000	105,000	182,000	234,000	34,000	19,000	632,000	573,000	554,000
Total	140,000	199,000	328,000	479,000	76,000	52,000	1,273,000	1,133,000	1,082,000

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Table 3.3 provides information on the educational levels of the labour force aged 15 and over. Of the 1.1 million people in the labour force, only 30,000 people (24,000 males and 6,000 females) - representing less than 3 percent of the labour force - have completed a degree, but there are 193,000 people (130,000 males and 64,000 females) who have completed senior high school. At the other extreme, almost half a million people in the labour force have no schooling at all. By examining the percentage distribution on the right of the Table, It is possible to see clearly the improvements that have taken place over time. The proportion without any schooling has dropped substantially, from a figure of 70 percent for those aged 65 and over to 25 percent for those aged 15-24. However there is still a large differential between males and females; 13 percent of males aged 15-24 have had no schooling, but the equivalent figure for females is 35 percent.



**Table 3.3 The Liberian labour force aged 15 and over, by sex, age group, and highest level of education attained**

Highest education	Age group					Total	Age group					All
	15-24	25-34	35-54	55-64	65+		15-24	25-34	35-54	55-64	65+	
MALES							Percentages					
Degree	*	5,000	14,000	3,000	1,000	24,000	0.1	3.4	5.9	7.1	3.3	4.2
Secondary - senior high	8,000	40,000	71,000	8,000	3,000	130,000	9.0	27.0	28.8	19.1	9.6	23.1
Secondary - junior high	14,000	20,000	28,000	3,000	1,000	66,000	14.9	13.4	11.3	7.7	4.0	11.8
Full primary	23,000	26,000	33,000	3,000	2,000	87,000	24.0	17.5	13.7	8.0	7.0	15.6
Less than full primary	36,000	23,000	27,000	4,000	4,000	95,000	38.8	15.6	11.1	10.7	12.2	17.0
No schooling	12,000	34,000	72,000	20,000	21,000	159,000	13.2	23.2	29.2	47.4	64.0	28.4
Total	94,000	147,000	245,000	42,000	33,000	561,000	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
FEMALES												
Degree	*	1,000	4,000	*	*	6,000	0.1	0.7	1.8	1.0	1.9	1.1
Secondary - senior high	6,000	26,000	29,000	2,000	*	64,000	5.3	14.5	12.5	6.3	1.2	11.1
Secondary - junior high	9,000	11,000	12,000	1,000	-	32,000	8.5	5.8	5.2	2.0	0.0	5.6
Full primary	17,000	21,000	20,000	2,000	*	60,000	16.1	11.8	8.3	5.7	1.8	10.5
Less than full primary	37,000	30,000	28,000	2,000	3,000	100,000	35.0	16.6	11.9	7.0	13.8	17.4
No schooling	37,000	92,000	141,000	26,000	15,000	311,000	35.1	50.5	60.2	78.0	81.3	54.3
Total	105,000	182,000	234,000	34,000	19,000	573,000	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
BOTH SEXES												
Degree	*	6,000	19,000	3,000	1,000	30,000	0.1	1.9	3.9	4.4	2.8	2.6
Secondary - senior high	14,000	66,000	100,000	10,000	3,000	193,000	7.1	20.1	20.8	13.4	6.6	17.0
Secondary - junior high	23,000	30,000	40,000	4,000	1,000	98,000	11.5	9.2	8.3	5.1	2.6	8.7
Full primary	39,000	47,000	53,000	5,000	3,000	147,000	19.8	14.4	11.1	7.0	5.1	13.0
Less than full primary	73,000	53,000	55,000	7,000	7,000	195,000	36.8	16.2	11.5	9.1	12.8	17.2
No schooling	49,000	126,000	212,000	46,000	36,000	470,000	24.7	38.3	44.3	61.0	70.2	41.4
Total	199,000	328,000	479,000	76,000	52,000	1,133,000	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

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### 3.3 Labour force participation

Table 3.4 shows the labour force participation rates for males and females in urban and rural areas, according to age. Similar regional and district figures are given in Annex Tables G.4 and H.7.

**Table 3.4 Labour force participation rates, by sex, age group and locality**

	Age group						Total	15+	15-64
	5-14	15-24	25-34	35-54	55-64	65+			
Urban									
Male	7.8	24.4	69.0	85.8	70.4	54.8	42.1	57.6	57.8
Female	6.0	25.1	64.9	76.7	57.3	32.9	38.4	52.6	53.3
Total	6.8	24.8	66.6	81.1	64.1	44.2	40.1	54.9	55.4
Rural									
Male	29.6	50.5	81.1	90.6	82.0	65.0	59.1	74.9	75.8
Female	24.6	49.4	76.1	79.6	72.0	43.2	55.3	67.8	69.5
Total	27.3	49.9	78.3	84.9	77.1	55.0	57.2	71.2	72.5
Liberia									
Male	19.3	35.2	74.9	88.3	76.7	61.4	50.6	66.1	66.4
Female	14.6	35.1	70.3	78.2	65.3	39.2	46.5	59.9	61.0
Total	17.0	35.1	72.3	83.1	71.2	51.0	48.5	62.8	63.5

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## Liberia Labour Force Survey 2010

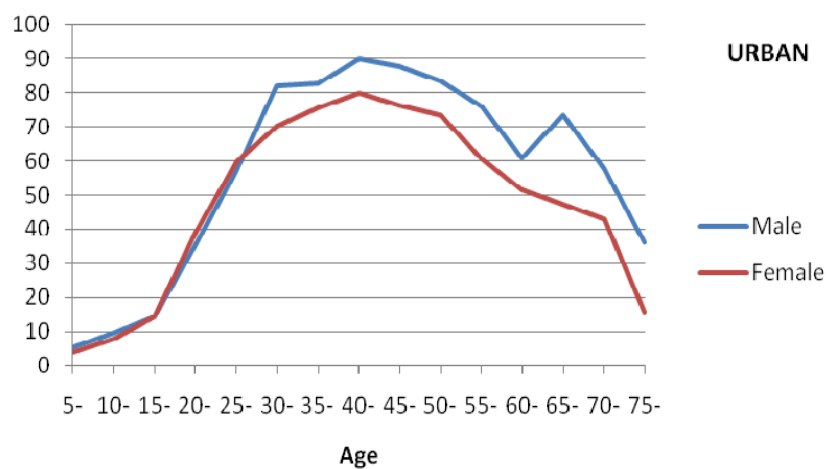
The LFPR shows what proportion of the total population in each particular group (e.g. urban males aged 35-54) are in the labour force and therefore either working or available to work. While Table 3.4 provides a useful summary for broad age groups, Table 3.5 gives more detailed figures, with the population split into five-year age groups. The values of the LFPR shown in this Table have been plotted onto graphs, which are shown as Figures 3.1, 3.2 and 3.3.

**Table 3.5 Labour force and labour force participation rates, by sex, locality and five-year age groups**

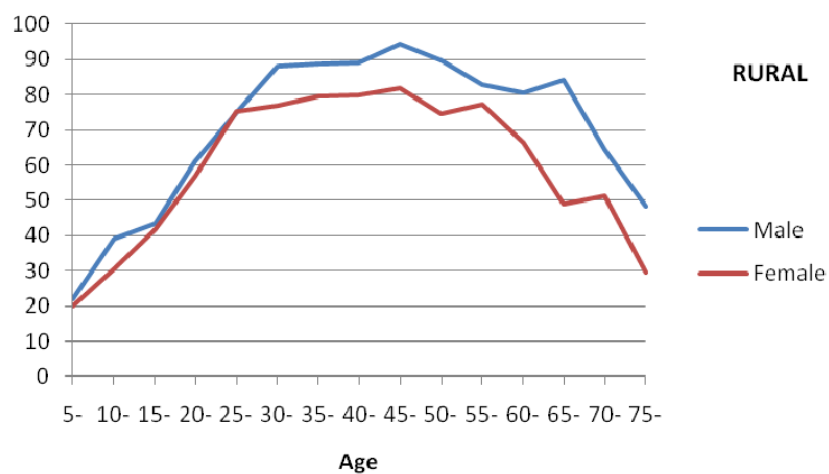
	Urban			Rural			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
<b>SIZE OF THE LABOUR FORCE</b>									
<i>Age group</i>									
5-9	5,000	4,000	9,000	27,000	22,000	49,000	32,000	26,000	58,000
10-14	11,000	9,000	19,000	39,000	24,000	63,000	49,000	33,000	82,000
15-19	12,000	14,000	26,000	29,000	26,000	54,000	41,000	40,000	80,000
20-24	26,000	30,000	57,000	27,000	35,000	62,000	53,000	65,000	119,000
25-29	30,000	41,000	71,000	38,000	53,000	91,000	69,000	94,000	162,000
30-34	38,000	47,000	85,000	40,000	41,000	81,000	78,000	88,000	166,000
35-39	36,000	42,000	78,000	38,000	48,000	86,000	74,000	90,000	163,000
40-44	31,000	35,000	66,000	34,000	35,000	69,000	65,000	70,000	135,000
45-49	26,000	19,000	45,000	37,000	27,000	64,000	63,000	46,000	110,000
50-54	23,000	13,000	36,000	20,000	14,000	34,000	43,000	27,000	70,000
55-59	12,000	9,000	21,000	14,000	11,000	26,000	26,000	20,000	47,000
60-64	6,000	4,000	10,000	10,000	9,000	19,000	15,000	14,000	29,000
65-69	4,000	3,000	7,000	11,000	5,000	16,000	15,000	9,000	24,000
70-74	4,000	1,000	6,000	5,000	4,000	9,000	9,000	6,000	15,000
75+	2,000	1,000	4,000	7,000	3,000	10,000	9,000	4,000	13,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>266,000</b>	<b>274,000</b>	<b>540,000</b>	<b>375,000</b>	<b>358,000</b>	<b>733,000</b>	<b>642,000</b>	<b>632,000</b>	<b>1,273,000</b>
15+	251,000	261,000	512,000	309,000	312,000	621,000	561,000	573,000	1,133,000
15-64	240,000	255,000	495,000	287,000	299,000	586,000	528,000	554,000	1,082,000
<b>LABOUR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATES</b>									
	<i>Percentages</i>								
<i>Age group</i>									
5-9	5.4	4.0	4.7	22.0	20.1	21.1	15.0	12.2	13.6
10-14	9.7	7.8	8.8	39.1	30.7	35.3	23.8	17.3	20.6
15-19	14.4	14.2	14.3	43.4	41.8	42.6	27.3	24.8	26.0
20-24	35.6	39.0	37.3	61.2	57.0	58.8	45.1	46.9	46.1
25-29	57.4	59.8	58.8	75.0	75.4	75.2	66.0	67.7	67.0
30-34	82.1	70.1	75.1	88.0	77.0	82.0	85.0	73.2	78.3
35-39	82.6	75.5	78.6	88.9	79.6	83.5	85.7	77.6	81.1
40-44	89.9	79.8	84.2	89.2	80.0	84.2	89.5	79.9	84.2
45-49	87.8	76.3	82.5	94.4	82.0	88.7	91.5	79.5	86.0
50-54	83.5	73.6	79.6	89.6	74.7	82.8	86.3	74.2	81.1
55-59	76.0	60.5	68.5	82.9	77.4	80.4	79.6	68.8	74.6
60-64	61.0	51.7	56.5	80.7	66.4	73.1	72.1	60.7	66.3
65-69	73.3	47.1	58.7	84.3	49.1	67.9	81.0	48.4	64.7
70-74	57.8	42.9	52.9	64.3	51.2	57.4	61.1	48.8	55.6
75+	36.3	15.6	25.2	48.4	29.4	40.8	44.6	23.3	34.9
<b>All ages</b>	<b>42.1</b>	<b>38.4</b>	<b>40.1</b>	<b>59.1</b>	<b>55.3</b>	<b>57.2</b>	<b>50.6</b>	<b>46.5</b>	<b>48.5</b>
15+	57.6	52.6	54.9	74.9	67.8	71.2	66.1	59.9	62.8
15-64	57.8	53.3	55.4	75.8	69.5	72.5	66.4	61.0	63.5

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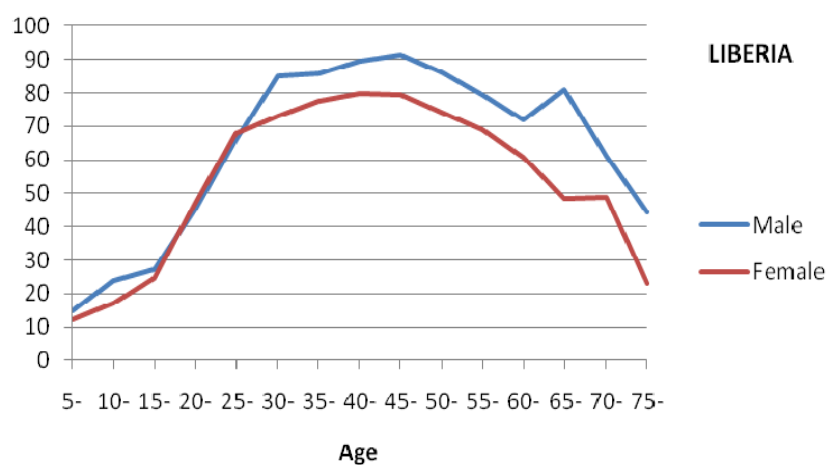
**Fig 3.1 Labour force participation rates by sex and age  
Liberia LFS 2010**



**Fig.3.2 Labour force participation rates by sex and age  
Liberia LFS 2010**



**Fig. 3.3 Labour force participation rates by sex and age,  
Liberia LFS 2010**



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The LFPR for males and females is very similar in the early years, but the two graphs diverge at around age 30 and never come back together. During the most productive years there is 10-point gap between the male and female rates, but this widens in later years. The urban and rural graphs are very similar. The LFPR for both urban and rural areas reaches a peak of about 90 percent for males and 80 percent for females. The major difference between urban and rural areas is in the experience of young people. In urban areas the LFPR remains fairly low up to the age of 20, whereas in the rural areas the LFPR for males and females in the 15-19 age group has already reached a level of over 40 percent.

### 3.4 The inactive population

Those who are neither employed nor unemployed are classified as currently inactive. Table 3.6 shows the number classified as inactive, by sex, age and locality, along with the corresponding inactivity rates (inactive persons in each individual cell as a percentage of the total population in that cell). Similar tables for regions and districts are given in Annex Tables G.5/G.6 and H.8/H.9.

There are more than 1.3 million persons who are classified as inactive, but half of them are young persons under 15 years of age. If we consider only those aged 15 and over, the number inactive is 671,000. This means that just over half the adult population is classified as inactive. There are more females than males classified as inactive, and more people in urban areas than in rural.

**Table 3.6 Number of persons inactive, by sex, age group and locality, and inactivity rates**

	Age group						Total	15+	15-64
	5-14	15-24	25-34	35-54	55-64	65+			
Urban									
Male	182,000	118,000	31,000	19,000	7,000	9,000	367,000	185,000	176,000
Female	204,000	132,000	47,000	33,000	10,000	12,000	439,000	235,000	223,000
Total	386,000	251,000	78,000	52,000	17,000	21,000	806,000	420,000	399,000
Rural									
Male	156,000	55,000	18,000	13,000	5,000	12,000	260,000	103,000	91,000
Female	141,000	62,000	30,000	32,000	8,000	17,000	289,000	148,000	131,000
Total	297,000	117,000	48,000	45,000	13,000	29,000	549,000	251,000	223,000
Liberia									
Male	339,000	173,000	49,000	33,000	13,000	21,000	627,000	288,000	267,000
Female	345,000	194,000	77,000	65,000	18,000	29,000	728,000	383,000	354,000
Total	683,000	367,000	126,000	98,000	31,000	50,000	1,354,000	671,000	621,000
Urban							Inactivity Rates		
Male	92.2	75.6	31.0	14.2	29.6	45.2	57.9	42.4	42.2
Female	94.0	74.9	35.1	23.3	42.7	67.1	61.6	47.4	46.7
Total	93.2	75.2	33.4	18.9	35.9	55.8	59.9	45.1	44.6
Rural									
Male	70.4	49.5	18.9	9.4	18.0	35.0	40.9	25.1	24.2
Female	75.4	50.6	23.9	20.4	28.0	56.8	44.7	32.2	30.5
Total	72.7	50.1	21.7	15.1	22.9	45.0	42.8	28.8	27.5
Liberia									
Male	80.7	64.8	25.1	11.7	23.3	38.6	49.4	33.9	33.6
Female	85.4	64.9	29.7	21.8	34.7	60.8	53.5	40.1	39.0
Total	83.0	64.9	27.7	16.9	28.8	49.0	51.5	37.2	36.5

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As one would expect, inactivity rates are highest for the youngest age groups and the oldest age group. For the key productive age group 35-54 the inactivity rate drops to 17 percent. Inactivity rates are always higher for females than males, but only marginally so for the two lowest age groups. For all age groups inactivity rates are lower in rural areas than in urban areas.

One question (H.6) asked those who were inactive which of the following best described their situation last week: attending school; household duties; retired, not working; sick/injured; disabled; and other (specify). Table 3.7 shows the distribution of responses, by sex and locality. Two categories (sick/injured and disabled) have been combined in the Table, because the number mentioning 'disabled' was very small. Overall, the proportion mentioning 'disability' as their reason was only about ½ %.

The Table has been shown in the form of percentages for each group, along with the total figure on which each set of percentages is based. Thus in the top left of the Table, 78.8 percent of urban males aged 5-14 said they were not available for work last week because they were attending school. There were 182,000 young males in this age group, so the actual number not working because they were attending school comes to about 143,000 (the estimate was actually 144,000).

The Table contains useful information about why people were not working. For instance, the great majority of people aged 5-14 and 15-24 who were not working gave 'attending school' as their reason, but a significant minority of older people also gave studying as their reason for not working. The majority of women in the key productive work years (25-54) gave 'household duties' as the main reason why they were not working, but so also did a surprising number of men (34%).

Among the inactive, there are very few younger people in the category sick/injured/disabled, but the proportion giving this as a reason for their inactivity rose to 10 percent for those aged 55-64 and to 21 percent for those aged 65 and over, with 5 percentage points out of the 21 percent being accounted for by those who were disabled.

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**Table 3.7 Reasons for inactivity, by sex, age group and locality**

**Percentages**

Locality/Sex	Reason for inactivity	Age group						Total	15+	15-64
		5-14	15-24	25-34	35-54	55-64	65+			
<b>Urban males</b>	Attending school	78.8	78.5	54.8	17.0	19.6	7.7	70.5	62.4	65.1
	Household duties	17.2	17.2	31.4	37.4	26.8	20.9	19.7	22.3	22.3
	Retired, not working	0.1	0.0	2.3	16.7	39.6	56.5	3.3	6.4	3.9
	Sick/injured/disabled	0.2	0.6	2.1	9.8	11.4	12.4	1.5	2.8	2.3
	Other reason	3.7	3.6	9.3	19.2	2.7	2.5	4.9	6.1	6.3
	<b>Total number (100%)</b>	<b>(182,000)</b>	<b>(118,000)</b>	<b>(31,000)</b>	<b>(19,000)</b>	<b>(7,000)</b>	<b>(9,000)</b>	<b>(367,000)</b>	<b>(185,000)</b>	<b>(176,000)</b>
<b>Urban females</b>	Attending school	79.5	67.0	31.3	23.2	18.2	17.1	63.1	48.9	50.7
	Household duties	16.8	28.5	52.1	58.0	47.9	22.1	28.1	37.9	38.8
	Retired, not working	0.4	0.3	1.4	4.2	15.6	19.9	1.6	2.8	1.8
	Sick/injured/disabled	0.7	1.0	2.2	3.9	2.4	22.6	1.9	2.9	1.8
	Other reason	2.7	3.2	13.0	10.6	15.8	18.3	5.3	7.5	7.0
	<b>Total number (100%)</b>	<b>(204,000)</b>	<b>(132,000)</b>	<b>(47,000)</b>	<b>(33,000)</b>	<b>(10,000)</b>	<b>(12,000)</b>	<b>(439,000)</b>	<b>(235,000)</b>	<b>(223,000)</b>
<b>Urban total</b>	Attending school	79.1	72.4	40.5	20.9	18.8	13.2	66.5	54.9	57.1
	Household duties	17.0	23.2	44.0	50.5	38.9	21.6	24.3	31.0	31.5
	Retired, not working	0.2	0.2	1.8	8.8	25.8	35.2	2.4	4.4	2.7
	Sick/injured/disabled	0.5	0.8	2.2	6.0	6.3	18.3	1.7	2.8	2.0
	Other reason	3.2	3.4	11.5	13.8	10.2	11.7	5.1	6.9	6.6
	<b>Total number (100%)</b>	<b>(386,000)</b>	<b>(251,000)</b>	<b>(78,000)</b>	<b>(52,000)</b>	<b>(17,000)</b>	<b>(21,000)</b>	<b>(806,000)</b>	<b>(420,000)</b>	<b>(399,000)</b>
<b>Rural males</b>	Attending school	65.5	69.9	37.2	30.2	23.3	12.4	59.3	49.9	54.9
	Household duties	24.9	22.5	37.9	29.7	32.4	26.6	25.8	27.1	27.2
	Retired, not working	0.7	2.2	7.1	14.6	23.8	25.1	3.8	8.5	6.3
	Sick/injured/disabled	0.4	2.2	2.1	8.7	11.7	25.4	2.8	6.2	3.7
	Other reason	8.5	3.1	15.6	16.8	8.9	10.4	8.4	8.2	7.9
	<b>Total number (100%)</b>	<b>(156,000)</b>	<b>(55,000)</b>	<b>(18,000)</b>	<b>(13,000)</b>	<b>(5,000)</b>	<b>(12,000)</b>	<b>(260,000)</b>	<b>(103,000)</b>	<b>(91,000)</b>
<b>Rural females</b>	Attending school	65.2	54.4	24.9	22.3	16.1	10.8	49.6	34.7	37.7
	Household duties	24.4	34.4	54.2	51.1	33.7	29.6	33.1	41.4	42.8
	Retired, not working	0.7	3.1	6.5	8.2	16.2	25.2	4.5	8.1	5.9
	Sick/injured/disabled	0.3	1.2	6.2	5.0	17.2	20.7	3.3	6.1	4.2
	Other reason	9.4	6.9	8.2	13.3	16.8	13.7	9.6	9.8	9.3
	<b>Total number (100%)</b>	<b>(141,000)</b>	<b>(62,000)</b>	<b>(30,000)</b>	<b>(32,000)</b>	<b>(8,000)</b>	<b>(17,000)</b>	<b>(289,000)</b>	<b>(148,000)</b>	<b>(131,000)</b>
<b>Rural total</b>	Attending school	65.3	61.7	29.6	24.6	19.0	11.5	54.2	41.0	44.7
	Household duties	24.7	28.8	48.0	44.8	33.1	28.3	29.6	35.5	36.4
	Retired, not working	0.7	2.7	6.8	10.1	19.2	25.2	4.1	8.2	6.1
	Sick/injured/disabled	0.3	1.7	4.6	6.1	15.0	22.7	3.0	6.1	4.0
	Other reason	8.9	5.1	11.0	14.4	13.6	12.3	9.0	9.2	8.8
	<b>Total number (100%)</b>	<b>(297,000)</b>	<b>(117,000)</b>	<b>(48,000)</b>	<b>(45,000)</b>	<b>(13,000)</b>	<b>(29,000)</b>	<b>(549,000)</b>	<b>(251,000)</b>	<b>(223,000)</b>
<b>Liberia males</b>	Attending school	72.6	75.8	48.3	22.4	21.1	10.4	65.9	57.9	61.6
	Household duties	20.7	18.9	33.8	34.2	29.1	24.2	22.2	24.0	24.0
	Retired, not working	0.4	0.7	4.1	15.9	33.0	38.3	3.5	7.2	4.7
	Sick/injured/disabled	0.3	1.1	2.2	9.3	11.5	20.0	2.1	4.0	2.8
	Other reason	5.9	3.4	11.7	18.2	5.3	7.1	6.4	6.9	6.8
	<b>Total number (100%)</b>	<b>(339,000)</b>	<b>(173,000)</b>	<b>(49,000)</b>	<b>(33,000)</b>	<b>(13,000)</b>	<b>(21,000)</b>	<b>(627,000)</b>	<b>(288,000)</b>	<b>(267,000)</b>
<b>Liberia females</b>	Attending school	73.6	63.0	28.8	22.8	17.3	13.4	57.7	43.4	45.9
	Household duties	19.9	30.4	52.9	54.6	41.6	26.4	30.1	39.3	40.3
	Retired, not working	0.5	1.2	3.4	6.2	15.9	22.9	2.8	4.8	3.3
	Sick/injured/disabled	0.5	1.1	3.8	4.5	9.0	21.5	2.4	4.1	2.6
	Other reason	5.4	4.4	11.1	11.9	16.3	15.7	7.0	8.4	7.8
	<b>Total number (100%)</b>	<b>(345,000)</b>	<b>(194,000)</b>	<b>(77,000)</b>	<b>(65,000)</b>	<b>(18,000)</b>	<b>(29,000)</b>	<b>(728,000)</b>	<b>(383,000)</b>	<b>(354,000)</b>
<b>Liberia total</b>	Attending school	73.1	69.0	36.4	22.7	18.9	12.2	61.5	49.7	52.6
	Household duties	20.3	25.0	45.5	47.8	36.4	25.5	26.5	32.7	33.3
	Retired, not working	0.4	1.0	3.7	9.4	23.0	29.4	3.1	5.8	3.9
	Sick/injured/disabled	0.4	1.1	3.1	6.1	10.0	20.9	2.2	4.1	2.8
	Other reason	5.7	3.9	11.3	14.0	11.7	12.1	6.7	7.7	7.4
	<b>Total number (100%)</b>	<b>(683,000)</b>	<b>(367,000)</b>	<b>(126,000)</b>	<b>(98,000)</b>	<b>(31,000)</b>	<b>(50,000)</b>	<b>(1,354,000)</b>	<b>(671,000)</b>	<b>(621,000)</b>

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## Chapter 4

**Employment****4.1 The employed population**

In this chapter we focus on the employed population and particularly those aged 15 and over. Table 4.1 shows the distribution of the employed population by three key variables: sex, age and locality. The employed population aged 15 and over totals about 1.1 million persons. There are about equal numbers of males and females who are employed, and rather more in rural areas (about 600,000) than in urban areas (nearly 500,000).

The Table also shows the percentage distribution of the employed population by age, as well as the employment to population ratio. Just over 70 percent of the employed population is in the key working ages of 25 to 54. The main difference between the urban and rural areas is the fact that in urban areas a higher proportion of the employed population is in the key productive years, whereas rural areas have a greater proportion of the working population than urban areas that is either very young or elderly.

One useful indicator is the employment to population ratio, which shows for any group of the population the proportion that is employed. Overall, 60 percent of the adult population is in employment but, as we would expect, there are substantial variations by age. A third of the youth aged 15-24 is employed, while for the main age group 35-54 the proportion employed is over 80 percent. Even among the elderly (65 and over) as many as a half are still employed. Across all ages, but particularly for the young, the proportion employed is higher in rural than in urban areas. For all ages, the female rates of employment are lower than the male rates.

**Table 4.1 Employed population aged 15 and over, by sex, age and locality**

Age group	Urban			Rural			Liberia		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
15-24	36,000	38,000	74,000	55,000	59,000	113,000	90,000	97,000	187,000
25-34	65,000	82,000	147,000	75,000	92,000	168,000	140,000	174,000	314,000
35-54	111,000	105,000	217,000	126,000	122,000	248,000	238,000	227,000	465,000
55-64	17,000	13,000	31,000	24,000	20,000	44,000	41,000	33,000	75,000
65+	10,000	6,000	16,000	22,000	12,000	34,000	32,000	18,000	51,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>240,000</b>	<b>244,000</b>	<b>484,000</b>	<b>302,000</b>	<b>305,000</b>	<b>607,000</b>	<b>542,000</b>	<b>549,000</b>	<b>1,091,000</b>
<b>Percentages</b>									
15-24	14.9	15.5	15.2	18.0	19.2	18.6	16.7	17.6	17.1
25-34	27.0	33.6	30.3	24.9	30.3	27.6	25.9	31.7	28.8
35-54	46.6	43.0	44.8	41.9	39.9	40.9	43.9	41.3	42.6
55-64	7.2	5.4	6.3	7.9	6.6	7.2	7.6	6.1	6.8
65+	4.3	2.4	3.4	7.2	4.1	5.7	5.9	3.4	4.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>Employment to Population Ratio</b>									
15-24	22.8	21.5	22.1	49.5	47.8	48.6	33.8	32.3	33.0
25-34	65.1	60.9	62.7	78.3	74.5	76.2	71.6	67.4	69.2
35-54	82.5	73.6	77.9	88.7	78.0	83.1	85.7	75.9	80.6
55-64	68.8	56.8	63.0	81.2	71.1	76.2	75.5	64.6	70.2
65+	53.2	32.8	43.3	63.5	42.9	54.1	59.8	39.0	50.1
<b>15+</b>	<b>55.0</b>	<b>49.3</b>	<b>52.0</b>	<b>73.2</b>	<b>66.3</b>	<b>69.6</b>	<b>63.8</b>	<b>57.5</b>	<b>60.5</b>

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Table 4.2 shows the distribution of the employed population in terms of their main occupation. To classify occupation, a 2-digit coding frame was used in line with the International Standard Classification of Occupations (see Annex E), but here the occupation codes have been grouped up into the 1-digit major ISCO groups. One should not be concerned that the totals shown in different tables are slightly different; this is due to a small level of non-response in each question. At the national level, skilled agricultural workers constitute the largest group; there are over 400,000 of them. There are also a quarter of a million service and sales workers, and nearly 200,000 people working in elementary occupations. The latter are jobs such as cleaners and helpers, agricultural or other labourers, street vendors, and various other basic jobs. Most of the occupational groups are more likely to be found in urban rather than rural areas, except for skilled agricultural workers and elementary occupations which occur more often in rural areas.

**Table 4.2 Employed persons aged 15 and over, by sex, locality and main occupation**

Occupation major group ISCO-08	Urban			Rural			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Managers	7,000	1,000	9,000	3,000	1,000	5,000	11,000	3,000	14,000
Professionals	29,000	19,000	48,000	14,000	7,000	21,000	43,000	26,000	69,000
Technicians & associate prof.	11,000	4,000	15,000	3,000	2,000	4,000	14,000	5,000	20,000
Clerical support workers	4,000	1,000	5,000	1,000	*	1,000	5,000	1,000	7,000
Service & sales workers	67,000	118,000	186,000	18,000	48,000	66,000	86,000	167,000	252,000
Skilled agricultural workers	30,000	29,000	59,000	186,000	172,000	358,000	216,000	201,000	417,000
Craft & related trades	38,000	13,000	51,000	10,000	6,000	15,000	48,000	18,000	66,000
Plant / machine operators	17,000	3,000	20,000	5,000	1,000	7,000	22,000	4,000	27,000
Elementary occupations	28,000	51,000	78,000	55,000	59,000	115,000	83,000	110,000	193,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>233,000</b>	<b>238,000</b>	<b>471,000</b>	<b>295,000</b>	<b>297,000</b>	<b>592,000</b>	<b>528,000</b>	<b>536,000</b>	<b>1,063,000</b>
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Managers	3.2	0.6	1.9	1.1	0.5	0.8	2.0	0.5	1.3
Professionals	12.4	7.9	10.1	4.7	2.4	3.6	8.1	4.8	6.5
Technicians & associate prof.	4.9	1.6	3.2	0.9	0.6	0.7	2.7	1.0	1.8
Clerical support workers	1.7	0.4	1.1	0.4	0.1	0.2	1.0	0.3	0.6
Service & sales workers	29.0	49.7	39.4	6.1	16.3	11.2	16.2	31.1	23.7
Skilled agricultural workers	12.9	12.1	12.5	63.0	57.9	60.4	40.9	37.5	39.2
Craft & related trades	16.4	5.3	10.8	3.3	1.9	2.6	9.1	3.4	6.2
Plant / machine operators	7.4	1.2	4.2	1.7	0.5	1.1	4.2	0.8	2.5
Elementary occupations	11.9	21.2	16.6	18.7	20.0	19.4	15.7	20.5	18.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

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Table 4.3 provides a more detailed breakdown of the occupational classification. In urban areas sales workers (162,000) are the largest sub-major group; in fact among females, this group (112,000) accounts for almost half of all female employment in urban areas. Subsistence farming remains a major activity even in urban areas, with 47,000 reporting this as their main activity. Other notable groups of workers in urban areas are teaching professionals (23,000), building and related trades workers (24,000), agricultural labourers (18,000), protective service workers (17,000) and drivers and mobile plant operators (also 17,000).

In rural areas subsistence farmers predominate (316,000), and agricultural, forestry and fishery labourers (87,000) are also a substantial group. Other large groups are the sales workers (59,000), and two groups that are oriented towards market production (20,000 skilled agricultural workers and 22,000 skilled forestry, fishery and hunting workers).



Table 4.3 Employed persons aged 15 and over, by sex, locality and detailed occupational group

ISCO-08 Sub-major groups	Urban			Rural			Liberia		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
11 Chief executives, senior officials, legislators	1,000	*	1,000	1,000	*	1,000	2,000	*	2,000
12 Administrative and commercial managers	*	-	*	*	*	1,000	1,000	*	1,000
13 Production & specialized services managers	4,000	1,000	5,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	5,000	2,000	6,000
14 Hospitality, retail & other service managers	1,000	-	1,000	1,000	1,000	2,000	3,000	1,000	3,000
21 Science and engineering professionals	1,000	-	1,000	*	*	*	1,000	*	1,000
22 Health professionals	2,000	3,000	5,000	1,000	1,000	2,000	4,000	3,000	7,000
23 Teaching professionals	15,000	8,000	23,000	11,000	3,000	14,000	26,000	11,000	37,000
24 Business and administration professionals	6,000	7,000	13,000	1,000	3,000	4,000	8,000	10,000	17,000
25 ICT professionals	1,000	*	2,000	*	-	*	1,000	*	2,000
26 Legal, social and cultural professionals	3,000	1,000	5,000	*	-	*	3,000	1,000	5,000
31 Science & engineering assoc. professionals	2,000	*	2,000	1,000	*	1,000	3,000	*	3,000
32 Health associate professionals	2,000	1,000	3,000	1,000	1,000	2,000	3,000	2,000	5,000
34 Legal, social, cultural etc. assoc. prof.	3,000	2,000	5,000	*	*	1,000	4,000	2,000	6,000
35 ICT associate professionals	2,000	1,000	3,000	1,000	*	1,000	3,000	1,000	4,000
41 General and keyboard clerks	2,000	1,000	2,000	*	-	*	2,000	1,000	3,000
42 Customer services clerks	2,000	*	2,000	*	-	*	2,000	*	2,000
43 Numerical and material recording clerks	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	1,000
44 Other clerical support workers	1,000	-	1,000	*	*	*	1,000	*	1,000
51 Personal service workers	4,000	2,000	6,000	*	2,000	2,000	4,000	4,000	8,000
52 Sales workers	49,000	112,000	162,000	14,000	45,000	59,000	63,000	158,000	221,000
53 Personal care workers	1,000	1,000	1,000	*	-	*	1,000	1,000	1,000
54 Protective services workers	14,000	3,000	17,000	4,000	1,000	5,000	18,000	4,000	22,000
61 Market-oriented skilled agric. workers	4,000	4,000	7,000	12,000	8,000	20,000	16,000	12,000	28,000
62 Market-oriented skilled forestry, fishing etc	4,000	1,000	5,000	19,000	3,000	22,000	22,000	4,000	26,000
63 Subsistence farmers, fishers, hunters, etc.	23,000	24,000	47,000	155,000	161,000	316,000	178,000	185,000	363,000
71 Building and related trades workers	20,000	4,000	24,000	4,000	*	5,000	24,000	4,000	28,000
72 Metal, machinery and related trades work	8,000	1,000	9,000	1,000	-	1,000	9,000	1,000	10,000
73 Handicraft and printing workers	1,000	*	1,000	1,000	*	1,000	2,000	*	2,000
74 Electrical and electronic trades workers	4,000	*	4,000	*	-	*	5,000	*	5,000
75 Food processing, wood working, garments	6,000	8,000	14,000	3,000	5,000	8,000	8,000	13,000	22,000
81 Stationary plant and machine operators	*	*	*	3,000	1,000	3,000	3,000	1,000	4,000
82 Assemblers	2,000	*	2,000	-	*	*	2,000	1,000	3,000
83 Drivers and mobile plant operators	15,000	2,000	17,000	2,000	1,000	3,000	18,000	3,000	20,000
91 Cleaners and helpers	3,000	6,000	10,000	2,000	4,000	7,000	6,000	10,000	16,000
92 Agricultural, forestry & fishery labourers	8,000	11,000	18,000	42,000	45,000	87,000	50,000	56,000	106,000
93 Labourers in mining, construction, etc.	5,000	3,000	9,000	8,000	2,000	10,000	13,000	6,000	19,000
94 Food preparation assistants	1,000	2,000	3,000	1,000	1,000	2,000	2,000	3,000	4,000
95 Refuse workers & elementary occupations	8,000	28,000	36,000	1,000	6,000	7,000	9,000	34,000	43,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>233,000</b>	<b>238,000</b>	<b>471,000</b>	<b>295,000</b>	<b>297,000</b>	<b>592,000</b>	<b>528,000</b>	<b>536,000</b>	<b>1,063,000</b>

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Table 4.4 shows the distribution of the employed population in terms of the economic sector in which they are employed. Half the total working population (508,000) is employed in the agricultural sector, including forestry and fishing, and a quarter (270,000) is employed in wholesale/retail trade. The next largest sectors are manufacturing (70,000) and education (40,000). From the percentages at the bottom of the Table, we can see that over 70 percent of the rural working population is involved in agriculture, but that even in urban areas 15 percent of workers are engaged in the agricultural sector.

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**Table 4.4 Employed persons aged 15 and over, by sex, locality, and sector of economic activity in main job**

Sector of economic activity ISIC rev 4	Urban			Rural			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
A. Agriculture, forestry, fishing	35,000	37,000	73,000	217,000	218,000	435,000	252,000	255,000	508,000
B. Mining & quarrying	4,000	2,000	6,000	9,000	2,000	11,000	13,000	4,000	17,000
C. Manufacturing	25,000	11,000	36,000	24,000	10,000	34,000	49,000	21,000	70,000
D. Electricity, gas, etc.	2,000	*	2,000	-	-	-	2,000	*	2,000
E. Water supply, sewerage	*	*	*	-	-	-	*	*	*
F. Construction	17,000	4,000	22,000	4,000	*	5,000	22,000	5,000	26,000
G. Wholesale/retail trade	65,000	134,000	199,000	17,000	53,000	71,000	82,000	188,000	270,000
H. Transportation, storage	17,000	4,000	20,000	3,000	1,000	4,000	20,000	5,000	24,000
I. Accommodation. & food	6,000	14,000	19,000	3,000	6,000	9,000	9,000	20,000	28,000
J. Information, communication	4,000	1,000	5,000	*	-	*	5,000	1,000	5,000
K. Finance & insurance	9,000	2,000	11,000	*	*	*	9,000	2,000	11,000
L. Real estate activities	*	1,000	1,000	-	-	-	*	1,000	1,000
M. Prof, scientific, technical	2,000	1,000	3,000	1,000	*	1,000	3,000	1,000	4,000
N. Admin & support service	15,000	4,000	19,000	3,000	2,000	5,000	18,000	6,000	24,000
O. Public administration	3,000	2,000	5,000	2,000	*	2,000	5,000	2,000	7,000
P. Education	16,000	9,000	25,000	11,000	4,000	15,000	27,000	13,000	40,000
Q. Human health, social work	8,000	5,000	12,000	2,000	2,000	4,000	9,000	7,000	16,000
R. Arts, entertainment, etc.	2,000	*	2,000	*	*	*	2,000	*	3,000
S. Other service activities	5,000	3,000	8,000	2,000	1,000	3,000	7,000	4,000	11,000
T. Activities of employer hhlds	2,000	2,000	4,000	*	*	1,000	2,000	2,000	5,000
U. International organizations	*	-	*	-	-	-	*	-	*
<b>Total</b>	<b>238,000</b>	<b>236,000</b>	<b>474,000</b>	<b>299,000</b>	<b>300,000</b>	<b>600,000</b>	<b>537,000</b>	<b>537,000</b>	<b>1,073,000</b>
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
A. Agriculture, forestry, fishing	14.9	15.9	15.4	72.5	72.5	72.5	47.0	47.6	47.3
B. Mining & quarrying	1.7	0.9	1.3	3.1	0.6	1.8	2.5	0.8	1.6
C. Manufacturing	10.4	4.6	7.5	8.0	3.3	5.6	9.1	3.9	6.5
D. Electricity, gas, etc.	0.8	0.1	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.1	0.2
E. Water supply, sewerage	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0
F. Construction	7.3	1.8	4.6	1.5	0.1	0.8	4.1	0.8	2.4
G. Wholesale/retail trade	27.3	56.9	42.1	5.8	17.8	11.8	15.3	35.0	25.1
H. Transportation, storage	7.1	1.5	4.3	1.0	0.3	0.6	3.7	0.8	2.3
I. Accommodation. & food	2.5	5.7	4.1	0.9	2.1	1.5	1.6	3.7	2.6
J. Information, communication	1.9	0.3	1.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.9	0.1	0.5
K. Finance & insurance	3.6	0.9	2.2	0.0	0.1	0.1	1.6	0.5	1.0
L. Real estate activities	0.1	0.4	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.1
M. Prof, scientific, technical	0.8	0.4	0.6	0.4	0.0	0.2	0.6	0.2	0.4
N. Admin & support service	6.2	1.7	4.0	1.1	0.5	0.8	3.4	1.0	2.2
O. Public administration	1.3	0.7	1.0	0.5	0.1	0.3	0.8	0.4	0.6
P. Education	6.8	3.7	5.2	3.7	1.4	2.6	5.1	2.4	3.7
Q. Human health, social work	3.2	2.1	2.6	0.6	0.7	0.7	1.7	1.3	1.5
R. Arts, entertainment, etc.	0.9	0.1	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.5	0.1	0.3
S. Other service activities	2.3	1.1	1.7	0.6	0.4	0.5	1.3	0.7	1.0
T. Activities of employer hhlds	0.7	0.9	0.8	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.5	0.4
U. International organizations	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

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Table 4.5 provides a much more detailed breakdown of employment by sector. Particularly noteworthy are the 21,000 engaged in the manufacture of rubber and plastics, the 22,000 involved in land transport (presumably many of them taxi drivers), the 19,000 working in security and investigation activities (presumably many of them guards protecting homes and business premises), and a surprisingly large number (11,000) working in financial services and insurance.

**Table 4.5 Employed persons aged 15 and over, by sex, locality and detailed sector of economic activity**

Sector of economic activity (ISIC Rev.4 Divisions)	Urban			Rural			Liberia		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
1 Crop and animal production, hunting etc.	33,000	37,000	70,000	208,000	216,000	424,000	242,000	252,000	494,000
2 Forestry and logging	1,000	1,000	2,000	7,000	1,000	8,000	8,000	2,000	9,000
3 Fishing and aquaculture	1,000	*	1,000	2,000	1,000	3,000	3,000	1,000	5,000
5 Mining of coal and lignite	*	-	*	1,000	*	1,000	1,000	*	1,000
7 Extraction of crude petroleum and gas	*	*	1,000	2,000	*	2,000	2,000	1,000	3,000
8 Mining of metal ores	2,000	2,000	4,000	7,000	1,000	8,000	9,000	3,000	12,000
9 Mining support service activities	1,000	*	1,000	*	*	*	1,000	*	1,000
10 Manufacture of food products	1,000	3,000	4,000	1,000	3,000	4,000	3,000	6,000	8,000
11 Manufacture of beverages	*	1,000	1,000	2,000	1,000	3,000	2,000	2,000	4,000
13 Manufacture of textiles	2,000	1,000	4,000	*	-	*	3,000	1,000	4,000
14 Manufacture of wearing apparel	2,000	2,000	4,000	*	*	1,000	2,000	2,000	5,000
16 Manufacture of wood and wood products	6,000	2,000	8,000	3,000	2,000	5,000	10,000	4,000	14,000
20 Manufacture of chemicals	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	1,000	1,000
21 Manufacture of basic pharmaceuticals	*	*	*	-	1,000	1,000	*	1,000	1,000
22 Manufacture of rubber and plastics	3,000	*	3,000	15,000	2,000	17,000	18,000	2,000	21,000
23 Manufacture of other non-metallic products	1,000	-	1,000	*	-	*	1,000	-	1,000
24 Manufacture of base metals	1,000	-	1,000	*	-	*	1,000	-	1,000
27 Manufacture of electrical equipment	1,000	*	1,000	-	-	-	1,000	*	1,000
28 Manufacture of machinery and equipment	*	*	*	*	-	*	*	*	1,000
31 Manufacture of furniture	2,000	*	2,000	1,000	-	1,000	3,000	*	3,000
33 Repair and installation of machinery /equip.	5,000	1,000	5,000	*	-	*	5,000	1,000	6,000
35 Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning	2,000	*	2,000	-	-	-	2,000	*	2,000
41 Construction of buildings	13,000	3,000	15,000	3,000	*	3,000	16,000	3,000	19,000
42 Civil engineering	1,000	1,000	1,000	*	-	*	1,000	1,000	2,000
43 Specialized construction activities	4,000	1,000	5,000	1,000	-	1,000	5,000	1,000	6,000
45 Trade and repair of vehicles & motorcycles	6,000	1,000	7,000	*	*	*	6,000	1,000	7,000
46 Wholesale trade (except vehicles/m-cycles)	1,000	1,000	2,000	*	*	*	1,000	1,000	2,000
47 Retail trade (except vehicles & motorcycles)	58,000	133,000	191,000	17,000	53,000	70,000	75,000	186,000	261,000
49 Land transport and via pipelines	16,000	3,000	19,000	2,000	1,000	3,000	18,000	4,000	22,000
52 Warehousing and support activities	*	-	*	*	*	*	1,000	*	1,000
53 Postal and courier activities	-	*	*	*	-	*	*	*	1,000
55 Accommodation	1,000	*	1,000	-	*	*	1,000	*	1,000
56 Food and beverage service activities	5,000	14,000	18,000	3,000	6,000	9,000	8,000	19,000	27,000
59 Making films, videos, TV, music publishing	1,000	*	1,000	-	-	-	1,000	*	1,000
60 Programming and broadcasting activities	2,000	-	2,000	*	-	*	2,000	-	2,000
61 Telecommunications	*	*	1,000	-	-	-	*	*	1,000
63 Information service activities	1,000	*	1,000	*	-	*	1,000	*	1,000
64 Financial service activities	8,000	2,000	11,000	*	*	*	8,000	2,000	11,000
68 Real estate activities	*	1,000	1,000	-	-	-	*	1,000	1,000
69 Legal and accounting activities	1,000	*	1,000	1,000	*	1,000	2,000	*	2,000
71 Architectural and engineering activities	*	*	1,000	-	-	-	*	*	1,000
74 Other professional & scientific activities	1,000	*	1,000	*	-	*	1,000	*	1,000
78 Employment activities	1,000	*	1,000	*	-	*	1,000	*	1,000
80 Security and investigation activities	12,000	3,000	15,000	2,000	1,000	4,000	15,000	4,000	19,000
82 Office administrative support	2,000	1,000	3,000	1,000	*	1,000	2,000	1,000	4,000
84 Public administration	3,000	2,000	5,000	2,000	*	2,000	5,000	2,000	7,000
85 Education	16,000	9,000	25,000	11,000	4,000	15,000	27,000	13,000	40,000
86 Human health activities	5,000	3,000	8,000	1,000	2,000	3,000	7,000	5,000	12,000
87 Residential care activities	*	1,000	1,000	*	-	*	*	1,000	2,000
88 Social work activities	2,000	1,000	3,000	*	*	*	2,000	1,000	3,000
90 Creative, arts and entertainment activities	1,000	*	1,000	-	-	-	1,000	*	1,000
91 Libraries, archives, museums, etc.	*	*	*	*	-	*	1,000	*	1,000
93 Sports, amusement, recreation activities	1,000	-	1,000	-	-	-	1,000	-	1,000
94 Activities of membership organizations	3,000	1,000	4,000	*	-	*	3,000	1,000	4,000
95 Repair of computers & personal/hhld goods	1,000	*	1,000	-	-	-	1,000	*	1,000
96 Other personal service activities	2,000	2,000	4,000	1,000	1,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	6,000
97 Households as employers of domestic staff	*	*	1,000	*	-	*	1,000	*	1,000
98 Household production for own use	1,000	2,000	3,000	*	*	*	2,000	2,000	4,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>238,000</b>	<b>236,000</b>	<b>474,000</b>	<b>299,000</b>	<b>300,000</b>	<b>600,000</b>	<b>537,000</b>	<b>537,000</b>	<b>1,073,000</b>

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## 4.2 Status in employment

A person's status in employment is one important indicator that is obtained from labour force surveys. The indicator enables us to distinguish between three important groups of workers: employees (who are wage and salary workers); self-employed workers; and contributing family workers (also known as unpaid family workers).

Table 4.6 shows how the employed population aged 15 and over divides up according to their status in employment. The few blanks and other responses on this question have been omitted.

The opportunity has been taken to include in the table an additional indicator that is proving useful for the analysis of employment patterns in developing countries. This is the indicator of vulnerable employment, obtained by summing the percentages of workers who are either own account workers or contributing family worker. This indicator is now one of the employment target indicators for Millennium Development Goal 1.

**Table 4.6 Employed persons aged 15 and over by sex, locality and status in employment in their main economic activity**

<i>Status in employment</i>	Urban			Rural			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Paid employee	96,000	34,000	130,000	52,000	13,000	65,000	148,000	47,000	195,000
Employer	9,000	6,000	15,000	3,000	4,000	7,000	12,000	9,000	22,000
Own account worker	110,000	172,000	282,000	192,000	201,000	393,000	302,000	373,000	675,000
Member of producers' cooperative	4,000	2,000	6,000	4,000	2,000	5,000	7,000	4,000	11,000
Contributing family worker	19,000	25,000	44,000	49,000	81,000	130,000	68,000	107,000	174,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>239,000</b>	<b>240,000</b>	<b>479,000</b>	<b>300,000</b>	<b>301,000</b>	<b>601,000</b>	<b>539,000</b>	<b>541,000</b>	<b>1,080,000</b>
Paid employee	40.5	14.2	27.3	17.2	4.4	10.8	27.5	8.7	18.1
Employer	3.8	2.5	3.1	1.1	1.2	1.1	2.3	1.8	2.0
Own account worker	46.2	72.0	59.1	64.2	66.7	65.5	56.2	69.1	62.7
Member of producers' cooperative	1.6	0.8	1.2	1.2	0.6	0.9	1.4	0.7	1.0
Contributing family worker	7.9	10.6	9.3	16.3	27.0	21.7	12.6	19.8	16.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Vulnerable employment indicator (%)	54.1	82.6	68.4	80.5	93.8	87.2	68.8	88.8	78.8

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It can be seen from the Table that paid employees number 195,000, with two-thirds of them working in urban areas. Almost two-thirds of total employment (675,000 persons) is made up of people who are own-account workers. A further 16 percent (174,000) are contributing family workers. Both of these groups are likely to be in fairly precarious employment. Putting them together, we get 79 percent of total employment being in what is known as 'vulnerable employment'. Women are far more likely to be in vulnerable employment (89 %) than men (69 %), and those in rural areas much more vulnerable than those in urban areas (87 % as against 68 %).

Table 4.7 shows the status in employment for people working in different sectors of the economy. We also show the level of vulnerability for each sector. It is clear that women in particular are very vulnerable in their employment situations in the two main sectors where they are employed: agriculture and the wholesale/retail trade. In both cases their level of vulnerability is 96 percent.

**Table 4.7 Percentage distribution of employed persons aged 15 and over by sex, sector of activity and status in employment**

Sector of economic activity (ISIC Rev.4)	Status in employment							Percent in vulnerable employment
	Total employment		Paid employee	Employer	Own account worker	Member of PC	Contributing family worker	
<b>MALES</b>								
A. Agriculture, forestry & fishing	252,000	100	6.0	1.3	71.3	0.8	20.6	91.9
B. Mining & quarrying	13,000	100	27.2	0.4	61.1	6.9	4.4	65.5
C. Manufacturing	48,000	100	44.6	3.2	41.7	2.9	7.7	49.4
D. Electricity, gas, steam & aircon	2,000	100	94.8	0.0	5.2	0.0	0.0	5.2
F. Construction	22,000	100	47.7	2.9	44.3	3.2	1.8	46.2
G. Wholesale/retail trade; motor repairs	82,000	100	11.4	4.4	73.1	0.8	10.3	83.4
H. Transportation & storage	20,000	100	63.3	1.8	34.7	0.0	0.3	35.0
I. Accommodation & food service	9,000	100	28.3	1.8	60.0	3.6	6.2	66.2
J. Information & communication	5,000	100	58.3	7.2	34.3	0.0	0.3	34.5
K. Finance & insurance	9,000	100	84.5	1.2	10.6	3.7	0.0	10.6
M. Professional, scientific, technical	3,000	100	73.6	0.0	26.0	0.0	0.5	26.4
N. Administration & support services	18,000	100	92.7	5.5	1.0	0.6	0.2	1.2
O. Public administration & defence	5,000	100	95.0	3.5	1.6	0.0	0.0	1.6
P. Education	27,000	100	97.2	0.3	0.8	0.0	1.6	2.5
Q. Human health & social work	9,000	100	73.3	0.0	23.3	3.4	0.0	23.3
R. Arts, entertainment, recreation	2,000	100	9.5	13.3	62.6	14.5	0.0	62.6
S. Other service activities	7,000	100	34.4	9.0	49.7	0.0	6.9	56.6
T. Households as employers	2,000	100	79.9	0.0	1.6	0.0	18.5	20.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>536,000</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>27.6</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>56.2</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>12.6</b>	<b>68.8</b>
<b>FEMALES</b>								
A. Agriculture, forestry & fishing	255,000	100	1.6	1.3	63.7	0.8	32.5	96.2
B. Mining & quarrying	4,000	100	18.2	0.0	73.2	0.0	8.6	81.8
C. Manufacturing	21,000	100	10.9	2.3	72.2	3.1	11.5	83.7
D. Electricity, gas, steam & aircon	*	100	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
F. Construction	4,000	100	27.3	9.8	48.2	7.3	7.3	55.6
G. Wholesale/retail trade; motor repairs	188,000	100	2.6	1.5	86.9	0.2	8.9	95.7
H. Transportation & storage	5,000	100	20.1	7.0	68.4	0.0	4.6	72.9
I. Accommodation & food service	20,000	100	10.0	2.3	75.1	0.0	12.6	87.7
J. Information & communication	1,000	100	64.0	0.0	33.1	0.0	3.0	36.0
K. Finance & insurance	2,000	100	75.7	8.0	16.3	0.0	0.0	16.3
M. Professional, scientific, technical	1,000	100	54.6	37.9	7.4	0.0	0.0	7.4
N. Administration & support services	6,000	100	95.0	0.0	5.0	0.0	0.0	5.0
O. Public administration & defence	2,000	100	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
P. Education	12,000	100	93.5	2.1	4.4	0.0	0.0	4.4
Q. Human health & social work	7,000	100	81.9	4.5	13.6	0.0	0.0	13.6
R. Arts, entertainment, recreation	*	100	41.3	16.7	25.2	0.0	16.7	41.9
S. Other service activities	4,000	100	28.1	11.1	55.6	0.0	5.1	60.8
T. Households as employers	2,000	100	86.7	0.0	2.1	0.0	11.1	13.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>535,000</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>8.8</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>69.0</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>19.8</b>	<b>88.8</b>
<b>BOTH SEXES</b>								
A. Agriculture, forestry & fishing	508,000	100	3.8	1.3	67.5	0.8	26.6	94.1
B. Mining & quarrying	17,000	100	25.1	0.3	63.9	5.3	5.4	69.3
C. Manufacturing	69,000	100	34.5	2.9	50.8	2.9	8.8	59.6
D. Electricity, gas, steam & aircon	2,000	100	95.5	0.0	4.5	0.0	0.0	4.5
F. Construction	26,000	100	44.3	4.1	45.0	3.9	2.7	47.7
G. Wholesale/retail trade; motor repairs	270,000	100	5.2	2.4	82.7	0.4	9.3	92.0
H. Transportation & storage	24,000	100	55.1	2.7	41.0	0.0	1.1	42.1
I. Accommodation & food service	28,000	100	15.6	2.2	70.5	1.1	10.6	81.1
J. Information & communication	5,000	100	59.0	6.3	34.1	0.0	0.6	34.7
K. Finance & insurance	11,000	100	82.5	2.7	11.9	2.9	0.0	11.9
M. Professional, scientific, technical	4,000	100	68.6	10.0	21.1	0.0	0.3	21.4
N. Administration & support services	24,000	100	93.3	4.2	2.0	0.4	0.1	2.1
O. Public administration & defence	7,000	100	96.5	2.4	1.1	0.0	0.0	1.1
P. Education	40,000	100	96.0	0.9	2.0	0.0	1.1	3.1
Q. Human health & social work	16,000	100	77.0	1.9	19.1	1.9	0.0	19.1
R. Arts, entertainment, recreation	3,000	100	13.2	13.7	58.4	12.9	1.9	60.3
S. Other service activities	11,000	100	32.2	9.8	51.8	0.0	6.3	58.1
T. Households as employers	4,000	100	83.6	0.0	1.9	0.0	14.5	16.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,071,000</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>18.2</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>62.6</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>16.2</b>	<b>78.8</b>

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Note: Three small sectors (E. Water, L. Real estate, and U International organizations) have been omitted from the table.

## Liberia Labour Force Survey 2010

One of the questions in the survey (E.5) asked the person how many persons (including themselves) worked in the enterprise where they worked. Table 4.8 shows the distribution of employment by size of establishment, for the different sectors in the economy. Overall, a quarter of employed persons (26 %) work by themselves. A further 43 percent work in small groups of 2-4 persons. Less than 10 percent work in enterprises that have as many as 20 people. There are also substantial differences between sectors. In two sectors (finance and insurance, and administration and support services) over half the people work in large enterprises with at least 20 people. At the other extreme, 60 percent of those people working in wholesale and retail trade and in the transportation and storage sector are working by themselves.

**Table 4.8 Employed persons aged 15 and over by sector and size of enterprise in which they work**

<i>Sector of economic activity (ISIC Rev.4)</i>	Size of enterprise where person works						Total	Total employed
	1	2-4	5-9	10-19	20-49	50+		
A. Agriculture, forestry & fishing	11.9	60.6	20.1	4.9	1.6	1.0	100.0	508,000
B. Mining & quarrying	8.3	48.9	22.5	6.7	6.9	6.7	100.0	17,000
C. Manufacturing	23.0	32.4	18.2	10.6	6.4	9.6	100.0	70,000
D. Electricity, gas, steam & aircon	8.5	42.5	14.2	14.2	0.0	20.6	100.0	2,000
F. Construction	11.3	33.4	23.8	7.7	13.5	10.2	100.0	26,000
G. Wholesale/retail trade; motor repairs	60.3	30.2	4.0	1.9	1.5	2.0	100.0	270,000
H. Transportation & storage	60.0	12.8	4.7	4.7	7.5	10.3	100.0	24,000
I. Accommodation & food service	43.7	35.0	14.2	0.8	3.5	2.8	100.0	28,000
J. Information & communication	9.0	20.7	9.5	23.0	17.4	20.4	100.0	5,000
K. Finance & insurance	13.4	6.3	9.5	13.0	23.4	34.3	100.0	11,000
L. Real estate activities	75.0	25.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,000
M. Professional, scientific, technical	12.0	36.9	11.5	6.4	5.9	27.4	100.0	4,000
N. Administration & support services	4.8	14.7	13.8	11.3	15.6	39.7	100.0	24,000
O. Public administration & defence	0.7	15.4	38.8	6.5	14.2	24.4	100.0	7,000
P. Education	1.6	8.4	29.7	25.5	26.8	7.9	100.0	40,000
Q. Human health & social work	15.6	16.8	19.9	9.4	12.9	25.4	100.0	16,000
R. Arts, entertainment, recreation	19.7	49.2	17.2	4.6	9.3	0.0	100.0	3,000
S. Other service activities	21.6	23.6	21.4	14.2	14.7	4.6	100.0	11,000
T. Households as employers	47.7	8.0	16.4	0.6	6.6	20.6	100.0	5,000
<b>All sectors</b>	<b>26.4</b>	<b>43.0</b>	<b>15.6</b>	<b>5.8</b>	<b>4.4</b>	<b>4.7</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>1,073,000</b>

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*Note: Two sectors (Water Supply and Extraterritorial Organizations) are very small, and have been omitted from the table*

Another question (E.7) asked where the person mainly undertook their work. The interviewer was given eleven different possible codes to use. Table 4.9 shows the distribution of responses by sex and status in employment. Around 60 percent of both male and female paid employees work away from home in a factory, office, workshop, shop, booth, or similar place. The remainder work in a variety of different places, as also do employers. Own account workers are an important group, accounting for over half of all employed persons, but the working situation of men and women is slightly different. Half of the males work on a farm or agricultural plot, with the next largest group being those (numbering 43,000) who work in a factory, office, etc. For female own account workers, the farm or agricultural plot is the most frequent work location (140,000) but significant numbers of women work at home (67,000) or at a market or bazaar stall (59,000). Contributing family workers work predominantly on a farm or agricultural plot.

Table 4.9 Employed persons aged 15 and over, by sex, status in employment and place of work

Place of work	Status in employment					Total	
	Paid employee	Employer	Own account worker	Member of producers' cooperative	Contributing family worker		
MALES							
At home	3,000	*	24,000	-	5,000	33,000	
Next to/in front of home	9,000	2,000	16,000	1,000	3,000	32,000	
Factory, office, etc. away from home	87,000	4,000	43,000	2,000	4,000	139,000	
Farm or agricultural plot	19,000	2,000	156,000	1,000	49,000	227,000	
Home or workplace of client	6,000	*	1,000	*	1,000	8,000	
Employer's home	3,000	-	*	-	-	3,000	
Construction site	5,000	1,000	5,000	1,000	*	13,000	
Market or bazaar stall	1,000	*	13,000	*	2,000	17,000	
Street stall	1,000	*	10,000	*	1,000	13,000	
No fixed location (mobile)	6,000	*	19,000	*	2,000	26,000	
Other place	8,000	2,000	15,000	1,000	2,000	27,000	
Total	148,000	12,000	302,000	7,000	68,000	538,000	
FEMALES							
At home	2,000	1,000	67,000	*	7,000	77,000	
Next to/in front of home	2,000	1,000	30,000	1,000	4,000	39,000	
Factory, office, etc. away from home	30,000	2,000	27,000	1,000	5,000	67,000	
Farm or agricultural plot	3,000	2,000	140,000	1,000	78,000	224,000	
Home or workplace of client	2,000	*	2,000	*	1,000	5,000	
Employer's home	1,000	*	*	-	-	1,000	
Construction site	1,000	*	2,000	-	-	4,000	
Market or bazaar stall	1,000	1,000	59,000	*	5,000	66,000	
Street stall	1,000	1,000	12,000	-	1,000	15,000	
No fixed location (mobile)	1,000	*	20,000	1,000	3,000	25,000	
Other place	3,000	*	13,000	-	2,000	19,000	
Total	47,000	9,000	373,000	4,000	107,000	540,000	
BOTH SEXES							
At home	5,000	2,000	90,000	*	12,000	110,000	
Next to/in front of home	12,000	3,000	46,000	2,000	7,000	70,000	
Factory, office, etc. away from home	117,000	6,000	70,000	3,000	9,000	206,000	
Farm or agricultural plot	21,000	4,000	296,000	2,000	127,000	450,000	
Home or workplace of client	81,000	1,000	3,000	*	1,000	13,000	
Employer's home	5,000	*	*	-	-	5,000	
Construction site	7,000	1,000	7,000	1,000	*	16,000	
Market or bazaar stall	1,000	1,000	73,000	*	7,000	83,000	
Street stall	2,000	1,000	22,000	*	2,000	27,000	
No fixed location (mobile)	7,000	*	39,000	1,000	5,000	52,000	
Other place	11,000	2,000	28,000	1,000	4,000	46,000	
Total	195,000	22,000	675,000	11,000	174,000	1,078,000	

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### 4.3 Paid employment

One group that is of particular interest in labour force surveys is those who are classified as paid employees. In Liberia this group numbers about 195,000 people, of whom 84,000 are paid employees in Greater Monrovia.

Occupation and industry (sector of economic activity) are two important classifications in a labour force survey. Table 4.10 shows the relationship between the two classifications for paid employees, separately for males and females. Paid employees are distributed across an enormous range of occupation/industry combinations. The major groups for males are the 24,000 professionals working in the education sector, the 10,000 plant and machine operators working in the transportation and storage sector, the 8,000 craft and related trades workers working in the construction sector, and the 5,000 service and sales workers working in the wholesale and retail sector. For females the largest group is the 10,000 professionals working in the education sector. Other smaller groups include the 3,000 females who are skilled agricultural workers in the agricultural sector, and the 3,000 service and sales workers employed in the administration and support sector.

Paid employees were asked a series of questions about their working conditions: whether their employer contributed to any pension or retirement fund for them (E.12); whether they got any paid leave (E.13); whether they were entitled to any medical benefits from their employer (E.14); whether the employer deducts income tax from their salary or wage (E.15); whether they are employed on the basis of a written contract or an oral agreement (E.16); whether the duration of the contract or agreement is limited, permanent or unspecified (E.17); whether they are a member of a trade union (E.18); and whether they are paid on a time basis or a piece rate basis (E.19). Table 4.11 shows the responses, according to the type of enterprise or organization in which the person worked.

**Table 4.11 Conditions of work of paid employees, by type of enterprise**

<i>Various conditions of work</i>	Type of enterprise/organization						All paid employees (includes others)
	Government	Public/ state- owned	Non-profit organ- ization	Private house- hold	Non-farm private enterprise	Farm private enterprise	
Number of paid employees	50,000	6,000	22,000	13,000	63,000	35,000	195,000
	<b>Percentages</b>						
Employer contributes to pension/retirement fund	75.4	30.9	43.4	25.9	19.6	35.7	40.0
Receives paid leave	54.4	30.7	38.7	20.9	26.9	34.8	36.5
Entitled to medical benefits from employer	50.2	39.8	55.3	20.5	26.2	42.4	38.8
Employer deducts income tax from salary/wage	79.6	40.0	53.2	23.3	29.4	53.6	49.6
Has a written contract	85.2	60.4	78.8	46.9	51.8	43.0	61.7
Contract is of permanent duration	57.8	37.7	34.0	41.9	33.3	30.3	40.1
Is a member of a trade union	21.8	12.3	21.8	15.7	13.2	31.4	20.1
Is paid on a time rate basis	86.6	59.7	80.9	85.1	70.2	50.7	72.5

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The 50,000 persons employed by Government benefit from various favourable conditions. Three-quarters report that their employer contributes to a pension or retirement fund for them, a half receive paid leave, and a similar proportion get medical benefits. Other types of enterprise or organization do not offer this level of benefits, apart from those working for non-profit organizations where 55 percent of paid employees reported that they are entitled to medical benefits from their employer. Government is also more likely to offer permanent written contracts.



Table 4.10 Paid employees, by sex, occupation and sector of economic activity

Sector of economic activity ISIC Rev. 4	Occupation (major group of ISCO-08)									Total
	Managers	Professionals	Technicians	Clerical support	Service & sales	Skilled agric.	Craft & related	Plant & machine	Elementary	
MALES										
A. Agriculture, forestry & fishing	*	*		*	*	10,000	*	*	3,000	15,000
B. Mining & quarrying	1,000	*	*	-	*	-	*	1,000	2,000	4,000
C. Manufacturing	*	1,000	*	1,000	2,000	12,000	4,000	*	2,000	22,000
D. Electricity, gas, steam & aircon	-	-	-	-	*	-	1,000	-	-	2,000
F. Construction	*	*	*	*	-	-	8,000	*	1,000	10,000
G. Wholesale/retail; motor repairs	1,000	*	*	-	5,000	-	1,000	*	1,000	9,000
H. Transportation & storage	*	-	*	*	*	-	1,000	10,000	1,000	12,000
I. Accommodation & food service	1,000	*	-	-	*	-	1,000	*	*	2,000
J. Information & communication	-	1,000	1,000	1,000	*	-	-	-	-	3,000
K. Finance & insurance	1,000	2,000	2,000	*	1,000	-	-	*	-	7,000
M. Professional, scientific, technical	*	1,000	1,000	*	*	-	*	-	-	2,000
N. Administration & support	1,000	*	1,000	1,000	14,000	*	*	*	*	17,000
O. Public administration & defence	2,000	1,000	*	*	1,000	*	*	*	*	4,000
P. Education	1,000	24,000	*	-	1,000	*	*	*	1,000	26,000
Q. Human health & social work	1,000	3,000	2,000	*	*	-	*	*	*	7,000
S. Other service activities	*	1,000	*	-	*	*	*	-	1,000	2,000
T. Households as employers	*	-	-	-	*	*	-	-	1,000	2,000
Total	8,000	35,000	9,000	4,000	25,000	24,000	16,000	13,000	13,000	147,000
FEMALES										
A. Agriculture, forestry & fishing	*	*	-	-	-	3,000	-	-	1,000	4,000
B. Mining & quarrying	-	*	*	-	-	-	-	*	*	1,000
C. Manufacturing	-	-	*	-	*	1,000	*	*	*	2,000
D. Electricity, gas, steam & aircon	-	-	-	-	*	-	-	-	-	*
F. Construction	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,000	-	*	1,000
G. Wholesale/retail; motor repairs	*	1,000	-	-	2,000	*	-	*	1,000	5,000
H. Transportation & storage	-	*	*	*	-	-	-	*	*	1,000
I. Accommodation & food service	-	-	*	-	*	-	1,000	-	1,000	2,000
J. Information & communication	-	*	-	*	*	-	-	-	-	*
K. Finance & insurance	1,000	-	1,000	-	*	-	-	*	-	2,000
M. Professional, scientific, technical	-	-	*	*	*	-	-	-	-	1,000
N. Administration & support	*	-	1,000	1,000	3,000	-	*	-	*	5,000
O. Public administration & defence	*	1,000	*	*	*	-	*	-	*	2,000
P. Education	*	10,000	*	*	*	*	1,000	*	*	12,000
Q. Human health & social work	*	2,000	2,000	-	1,000	-	-	-	1,000	6,000
S. Other service activities	-	*	*	-	-	-	-	-	*	1,000
T. Households as employers	-	-	-	-	*	-	-	-	2,000	2,000
Total	2,000	15,000	5,000	1,000	8,000	4,000	3,000	1,000	8,000	47,000
BOTH SEXES										
A. Agriculture, forestry & fishing	1,000	*	-	*	*	13,000	*	*	4,000	19,000
B. Mining & quarrying	1,000	*	*	-	*	-	*	1,000	2,000	4,000
C. Manufacturing	*	1,000	*	1,000	2,000	14,000	4,000	*	2,000	24,000
D. Electricity, gas, steam & aircon	-	-	-	-	1,000	-	1,000	-	-	2,000
F. Construction	*	*	*	*	-	-	9,000	*	1,000	11,000
G. Wholesale/retail; motor repairs	1,000	1,000	*	-	7,000	*	1,000	1,000	2,000	14,000
H. Transportation & storage	*	*	1,000	*	*	-	1,000	10,000	1,000	13,000
I. Accommodation & food service	1,000	*	*	-	1,000	-	2,000	*	1,000	4,000
J. Information & communication	-	1,000	1,000	1,000	*	-	-	-	-	3,000
K. Finance & insurance	2,000	2,000	3,000	*	1,000	-	-	*	-	8,000
M. Professional, scientific, technical	*	1,000	1,000	*	*	-	*	-	-	3,000
N. Administration & support	1,000	*	1,000	1,000	17,000	*	*	*	*	22,000
O. Public administration & defence	2,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	*	*	*	*	6,000
P. Education	1,000	34,000	*	*	1,000	*	1,000	1,000	1,000	38,000
Q. Human health & social work	1,000	5,000	4,000	*	1,000	-	*	*	1,000	13,000
S. Other service activities	*	2,000	*	-	*	*	*	-	1,000	3,000
T. Households as employers	*	-	-	-	*	*	-	-	3,000	4,000
Total	11,000	49,000	14,000	5,000	33,000	28,000	19,000	14,000	21,000	194,000

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## 4.4 Hours worked

Detailed information was collected on the hours worked in different activities. Table 4.12 shows the distribution of all employees, according to the total hours they worked last week in all activities. Two-thirds of employed people reported working at least 40 hours in the previous week, and 28 percent reported working at least 60 hours a week. Working long hours was particularly likely in urban areas, where 75 percent of people worked at least 40 hours and 39 percent worked at least 60 hours. At the other extreme, only 16 percent of employed persons worked less than 25 hours a week. On average, people worked 47 hours a week in all their work activities.

**Table 4.12 Employed persons aged 15 and over by sex, locality and total hours worked last week in all activities**

	Urban			Rural			Liberia		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
<b>Total weekly hours</b>									
< 25	24,000	32,000	56,000	52,000	66,000	118,000	76,000	98,000	174,000
25-34	18,000	22,000	39,000	33,000	38,000	71,000	51,000	60,000	111,000
35-39	13,000	14,000	27,000	22,000	28,000	50,000	36,000	42,000	78,000
40-48	54,000	46,000	101,000	89,000	81,000	170,000	143,000	128,000	270,000
49-59	39,000	33,000	72,000	45,000	32,000	77,000	83,000	65,000	148,000
60+	92,000	97,000	189,000	61,000	61,000	122,000	153,000	157,000	310,000
Total	240,000	244,000	484,000	302,000	305,000	607,000	542,000	549,000	1,091,000
40+	185,000	176,000	361,000	195,000	173,000	368,000	379,000	350,000	729,000
50+	128,000	130,000	258,000	104,000	90,000	194,000	232,000	220,000	452,000
Average	53	51	52	44	42	43	48	46	47
<b>Percentages</b>									
< 25	10.0	13.2	11.6	17.1	21.6	19.4	14.0	17.9	15.9
25-34	7.3	8.9	8.1	11.1	12.5	11.8	9.4	10.9	10.1
35-39	5.6	5.8	5.7	7.4	9.1	8.2	6.6	7.6	7.1
40-48	22.7	19.0	20.8	29.3	26.6	28.0	26.4	23.2	24.8
49-59	16.1	13.6	14.8	14.9	10.4	12.6	15.4	11.8	13.6
60+	38.4	39.5	39.0	20.2	19.8	20.0	28.3	28.6	28.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
40+	77.1	72.1	74.6	64.4	56.8	60.6	70.1	63.6	66.8
50+	53.5	53.0	53.2	34.5	29.5	32.0	42.9	40.0	41.4

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Table 4.13 shows the distribution of all employed persons, according to the total number of hours they work in all activities, separately by sex and sector of their main activity. The hours worked by people in four small sectors (electricity, water, real estate and extraterritorial organizations) have been omitted because the number of persons employed in those sectors is so few. There is very little short-time working in some sectors such as transportation and storage, finance and insurance, the professional/scientific/technical sector, administration and support services, and public administration. Indeed, long hours of work are a notable feature in all these sectors, but particularly in transportation and storage, where two-thirds of the people in that sector work at least 60 hours.

**Table 4.13 Distribution of total weekly hours worked, by sex and sector of main activity**

Sector of main economic activity (ISIC Rev 4)	Total weekly hours of work in all activities						Total	Employed persons	Average hours
	<25	25-34	35-39	40-48	49-59	60+			
MALES									
A. Agriculture, forestry & fishing	18.6	11.5	8.4	29.8	13.0	18.8	100	252,000	43
B. Mining & quarrying	8.8	5.9	4.7	41.0	18.6	21.1	100	13,000	47
C. Manufacturing	9.4	6.5	4.7	23.5	26.0	29.8	100	49,000	51
F. Construction	5.9	6.1	5.2	25.1	24.3	33.3	100	22,000	54
G. Wholesale/retail trade	13.0	5.6	4.4	14.5	13.7	48.8	100	82,000	55
H. Transportation & storage	2.3	0.1	3.2	20.3	10.2	63.8	100	20,000	65
I. Accommodation & food service	11.0	8.0	6.3	14.5	18.1	42.2	100	9,000	56
J. Information & communication	16.7	1.1	0.5	30.7	24.9	26.2	100	5,000	51
K. Finance & insurance	0.0	0.0	12.7	37.5	17.7	32.0	100	9,000	54
M. Professional, scientific, technical	1.4	7.5	3.5	28.0	19.7	39.9	100	3,000	55
N. Administration & support services	2.7	2.9	1.3	28.3	19.5	45.3	100	18,000	61
O. Public administration & defence	2.8	0.3	8.2	37.6	21.0	30.0	100	5,000	56
P. Education	6.9	30.6	7.0	30.1	12.0	13.3	100	27,000	41
Q. Human health & social work	7.1	4.5	9.0	38.9	20.5	20.0	100	9,000	48
R. Arts, entertainment, recreation	18.2	6.5	2.4	9.4	35.1	28.4	100	2,000	46
S. Other service activities	11.7	11.1	15.0	22.2	13.9	26.1	100	7,000	47
T. Households as employers	14.9	20.3	1.1	45.9	0.0	17.7	100	2,000	45
All sectors	13.4	9.5	6.6	26.5	15.5	28.4	100	537,000	48
FEMALES									
A. Agriculture, forestry & fishing	20.8	12.6	9.1	28.9	10.5	18.1	100	255,000	42
B. Mining & quarrying	13.9	12.6	7.2	44.3	1.0	21.0	100	4,000	42
C. Manufacturing	21.9	8.4	5.8	17.9	12.6	33.3	100	21,000	46
F. Construction	12.1	0.0	7.0	12.4	25.0	43.5	100	5,000	52
G. Wholesale/retail trade	12.6	8.8	6.5	16.4	13.2	42.6	100	188,000	52
H. Transportation & storage	7.2	0.2	0.0	11.6	19.9	61.1	100	5,000	61
I. Accommodation & food service	20.1	16.9	8.7	13.7	7.2	33.5	100	20,000	46
J. Information & communication	0.0	3.0	0.0	52.3	11.7	33.1	100	1,000	62
K. Finance & insurance	0.0	0.6	0.0	13.6	72.9	13.0	100	2,000	57
M. Professional, scientific, technical	7.4	0.0	28.8	21.5	3.0	39.2	100	1,000	49
N. Administration & support services	5.4	1.8	0.9	57.4	18.3	16.1	100	6,000	48
O. Public administration & defence	0.0	0.0	0.0	68.8	16.8	14.4	100	2,000	48
P. Education	5.2	28.0	9.2	19.5	11.4	26.7	100	13,000	47
Q. Human health & social work	6.6	2.5	1.2	36.9	17.4	35.5	100	7,000	54
R. Arts, entertainment, recreation	21.9	20.0	0.0	16.7	19.4	21.9	100	*	40
S. Other service activities	23.8	10.5	11.6	18.2	10.0	25.8	100	4,000	44
T. Households as employers	16.7	0.6	0.0	38.1	15.9	28.7	100	2,000	49
All sectors	16.7	10.9	7.7	23.6	12.1	29.0	100	537,000	46
BOTH SEXES									
A. Agriculture, forestry & fishing	19.7	12.0	8.7	29.3	11.8	18.4	100	508,000	43
B. Mining & quarrying	10.0	7.5	5.2	41.8	14.5	21.1	100	17,000	46
C. Manufacturing	13.2	7.1	5.1	21.8	22.0	30.9	100	70,000	50
F. Construction	7.0	5.0	5.5	22.9	24.4	35.1	100	26,000	54
G. Wholesale/retail trade	12.7	7.8	5.8	15.8	13.3	44.5	100	270,000	53
H. Transportation & storage	3.3	0.1	2.6	18.7	12.0	63.3	100	24,000	64
I. Accommodation & food service	17.3	14.1	7.9	14.0	10.5	36.1	100	28,000	49
J. Information & communication	14.7	1.3	0.4	33.3	23.3	27.0	100	5,000	52
K. Finance & insurance	0.0	0.1	9.9	32.2	29.9	27.8	100	11,000	54
M. Professional, scientific, technical	3.0	5.5	10.2	26.3	15.3	39.7	100	4,000	53
N. Administration & support services	3.3	2.7	1.2	35.1	19.3	38.5	100	24,000	58
O. Public administration & defence	2.0	0.2	5.7	47.2	19.7	25.2	100	7,000	53
P. Education	6.3	29.8	7.7	26.7	11.8	17.6	100	40,000	43
Q. Human health & social work	6.9	3.7	5.6	38.0	19.2	26.6	100	16,000	50
R. Arts, entertainment, recreation	18.6	8.0	2.2	10.2	33.4	27.7	100	3,000	45
S. Other service activities	15.9	10.9	13.8	20.8	12.5	26.0	100	11,000	46
T. Households as employers	15.9	9.7	0.5	41.7	8.5	23.7	100	5,000	47
All sectors	15.0	10.2	7.2	25.1	13.8	28.7	100	1,073,000	47

### 4.5 Wages and earnings

In addition to collecting information on hours worked, the LFS also tried to collect information on wages and earnings. Wage data was collected in respect of paid employees, and earnings in respect of the self-employed. The difficulties of collecting this kind of data through household surveys are well known, but this is a situation where rough data, however imprecise, may be more useful than no data at all.

All paid employees were asked to state how much wages they earned the last time they were paid for their main activity - in cash and in kind. In-kind payments relate to items such as clothing, drinks or housing that the worker might be given as a supplement to cash payments. The respondent was able to state the cash payment in terms of US or Liberian dollars, while the value of in-kind payments was estimated in terms of Liberian dollars. An exchange rate of 70 Liberian dollars to a US dollar has been used for conversions. The respondent was also asked what period this last payment covered (the last month, the last week, the last day, or some other specified time period). Because of the difficulty of dealing with this last category (other specified time period), this small group has not been included in the analysis of wages. A few extreme outliers have been eliminated from the analysis. The information on in-kind payments needs to be treated with caution. Most people, whether paid employees or self-employed, receive little or nothing in the way of in-kind payments, and it is in any case difficult to collect this kind of information.

Table 4.14 shows the distribution of weekly wages and payments in-kind for paid employees and the self-employed. For paid employees, the average cash wage received per week is US\$ 73, and there is an additional payment in-kind of \$1, making an average total of US\$ 74. But averages can be deceptive. It can be seen from the table that, out of a total wage bill to paid employees of 13 million US dollars per week, almost 10 million dollars go to the one-tenth of paid employees earning at least 100 dollars a week. Thus, the 10 percent of paid employees who are the top cash earners are receiving 72 percent of total cash earnings. Looking at the distribution of persons receiving cash payments, we can see that the median value of cash payment is no higher than 20 dollars. This means that half of all people receiving cash payments as paid employees are actually receiving less than 20 dollars a week.

The reported cash earnings of the self-employed indicate that their average wage is only US\$ 21 per week, with a small additional amount as payment in-kind. When the figures for paid employees and the self-employed are combined, the averages are pulled down because the self-employed group is almost four times as large as the group of paid employees. As a result, the overall weekly average amount of cash received by the working population that receives wages or earnings is US\$ 32 per week, with a small amount (less than one dollar) as additional payment in kind.

In terms of the urban/rural divide, the average cash wages received by paid employees in urban areas is US\$ 85 per week, whereas in rural areas the average amount received is US\$ 52. There is a similar difference in the case of the self-employed. The average earnings of the self-employed in urban areas is US\$ 30 per week, whereas in rural areas it is US\$ 16.

Given the uncertain nature of some of the data, it is not appropriate to show detailed tables by sector of economic activity or by age. Instead, we show in Table 4.15 the average weekly wage of paid employees in those sectors which had at least 5,000 paid employees. Even so, some of the sample sizes for females are very small, and the estimated average wage will therefore be subject to large sampling error. Most of the sectors shown had average monthly wages of around US\$ 50. The exceptions were the wholesale/retail trade, where the average was less than US\$ 40, and two sectors - administrative and support services, and human health and social work activities - where the weekly averages were over US\$ 100.

**Table 4.14 Cash wages and in-kind payments received per week by paid employees and the self-employed**

US\$ per week	Cash payments			Payments in kind			Total weekly payments		
	No. of persons	Percent (%)	Total cash amount	No. of persons	Percent (%)	Total value	No. of persons	Percent (%)	Total wages
<b>PAID EMPLOYEES</b>									
Less than 5.00	23,000	13.0	52,000	165,000	91.8	26,000	21,000	11.8	55,000
5.00 - 9.99	22,000	12.5	177,000	11,000	6.1	76,000	22,000	12.0	171,000
10.00 - 19.99	50,000	27.2	775,000	2,000	1.3	35,000	47,000	26.2	745,000
20.00 - 29.99	29,000	16.1	690,000	1,000	0.4	14,000	30,000	16.8	724,000
30.00 - 39.99	12,000	6.7	420,000	*	0.2	15,000	14,000	7.7	480,000
40.00 - 49.99	11,000	6.1	489,000	*	0.0	3,000	12,000	6.7	542,000
50.00 - 99.99	15,000	8.4	1,054,000	*	0.2	20,000	15,000	8.5	1,057,000
100.00 or more	18,000	10.0	9,515,000	*	0.0	3,000	19,000	10.2	9,590,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>180,000</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>13,172,000</b>	<b>180,000</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>192,000</b>	<b>180,000</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>13,364,000</b>
<b>Average per week</b>			<b>US\$ 73.23</b>			<b>US\$ 1.07</b>			<b>US\$ 74.30</b>
<b>SELF-EMPLOYED</b>									
Less than 5.00	373,000	54.8	737,000	667,000	97.8	62,000	358,000	52.6	759,000
5.00 - 9.99	124,000	18.2	957,000	7,000	1.0	52,000	130,000	19.1	1,001,000
10.00 - 19.99	93,000	13.6	1,399,000	4,000	0.6	62,000	96,000	14.0	1,437,000
20.00 - 29.99	29,000	4.2	717,000	2,000	0.3	53,000	32,000	4.6	782,000
30.00 - 39.99	19,000	2.8	672,000	*	0.0	5,000	19,000	2.8	678,000
40.00 - 49.99	6,000	0.9	276,000	1,000	0.1	25,000	7,000	1.1	332,000
50.00 - 99.99	14,000	2.1	977,000	*	0.0	16,000	15,000	2.2	1,013,000
100.00 or more	23,000	3.5	8,441,000	*	0.0	65,000	24,000	3.5	8,514,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>681,000</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>14,176,000</b>	<b>681,000</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>340,000</b>	<b>681,000</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>14,516,000</b>
<b>Average per week</b>			<b>US\$ 20.81</b>			<b>US\$ 0.50</b>			<b>US\$ 21.31</b>
<b>ALL EMPLOYED</b>									
Less than 5.00	396,000	46.0	789,000	832,000	96.6	88,000	379,000	44.0	814,000
5.00 - 9.99	146,000	17.0	1,134,000	18,000	2.1	128,000	152,000	17.7	1,172,000
10.00 - 19.99	143,000	16.6	2,174,000	6,000	0.7	97,000	143,000	16.6	2,182,000
20.00 - 29.99	58,000	6.7	1,407,000	3,000	0.3	67,000	62,000	7.2	1,506,000
30.00 - 39.99	31,000	3.6	1,092,000	1,000	0.1	20,000	33,000	3.8	1,158,000
40.00 - 49.99	17,000	2.0	765,000	1,000	0.1	28,000	19,000	2.2	874,000
50.00 - 99.99	29,000	3.4	2,031,000	*	0.1	36,000	30,000	3.5	2,070,000
100.00 or more	41,000	4.8	17,956,000	*	0.0	68,000	43,000	5.0	18,104,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>861,000</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>27,348,000</b>	<b>861,000</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>532,000</b>	<b>861,000</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>27,880,000</b>
<b>Average per week</b>			<b>US\$ 31.76</b>			<b>US\$ 0.62</b>			<b>US\$ 32.38</b>

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**Table 4.15 Mean weekly cash wages of paid employees in certain sectors**

Selected sectors	Male	Female	Both sexes
<i>US\$ per week</i>			
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	63	32	57
Manufacturing	52	17	50
Construction	70	16	64
Wholesale and retail trade	29	53	36
Transportation and storage	52	31	51
Financial and insurance activities	94	56	87
Administrative and support services	160	80	142
Public administration	50	38	46
Education	48	64	53
Human health and social work activities	81	144	109

Liberia LFS 2010

#### 4.6 Secondary activity

Besides finding out about each person's main activity last week, one part of the questionnaire (Section F) asked questions about any other activity that the person might be engaged in. On the basis of responses, it is estimated that 173,000 persons aged 15 and over (100,000 males and 73,000 females) did a second activity in the last week. Table 4.16 shows the type of activity they were engaged in, in terms of their status in employment and the sector of activity.

**Table 4.16 Persons with a second job by sex, status in employment and sector of activity**

Sector of second job (ISIC Rev.4)	Status in employment					Total
	Paid emp- loyee	Emp- loyer	Own account worker	Member of producers cooperative	Contributing family worker	
<b>MALES</b>						
A. Agriculture, forestry & fishing	2,000	2,000	48,000	*	10,000	62,000
B. Mining & quarrying	*	-	2,000	-	-	2,000
C. Manufacturing	1,000	*	8,000	*	*	10,000
F. Construction	1,000	1,000	2,000	-	-	4,000
G. Wholesale/retail trade; motor repairs	1,000	1,000	8,000	*	1,000	11,000
H. Transportation & storage	-	-	*	*	-	1,000
I. Accommodation & food service	-	*	2,000	-	*	2,000
N. Administration & support services	1,000	-	-	-	-	1,000
P. Education	2,000	*	*	*	*	2,000
Q. Human health & social work	*	-	1,000	*	-	1,000
S. Other service activities	1,000	*	*	-	-	2,000
T. Households as employers	-	-	*	-	*	*
<b>Total</b>	<b>9,000</b>	<b>4,000</b>	<b>71,000</b>	<b>1,000</b>	<b>12,000</b>	<b>100,000</b>
<b>FEMALES</b>						
A. Agriculture, forestry & fishing	1,000	2,000	33,000	*	10,000	47,000
B. Mining & quarrying	*	-	*	-	*	*
C. Manufacturing	-	-	3,000	*	1,000	4,000
F. Construction	-	-	-	-	-	-
G. Wholesale/retail trade; motor repairs	*	1,000	12,000	*	3,000	16,000
H. Transportation & storage	-	-	*	-	-	*
I. Accommodation & food service	1,000	*	2,000	-	*	3,000
N. Administration & support services	*	-	-	-	-	*
P. Education	*	-	-	-	-	*
Q. Human health & social work	*	-	*	-	-	1,000
S. Other service activities	*	-	*	-	*	1,000
T. Households as employers	-	*	*	-	*	1,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,000</b>	<b>3,000</b>	<b>50,000</b>	<b>1,000</b>	<b>16,000</b>	<b>73,000</b>
<b>BOTH SEXES</b>						
A. Agriculture, forestry & fishing	3,000	4,000	80,000	1,000	20,000	109,000
B. Mining & quarrying	*	-	2,000	-	*	2,000
C. Manufacturing	1,000	*	11,000	*	1,000	14,000
F. Construction	1,000	1,000	2,000	-	-	4,000
G. Wholesale/retail trade; motor repairs	1,000	1,000	20,000	*	4,000	27,000
H. Transportation & storage	-	-	1,000	*	-	1,000
I. Accommodation & food service	1,000	1,000	3,000	-	1,000	5,000
N. Administration & support services	1,000	-	-	-	-	1,000
P. Education	2,000	*	*	*	*	2,000
Q. Human health & social work	*	-	1,000	*	-	2,000
S. Other service activities	1,000	*	1,000	-	*	3,000
T. Households as employers	-	*	*	-	*	1,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>13,000</b>	<b>7,000</b>	<b>122,000</b>	<b>2,000</b>	<b>28,000</b>	<b>173,000</b>

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Some 109,000 people were engaged in the agriculture sector in their second activity, and 80,000 of these people described themselves as own-account workers. The two other large groups were the 27,000 people (mainly females) engaged in wholesale/retail trade, and the 14,000 (mainly males) engaged in manufacturing.

## Chapter 5

### Informal employment

#### 5.1 Definitional issues

Although there are international guidelines, there is no standardized definition of exactly what counts as informal sector and informal employment. A special meeting was therefore convened in Monrovia on 23 September 2010 to discuss this issue, so that interested parties could arrive at an agreed definition. The meeting, chaired by the Director General of LISGIS, was attended by representatives of LISGIS and the Ministries of Labour, Commerce, Finance and Planning.

After studying the experiences of other countries in Africa, it was agreed that the following definition (as set out in Figure 5.1) should be adopted for Liberia:

**Figure 5.1 Definition of informal sector and informal employment in Liberia**

The following are the agreed definitions for use in Liberia:

**Employment in the informal sector**

- Exclude persons employed in the agriculture sector (Section A in ISIC rev 4)
- Exclude persons producing goods or services for household's own use (ISIC division code 98)
- Exclude persons coded as professionals (ISCO-08 major group 2)
- Exclude persons working in establishments registered with the Ministry of Commerce or the Ministry of Foreign Affairs
- Exclude persons working in establishments with 5 or more persons

**Informal employment**

As above, but:

- Include persons producing goods or services for household's own use (ISIC division 98)
- Exclude any person who benefits from employer's contribution to pension/retirement fund or paid leave or where the employer deducts income tax from the salary/wage

Most of these conditions for employment in the informal sector and for informal employment can be found in the definitions used by other countries. Two particular features in Liberia of interest are the decision to exclude professionals from the definition of employment in the informal sector, and the decision to make 5 rather than 10 the cut-off point for size of establishment. It is of course possible to see what effect these two decisions have on the measurement of employment in the informal sector.

As indicated above, and as described in the Concepts and Definitions section of Chapter 1, there are two concepts to consider when talking about the statistics of informal work: employment in the informal sector, and informal employment. Here we focus on informal employment, since that is the most useful indicator to use for labour policy formulation.

Another key issue to consider is how to treat the agricultural sector. It can be seen from Figure 5.1 that the agricultural sector has been excluded from the measurement of total employment in the informal sector in Liberia, and that is the practice adopted in many other countries. In the case of informal employment, the current advice appears to be that the agricultural sector should be included. Accordingly, the figures shown here relate to all sectors, but an initial table has been given so that one can see the effect on total numbers of including or excluding agriculture.



Table 5.1 shows the total number of people in informal employment on two bases: with agriculture included, and excluding it. In considering these figures, it should be noted that the total count of those in informal employment should be based on an analysis of all jobs that a person holds. Thus, in the case of a person with two jobs, if their main job is classified as formal but their second one is informal, that person would count as being in informal employment.

**Table 5.1 Total numbers in informal employment, under two scenarios: with and without the agricultural sector**

Including agriculture		Second job				Excluding agriculture		Second job			
		None	Formal	Informal	Total			None	Formal	Informal	Total
Main job	Formal	311,000	38,000	<b>23,000</b>	372,000	Main job	Formal	239,000	27,000	<b>11,000</b>	277,000
	Informal	<b>607,000</b>	<b>45,000</b>	<b>67,000</b>	719,000		Informal	<b>281,000</b>	<b>16,000</b>	<b>21,000</b>	318,000
	Total	918,000	83,000	90,000	1,091,000		Total	520,000	43,000	32,000	595,000
Total informal employment (including agriculture) = 607,000 + 45,000 + 67,000 + 23,000 = 742,000						Total informal employment (excluding agriculture) = 281,000 + 16,000 + 21,000 + 11,000 = 329,000					

Liberia LFS 2010

If agriculture is included, then there are 742,000 people who have informal employment in their main or second activities. Only 23,000 additional people are classified as in informal employment because of their second job. If agriculture is excluded, the number in informal employment is 329,000. Here, only 11,000 additional people would be classified as in informal employment because of their second job. In reporting the results on informal employment from the LFS, we shall include agriculture.

The detail provided in Table 5.1 helps to show the link between informal employment in main and second jobs. Perhaps surprisingly, second jobs are less likely to involve informal employment than do main jobs. If we include agriculture, then 66 percent of main jobs involve informal employment, whereas only 52 percent of second jobs do. There is a similar difference between main and second jobs even if we do not count agriculture, though the percentages are about 10 percentage points lower.

## 5.2 Informal employment

Table 5.2 shows the total numbers in informal employment. There are almost three-quarters of a million people engaged in informal employment in Liberia, and informal employment accounts for 68 percent of all employment. There are more women than men in informal employment, and informal employment is more common in rural areas, where 75 percent of all employment is informal.

**Table 5.2 Number of persons aged 15 and over in informal employment, by sex and locality**

	Informal employment	Total employment	Informal employment rate (%)
<b>Liberia</b>	<b>742,000</b>	<b>1,091,000</b>	<b>68.0</b>
Male	332,000	542,000	61.3
Female	410,000	549,000	74.7
Urban	287,000	484,000	59.3
Rural	455,000	607,000	75.0

Liberia LFS 2010

## Liberia Labour Force Survey 2010

Table 5.3 highlights the link between work in the informal sector and level of educational attainment. Among those with no educational qualifications who are in employment, over three-quarters are working in the informal sector, but among those who have studied at university and are in employment only about a quarter do work in the informal sector. Among those who are in employment, a higher proportion of females than males at all educational levels are in informal employment.

**Table 5.3 Persons aged 15 and over in informal employment, by sex and level of educational attainment**

	Male		Female		Both sexes	
	Number	Rate (%)	Number	Rate (%)	Number	Rate (%)
No Grade	121,000	75.0	251,000	80.9	372,000	78.9
Grades 1 - 6	84,000	74.4	79,000	80.9	163,000	77.4
Grades 7 - 12	116,000	53.3	76,000	63.9	192,000	57.0
University	11,000	24.1	4,000	41.0	15,000	27.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>332,000</b>	<b>61.3</b>	<b>410,000</b>	<b>74.7</b>	<b>742,000</b>	<b>68.0</b>

*Liberia LFS 2010*

Table 5.4 shows the distribution of informal employment across the sectors of economic activity, separately for males and females. It can be seen that most of the informal employment is provided in just two sectors: agriculture provides over a half of total informal employment, and wholesale/retail trade over a quarter (and the latter sector is particularly important in the case of female informal employment). The table also shows the proportion of total employment in each sector that is accounted for by informal employment. Several other sectors also have quite high rates of informal employment. Sectors where over half the employed population is in informal employment include the following: mining and quarrying, manufacturing, construction, transportation and storage, and accommodation and food service.

Figures on informal employment in each county are given in Annex Table H.12. It shows that the rate of informal employment across counties varies from a rate of just over 60 percent in Montserrado, Nimba and Margibi, up to high values of over 80 percent in Grand Gedeh, Lofa and River Gee. These high rates presumably reflect the lack of availability of formal jobs, with the increased job security those jobs would bring.

Within Greater Monrovia itself, 159,000 are classified as being in informal employment, out of total adult employment of 281,000, giving an informal employment rate of 56.6 percent. For males the informal employment rate is 45.2 percent (64,000 out of 142,000), and for females it is 68.7 percent (95,000 out of 139,000).

Table 5.4 Number of persons in informal employment, by sex and sector, and percentages and rates

Sector of economic activity (ISIC Rev. 4)	Number in informal employment			Percent of total informal employment			Rates of informal employment		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	200,000	209,000	409,000	60.3	51.5	55.4	79.1	81.9	80.5
Mining and quarrying	7,000	3,000	10,000	2.0	0.7	1.3	49.8	72.4	55.0
Manufacturing	27,000	16,000	43,000	8.0	4.1	5.8	54.2	79.2	61.7
Electricity, gas, steam and aircon	1,000	*	1,000	0.3	0.1	0.2	54.3	100.0	60.8
Water supply	*	*	*	0.0	0.1	0.0	8.6	97.4	74.0
Construction	13,000	3,000	16,000	4.0	0.7	2.2	61.1	66.5	62.0
Wholesale and retail trade	53,000	148,000	201,000	16.1	36.3	27.2	64.9	78.6	74.4
Transportation and storage	10,000	3,000	13,000	3.1	0.6	1.7	52.6	51.3	52.3
Accommodation and food service	5,000	14,000	19,000	1.5	3.4	2.6	57.8	70.5	66.6
Information and communication	1,000	*	1,000	0.2	0.0	0.1	14.9	12.1	14.5
Financial and insurance activities	1,000	*	1,000	0.2	0.0	0.1	7.0	3.3	6.2
Real estate activities	*	1,000	1,000	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.0	66.7	50.0
Professional, scientific, technical	1,000	*	1,000	0.4	0.0	0.2	43.4	17.9	36.7
Administrative and support service	5,000	2,000	7,000	1.5	0.4	0.9	27.6	31.3	28.5
Public administration	1,000	*	1,000	0.3	0.1	0.2	19.7	23.8	20.9
Education	1,000	1,000	2,000	0.3	0.2	0.2	3.4	5.9	4.2
Human health	1,000	2,000	3,000	0.3	0.4	0.4	11.1	24.6	17.0
Arts, entertainment and recreation	2,000	*	2,000	0.5	0.1	0.3	71.6	100.0	74.8
Other service activities	2,000	4,000	6,000	0.8	0.6	0.7	36.3	66.4	46.9
Activities of households as employers	1,000	2,000	3,000	0.2	0.4	0.3	37.3	65.4	52.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>332,000</b>	<b>408,000</b>	<b>740,000</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>61.3</b>	<b>74.7</b>	<b>68.0</b>

Liberia LFS 2010

## Chapter 6

**Unemployment and underemployment****6.1 The unemployed**

For many years a totally unrealistic figure of 85 percent has been quoted as the unemployment rate in the country. In fact this figure was suggested as the unemployment rate back in late 1991 or early 1992. At that time the civil war in Liberia was at its worst, government departments had all closed down, and most major companies such as Firestone had been taken over by warring factions. There was thus very little opportunity for people to find work. While that figure may have been useful at the time, it is totally inappropriate in the context of present-day Liberia. Accordingly, the Ministry of Labour issued a press notice on 6 September 2010, refuting the claims in the press that the unemployment figure was 85 percent.

As noted in the 'Concepts and Definitions' section of Chapter 1, there are two ways in which indicators for the unemployed can be presented. The first is the so-called 'strict' definition, under which a person must satisfy three conditions: they must be without work, they must be available for work, and they must be actively looking for work. The second method of presenting unemployment data is by using the so-called 'relaxed' definition, in which the third condition above ('actively looking for work') is dispensed with. This 'relaxed' definition is the most appropriate one to use in Liberia, because the labour market is not well developed, there is no system of social security for those without work, and people are likely to become 'discouraged' after having spent some time looking for work without success.

Table 6.1 shows the estimated number of people who are unemployed, using the 'relaxed' definition, and the unemployment rates for different age groups. These rates are calculated as the percentage of the labour force that is unemployed within each cell of the table. The overall adult unemployment rate is 3.7 percent. Younger people are more likely to be unemployed than older people. The male and female unemployment rates are similar for most age groups, except that the unemployment for female youth aged 15-24 is twice as high as that for male youth (8 % as against 4 %). Urban rates are more than twice as high as rural rates, with the figure being particularly high for youth aged 15-24.

**Table 6.1 The unemployed, and unemployment rates, by sex, locality and age group (Relaxed definition)**

	Urban			Rural			Liberia		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
<b>Age group</b>									
15-24	3,000	6,000	9,000	1,000	2,000	3,000	4,000	8,000	12,000
25-34	4,000	5,000	9,000	3,000	2,000	5,000	7,000	7,000	14,000
35-54	4,000	4,000	9,000	3,000	3,000	5,000	7,000	7,000	14,000
55-64	*	*	1,000	*	*	1,000	1,000	*	1,000
65+	*	*	*	1,000	*	1,000	1,000	*	1,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>12,000</b>	<b>16,000</b>	<b>28,000</b>	<b>7,000</b>	<b>7,000</b>	<b>14,000</b>	<b>19,000</b>	<b>23,000</b>	<b>42,000</b>
<b>Age group</b>							<b>Unemployment rates</b>		
15-24	6.8	14.6	11.0	2.1	3.2	2.7	4.0	8.0	6.1
25-34	5.6	6.1	5.9	3.4	2.1	2.7	4.4	4.0	4.2
35-54	3.8	4.0	3.9	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.9	3.0	2.9
55-64	2.3	0.8	1.6	1.0	1.3	1.2	1.6	1.1	1.4
65+	2.9	0.2	2.0	2.3	0.6	1.7	2.5	0.5	1.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>4.6</b>	<b>6.3</b>	<b>5.5</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>4.1</b>	<b>3.7</b>

Liberia LFS 2010

Table 6.2 shows the levels of unemployment, and the unemployment rates, according to the level of education completed. There is only a small variation according to the level of education, with slightly higher rates for people who have completed senior high school. One reason for the lack of a link to education levels is the importance of age as a key factor, as shown in Table 6.1. Younger people are more likely to be unemployed, and it is often younger people as well who have received the most education.

**Table 6.2 Persons unemployed, and unemployment rates, by sex, locality and level of completed education**

	Urban			Rural			Liberia		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
<b>Education level completed</b>									
Degree	1,000	*	1,000	-	-	-	1,000	*	1,000
Secondary - senior high	5,000	5,000	10,000	1,000	*	1,000	6,000	5,000	11,000
Secondary - junior high	2,000	1,000	3,000	*	*	1,000	2,000	2,000	4,000
Full primary	1,000	2,000	3,000	1,000	1,000	2,000	2,000	3,000	6,000
Less than full primary	1,000	2,000	3,000	1,000	2,000	3,000	2,000	4,000	6,000
No schooling	1,000	6,000	7,000	4,000	4,000	7,000	5,000	9,000	15,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>12,000</b>	<b>16,000</b>	<b>28,000</b>	<b>7,000</b>	<b>7,000</b>	<b>14,000</b>	<b>19,000</b>	<b>23,000</b>	<b>42,000</b>
<b>Unemployment rates</b>									
Degree	4.1	5.4	4.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.7	5.0	4.0
Secondary - senior high	5.7	8.4	6.7	2.2	1.3	2.0	4.8	7.4	5.6
Secondary - junior high	5.2	6.1	5.5	1.0	2.9	1.4	3.3	5.2	3.9
Full primary	3.4	6.3	4.9	2.2	4.6	2.9	2.6	5.6	3.8
Less than full primary	4.2	5.5	5.0	1.9	2.6	2.2	2.5	3.7	3.1
No schooling	3.1	5.5	4.8	3.2	1.8	2.3	3.2	3.1	3.1
<b>All levels</b>	<b>4.6</b>	<b>6.3</b>	<b>5.5</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>4.1</b>	<b>3.7</b>

Liberia LFS 2010

Unemployment rates for regional groups and counties are shown in Annex Tables G.12 and H.13.

Most counties had unemployment rates of 1 or 2 percent, but a few counties had higher rates: Margibi (3 %), Grand Gedeh (5 %), Grand Bassa and Montserrado (6 %), Maryland (9 %), and Sinoe (a rather improbable 24 %). Even when the counties are grouped into regions, there are still sizeable variations between regions. North Western and North Central regions have unemployment rates of only 1 percent, but South Eastern A has a rate of 8 percent, mainly due to the high figure for Sinoe county. For Greater Monrovia, the rate is 7 percent (5 % for males and 8 % for females).

The national unemployment rate of 3.7 percent may seem low, but it should be compared with recent unemployment rates found in other West African countries. The latest 6<sup>th</sup> edition of the ILO's Key Indicators of the Labour Market (available online) reports the following rates for some of Liberia's neighbouring countries in West Africa: Burkina Faso 2.4 % (1998), Côte d'Ivoire 4.1 % (1998), Ghana 10.4 % (2000)<sup>8</sup>, Mali (8.8 %) and Sierra Leone 3.4 % (2004).

## 6.2 Looking for work

If the 'strict' definition of unemployment had been used, rather than the 'relaxed' definition, the numbers of unemployed persons would have fallen from 28,000 to 18,000 in urban areas and from 14,000 to 5,000 in rural areas, giving a total of 23,000 unemployed rather than 42,000. We shall now look separately at the experiences of the 23,000 who were unemployed under the 'strict' definition, and the additional 19,000 who were added to them under the 'relaxed' definition that we have used in defining unemployment.

<sup>8</sup> The latest national unemployment rate for Ghana has been recorded at 3.6 % (2006).

## Liberia Labour Force Survey 2010

Those who looked for work or tried to start a business during the last 30 days (equivalent to the 23,000) were asked what action they had taken to find work (H.4). The interviewer was given eight codes to use for recording the response, but one of the codes ('placed or answered newspaper advertisements') was not used at all, and two other codes ('registered at a public or private employment exchange' and 'looked for land, building, machinery or equipment to establish or improve his/her own enterprise') received minimal response. Table 6.3 shows the numbers and percent giving the other responses.

The most frequent action taken to find work (mentioned by a third of the unemployed) was to seek assistance from friends or relatives, but this approach was more often adopted by females than by males. A quarter of the unemployed said they had applied to current or other employers, and another quarter had checked at current or other work sites, farms, factory gates, markets or other assembly places. The first of these options was the one most often adopted by unemployed males in urban areas, whereas the second of these options was often adopted by both males and females in rural areas.

**Table 6.3 Steps taken to find work by those who were unemployed ('strict' definition)**

	Urban			Rural			Liberia		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
<b>Action taken to find work</b>									
Applied to current or other employers	4,000	1,000	5,000	*	*	1,000	5,000	1,000	6,000
Checked at current/other work sites, etc.	3,000	2,000	4,000	1,000	1,000	2,000	4,000	3,000	6,000
Sought assistance of friends or relatives	3,000	4,000	6,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	3,000	5,000	8,000
Arranged for initial/additional finance	*	2,000	2,000	*	-	*	*	2,000	3,000
Other action	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	1,000
Total (all actions)	9,000	9,000	18,000	2,000	2,000	5,000	12,000	11,000	23,000
Applied to current or other employers	44.8	9.7	27.6	15.5	9.0	12.4	38.6	9.6	24.5
Checked at current/other work sites, etc.	27.4	19.2	23.4	43.3	42.8	43.1	30.7	23.9	27.4
Sought assistance of friends or relatives	27.2	41.8	34.3	24.4	40.0	31.7	26.6	41.5	33.8
Arranged for initial/additional finance	0.1	27.1	13.4	5.0	0.0	2.7	1.2	21.8	11.2
Other action	0.5	1.3	0.9	11.8	6.7	9.4	2.9	2.4	2.7
Total (all actions)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Liberia LFS 2010

The rest of the unemployed (represented by the 19,000 who are added in when the definition is relaxed) were asked (H.5) why they did not look for work in the last 30 days. Table 6.4 shows the responses. Nine different codes were available for the interviewer to use, but three of them were hardly used, and have been omitted from the Table ('awaiting replies to earlier enquiries', 'awaiting recall to former job', and 'waiting to start new job or business').

Three reasons each accounted for a quarter of total responses: 'thought no work was available', which was most often mentioned in rural areas; 'lacked financial or other resources for starting a new business', which was a common response in urban areas; and 'lacked skill requirements or experience', which was mentioned in both urban and rural areas. A small group said they did not want to work, but since they had previously indicated that they were available for work, they also have been counted in the 'relaxed' definition. The 'off season' group is very small, and has also been counted as unemployed.

Table 6.4 Reasons why some unemployed people did not look for work, by sex and locality (additional 'relaxed' component)

	Urban			Rural			Liberia		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
<b>Why did not look for work</b>									
Thought no work was available	*	1,000	1,000	2,000	2,000	3,000	2,000	3,000	5,000
Lack skill requirements/experience	1,000	2,000	3,000	*	1,000	2,000	1,000	3,000	5,000
Lack financial resources for business	1,000	3,000	4,000	*	1,000	1,000	1,000	4,000	5,000
Off season	-	-	-	*	*	1,000	*	*	1,000
Did not want to work	*	*	*	1,000	*	1,000	1,000	1,000	2,000
Other reasons	1,000	*	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	2,000
<b>Total (all responses)</b>	<b>2,000</b>	<b>7,000</b>	<b>10,000</b>	<b>5,000</b>	<b>5,000</b>	<b>9,000</b>	<b>7,000</b>	<b>12,000</b>	<b>19,000</b>
<b>Percentages</b>									
Thought no work was available	5.6	15.9	13.5	39.7	32.2	36.0	28.8	22.2	24.6
Lack skill requirements/experience	28.9	28.4	28.5	10.3	27.4	18.7	16.3	28.0	23.6
Lack financial resources for business	27.0	42.0	38.5	3.1	13.9	8.4	10.7	31.1	23.6
Off season	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.2	4.2	6.2	5.6	1.6	3.1
Did not want to work	0.6	5.5	4.4	20.5	6.9	13.8	14.1	6.0	9.0
Other reasons	24.4	6.6	10.8	12.5	14.1	13.3	16.3	9.5	12.0
<b>Total (all responses)</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Liberia LFS 2010

### 6.3 Use of the Employment Service

All the unemployed and inactive were asked about their knowledge and use of the employment services run by the Ministry of Labour. A first question (H.7) was: 'Did you know that the Ministry of Labour runs an employment service to help those seeking work?' If they said yes, they were then asked a second question (H.8): 'Have you ever contacted this employment service run by the Ministry of Labour?' Table 6.5 shows the responses.

Table 6.5 Extent of people's knowledge and use of the Ministry of Labour's employment service

	Unemployed						Inactive		
	Looked for work			Did not look for work					
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
All persons	12,000	11,000	23,000	7,000	12,000	19,000	288,000	383,000	671,000
Knew MoL ran employment service	2,000	1,000	3,000	*	*	1,000	20,000	13,000	33,000
Had contacted employment service	*	*	*	*	*	*	2,000	1,000	3,000
Percentage									
Percent of people knowing	12.8	12.2	12.5	3.2	3.5	3.4	6.8	3.4	4.9
Percent of people contacting	1.6	0.5	1.1	0.2	3.2	2.1	0.7	0.3	0.5

Liberia LFS 2010

Knowledge and use of the employment service run by the Ministry of Labour appears to be rather limited. Among those who are currently inactive, 5 percent say they have heard of the employment service, but only ½ percent had ever contacted it. Among those who were actively looking for work, 13 percent knew of the employment service, but only 1 percent had contacted it. Among the third group - those who were available for work but who did not look for it, 3 percent said they knew of the employment service, and 2 percent said they had used it.

## 6.4 Time-related underemployment

The LFS attempted to measure the extent of underemployment in the country. Underemployment is taken to imply any sort of employment that is in some sense 'unsatisfactory' from the point of view of the worker. There are three main factors causing underemployment: the person may be working insufficient hours, they may be receiving insufficient compensation, or they may feel the job makes insufficient use of their skills. Time-related underemployment (referred to as 'visible' underemployment) is concerned with the first of these three factors, and can be measured in terms of the hours a person works. The other two factors (referred to as 'invisible' underemployment) are much more difficult to quantify.

Everyone who was currently employed was asked a series of questions about underemployment. A check was first made to confirm the total hours that a person had worked in the past week in all their economic activities (G.1). Then they were asked whether they had wanted to increase the total time spent on all work activities last week (G.2), and if so how many additional hours they would have liked to work (G.3). Table 6.6 shows the responses.

**Table 6.6 Employed persons wanting to work more hours, by sex, locality and total hours currently worked**

	Urban			Rural			Liberia		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
<b>Total current hours</b>				<b>Number wanting to work more hours</b>					
< 25	3,000	5,000	8,000	4,000	6,000	10,000	7,000	11,000	18,000
25-34	2,000	2,000	4,000	5,000	3,000	8,000	7,000	6,000	12,000
35-39	1,000	1,000	2,000	3,000	2,000	5,000	4,000	3,000	7,000
40-48	7,000	3,000	10,000	8,000	3,000	12,000	15,000	6,000	21,000
49-59	3,000	1,000	4,000	5,000	1,000	6,000	7,000	2,000	9,000
60+	5,000	3,000	8,000	3,000	1,000	4,000	8,000	5,000	12,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>21,000</b>	<b>15,000</b>	<b>36,000</b>	<b>26,000</b>	<b>18,000</b>	<b>44,000</b>	<b>47,000</b>	<b>33,000</b>	<b>80,000</b>
<b>Percentage wanting to work more hours</b>									
< 25	13.2	14.3	13.8	7.0	9.6	8.5	9.0	11.2	10.2
25-34	11.2	11.1	11.2	13.8	9.0	11.3	12.9	9.8	11.2
35-39	7.6	7.2	7.4	11.9	7.3	9.4	10.3	7.3	8.7
40-48	12.7	6.0	9.6	9.1	4.2	6.8	10.5	4.9	7.8
49-59	6.8	2.7	4.9	10.2	3.8	7.6	8.6	3.3	6.3
60+	5.5	3.6	4.5	4.7	1.7	3.2	5.1	2.9	4.0
<b>All groups</b>	<b>8.6</b>	<b>6.2</b>	<b>7.4</b>	<b>8.7</b>	<b>5.7</b>	<b>7.2</b>	<b>8.7</b>	<b>6.0</b>	<b>7.3</b>

Liberia LFS 2010

Based on the survey data, there are an estimated 80,000 workers in Liberia who would like to work more hours. This group contains rather more males than females. Using the distribution of hours worked shown in Table 4.12, we can calculate what proportion these represent in each cell of the table. As we would expect, the desire to work extra hours is very closely linked to the hours currently worked. Thus, 1 in 10 of those currently working less than 25 hours a week in all activities would like to work more hours, whereas among those already working at least 60 hours a week only 4 percent want to work more hours. The proportion wanting to work more hours is fairly similar for urban and rural areas, but men are more likely than women to want to work more hours.



In trying to determine who should be counted as time-related underemployed, one would not wish to include those people who already work long hours. For example, as indicated in Table 6.6, there are 12,000 people who already work more than 60 hours a week. If we accept 40 hours a week as a reasonable threshold, then that leaves 37,000 people who work less than 40 hours and would like to work more hours. The situation is summarized in Table 6.7. The table also includes some information obtained from a subsequent question (G.3), which asked people who wanted to increase their hours of work how many additional hours they would like to work.

**Table 6.7 Persons in time-related underemployment, by sex, locality, hours worked and extra hours wanted**

	<u>Urban</u>			<u>Rural</u>			<u>Total</u>		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Number working < 40 hours & want more	6,000	8,000	14,000	11,000	12,000	23,000	17,000	20,000	37,000
Total hours currently worked by them	132,000	164,000	296,000	301,000	254,000	556,000	433,000	419,000	852,000
Average hours currently worked last week	21.5	20.4	20.9	27.6	21.5	24.4	25.4	21.1	23.1
Total additional hours wanted	54,000	76,000	130,000	82,000	108,000	190,000	135,000	184,000	320,000
Average additional hours wanted per week	8.7	9.5	9.1	7.5	9.2	8.4	7.9	9.3	8.7
Underemployed, as % of LF	2.4	3.1	2.8	3.5	3.8	3.7	3.0	3.5	3.3
Underemployed, as % of eligible pop	1.4	1.6	1.5	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.0	2.1	2.0

*Liberia LFS 2010*

Using 40 hours per week, we estimate that 37,000 people are in time-related underemployment. They currently work on average 23 hours a week, but would like to work another 8 hours on average. That represents a total additional work time of 320,000 hours. They constitute 2.0 percent of the total eligible population, and 3.3 percent of the labour force. Since the unemployment rate was estimated at 3.7 percent, this means that 7.0 percent of the labour force is either unemployed or underemployed.

All those who wanted to work more hours were asked what steps, if any, they had taken in the last 30 days to find additional work or new work. There was very little difference in the responses of those currently working less than 40 hours (i.e. the time-related underemployed) and those already working longer hours. Over half (55 %) said they had taken no steps to find additional or new work; 12 percent said they had checked at other work sites, farms, factory gates, markets or other assembly places; 10 percent said they had applied to other employers; 6 percent had sought assistance from friends or relatives; 4 percent had applied to their current employers; 4 percent had registered at a public or private employment exchange; and 4 percent had arranged for initial or additional financial resources. A few people mentioned other steps that they had taken to find additional or new work.

Asked how soon they could start work if they found alternative or additional work, 74 percent said they could start work at once, and a further 14 percent said they could start within a month. That left 4 percent who could not start for at least a month, and 8 percent who did not know when they would be able to start work.

## 6.5 Inadequate work situations

It is extremely difficult to measure other types of underemployment apart from time-related underemployment, but two questions were included to try to get some ideas concerning the issue. Everyone in employment was asked whether they wished to change jobs or to have another job in addition to their present one for any reason other than to increase work time; 28 percent of employed people said they would like to. These people were then asked what was the main reason why they wanted to change jobs or get an additional job. The interviewer was given four options to use for coding the responses. Table 6.8 shows the responses.

**Table 6.8 Employed persons, by sex and locality, and reasons for some wanting to change jobs or get an additional one**

	Urban			Rural			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Did not want new/extra job	159,000	181,000	340,000	212,000	237,000	449,000	371,000	418,000	789,000
<b>Reason for wanting new/extra job</b>									
Insufficient use of skills	11,000	4,000	15,000	8,000	4,000	12,000	19,000	8,000	27,000
Inadequate income	63,000	57,000	120,000	74,000	58,000	132,000	138,000	115,000	253,000
To decrease work time	3,000	1,000	5,000	3,000	3,000	6,000	7,000	5,000	11,000
Other reason	2,000	2,000	4,000	5,000	2,000	7,000	8,000	4,000	11,000
Total	240,000	244,000	484,000	302,000	305,000	607,000	542,000	549,000	1,091,000
<b>Percentages</b>									
Did not want new/extra job	66.5	74.0	70.3	70.0	77.8	73.9	68.4	76.1	72.3
<b>Reason for wanting new/extra job</b>									
Insufficient use of skills	4.7	1.5	3.1	2.7	1.4	2.0	3.6	1.4	2.5
Inadequate income	26.5	23.1	24.8	24.5	19.2	21.8	25.4	20.9	23.1
To decrease work time	1.4	0.6	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.2	0.8	1.0
Other reason	0.9	0.8	0.9	1.8	0.6	1.2	1.4	0.7	1.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Liberia LFS 2010

Of the 1.1 million in employment, almost 800,000 (72 %) did not wish to get any extra work. Among those who did want extra work, it is estimated that 253,000 suffer from inadequate income in their present jobs, while 27,000 consider that their present employment makes insufficient use of their skills. That left 11,000 who want to change jobs so that they can decrease their work time, and 11,000 who have other reasons for wanting to get extra work.

Since education attainment forms an important part of a person's set of skills, it is useful to look in more detail at the 27,000 people who say they want new or extra work because they are at present making insufficient use of their skills. This group includes 2,000 graduates and 9,000 who have completed secondary school. Within these two groups there are 3,000 who are already doing jobs that are classified as being managerial, professional or technical, but at the other extreme there are 3,000 of them currently doing jobs that are classified as elementary occupations. Among those with less education, there are 7,000 who did not even complete primary school; the 'skills' that are not being used must be based on work experience rather than number of years of schooling.

## Chapter 7

### Usual activity

#### 7.1 Measuring usual activity

The main focus of a labour force survey is on current activity, which is based on a person's activity over a recent short time period, such as the last week. It is acknowledged that this week may not be representative of a person's normal work experience, and so labour force surveys often try to collect data in respect of a longer time period, such as a full year. The use of a longer time period is particularly useful in cases where there is a lot of seasonal agricultural work. However, it is usually difficult to collect reliable information on activity over such a long period as a year, because people cannot easily remember what they were doing at different times. For this reason, many labour force surveys simply rely on a question asking about each person's main activity over the year.

For the LFS in Liberia an attempt was made to collect more detailed information in Section I of the questionnaire. The approach adopted was to split the year up into months, and for the interviewer to ask each person about their status during each month of the year. Five options were given for each month:

- worked the whole month
- worked part-month, looked for work part-month
- worked part-month, inactive part-month
- looked for work whole month
- inactive the whole month

By treating each month as two half-units, it was possible to classify each person's activity in those half-units as being employed, unemployed, or inactive. The totals for each group were then summed to arrive at the total months of work, the total months of unemployment, and the total months of inactivity. If the months of inactivity were less than 6.5, the person was considered as usually active; they would then be classified as usually employed if the months of employment exceeded the months of unemployment, and unemployed if the number of months of employment was less than or equal to the months of unemployment. Otherwise, if the number of months of inactivity was greater than 6, the person was classified as usually inactive.

Having collected that information, the interviewer then collected information about all work activity that the person had done during the year. Obviously, in many cases the work would be the same as they were doing last week and it would not be necessary to collect additional information, except to find out how many months they had been doing that job (I.9). Information was also collected on the average hours of work done per week (I.10), in case it was different from the hours they had actually done last week. Some basic information was also collected about their second work activity over the last 12 months, but again this would often have been the same as either their first or second activity during the last week. Finally, a question was asked (I.17) to find out how many hours a week on average over the 12-month period were spent on other work activities, apart from these two jobs that had already been covered.

Table 7.1 shows the usual activity status of all persons aged 15 and over. Out of 1.8 million in this age group, just over a million (1.03 million) are classified as usually employed, and another 22,000 as usually unemployed. This means that 1.05 million are classified as usually active, which means that, taken over the period of a full year, they are usually in the labour force rather than outside it.

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While 57 percent of the total adult population is usually employed, the corresponding figure for the 15-24 age group is only 31 percent. The rate of usual employment rises across the age groups, reaching a peak of 78 percent among those in the main productive years (35-54), before falling away. At all ages, the male usual employment rate is higher than that for females, and the gap widens with advancing years.

**Table 7.1 Persons aged 15 and over, by sex and current and usual activity status**

Sex	Age	Usual activity status			Total	Usual activity status			
		Employed	Unemployed	Inactive		Emp	Unemp	Inactive	Total
Percentages									
MALES	15-24	85,000	2,000	180,000	267,000	31.7	0.7	67.5	100
	25-34	134,000	3,000	59,000	196,000	68.5	1.3	30.2	100
	35-54	231,000	4,000	43,000	278,000	83.1	1.4	15.6	100
	55-64	39,000	1,000	15,000	55,000	70.9	1.8	27.3	100
	65+	30,000	1,000	23,000	54,000	55.3	1.4	43.3	100
	Total	518,000	10,000	321,000	849,000	61.0	1.2	37.8	100
FEMALES	15-24	90,000	5,000	204,000	299,000	30.2	1.7	68.1	100
	25-34	159,000	2,000	97,000	259,000	61.6	0.9	37.6	100
	35-54	217,000	4,000	78,000	299,000	72.5	1.5	26.0	100
	55-64	30,000	*	21,000	52,000	58.4	0.1	41.5	100
	65+	18,000	*	30,000	47,000	37.1	0.3	62.6	100
	Total	514,000	12,000	430,000	956,000	53.8	1.2	45.0	100
BOTH SEXES	15-24	175,000	7,000	384,000	566,000	30.9	1.2	67.9	100
	25-34	293,000	5,000	156,000	454,000	64.5	1.1	34.4	100
	35-54	447,000	8,000	121,000	577,000	77.6	1.4	21.0	100
	55-64	69,000	1,000	36,000	106,000	64.8	1.0	34.2	100
	65+	47,000	1,000	53,000	101,000	46.8	0.9	52.3	100
	Total	1,032,000	22,000	751,000	1,804,000	57.2	1.2	41.6	100

Liberia LFS 2010

The survey collected detailed information on the different jobs that a person did in the course of a year, as well as the hours worked. Table 7.2 shows the total hours that Liberians worked in all their activities over a 12-month period. The total hours are shown separately for males and females, and are classified by the occupational group in which they worked. The figures include everyone aged 15 and over, irrespective of their status in employment. Table 7.3 shows similar information, but classified sector of economic activity.

On the basis of the survey results, it is estimated that 1,061,000 Liberians aged 15 and over (526,000 males and 535,000 females) had a main usual job, and that 371,000 of these people (187,000 males and 184,000 females) also had a second job during the 12 months, either concurrently or consecutively. The main usual job generated 2,244 million hours of work (1,134 million for males and 1,111 million for females), while the second job generated a further 537 million hours of work (275 million for males and 262 million for females).

If we add in the 142 million hours that Liberians spent on other work (apart from their first and second usual jobs) we can see that Liberians worked almost 3 billion (thousand million) hours in the course of the year. In terms of occupation, a third of the time was spent working as skilled agricultural workers, a quarter of the time as service and sales workers, and a sixth of the time working in various elementary occupations.

In terms of economic sector, agriculture and wholesale/retail trade were by far the most important sectors, accounting between them for more than two-thirds of all the time spent working. The next most important sector was manufacturing, with 186 million hours.

**Table 7.2 Total time (in millions of hours) worked by employed persons over the last 12 months, by sex and occupation**

Occupation (ISCO-08)	Male	Female	Total
<i>Millions of hours</i>			
Managers	30	7	37
Professionals	93	61	154
Technicians & associate professionals	39	12	51
Clerical support workers	13	3	17
Service & sales workers	273	471	744
Skilled agric, forestry & fishery workers	531	480	1011
Craft & related trades workers	128	41	170
Plant & machine operators	74	11	85
Elementary occupations	226	286	512
<b>Total</b>	<b>1409</b>	<b>1373</b>	<b>2782</b>

*Liberia LFS 2010*

**Table 7.3 Total time (in millions of hours) worked by employed persons over the last 12 months, by sex and sector of activity**

Sector of activity (ISIC Rev.4)	Male	Female	Total
<i>Millions of hours</i>			
A. Agriculture, forestry & fishing	617	607	1225
B. Mining & quarrying	39	12	51
C. Manufacturing	135	51	186
D. Electricity, gas, steam & aircon	4	*	4
E. Water supply etc.	*	2	2
F. Construction	50	13	63
G. Wholesale/retail trade; motor repairs	250	523	772
H. Transportation & storage	67	13	80
I. Accommodation & food service	25	50	75
J. Information & communication	13	2	15
K. Finance & insurance	27	7	34
L. Real estate activities	2	2	4
M. Professional, scientific, technical	10	2	12
N. Administration & support services	65	16	81
O. Public administration & defence	13	5	18
P. Education	52	27	80
Q. Human health & social work	23	19	42
R. Arts, entertainment, recreation	6	1	7
S. Other service activities	20	9	29
T. Households as employers	6	5	11
U. Extraterritorial organizations	1	0	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>1425</b>	<b>1367</b>	<b>2792</b>

*Liberia LFS 2010*

## 7.2 Comparing current and usual activity

Having calculated each person's current and usual activity status, we can compare the two. Table 7.4 shows the results. For a large number of people, there is no difference in the two classifications: someone who is classified as currently employed is also likely to be classified as usually employed. The table has been shown as a 3 x 3 table for each sex, in order to provide more detail on employment and unemployment. In showing the percentages, they have been calculated in relation to the corner totals, so that one can see what percentage each cell is of the total.

Looking at the figures for both sexes together, we can see that 56 percent of people are shown as employed under both current and usual classifications. Also, 36 percent are shown as inactive under both classifications. The main change that occurs between the two classifications is that some 5 or 6 percent of males and females are classified as currently active but are usually inactive (i.e. 3.4 + 1.8 percent for males, and 4.6 + 1.8 percent for females).

Looking at unemployment, we can see that most of those who are classified as currently unemployed get reclassified as usually inactive. The proportion usually unemployed is lower than the currently unemployed (though it should be noted that these are not unemployment rates, since they are calculated on the basis of the total population rather than the labour force). The usually unemployed are in fact drawn from across all three activity statuses (those who were currently employed, the currently unemployed, and the currently inactive).

**Table 7.4 Comparison of current and usual activity status for all eligible persons aged 15 and over, by sex**

		Usual activity status				Usual activity status			
		Employed	Unemployed	Inactive	Total	Emp	Unemp	Inactive	Total
Percentage on corner total									
MALES									
Current activity status	Employed	509,000	4,000	29,000	542,000	60.0	0.4	3.4	63.8
	Unemployed	1,000	2,000	16,000	19,000	0.1	0.3	1.8	2.2
	Inactive	7,000	4,000	277,000	288,000	0.9	0.5	32.6	33.9
	Total	518,000	10,000	321,000	849,000	61.0	1.2	37.8	100.0
FEMALES									
Current activity status	Employed	501,000	4,000	44,000	549,000	52.4	0.5	4.6	57.5
	Unemployed	2,000	4,000	17,000	23,000	0.2	0.4	1.8	2.4
	Inactive	11,000	4,000	368,000	383,000	1.1	0.4	38.5	40.1
	Total	514,000	12,000	430,000	956,000	53.8	1.2	45.0	100.0
BOTH SEXES									
Current activity status	Employed	1,010,000	8,000	73,000	1,091,000	56.0	0.4	4.0	60.5
	Unemployed	3,000	6,000	33,000	42,000	0.2	0.3	1.8	2.3
	Inactive	18,000	8,000	645,000	671,000	1.0	0.4	35.8	37.2
	Total	1,032,000	22,000	751,000	1,804,000	57.2	1.2	41.6	100.0

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### 7.3 Past employment of those without work in the last 12 months

There was a section in the questionnaire specifically directed at those who had not done any work at all in the last 12 months. The group numbered 662,000 (285,000 males and 377,000 females) but only 7 percent of them (46,000 people, including 24,000 males and 22,000 females) were reported to have done any previous work. Although these people had done no work in the last 12 months, 44 percent had done some work within the last two years. The sectors of previous work activity were mainly agriculture (mentioned by 32 percent) and the wholesale/retail trade (30 percent).

Table 7.5 shows the occupations of these people who have done previous work, as well as their status in employment in those occupations. Two categories of status in employment have been omitted from the table; there were no people who had been members of producers' cooperatives, and hardly anyone who had been an employer. Some 18,000 out of the 46,000 had been paid employees when they last worked, 13,000 had been own-account workers, and 14,000 had been contributing family workers. The paid employees had been scattered across a range of occupations. The own-account workers had been concentrated mainly in jobs as service and sales workers (in the case of females) and skilled agricultural workers, while the contributing family workers were mainly in three occupational groups (service and sales workers, skilled agricultural workers, and elementary occupations).

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**Table 7.5 Persons who have not worked in the last 12 months, but who have worked previously, by sex, occupation and status in employment in their last job**

Occupation in previous job (ISCO-08)	Status in employment			Total	Status in employment			All
	Paid employee	Own account worker	Contributing family worker		Employee	OAW	CFW	
<b>MALES</b>								<i>Percentages</i>
Managers	1,000	*	-	1,000	9.2	7.4	0.0	6.3
Professionals	1,000	-	*	1,000	7.3	0.0	2.2	4.5
Technicians & associate professionals	*	-	-	*	2.4	0.0	0.0	1.3
Clerical support workers	1,000	-	-	1,000	9.8	0.0	0.0	5.2
Service & sales workers	3,000	*	2,000	6,000	22.2	10.1	38.3	24.4
Skilled agric, forestry & fishery workers	1,000	2,000	2,000	6,000	9.8	51.9	43.3	25.6
Craft & related trades workers	2,000	*	-	2,000	13.4	5.2	0.0	9.0
Plant & machine operators	1,000	*	*	1,000	8.1	2.1	0.1	4.8
Elementary occupations	2,000	1,000	1,000	4,000	17.7	23.3	16.1	18.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>13,000</b>	<b>4,000</b>	<b>6,000</b>	<b>24,000</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>FEMALES</b>								
Managers	*	*	-	*	7.6	0.3	0.0	1.9
Professionals	1,000	*	*	2,000	26.1	4.1	1.1	8.0
Technicians & associate professionals	1,000	-	-	1,000	20.9	0.0	0.0	4.8
Clerical support workers	*	-	-	*	7.4	0.0	0.0	1.7
Service & sales workers	*	5,000	3,000	8,000	3.8	57.8	32.4	35.3
Skilled agric, forestry & fishery workers	*	2,000	3,000	5,000	2.4	25.2	31.2	22.0
Craft & related trades workers	*	*	*	1,000	3.6	2.5	1.4	2.6
Plant & machine operators	*	-	*	*	5.2	0.0	1.2	1.6
Elementary occupations	1,000	1,000	3,000	5,000	23.1	10.2	32.8	22.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,000</b>	<b>8,000</b>	<b>8,000</b>	<b>22,000</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>BOTH SEXES</b>								
Managers	2,000	*	-	2,000	8.8	2.7	0.0	4.2
Professionals	2,000	*	*	3,000	12.7	2.7	1.6	6.2
Technicians & associate professionals	1,000	-	-	1,000	7.7	0.0	0.0	3.0
Clerical support workers	2,000	-	-	2,000	9.1	0.0	0.0	3.5
Service & sales workers	3,000	5,000	5,000	14,000	16.9	41.7	34.8	29.7
Skilled agric, forestry & fishery workers	1,000	4,000	5,000	11,000	7.7	34.2	36.1	23.9
Craft & related trades workers	2,000	*	*	3,000	10.5	3.4	0.8	5.9
Plant & machine operators	1,000	*	*	1,000	7.3	0.7	0.8	3.3
Elementary occupations	3,000	2,000	4,000	9,000	19.2	14.6	26.0	20.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>18,000</b>	<b>13,000</b>	<b>14,000</b>	<b>46,000</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

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## Chapter 8

**Special topics****8.1 Youth-specific issues**

The Government of Liberia has for some time been concerned about the employment situation of youth. It recognizes that youth unemployment is potentially a serious matter, since failure to successfully integrate young people into the labour market has broader consequences for the country as a whole. Realizing that it may be difficult to fully address this issue with its own resources, the Government has been stressing the need for regional cooperation to provide programmes addressed to the needs of the youth population in the West African sub-region. It has also been working with development partners to develop projects that would empower youth, by giving them appropriate life-skills training so that they can become productive citizens.

It is essential to have solid and reliable data so that the Government knows the scale of the problem that needs to be addressed. Earlier chapters of this LFS report have provided detailed information on the employment situation of youth. Whenever tables are given with age as one of the variables, it is possible to identify the sub-group of youth, defined for statistical purposes as those aged 15 to 24. But here we attempt to summarize in one place some of the key statistical information on youth.

It should be noted that the ILO's Key Indicators of the Labour Market (KILM) has an indicator specifically on this topic. In fact, the KILM recommends the use of four different measures:

1. Youth unemployment rate (defined as youth unemployment as a percentage of the youth labour force);
2. Ratio of the youth unemployment rate to the adult unemployment rate (where 'adult' is defined as those aged 25 and over);
3. Youth unemployment as a proportion of total unemployment; and
4. Youth unemployment as a proportion of the youth population.

These four measures are shown in Table 8.1, along with their values from the LFS 2010. It is difficult to judge the merits of each value in isolation, so for comparative purposes the latest equivalent figures are given for some other West African countries, taken from the KILM database.

**Table 8.1 Four measures of youth unemployment: Liberia LFS 2010, and other countries in West Africa**

<b>Indicator</b>		<b>Liberia LFS 2010</b>	<b>Benin 2002</b>	<b>Ghana 2000</b>	<b>Niger 2001</b>	<b>Senegal 2006</b>	<b>Sierra Leone 2004</b>
Youth UR	Males	<b>4.0 %</b>	1.1 %	16.4 %	4.0 %	11.9 %	7.3 %
	Females	<b>8.0 %</b>	0.6 %	16.7 %	1.7 %	20.1 %	3.5 %
	Both sexes	<b>6.1 %</b>	0.8 %	16.6 %	3.2 %	14.8 %	5.2 %
Youth UR / Adult UR	Males	<b>1.2</b>	1.2	2.0	4.8	1.9	1.9
	Females	<b>2.5</b>	1.7	1.9	2.8	1.8	1.9
	Both sexes	<b>1.9</b>	1.3	1.9	4.2	1.8	1.7
Youth U / Total U	Males	<b>20.1 %</b>	28.6 %	35.7 %	65.7 %	43.5 %	28.4 %
	Females	<b>36.2 %</b>	42.5 %	36.5 %	56.7 %	40.4 %	37.6 %
	Both sexes	<b>29.0 %</b>	32.9 %	36.1 %	63.8 %	42.0 %	31.4 %
Youth U / Youth pop	Males	<b>2.6 %</b>	0.6 %	8.7 %	3.0 %	-	3.4 %
	Females	<b>5.2 %</b>	0.4 %	9.1 %	0.6 %	-	1.8 %
	Both sexes	<b>4.0 %</b>	0.5 %	8.9 %	1.7 %	-	2.5 %

*Source for other countries: KILM database (available online)*

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The youth unemployment rate in Liberia is 6 percent; male youth have a lower rate (4 %) than female youth (8 %). Comparing the rate of youth unemployment with other countries, we see that Ghana and Senegal experienced higher rates than Liberia, while Benin and Niger had lower rates. Sierra Leone had an overall rate of youth unemployment that was similar to Liberia, but with their unemployment rate for young males being double that for young females.

The youth in Liberia have an unemployment rate that is almost twice as high as that for the adult population. Comparing the youth and adult rates of unemployment in other West African countries, very similar figures are obtained for all countries, except that Niger's youth appear to be much worse off in terms of employment than their adult counterparts.

Unemployed youth in Liberia represent only 29 percent of total unemployment. As a share of total unemployment, Liberian youth have a smaller share of total unemployment than is the case in any other of these West African countries.

Some 4 percent of all young people are unemployed. This figure is worse than Benin (1 %) and Niger and Sierra Leone (both 2 %), but considerably better than Ghana (9 %).

While there can be no need for complacency, it can be seen that the figures for Liberia are not significantly out of line with the equivalent figures for other West African countries. Having available these four different measures helps to illustrate the different dimensions of the lack of jobs for young people. These four measures are likely to move in the same direction, and should be looked at in tandem, as well as with other indicators now available for the youth cohort, in order to assess fully the situation of young people within the labour market and so guide policy initiatives to tackle the problems of youth unemployment.

### **8.2 Gender-specific issues**

Liberia has made great strides in its efforts to promote gender equality. Indeed, it won the United Nations MDG 3 award in 2010 for outstanding leadership, commitment and progress toward the achievement of the MDG 3 through the promotion of gender equality and women's empowerment across the country. The Award Committee was particularly impressed by Liberia's achievement in developing a comprehensive strategy to address the issue of gender and equality. At the country level, the ratio of females to males enrolled in primary and secondary schools was reported to have risen from 72 percent in 2000 to 90 percent in 2009 and from 71 percent to 75 percent in secondary schools.

Throughout this LFS report almost every table has given information separately for males and females. It is therefore possible to gain a much clearer picture of the differences in the employment position of males and females.

A key indicator is women's share of employment. This can be looked at in several ways. One way is to look at total employment by occupation and by sector of economic activity. Another is to focus just on paid employment, since this is a desirable target for women to aim for if they wish to ensure better conditions of work and improved job security. All this information is provided in Table 8.2, though the share of paid employment for women working in real estate and in arts and recreation has been omitted since the base figures were so small. We can see that women have an equal share of total employment, but they are very under-represented in terms of paid employment; only 24 percent of paid jobs are held by women. In terms of occupations, they are particularly under-represented as skilled agricultural workers, craft and related trades workers, and plant and machine operators. In terms of sector of economic activity, women are particularly under-represented as paid employees in the manufacturing sector, and in transportation and storage. Other sectors with low representation of women are mining, electricity, construction and information and communication.

Table 8.2 Women's share of total and paid employment, by occupation and sector of economic activity

Share of women in employment	Occupation	Share of total emp	Share of paid emp	Sector of activity	Share of total emp	Share of paid emp
<i>Percentages</i>						
	<b>All occupations</b>	<b>49.4</b>	<b>24.1</b>	<b>All sectors</b>	<b>50.0</b>	<b>24.2</b>
defined as:	Managers	19.7	22.3	Agriculture	50.3	21.6
	Professionals	37.7	29.9	Mining	23.3	16.9
$\frac{\text{Women in employment in each category}}{\text{Persons in employment in the same category}} \times 100$	Technicians	27.7	34.1	Manufacturing	29.9	9.4
	Clerical	20.5	22.2	Electricity	14.2	14.8
	Service/sales	65.6	24.9	Construction	17.3	10.2
	Skilled agric	46.8	14.7	Wholesale/Retail	69.6	34.0
	Crafts etc.	28.6	15.1	Transportation	18.7	6.9
	Plant operators	15.9	7.7	Accom/Food	69.4	44.3
	Elementary	54.6	36.2	Info & Comm.	12.1	13.1
				Finance/insurance	22.1	20.3
				Real estate	75.0	
				Professional, etc.	26.4	21.1
				Admin. & support	23.3	23.8
				Public admin	30.6	31.7
				Education	32.0	30.7
				Health	43.1	46.0
				Arts, recreation	11.2	
				Other services	35.2	30.8
				Hhld employers	53.9	56.0

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## Chapter 9

### **Sub-national indicators of employment**

#### **9.1 County-level data**

Most of the tables in this report have been provided at the national level, with breakdowns by sex and by locality (urban/rural). Because the sample for this survey was fairly large, it is possible to generate reliable estimates at the county level, at least for the main measures of employment. More detailed breakdowns often become problematic because many of the cells in a table contain small values which are subject to large sampling error. Annex H provides a series of tables at the county level. It should be noted that all data have been presented to the nearest thousand. This is done to help emphasize the fact that we are dealing with sample data, but it also helps to make the tables more readable. Entries with small cells are left with a dash (-) if there were no sample observations in them, and with an asterisk (\*) if the cell count came to 500 or less.

From Table H.1 we can see that some counties have much higher dependency ratios than other counties. For instance, the dependency ratio of 119 for Bomi means that there are 119 persons who are either young (under 15) or old (65 and over) for every 100 persons in the working age groups (15-64). Table H.2 shows the clustering of certain ethnicities in particular counties. For instance, in Maryland and River Gee over 90 percent of the population are of Grebo ethnicity, whereas in Montserrado (which includes Greater Monrovia) there is a multiplicity of ethnicities. Table H.3 suggests that the level of disability in Grand Cape Mount and River Gee (8 % and 7 % respectively) is very much greater than in counties such as Grand Gedeh, Margibi, Rivercess, Sinoe or Gbarpolu (all 2 %). Literacy levels of the adult population (Table H.4) vary around the counties, from lows of around 40 percent in Grand Cape Mount, Rivercess and Gbarpolu, to rates of around 60 percent in Grand Gedeh and River Gee and a much higher literacy rate in Montserrado (including Monrovia). Table H.5 provides detailed information on the education levels completed by adults in different counties.

The main tables of labour statistics start with Table H.6 which shows the size and age distribution of the labour force in each county, while H.7 shows detailed information on the labour force participation rate in each county, separately for each sex and age group. For adults in each county these rates varied from a low figure of less than 40 percent in Sinoe to high figures of over 80 percent in Grand Cape Mount and Gbarpolu. The very low estimate for Sinoe is improbable, and suggests that there may have been some problem with the data collection in that county. Table H.8 shows the inactive population by age and sex, while Table H.9 shows the corresponding inactivity rates. Again, the figure for Sinoe (62 % inactive) seems unrealistically high and should probably be discounted.

Table H.10 shows the occupations of the employed population in each county, separately for males and females, and Table H.11 shows similar information, but by sector of economic activity instead of occupation. Inevitably many of the cells appear blank, either because there were no observations at all in those cells, or because the estimated size of the cell is no more than 500.

Table H.12 shows the numbers in informal employment in each county, and the rate of informal employment for males and females. Finally, Table H.13 shows the number of male and females who are counted as unemployed in each county, and the corresponding unemployment rates.

## 9.2 Urban-rural indicators

The county tables provide useful information, but the sample sizes are too small to allow a detailed breakdown into urban and rural areas within each county, especially as some counties have only a small urban population. Another disadvantage with county tables is that we cannot see the figures for Greater Monrovia. This is where the regional tables are useful.

Annex G provides a set of tables for regions, split into the urban and rural sections of each region. The regions are the ones set out in Table 1.1 in Chapter 1. These tables are very similar to those already described for the counties. One interesting feature of some of the later tables is that they have a column on the right hand side indicating the sample sizes for each row. This helps to provide some indication of the degree of robustness of the results. These tables were generated separately from the other tables, and there may be some slight differences in the figures as compared with other tables. These two tables, G.9 and G.10, relate to the population aged 5 and over, rather than to the population aged 15 and over.

## Chapter 10

### Other employment-related issues

#### 10.1 Non-market economic activities

One section of the questionnaire (Section L) asked questions about a range of activities that are on the borderline between work and non-work. Most if not all these activities would be counted as contributing to Gross Domestic Product in the national accounts, in line with the United Nations System of National Accounts (SNA). However, they are often not counted in labour force surveys as representing 'work', since they involve home consumption of various goods by the household itself rather than being sold. For the Liberia LFS these elements were measured by means of the questions in this section of the questionnaire, but they were not counted in defining a person's activity status.

Each person was asked to state how many hours they had spent last week on each of the following activities:

- working on their own or on the household's plot, farm, or food garden, or helping to look after animals for the household (where food and animals are not for sale)
- doing any construction or major repair work on their own home, or their own plot, if the produce is used solely for household food
- catching any fish, prawns, shells, wild animals or other food for consumption by the household
- fetching water for use by this household
- collecting firewood for use by this household
- producing any other goods for this household's use

Table 10.1 shows the main results for males and females in urban and rural localities. The broad findings are as follows. Out of a total of 1.8 million people aged 15 and over, a half spent some time last week fetching water. A third spent time last week working on the household plot or looking after livestock, and a similar proportion collected firewood. One in six persons carried out construction or major repairs on their home or plot, and a similar proportion caught fish, animals, etc. for home consumption. One in eight persons spent time producing goods for the household's own use.

There were marked contrasts between activities in urban and rural areas, much greater than the differences between males and females. As one would expect, people in rural areas were much more likely to have done work on a household plot or looked after livestock, to have caught fish or wild animals for home consumption, and to have done construction or major repair work on their home or plot. Rural people were also much more likely to have collected firewood: 58 percent of those in rural areas collected firewood last week, compared with only 14 percent in urban areas. One possibly surprising finding is that the proportion fetching water is only slightly higher in rural than urban areas, but this is probably due to the effects of civil war on the state of the water supply system in urban areas. Fetching water is the activity which most clearly separates men and women, with women doing most of the fetching. This is reflected in the average time spent fetching water (averaged across the entire population), where women spend twice as long as men on this activity.

Overall males and females each spend about 7 hours a week carrying out these various activities, but people in rural areas spend on average 10 hours a week, whereas those in urban areas spend only 4 hours. The 1.8 million people in Liberia aged 15 and over spend a total of 13 million hours on these activities: 5 million hours working on the household plot or looking after livestock, 3 million hours fetching water, 2 million hours collecting firewood, 1 million hours doing construction or major repair, 1 million hours catching fish or livestock, and ½ million hours producing other goods.

**Table 10.1 Number of persons aged 15 and over, and percentage, engaged in various non-market economic activities last week, and average hours and total time spent on each activity**

	Urban			Rural			Liberia		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Total persons in the group	436,000	496,000	932,000	413,000	460,000	873,000	849,000	956,000	1,804,000
<b>Number of persons doing each activity last week</b>									
Working on hhld plot/ looking after livestock	71,000	86,000	157,000	252,000	279,000	531,000	323,000	365,000	688,000
Construction/major repair on home or plot	59,000	38,000	97,000	139,000	99,000	239,000	198,000	137,000	336,000
Catching fish, wild animals, food, etc.	23,000	35,000	57,000	111,000	158,000	269,000	134,000	193,000	326,000
Fetching water	166,000	280,000	446,000	160,000	312,000	472,000	326,000	592,000	918,000
Collecting firewood	56,000	71,000	127,000	234,000	271,000	505,000	290,000	342,000	632,000
Producing other goods for household	45,000	59,000	103,000	67,000	64,000	130,000	111,000	122,000	233,000
<b>Percent spending time on activity last week</b>									
Working on hhld plot/ looking after livestock	16.3	17.4	16.9	61.0	60.8	60.9	38.0	38.2	38.1
Construction/major repair on home or plot	13.5	7.6	10.4	33.8	21.6	27.4	23.4	14.4	18.6
Catching fish, wild animals, food, etc.	5.2	7.0	6.2	26.8	34.4	30.8	15.7	20.2	18.1
Fetching water	38.2	56.4	47.9	38.7	68.0	54.1	38.4	61.9	50.9
Collecting firewood	12.8	14.3	13.6	56.7	58.8	57.8	34.2	35.7	35.0
Producing other goods for household	10.3	11.8	11.1	16.1	13.8	14.9	13.1	12.8	12.9
<b>Average hours per week spent on each activity (averaged across all persons)</b>									
Working on hhld plot/ looking after livestock	0.9	1.0	1.0	5.3	4.9	5.1	3.0	2.9	3.0
Construction/major repair on home or plot	0.4	0.2	0.3	1.0	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.5	0.6
Catching fish, wild animals, food, etc.	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.8	1.1	0.9	0.5	0.6	0.5
Fetching water	1.6	2.5	2.1	1.0	2.2	1.6	1.3	2.3	1.9
Collecting firewood	0.3	0.3	0.3	1.4	1.6	1.5	0.8	0.9	0.9
Producing other goods for household	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
<b>Total average hours per week on all activities</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>4.4</b>	<b>4.1</b>	<b>9.9</b>	<b>10.8</b>	<b>10.2</b>	<b>6.6</b>	<b>7.5</b>	<b>7.2</b>
<b>Total person hours spent per week on each activity</b>									
Working on hhld plot/ looking after livestock	405,000	490,000	895,000	2,172,000	2,270,000	4,443,000	2,577,000	2,760,000	5,338,000
Construction/major repair on home or plot	189,000	123,000	312,000	413,000	317,000	729,000	602,000	440,000	1,041,000
Catching fish, wild animals, food, etc.	62,000	98,000	159,000	330,000	485,000	814,000	391,000	583,000	974,000
Fetching water	707,000	1,232,000	1,939,000	432,000	991,000	1,423,000	1,139,000	2,223,000	3,362,000
Collecting firewood	120,000	171,000	291,000	583,000	729,000	1,313,000	704,000	900,000	1,603,000
Producing other goods for household	98,000	114,000	212,000	159,000	145,000	304,000	257,000	259,000	517,000
<b>Total hours spent per week on all activities</b>	<b>1,581,000</b>	<b>2,228,000</b>	<b>3,809,000</b>	<b>4,089,000</b>	<b>4,937,000</b>	<b>9,027,000</b>	<b>5,670,000</b>	<b>7,165,000</b>	<b>12,836,000</b>

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### 10.2 Household and community activities

The final part of the questionnaire (Section M) sought to obtain information on a range of other activities that are normally carried out at home and in the community. Whereas the activities discussed in the previous section are economic in nature and might therefore be counted as 'work', the activities discussed here are definitely not economic and should not be counted as 'work'. However, they make an important contribution to each household's wellbeing, and labour force surveys are often criticized for not taking sufficient account of these household-based activities. In many countries these activities are predominantly carried out by women, and it is sometimes argued that, as a result, an LFS does not adequately reflect the contribution made by women to the economic life of the country.

In the Liberia LFS, information was sought on the time spent last week on the following activities:

- cooking/serving food for the household
- cleaning utensils/cleaning the house/washing clothes
- doing minor household repairs
- caring for the old/sick/infirm
- looking after children (e.g. feeding, child care, taking to school)
- shopping for the household
- doing other voluntary or community service

Table 10.2 shows the responses to these questions. Overall, people spend about 8 hours a week on these activities, but females spend twice as long as males (11 hours as against 5 hours). The time spent on these activities in urban and rural areas is roughly the same. The overall volume of time spent on all these activities is about 15 million hours: this is made up of more than 4 million hours spent cooking and serving food, 3 million hours spent cleaning and washing, 2 million hours spent shopping, 2 million hours spent looking after children, 1 million hours doing voluntary and community service, and smaller amounts of time on doing minor household repairs and caring for the old, sick and infirm.

The greatest contrast between males and females is in the average time spent cooking and serving food. Women spend on average 4 hours a week on this activity, whereas males spend less than an hour. But almost all of this difference is due to the differing proportions of males and females doing this activity. About three-quarters of all females (76 %) cook and serve food for the household, whereas only 1 in 5 males (20 %) does so. If the time spent on this activity were recalculated just for those who engage in the activity, we would find that while those females cooking and serving food spend about 5 hours a week on this activity ( $=4.0 \times 100/76.2$ ), the males who cook and serve food spend about 4 hours a week doing so ( $=0.8 \times 100/20.4$ ).

Although females report that they spend much longer in total than males on these seven activities, there are two of these activities where males spend more time than females: one is doing minor household repairs, and the other is doing voluntary or community service.



**Table 10.2 Number of persons aged 15 and over, and percentage, engaged in various household activities last week, and average hours and total time spent on each activity**

	Urban			Rural			Liberia		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Total persons aged 15+	436,000	496,000	932,000	413,000	460,000	873,000	849,000	956,000	1,804,000
<b>Number doing the activity last week</b>									
Cooking/serving food for household	87,000	363,000	450,000	86,000	365,000	452,000	173,000	728,000	901,000
Cleaning utensils/house, washing clothes	186,000	344,000	530,000	185,000	335,000	520,000	371,000	680,000	1,050,000
Doing minor household repairs	82,000	62,000	144,000	157,000	86,000	242,000	239,000	147,000	386,000
Caring for the old/sick/infirm	30,000	73,000	102,000	46,000	84,000	130,000	75,000	157,000	233,000
Looking after children	56,000	184,000	240,000	83,000	205,000	288,000	139,000	389,000	528,000
Shopping for the household	129,000	271,000	399,000	168,000	241,000	410,000	297,000	512,000	809,000
Doing other voluntary or community service	85,000	89,000	174,000	190,000	157,000	347,000	274,000	247,000	521,000
<b>Percent doing the activity last week</b>									
Cooking/serving food for household	20.0	73.1	48.3	20.9	79.5	51.8	20.4	76.2	50.0
Cleaning house etc./ washing clothes	42.7	69.5	56.9	44.8	72.9	59.6	43.7	71.1	58.2
Doing minor household repairs	18.9	12.4	15.4	37.9	18.6	27.8	28.2	15.4	21.4
Caring for the old/sick/infirm	6.8	14.7	11.0	11.1	18.4	14.9	8.9	16.4	12.9
Looking after children	12.9	37.1	25.8	20.1	44.5	33.0	16.4	40.7	29.3
Shopping for the household	29.5	54.6	42.9	40.8	52.5	47.0	35.0	53.6	44.8
Doing other voluntary or community service	19.4	18.0	18.7	45.9	34.3	39.8	32.3	25.8	28.9
<b>Average hours spent last week on activity (across all persons)</b>									
Cooking/serving food for household	0.9	4.2	2.6	0.7	3.8	2.3	0.8	4.0	2.5
Cleaning house etc./ washing clothes	1.4	2.8	2.1	1.0	1.9	1.5	1.2	2.4	1.8
Doing minor household repairs	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.9	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.3	0.5
Caring for the old/sick/infirm	0.2	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.5	0.4
Looking after children	0.5	1.8	1.2	0.5	1.6	1.1	0.5	1.7	1.1
Shopping for the household	0.7	1.7	1.3	1.2	1.6	1.4	1.0	1.6	1.3
Doing other voluntary or community service	0.5	0.4	0.4	1.3	0.8	1.0	0.9	0.6	0.7
<b>Total average weekly time on all activities</b>	<b>4.6</b>	<b>11.6</b>	<b>8.2</b>	<b>5.9</b>	<b>10.7</b>	<b>8.4</b>	<b>5.3</b>	<b>11.1</b>	<b>8.3</b>
<b>Total person-hours per week spent on activity</b>									
Cooking/serving food for household	382,000	2,077,000	2,460,000	284,000	1,748,000	2,032,000	666,000	3,826,000	4,492,000
Cleaning house etc./ washing clothes	616,000	1,378,000	1,995,000	393,000	883,000	1,276,000	1,009,000	2,261,000	3,270,000
Doing minor household repairs	163,000	121,000	284,000	355,000	192,000	547,000	517,000	313,000	831,000
Caring for the old/sick/infirm	87,000	232,000	319,000	134,000	284,000	418,000	220,000	516,000	737,000
Looking after children	228,000	888,000	1,115,000	223,000	733,000	956,000	450,000	1,621,000	2,072,000
Shopping for the household	320,000	847,000	1,167,000	493,000	722,000	1,215,000	813,000	1,569,000	2,382,000
Doing other voluntary or community service	203,000	175,000	378,000	519,000	375,000	894,000	722,000	550,000	1,272,000
<b>Total hours spent weekly on all activities</b>	<b>1,999,000</b>	<b>5,719,000</b>	<b>7,718,000</b>	<b>2,400,000</b>	<b>4,938,000</b>	<b>7,338,000</b>	<b>4,399,000</b>	<b>10,657,000</b>	<b>15,055,000</b>

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### 10.3 Occupational injuries

A section on the measurement of occupational injuries was included in the survey at the particular request of the Ministry of Labour. Because the LFS has already included a detailed section on usual activity, it is possible to know about all the work that each person did in the last 12 months. One can then estimate the total number of persons in various different sub-groups of the population (economic sectors, occupations, or specific age-groups) and relate the occupational injuries to the number of workers in those groups and to the hours of work that all those persons did in the course of the year. This makes the resulting data much more useful, and means that it is possible to calculate key rates of occupational injury.

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The resolution on occupational injuries at the 16<sup>th</sup> International Conference of Labour Statisticians (ICLS) in October 1998 proposed four indicators on occupational injury, as indicated in Figure 10.1. The five questions relating to occupational injury in the LFS are the minimum that can be asked, in order to calculate the four indicators.

**Figure 10.1 Recommended indicators of occupational injury**

**(a) Frequency rate**

The number of cases of occupational injury in the last 12 months, divided by the total number of hours worked by workers in the reference group during the 12 months, and multiplied by 1,000,000

**(b) Incidence rate**

The number of cases of occupational injury in the last 12 months, divided by the total number of workers in the reference group in the 12 months, and multiplied by 1,000

**(c) Severity rate**

Number of days lost as a result of an occupational injury in the last 12 months, divided by the total amount of time worked by workers in the reference group during the 12 months, and multiplied by 1,000,000

**(d) Days lost**

Mean number of days lost for each case of occupational injury in the 12 months

Based on: *Resolution concerning statistics of occupational injuries (resulting from occupational accidents)*, adopted by the Sixteenth International Conference of Labour Statisticians (October 1998)

Before calculating any rates, it is helpful to get an idea of the scale of the issue, by looking at the responses to the key questions. These are presented in Table 10.3, separately by age group and sex. The first question in this section of the questionnaire asked whether the person had ever been hurt in an accident while working that caused them personal injury or illness. If they said they had been, they were then asked whether any such accidents had occurred in the last 12 months. In this connection they were advised not to count commuting accidents occurring between home and place of work or training. If they had had an accident in the last 12 months, this was then linked to the appropriate job by asking them which job they were working in at the time of the accident. If they had had more than one accident, they were asked to consider only the most serious one.

**Table 10.3 Numbers ever having a work accident, having one in the last 12 months, and taking time off work, by sex and age**

Age	Base figures (total pop)			Ever had work accident			Work accident in last 12 months			Took time off work		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
15-24	267,000	299,000	566,000	18,000	14,000	32,000	10,000	7,000	17,000	8,000	6,000	14,000
25-34	196,000	259,000	454,000	34,000	24,000	58,000	23,000	13,000	36,000	19,000	11,000	31,000
35-54	278,000	299,000	577,000	58,000	36,000	94,000	34,000	22,000	56,000	30,000	19,000	49,000
55-64	55,000	52,000	106,000	13,000	8,000	21,000	7,000	5,000	13,000	7,000	5,000	11,000
65+	54,000	47,000	101,000	10,000	4,000	14,000	5,000	3,000	8,000	5,000	2,000	8,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>849,000</b>	<b>956,000</b>	<b>1,804,000</b>	<b>132,000</b>	<b>87,000</b>	<b>219,000</b>	<b>80,000</b>	<b>50,000</b>	<b>130,000</b>	<b>70,000</b>	<b>43,000</b>	<b>113,000</b>
<i>Percentages of base figures</i>												
15-24				6.6	4.8	5.6	3.7	2.4	3.0	3.1	2.0	2.5
25-34				17.6	9.1	12.8	11.6	5.1	7.9	9.9	4.4	6.8
35-54				20.8	12.2	16.3	12.4	7.3	9.7	10.8	6.2	8.4
55-64				23.1	15.6	19.5	13.1	10.5	11.8	12.4	9.0	10.8
65+				18.4	8.8	13.9	10.2	5.9	8.2	9.7	4.9	7.5
<b>Total</b>				<b>15.6</b>	<b>9.1</b>	<b>12.1</b>	<b>9.4</b>	<b>5.2</b>	<b>7.2</b>	<b>8.2</b>	<b>4.5</b>	<b>6.2</b>

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They were then asked whether the injury had resulted in their being absent from work, or unable to work, for at least one day, apart from the day of the accident. If so, they were asked how many calendar days they were away from work, or likely to be away from work because of the injury.

From the figures shown in Table 10.3 we can see that 12 percent of all adults have had a work accident sometime in the past, and that 7 percent had an accident in the last 12 months. Nearly all these injuries (involving 113,000 people or 6 percent of adults) required the person to take time off work. Men were twice as likely as women to have had an accident, and people of middle and later age seemed more likely than young people to have had a work accident requiring time off work. Of course this analysis takes no account of different people's exposure to the risk of accident, which is where the occupational injury indicators come in.

Tables 10.4 and 10.5 show the four key occupational injury indicators separately for males and females, by occupation and by sector of economic activity. To construct these indicators, it was necessary to bring together information on the number of persons in different occupations and industries (usual main and usual second jobs) along with the annual estimates of hours worked in those occupations and industries, and then link them to the number of injuries and days lost through injury. The total hours worked per year in usual main jobs came to 2244 million hours and in usual second jobs to 537 million hours. An additional question (I.17) was asked to find out how long people spent on any other activities apart from the main and second job, in order to get an idea of how much was being missed by not asking about third or fourth usual jobs. The estimate obtained from the responses is that third and subsequent jobs involve about 142 million hours of work. This may seem large, but it is equivalent to only 5 percent of the time spent on first and second usual jobs.

**Table 10.4 Values of four occupational injury indicators, by sex and occupation**

Occupation (ISCO major group)	Frequency rate (injuries per million hours)			Incidence rate (injuries per thousand workers)			Severity rate (days lost per million hours)			Average days lost (per injury)		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Managers	20	33	23	40	66	45	159	427	209	8	13	9
Professionals	9	12	10	18	24	20	373	61	250	42	5	24
Technicians	6	12	7	12	24	15	86	145	100	15	12	14
Clerical workers	15	0	12	29	0	23	204	0	163	14	-	14
Service & sales	9	6	7	17	12	14	175	42	91	21	7	13
Skilled agricultural	71	41	57	142	82	113	1162	527	861	16	13	15
Craft & related trades	30	39	32	59	77	64	266	555	337	9	14	11
Plant operators	19	24	19	37	48	39	355	386	359	19	16	18
Elementary occupations	70	44	55	140	87	111	1015	501	728	14	11	13
<b>All occupations</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>710</b>	<b>329</b>	<b>522</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>14</b>

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We can see from Table 10.4 that the frequency rate for occupational injuries is 36 injuries for every million hours worked, while the incidence rate is 73 injuries for every thousand worker-years. To get the estimate of worker-years, and to make some allowance for the fact that some people only work part-time, the total hours of work were converted to worker-years by dividing by 2,000. Since this is 50 x 40, this is roughly equivalent to assuming that a full year of work involves 50 weeks of 40 hours each. Male frequency rates are almost twice as high as female injury rates for the same number of hours worked. The jobs giving rise to the highest frequency rates (and the highest incidence rates as well) are those involving people who work as skilled agricultural workers or in elementary occupations. In contrast, professionals, technicians, clerical workers and service and sales workers all have low frequency rates and incidence rates for occupational injuries.

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A particular concern is not just the number of people who are injured in an occupational accident, but the number of days they have to take off work as a result of the injury. Some injuries are much more serious than others, and require much longer off work. There are two indicators on days lost. One measures the average number of days lost through injury. The LFS gives an average (mean) of 14 days lost per injury, but the rates vary from 9 days off work for managers who are injured to 24 for professional workers. Male rates are slightly higher than female rates. The second indicator is the severity rate, which measures the number of days lost in relation to every one million hours worked. The severity rate is 522, implying that 522 days are lost through injury for every million hours worked. Again, the rates are highest for skilled agricultural workers and those in elementary occupations. They are lowest for sales and service workers.

Table 10.5 gives similar information but in terms of sector of economic activity rather than occupation. It can be seen that the sectors with the highest rates of injury are in agriculture, mining and quarrying, and manufacturing.

**Table 10.5 Values of four occupational injury indicators, by sex and sector of activity**

Sector of economic activity (ISIC Rev. 4)	Frequency rate (injuries per million hours)			Incidence rate (injuries per thousand workers)			Severity rate (days lost per million hours)			Average days lost (per injury)		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Agriculture, etc.	77	51	64	153	102	128	1256	633	947	16	12	15
Mining & quarrying	54	29	48	107	58	96	506	587	525	9	20	11
Manufacturing	53	22	44	106	44	89	755	225	610	14	10	14
Construction	16	20	17	33	40	34	158	761	281	10	38	16
Wholesale/retail trade	7	7	7	14	13	13	66	43	50	9	7	7
Transportation & storage	22	46	26	44	91	51	541	508	535	25	11	21
Accommodation & food	17	16	16	34	32	33	312	137	195	18	9	12
Info & communications	7	0	6	14	0	12	43	0	36	6	-	6
Financial & insurance	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	-
Professional, scientific	21	36	24	42	71	48	282	498	323	13	14	14
Administrative & support	8	0	6	15	0	12	168	0	135	22	-	22
Public administration	17	14	16	34	27	32	287	136	246	17	10	15
Education	7	8	7	13	15	14	88	49	74	13	6	11
Health & social work	20	13	17	39	26	33	435	143	306	22	11	18
Other service activities	8	21	12	15	41	24	104	145	117	13	7	10
Households as employers	0	5	2	0	10	5	0	10	5	-	2	2
<b>All sectors</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>704</b>	<b>333</b>	<b>522</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>14</b>

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*Note: Five sectors (electricity, water supply, real estate, arts & entertainment, and extraterritorial organizations) have been omitted from the table because they each contributed less than 5,000 person-years of employment to the table, and their indicators can therefore be considered subject to large sampling error.*

The major findings on occupational injuries are probably the simplest. In 2009 70,000 males and 43,000 females in Liberia suffered occupational injuries, requiring time off work. The lost work time averaged out at 14 days for each injury, resulting in total lost work time of 1½ million days.

## 10.4 Employment and the Millennium Development Goals

The original set of Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and 18 specific time-bound targets, set out in the United Nations Millennium Declaration, were agreed by representatives of 189 countries at the Millennium Summit in September 2000. To monitor progress towards these targets, various international agencies came together and developed a set of 48 specific indicators.

While health and education were adequately covered by these 48 indicators, employment-related issues received very little attention, with only two indicators having any direct connection. One of the four indicators recommended for measuring progress towards Goal 3 ('To promote gender equality and empower women') was the share of women in wage employment in the non-agricultural sector. From Table 4.10 of this present report, for instance, it can be seen that there are 175,000 paid employees (=194,000-19,000) working outside the agricultural sector. Of these, women make up 43,000 (=47,000-4,000). Based on the LFS survey data, women's share of non-agricultural wage employment is 24.5 percent.

The second indicator in the original MDG list was related to the achievement of Goal 8 ('To develop a global partnership for development'). One of the targets proposed for achieving this goal was set out as Target 16: 'In cooperation with developing countries, to develop and implement strategies for decent and productive work for youth'. The specific indicator chosen for measuring progress towards this target was the unemployment rate among youth aged 15-24. As set out in Table 6.1 and in Section 8.2 of Chapter 8 of this LFS report, the unemployment rate for youth aged 15-24 is 6.1 percent.

In 2005 world leaders met at a World Summit to review the MDGs. They agreed that additional targets should be added to the original list prepared in 2000. Accordingly, in place of Target 16, a new target has been added under Goal 1 (as Goal 1b): 'To achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all, including women and young people'. This modification expands the concept of decent and productive work to the whole working-age population, while still drawing specific attention to the difficulties experienced in the labour market by women and young people. The new target also introduces the concept of full employment, again extending its coverage to the whole working-age population.

The ILO was the lead agency responsible for developing indicators for this new target. After extensive discussion, four new indicators have been integrated as part of Goal 1b:

- Growth rate of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) per person employed ( as a measure of the growth in labour productivity)
- Employment to population ratio (for persons aged 15 and over, and for youth 15-24, by sex)
- Proportion of employed people living below \$1 (PPP) per day (the working poor)
- Proportion of own-account and contributing family workers in total employment (vulnerable employment)

This present report provides the second and fourth indicators. Table 4.1 of this LFS report shows that the employment to population ratios for males and females aged 15 and over are 63.8 for males and 57.5 for females; the corresponding rates for male and female youth aged 15-24 are 33.8 and 32.3.

The proportion of own-account and contributing family workers in total employment is shown in Table 4.7. The vulnerable employment rate is 78.8 (68.8 for males and 88.8 for females).

### 10.5 Comparison with other data sources

One of the main reasons for the urgent need to carry out this labour force survey was the lack of labour statistics in Liberia. It is therefore not surprising that there are very few other data sources with which the LFS results can be compared. Probably the two most promising sources of data are the 2008 National Population and Housing Census and the 2007 Core Welfare Indicators Questionnaire (CWIQ) survey.

The Population Census was carried out in March 2008. The census form contained four questions relating to employment:

P.21 Activity Status:	What was.....doing mainly, during the past 7 days?
P.22 Occupation:	What type of work did .....do?
P.23 Industry:	What kind of business or industry did.....work in?
P.24 Work status:	What work status did.....have at the work place?

Coding frames were provided for each question. For instance, the occupation coding was based almost completely on the International Standard Classification of Occupations (ISCO-08), though the first major group, which should be 'Managers', had been reworded 'Legislators' (legislators are a sub-group within the manager group). The industry coding frame was based directly on the International Standard Industrial Classification of all Economic Activities (ISIC Revision 4) without any changes, and the work status coding frame was based directly on ICSE-93 (the International Classification on Status in Employment).

The one coding frame which was of uncertain origin was the first one: activity status. It contained elements of the work status classification, with codes for paid employee, self-employed and contributing family worker, but also elements of the traditional activity status classification, with codes for 'looking for work' and 'not working and not looking for work'. This latter category appeared to cover the same sort of people that are covered by the later inactivity codes: household worker (though 'housework' might have been a better expression to use), full time student, retired/pensioner, and incapacitated. A surprising category near the end of the coding frame was 'part-time worker'. Finally, there was a catch-all code 'others' for anyone who did not fit easily into any of the other ten codes.

The published census report<sup>9</sup> contains two employment tables: Table 7.1 shows the distribution of the population aged 6 years and over by activity status, age and sex, while Table 7.2 shows the distribution of the population aged 6 years and over by current activity status, level of education completed and sex.

One important point to note is that the question on activity status in the census asked what the person was 'mainly' doing during the past seven days. This type of 'usual activity' approach is very different from the approach adopted in labour force surveys, where any work at all - even for just one hour - qualifies a person to be classified as 'working'. In an LFS, questions about availability for work are only asked of those who do not qualify as having worked in the seven days, and questions about inactivity are then only asked of those who are not working and are not looking for work. It is obvious that the results from the population census cannot easily be compared directly with those from the LFS, though for completeness we have tried to do so below in Table 10.6.

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<sup>9</sup> Liberia Institute of Statistics and Geo-Information Services, Republic of Liberia: *2008 Population and Housing Census: Final Results*, LISGIS, Monrovia, May 2009

The 2007 CWIQ survey provides a more promising basis for comparison. The survey covered 3600 households spread out over 300 enumeration areas in Liberia. The questionnaire contained a one-page module on employment, with the wording of questions being very similar to those used in an LFS. The main questions were:

1. Did ..... engage in any type of paid work (cash or kind) in the last 7 days?  
If 'No' to Q.1: 2. Did.....do any paid or unpaid work in the last 7 days for at least one hour?
- If 'No' to Q.2: 3. Has.....been looking for work and ready to work in the last 7 days?
- If 'Yes' to Q.3: 4. What was the main method.....used to find work in the last 4 weeks/  
If 'No' to Q.3: 5. What was the main reason .....was not working or looking for work in the last 7 days?

For those who answered 'Yes' to Questions 1 or 2, there were six additional questions about the work they did: how many jobs they had in the last 7 days; what their employment status was in their main job; who they worked for in their main job; what the main activity was at their place where they did their main job; how many hours they worked in all jobs or activities in the last 7 days; and how many additional hours they were willing and available to work in the last 7 days to increase their earnings.

Table 10.6 shows some comparative figures obtained from CWIQ 2007, NPHC 2008 and LFS 2010.

**Table 10.6 Comparison of some key figures from CWIQ 2007, NPHC 2008 and LFS 2010**

	CWIQ 2007	NPHC 2008	LFS 2010
Total population	2,709,000	3,476,608	3,340,000
Working age population 15+	1,578,000	2,018,536	1,920,000
Eligible population for LFS 15+			1,804,000 ****
Total labour force 15+	1,135,000	1,060,882	1,133,000
Total employment 15+	1,072,000	950,369 *	1,091,000
Total unemployment 15+	63,000	110,513 **	42,000
Total inactive population	441,000	957,654***	671,000
Labour force participation rate	72.0 %	52.6 %	62.8 %
Employment to population ratio	68.0 %	47.2 %	60.5 %
Unemployment rate	5.5 %	10.4 %	3.7 %

*Liberia LFS 2010*

\* Figure includes those classified as paid employee, self-employed, contributing family worker, and part-time worker.

\*\* Figure includes those looking for work

\*\*\* Figure includes those not working and not looking for work, household workers, full-time students, retired/pensioners, incapacitated, and other.

\*\*\*\* Population base used for the calculation of rates

The CWIQ 2007 survey had been carried out before the population census, and its estimates were based on a working age population that was much lower than that found in the population census or that used for estimation in the LFS. Nonetheless, the labour force estimates are all reasonably close, as are the employment estimates. There is variation in the unemployment estimates, but this is probably due to different definitions used in the census, rather than to any real change over time. A major difference between the three data sources is in the size of the inactive population. Again, issues of definition probably account for the much higher figure in the population census.

As for the three rates shown in the table (LFPR, employment to population ratio, and the unemployment rate), the three sources provide differing estimates, and it is difficult to see a clear pattern emerging.

One lesson for the future is that it is important to carry out LFS-type surveys with reasonable regularity and using the same terminology each time, so that a consistent series of data can be developed over time.

## Annex A

**Sample design and implementation**

In considering what would be a suitable sample design for the CWIQ/LFS survey, the best starting point to consider was the sample that had been used for the 2007 CWIQ survey. That sample had been based on only 300 enumeration areas, with 12 households being selected at random within each EA. Poverty results from the 2007 survey were presented at regional level only, where these regions were formed by grouping together three adjacent counties, and with Greater Monrovia being treated as a separate region. While the sample was large enough to allow for these regional estimates, it was not large enough to provide separate urban estimates within each region.

At the time when the sample design for this survey was being prepared, the preliminary results of the 2008 Population and Housing Census had already been published, and the final results were expected shortly. Decisions made about the sampling were based on a close examination of those preliminary census results, and the availability of the final results would not have altered the conclusions reached. In this Annex we present the final census figures, since they are now available.

Using information taken from the 2008 census, it is possible to see the marked contrast between the sampling frame used for the earlier DHS and CWIQ surveys and the frame that became available for LFS/CWIQ 2010. These differences are highlighted in Table A.1, which shows the number of urban and rural EAs in each county at the time of the 1984 and 2008 censuses. The major differences of interest to the sample designer are as follows.

**Table A.1 Number of urban and rural Enumeration Areas by county - 1984 and 2008 Censuses**

	1984 Census			2008 Census			Percentage change 1984-2008		
	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
<b>County</b>									
Bomi	43	146	189	54	219	273	25.6	50.0	44.4
Grand Cape Mount	11	160	171	23	255	278	109.1	59.4	62.6
Gbarpolu	2	137	139	15	133	148	650.0	-2.9	6.5
Montserrado (exc. GM)	6	165	171	101	182	283	1583.3	10.3	65.5
Margibi	50	229	279	146	285	431	192.0	24.5	54.5
Grand Bassa	85	324	409	128	340	468	50.6	4.9	14.4
Rivercess	4	90	94	5	147	152	25.0	63.3	61.7
Sinoe	38	96	134	23	195	218	-39.5	103.1	62.7
Grand Gedeh	35	145	180	74	102	176	111.4	-29.7	-2.2
River Gee	1	108	109	27	81	108	2600.0	-25.0	-0.9
Grand Kru	7	93	100	9	121	130	28.6	30.1	30.0
Maryland	28	119	147	64	107	171	128.6	-10.1	16.3
Bong	58	482	540	256	671	927	341.4	39.2	71.7
Nimba	28	775	803	173	608	781	517.9	-21.5	-2.7
Lofa	51	378	429	135	366	501	164.7	-3.2	16.8
Greater Monrovia	708	0	708	1967	0	1967	177.8	-	177.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>1155</b>	<b>3447</b>	<b>4602</b>	<b>3200</b>	<b>3812</b>	<b>7012</b>	<b>177.1</b>	<b>10.6</b>	<b>52.4</b>

Liberia LFS 2010



While the overall number of EAs has increased by just over 50 percent, there is a marked contrast in what has happened to urban and rural EAs since 1984. The number of urban EAs has almost trebled, while the number of rural EAs has increased by only around 10 percent. This increase in urban EAs is due mainly to two factors; first, the movement of people from rural to urban areas; and secondly, a change in the designation of what counts as an urban area. In the 1984 Census, urban areas in each county consisted mainly of the county capitals. For the 2008 Census a much broader definition was used, with all settlements of 2,000 or more persons being counted as urban. The ratio of urban to rural EAs has thus changed from 25:75 in 1984 to 46:54 in 2008. It is also clear from the table that the trends have not been consistent across all counties. Only one county (Sinoe) saw a drop in the number of urban EAs it contains, whereas several other counties saw large increases in the number of urban EAs.

For the 2008 Census each EA contained 80 to 120 households, and as far as possible each EA had been demarcated by following identifiable physical features on the ground.

Table A.2 shows the distribution of urban and rural households by county and by region, according to the final results of the 2008 Census (but with Greater Monrovia shown separately from the rest of Montserrado County).<sup>10</sup>

**Table A.2 Number of urban and rural households by county and region, 2008 Census**

	Households				Households	
	Urban	Rural	Total		Urban	Rural
County	Region					
Bomi	4,113	16,395	20,508	North Western		
Grand Cape Mount	1,925	22,025	23,950			
Gbarpolu	1,640	12,893	14,533			
Montserrado (exc. GM)	12,847	18,804	31,651	South Central		
Margibi	17,813	27,282	45,095			
Grand Bassa	12,280	35,160	47,440			
Rivercess	487	13,494	13,981	South Eastern A		
Sinoe	2,594	13,235	15,829			
Grand Gedeh	6,925	11,218	18,143			
River Gee	2,552	7,270	9,822	South Eastern B		
Grand Kru	604	8,365	8,969			
Maryland	7,650	11,604	19,254			
Bong	20,729	49,081	69,810	North Central		
Nimba	19,300	61,434	80,734			
Lofa	14,567	35,075	49,642			
Greater Monrovia	200,934	0	200,934	Greater Monrovia		
				200,934	0	200,934
<b>Total</b>	<b>326,960</b>	<b>343,335</b>	<b>670,295</b>	<b>326,960</b>	<b>343,335</b>	<b>670,295</b>

Liberia LFS 2010

<sup>10</sup> Republic of Liberia, 2008 Population and Housing Census: Final Results, LISGIS, May 2009

## Liberia Labour Force Survey 2010

For the 2010 CWIQ/LFS, household estimates were required at the county level, but separate urban and rural figures would be generated only at the regional level. For the fieldwork, it was planned that a team would consist of four interviewers and one supervisor, as was the case in the 2007 CWIQ. Two teams were selected to cover each county, and four teams were needed for Monrovia. The 34 teams therefore contained a total of 136 interviewers and 34 supervisors.

For planning the fieldwork, and to have a uniform workload in each EA, it was decided that 12 households would be selected per EA, as had been done in the 2007 CWIQ. If a team could cover an EA in three days (including interviewing, checking and travelling time between EAs), this meant that the fieldwork would last about seven weeks (3x16 days) assuming that the teams worked full-time. The initial sample design envisaged having 16 urban and 16 rural EAs selected in each county, and a further 60 EAs in Greater Monrovia.

In fact, it was not always possible to have exactly the same number of urban and rural EAs selected in every county because some counties contain very few urban areas. This is a particular problem in Gbarpolu, Rivercess, and Grand Kru. Hence, the total number of EAs per county was allowed to vary between 27 and 35, which resulted in the sample size per county varying between 324 and 420 households. In Monrovia 53 EAs were selected, giving a sample size of 636 households. The sample size for urban and rural estimates - which were to be given at the regional, not county level - varied between 504 and 636 households.

A total of 6,312 households from 526 EAs were finally selected for interview in the 2010 CWIQ/LFS. Full details are shown in Table A.3.

**Table A.3 Distribution of the sample selected for CWIQ/LFS 2010, by county and region**

County	Sample selected for CWIQ/LFS 2010						Samples by region		
	Enumeration Areas			Households			Households		
	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
Bomi	24	11	35	288	132	420	North Western		
Grand Cape Mount	16	16	32	192	192	384	564	576	1,140
Gbarpolu	7	21	28	84	252	336	South Central		
Montserrado (exc. GM)	16	16	32	192	192	384	564	588	1,152
Margibi	14	18	32	168	216	384	South Eastern A		
Grand Bassa	17	15	32	204	180	384	576	552	1,128
Rivercess	3	24	27	36	288	324	South Eastern B		
Sinoe	17	15	32	204	180	384	552	564	1,116
Grand Gedeh	28	7	35	336	84	420	North Central		
River Gee	15	16	31	180	192	372	504	636	1,140
Grand Kru	6	21	27	72	252	324	Greater Monrovia		
Maryland	25	10	35	300	120	420	636	-	636
Bong	11	21	32	132	252	384			
Nimba	16	16	32	192	192	384			
Lofa	15	16	31	180	192	372			
Greater Monrovia	53	-	53	636	-	636	636	-	636
<b>Total</b>	<b>283</b>	<b>243</b>	<b>526</b>	<b>3,396</b>	<b>2,916</b>	<b>6,312</b>	<b>3,396</b>	<b>2,916</b>	<b>6,312</b>

*Liberia LFS 2010*

The required samples of EAs were selected from among the urban and rural listings for each county which are maintained by LISGIS. At the first stage, the required number of EAs was selected in each stratum with probability proportional to size (PPS), where the measure of size is the number of households listed in the census. At the second stage, a fixed number of households (12) were taken by systematic sampling within each of the EAs that had been picked at the first stage. The advantages of using this PPS approach were three-fold. First, it resulted in samples within each stratum that were approximately self-weighting (but the sample as a whole is not self-weighting, since PPS methods were not used in deciding the number of EAs to be selected in each county). Secondly, it enabled us to know in advance what the total size of the sample would be. Thirdly, it provided equal-sized workloads within each EA, which made it easier to organize the fieldwork.

While the sample is approximately self-weighting within each stratum, it is not so across the strata. It is therefore necessary to calculate appropriate weights, which can be applied to each household during the data processing, before tables are created. These weights need to take account of the selection probabilities at the two stages. The weight should also take account of the effects

## Annex B

### **Sampling errors for key indicators**

Sampling errors were not specifically calculated for this survey as part of the analysis of the data, but some information on sampling errors was provided by the consultant who was recruited to deal with data processing issues. The method used for calculating these sampling errors was the Method 1 described in Section 7.6.1 of the ILO manual on sampling for child labour surveys.<sup>11</sup> The method is based on the comparison of estimates for independent primary selections within each stratum of a multi-stage design. Full details of the formulae used can be found in the manual.

This approach to sampling error calculations is based on the following assumptions about the sample design:

1. The sample selection is independent between strata.
2. Two or more primary selections are drawn from each stratum.
3. These primary selections are drawn at random, independently and with replacement.
4. The number of primary selections is large enough for valid use of the ratio estimator and the approximation involved in the expression for its variance.
5. The sample sizes per primary sampling unit are reasonably uniform in size within strata.

The five assumptions were met in the case of the Liberian LFS, except that assumption 3 has been modified. Systematic sampling was used for drawing the primary selections within each stratum. Provided there is no periodicity in the listings (and there is no reason to suspect this) the resulting estimates will be subject to a reduced sampling error as a result of using systematic sampling of primary sampling units rather than simple random sampling at that stage.

The last-mentioned requirement (point 5 above) is concerned with keeping the bias of the ratio estimator small. In practical terms the requirement is that relative variance (the variance of a variable  $x$  divided by  $x$ ) should ideally be below 0.1, and anyway should not exceed 0.2 when ratio estimation is used.

In assessing the level of sampling errors, a useful measure is the coefficient of variation (CV) or relative standard error (RSE). This refers to the standard error of an estimate, divided by the value of the estimate. It removes the effect on the standard error of the magnitude and scale of measurement of the estimate, but still takes account of other factors such as sample design and sample size. The RSE is often multiplied by 100 and expressed in percentage terms. The RSE helps one to interpret the reliability of a survey estimate. If the value of an RSE is high, that estimate should be used with caution. In practice we would consider RSEs up to 20 percent as being quite acceptable, implying that the associated estimate was reliable.

As an illustration, Table B.1 provides some information on the expected sampling errors for a few key indicators from the labour force survey: the percentage of the adult population in the labour force; the percentage inactive; the percentage of the population employed; the percentage of the employed population that is in vulnerable employment; the unemployment rate; and the underemployment rate. These are presented at the national level, and also for several subgroups: males and females within urban and rural areas.

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<sup>11</sup> Vijay Verma, *Sampling for household-based surveys of child labour*, International Programme on the Elimination of Child Labour (IPEC), International Labour Organization, Geneva, 2008 (available online)

Table B.1 Standard errors and confidence intervals for some key variables

Percentage in the labour force							Percentage inactive				
		Estimate	SE	RSE (%)	95% confidence interval		Estimate	SE	RSE (%)	95% confidence interval	
					Lower	Upper				Lower	Upper
Urban	Male	57.63	1.51	2.62	54.7	60.6	42.37	1.51	3.57	39.4	45.3
Urban	Female	52.59	1.38	2.63	49.9	55.3	47.40	1.38	2.92	44.7	50.1
Urban	Total	54.95	1.15	2.09	52.7	57.2	45.05	1.14	2.54	42.8	47.3
Rural	Male	74.94	1.74	2.32	71.5	78.4	25.06	1.73	6.92	21.7	28.5
Rural	Female	67.84	1.75	2.58	64.4	71.3	32.16	1.75	5.44	28.7	35.6
Rural	Total	71.20	1.65	2.32	68.0	74.4	28.80	1.65	5.74	25.6	32.0
Total	Male	66.05	1.28	1.94	63.5	68.6	33.95	1.28	3.78	31.4	36.5
Total	Female	59.93	1.20	2.01	57.6	62.3	40.07	1.21	3.01	37.7	42.4
Total	Total	62.81	1.12	1.79	60.6	65.0	37.19	1.12	3.02	35.0	39.4

Percentage employed						Vulnerable employment rate					
		Estimate	SE	RSE (%)	95% confidence interval		Estimate	SE	RSE (%)	95 % confidence interval	
					Lower	Upper				Lower	Upper
Urban	Male	54.97	1.57	2.85	51.9	58.0	53.80	1.71	3.18	50.4	57.2
Urban	Female	49.29	1.42	2.89	46.5	52.1	80.95	1.52	1.88	78.0	83.9
Urban	Total	51.95	1.24	2.39	49.5	54.4	67.51	1.32	1.95	64.9	70.1
Rural	Male	73.17	1.76	2.41	69.7	76.6	79.78	1.91	2.39	76.0	83.5
Rural	Female	66.35	1.78	2.69	62.9	69.8	92.38	0.80	0.87	90.8	94.0
Rural	Total	69.58	1.69	2.43	66.3	72.9	86.11	1.24	1.44	83.7	88.5
Total	Male	63.83	1.33	2.08	61.2	66.4	68.30	1.60	2.34	65.2	71.4
Total	Female	57.50	1.26	2.19	55.0	60.0	87.30	0.90	1.03	85.5	89.1
Total	Total	60.48	1.19	1.97	58.1	62.8	77.86	1.11	1.43	75.7	80.0

Unemployment rate						Underemployment rate					
		Estimate	SE	RSE (%)	95% confidence interval		Estimate	SE	RSE (%)	95% confidence interval	
					Lower	Upper				Lower	Upper
Urban	Male	4.61	0.89	19.28	2.9	6.4	2.56	0.53	20.56	1.5	3.6
Urban	Female	6.27	0.95	15.14	4.4	8.1	3.29	0.57	17.22	2.2	4.4
Urban	Total	5.46	0.78	14.23	3.9	7.0	2.93	0.41	14.14	2.1	3.7
Rural	Male	2.35	0.51	21.84	1.3	3.4	3.61	0.46	12.80	2.7	4.5
Rural	Female	2.20	0.43	19.47	1.4	3.0	3.87	0.50	12.99	2.9	4.9
Rural	Total	2.28	0.42	18.62	1.4	3.1	3.74	0.41	10.97	2.9	4.5
Total	Male	3.37	0.50	14.75	2.4	4.3	3.15	0.35	11.12	2.5	3.8
Total	Female	4.05	0.52	12.87	3.0	5.1	3.61	0.38	10.52	2.9	4.4
Total	Total	3.71	0.45	12.05	2.8	4.6	3.38	0.29	8.71	2.8	4.0

Liberia LFS 2010

As an illustration, we can consider the unemployment rate. The national estimate is 3.7 percent, and we can be 95 percent confident that the true value lies between 2.8 percent and 4.6 percent. In the case of females in urban areas, the estimate of the unemployment rate is 6.3 percent, and the 95 confidence interval is from 4.4 percent to 8.1 percent.

Overall, it can be seen that the RSE values are within acceptable levels, which implies that the results of the Liberian Labour Force Survey are reasonably robust, at least at the national level.



P. O. Box 629  
9<sup>th</sup> Street, Sinkor  
Monrovia, Liberia

# L F S

## Labour Force Survey

Reference Number

--	--	--

LOGO

### A – INTERVIEW INFORMATION

Q.1 INTERVIEWER'S NAME  
Q.2 NAME OF HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD

Q.3 COUNTY NAME  
Q.4 DISTRICT NAME  
Q.5 CLAN/TOWNSHIP  
Q.6 CITY/TOWN/VILLAGE  
Q.7 CLUSTER (EA) NUMBER  
Q.8 STRUCTURE NUMBER

			CODES	

A.1 CLUSTER

A.2 HOUSEHOLD

A.3 SEQ.

A.4 INTERVIEWER

A.5 DATE

A.6 TIME

A.7 RESPONDENT

--	--	--

--	--

Quest. No.

--

--	--	--

Day Month Year

--	--	--	--	--	--

Hour Min.

--	--	--	--

☐ AM  
☐ PM

Member No.

--	--

### IMPORTANT

Create the reference number by combining the household and questionnaire numbers.  
Write this number NOW in the reference number boxes printed in the upper right hand corner of all pages.

### COMMENTS

#### A.8 RESULT

- ☐ 1 Completed with selected household
- ☐ 2 Completed with replacement – refusal
- ☐ 3 Completed with replacement – not found
- ☐ 4 incomplete

#### A.9 INTERVIEW END

--	--	--	--

☐ AM  
☐ PM

**SECTION B. HOUSEHOLD ROSTER AND DEMOGRAPHIC INFORMATION**

The following information must be obtained for every person who normally lives and eats together with this household.

If there are more than 15 persons in the household, use a second questionnaire, and number the persons 11, 12, 13, etc.

County U/R EA Household

--	--	--	--	--	--	--

**B.0 Who is the head (or the acting head) of the household?** (Record that person in row 01)

Record first name and surname for all household members and show relationship to HOH, sex, age, marital status, nationality, etc.

Person ID number	B.0 Name of household member	B.1 ID of person responding	B.2 Relationship to head of household	B.3 Sex	B.4 Age in years last birthday  (record as 00 if less than 01)	B.5 Date of birth if known			B.6 Marital status	B.7 Country of nationality	B.8 SKIP IF NOT LIBERIAN Ethnic affiliation?
			1 Head 2 Spouse 3 Son/daughter 4 Brother/sister 5 Parent 6 Other relative 7. Not related	1 Male 2 Female		Day dd	Month mm	Year yy	1 Never married 2 Married 3 Living together 4 Divorced/separated 5 Widowed	51 Liberia 52 Nigeria 53 Gambia 54 Guinea 55 Ghana 56 Sierra Leone 57 Côte d'Ivoire 58 Burkina Faso 59 Senegal 60 Mali 61 Togo 62 Other West African 63 East Africa 64 Southern Africa 65 Central Africa 66 North Africa 67 Lebanon 68 India 69 Europe 70 North America 71 Central America 72 Other Asian 73 Other (SPECIFY)	01 Bassa 02 Belle 03 Dey 04 Gbandi 05 Gio 06 Gola 07 Grebo 08 Kpelle 09 Kissi 10 Krahn 11 Kru 12 Lorma 13 Mandingo 14 Mano 15 Mende 16 Sapo 17 Vai 18 Naturalized 19 Congo/Am.L.
01											
02											
03											
04											
05											
06											
07											
08											
09											
10											

# Liberia Labour Force Survey 2010

County	U/R	EA	Household
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

Person ID number	B.9 During the last 4 weeks, did you spend at least 4 nights per week in this household?  1 Yes 2 No	B.10 Eligibility for LFS ?  B.4 ≥ 5 and B.9 = 1  1 Yes 2 No <b>END</b>	B.11 Do you have any difficulty in seeing, moving, hearing, speaking or learning?  1 Yes 2 No ⇒ C.1	B.12 What kind of disability do you have?  01 Legs 02 Arms 03 Both arm and leg 04 Hearing 05 Speech 06 Deaf & dumb 07 Sight 08 Mental 09 Other (SPECIFY)	B.13 What is the cause of your disability?  01 From birth 02 Polio 03 Stroke 04 Epilepsy 05 War 06 Accident 07 Aging 08 Trachoma 09 Measles 10 River blindness 11 Other (SPECIFY)
01					
02					
03					
04					
05					
06					
07					
08					
09					
10					

*NOTE: All the remaining pages of this questionnaire had spaces for recording the details of 10 persons, but a trimmed-down version is shown here, in order to economize on space.*



# Liberia Labour Force Survey 2010

County	U/R	EA	Household

## SECTION C EDUCATION, TRAINING AND MIGRATION

Enter ID numbers of each eligible person	C.1 Can you read and write a simple sentence in any language?	C.2 Have you ever attended school?	C.3 What is the main reason that you never attended school? <i>Interviewer: Read out the following:</i> 1 Too young 2 Disabled/illness 3 No school/school too far 4 Cannot afford schooling 5 Family did not allow schooling 6 Not interested in school 7 Education not considered valuable 8 School not safe 9 To learn a job 10 To work for pay 11 To work as unpaid worker in family business/ farm 12 Help at home with household chore 13 Other reason ⇒ C.8	C.4 At what age did you begin primary school?  (Age be recorded in 2 digit)	C.5 What is the highest grade you have completed?  10 No grade 11 Grade 1 24 Grade 10 12 Grade 2 25 Grade 11 13 Grade 3 26 Grade 12 14 Grade 4 31 Year 1 15 Grade 5 32 Year 2 16 Grade 6 33 Year 3 21 Grade 7 34 Year 4 22 Grade 8 35 Under 23 Grade 9 36 PostG.	C.6 Are you currently in school or college?  (Use code 1 if a pupil or student is on vacation)  1 Yes 2 No ⇒ C.8	C.7 What grade are you currently attending?  Use codes in C.5	C.8 Have you done any formal vocational training?  1 Yes 2 No ⇒ C.12	C.9 In what subject did you receive your most recent training?  11 Electrical 12 Plumbing 13 Carpentry 14 Auto mechanic 15 Agricultural 21 Computer 22 Secretarial 23 Bookkeeping 24 Teacher training 25 Nursing 26 Tailoring 27 Pastry 28 Tye & Dye 29 Cosmetology 30 Masonry 31 Other(SPECIFY)	C.10 How long did that training last?  1 Less than 3 mths 2 3 mths < 6 mths 3 6 mths < 1 year 4 1 year < 3 years 5 3 years or more	C.11 And have you received any formal vocational training in the last 12 months?  1 Yes 2 No
	1 Yes 2 No	1 Yes ⇒ C.4 2 No									

	<b>Migration</b>			
Enter ID numbers of each eligible person	C.12 Where were you born? <i>Record county of birth or country if born abroad</i>  03 Bomi 27 Maryland 06 Bong 30 Montserrat 09 Grand Bassa 33 Nimba 12 Grand Cape Mount 36 River Cess 15 Grand Gedeh 39 Sinoe 18 Grand Kru 42 River Gee 21 Lofa 45 Gbarpolu 24 Margibi  99 Outside Liberia (SPECIFY COUNTRY)	C.13 If you were not born in this area (town /village), how many years have you been living here?  1 Less than 1 yr 2 1 yr < 5 yrs 3 5 yrs < 10 yrs 4 10 yrs +  9 N/A, born here ⇒ D.1	C.14 Where were you living before you came here? <i>Record county where living previously or country if living abroad</i>  03 Bomi 27 Maryland 06 Bong 30 Montserrat 09 Grand Bassa 33 Nimba 12 Grand Cape Mount 36 River Cess 15 Grand Gedeh 39 Sinoe 18 Grand Kru 42 River Gee 21 Lofa 45 Gbarpolu 24 Margibi  99 Outside Liberia (SPECIFY COUNTRY)	C.15 And what was your reason for moving here?  1 Work 2 Family 3 School/ training 4 Other

# Liberia Labour Force Survey 2010

County	U/R	EA	Household

## SECTION D. CURRENT ACTIVITIES

	D.1 During last week, did you do any of the following activities, even if only for one hour?						
Enter ID number	(a) Run or do any kind of business, big or small, for yourself or with one or more partners?  <i>Examples: Selling things, making things for sale, repairing things, guarding cars, hairdressing, daycare business, taxi or other transport business, having a legal or medical practice, performing in public, having a public phone shop, barber, shoe shining, etc</i>	(b) Do any work for a wage, salary, commission or any payment in kind (excluding domestic work)?  <i>Examples: A regular job, contract, casual or piece work for pay, work in exchange for food or housing</i>	(c) Do any work as a domestic worker for a wage, salary or any payment in kind?	(d) Help, without being paid, in any kind of business run by your household?  <i>Examples: Help to sell things, make things for sale or exchange, doing the accounts, cleaning up for the business, etc.</i>	(e) Do any work on your own (or your household's) plot, farm, food garden, or help in growing farm produce for sale or in looking after animals intended for sale?  <i>Examples: Ploughing, harvesting, looking after livestock</i>	(f) Do any construction or major repair work on your own farm plot or business?	(g) Catch any fish, prawns, shells, wild animals or other food for sale?
	1 Yes 2 No	1 Yes 2 No	1 Yes 2 No	1 Yes 2 No	1 Yes 2 No	1 Yes 2 No	1 Yes 2 No

Current activities (cont.)					
Enter ID number	D.2 <b>If any answer to D.1 was Yes (code1) E.1</b> <b>If ALL answers to D.1 were No (code 2), ASK:</b> Even though you did not do any of these activities last week, did you have a job, business or other economic or farming activity that you will definitely return to?  Note: The off-season for agricultural activities, or waiting for a new job to start, do <b>not</b> count as temporary absences 1 Yes 2 No ⇒ H.1	D.3 Did you receive (or are you going to receive) any pay in cash or kind, or other returns from a job or business while not at work?  1 Yes ⇒ D.5 2 No	D.4 How long have you been away from your job or business without pay?  1 Less than 2 months 2 2 months or longer	D.5 What was the main reason that you were absent from your job or business last week?  01 Health reasons 02 Vacation leave 03 Caring for family/others 04 Maternity/paternity leave 05 Family/community obligations 06 Strike/stay-away/lockout 07 Problems with transport 08 Bad weather  09 Study or training leave 10 Unrest (violence) 11 Temp layoff/work reduction 12 Seasonal work 13 Future job start ⇒ H.1 14 Other reason (SPECIFY)	<b>Interviewer:</b>  <b>If D.4 is code 2</b> ⇒ <b>H.1</b>

# Liberia Labour Force Survey 2010

County	U/R	EA	Household

## SECTION E. MAIN ECONOMIC ACTIVITY

Now I would like to ask you about your main economic activity last week - that is, the work that you usually spend most of your time on, even if you were absent from it last week.

	Main economic activity				
Enter ID number	E.1 What sort of work did you do?  <i>Record the title of the job if there is one.</i>	E.2 What were your main duties?  <b>OFFICE CODES</b>	E.3 What kind of activity is carried out at the place where you work?	E.3A Record name and location of establishment	E.4 What products are produced, or what services are provided?  <b>OFFICE CODES</b>

Enter ID number	E.5 How many persons (including you) work in this enterprise?  1 Work alone 2 2-4 3 5-9 4 10-19 5 20-49 6 50 or more	E.6 What is your employment status in this work? Are you.....  1 Paid employee 2 Employer 3 Own account worker 4 Member of producers cooperative 5 Contributing family worker 6 Other (SPECIFY)	E.7 And where do you mainly undertake your work? Is it.  01 In your home 02 Work space next to, or in front of, home 03 Factory, office, workshop, shop, Booth, etc. away from home 04 Farm or agricultural plot 05 Home or workplace of client 06 Employer's home 07 Construction site 08 Market or bazaar stall 09 Street stall 10 No fixed location (mobile) 11 Other (SPECIFY)	E.8 For each day during last week, what were your total hours of work in this economic activity?  <i>Record the hours worked each day, and calculate the total weekly hours.</i>  <i>Note: Exclude (i) hours paid for but not worked (ii) meal breaks (iii) commuting time</i>		For ALL children aged 5-17 E.9 During last week, when did you usually carry out this work?  <i>Note: For children not attending school, only codes 6-7 apply.</i>  1 Weekdays, before and/or after school only 2 Weekdays, by skipping school only 3 Weekend only 4 Weekend plus weekdays before and/or after school 5 Weekend plus weekdays, by skipping school  6 During daytime, including weekend 7 Any time of the day or night as required, including weekend	
	Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat

County	U/R	EA	Household
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

Enter ID number	E.10 What type of enterprise or organization, do you work for? Is it.....	E.11 Can you tell me - is the enterprise already registered with the Ministry of Commerce or Ministry of Foreign Affairs?	Paid employees (E.6=1) If E.6 = 2, 3, 4, 6 ⇒ E.23 If E.6 = 5 ⇒ F.1						
	1 Government 2 Public/state-owned enterprise 3 Non-profit organization (NGO, hospital, school, etc.) 4 Private hhld (paid domestic work) 5 Non-farm private enterprise (construction, bank, office, insurance, factory, private hospital, private school, garage, shop, restaurant, etc.) 6 Farm private enterprise (plantation, farm, etc.) 7 Other (SPECIFY)	1 Registered 2 Not registered 3 In the process of becoming registered 4 Don't know	E.12 Does your employer contribute to any pension or retirement fund for you?	E.13 Do you get any paid leave?	E.14 Are you entitled to any medical benefits from your employer?	E.15 Does your employer deduct income tax from your salary/wage?	E.16 Are you employed on the basis of a written contract or an oral agreement?	E.17 Is the duration of the contract or agreement ....limited, ....permanent or ....unspecified?	E.18 And are you a member of a trade union?
			1 Yes 2 No 3 Don't know	1 Yes 2 No 3 Don't know	1 Yes 2 No 3 Don't know	1 Yes 2 No 3 Don't know	1 Written contract 2 Oral agreement	1 Limited duration 2 Permanent nature 3 Unspecified duration	1 Yes 2 No

	Wages - paid employees				Earnings - self-employed	
Enter ID number	E.19 Are you paid on a time basis or a piece rate basis?	E.20 How much wages did you earn the last time you were paid for your main activity - in cash or kind (food, clothing, drinks, housing, etc? )	E.21 What period did this cover?	E.22 Approximately how many hours did you work during this period?	E.23 Last month, how much did you earn in your business activity in cash and kind, after deducting expenses?	E.24 How many months did this business run in the last 12 months?
	1 Time basis 2 Piece rate 3 Some other basis	Cash (US)      kind (value in L\$) (L\$)	1 Last month 2 Last week 3 Last day 4 Other period (SPECIFY)	⇒ F.1	Cash (US)      kind (value in L\$) (L\$)	

## SECTION F. SECOND ACTIVITY

County	U/R	EA	Household

						Second economic activity		
Enter ID number	F.1 And did you have a second activity last week?  <i>Crosscheck with Section D</i>  1 Yes 2 No ⇒ G.1	F.2 What sort of work did you do in your second activity?	F.2A Record title of the job	F.3 What were your main duties?  <b>OFFICE CODES</b>	F.4 What kind of activity is carried out at the place where you do that work?	F.4A Record the name and location of establishment	F.5 What products are produced or what services are provided?  <b>OFFICE CODES</b>	F.6 What is your employment status in that work? Are you.....  1 Paid employee 2 Employer 3 Own account worker 4 Member of producers cooperative 5 Contributing family worker 6 Other (SPECIFY)

Second economic activity (cont.)																			
Enter ID number	F.7 How many persons (including you) work in this enterprise?  1 Work alone 2 2-4 3 5-9 4 10-19 5 20-49 6 50 or more	F.8 For each day during last week, what were your total hours of work in that economic activity?  <i>Record the hours worked each day, and calculate the total weekly hours</i>  <i>Note: Exclude: (i) hours paid for but not worked (ii) meal breaks (iii) commuting time</i>							F.9 What type of enterprise, organization, etc. do you work for?  1 Government 2 Public/state-owned enterprise 3 Non-profit organization (NGO, hospital, school, etc.) 4 Private hhd (paid domestic work) 5 Non-farm private enterprise (construction, bank, office, insurance, factory, private hospital, private school, garage, shop, restaurant, etc.) 6 Farm private enterprise (plantation, farm, etc.) 7 Other (SPECIFY)	F.10 Can you tell me - is the business registered with the Ministry of Commerce or Ministry of Foreign Affairs?  1 Registered 2 Not registered 3 In the process of becoming registered 4 Don't know	For paid employees (F6=1) If F6=2 - 6 ⇒ F13		F.13 And did you do any other economic activities last week?  1 Yes 2 No ⇒ G.1	F.14 How many hours did you spend on those other activities last week?					
	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>Sun</td> <td>Mon</td> <td>Tue</td> <td>Wed</td> <td>Thu</td> <td>Fri</td> <td>Sat</td> <td>Total</td> </tr> </table>							Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat	Total			F.11 Does your employer contribute to any pension or retirement fund for you?  1 Yes 2 No 3 Don't know	F.12 Are you entitled to any paid leave?  1 Yes 2 No 3 Don't know
Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat	Total												

# Liberia Labour Force Survey 2010

County U/R EA Household

## SECTION G. UNDEREMPLOYMENT AND INADEQUATE WORK SITUATIONS

Enter ID number	G.1 <b>Interviewer:</b> <b>Check total hours of work (E8+F8+F14)</b>  During last week, what were your total hours of work in all your economic activities?	G.2 Did you want to increase your total time spent on all work activities last week?  1 Yes 2 No ⇒ G.6	G.3 How many additional hours would you have liked to work during last week?	G.4 In the last 30 days, did you take any steps to try to find additional or new work? 01 Registered at a public or private employment exchange 02 Applied to current employers 03 Applied to other employers 04 Checked at current work sites 05 Checked at other work sites, farms, factory gates, markets, or other assembly places 06 Placed or answered newspaper advertisements 07 Sought assistance of friends or relatives 08 Looked for land, building, machinery or equipment to establish or improve his/her own enterprise 09 Arranged for initial or additional financial resources 10 Other (SPECIFY) 11 No steps taken to find additional or new work	G.5 How soon could you have started work, if you had found alternative or additional work?  1 At once 2 Within a month 3 Later than a month 4 Don't know	G.6 Did you wish to change jobs or to have another job in addition to your present one(s) for any reason other than to increase work time?  1 Yes 2 No ⇒ H.7	G.7 What is the main reason why you wanted to change jobs or get an additional one?  1 Insufficient use of skills 2 Inadequate income 3 To decrease work time (even if it meant loss of income) 4 Other (SPECIFY)  ⇒ H.7

## SECTION H. UNEMPLOYMENT OR INACTIVITY

Enter ID number	H.1 Were you available for work during last week?  1 Yes 2 No ⇒ H.6	H.2 How long have you been without work and available for work?  1 Less than 1 month 2 1 month < 3 months 3 3 mths < 6 mths 4 6 mths < 1 year 5 1 year < 2 years 6 2 years or more	H.3 Did you look for work or try to start an own business during the last 30 days?  1 Yes 2 No ⇒ H.5	H.4 What action did you take to find work? 1 Registered at a public or private employment exchange 2 Applied to current or other employers 3 Checked at current or other work sites, farms, factory gates, markets, or other assembly places 4 Placed or answered newspaper advertisements 5 Sought assistance of friends or relatives 6 Looked for land, building, machinery or equipment to establish or improve his/her own enterprise 7 Arranged for initial or additional financial resources 8 Other (SPECIFY)  ⇒ H.7	H.5 Why did you not look for work in the last 30 days? 1 Thought no work was available 2 Lack skill requirements or experience 3 Lack financial or other resources for starting new business 4 Awaiting replies to earlier enquiries 5 Awaiting recall to former job 6 Waiting to start new job or business 7 Off season 8 Did not want to work 9 Other reasons (SPECIFY)	H.6 Which of the following best describes your situation last week? 1 Attending school 2 Household duties 3 Retired, not working 4 Sick/injured 5 Disabled 6 Others (SPECIFY)	H.7 Did you know that the Ministry of Labour runs an employment service to help those seeking work?  1 Yes 2 No ⇒ I.1	H.8 Have you ever contacted this employment service run by the Ministry of Labour?  1 Yes 2 No

County	U/R	EA	Household
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# SECTION I. USUAL ACTIVITY

Now I would like to ask you about any work you have done over the last 12 months.

Please provide some estimates in response to the following questions. Any temporary absence from work (e.g. leave) should still count as work. I want to know, for each month, whether you were working the whole month or part of the month, and whether for the rest of the time you were looking for work or were completely inactive.

	Usual activity	Usual work - main activity			
Enter ID number	<p>I.1</p> <p>Did you work all the time throughout the last 12 months, or did you have spells without work?</p> <p>1 Worked throughout the last 12 months ⇒ I-3</p> <p>2 Spells not working</p>	<p>I.2</p> <p><b>Interviewer: Start with the last month and work backwards over the full 12 months. Write a number in each box, to indicate one of the following:</b></p> <p>1 Worked the whole month 2 Worked part-month, looked for work part-month 3 Worked part-month, inactive part-month 4 Looked for work whole month 5 Inactive the whole month</p> <p>J F M A M J J A S O N D</p>	<p>I.3</p> <p>During the months that you did some work, what was your main activity?</p> <p>1 Same as current main job ⇒ I.9 2 Same as current second job ⇒ I.9 3 A different job 4 Did not work ⇒ J.1</p>	<p>I.4</p> <p><b>If it was a different job (code 3 at I.3):</b></p> <p>What sort of work did you do?</p> <p>Record the title of the job if there is one</p>	<p>I.5</p> <p>What were your main duties?</p> <p>OFFICE CODES</p>

	Usual work - main activity (cont.)						
Enter ID number	<p>I.6</p> <p>What was your employment status in that work?</p> <p>Were you....</p> <p>1 Paid employee 2 Employer 3 Own account worker 4 Member of producers cooperative 5 Contributing family worker 6 Other (SPECIFY)</p>	<p>I.7</p> <p>What kind of activity is carried out at the place where you worked?</p>	<p>I.7a</p> <p>Record name and location of establishment</p>	<p>I.8</p> <p>What are the main products produced or services provided?</p> <p>OFFICE CODES</p>	<p>I.9</p> <p>For how many months during the year did you do that work?</p> <p>Months</p>	<p>I.10</p> <p>And on average, during those months, how many hours a week did you do that work?</p> <p>Hours per week</p>	<p>I.11</p> <p>And during those months that you did some work, did you have a second activity?</p> <p>1 Same as current main job ⇒ I.15 2 Same as current second job ⇒ I.15 3 A different activity 4 No second activity ⇒ J.1</p>

# Liberia Labour Force Survey 2010

County	U/R	EA	Household
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

Usual work - second activity						
Enter ID number	I.12 <b>If it was a different activity (code 3 at U.11):</b> What sort of work did you do?  <i>Also describe the main tasks and duties</i>	I.13 What was your employment status in that work? Were you:  1 Paid employee 2 Employer 3 Own account worker 4 Member of producers cooperative 5 Contributing family worker 6 Other (SPECIFY)	I.14 What kind of activity is carried out at the place where you worked?  <i>Also describe the main products produced or services provided.</i>	I.15 For how many months during the year did you do that work?  <i>Months</i>	I.16 And on average, during those months, how many hours a week did you do that work?  <i>Hours per week</i>	I.17 And over the 12-month period, approximately how many hours per week did you spend on other economic activities, apart from the main (and second) job?  <i>Hours per week (other)</i>
	<b>OFFICE CODES</b>		<b>OFFICE CODES</b>			

## SECTION J. OCCUPATIONAL INJURIES

Interviewer: Now I would like to ask about any accidents you may have had while working					
Enter ID number	J.1 Have you ever been hurt in an accident while working that caused you personal injury or illness?  1 Yes 2 No ⇒ K.1	J.2 Have you had any such accidents in the last 12 months  <i>Do not count commuting accidents occurring between home and place of work/training</i>  1 Yes 2 No ⇒ K.1	J.3 In which of the jobs you mentioned earlier were you working at the time of the accident?  <i>(if more than one accident, consider only the most serious one)</i>  1 Current main job 2 Current second job 3 Usual main job 4 Usual second job 5 Other (SPECIFY)	J.4 And did this injury result in you being absent or unable to work, for at least one day, apart from the day of the accident?  1 Yes 2 No ⇒ K.1	J.5 How many calendar days were you (or are you likely to be) away from work because of the injury?  <i>Days</i>



# Liberia Labour Force Survey 2010

County	U/R	EA	Household
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

## SECTION K. PAST EMPLOYMENT. *Ask this only if the person did not work in the last 12 months.*

Enter ID number	K.1 Have you ever worked for pay or profit or helped unpaid in a household business or farm?  1 Yes 2 No → L.1	K.2 How long ago was it that you last worked?  1 Less than 2 yrs ago 2 2 yrs < 5 yrs ago 3 5 yrs or more ago	K.3 And for how long did you do that work?  1. Less than 1 year 2. 1 yr < 2 yrs 3. 2 yrs < 5 yrs 4. 5 years or more	K.4 What sort of work did you do?  <i>Describe the main tasks and duties</i>  <i>OFFICE CODES</i>	K.5 What was your employment status in that work? Were you:  1 Paid employee 2 Employer 3 Own account worker 4 Member of producers cooperative 5 Contributing family worker 6 Other (SPECIFY)	K.6 What kind of activity was carried out at the place where you worked?  <i>Describe the main products produced or services provided</i>  <i>OFFICE CODES</i>
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## SECTION L. CURRENT ACTIVITIES - NON-MARKET

Now I would like to ask you about time spent last week on other economic activities.

**During last week, how much time if any did you spend on any of the following activities:**

Enter ID Number	L.1 Working on your own or on the household's plot, farm, or food garden, or helping to look after animals for the household (where food and animals are not for sale)?  <i>Examples: Ploughing, harvesting, looking after livestock</i>  <i>Hours</i>	L.2 Doing any construction or major repair work on your own home, or on your own plot, if its produce is used solely for household food?  <i>Hours</i>	L.3 Catching any fish, prawns, shells, wild animals or other food for consumption by the household?  <i>Hours</i>	L.4 Fetching water for use by this household?  <i>Hours</i>	L.5 Collecting firewood for use by this household?  <i>Hours</i>	L.6 Producing any other goods for this household's use?  <i>Examples: Clothing, furniture, clay pots, etc.</i>  <i>Hours</i>	L.7 Total hours spent last week on all other activities
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## Liberia Labour Force Survey 2010

### SECTION M. OTHER ACTIVITIES

County	U/R	EA	Household
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

Finally, I would like to ask you about any time you spent last week on various other activities when you were at home.  
Last week, how much time, if any, did you spend on each of the following unpaid activities?

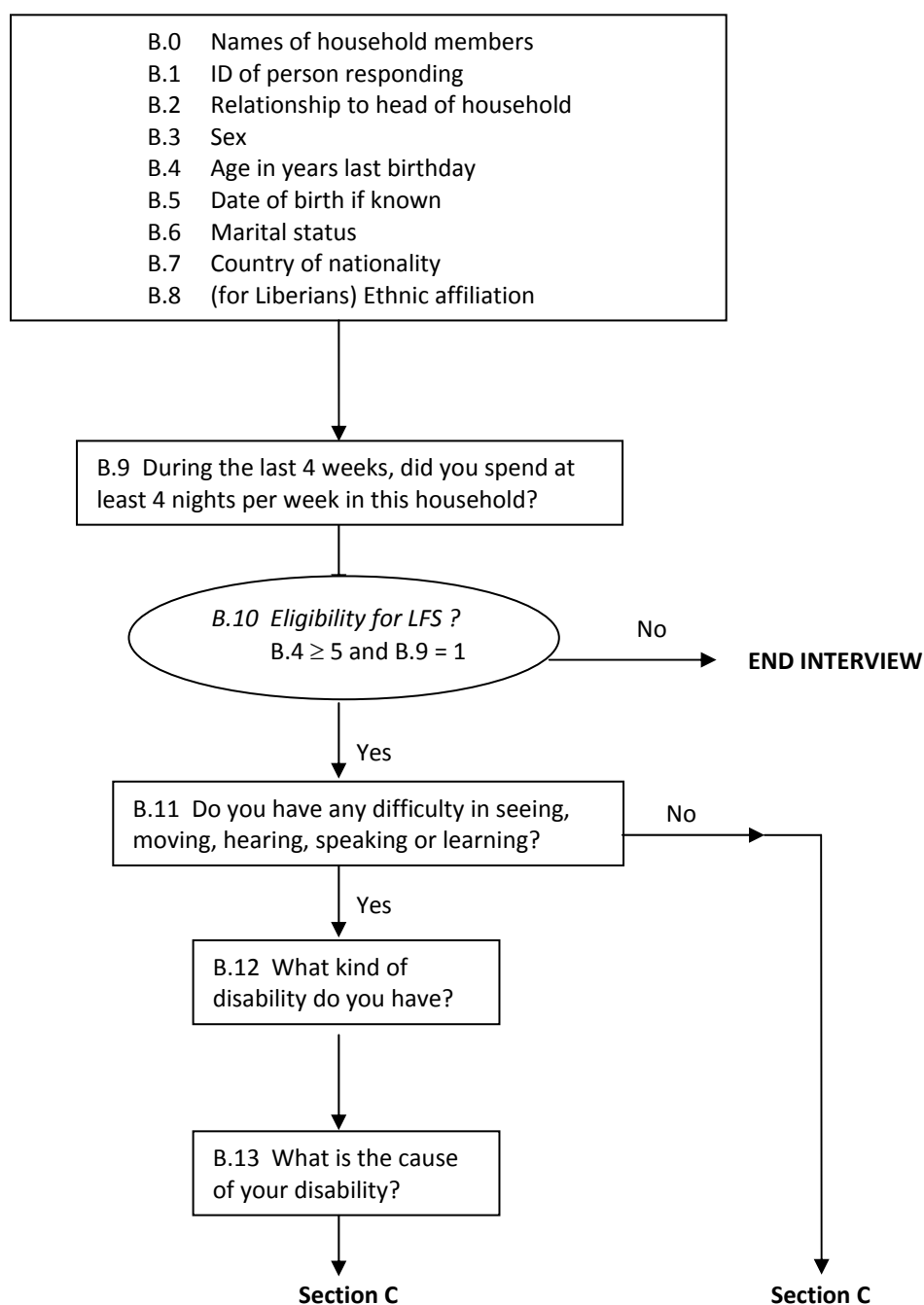
*Note: If two activities are done simultaneously, do not double-count the activities. Use priority coding, according to the order of questions shown below.*

Enter ID number	M.1 Cooking/serving food for your household	M.2 Cleaning utensils/ cleaning the house/ washing clothes	M.3 Doing minor household repairs	M.4 Caring for the old/sick/infirm	M.5 Looking after children (e.g. feeding, child care, taking to school)	M.6 Shopping for the household	M.7 Doing other voluntary or community service	M.8 Total hours spent last week on all these activities  <i>Sum of M.1 to M.7 If the sum&gt;30, double check.</i>  <i>Total hours</i>
	Hours	Hours	Hours	Hours	Hours	Hours	Hours	

## Annex D

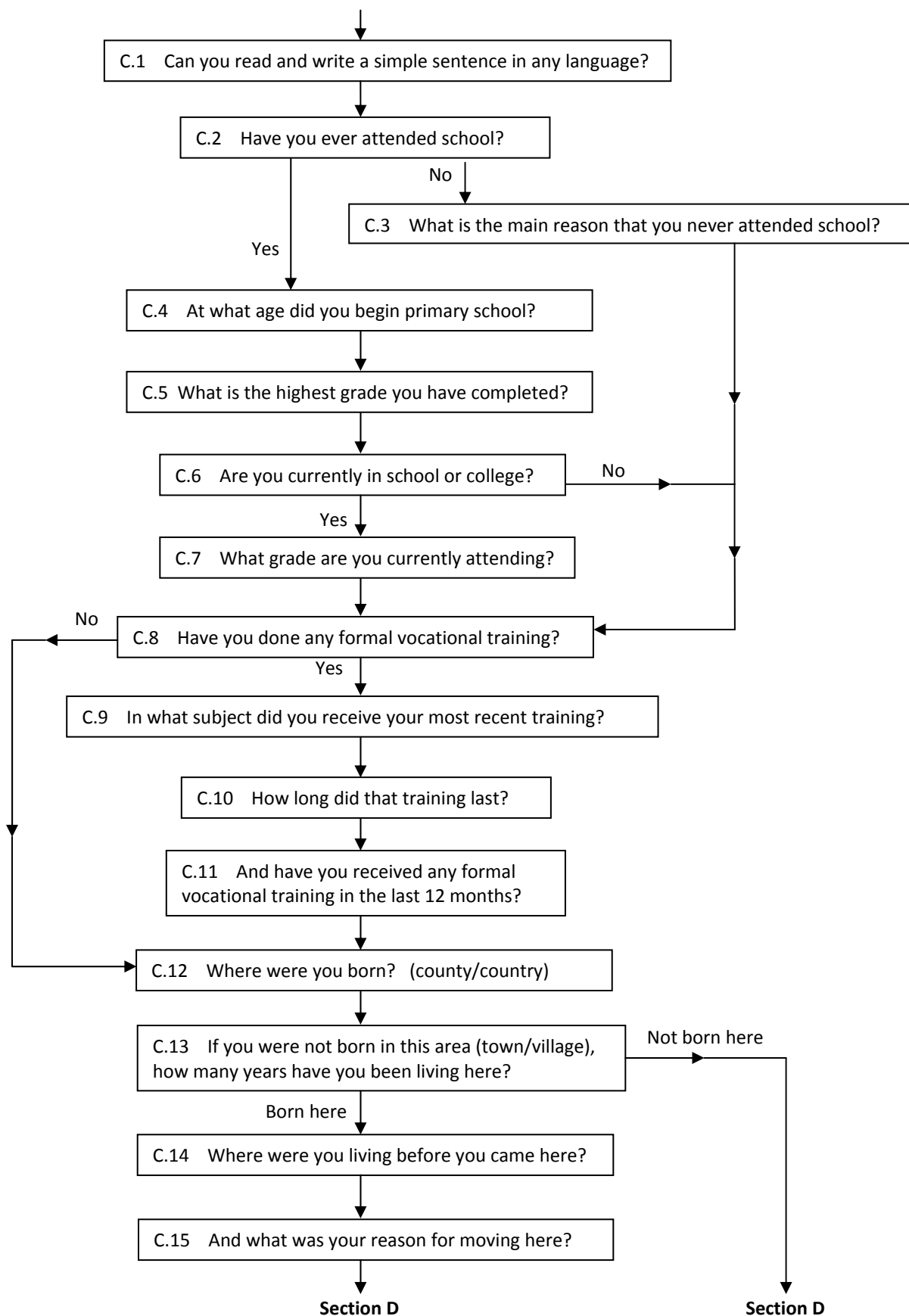
**Flowchart of LFS questionnaire****Section A: Interview information**

Cover page with household ID information:  
County, district, clan/township, city/town/village, etc.

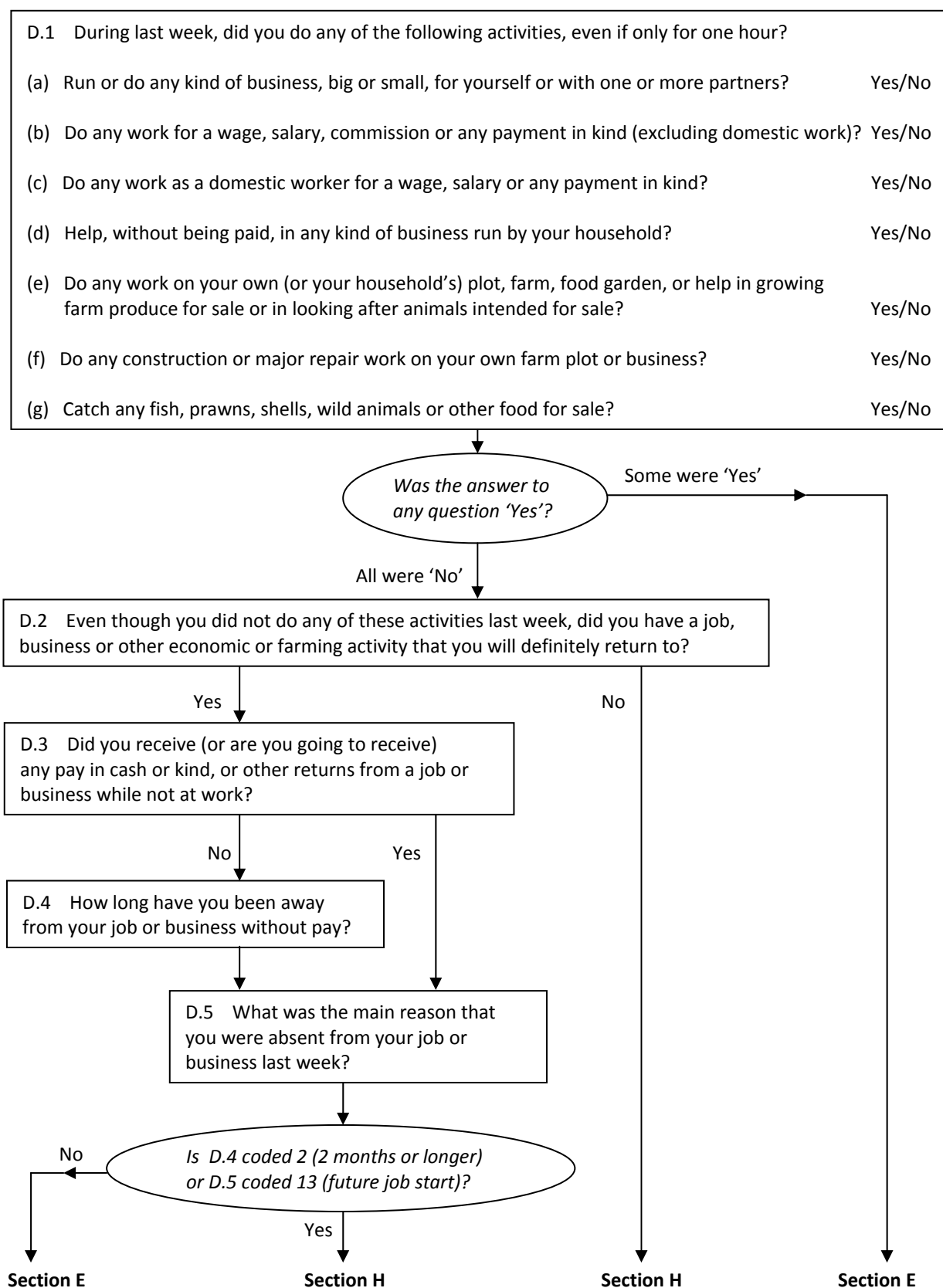
**Section B. Household roster and demographic information**

## Liberia Labour Force Survey 2010

### Section C. Education, training and migration



**Section D. Current activities**



# Liberia Labour Force Survey 2010

## Section E. Main economic activity

Now I would like to ask you about your main economic activity last week - that is, the work that you usually spend most of your time on, even if you were absent from it last week.

E.1 What sort of work did you do? E.2 What were your main duties?

E.3 What kind of activity is carried out at the place where you work?  
E.3a Record name and location of establishment  
E.4 What products are produced, or what services are provided?

E.5 How many persons (including you) work in this enterprise?

E.6 What is your employment status in this work? Are you.....?

E.7 And where do you mainly undertake your work? Is it..... ?

E.8 For each day during last week, what were your total hours of work in this economic activity?

*For children only, aged 5-17*

E.9 During last week, when did you usually carry out this work?

E.10 What type of enterprise or organization do you work for? Is it.....?

(Codes 5,6,7: private enterprise, etc.)

(Codes 1,2,3,4: Government, NGOs, etc.)

E.11 Can you tell me - is the enterprise registered with the Ministry of Commerce or Ministry of Foreign Affairs?

*What is person's status in employment - E.6 ?*

Paid employees (E.6 = 1)

CFW (E.6 = 5)

Self-employed -  
(E.6 = 2,3,4,6)

E.12 Does your employer contribute to any pension or retirement fund for you?  
E.13 Do you get any paid leave?  
E.14 Are you entitled to any medical benefits from your employer?  
E.15 Does your employer deduct income tax from your salary/wage?  
E.16 Are you employed on the basis of a written contract or an oral agreement?  
E.17 Is the duration of the contract or agreement.... limited, permanent or unspecified?  
E.18 Are you a member of a trade union?  
E.19 Are you paid on a time basis or a piece rate basis?  
E.20 How much wages did you earn the last time you were paid for your main activity - in cash or kind (food, clothing, drinks, housing, etc.)  
E.21 What period did this cover?  
E.22 Approximately how many hours did you work during this period?

E.23 Last month, how much did you earn in your business activity, in cash and kind, after deducting expenses?

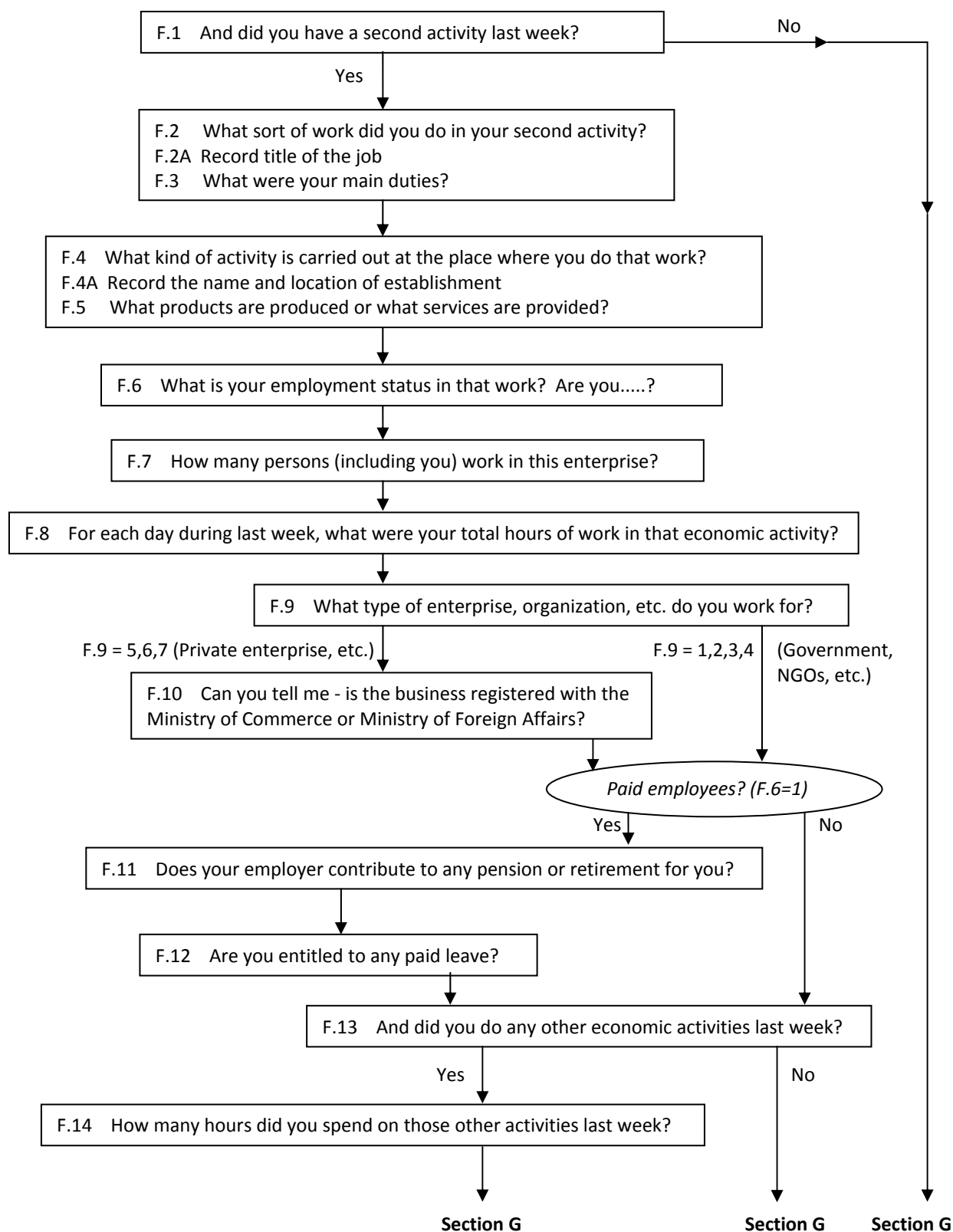
E.24 How many months did this business run in the last 12 months?

Section F

Section F

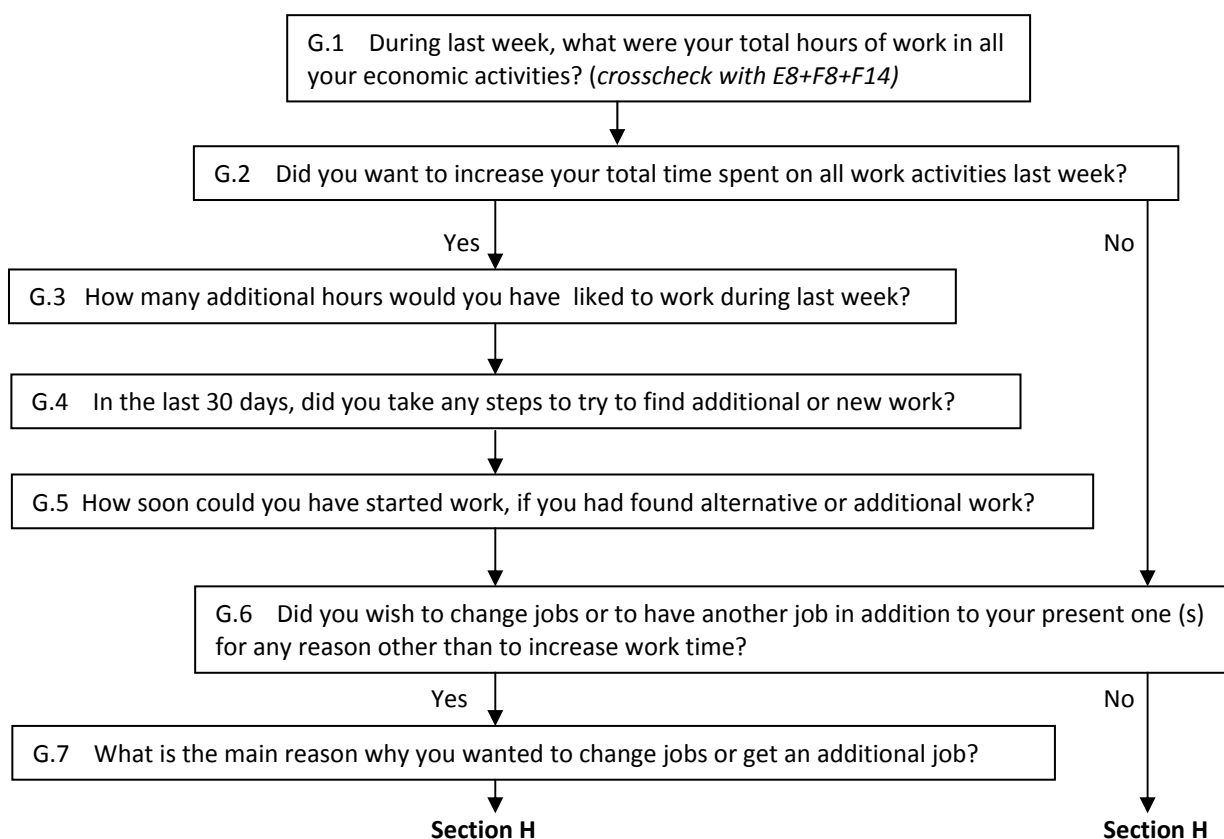
Section F

Section F. Second activity

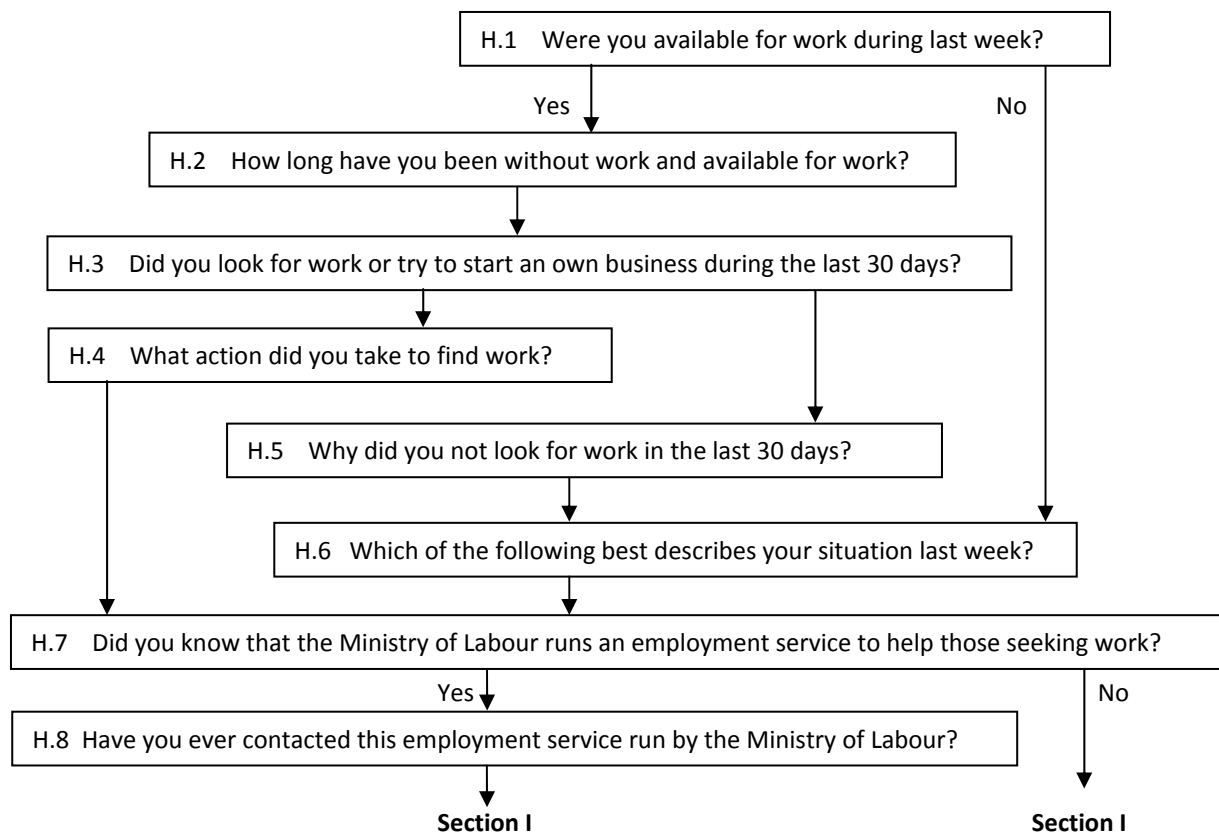


## Liberia Labour Force Survey 2010

### Section G. Underemployment and inadequate work situations

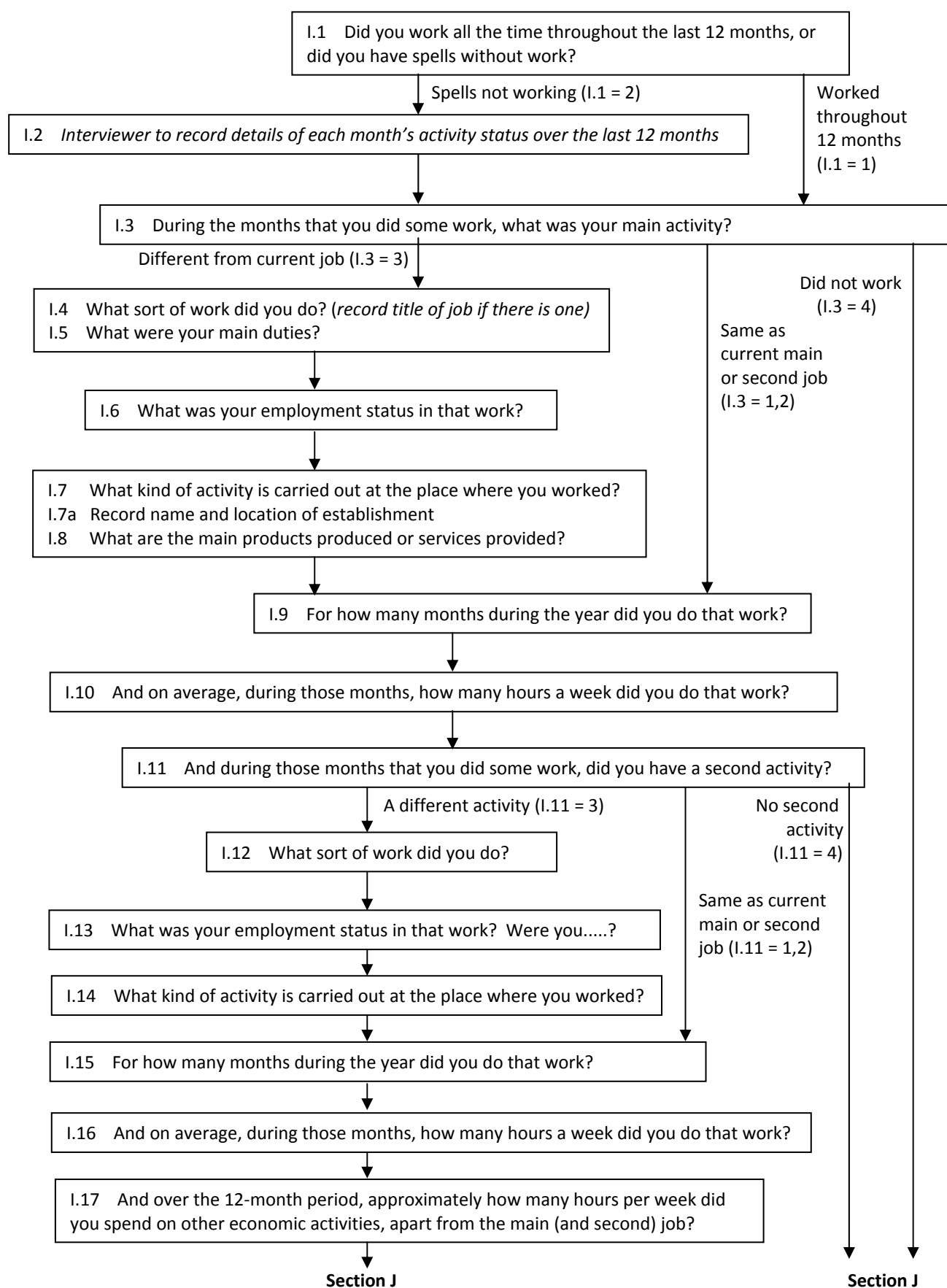


### Section H. Unemployment or inactivity



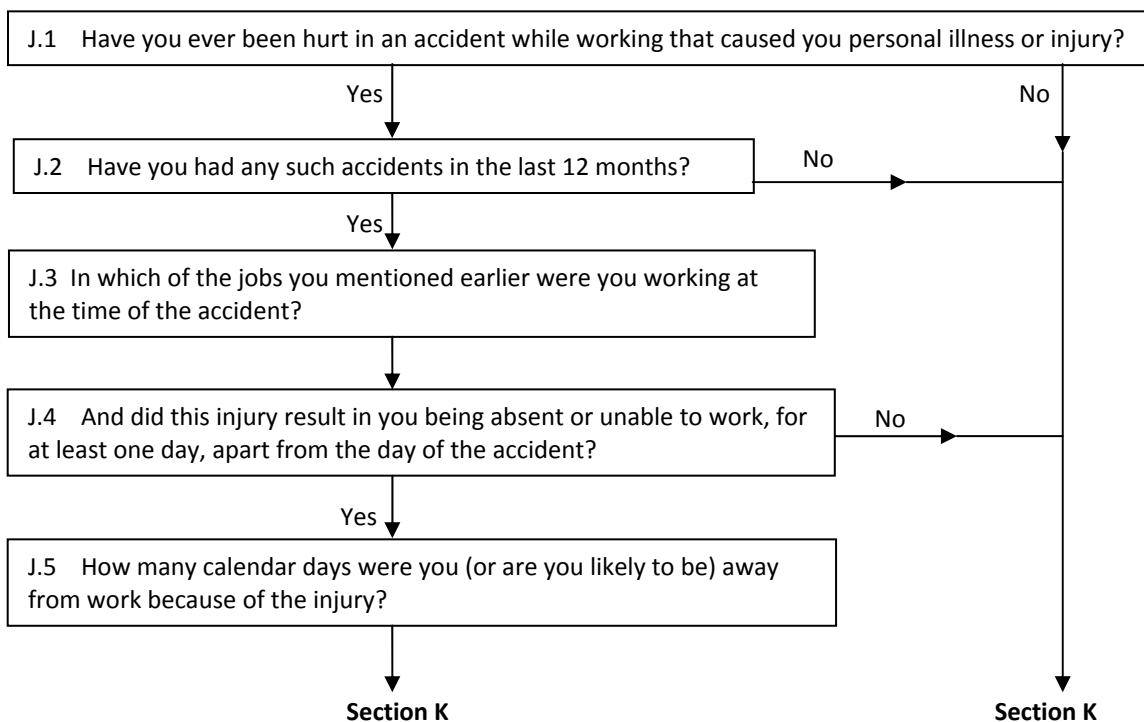


**Section I. Usual activity**

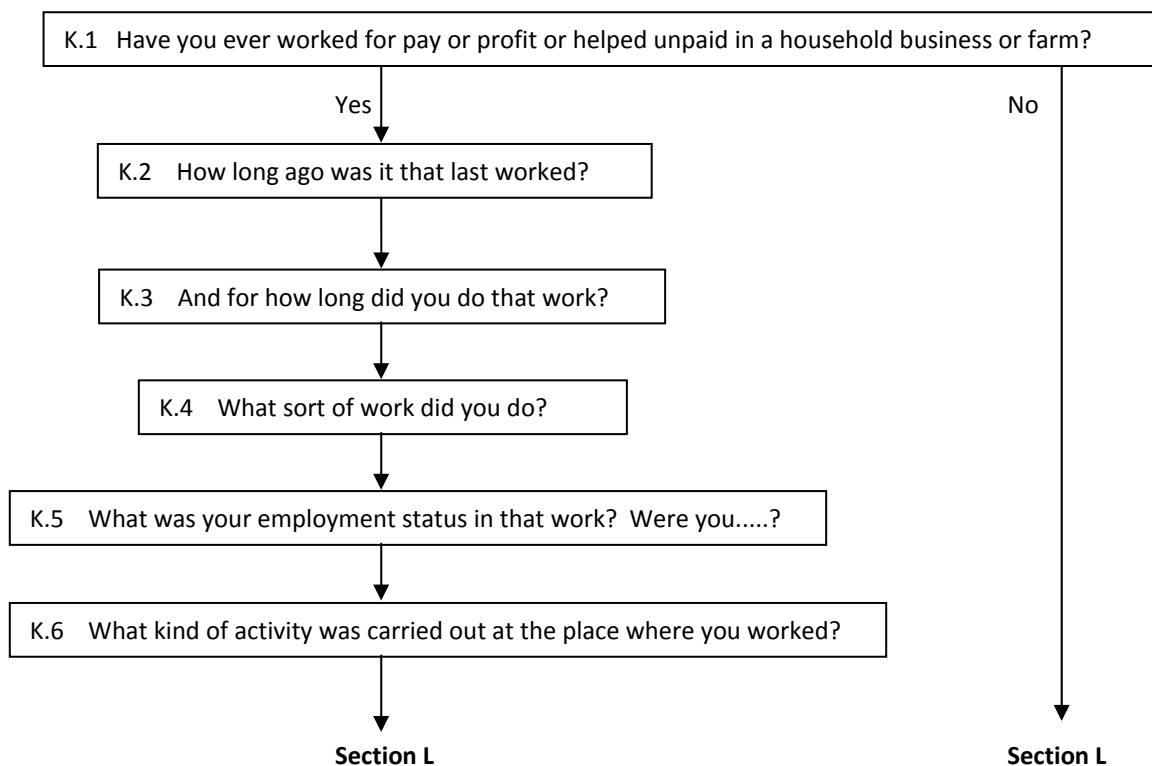


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### Section J. Occupational injuries



### Section K. Past employment *(only applies if person did not work at all in the last 12 months)*



**Section L. Current activities - non-market**

During the last week, how much time did you spend on any of the following activities (*hours for each*):

- L.1 Working on your own or on the household plot, farm, or food garden, or helping to look after animals for the household (where food and animals are not for sale)?
- L.2 Doing any construction or major repair work on your own home, or on your plot, if its produce is used solely for household food?
- L.3 Catching any fish, prawns, shells, wild animals or other food for consumption by the household?
- L.4 Fetching water for use by this household?
- L.5 Collecting firewood for use by this household?
- L.6 Producing any other goods for this household's use?
- L.7 Total hours spent last week on all other activities

↓  
**Section M**

**Section M. Other activities**

Last week, how much time, if any, did you spend on each of the following activities?

- M.1 Cooking/serving food for your household?
- M.2 Cleaning utensils / cleaning the house / washing clothes?
- M.3 Doing minor household repairs?
- M.4 Caring for the old / sick / infirm?
- M.5 Looking after children (e.g. feeding, child care, taking to school)?
- M.6 Shopping for the household?
- M.7 Doing other voluntary or community service?
- M.8 Total hours spent last week on all these activities

↓  
**END OF INTERVIEW**

## Annex E

**Classification systems used (ISIC, ISCO)**

	<b>International Standard Classification of Occupations (ISCO-08)</b>	<b>Examples</b>
<b>1. Managers</b>		
11	Chief executives, senior officials (excluding traditional chiefs), legislators and judiciaries.	<i>Senior government officials, traditional chiefs, heads of villages, managing directors, senators, representatives</i>
12	Traditional chiefs	
13	Administrative, commercial managers and financial managers	<i>Finance manager, sales manager, public relations manager</i>
14	Production and specialized services managers	<i>Managers in agriculture, manufacturing, mining, finance, construction, IT, education, health, etc.</i>
15	Hospitality, retail and other services managers	<i>Managers of hotels, restaurants, retail stores, sports managers</i>
<b>2. Professionals</b>		
<b>University Education</b>		
21	Science and engineering professionals	<i>Chemists, physicists, engineers, architects, geologists</i>
22	Health professionals	<i>Doctors, nurses, midwives, vets, physician assistant, radiography</i>
23	<b>Teaching professionals</b>	<b><i>Teachers at universities, schools, vocational training centres, volunteers teachers</i></b>
24	Business and administration professionals	<i>Professionals in finance, sales, public relations</i>
25	Information and communications technology professionals	<i>IT, software, database professionals</i>
26	Legal, social and cultural professionals	<i>Lawyers, librarians, religious leaders, authors, artists</i>
<b>3. Technicians and associate professionals</b>		
<b>Non- university education</b>		
31	Science and engineering associate professionals	<i>Mining and construction supervisors, physics technicians, aircraft controllers</i>
32	Health associate professionals excluding traditional midwives	<i>Pharmacist technicians, complementary medicine, nursing associates, physician assistant</i>
33	Traditional Midwives	
34	Business and administration associate professionals	<i>Financial associates, sales agents, specialized secretaries, government officials</i>
35	Legal, social, cultural and related associate professionals	<i>Legal assistants, sports workers, artistic, cultural, cooking associates</i>
36	Information and communications technicians	<i>IT support technicians, broadcasting technicians</i>
<b>4. Clerical support workers</b>		
41	General and keyboard clerks	<i>General office clerks, general secretaries, keyboard operators</i>
42	Customer services clerks	<i>Money changers, hotel receptionists, travel consultants</i>
43	Numerical and material recording clerks	<i>Numerical clerks, transport clerks, payroll clerks</i>
44	Other clerical support workers	<i>Library clerks, filing clerks, mail carriers</i>

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<b>5. Service and sales workers</b>		
51	Personal service workers excluding domestic cleaners	<i>Transport guides, cooks, waiters, hairdressers, housekeeping supervisor, undertakers, driving instructors, fortune tellers</i>
52	Sales workers excluding street food vendors	<i>Stall seller, sales assistant, cashier, service station attendants</i>
53	Personal care workers	<i>Child care, teachers' aides, health care workers</i>
54	Protective services workers	<i>Firefighters, police, prison guards, security guards</i>
<b>6. Skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers</b>		
61	Market-oriented skilled agricultural workers	<i>Market gardeners, animal producers</i>
62	Market-oriented skilled forestry, fishing and hunting workers	<i>Forestry workers, fishery workers, hunters &amp; trappers</i>
63	Subsistence farmers, fishers, hunters and gatherers	<i>Subsistence farmers (crops, livestock, fishing)</i>
<b>7. Craft and related trades workers</b>		
71	Building and related trades workers, excluding electricians	<i>Bricklayers, carpenters, joiners, stonemasons, roofers, plumbers, painters</i>
72	Metal, machinery and related trades workers	<i>Welders, blacksmiths, toolmakers, vehicle mechanics, aircraft mechanics, bicycle repairers</i>
73	Handicraft and printing workers	<i>Musical instrument makers, jewellers, potters, glassmakers, signwriters, handicraft workers, printers</i>
74	Electrical and electronic trades workers	<i>Electricians, electronic mechanics, IT servicing</i>
75	Food processing, wood working, garment and other craft and related trades workers	<i>Butchers, bakers, food preservers, cabinet makers, tailors, garment makers, shoemakers, underwater divers, pest controllers</i>
<b>8. Plant and machine operators, and assemblers</b>		
81	Stationary plant and machine operators	<i>Miners, well drillers, metal processing, machine operators (chemical plants, rubber, weaving, laundry, wood processing, bottling)</i>
82	Assemblers	<i>Mechanical or electrical machine assemblers</i>
83	Drivers and mobile plant operators	<i>Lorry driver, bus driver, moving plant operator (tractor, crane), ships' crew, taxi drivers</i>
<b>9. Elementary occupations</b>		
91	Cleaners and helpers including street food vendors	<i>Domestic, hotel, office, vehicle cleaners, laundry workers</i>
92	Agricultural, forestry and fishery labourers	<i>Labourers on crops, livestock, gardens, forestry, fishing</i>
93	Labourers in mining, construction, manufacturing and transport	<i>Labourers in mining, building construction, hand packers, drivers (bicycles or animal-drawn vehicles), freight handlers</i>
94	Food preparation assistants	<i>Fast food preparers, kitchen helpers</i>
95	Street and related sales and service workers	<i>Street vendors (excluding food)</i>
96	Refuse workers and other elementary workers	<i>Garbage collectors, messengers, water or firewood collectors, odd job workers</i>
<b>0. Armed forces occupations</b>		
01	Commissioned armed forces officers	
02	Non-commissioned armed forces officers	
03	Armed forces occupations, other ranks	

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### International Standard Industrial Classification of all economic activities (ISIC Rev.4)

	ISIC 2 Digits	Details
<b>Agriculture, forestry and fishing</b>		
01	Crop and animal production, hunting and related service activities	Growing of cereals, rice, vegetables, tobacco, fruits, beverage crops... Raising of animals
02	Forestry and logging	Silviculture and other forestry activities, logging, gathering of non-wood forest products, support services to forestry
03	Fishing and aquaculture	
<b>Mining and quarrying</b>		
05	Mining of coal and lignite	
06	Extraction of crude petroleum and natural gas	
07	<b>Mining of metal ores</b>	<b>Mining of iron ores, uranium, other non-ferrous ores</b>
08	Other mining and quarrying	Quarrying of stone, sand and clay. Mining of chemical and minerals. Extraction of peat.
09	Mining support service activities	
<b>Manufacturing</b>		
10	Food products	Processing and preserving of meat, fish, fruit, vegetables... Manufacture of food products.
11	<b>Beverages</b>	<b>Manufacture of wines, soft drinks... Production of mineral waters and other bottled waters</b>
12	Tobacco products	Manufacture of tobacco products
13	Textiles	Preparation, spinning, weaving and finishing of all textiles.
14	Wearing apparel	
15	Leather and related products	Tanning and dressing of leather. Manufacture of luggage, handbags, footwear.
16	Wood and products of wood and cork, except furniture; articles of straw and plaiting materials	
17	Paper and paper products	
18	Printing and reproduction of recorded media	
19	Coke and refined petroleum products	Manufacture of coke oven and refined petroleum products.
20	Chemicals and chemical products	Manufacture of plastics and synthetic rubber in primary forms
21	Pharmaceuticals, medicinal chemical and botanical products	
22	Rubber and plastics products	Manufacture, retreading and rebuilding of rubber tyres.
23	<b>Other non-metallic mineral products</b>	<b>Manufacture of glass products, clay building materials, cement, lime, plaster, porcelain...</b>
24	Basic metals	Manufacture and casting of basic iron, steel and other non-ferrous metals.
25	Fabricated metal products, except machinery and equipment	Manufacture of structural metal products, tanks, reservoirs, weapons...
26	Computer, electronic and optical products	Manufacture of watches, clocks, computers, communication equipment...
27	Electrical equipment	Manufacture of electric motors, generators, transformers, batteries, domestic appliances...
28	Machinery and equipment n.e.c.	Manufacture of agricultural and forestry machinery, machinery for mining...
29	Motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers	Manufacture of motor vehicles. Manufacture of parts and accessories for motor vehicles
30	Other transport equipment	Manufacture of motorcycles. Building of ships and floating structures
31	Furniture	

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32	Other manufacturing	Manufacture of sports goods. Manufacture of jewellery and related articles
33	Repair and installation of machinery and equipment	
<b>Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply</b>		
35	Electricity , gas, steam and air conditioning supply	Electric power generation, transmission and distribution. Manufacture of gas
<b>Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities</b>		
36	Water collection, treatment and supply	
37	Sewerage	
38	Waste collection, treatment and disposal activities; materials recovery	
39	Remediation activities and other waste management services	
<b>Construction</b>		
41	Construction of buildings	
42	Civil engineering	Construction of roads, railways, utility projects...
43	Specialized construction activities	Electrical installation, plumbing, demolition, air-conditioning installation
<b>Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles</b>		
45	Motor vehicles and motor cycles - wholesale and retail trade and repair of them	Sale, maintenance and repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles, including accessories
46	Wholesale trade, except of motor vehicles and motorcycles	Wholesale of agricultural raw materials, live animals, food, clothing, machinery, metals...
47	Retail trade, except of motor vehicles and motorcycles	Retail sales
<b>Transportation and storage</b>		
49	Land transport and transport via pipelines	Passenger and freight rail transport. Transport via pipeline
50	Water transport	
51	Air transport	Passenger and freight air transport
52	Warehousing and support activities for transportation	
53	Postal and courier activities	
<b>Accommodation and food service activities</b>		
55	Accommodation	Short term accommodation activities. Camping grounds, vehicle parks and trailer parks
56	Food and beverage service activities	Restaurants, mobile food service, beverage serving activities.
<b>Information and communication</b>		
58	Publishing activities	Publishing of newspapers, periodicals, books and software
59	Motion picture, video and television programme production, sound recording and music publishing activities	
60	Programme and broadcasting activities	Television programming and broadcasting activities. Radio broadcasting
61	Telecommunications	Wired, wireless and satellite telecommunications activities
62	Computer programming, consultancy and related activities	
63	Information service activities	Data processing, hosting and related activities, web portals...
<b>Financial and insurance activities</b>		
64	Financial service activities, except insurance and pension funding	Central banking, activities of holding companies, financial leasing, credit granting, other financial service activities
65	Insurance, reinsurance and pension funding, except compulsory social security	
66	Activities auxiliary to financial service. Insurance activities.	Administration of financial markets. Fund management

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<b>Real estate activities</b>		
<b>68</b>	Real estate activities	
<b>Professional, scientific and technical activities</b>		
<b>69</b>	Legal and accounting activities	
<b>70</b>	Activities of head offices; management of consultancy activities	
<b>71</b>	Architectural and engineering activities; technical testing and analysis	
<b>72</b>	Scientific research and development	
<b>73</b>	Advertising and market research	Market research and public opinion polling. Advertising
<b>74</b>	Other professional, scientific and technical activities	Specialized design studies. Photographic activities
<b>75</b>	Veterinary activities	
<b>Administrative and support service activities</b>		
<b>77</b>	Rental and leasing activities	Renting and leasing of motor vehicles, other personal and household goods...
<b>78</b>	Employment activities	Temporary employment agency activities. Activities of employment placement agencies
<b>79</b>	Travel agency, tour operator, reservation service and related activities	
<b>80</b>	<b>Security and investigation activities</b>	<b>Private security activities. Security systems service activities</b>
<b>81</b>	Services to buildings and landscape activities	
<b>82</b>	Office administrative, office support and other business support activities	
<b>Public administration and defence; compulsory social security</b>		
<b>84</b>	<b>Public administration and defence; compulsory social security</b>	<b>General public administration activities. Foreign affairs. Public order and defence activities...</b>
<b>Education</b>		
<b>85</b>	<b>Education</b>	<b>From primary to higher education including educational support activities</b>
<b>Human health and social work activities</b>		
<b>86</b>	Human health activities	Hospital activities. Medical and dental practice activities. Other human health activities
<b>87</b>	Residential care activities	Residential nursing care activities. Residential care activities for the elderly and disabled
<b>88</b>	Social work activities without accommodation	
<b>Arts, entertainment and recreation</b>		
<b>90</b>	Creative, arts and entertainment activities	
<b>91</b>	Libraries, archives, museums and other cultural activities	
<b>92</b>	Gambling and betting activities	
<b>93</b>	Sports activities and amusement and recreation activities	
<b>Other service activities</b>		
<b>94</b>	Activities of membership organizations	Activities of trade unions, religious and political organizations
<b>95</b>	Repair of computers and communication equipment	
<b>96</b>	Other personal service activities including funeral and related activities	Washing and cleaning of textile. Hairdressing and beauty treatment.
<b>Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods- and services-producing activities of households for own use</b>		
<b>97</b>	Activities of households as employers of domestic personnel	



98	Undifferentiated goods- and services-producing activities of private households for own use	
<b>Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies</b>		
99	Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies	

## Annex F

**Persons involved in the survey**

FIELD STAFF				
<u>Region</u>	<u>County</u>	<u>Supervisors</u>	<u>Enumerators</u>	
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	Margibi	Dorbor Fassama James A. Sawo	Chrislam P.D. Duor Ebenezer Konneh Andrew Kpadeh James D. Bazzie	Augustine Dorbor Albert Jallah Andrew T. Gartor Matthew S. Hindawah
	Grand Bassa	J. Isaac Duah Andrew M. Sar, Sr.	Christopher Dehtho Eddie Richards Watta Brown Sam Mayson	Haibi David Aaron Cooper Michael S. Flomo Dauwoda Kamara

<u>Region</u>	<u>County</u>	<u>Supervisors</u>	<u>Enumerators</u>	
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	Sinoe	Alexander N. Slewion Thomas Diggs	David J. Gbakolo Sambrina A. Ross Amos S. Sherman Andrew Gartor	Dennis Gaywah Portee Davies Danlet Williams Henry S. Swen, Jr.
	Grand Gedeh	Aloysius Wesseh Eusebio Bollie	Tamba Mason Sylvester Karr S. Spandora George Thomas T. Williams	Albert Nyanbo S. Yarlo Saywon Fallah Mbakilah Sam B. Tarlue
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### DRIVERS

<b>Region 1</b>	Greater Monrovia	Prince Kilby
<b>Region 2</b>	Grand Cape Mount Bomi Gbarpolu	Sekou Konneh Boima Diggs, John S. Tamba Armah Dukuly
<b>Region 3</b>	Rural Montserrado Margibi Grand Bassa	Gizzie Kpadeh Sam Willie, Amadu Sheriff Anthony Morris, Emmanuel Joe
<b>Region 4</b>	River Cess Sinoe Grand Gedeh	Alexander Clarke Mohamed Rogers, Moses Doeboe Samuel Sieder, Baba Conneh
<b>Region 5</b>	River Gee Maryland Grand Kru	Howard Harris, John C. Katakpa, Jr. John W. Smith Francis Nyeantee
<b>Region 6</b>	Lofa Bong Nimba	James Kpadeh, Boima Morris Jacob Dugbo, Momo J. Konnah Samoe Gbahn, Larlehseh Gleeekley
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Research Officer	Rita Jurry
Research Officer	Rudi S. Vinton
Secretary	Elizabeth S. Harris
Secretary	Sienah Kollie
Generator Operator	Isaac Lloyd

### ILO technical support

Yves Perardel
Peter Wingfield-Digby
Purnendu Kishore Banerjee

## Annex G

**Regional tables****Table G.1 Distribution of the household population in each region by locality and age group, and household population, dependency ratio, number of households, and average household size**

	Age group						Household population	Depen- dency ratio	No. of house- holds	Average household size
	0-14	15-24	25-34	35-54	55-64	65+				
URBAN										
North Western	16,000	6,000	5,000	7,000	1,000	1,000	37,000	87	8,000	4.8
South Central	96,000	44,000	25,000	45,000	7,000	4,000	223,000	82	43,000	5.2
South Eastern A	24,000	10,000	7,000	9,000	2,000	1,000	52,000	93	10,000	5.2
South Eastern B	24,000	12,000	8,000	10,000	2,000	1,000	56,000	81	11,000	5.2
North Central	133,000	61,000	41,000	52,000	9,000	11,000	307,000	88	55,000	5.6
Greater Monrovia	367,000	213,000	162,000	176,000	32,000	22,000	973,000	67	201,000	4.8
Total	660,000	346,000	248,000	300,000	54,000	41,000	1,648,000	74	327,000	5.0
RURAL										
North Western	110,000	32,000	37,000	48,000	10,000	10,000	246,000	95	51,000	4.8
South Central	173,000	51,000	50,000	78,000	12,000	13,000	377,000	97	81,000	4.6
South Eastern A	90,000	23,000	24,000	36,000	7,000	6,000	187,000	107	38,000	4.9
South Eastern B	70,000	22,000	20,000	27,000	6,000	4,000	149,000	99	27,000	5.5
North Central	317,000	128,000	107,000	124,000	24,000	32,000	733,000	91	146,000	5.0
Greater Monrovia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	760,000	256,000	237,000	313,000	60,000	65,000	1,691,000	95	343,000	4.9
LIBERIA										
North Western	126,000	38,000	42,000	55,000	11,000	11,000	283,000	94	59,000	4.8
South Central	269,000	95,000	75,000	124,000	20,000	17,000	600,000	91	124,000	4.8
South Eastern A	114,000	33,000	31,000	45,000	9,000	7,000	239,000	104	48,000	5.0
South Eastern B	93,000	34,000	27,000	36,000	8,000	6,000	205,000	94	38,000	5.4
North Central	450,000	189,000	148,000	176,000	33,000	43,000	1,040,000	90	200,000	5.2
Greater Monrovia	367,000	213,000	162,000	176,000	32,000	22,000	973,000	67	201,000	4.8
Total	1,419,000	602,000	485,000	613,000	113,000	107,000	3,340,000	84	670,000	5.0

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**Table G.2 Literacy rates for various age groups, by locality and region**

	Age group						Percentages
	0-14	15-24	25-34	35-54	55-64	65+	Total
<b>URBAN</b>							
North Western	56.2	81.9	49.8	59.0	44.2	28.5	59.7
South Central	54.3	86.1	67.4	63.4	59.5	29.2	65.3
South Eastern A	47.6	90.5	69.1	65.0	51.1	27.9	63.7
South Eastern B	64.6	88.8	72.3	64.9	53.1	46.3	70.7
North Central	54.7	86.2	60.0	52.6	45.9	23.2	61.0
Greater Monrovia	73.6	90.2	81.9	70.8	54.1	45.1	77.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>65.6</b>	<b>88.8</b>	<b>75.5</b>	<b>65.8</b>	<b>53.0</b>	<b>36.4</b>	<b>71.9</b>
<b>RURAL</b>							
North Western	42.4	64.1	38.0	31.9	21.9	11.8	39.9
South Central	34.1	62.4	32.4	39.6	26.3	18.2	38.9
South Eastern A	30.7	65.9	46.1	39.9	21.3	16.5	39.9
South Eastern B	43.5	70.7	43.9	46.9	37.2	28.7	48.5
North Central	40.7	66.5	43.9	34.4	19.8	12.1	42.6
Greater Monrovia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>38.5</b>	<b>65.7</b>	<b>40.7</b>	<b>37.1</b>	<b>23.5</b>	<b>14.8</b>	<b>41.6</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>							
North Western	44.3	67.0	39.3	35.5	24.6	13.6	42.5
South Central	42.1	73.6	44.3	48.3	38.4	20.7	49.1
South Eastern A	34.6	73.4	51.2	44.7	27.7	18.7	45.4
South Eastern B	49.3	77.1	52.0	51.5	41.6	33.0	54.9
North Central	45.0	73.2	48.4	39.7	26.8	14.9	48.2
Greater Monrovia	73.6	90.2	81.9	70.8	54.1	45.1	77.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>52.1</b>	<b>79.3</b>	<b>58.7</b>	<b>51.0</b>	<b>37.0</b>	<b>22.9</b>	<b>57.1</b>

Liberia LFS 2010

**Table G.3 Persons in the labour force, by sex, age group, locality and region**

	Age group						Total	15+	15-64
	5-14	15-24	25-34	35-54	55-64	65+			
LIBERIA - MALES									
North Western	7,000	10,000	16,000	23,000	5,000	4,000	66,000	59,000	54,000
South Central	6,000	11,000	23,000	53,000	10,000	6,000	110,000	104,000	98,000
South Eastern A	6,000	5,000	10,000	17,000	4,000	3,000	44,000	38,000	35,000
South Eastern B	5,000	6,000	8,000	17,000	3,000	2,000	40,000	36,000	34,000
North Central	55,000	41,000	44,000	66,000	10,000	13,000	230,000	175,000	162,000
Greater Monrovia	3,000	21,000	46,000	68,000	9,000	5,000	151,000	149,000	143,000
Total	81,000	94,000	147,000	245,000	42,000	33,000	642,000	561,000	528,000
LIBERIA - FEMALES									
North Western	6,000	10,000	16,000	23,000	4,000	2,000	61,000	55,000	53,000
South Central	4,000	14,000	28,000	45,000	4,000	2,000	97,000	93,000	91,000
South Eastern A	4,000	5,000	91,000	15,000	2,000	1,000	36,000	33,000	31,000
South Eastern B	2,000	6,000	10,000	13,000	3,000	1,000	36,000	33,000	32,000
North Central	41,000	46,000	62,000	76,000	14,000	9,000	248,000	207,000	198,000
Greater Monrovia	2,000	24,000	57,000	62,000	7,000	3,000	154,000	152,000	150,000
Total	59,000	104903	182,000	234,000	34,000	19,000	632,000	573,000	554,000
LIBERIA - BOTH SEXES									
North Western	13,000	20,000	31,000	47,000	9,000	6,000	127,000	113,000	107,000
South Central	10,000	25,000	51,000	98,000	14,000	9,000	207,000	197,000	189,000
South Eastern A	9,000	10,000	19,000	32,000	6,000	4,000	81,000	71,000	67,000
South Eastern B	7,000	12,000	18,000	30,000	6,000	3,000	76,000	69,000	66,000
North Central	96,000	87,000	106,000	142,000	25,000	22,000	477,000	382,000	360,000
Greater Monrovia	5,000	45,000	102,000	130,000	16,000	8,000	305,000	301,000	293,000
Total	140,000	199,000	328,000	479,000	76,000	52,000	1,273,000	1,133,000	1,082,000

(continued)

**Table G.3 (continued) Persons in the labour force, by sex, age group, locality and region**

Table 3.5 (continued) Persons in the labour force, by sex, age group, locality and region									
	Age group								
	5-14	15-24	25-34	35-54	55-64	65+	Total	15+	15-64
URBAN - MALES									
North Western	*	1,000	1,000	3,000	1,000	*	7,000	7,000	6,000
South Central	1,000	3,000	6,000	18,000	3,000	1,000	33,000	32,000	31,000
South Eastern A	*	1,000	2,000	4,000	1,000	*	8,000	8,000	7,000
South Eastern B	*	1,000	2,000	4,000	1,000	*	9,000	8,000	8,000
North Central	10,000	12,000	11,000	19,000	3,000	3,000	58,000	48,000	45,000
Greater Monrovia	3,000	21,000	46,000	68,000	9,000	5,000	151,000	149,000	143,000
Total	15,000	38,000	69,000	116,000	18,000	11,000	266471	251,000	240,000
URBAN - FEMALES									
North Western	*	1,000	2,000	3,000	*	*	7,000	6,000	6,000
South Central	1,000	4,000	7,000	17,000	2,000	1,000	30,000	29,000	29,000
South Eastern A	*	1,000	2,000	3,000	1,000	*	7,000	7,000	7,000
South Eastern B	*	1,000	3,000	3,000	1,000	*	8,000	8,000	8,000
North Central	9,000	13,000	17,000	22,000	3,000	2,000	68,000	58,000	56,000
Greater Monrovia	2,000	24,000	57,000	62,000	7,000	3,000	154,000	152,000	150,000
Total	13,000	44,000	87,000	110,000	13,000	6,000	274,000	261,000	255,000
URBAN - BOTH SEXES									
North Western	1,000	2,000	3,000	6,000	1,000	*	14,000	13,000	12,000
South Central	2,000	7,000	13,000	34,000	5,000	2,000	63,000	61,000	59,000
South Eastern A	*	2,000	4,000	7,000	1,000	1,000	15,000	15,000	14,000
South Eastern B	1,000	2,000	5,000	7,000	2,000	1,000	17,000	16,000	16,000
North Central	19,000	25,000	29,000	41,000	6,000	5,000	126,000	106,000	101,000
Greater Monrovia	5,000	45,000	102,000	130,000	16,000	8,000	305,000	301,000	293,000
Total	28,000	83,000	156,000	225,000	31,000	17,000	540,000	512,000	495,000
RURAL - MALES									
North Western	6,000	9,000	14,000	20,000	5,000	3784	59,000	52,000	48,000
South Central	5,000	8,000	17,000	36,000	7,000	4869	77,000	72,000	67,000
South Eastern A	5,000	4,000	8,000	13,000	3,000	2717	36,000	31,000	28,000
South Eastern B	4,000	5,000	6,000	12,000	2,000	1399	32,000	27,000	26,000
North Central	45,000	30,000	33,000	48,000	7,000	9654	172,000	127,000	117,000
Total	66,000	56,000	78,000	129,000	24,000	22423	375,000	309,000	287,000
RURAL - FEMALES									
North Western	6,000	9,000	14,000	21,000	3,000	1918	55,000	49,000	47,000
South Central	3,000	10,000	21,000	28,000	2,000	1541	67,000	64,000	62,000
South Eastern A	4,000	4,000	7,000	12,000	2,000	1234	29,000	26,000	24,000
South Eastern B	2,000	5,000	7,000	10,000	2,000	1111	27,000	25,000	24,000
North Central	31,000	32,000	45,000	54,000	11,000	6756	180,000	149,000	142,000
Total	46,000	60,000	94,000	124,000	20,000	12560	358,000	312,000	299,000
RURAL - BOTH SEXES									
North Western	12,000	18,000	28,000	41,000	8,000	5702	113,000	101,000	95,000
South Central	8,000	18,000	38,000	64,000	9,000	6410	144,000	136,000	129,000
South Eastern A	9,000	8,000	15,000	25,000	4,000	3951	65,000	57,000	53,000
South Eastern B	6,000	10,000	14,000	23,000	4,000	2510	59,000	53,000	50,000
North Central	76,000	62,000	78,000	101,000	18,000	16410	352,000	276,000	259,000
Total	112,000	116,000	172,000	253,000	45,000	34983	733,000	621,000	586,000

Liberia LFS 2010

# Liberia Labour Force Survey 2010

**Table G.4 Labour force participation rates, by sex, age group, locality and region**

	Age group						Total	15+	15-64
	5-14	15-24	25-34	35-54	55-64	65+			
LIBERIA - MALES									
North Western	21.5	57.9	91.1	93.9	92.4	64.7	63.1	81.9	83.6
South Central	7.2	26.7	81.5	92.6	86.2	61.0	46.7	69.5	70.1
South Eastern A	17.0	32.4	69.2	81.2	76.9	67.2	47.5	64.2	63.9
South Eastern B	16.2	36.1	72.3	89.2	78.9	65.7	49.2	67.4	67.5
North Central	42.3	51.3	76.6	89.4	76.1	66.4	61.3	71.3	71.7
Greater Monrovia	2.6	21.6	68.2	84.1	62.2	47.1	40.0	55.3	55.6
Total	19.3	35.2	74.9	88.3	76.7	61.4	50.6	66.1	66.4
LIBERIA - FEMALES									
North Western	23.4	53.6	76.1	88.5	79.8	46.4	60.0	73.3	75.0
South Central	5.3	28.4	64.9	74.0	56.2	36.3	40.9	55.9	56.7
South Eastern A	13.3	32.3	63.3	68.8	51.9	52.2	42.0	55.9	56.1
South Eastern B	9.3	36.1	67.9	76.5	70.8	43.2	44.6	60.0	60.9
North Central	32.3	51.7	78.6	82.5	76.5	40.8	58.1	68.9	71.2
Greater Monrovia	1.5	21.8	65.5	76.1	52.4	28.5	36.0	50.6	51.3
Total	14.6	35.1	70.3	78.2	65.3	39.2	46.5	59.9	61.0
LIBERIA - BOTH SEXES									
North Western	22.4	55.7	82.9	91.1	86.8	57.3	61.6	77.5	79.1
South Central	6.3	27.6	71.5	83.1	74.7	51.6	43.8	62.4	63.0
South Eastern A	15.3	32.4	66.2	74.9	65.1	61.5	44.8	60.1	60.0
South Eastern B	13.1	36.1	69.8	83.0	75.1	54.1	46.9	63.6	64.1
North Central	37.4	51.5	77.8	85.6	76.4	52.7	59.6	70.0	71.4
Greater Monrovia	2.0	21.7	66.7	80.1	57.5	38.7	37.9	52.8	53.3
Total	17.0	35.1	72.3	83.1	71.2	51.0	48.5	62.8	63.5

(continued)



Table G.4 (continued) Labour force participation rate, by sex, age group, locality and region

	Age group						Total	15+	15-64
	5-14	15-24	25-34	35-54	55-64	65+			
URBAN - MALES									
North Western	11.9	32.1	84.0	91.8	86.2	46.4	51.9	68.8	70.7
South Central	4.3	16.5	64.5	88.1	82.6	63.2	37.7	57.0	56.8
South Eastern A	3.6	17.9	66.6	87.7	78.8	45.1	37.5	54.9	55.5
South Eastern B	4.6	19.4	59.1	91.2	81.1	52.7	37.9	56.0	56.2
North Central	27.5	41.2	76.2	87.8	80.0	74.2	53.3	66.2	65.7
Greater Monrovia	2.6	21.6	68.2	84.1	62.2	47.1	40.0	55.3	55.6
Total	7.8	24.4	69.0	85.8	70.4	54.8	42.1	57.6	57.8
URBAN - FEMALES									
North Western	10.9	35.3	76.1	81.1	64.3	21.8	47.5	62.3	64.0
South Central	2.1	15.9	46.0	73.3	57.0	46.6	31.8	45.4	45.4
South Eastern A	3.3	23.2	64.4	74.5	62.1	30.2	35.7	52.3	53.4
South Eastern B	5.6	17.6	64.1	68.8	67.6	27.6	35.4	47.1	47.9
North Central	22.4	45.7	73.7	82.6	67.2	37.2	51.0	64.4	66.4
Greater Monrovia	1.5	21.8	65.5	76.1	52.4	28.5	36.0	50.6	51.3
Total	6.0	25.1	64.9	76.7	57.3	32.9	38.4	52.6	53.3
URBAN - BOTH SEXES									
North Western	11.4	33.8	79.2	86.6	76.2	38.0	49.6	65.5	67.2
South Central	3.3	16.2	53.2	80.3	71.5	56.2	34.7	50.8	50.6
South Eastern A	3.5	20.3	65.4	81.3	71.2	38.4	36.6	53.7	54.5
South Eastern B	5.1	18.4	61.8	79.5	73.9	41.8	36.6	51.3	51.7
North Central	24.8	43.5	74.7	84.9	73.3	52.2	52.1	65.2	66.1
Greater Monrovia	2.0	21.7	66.7	80.1	57.5	38.7	37.9	52.8	53.3
Total	6.8	24.8	66.6	81.1	64.1	44.2	40.1	54.9	55.4
RURAL - MALES									
North Western	22.9	63.0	91.9	94.2	93.2	67.2	64.8	83.9	85.6
South Central	8.9	36.1	90.1	95.0	87.9	60.4	52.1	76.9	78.4
South Eastern A	20.7	39.4	69.8	79.5	76.4	71.5	50.5	67.0	66.6
South Eastern B	20.7	44.1	77.8	88.5	78.2	70.9	53.6	71.9	71.9
North Central	48.1	56.6	76.8	90.0	74.5	64.3	64.6	73.5	74.3
Total	29.6	50.5	81.1	90.6	82.0	65.0	59.1	74.9	75.8
RURAL - FEMALES									
North Western	25.6	57.2	76.0	89.6	82.0	48.9	62.0	75.0	76.7
South Central	7.7	39.2	74.7	74.4	55.6	32.9	47.0	62.7	64.1
South Eastern A	16.6	35.9	62.9	67.5	49.3	58.5	43.9	56.9	56.9
South Eastern B	10.8	47.5	69.3	79.4	72.3	47.3	48.5	65.6	66.8
North Central	37.3	54.7	80.7	82.5	79.5	42.2	61.3	70.9	73.3
Total	24.6	49.4	76.1	79.6	72.0	43.2	55.3	67.8	69.5
RURAL - BOTH SEXES									
North Western	24.1	60.0	83.3	91.8	88.3	59.7	63.4	79.4	81.0
South Central	8.4	37.8	80.8	84.7	76.6	50.3	49.6	69.5	70.8
South Eastern A	18.8	37.6	66.4	73.3	63.4	66.9	47.3	62.0	61.7
South Eastern B	16.2	45.7	73.0	84.2	75.5	58.1	51.1	68.7	69.4
North Central	43.0	55.6	79.0	85.9	77.5	52.9	62.8	72.0	73.7
Total	27.3	49.9	78.3	84.9	77.1	55.0	57.2	71.2	72.5

Liberia LFS 2010

# Liberia Labour Force Survey 2010

**Table G.5 Number of persons inactive, by sex, age group, locality and region**

Locality/Sex	Region	5-14	15-24	25-34	35-54	55-64	65+	Total	15+	15-64
<b>Urban males</b>	North Western	4,000	2,000	*	*	*	*	7,000	3,000	3,000
	South Central	31,000	17,000	3,000	2,000	1,000	1,000	55,000	24,000	23,000
	South Eastern A	7,000	4,000	1,000	1,000	*	*	13,000	6,000	6,000
	South Eastern B	8,000	4,000	1,000	*	*	*	14,000	7,000	6,000
	North Central	26,000	16,000	4,000	3,000	1,000	1,000	51,000	25,000	23,000
	Greater Monrovia	107,000	75,000	21,000	13,000	5,000	6,000	227,000	120,000	115,000
	<b>Total</b>	<b>182,000</b>	<b>118,000</b>	<b>31,000</b>	<b>19,000</b>	<b>7,000</b>	<b>9,000</b>	<b>367,000</b>	<b>185,000</b>	<b>176,000</b>
<b>Urban</b>	North Western	4,000	2,000	1,000	1,000	*	*	7,000	4,000	3,000
	South Central	29,000	19,000	8,000	6,000	1,000	1,000	64,000	35,000	35,000
	South Eastern A	7,000	3,000	1,000	1,000	*	*	13,000	6,000	6,000
	South Eastern B	6,000	5,000	1,000	2,000	*	*	15,000	9,000	9,000
	North Central	33,000	16,000	6,000	5,000	1,000	4,000	65,000	32,000	28,000
	Greater Monrovia	125,000	87,000	30,000	19,000	6,000	6,000	274,000	149,000	142,000
	<b>Total</b>	<b>204,000</b>	<b>132,000</b>	<b>47,000</b>	<b>33,000</b>	<b>10,000</b>	<b>12,000</b>	<b>439,000</b>	<b>235,000</b>	<b>223,000</b>
<b>Urban total</b>	North Western	7,000	4,000	1,000	1,000	*	1,000	14,000	7,000	6,000
	South Central	60,000	36,000	11,000	8,000	2,000	2,000	119,000	59,000	58,000
	South Eastern A	14,000	8,000	2,000	2,000	1,000	1,000	26,000	13,000	12,000
	South Eastern B	14,000	9,000	3,000	2,000	1,000	1,000	30,000	16,000	15,000
	North Central	59,000	32,000	10,000	7,000	2,000	5,000	116,000	57,000	52,000
	Greater Monrovia	232,000	162,000	51,000	32,000	12,000	12,000	501,000	269,000	257,000
	<b>Total</b>	<b>386,000</b>	<b>251,000</b>	<b>78,000</b>	<b>52,000</b>	<b>17,000</b>	<b>21,000</b>	<b>806,000</b>	<b>420,000</b>	<b>399,000</b>
<b>Rural males</b>	North Western	22,000	5,000	1,000	1,000	*	2,000	32,000	10,000	8,000
	South Central	49,000	14,000	2,000	2,000	1,000	3,000	71,000	22,000	19,000
	South Eastern A	20,000	6,000	3,000	3,000	1,000	1,000	35,000	15,000	14,000
	South Eastern B	17,000	6,000	2,000	2,000	1,000	1,000	27,000	11,000	10,000
	North Central	48,000	23,000	10,000	5,000	2,000	5,000	94,000	46,000	41,000
	<b>Total</b>	<b>156,000</b>	<b>55,000</b>	<b>18,000</b>	<b>13,000</b>	<b>5,000</b>	<b>12,000</b>	<b>260,000</b>	<b>103,000</b>	<b>91,000</b>
<b>Rural</b>	North Western	17,000	7,000	4,000	2,000	1,000	2,000	34,000	16,000	14,000
	South Central	37,000	16,000	7,000	10,000	2,000	3,000	75,000	38,000	35,000
	South Eastern A	18,000	7,000	4,000	6,000	2,000	1,000	37,000	19,000	19,000
	South Eastern B	156,000	5,000	3,000	3,000	1,000	1,000	29,000	13,000	12,000
	North Central	53,000	27,000	11,000	11,000	3,000	9,000	114,000	61,000	52,000
	<b>Total</b>	<b>141,000</b>	<b>62,000</b>	<b>30,000</b>	<b>32,000</b>	<b>8,000</b>	<b>17,000</b>	<b>289,000</b>	<b>148,000</b>	<b>131,000</b>
<b>Rural total</b>	North Western	39,000	12,000	6,000	4,000	1,000	4,000	65,000	26,000	22,000
	South Central	86,000	30,000	9,000	12,000	3,000	6,000	146,000	60,000	53,000
	South Eastern A	38,000	13,000	7,000	9,000	3,000	2,000	73,000	35,000	33,000
	South Eastern B	32,000	12,000	5,000	4,000	1,000	2,000	56,000	24,000	22,000
	North Central	101,000	50,000	21,000	17,000	5,000	15,000	208,000	107,000	92,000
	<b>Total</b>	<b>297,000</b>	<b>117,000</b>	<b>48,000</b>	<b>45,000</b>	<b>13,000</b>	<b>29,000</b>	<b>549,000</b>	<b>251,000</b>	<b>223,000</b>
<b>Liberia males</b>	North Western	25,000	7,000	2,000	2,000	*	2,000	38,000	13,000	11,000
	South Central	80,000	31,000	5,000	4,000	2,000	4,000	126,000	46,000	42,000
	South Eastern A	27,000	11,000	4,000	4,000	1,000	1,000	49,000	21,000	20,000
	South Eastern B	24,000	10,000	3,000	2,000	1,000	1,000	42,000	17,000	16,000
	North Central	75,000	39,000	13,000	8,000	3,000	6,000	145,000	70,000	64,000
	Greater Monrovia	107,000	75,000	21,000	13,000	5,000	6,000	227,000	120,000	115,000
	<b>Total</b>	<b>339,000</b>	<b>173,000</b>	<b>49,000</b>	<b>33,000</b>	<b>13,000</b>	<b>21,000</b>	<b>627,000</b>	<b>288,000</b>	<b>267,000</b>
<b>Liberia</b>	North Western	21,000	9,000	5,000	3,000	1,000	2,000	41,000	20,000	18,000
	South Central	66,000	35,000	15,000	16,000	3,000	4,000	140,000	73,000	69,000
	South Eastern A	25,000	10,000	5,000	7,000	2,000	1,000	50,000	26,000	25,000
	South Eastern B	22,000	11,000	5,000	4,000	1,000	2,000	44,000	22,000	21,000
	North Central	86,000	43,000	17,000	16,000	4,000	13,000	179,000	93,000	80,000
	Greater Monrovia	125,000	87,000	30,000	19,000	6,000	6,000	274,000	149,000	142,000
	<b>Total</b>	<b>345,000</b>	<b>194,000</b>	<b>77,000</b>	<b>65,000</b>	<b>18,000</b>	<b>29,000</b>	<b>728,000</b>	<b>383,000</b>	<b>354,000</b>
<b>Liberia total</b>	North Western	46,000	16,000	7,000	5,000	1,000	5,000	79,000	33,000	28,000
	South Central	146,000	66,000	20,000	20,000	5,000	8,000	265,000	119,000	111,000
	South Eastern A	52,000	21,000	10,000	11,000	3,000	3,000	99,000	47,000	44,000
	South Eastern B	46,000	21,000	8,000	6,000	2,000	3,000	86,000	40,000	37,000
	North Central	160,000	82,000	30,000	24,000	8,000	20,000	324,000	164,000	144,000
	Greater Monrovia	232,000	162,000	51,000	32,000	12,000	12,000	501,000	269,000	257,000
	<b>Total</b>	<b>683,000</b>	<b>367,000</b>	<b>126,000</b>	<b>98,000</b>	<b>31,000</b>	<b>50,000</b>	<b>1,354,000</b>	<b>671,000</b>	<b>621,000</b>

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Table G.6 Inactivity rates, by sex, age group and region

Percentages

Locality/Sex	Region	Age group						Total	15+	15-64
		5-14	15-24	25-34	35-54	55-64	65+			
<b>Urban males</b>	North Western	88.1	67.9	16.0	8.2	13.8	53.6	48.1	31.2	29.3
	South Central	95.7	83.5	35.5	11.9	17.4	36.8	62.3	43.0	43.2
	South Eastern A	96.4	82.1	33.4	12.3	21.2	54.9	62.5	45.1	44.5
	South Eastern B	95.4	80.6	40.9	8.8	18.9	47.3	62.1	44.0	43.8
	North Central	72.5	58.8	23.8	12.2	20.0	25.8	46.7	33.8	34.3
	Greater Monrovia	97.4	78.4	31.8	15.9	37.8	52.9	60.0	44.7	44.4
	<b>Total</b>	92.2	75.6	31.0	14.2	29.6	45.2	57.9	42.4	42.2
<b>Urban</b>	North Western	89.1	64.7	23.9	18.9	35.7	78.2	52.5	37.7	36.0
	South Central	97.9	84.1	54.0	26.7	43.0	53.4	68.2	54.6	54.6
	South Eastern A	96.7	76.8	35.6	25.5	37.9	69.8	64.3	47.7	46.6
	South Eastern B	94.4	82.4	35.9	31.2	32.4	72.4	64.6	52.9	52.1
	North Central	77.6	54.3	26.3	17.4	32.8	62.8	49.0	35.6	33.6
	Greater Monrovia	98.5	78.2	34.5	23.9	47.6	71.5	64.0	49.4	48.7
	<b>Total</b>	94.0	74.9	35.1	23.3	42.7	67.1	61.6	47.4	46.7
<b>Urban total</b>	North Western	88.6	66.2	20.8	13.4	23.8	62.0	50.4	34.5	32.8
	South Central	96.7	83.8	46.8	19.7	28.5	43.8	65.3	49.2	49.4
	South Eastern A	96.5	79.7	34.6	18.7	28.8	61.6	63.4	46.3	45.5
	South Eastern B	94.9	81.6	38.2	20.5	26.1	58.2	63.4	48.7	48.3
	North Central	75.2	56.5	25.3	15.1	26.7	47.8	47.9	34.8	33.9
	Greater Monrovia	98.0	78.3	33.3	19.9	42.5	61.3	62.1	47.2	46.7
	<b>Total</b>	93.2	75.2	33.4	18.9	35.9	55.8	59.9	45.1	44.6
<b>Rural males</b>	North Western	77.1	37.0	8.1	5.8	6.8	32.8	35.2	16.1	14.4
	South Central	91.1	63.9	9.9	5.0	12.1	39.6	47.9	23.1	21.6
	South Eastern A	79.3	60.6	30.2	20.5	23.6	28.5	49.5	33.0	33.4
	South Eastern B	79.3	55.9	22.2	11.5	21.8	29.1	46.4	28.1	28.1
	North Central	51.9	43.4	23.2	10.0	25.5	35.7	35.4	26.5	25.7
	Greater Monrovia	70.4	49.5	18.9	9.4	18.0	35.0	40.9	25.1	24.2
	<b>Total</b>	77.1	49.5	18.9	9.4	18.0	35.0	40.9	25.1	24.2
<b>Rural</b>	North Western	74.4	42.8	24.0	10.4	18.0	51.1	38.0	25.0	23.3
	South Central	92.3	60.8	25.3	25.6	44.4	67.1	53.0	37.3	35.9
	South Eastern A	83.4	64.1	37.1	32.5	50.7	41.5	56.1	43.1	43.1
	South Eastern B	89.2	52.5	30.7	20.6	27.7	52.7	51.5	34.4	33.2
	North Central	62.7	45.3	19.3	17.5	20.5	57.8	38.7	29.1	26.7
	Greater Monrovia	75.4	50.6	23.9	20.4	28.0	56.8	44.7	32.2	30.5
	<b>Total</b>	75.4	50.6	23.9	20.4	28.0	56.8	44.7	32.2	30.5
<b>Rural total</b>	North Western	75.9	40.0	16.7	8.2	11.7	40.3	36.6	20.6	19.0
	South Central	91.6	62.2	19.2	15.3	23.4	49.7	50.4	30.5	29.2
	South Eastern A	81.2	62.4	33.6	26.7	36.6	33.1	52.7	38.0	38.3
	South Eastern B	83.8	54.3	27.0	15.8	24.5	41.9	48.9	31.3	30.6
	North Central	57.0	44.4	21.0	14.1	22.5	47.1	37.2	28.0	26.3
	Greater Monrovia	72.7	50.1	21.7	15.1	22.9	45.0	42.8	28.8	27.5
	<b>Total</b>	72.7	50.1	21.7	15.1	22.9	45.0	42.8	28.8	27.5
<b>Liberia males</b>	North Western	78.5	42.1	8.9	6.1	7.6	35.3	36.9	18.1	16.4
	South Central	92.8	73.3	18.5	7.4	13.8	39.0	53.3	30.5	29.9
	South Eastern A	83.0	67.6	30.8	18.8	23.1	32.8	52.5	35.8	36.1
	South Eastern B	83.8	63.9	27.7	10.8	21.1	34.3	50.8	32.6	32.5
	North Central	57.7	48.7	23.4	10.6	23.9	33.6	38.7	28.7	28.3
	Greater Monrovia	97.4	78.4	31.8	15.9	37.8	52.9	60.0	44.7	44.4
	<b>Total</b>	80.7	64.8	25.1	11.7	23.3	38.6	49.4	33.9	33.6
<b>Liberia</b>	North Western	76.6	46.4	23.9	11.5	20.2	53.6	40.0	26.7	25.0
	South Central	94.7	71.6	35.1	26.0	43.8	63.7	59.1	44.1	43.3
	South Eastern A	86.7	67.7	36.7	31.2	48.1	47.8	58.0	44.1	43.9
	South Eastern B	90.7	63.9	32.1	23.5	29.2	56.8	55.4	40.0	39.1
	North Central	67.7	48.3	21.4	17.5	23.5	59.2	41.9	31.1	28.8
	Greater Monrovia	98.5	78.2	34.5	23.9	47.6	71.5	64.0	49.4	48.7
	<b>Total</b>	85.4	64.9	29.7	21.8	34.7	60.8	53.5	40.1	39.0
<b>Liberia total</b>	North Western	77.6	44.3	17.1	8.9	13.2	42.7	38.4	22.5	20.9
	South Central	93.7	72.4	28.5	16.9	25.3	48.4	56.2	37.6	37.0
	South Eastern A	84.7	67.6	33.8	25.1	34.9	38.5	55.2	39.9	40.0
	South Eastern B	86.9	63.9	30.2	17.0	24.9	45.9	53.1	36.4	35.9
	North Central	62.6	48.5	22.2	14.4	23.6	47.3	40.4	30.0	28.6
	Greater Monrovia	98.0	78.3	33.3	19.9	42.5	61.3	62.1	47.2	46.7
	<b>Total</b>	83.0	64.9	27.7	16.9	28.8	49.0	51.5	37.2	36.5

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**Table G.7 Number of persons aged 15 and over who are employed, by locality, region, and main occupation**

Occupation (major group) ISCO-08	North Western	South Central	South East A	South East B	North Central	Greater Monrovia	Total	NW	SC	SE A	SE B	NC	GM	Total
<b>URBAN</b>								<b>URBAN</b>						<b>Percentages</b>
Managers	*	1,000	*	*	1,000	6,000	9,000	2.0	1.9	1.7	2.3	1.1	2.1	1.9
Professionals	1,000	7,000	1,000	2,000	7,000	29,000	48,000	7.9	12.6	8.6	14.1	7.3	10.6	10.1
Technicians	*	1,000	*	*	3,000	10,000	15,000	3.6	1.8	3.4	2.4	2.8	3.7	3.2
Clerical support	*	1,000	*	*	1,000	4,000	5,000	1.0	1.1	1.0	0.4	0.7	1.3	1.1
Service & sales	4,000	16,000	4,000	4,000	28,000	130,000	186,000	30.6	29.1	30.8	25.0	27.3	47.7	39.4
Skilled agric, fishery	4,000	11,000	3,000	5,000	34,000	3,000	59,000	31.5	18.6	26.2	31.4	33.4	0.9	12.5
Craft & related	1,000	7,000	1,000	1,000	8,000	33,000	51,000	6.7	11.7	9.8	5.8	8.1	12.2	10.8
Machine operators	*	2,000	1,000	*	2,000	15,000	20,000	1.7	3.5	3.9	2.3	2.0	5.5	4.2
Elementary occup.	2,000	11,000	2,000	2,000	18,000	43,000	78,000	15.1	19.7	14.4	16.3	17.4	15.9	16.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>12,000</b>	<b>57,000</b>	<b>13,000</b>	<b>15,000</b>	<b>101,000</b>	<b>273,000</b>	<b>471,000</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>RURAL</b>								<b>RURAL</b>						<b>Percentages</b>
Managers	2,000	*	1,000	1,000	1,000		5,000	1.8	0.2	1.2	2.0	0.4		0.8
Professionals	3,000	4,000	2,000	3,000	8,000		21,000	3.4	3.3	4.9	6.0	3.0		3.6
Technicians	1,000	1,000	*	*	1,000		4,000	1.5	0.7	0.5	1.0	0.4		0.7
Clerical support	*	*	*	*	1,000		1,000	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.3		0.2
Service & sales	11,000	24,000	5,000	3,000	23,000		66,000	11.3	19.1	8.9	6.1	8.8		11.2
Skilled agric, fishery	52,000	64,000	32,000	34,000	175,000		358,000	53.2	50.6	62.3	68.2	65.9		60.4
Craft & related	3,000	4,000	1,000	1,000	7,000		15,000	2.7	3.4	1.8	1.0	2.6		2.6
Machine operators	3,000	2,000	1,000	*	1,000		7,000	2.7	1.6	1.5	0.1	0.4		1.1
Elementary occup.	23,000	26,000	10,000	8,000	48,000		115,000	23.3	20.8	18.8	15.4	18.2		19.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>97,000</b>	<b>127,000</b>	<b>51,000</b>	<b>50,000</b>	<b>266,000</b>		<b>592,000</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>		<b>100</b>
<b>LIBERIA</b>								<b>LIBERIA</b>						<b>Percentages</b>
Managers	2,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	2,000	6,000	14,000	1.8	0.7	1.3	2.0	0.6	2.1	1.3
Professionals	4,000	11,000	4,000	5,000	15,000	29,000	69,000	3.9	6.2	5.6	7.9	4.2	10.6	6.5
Technicians	2,000	2,000	1,000	1,000	4,000	10,000	20,000	1.7	1.1	1.1	1.3	1.1	3.7	1.8
Clerical support	*	1,000	*	*	1,000	4,000	7,000	0.2	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.4	1.3	0.6
Service & sales	15,000	41,000	9,000	7,000	51,000	130,000	252,000	13.5	22.2	13.3	10.4	13.9	47.7	23.7
Skilled agric, fishery	56,000	75,000	35,000	39,000	209,000	3,000	417,000	50.8	40.7	55.0	59.8	56.9	0.9	39.2
Craft & related	3,000	11,000	2,000	1,000	15,000	33,000	66,000	3.2	5.9	3.4	2.1	4.1	12.2	6.2
Machine operators	3,000	4,000	1,000	*	3,000	15,000	27,000	2.6	2.2	2.0	0.6	0.8	5.5	2.5
Elementary occup.	24,000	38,000	12,000	10,000	66,000	43,000	193,000	22.3	20.4	17.9	15.6	17.9	15.9	18.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>109,000</b>	<b>184,000</b>	<b>64,000</b>	<b>65,000</b>	<b>367,000</b>	<b>273,000</b>	<b>1,063,000</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

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**Table G.8 Number of persons aged 15 and over employed, by locality, region, & sector of main economic activity**

	North Western	South Central	South East A	South East B	North Central	Greater Monrovia	Total	NW	SC	SE A	SE B	NC	GM	Total
<b>URBAN</b>								<b>URBAN</b>						<b>Percentages</b>
A. Agriculture etc.	4,000	12,000	4,000	6,000	43,000	4,000	73,000	33	22	28	37	43	1	15
B. Mining	1,000	1,000	*	*	1,000	4,000	6,000	5	1	1	1	1	1	1
C. Manufacturing	1,000	5,000	1,000	1,000	7,000	22,000	36,000	5	8	5	9	7	8	8
F. Construction	*	3,000	1,000	*	2,000	16,000	22,000	3	5	4	2	2	6	5
G. W'sale/retail	4,000	19,000	4,000	4,000	26,000	141,000	199,000	30	34	34	29	26	51	42
H. Transportation	*	2,000	*	*	2,000	15,000	20,000	3	4	4	1	2	6	4
I. Accommod & food	*	2,000	1,000	*	6,000	10,000	19,000	3	4	4	3	5	4	4
J. Info & comms.	*	*	*	*	1,000	4,000	5,000	0	1	1	1	1	1	1
K. Finance, insure	*	1,000	*	*	1,000	9,000	11,000	0	1	0	1	1	3	2
M. Professional	*	*	*	*	1,000	2,000	3,000	0	0	1	1	1	1	1
N. Admin support	*	1,000	1,000	*	2,000	14,000	19,000	4	2	4	2	2	5	4
O. Public admin	*	1,000	*	*	1,000	3,000	5,000	2	1	1	1	1	1	1
P. Education	1,000	5,000	1,000	1,000	5,000	12,000	25,000	5	9	6	6	5	5	5
Q. Health	*	2,000	*	1,000	3,000	6,000	12,000	4	4	4	4	3	2	3
R. Arts, recreation	*	1,000	-	-	*	2,000	2,000	0	1	0	0	0	1	1
S. Other services	*	1,000	*	*	1,000	5,000	8,000	2	2	2	1	1	2	2
T. Employer hhlds	*	*	*	*	1,000	3,000	4,000	1	1	1	0	1	1	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>12,000</b>	<b>57,000</b>	<b>13,000</b>	<b>15,000</b>	<b>102,000</b>	<b>274,000</b>	<b>474,000</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>RURAL</b>	Rural							<b>RURAL</b>						<b>Percentages</b>
A. Agriculture etc.	69,000	75,000	41,000	39,000	212,000	-	435,000	70	58	78	77	78	-	72
B. Mining	6,000	2,000	1,000	*	1,000	-	11,000	6	1	3	1	0	-	2
C. Manufacturing	4,000	15,000	1,000	2,000	12,000	-	34,000	4	11	2	5	4	-	6
F. Construction	1,000	1,000	*	*	2,000	-	5,000	1	1	1	0	1	-	1
G. W'sale/retail	11,000	26,000	4,000	3,000	26,000	-	71,000	11	20	8	6	10	-	12
H. Transportation	1,000	1,000	*	-	1,000	-	4,000	1	1	0	0	0	-	1
I. Accommod & food	2,000	3,000	1,000	1,000	3,000	-	9,000	2	2	1	1	1	-	1
J. Info & comms.	*	-	*	*	*	-	*	0	0	0	0	0	-	0
K. Finance, insure	-	*	-	*	*	-	*	0	0	0	0	0	-	0
M. Professional	*	*	-	*	1,000	-	1,000	0	0	0	1	0	-	0
N. Admin support	*	1,000	*	*	3,000	-	5,000	0	1	0	1	1	-	1
O. Public admin	*	*	*	1,000	*	-	2,000	0	0	1	1	0	-	0
P. Education	2,000	3,000	2,000	2,000	6,000	-	15,000	3	2	4	5	2	-	3
Q. Health	*	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	-	4,000	0	1	1	1	1	-	1
R. Arts, recreation	*	-	-	-	*	-	*	0	0	0	0	0	-	0
S. Other services	*	1,000	*	*	2,000	-	3,000	0	1	0	0	1	-	0
T. Employer hhlds	*	*	-	*	*	-	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	-	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>98,000</b>	<b>129,000</b>	<b>52,000</b>	<b>50,000</b>	<b>271,000</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>600,000</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>LIBERIA</b>								<b>LIBERIA</b>						<b>Percentages</b>
A. Agriculture etc.	73,000	87,000	44,000	45,000	255,000	4,000	508,000	66	47	68	68	69	1	47
B. Mining	7,000	2,000	2,000	1,000	2,000	4,000	17,000	6	1	2	1	1	1	2
C. Manufacturing	5,000	19,000	2,000	4,000	18,000	22,000	70,000	4	10	3	6	5	8	6
F. Construction	1,000	4,000	1,000	1,000	4,000	16,000	26,000	1	2	1	1	1	6	2
G. W'sale/retail	15,000	46,000	9,000	7,000	52,000	141,000	270,000	13	25	13	11	14	51	25
H. Transportation	1,000	3,000	1,000	*	3,000	15,000	24,000	1	2	1	0	1	6	2
I. Accommod & food	2,000	5,000	1,000	1,000	9,000	10,000	28,000	2	3	2	1	2	4	3
J. Info & comms.	*	*	*	*	1,000	4,000	5,000	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
K. Finance, insure	*	1,000	*	*	1,000	9,000	11,000	0	0	0	0	0	3	1
M. Professional	*	*	*	1,000	1,000	2,000	4,000	0	0	0	1	0	1	0
N. Admin support	1,000	3,000	1,000	1,000	5,000	14,000	24,000	1	1	1	1	1	5	2
O. Public admin	*	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	3,000	7,000	0	0	1	1	0	1	1
P. Education	3,000	8,000	3,000	3,000	10,000	12,000	40,000	3	5	4	5	3	5	4
Q. Health	1,000	3,000	1,000	1,000	4,000	6,000	16,000	1	2	2	2	1	2	2
R. Arts, recreation	*	1,000	-	-	*	2,000	3,000	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
S. Other services	1,000	2,000	*	*	3,000	5,000	11,000	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
T. Employer hhlds	*	1,000	*	*	1,000	3,000	5,000	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>110,000</b>	<b>186,000</b>	<b>65,000</b>	<b>65,000</b>	<b>373,000</b>	<b>274,000</b>	<b>1,073,000</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

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Note: Four small sectors (Electricity, Water supply, Real estate, and International organizations) have been omitted.

# Liberia Labour Force Survey 2010

**Table G.9NW Number of persons aged 5+ employed, by sex, locality and occupation (major group)**

**North Western region**

Occupation major group ISCO-08	Estimated number of persons employed in different occupations									Number of persons in sample
	Urban			Rural			Total			
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	
Managers	*	*	*	2,000	*	2,000	2,000	*	2,000	33
Professionals	1,000	*	1,000	2,000	1,000	3,000	2,000	2,000	4,000	109
Technicians & associate prof.	*	*	*	1,000	*	1,000	2,000	*	2,000	45
Clerical support workers	*	*	*	-	*	*	*	*	*	10
Service & sales workers	1,000	3,000	4,000	2,000	10,000	12,000	3,000	13,000	16,000	414
Skilled agricultural workers	2,000	2,000	4,000	31,000	27,000	57,000	33,000	29,000	62,000	997
Craft & related trades	1,000	*	1,000	2,000	1,000	3,000	3,000	1,000	4,000	93
Plant / machine operators	*	*	*	2,000	1,000	3,000	2,000	1,000	3,000	48
Elementary occupations	1,000	1,000	2,000	15,000	12,000	28,000	17,000	13,000	30,000	446
Armed forces	*	*	*	1,000	1,000	3,000	1,000	2,000	3,000	53
Total	7,000	6,000	13,000	58,000	54,000	112,000	65,000	61,000	125,000	2248
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	
Managers	2.9	0.6	1.8	2.6	0.4	1.6	2.7	0.4	1.6	
Professionals	8.7	5.8	7.3	3.2	2.7	2.9	3.7	3.0	3.4	
Technicians & associate prof.	3.4	3.1	3.3	2.2	0.3	1.3	2.3	0.6	1.5	
Clerical support workers	1.5	0.3	0.9	0	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	
Service & sales workers	18.9	39.3	28.8	3.4	18.7	10.8	5.1	20.9	12.7	
Skilled agricultural workers	35.3	27.9	31.7	53	49.4	51.2	51.1	47.1	49.2	
Craft & related trades	7.5	4.9	6.2	3.5	1.6	2.6	3.9	2.0	3.0	
Plant / machine operators	2.7	0.3	1.5	3.4	1.1	2.3	3.3	1.1	2.2	
Elementary occupations	15.8	16.0	15.9	26.8	22.9	24.9	25.6	22.2	23.9	
Armed forces	3.5	1.7	2.6	1.9	2.7	2.3	2.1	2.6	2.3	
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	

**Table G.9SC Number of persons aged 5+ employed, by locality, sex and occupation (major group). South Central Region (exc GM)**

Occupation major group ISCO-08	Estimated number of persons employed in different occupations									Number of persons in sample
	Urban			Rural			Total			
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	
Managers	1,000	*	1,000	*	-	*	1,000	*	1,000	17
Professionals	5,000	2,000	7,000	3,000	1,000	4,000	8,000	3,000	11,000	129
Technicians & associate prof.	1,000	*	1,000	*	*	1,000	1,000	1,000	2,000	23
Clerical support workers	*	*	1,000	*	*	*	1,000	*	1,000	11
Service & sales workers	6,000	11,000	17,000	6,000	18,000	25,000	12,000	30,000	42,000	394
Skilled agricultural workers	7,000	4,000	11,000	43,000	25,000	68,000	50,000	29,000	80,000	636
Craft & related trades	5,000	2,000	7,000	2,000	2,000	4,000	7,000	4,000	11,000	124
Plant / machine operators	1,000	1,000	2,000	2,000	*	2,000	3,000	1,000	4,000	44
Elementary occupations	5,000	7,000	12,000	16,000	14,000	29,000	20,000	21,000	41,000	385
Armed forces	1,000	*	1,000	2,000	3,000	5,000	2,000	4,000	6,000	44
<b>Total</b>	<b>31,000</b>	<b>28,000</b>	<b>59,000</b>	<b>75,000</b>	<b>65,000</b>	<b>140,000</b>	<b>106,000</b>	<b>93,000</b>	<b>199,000</b>	<b>1807</b>
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	
Managers	3.2	0.2	1.8	0.3	0.0	0.2	1.2	0.1	0.6	
Professionals	15.4	8.2	12.0	4.5	1.3	3.0	7.7	3.4	5.7	
Technicians & associate prof.	3.1	0.2	1.7	0.6	0.8	0.7	1.3	0.6	1.0	
Clerical support workers	1.2	0.8	1.0	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.5	0.5	
Service & sales workers	18.2	39.9	28.5	8.3	28.6	17.7	11.2	32.0	20.9	
Skilled agricultural workers	22.7	15.0	19.1	57.5	39.0	48.9	47.3	31.7	40.0	
Craft & related trades	15.0	7.3	11.3	3.3	3.0	3.1	6.7	4.3	5.6	
Plant / machine operators	4.6	2.3	3.5	2.3	0.5	1.5	3.0	1.0	2.1	
Elementary occupations	14.9	24.6	19.5	20.7	21.5	21.1	19.0	22.5	20.6	
Armed forces	1.7	1.5	1.6	2.1	5.1	3.5	2.0	4.0	2.9	
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	

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**Table G.9SEA Number of persons aged 5+ employed, by sex, locality and occupation (major group) South Eastern A region**

Occupation major group ISCO-08	Estimated number of persons employed in different occupations									Number of persons in sample
	Urban			Rural			Total			
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	
Managers	*	*	*	*	*	1,000	1,000	*	1,000	26
Professionals	1,000	*	1,000	2,000	1,000	2,000	3,000	1,000	4,000	103
Technicians & associate prof.	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	1,000	29
Clerical support workers	*	*	*	*	-	*	*	*	*	9
Service & sales workers	2,000	3,000	4,000	2,000	3,000	5,000	3,000	6,000	9,000	278
Skilled agricultural workers	2,000	1,000	4,000	22,000	17,000	39,000	24,000	19,000	42,000	828
Craft & related trades	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	*	1,000	1,000	1,000	2,000	76
Plant / machine operators	*	*	1,000	1,000	-	1,000	1,000	*	1,000	37
Elementary occupations	1,000	1,000	2,000	6,000	5,000	11,000	7,000	6,000	13,000	274
Armed forces	*	*	*	1,000	*	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	30
<b>Total</b>	<b>7,000</b>	<b>6,000</b>	<b>14,000</b>	<b>34,000</b>	<b>27,000</b>	<b>61,000</b>	<b>41,000</b>	<b>33,000</b>	<b>75,000</b>	<b>1690</b>
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	
Managers	2.9	1.0	2.0	1.2	0.8	1.0	1.5	0.8	1.2	
Professionals	10.9	5.3	8.3	5.6	2.2	4.1	6.5	2.8	4.9	
Technicians & associate prof.	4.8	1.4	3.2	0.4	0.5	0.4	1.2	0.7	1.0	
Clerical support workers	1.5	0.4	1.0	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.3	
Service & sales workers	21.1	42.6	31.1	5.4	10.8	7.8	8.2	16.9	12.1	
Skilled agricultural workers	27.7	23.1	25.5	63.7	64.3	64.0	57.3	56.4	56.9	
Craft & related trades	10.6	8.0	9.4	1.7	1.2	1.5	3.3	2.5	3.0	
Plant / machine operators	6.7	0.4	3.7	2.3	0.0	1.3	3.0	0.1	1.7	
Elementary occupations	12.3	15.9	14.0	17.7	18.7	18.1	16.7	18.1	17.3	
Armed forces	1.5	2.0	1.7	1.8	1.5	1.7	1.8	1.6	1.7	
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	

**Table G.9SEB Number of persons aged 5+ employed, by sex, locality and occupation (major group) South Eastern B region**

Occupation major group ISCO-08	Estimated number of persons employed in different occupations									Number of persons in sample
	Urban			Rural			Total			
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	
Managers	*	*	*	1,000	*	1,000	1,000	*	1,000	37
Professionals	1,000	1,000	2,000	2,000	1,000	3,000	3,000	2,000	5,000	167
Technicians & associate prof.	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	1,000	29
Clerical support workers	*	*	*	*	-	*	*	*	*	8
Service & sales workers	1,000	2,000	4,000	1,000	2,000	3,000	3,000	5,000	7,000	266
Skilled agricultural workers	3,000	2,000	5,000	20,000	18,000	38,000	23,000	20,000	43,000	1204
Craft & related trades	1,000	*	1,000	*	*	1,000	1,000	*	1,000	53
Plant / machine operators	*	*	*	*	-	*	*	*	*	17
Elementary occupations	1,000	2,000	3,000	5,000	5,000	10,000	6,000	6,000	12,000	447
Armed forces	*	*	*	*	*	1,000	*	*	1,000	23
<b>Total</b>	<b>8,000</b>	<b>8,000</b>	<b>16,000</b>	<b>30,000</b>	<b>26,000</b>	<b>57,000</b>	<b>38,000</b>	<b>34,000</b>	<b>72,684</b>	<b>2251</b>
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	
Managers	3.3	1.0	2.2	2.7	0.6	1.7	2.8	0.7	1.8	
Professionals	13.5	12.9	13.2	7.4	2.9	5.3	8.7	5.2	7.0	
Technicians & associate prof.	3.6	0.8	2.2	0.6	1.2	0.9	1.2	1.1	1.2	
Clerical support workers	0.2	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.0	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.3	
Service & sales workers	17.9	30.3	24.0	3.7	8.2	5.8	6.7	13.3	9.8	
Skilled agricultural workers	34.9	30.0	32.5	66.3	68.1	67.1	59.6	59.3	59.5	
Craft & related trades	8.2	2.7	5.5	1.0	0.8	0.9	2.5	1.2	1.9	
Plant / machine operators	3.9	0.4	2.2	0.2	0.0	0.1	1.0	0.1	0.6	
Elementary occupations	13.6	19.4	16.5	16.5	17.7	17.1	15.9	18.1	16.9	
Armed forces	0.8	2.0	1.4	1.2	0.5	0.9	1.1	0.9	1.0	
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	

# Liberia Labour Force Survey 2010

**Table G.9NC Number of persons aged 5+ employed, by sex, locality and occupation (major group)**

**North Central region**

Occupation major group ISCO-08	Estimated number of persons employed in different occupations									Number of persons in sample
	Urban			Rural			Total			
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	
Managers	1,000	*	1,000	*	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	2,000	15
Professionals	4,000	3,000	7,000	5,000	4,000	9,000	10,000	7,000	16,000	110
Technicians & associate prof.	2,000	1,000	3,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	3,000	1,000	4,000	30
Clerical support workers	1,000	*	1,000	1,000	-	1,000	1,000	*	1,000	9
Service & sales workers	12,000	19,000	31,000	9,000	19,000	28,000	22,000	38,000	59,000	417
Skilled agricultural workers	19,000	21,000	40,000	114,000	112,000	227,000	133,000	133,000	267,000	1392
Craft & related trades	5,000	5,000	10,000	5,000	3,000	7,000	9,000	8,000	17,000	119
Plant / machine operators	2,000	1,000	2,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	2,000	1,000	3,000	21
Elementary occupations	10,000	15,000	25,000	29,000	34,000	63,000	39,000	49,000	88,000	507
Armed forces	1,000	2,000	4,000	5,000	3,000	8,000	7,000	6,000	12,000	71
Total	57,000	66,000	124,000	170,000	177,000	347,000	227,000	243,000	471,000	2691
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	
Managers	1.7	0.2	0.9	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.6	0.4	0.5	
Professionals	7.7	4.6	6.0	3.1	2.0	2.6	4.3	2.7	3.5	
Technicians & associate prof.	3.7	1.2	2.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	1.2	0.6	0.9	
Clerical support workers	1.0	0.1	0.5	0.4	0.0	0.2	0.6	0.0	0.3	
Service & sales workers	21.3	28.7	25.3	5.6	10.6	8.1	9.5	15.5	12.6	
Skilled agricultural workers	33.6	31.7	32.6	67.1	63.6	65.3	58.7	54.8	56.7	
Craft & related trades	8.5	7.0	7.7	2.7	1.6	2.1	4.1	3.1	3.6	
Plant / machine operators	2.6	0.8	1.6	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.9	0.4	0.6	
Elementary occupations	17.5	22.1	20.0	17.2	19.3	18.3	17.3	20.1	18.7	
Armed forces	2.3	3.6	3.0	3.1	1.8	2.4	2.9	2.3	2.6	
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	

**Table G.9GM Number of persons aged 5+ employed, by sex, locality and occupation (major group)**

**Greater Monrovia**

Occupation major group ISCO-08	Estimated number of persons employed in different occupations									Number of persons in sample
	Urban			Rural			Total			
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	
Managers	5,000	1,000	6,000	-	-	-	5,000	1,000	6,000	19
Professionals	17,000	12,000	29,000	-	-	-	17,000	12,000	29,000	92
Technicians & associate prof.	8,000	3,000	10,000	-	-	-	8,000	3,000	10,000	32
Clerical support workers	3,000	1,000	4,000	-	-	-	3,000	1,000	4,000	11
Service & sales workers	49,000	84,000	132,000	-	-	-	49,000	84,000	132,000	416
Skilled agricultural workers	1,000	2,000	3,000	-	-	-	1,000	2,000	3,000	9
Craft & related trades	28,000	6,000	34,000	-	-	-	28,000	6,000	34,000	106
Plant / machine operators	13,000	2,000	15,000	-	-	-	13,000	2,000	15,000	47
Elementary occupations	15,000	29,000	44,000	-	-	-	15,000	29,000	44,000	139
Armed forces	5,000	3,000	8,000	-	-	-	5,000	3,000	8,000	26
<b>Total</b>	<b>143,000</b>	<b>141,000</b>	<b>285,000</b>	-	-	-	<b>143,000</b>	<b>141,000</b>	<b>285,000</b>	<b>897</b>
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	
Managers	3.6	0.7	2.1	-	-	-	3.6	0.7	2.1	
Professionals	12.0	8.5	10.3	-	-	-	12.0	8.5	10.3	
Technicians & associate prof.	5.3	1.8	3.6	-	-	-	5.3	1.8	3.6	
Clerical support workers	2.0	0.4	1.2	-	-	-	2.0	0.4	1.2	
Service & sales workers	33.9	59.1	46.4	-	-	-	33.9	59.1	46.4	
Skilled agricultural workers	0.9	1.1	1.0	-	-	-	0.9	1.1	1.0	
Craft & related trades	19.4	4.1	11.8	-	-	-	19.4	4.1	11.8	
Plant / machine operators	9.3	1.1	5.2	-	-	-	9.3	1.1	5.2	
Elementary occupations	10.3	20.7	15.5	-	-	-	10.3	20.7	15.5	
Armed forces	3.3	2.5	2.9	-	-	-	3.3	2.5	2.9	
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	-	-	-	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	



Table G.10NW Number of persons aged 5+ employed, by sex, locality and sector of economic activity

North Western Region

Sector of economic activity ISIC rev 4	Estimated number of persons employed in different areas of economic activity									Number of persons in sample
	Urban			Rural			Total			
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	
A. Agriculture, forestry, fishing	3,000	2,000	5,000	40,000	37,000	78,000	43,000	39,000	82,000	1239
B. Mining & quarrying	*	*	1,000	6,000	1,000	6,000	6,000	1,000	7,000	101
C. Manufacturing	*	*	1,000	3,000	1,000	4,000	3,000	2,000	5,000	83
D. Electricity, gas, etc.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
E. Water supply, sewerage	*	-	*	-	-	-	*	-	*	1
F. Construction	*	*	*	1,000	-	1,000	1,000	*	1,000	33
G. Wholesale/retail trade	1,000	3,000	4,000	3,000	10,000	13,000	4,000	13,000	17,000	426
H. Transportation, storage	*	*	*	1,000	*	1,000	1,000	*	1,000	34
I. Accommodation. & food	*	*	*	1,000	2,000	3,000	1,000	2,000	3,000	61
J. Information, communication	*	*	*	*	-	*	*	*	*	5
K. Finance & insurance	*	*	*	-	-	-	*	*	*	4
L. Real estate activities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
M. Prof, scientific, technical	*	*	*	*	-	*	*	*	*	5
N. Admin & support service	*	*	*	*	-	*	1,000	*	1,000	39
O. Public administration	*	*	*	*	-	*	*	*	*	20
P. Education	*	*	1,000	2,000	1,000	2,000	2,000	1,000	3,000	73
Q. Human health, social work	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	1,000	37
R. Arts, entertainment, etc.	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	5
S. Other service activities	*	*	*	-	*	*	*	*	1,000	21
T. Activities of employer hhlds	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	18
U. International organizations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
No answer.	*	*	*	1,000	1,000	2,000	1,000	1,000	2,000	43
Total	7,000	6,000	13,000	58,000	54,000	112,000	65,000	61,000	125,000	2248
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	
A. Agriculture, forestry, fishing	37.2	30.0	33.7	69.7	69.1	69.4	66.2	64.9	65.6	
B. Mining & quarrying	7.1	2.4	4.8	9.8	1.5	5.8	9.5	1.6	5.7	
C. Manufacturing	5.4	3.2	4.3	4.8	2.4	3.7	4.9	2.5	3.7	
D. Electricity, gas, etc.	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
E. Water supply, sewerage	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
F. Construction	4.1	0.6	2.4	1.5	0.0	0.8	1.8	0.1	1.0	
G. Wholesale/retail trade	16.8	42.6	29.3	5.1	18.0	11.3	6.4	20.6	13.3	
H. Transportation, storage	3.2	1.5	2.4	1.0	0.7	0.8	1.2	0.7	1.0	
I. Accommodation. & food	1.4	5.4	3.3	1.7	3.2	2.5	1.7	3.5	2.5	
J. Information, communication	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	
K. Finance & insurance	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
L. Real estate activities	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
M. Prof, scientific, technical	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.1	
N. Admin & support service	6.0	1.1	3.6	0.8	0.0	0.4	1.3	0.1	0.8	
O. Public administration	2.5	1.0	1.8	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.3	
P. Education	6.2	2.4	4.3	2.8	1.6	2.2	3.2	1.7	2.4	
Q. Human health, social work	4.1	2.9	3.5	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.5	0.6	0.5	
R. Arts, entertainment, etc.	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	
S. Other service activities	2.0	1.2	1.6	0.0	0.7	0.3	0.2	0.8	0.5	
T. Activities of employer hhlds	1.0	1.4	1.2	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.4	
U. International organizations	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
No answer	1.5	3.0	2.2	1.7	2.2	1.9	1.7	2.3	2.0	
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	

# Liberia Labour Force Survey 2010

**Table G.10SC Number of persons aged 5+ employed, by sex, locality and sector of economic activity**

**South Central Region**

Sector of economic activity ISIC rev 4	Estimated number of persons employed in different areas of economic activity									Number of persons in sample
	Urban			Rural			Total			
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	
A. Agriculture, forestry, fishing	7,000	6,000	13,000	48,000	34,000	82,000	55,000	40,000	95,000	781
B. Mining & quarrying	1,000	*	1,000	1,000	1,000	2,000	1,000	1,000	2,000	21
C. Manufacturing	4,000	1,000	5,000	11,000	4,000	15,000	15,000	5,000	20,000	175
D. Electricity, gas, etc.	*	-	*	-	-	-	*	-	*	3
E. Water supply, sewerage	*	-	*	-	-	-	*	-	*	1
F. Construction	2,000	1,000	3,000	1,000	-	1,000	3,000	1,000	4,000	47
G. Wholesale/retail trade	5,000	15,000	20,000	6,000	21,000	27,000	11,000	36,000	47,000	442
H. Transportation, storage	2,000	*	2,000	1,000	*	1,000	3,000	*	4,000	39
I. Accommodation. & food	1,000	2,000	2,000	1,000	2,000	3,000	2,000	3,000	5,000	53
J. Information, communication	*	*	*	-	-	-	*	*	*	4
K. Finance & insurance	*	*	1,000	-	*	*	*	*	1,000	9
L. Real estate activities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
M. Prof, scientific, technical	*	-	*	*	-	*	*	-	*	4
N. Admin & support service	1,000	*	1,000	1,000	*	1,000	2,000	*	3,000	26
O. Public administration	*	*	1,000	*	-	*	1,000	*	1,000	8
P. Education	4,000	2,000	5,000	3,000	*	3,000	6,000	2,000	8,000	94
Q. Human health, social work	2,000	*	2,000	*	1,000	1,000	2,000	1,000	3,000	34
R. Arts, entertainment, etc.	*	*	1,000	-	-	-	*	*	1,000	8
S. Other service activities	1,000	*	1,000	1,000	*	1,000	1,000	*	2,000	20
T. Activities of employer hhlds	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	1,000	1,000	9
U. International organizations	*	-	*	-	-	-	*	-	*	1
No answer.	*	*	1,000	1,000	2,000	3,000	1,000	3,000	4,000	28
Total	31,000	28,000	59,000	75,000	65,000	140,000	106,000	93,000	199,000	1807
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	
A. Agriculture, forestry, fishing	23.3	21.0	22.2	63.5	52.8	58.5	51.7	43.1	47.7	
B. Mining & quarrying	1.7	0.6	1.2	1.2	1.0	1.1	1.3	0.9	1.1	
C. Manufacturing	12.8	3.4	8.3	14.9	5.6	10.6	14.3	4.9	9.9	
D. Electricity, gas, etc.	0.6	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.1	
E. Water supply, sewerage	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	
F. Construction	7.5	2.2	5.0	1.0	0.0	0.5	2.9	0.7	1.9	
G. Wholesale/retail trade	16.1	53.2	33.7	7.9	32.0	19.1	10.3	38.4	23.4	
H. Transportation, storage	6.3	0.4	3.5	1.7	0.3	1.0	3.0	0.3	1.8	
I. Accommodation. & food	2.3	5.7	3.9	1.3	2.4	1.8	1.6	3.4	2.5	
J. Information, communication	0.8	0.2	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.2	
K. Finance & insurance	1.5	0.4	1.0	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.2	0.4	
L. Real estate activities	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
M. Prof, scientific, technical	0.8	0.0	0.4	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.4	0.0	0.2	
N. Admin & support service	3.5	0.5	2.0	1.3	0.5	0.9	2.0	0.5	1.3	
O. Public administration	1.1	0.6	0.9	0.4	0.0	0.2	0.6	0.2	0.4	
P. Education	11.6	5.6	8.8	3.7	0.7	2.3	6.0	2.2	4.2	
Q. Human health, social work	4.9	1.6	3.3	0.6	0.9	0.7	1.9	1.1	1.5	
R. Arts, entertainment, etc.	1.0	0.7	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.3	
S. Other service activities	2.5	1.2	1.9	0.9	0.2	0.5	1.3	0.5	0.9	
T. Activities of employer hhlds	0.4	1.2	0.7	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.6	0.4	
U. International organizations	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	
No answer.	0.9	1.5	1.2	1.2	3.3	2.2	1.1	2.7	1.9	
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	

**Table G.10SEA Number of persons aged 5+ employed, by sex, locality and sector of economic activity South Eastern A Region**

Sector of economic activity ISIC rev 4	Estimated number of persons employed in different areas of economic activity									Number of persons in sample
	Urban			Rural			Total			
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	
A. Agriculture, forestry, fishing	2,000	2,000	4,000	27,000	22,000	49,000	29,000	24,000	52,000	998
B. Mining & quarrying	*	*	*	1,000	-	1,000	2,000	*	2,000	21
C. Manufacturing	*	*	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	2,000	61
D. Electricity, gas, etc.	*	-	*	-	-	-	*	-	*	2
E. Water supply, sewerage	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
F. Construction	*	*	1,000	*	-	*	1,000	*	1,000	29
G. Wholesale/retail trade	2,000	3,000	5,000	2,000	3,000	5,000	3,000	6,000	9,000	289
H. Transportation, storage	*	-	*	*	-	*	1,000	-	1,000	28
I. Accommodation. & food	*	1,000	1,000	*	*	1,000	*	1,000	1,000	44
J. Information, communication	*	*	*	*	-	*	*	*	*	8
K. Finance & insurance	*	-	*	-	-	-	*	-	*	3
L. Real estate activities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
M. Prof, scientific, technical	*	-	*	-	-	-	*	-	*	9
N. Admin & support service	*	*	1,000	*	*	*	1,000	*	1,000	37
O. Public administration	*	*	*	*	*	*	1,000	*	1,000	16
P. Education	1,000	*	1,000	2,000	*	2,000	2,000	*	3,000	71
Q. Human health, social work	*	*	*	*	*	1,000	1,000	*	1,000	36
R. Arts, entertainment, etc.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
S. Other service activities	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	18
T. Activities of employer hhlds	*	*	*	-	-	-	*	*	*	4
U. International organizations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
No answer.	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	16
Total	7,000	6,000	14,000	34,000	27,000	61,000	41,000	33,000	75,000	1690
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	
A. Agriculture, forestry, fishing	29.9	24.6	27.4	78.1	82.0	79.8	69.5	71.0	70.2	
B. Mining & quarrying	1.0	0.2	0.6	4.3	0.0	2.4	3.7	0.0	2.1	
C. Manufacturing	4.9	5.4	5.2	2.5	2.0	2.3	3.0	2.6	2.8	
D. Electricity, gas, etc.	0.6	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	
E. Water supply, sewerage	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
F. Construction	6.5	0.6	3.7	1.0	0.0	0.6	2.0	0.1	1.1	
G. Wholesale/retail trade	20.7	49.0	33.9	5.2	10.6	7.6	7.9	18.0	12.4	
H. Transportation, storage	6.7	0.0	3.6	0.5	0.0	0.3	1.6	0.0	0.9	
I. Accommodation. & food	1.9	8.1	4.8	0.6	1.6	1.0	0.8	2.8	1.7	
J. Information, communication	1.3	0.7	1.0	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.3	
K. Finance & insurance	0.5	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	
L. Real estate activities	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
M. Prof, scientific, technical	2.1	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.2	
N. Admin & support service	6.1	2.0	4.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	1.3	0.6	1.0	
O. Public administration	1.3	0.6	1.0	1.2	0.3	0.8	1.2	0.3	0.8	
P. Education	8.1	2.2	5.3	4.4	1.3	3.1	5.1	1.5	3.5	
Q. Human health, social work	5.0	1.7	3.5	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.6	1.2	1.4	
R. Arts, entertainment, etc.	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
S. Other service activities	2.0	2.7	2.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.7	0.7	
T. Activities of employer hhlds	0.3	1.1	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.1	
U. International organizations	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
No answer	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.6	
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	

# Liberia Labour Force Survey 2010

**Table G.10SEB Number of persons aged 5+ employed, by sex, locality and sector of economic activity South Eastern B Region**

Sector of economic activity ISIC rev 4	Estimated number of persons employed in different areas of economic activity									Number of persons in sample
	Urban			Rural			Total			
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	
A. Agriculture, forestry, fishing	3,000	3,000	6,000	23,000	22,000	45,000	26,000	25,000	51,000	1524
B. Mining & quarrying	*	*	*	*	*	1,000	*	*	1,000	18
C. Manufacturing	1,000	*	1,000	2,000	*	3,000	3,000	1,000	4,000	95
D. Electricity, gas, etc.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
E. Water supply, sewerage	-	*	*	-	-	-	-	*	*	1
F. Construction	*	*	*	*	-	-	1,000	*	1,000	19
G. Wholesale/retail trade	1,000	3,000	4,000	1,000	2,000	3,000	2,000	6,000	8,000	297
H. Transportation, storage	*	*	*	-	-	-	*	*	*	10
I. Accommodation. & food	*	*	*	*	*	1,000	*	1,000	1,000	35
J. Information, communication	*	*	*	*	-	*	*	*	*	6
K. Finance & insurance	*	-	*	*	-	*	*	-	*	5
L. Real estate activities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
M. Prof, scientific, technical	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	1,000	18
N. Admin & support service	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	1,000	26
O. Public administration	*	*	*	*	*	1,000	1,000	*	1,000	25
P. Education	1,000	*	1,000	2,000	1,000	2,000	2,000	1,000	3,000	97
Q. Human health, social work	*	*	1,000	*	*	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	41
R. Arts, entertainment, etc.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
S. Other service activities	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	18
T. Activities of employer hhlds	-	*	*	*	-	*	*	*	*	5
U. International organizations	*	-	*	-	-	-	*	-	*	1
No answer.	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	10
Total	8,000	8,000	16,000	30,000	26,000	57,000	38,000	34,000	73,000	2251
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	
A. Agriculture, forestry, fishing	40.0	38.8	39.4	75.3	82.4	78.6	67.8	72.4	70.0	
B. Mining & quarrying	0.5	0.5	0.5	1.5	0.3	0.9	1.3	0.3	0.8	
C. Manufacturing	13.7	4.0	8.9	7.4	1.5	4.6	8.8	2.0	5.6	
D. Electricity, gas, etc.	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
E. Water supply, sewerage	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
F. Construction	3.4	0.4	1.9	0.8	0.0	0.4	1.3	0.1	0.8	
G. Wholesale/retail trade	17.2	38.7	27.8	3.2	9.3	6.0	6.1	16.0	10.8	
H. Transportation, storage	2.6	0.2	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.3	
I. Accommodation. & food	1.5	3.4	2.4	0.6	1.4	1.0	0.8	1.9	1.3	
J. Information, communication	0.8	0.5	0.7	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.2	
K. Finance & insurance	1.1	0.0	0.6	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.2	
L. Real estate activities	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
M. Prof, scientific, technical	1.7	0.3	1.0	0.9	0.2	0.6	1.1	0.3	0.7	
N. Admin & support service	2.7	1.5	2.1	0.9	0.3	0.6	1.3	0.6	0.9	
O. Public administration	2.7	0.1	1.4	1.5	0.6	1.1	1.8	0.5	1.2	
P. Education	6.9	5.2	6.0	5.7	2.2	4.0	5.9	2.9	4.5	
Q. Human health, social work	3.3	3.5	3.4	1.1	1.2	1.1	1.5	1.7	1.6	
R. Arts, entertainment, etc.	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
S. Other service activities	1.4	1.3	1.4	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.6	0.5	0.5	
T. Activities of employer hhlds	0.0	0.7	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	
U. International organizations	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	
No answer	0.2	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.5	
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	

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**Table G.10NC Number of persons aged 5+ employed, by sex, locality and sector of economic activity North Central Region**

Sector of economic activity ISIC rev 4	Estimated number of persons employed in different areas of economic activity									Number of persons in sample
	Urban			Rural			Total			
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	
A. Agriculture, forestry, fishing	26,000	29,000	55,000	135,000	138,000	273,000	161,000	167,000	328,000	1744
B. Mining & quarrying	1,000	*	1,000	1,000	*	1,000	2,000	1,000	2,000	14
C. Manufacturing	4,000	3,000	7,000	8,000	6,000	14,000	13,000	8,000	21,000	124
D. Electricity, gas, etc.	*	-	*	-	-	-	*	-	*	1
E. Water supply, sewerage	-	*	*	*	*	1,000	*	*	1,000	3
F. Construction	1,000	1,000	2,000	2,000	*	2,000	3,000	1,000	4,000	29
G. Wholesale/retail trade	10,000	20,000	30,000	10,000	22,000	32,000	21,000	42,000	63,000	422
H. Transportation, storage	2,000	1,000	2,000	1,000	*	1,000	2,000	1,000	3,000	25
I. Accommodation. & food	2,000	5,000	7,000	1,000	3,000	4,000	3,000	8,000	11,000	77
J. Information, communication	1,000	*	1,000	*	-	*	1,000	*	1,000	6
K. Finance & insurance	1,000	*	1,000	-	*	*	1,000	*	1,000	10
L. Real estate activities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
M. Prof, scientific, technical	*	*	1,000	1,000	-	1,000	1,000	*	1,000	11
N. Admin & support service	2,000	*	2,000	2,000	1,000	3,000	3,000	1,000	5,000	33
O. Public administration	1,000	*	1,000	*	*	*	1,000	1,000	1,000	9
P. Education	3,000	2,000	5,000	4,000	2,000	6,000	7,000	4,000	10,000	67
Q. Human health, social work	1,000	1,000	3,000	1,000	1,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	5,000	32
R. Arts, entertainment, etc.	*	-	*	*	*	*	*	*	1,000	4
S. Other service activities	*	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	3,000	23
T. Activities of employer hhlds	1,000	1,000	2,000	1,000	*	1,000	1,000	1,000	3,000	23
U. International organizations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
<i>No answer</i>	1,000	2,000	3,000	2,000	1,000	3,000	2,000	3,000	6,000	34
<b>Total</b>	<b>57,000</b>	<b>66,000</b>	<b>124,000</b>	<b>170,000</b>	<b>177,000</b>	<b>347,000</b>	<b>227,000</b>	<b>243,000</b>	<b>471,000</b>	<b>2691</b>
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	
A. Agriculture, forestry, fishing	45.4	43.4	44.3	79.2	78.2	78.7	70.7	68.7	69.7	
B. Mining & quarrying	1.3	0.4	0.8	0.6	0.2	0.4	0.8	0.2	0.5	
C. Manufacturing	7.6	4.3	5.8	4.8	3.2	4.0	5.5	3.5	4.5	
D. Electricity, gas, etc.	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
E. Water supply, sewerage	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	
F. Construction	2.1	1.3	1.6	1.3	0.1	0.7	1.5	0.4	0.9	
G. Wholesale/retail trade	18.2	30.0	24.6	6.1	12.3	9.3	9.2	17.2	13.3	
H. Transportation, storage	2.8	0.9	1.8	0.5	0.2	0.4	1.1	0.4	0.7	
I. Accommodation. & food	3.7	6.9	5.5	0.7	1.7	1.2	1.5	3.2	2.3	
J. Information, communication	0.9	0.2	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.2	
K. Finance & insurance	1.6	0.1	0.8	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.2	
L. Real estate activities	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
M. Prof, scientific, technical	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.3	
N. Admin & support service	3.3	0.4	1.7	0.9	0.6	0.7	1.5	0.6	1.0	
O. Public administration	1.1	0.5	0.8	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.2	0.3	
P. Education	5.7	2.5	4.0	2.1	1.1	1.6	3.0	1.5	2.2	
Q. Human health, social work	2.2	2.1	2.2	0.6	0.6	0.6	1.0	1.0	1.0	
R. Arts, entertainment, etc.	0.4	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	
S. Other service activities	0.5	1.6	1.1	0.8	0.3	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.7	
T. Activities of employer hhlds	0.9	1.6	1.3	0.5	0.1	0.3	0.6	0.5	0.6	
U. International organizations	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
<i>No answer</i>	1.6	3.0	2.3	0.9	0.8	0.9	1.1	1.4	1.2	
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	

# Liberia Labour Force Survey 2010

**Table G.10GM Number of persons aged 5+ employed, by sex, locality and sector of economic activity**

**Greater Monrovia**

Sector of economic activity ISIC rev 4	Estimated number of persons employed in different areas of economic activity									Number of persons in sample
	Urban			Rural			Total			
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	
A. Agriculture, forestry, fishing	2,000	2,000	4,000	0	0	0	2,000	2,000	4,000	14
B. Mining & quarrying	2,000	2,000	4,000	0	0	0	2,000	2,000	4,000	12
C. Manufacturing	16,000	7,000	22,000	0	0	0	16,000	7,000	22,000	70
D. Electricity, gas, etc.	2,000	*	2,000	0	0	0	2,000	*	2,000	6
E. Water supply, sewerage	-	*	*	0	0	0	-	*	*	1
F. Construction	13,000	3,000	16,000	0	0	0	13,000	3,000	16,000	50
G. Wholesale/retail trade	49,000	94,000	143,000	0	0	0	49,000	94,000	143,000	450
H. Transportation, storage	12,000	3,000	15,000	0	0	0	12,000	3,000	15,000	48
I. Accommodation. & food	4,000	7,000	11,000	0	0	0	4,000	7,000	11,000	33
J. Information, communication	4,000	*	4,000	0	0	0	4,000	*	4,000	12
K. Finance & insurance	7,000	2,000	9,000	0	0	0	7,000	2,000	9,000	28
L. Real estate activities	*	1,000	1,000	0	0	0	*	1,000	1,000	4
M. Prof, scientific, technical	1,000	1,000	2,000	0	0	0	1,000	1,000	2,000	5
N. Admin & support service	11,000	3,000	14,000	0	0	0	11,000	3,000	14,000	44
O. Public administration	2,000	1,000	3,000	0	0	0	2,000	1,000	3,000	8
P. Education	8,000	5,000	12,000	0	0	0	8,000	5,000	12,000	39
Q. Human health, social work	4,000	3,000	6,000	0	0	0	4,000	3,000	6,000	20
R. Arts, entertainment, etc.	2,000	-	2,000	0	0	0	2,000	-	2,000	5
S. Other service activities	4,000	1,000	5,000	0	0	0	4,000	1,000	5,000	16
T. Activities of employer hhlds	1,000	1,000	3,000	0	0	0	1,000	1,000	3,000	8
U. International organizations	*	-	*	0	0	0	*	-	*	1
<i>No answer.</i>	1,000	6,000	7,000	0	0	0	1,000	6,000	7,000	23
<b>Total</b>	<b>143,000</b>	<b>141,000</b>	<b>285,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>143,000</b>	<b>141,000</b>	<b>285,000</b>	<b>897</b>
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	
A. Agriculture, forestry, fishing	1.5	1.6	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.5	1.6	1.6	
B. Mining & quarrying	1.5	1.1	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.5	1.1	1.3	
C. Manufacturing	10.8	4.7	7.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.8	4.7	7.8	
D. Electricity, gas, etc.	1.1	0.2	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.2	0.7	
E. Water supply, sewerage	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1	
F. Construction	9.0	2.0	5.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.0	2.0	5.6	
G. Wholesale/retail trade	34.1	66.5	50.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	34.1	66.5	50.2	
H. Transportation, storage	8.6	2.0	5.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.6	2.0	5.3	
I. Accommodation. & food	2.4	5.0	3.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.4	5.0	3.7	
J. Information, communication	2.4	0.2	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.4	0.2	1.3	
K. Finance & insurance	4.9	1.3	3.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.9	1.3	3.1	
L. Real estate activities	0.2	0.7	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.7	0.4	
M. Prof, scientific, technical	0.7	0.4	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.4	0.6	
N. Admin & support service	7.5	2.3	4.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.5	2.3	4.9	
O. Public administration	1.1	0.7	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.7	0.9	
P. Education	5.3	3.4	4.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.3	3.4	4.3	
Q. Human health, social work	2.7	1.8	2.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.7	1.8	2.2	
R. Arts, entertainment, etc.	1.1	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.6	
S. Other service activities	2.9	0.7	1.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.9	0.7	1.8	
T. Activities of employer hhlds	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.9	0.9	
U. International organizations	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.1	
<i>No answer</i>	0.9	4.2	2.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	4.2	2.6	
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	

Table G.11 Employed persons aged 15 and over by sex, locality, region and status in employment in main job

	Paid employee	Emp- loyer	Own account worker	Member, producer cooperative	Contributing family worker	Total	Emp- loyee	Emp- loyer	OAW	PC	CFW	Total
<b>URBAN MALES</b>												
North Western	2,000	*	4,000	*	*	6,000	28.0	1.9	62.2	0.5	7.3	100
South Central	14,000	*	13,000	-	1,000	29,000	48.4	1.3	45.8	0.0	4.5	100
South Eastern A	3,000	*	2,000	-	1,000	7,000	44.0	0.5	34.6	0.0	20.8	100
South Eastern B	3,000	*	3,000	*	1,000	8,000	38.9	2.4	40.6	0.7	17.4	100
North Central	12,000	1,000	26,000	*	9,000	47,000	24.8	1.3	54.5	0.4	19.0	100
Greater Monrovia	63,000	8,000	62,000	4,000	5,000	141,000	44.6	5.5	43.7	2.5	3.8	100
<b>Total</b>	<b>96,000</b>	<b>9,000</b>	<b>110,000</b>	<b>4,000</b>	<b>19,000</b>	<b>238,000</b>	<b>40.5</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>46.2</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>7.9</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>URBAN FEMALES</b>												
North Western	1,000	*	4,000	*	1,000	6,000	14.5	2.2	68.4	0.6	14.3	100
South Central	4,000	1,000	20,000	-	3,000	27,000	14.2	2.3	73.1	0.0	10.4	100
South Eastern A	1,000	*	4,000	-	2,000	6,000	10.9	0.7	61.4	0.0	27.0	100
South Eastern B	1,000	*	4,000	*	2,000	7,000	17.7	0.1	57.8	0.3	24.1	100
North Central	6,000	1,000	36,000	*	12,000	56,000	11.1	1.8	65.6	0.3	21.1	100
Greater Monrovia	21,000	4,000	104,000	2,000	7,000	137,000	15.3	3.0	75.7	1.1	4.9	100
<b>Total</b>	<b>34,000</b>	<b>6,000</b>	<b>172,000</b>	<b>2,000</b>	<b>25,000</b>	<b>240,000</b>	<b>14.2</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>72.0</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>10.6</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>URBAN TOTAL</b>												
North Western	3,000	*	8,000	*	1,000	12,000	21.5	2.0	65.2	0.6	10.7	100
South Central	18,000	1,000	33,000	-	4,000	56,000	32.0	1.8	58.9	0.0	7.3	100
South Eastern A	4,000	*	6,000	-	3,000	13,000	28.7	0.6	47.0	0.0	23.7	100
South Eastern B	4,000	*	7,000	*	3,000	15,000	28.5	1.3	49.0	0.5	20.7	100
North Central	18,000	2,000	62,000	*	21,000	102,000	17.4	1.6	60.6	0.4	20.1	100
Greater Monrovia	84,000	12,000	166,000	5,000	12,000	278,000	30.1	4.2	59.5	1.8	4.3	100
<b>Total</b>	<b>130,000</b>	<b>15,000</b>	<b>282,000</b>	<b>6,000</b>	<b>44,000</b>	<b>478,000</b>	<b>27.3</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>59.1</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>9.3</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>RURAL MALES</b>												
North Western	7,000	*	35,000	1,000	7,000	51,000	14.0	0.9	69.2	2.0	13.9	100
South Central	21,000	1,000	42,000	1,000	4,000	69,000	29.8	2.0	60.9	1.3	5.9	100
South Eastern A	4,000	*	19,000	*	6,000	28,000	12.8	1.4	65.5	0.7	19.6	100
South Eastern B	6,000	*	14,000	*	6,000	26,000	22.5	0.8	54.5	0.7	21.6	100
North Central	14,000	1,000	82,000	1,000	26,000	125,000	11.5	0.6	65.8	1.0	21.2	100
<b>Total</b>	<b>52,000</b>	<b>3,000</b>	<b>192,000</b>	<b>4,000</b>	<b>49,000</b>	<b>299,000</b>	<b>17.2</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>64.2</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>16.3</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>RURAL FEMALES</b>												
North Western	2,000	*	34,000	-	12,000	47,000	3.4	0.4	71.2	0.0	24.9	100
South Central	2,000	2,000	44,000	1,000	11,000	60,000	3.2	2.6	73.6	1.8	18.8	100
South Eastern A	1,000	*	13,000	*	9,000	23,000	2.9	0.7	56.3	0.4	39.8	100
South Eastern B	2,000	*	13,000	*	9,000	25,000	8.7	0.7	54.6	0.3	35.6	100
North Central	7,000	1,000	96,000	1,000	40,000	146,000	4.8	1.0	66.2	0.4	27.6	100
<b>Total</b>	<b>13,000</b>	<b>4,000</b>	<b>201,000</b>	<b>2,000</b>	<b>81,000</b>	<b>301,000</b>	<b>4.4</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>66.7</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>27.0</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>RURAL TOTAL</b>												
North Western	7,000	*	35,000	1,000	7,000	51,000	14.0	0.9	69.2	2.0	13.9	100
South Central	21,000	1,000	42,000	1,000	4,000	69,000	29.8	2.0	60.9	1.3	5.9	100
South Eastern A	4,000	*	19,000	*	6,000	28,000	12.8	1.4	65.5	0.7	19.6	100
South Eastern B	6,000	*	14,000	*	6,000	26,000	22.5	0.8	54.5	0.7	21.6	100
North Central	14,000	1,000	82,000	1,000	26,000	125,000	11.5	0.6	65.8	1.0	21.2	100
<b>Total</b>	<b>52,000</b>	<b>3,000</b>	<b>192,000</b>	<b>4,000</b>	<b>49,000</b>	<b>299,000</b>	<b>17.2</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>64.2</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>16.3</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>LIBERIA MALES</b>												
North Western	9,000	1,000	39,000	1,000	8,000	57,000	15.5	1.0	68.4	1.9	13.1	100
South Central	35,000	2,000	56,000	1,000	5,000	99,000	35.3	1.8	56.4	0.9	5.5	100
South Eastern A	7,000	*	21,000	*	7,000	35,000	19.0	1.2	59.4	0.5	19.9	100
South Eastern B	9,000	*	17,000	*	7,000	33,000	26.3	1.1	51.3	0.7	20.6	100
North Central	26,000	1,000	108,000	1,000	35,000	172,000	15.1	0.8	62.7	0.8	20.6	100
Greater Monrovia	63,000	8,000	62,000	4,000	5,000	141,000	44.6	5.5	43.7	2.5	3.8	100
<b>Total</b>	<b>148,000</b>	<b>12,249</b>	<b>302,000</b>	<b>7,000</b>	<b>68,000</b>	<b>538,000</b>	<b>27.5</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>56.2</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>12.6</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>LIBERIA FEMALES</b>												
North Western	2,000	*	38,000	*	13,000	53,000	4.7	0.6	70.9	0.1	23.8	100
South Central	6,000	2,000	64,000	1,000	14,000	87,000	6.6	2.5	73.4	1.2	16.2	100
South Eastern A	1,000	*	17,000	*	11,000	29,000	4.5	0.7	57.3	0.3	37.1	100
South Eastern B	3,000	*	18,000	*	11,000	32,000	10.8	0.6	55.3	0.3	33.0	100
North Central	13,000	2,000	133,000	1,000	52,000	201,000	6.5	1.2	66.1	0.4	25.8	100
Greater Monrovia	21,000	4,000	104,000	2,000	7,000	137,000	15.3	3.0	75.7	1.1	4.9	100
<b>Total</b>	<b>47,000</b>	<b>9,000</b>	<b>373,000</b>	<b>4,000</b>	<b>107,000</b>	<b>540,000</b>	<b>8.7</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>69.1</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>19.8</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>LIBERIA TOTAL</b>												
North Western	11,000	1,000	77,000	1,000	20,000	111,000	10.3	0.8	69.6	1.0	18.2	100
South Central	41,000	4,000	119,000	2,000	19,000	185,000	21.9	2.1	64.4	1.1	10.5	100
South Eastern A	8,000	1,000	38,000	*	18,000	65,000	12.4	1.0	58.4	0.4	27.7	100
South Eastern B	12,000	1,000	35,000	*	17,000	66,000	18.7	0.9	53.3	0.5	26.7	100
North Central	39,000	4,000	241,000	2,000	87,000	373,000	10.5	1.0	64.5	0.6	23.4	100
Greater Monrovia	84,000	12,000	166,000	5,000	12,000	278,000	30.1	4.2	59.5	1.8	4.3	100
<b>Total</b>	<b>195,000</b>	<b>22,000</b>	<b>675,000</b>	<b>11,000</b>	<b>174,000</b>	<b>1,078,000</b>	<b>18.1</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>62.7</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>16.2</b>	<b>100</b>

Liberia LFS

# Liberia Labour Force Survey 2010

**Table G.12 Unemployed persons aged 15 and over, and unemployment rates, by sex, locality and region**

	Urban			Rural			Liberia		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
<b>Region</b>									
North Western	*	*	*	1,000	*	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
South Central	2,000	2,000	4,000	2,000	2,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	8,000
South Eastern A	1,000	1,000	1,000	2,000	2,000	4,000	3,000	3,000	6,000
South Eastern B	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	2,000	2,000	1,000	3,000
North Central	1,000	1,000	2,000	1,000	2,000	3,000	2,000	3,000	5,000
Greater Monrovia	8,000	12,000	20,000	-	-	-	8,000	12,000	20,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>12,000</b>	<b>16,000</b>	<b>28,000</b>	<b>7,000</b>	<b>7,000</b>	<b>14,000</b>	<b>19,000</b>	<b>23,000</b>	<b>42,000</b>
							<b>Unemployment rates</b>		
North Western	1.9	2.3	2.1	1.3	0.7	1.0	1.3	0.9	1.1
South Central	6.5	5.8	6.1	2.5	3.0	2.8	3.7	3.9	3.8
South Eastern A	7.4	11.1	9.2	7.0	8.5	7.7	7.1	9.1	8.0
South Eastern B	6.8	6.9	6.8	5.3	2.7	4.0	5.7	3.7	4.7
North Central	1.4	1.9	1.7	0.9	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.4	1.2
Greater Monrovia	5.1	7.9	6.5	-	-	-	5.1	7.9	6.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>4.6</b>	<b>6.3</b>	<b>5.5</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>4.1</b>	<b>3.7</b>

Liberia LFS 2010



## Annex H

**County tables****Table H.1 Distribution of the household population by age group and county, and dependency ratio, number of households, and average household size by county**

	Age group						Household population	Depen- dency ratio	No. of house- holds	Average house- hold size
	0-14	15-24	25-34	35-54	55-64	65+				
<b>COUNTY</b>										
Bomi	50,000	12,000	14,000	17,000	3,000	5,000	101,000	119	21,000	4.9
Bong	176,000	63,000	52,000	65,000	11,000	12,000	379,000	99	70,000	5.4
Grand Bassa	90,000	27,000	30,000	44,000	6,000	5,000	201,000	88	47,000	4.2
Grand Cape Mount	50,000	18,000	18,000	24,000	6,000	4,000	120,000	84	24,000	5.0
Grand Gedeh	35,000	11,000	11,000	16,000	2,000	3,000	79,000	94	18,000	4.4
Grand Kru	25,000	8,000	7,000	9,000	3,000	2,000	54,000	100	9,000	6.0
Lofa	97,000	39,000	33,000	46,000	10,000	11,000	234,000	84	50,000	4.7
Margibi	97,000	38,000	25,000	46,000	8,000	6,000	219,000	88	45,000	4.9
Maryland	43,000	17,000	14,000	18,000	3,000	2,000	96,000	88	19,000	5.0
Montserrado	449,000	244,000	182,000	210,000	38,000	29,000	1,152,000	71	233,000	5.0
Nimba	178,000	87,000	63,000	65,000	13,000	20,000	427,000	86	81,000	5.3
Rivercess	35,000	9,000	8,000	13,000	3,000	2,000	70,000	110	14,000	5.0
Sinoe	45,000	13,000	11,000	15,000	4,000	2,000	90,000	108	16,000	5.7
River Gee	26,000	8,000	7,000	10,000	3,000	2,000	55,000	100	10,000	5.6
Gbarpolu	26,000	8,000	10,000	13,000	2,000	1,000	61,000	81	15,000	4.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,419,000</b>	<b>602,000</b>	<b>485,000</b>	<b>613,000</b>	<b>113,000</b>	<b>107,000</b>	<b>3,340,000</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>670,000</b>	<b>5.0</b>

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**Table H.2 Percentage distribution of the household population in each county, by ethnic affiliation**

	Bomi	Bong	Grand Bassa	Grand Cape Mount	Grand Gedeh	Grand Kru	Lofa	Margibi	Maryland	Montserrado	Nimba	Rivercess	Sinoe	River Gee	Gbarpolu	Total
<b>Ethnic affiliation</b>																<b>Percentages</b>
Bassa	3	5	77	2	1	-	-	12	1	14	1	88	2	1	1	13
Belle	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	4	-
Dey	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gbandi	2	1	-	1	-	-	14	3	-	4	-	-	-	-	3	3
Gio	-	2	1	1	1	-	-	2	-	4	54	-	-	-	3	9
Gola	50	-	-	16	-	-	-	1	-	5	1	-	-	-	23	5
Grebo	1	1	2	1	8	62	-	2	90	7	1	-	10	93	2	9
Kpelle	19	80	10	5	2	-	10	54	1	18	2	2	2	-	39	22
Kissi	5	2	1	1	-	-	23	4	-	5	1	-	-	-	4	4
Krahn	-	-	-	-	81	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	1	2	1	3
Kru	1	-	2	1	-	37	-	1	5	12	-	7	51	1	-	7
Lorma	3	2	2	1	1	-	39	7	-	8	-	-	-	-	7	6
Mandingo	3	1	1	1	1	-	12	2	1	4	-	-	1	-	3	3
Mano	1	1	2	-	1	-	-	4	-	3	39	1	-	-	1	7
Mende	1	1	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	1	1
Sapo	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	31	-	1	1
Vai	7	2	1	63	1	-	-	2	-	5	-	-	-	-	2	5
Not Liberian	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	4	-	-	-	2	3	2
Others	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

Note: In this table any value less than 0.5 percent has been indicated with a dash.

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# Liberia Labour Force Survey 2010

**Table H.3 Percentage of persons in each age group reporting a disability, by sex and county**

	Male							Female							Both sexes						
			Age group							Age group							Age group				
	5-14	15-24	25-34	35-54	55-64	65+	Total	5-14	15-24	25-34	35-54	55-64	65+	Total	5-14	15-24	25-34	35-54	55-64	65+	Total
	Percentages																				
Bomi	1	1	5	5	26	28	7	0	0	4	5	22	34	5	1	0	4	5	24	30	6
Bong	6	4	5	8	18	31	7	2	2	4	7	9	45	5	4	3	5	8	13	38	6
Grand Bassa	3	3	1	3	4	14	3	0	2	1	2	23	78	4	2	2	1	3	13	33	3
Grand Cape Mount	3	2	2	12	14	66	9	1	2	0	11	29	47	7	2	2	1	11	21	57	8
Grand Gedeh	1	0	1	3	5	13	2	1	0	2	2	2	4	1	1	0	1	2	4	10	2
Grand Kru	3	4	9	6	13	27	6	2	2	1	0	10	23	3	2	3	4	3	11	25	5
Lofa	0	3	1	4	12	7	2	2	3	1	2	2	16	3	1	3	1	3	7	13	3
Margibi	1	2	1	3	7	9	2	0	1	1	4	0	6	1	0	1	1	3	5	8	2
Maryland	1	0	6	6	19	17	4	0	1	2	2	24	42	3	1	1	4	4	21	29	3
Montserrado	1	2	2	9	17	23	4	1	2	4	6	12	33	4	1	2	3	7	15	28	4
Nimba	6	2	2	6	5	21	5	2	3	0	5	15	14	4	4	2	1	6	11	18	5
Rivercess	0	2	3	4	4	24	3	0	1	0	3	4	25	2	0	2	1	3	4	24	2
Sinoe	2	4	0	2	2	16	3	1	0	0	3	3	33	2	1	2	0	2	2	22	2
River Gee	5	3	8	13	14	24	8	4	2	3	11	14	12	6	4	3	5	12	14	18	7
Gbarpolu	1	2	3	6	4	12	3	1	1	0	2	0	0	1	1	2	1	4	2	7	2
<b>Liberia</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>4</b>

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Table H.4 Literacy rates among different age groups, by sex and county

	Age group						All	15+
	5-14	15-24	25-34	35-54	55-64	65+		
MALES								
Bomi	43.6	81.9	72.9	62.5	40.2	10.5	54.9	60.0
Bong	26.9	75.1	63.5	53.0	50.8	26.3	48.0	60.8
Grand Bassa	29.8	76.8	51.7	57.6	32.8	33.6	46.9	56.8
Grand Cape Mount	51.4	82.1	54.3	44.8	32.5	28.8	54.1	55.3
Grand Gedeh	52.0	85.0	87.3	77.1	38.9	44.5	68.7	76.0
Grand Kru	26.7	85.8	68.5	71.0	46.1	49.5	54.7	71.6
Lofa	61.8	93.2	58.6	46.4	31.3	20.9	61.1	60.8
Margibi	24.3	73.7	48.6	59.6	62.0	20.5	47.2	60.3
Maryland	48.6	88.2	71.9	67.0	69.2	33.8	65.2	73.3
Montserrado	74.2	93.3	92.9	82.7	66.2	57.0	83.0	86.7
Nimba	58.7	82.8	75.9	71.4	60.4	23.4	67.4	71.3
Rivercess	44.5	83.6	54.4	55.9	40.2	1.3	52.7	57.7
Sinoe	20.9	83.4	61.4	73.7	62.5	27.9	51.5	69.9
River Gee	71.1	87.7	77.4	77.7	68.7	65.7	76.0	79.0
Gbarpolu	41.3	82.0	50.0	52.9	21.7	25.3	50.4	54.7
Liberia	51.8	86.4	75.3	68.0	53.5	34.1	65.6	72.4
FEMALES								
Bomi	42.3	51.6	33.6	13.8	13.9	0.0	32.4	28.7
Bong	27.8	59.6	28.6	22.9	13.0	2.7	31.5	33.4
Grand Bassa	25.7	54.7	19.9	28.6	12.2	8.4	30.4	32.0
Grand Cape Mount	45.3	57.9	15.0	21.2	15.7	6.9	32.1	27.2
Grand Gedeh	44.5	70.0	60.3	27.2	8.1	0.0	43.7	43.3
Grand Kru	19.6	60.0	21.2	17.4	11.3	7.5	25.7	27.9
Lofa	62.5	71.6	24.9	17.5	8.7	0.0	39.8	31.1
Margibi	27.0	63.1	28.7	28.3	13.3	10.6	33.8	37.0
Maryland	52.1	69.6	38.2	32.9	22.6	31.0	47.9	46.0
Montserrado	74.1	87.3	71.5	56.1	35.6	17.6	70.9	69.5
Nimba	50.8	65.6	46.8	33.2	13.0	15.7	46.2	44.5
Rivercess	37.2	58.0	18.8	13.0	7.7	0.0	28.0	23.9
Sinoe	20.4	58.9	24.3	21.1	2.2	1.7	26.5	30.1
River Gee	69.5	68.1	47.9	41.4	22.9	17.4	54.4	47.7
Gbarpolu	33.6	46.6	22.2	21.4	13.6	18.2	28.7	27.1
Liberia	52.5	73.0	46.1	35.2	19.5	10.1	49.2	47.9
BOTH SEXES								
Bomi	43.0	64.4	51.8	38.8	29.2	7.0	43.9	44.3
Bong	27.3	67.0	43.7	36.7	28.0	14.0	39.3	45.9
Grand Bassa	28.2	63.0	32.5	44.1	23.5	25.9	38.8	43.6
Grand Cape Mount	48.4	70.4	33.6	31.3	24.6	18.1	42.8	40.6
Grand Gedeh	48.5	77.2	75.9	52.1	24.8	28.5	57.0	60.5
Grand Kru	23.9	73.8	41.3	44.4	27.2	26.2	41.0	49.1
Lofa	62.1	82.0	37.3	29.1	21.4	7.5	49.4	43.7
Margibi	25.6	68.6	35.9	42.9	46.0	16.8	40.5	48.2
Maryland	50.4	78.2	53.0	51.0	49.4	32.4	56.4	59.3
Montserrado	74.2	90.1	80.8	69.3	52.0	39.3	76.6	77.6
Nimba	54.8	73.8	59.9	51.1	29.8	19.6	56.3	56.9
Rivercess	41.4	71.1	33.2	33.6	26.6	0.7	40.6	40.2
Sinoe	20.7	71.7	42.2	46.8	30.8	19.0	39.2	50.2
River Gee	70.4	77.9	60.9	59.2	47.2	42.0	65.5	62.9
Gbarpolu	38.2	63.6	33.4	38.8	18.5	22.6	40.1	40.9
Liberia	52.1	79.3	58.7	51.0	37.0	22.9	57.1	59.4

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Table H.5 Persons aged 15 and over, by sex, county, and highest grade of education completed (grouped)

		Highest grade of education completed							None	Less than primary	Full primary	Junior high	Senior high	Degree	Total
		None	Less than primary	Full primary	Sec - junior high	Sec - senior high	Degree	Total							
MALES															

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Table H.6 Number of persons in the labour force, by sex, age group and county

County	Age group						Total	15+	15-64
	5-14	15-24	25-34	35-54	55-64	65+			
MALES									
Bomi	1,000	1,000	5,000	7,000	1,000	2,000	17,000	16,000	15,000
Bong	21,000	16,000	18,000	26,000	3,000	5,000	89,000	68,000	64,000
Grand Bassa	1,000	3,000	10,000	20,000	2,000	2,000	39,000	38,000	36,000
Grand Cape Mount	4,000	6,000	7,000	9,000	3,000	2,000	31,000	27,000	25,000
Grand Gedeh	*	1,000	5,000	7,000	1,000	1,000	16,000	16,000	14,000
Grand Kru	3,000	2,000	2,000	4,000	1,000	1,000	13,000	11,000	10,000
Lofa	15,000	11,000	10,000	17,000	4,000	3,000	61,000	45,000	42,000
Margibi	4,000	5,000	6,000	20,000	4,000	2,000	42,000	38,000	36,000
Maryland	1,000	2,000	4,000	8,000	1,000	*	15,000	15,000	14,000
Montserrado	4,000	24,000	52,000	82,000	12,000	7,000	181,000	177,000	170,000
Nimba	19,000	14,000	16,000	23,000	3,000	5,000	80,000	61,000	56,000
Rivercess	5,000	3,000	3,000	6,000	1,000	1,000	18,000	13,000	13,000
Sinoe	*	1,000	2,000	4,000	1,000	1,000	10,000	10,000	8,000
River Gee	1,000	2,000	2,000	4,000	1,000	1,000	12,000	10,000	10,000
Gbarpolu	3,000	3,000	4,000	7,000	1,000	1,000	18,000	16,000	15,000
Total	81,000	94,000	147,000	245,000	42,000	33,000	642,000	561,000	528,000
FEMALES									
Bomi	1,000	2,000	4,000	6,000	1,000	1,000	15,000	13,000	13,000
Bong	13,000	18,000	22,000	30,000	5,000	2,000	90,000	77,000	75,000
Grand Bassa	1,000	7,000	12,000	15,000	1,000	*	36,000	35,000	35,000
Grand Cape Mount	3,000	5,000	8,000	12,000	2,000	1,000	32,000	28,000	28,000
Grand Gedeh	*	2,000	3,000	6,000	1,000	1,000	12,000	11,000	11,000
Grand Kru	1,000	2,000	3,000	4,000	1,000	1,000	12,000	11,000	10,000
Lofa	14,000	13,000	18,000	24,000	4,000	3,000	74,000	61,000	58,000
Margibi	2,000	3,000	9,000	16,000	2,000	1,000	33,000	31,000	30,000
Maryland	*	2,000	4,000	5,000	1,000	*	13,000	12,000	12,000
Montserrado	2,000	28,000	63,000	75,000	8,000	4,000	181,000	179,000	175,000
Nimba	14,000	15,000	22,000	22,000	6,000	4,000	83,000	69,000	65,000
Rivercess	3,000	3,000	4,000	5,000	1,000	*	17,000	14,000	13,000
Sinoe	*	1,000	2,000	4,000	1,000	*	8,000	8,000	7,000
River Gee	1,000	2,000	3,000	4,000	1,000	*	11,000	10,000	10,000
Gbarpolu	2,000	3,000	4,000	5,000	1,000	*	15,000	13,000	13,000
Total	59,000	105,000	182,000	234,000	34,000	19,000	632,000	573,000	554,000
BOTH SEXES									
Bomi	2,000	3,000	9,000	13,000	2,000	2,000	31,000	29,000	27,000
Bong	34,000	34,000	40,000	56,000	8,000	7,000	179,000	145,000	138,000
Grand Bassa	2,000	9,000	23,000	35,000	3,000	2,000	75,000	73,000	71,000
Grand Cape Mount	7,000	11,000	15,000	22,000	5,000	3,000	62,000	55,000	52,000
Grand Gedeh	1,000	3,000	7,000	13,000	2,000	2,000	27,000	27,000	25,000
Grand Kru	4,000	5,000	5,000	8,000	2,000	1,000	26,000	22,000	20,000
Lofa	29,000	24,000	28,000	40,000	8,000	6,000	135,000	106,000	100,000
Margibi	6,000	8,000	15,000	36,000	6,000	3,000	75,000	69,000	66,000
Maryland	1,000	4,000	8,000	13,000	2,000	1,000	28,000	27,000	27,000
Montserrado	6,000	52,000	115,000	157,000	21,000	11,000	362,000	356,000	345,000
Nimba	33,000	29,000	38,000	45,000	9,000	8,000	164,000	130,000	122,000
Rivercess	8,000	6,000	7,000	11,000	2,000	1,000	35,000	27,000	26,000
Sinoe	1,000	2,000	4,000	8,000	2,000	1,000	18,000	17,000	16,000
River Gee	2,000	3,000	5,000	9,000	2,000	1,000	22,000	20,000	19,000
Gbarpolu	5,000	6,000	8,000	12,000	2,000	1,000	34,000	29,000	28,000
Total	140,000	199,000	328,000	479,000	76,000	52,000	1,273,000	1,133,000	1,082,000

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**Table H.7 Labour force participation rates, by sex, age group and county**

County	Age group						Total	15+	15-64
	5-14	15-24	25-34	35-54	55-64	65+			
MALES									
Bomi	4.9	26.1	84.6	89.0	88.2	47.2	49.3	69.4	73.0
Bong	38.2	56.5	81.0	92.0	77.1	80.5	62.1	76.5	76.2
Grand Bassa	5.0	28.6	95.1	92.6	78.9	55.6	50.9	77.5	79.1
Grand Cape Mount	29.1	68.3	95.2	95.0	91.2	77.2	68.7	85.9	86.6
Grand Gedeh	2.2	28.2	80.4	95.6	81.3	64.4	50.9	72.3	73.1
Grand Kru	32.1	56.0	77.9	93.6	87.2	85.1	60.5	77.6	77.1
Lofa	49.5	61.6	84.0	93.7	81.3	81.8	69.1	79.6	79.4
Margibi	10.6	27.3	70.9	94.6	86.0	65.4	45.7	65.9	66.0
Maryland	5.7	23.3	65.4	84.3	60.4	42.6	41.0	58.3	59.0
Montserrado	3.0	21.9	69.0	84.9	68.5	50.5	40.5	56.6	56.9
Nimba	42.3	41.4	68.9	83.8	69.0	51.5	55.8	61.9	63.0
Rivercess	49.9	67.2	86.7	94.5	81.5	62.1	70.1	82.5	83.9
Sinoe	2.6	13.4	46.3	55.1	68.6	74.9	27.8	42.9	40.7
River Gee	16.2	39.4	80.1	94.7	94.5	73.6	51.9	74.0	74.0
Gbarpolu	30.1	73.4	92.6	97.9	100.0	97.8	71.4	91.5	91.1
Total	19.3	35.2	74.9	88.3	76.7	61.4	50.6	66.1	66.4
FEMALES									
Bomi	14.9	29.9	62.7	79.6	57.0	33.8	45.5	56.9	58.7
Bong	24.0	56.7	77.8	87.6	73.5	36.0	55.9	72.0	74.3
Grand Bassa	5.6	42.8	73.7	78.6	35.2	8.4	49.0	63.3	64.8
Grand Cape Mount	23.3	65.0	91.8	96.0	84.2	46.8	67.0	83.6	86.0
Grand Gedeh	4.0	28.2	64.2	79.1	61.2	50.6	43.0	59.1	59.6
Grand Kru	25.6	60.4	80.3	86.5	76.8	57.1	61.8	75.1	76.5
Lofa	45.8	64.7	86.3	88.0	87.0	46.6	69.1	78.0	81.0
Margibi	7.8	16.7	56.6	67.4	72.7	44.4	36.6	49.8	50.0
Maryland	3.1	24.7	56.0	65.2	50.0	16.7	32.8	46.6	47.8
Montserrado	1.6	22.5	65.2	76.5	53.8	32.2	36.3	51.3	51.9
Nimba	33.5	40.7	74.0	72.2	73.6	40.0	52.7	59.9	61.6
Rivercess	43.3	67.7	93.3	79.3	55.2	52.1	67.1	77.5	78.8
Sinoe	1.4	12.4	37.0	49.3	44.0	54.8	23.0	35.7	35.0
River Gee	8.0	39.0	78.0	86.3	85.3	58.1	50.3	69.3	69.9
Gbarpolu	36.7	67.5	68.3	83.7	97.8	81.8	65.7	75.3	75.0
Total	14.6	35.1	70.3	78.2	65.3	39.2	46.5	59.9	61.0
BOTH SEXES									
Bomi	9.4	28.3	72.9	84.5	75.2	42.7	47.5	63.1	65.5
Bong	31.1	56.6	79.2	89.6	75.0	57.3	58.8	74.0	75.1
Grand Bassa	5.3	37.5	82.1	86.1	59.3	41.1	50.0	70.0	71.3
Grand Cape Mount	26.3	66.7	93.4	95.5	87.9	62.5	67.9	84.7	86.3
Grand Gedeh	3.0	28.2	73.6	87.4	72.0	59.4	47.2	66.0	66.6
Grand Kru	29.6	58.1	79.3	90.1	81.5	69.6	61.1	76.3	76.8
Lofa	47.7	63.2	85.4	90.2	83.8	59.2	69.1	78.7	80.3
Margibi	9.3	22.3	61.8	80.0	81.6	57.5	41.1	57.6	57.6
Maryland	4.4	24.0	60.1	75.3	56.0	29.7	36.8	52.3	53.3
Montserrado	2.3	22.2	66.9	80.6	61.7	42.3	38.3	53.8	54.3
Nimba	38.0	41.0	71.7	77.6	72.0	45.9	54.2	60.9	62.3
Rivercess	47.1	67.4	90.6	86.6	70.5	57.7	68.6	79.9	81.2
Sinoe	2.0	12.9	41.5	52.1	55.7	68.1	25.4	39.4	37.9
River Gee	12.6	39.2	78.9	90.4	90.2	66.0	51.1	71.6	71.9
Gbarpolu	32.7	70.3	78.1	91.5	99.1	91.6	68.7	83.3	83.0
Total	17.0	35.1	72.3	83.1	71.2	51.0	48.5	62.8	63.5

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Table H.8 Inactive persons, by sex, age group and county

County	Age group						Total	15+	15-64
	5-14	15-24	25-34	35-54	55-64	65+			
MALES									
Bomi	10,000	3,000	1,000	1,000	*	2,000	17,000	7,000	5,000
Bong	33,000	12,000	4,000	2,000	1,000	1,000	54,000	21,000	20,000
Grand Bassa	27,000	7,000	1,000	2,000	1,000	1,000	38,000	11,000	9,000
Grand Cape Mount	10,000	3,000	*	*	*	1,000	14,000	4,000	4,000
Grand Gedeh	9,000	4,000	1,000	*	*	1,000	15,000	6,000	5,000
Grand Kru	6,000	2,000	1,000	*	*	*	9,000	3,000	3,000
Lofa	15,000	7,000	2,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	27,000	12,000	11,000
Margibi	30,000	14,000	3,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	50,000	20,000	18,000
Maryland	12,000	6,000	2,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	22,000	11,000	10,000
Montserrado	130,000	85,000	23,000	14,000	6,000	7,000	266,000	135,000	128,000
Nimba	26,000	20,000	7,000	4,000	1,000	5,000	63,000	38,000	33,000
Rivercess	5,000	1,000	*	*	*	*	8,000	3,000	2,000
Sinoe	13,000	6,000	3,000	3,000	1,000	*	26,000	13,000	12,000
River Gee	7,000	2,000	1,000	*	*	*	11,000	4,000	3,000
Gbarpolu	6,000	1,000	*	*	-	*	7,000	1,000	1,000
Total	339,000	173,000	49,000	33,000	13,000	21,000	627,000	288,000	267,000
FEMALES									
Bomi	7,000	4,000	2,000	2,000	1,000	1,000	17,000	10,000	9,000
Bong	41,000	14,000	6,000	4,000	2,000	4,000	71,000	30,000	26,000
Grand Bassa	17,000	9,000	4,000	4,000	2,000	1,000	38,000	20,000	19,000
Grand Cape Mount	10,000	3,000	1,000	1,000	*	1,000	16,000	6,000	4,000
Grand Gedeh	8,000	4,000	1,000	2,000	*	1,000	16,000	8,000	7,000
Grand Kru	4,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	*	*	8,000	4,000	3,000
Lofa	16,000	7,000	3,000	3,000	1,000	4,000	33,000	17,000	14,000
Margibi	26,000	15,000	7,000	8,000	1,000	1,000	58,000	31,000	30,000
Maryland	12,000	7,000	3,000	3,000	1,000	1,000	26,000	14,000	13,000
Montserrado	148,000	98,000	34,000	23,000	7,000	8,000	318,000	170,000	162,000
Nimba	29,000	22,000	8,000	9,000	2,000	5,000	75,000	46,000	41,000
Rivercess	4,000	1,000	*	1,000	1,000	*	8,000	4,000	4,000
Sinoe	13,000	5,000	4,000	4,000	1,000	*	27,000	14,000	14,000
River Gee	6,000	3,000	1,000	1,000	*	*	11,000	5,000	4,000
Gbarpolu	4,000	1,000	2,000	1,000	*	*	8,000	4,000	4,000
Total	345,000	194,000	77,000	65,000	18,000	29,000	728,000	383,000	354,000
BOTH SEXES									
Bomi	17,000	8,000	3,000	2,000	1,000	3,000	35,000	17,000	14,000
Bong	74,000	26,000	11,000	7,000	3,000	5,000	125,000	51,000	46,000
Grand Bassa	44,000	16,000	5,000	6,000	2,000	3,000	75,000	31,000	29,000
Grand Cape Mount	19,000	6,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	2,000	29,000	10,000	8,000
Grand Gedeh	17,000	7,000	3,000	2,000	1,000	1,000	31,000	14,000	13,000
Grand Kru	10,000	3,000	1,000	1,000	*	1,000	16,000	7,000	6,000
Lofa	32,000	14,000	5,000	4,000	2,000	4,000	60,000	29,000	25,000
Margibi	56,000	29,000	9,000	9,000	1,000	2,000	107,000	51,000	48,000
Maryland	24,000	13,000	5,000	4,000	1,000	1,000	48,000	25,000	23,000
Montserrado	278,000	183,000	57,000	38,000	13,000	15,000	584,000	306,000	291,000
Nimba	54,000	42,000	15,000	13,000	3,000	10,000	138,000	84,000	74,000
Rivercess	9,000	3,000	1,000	2,000	1,000	1,000	16,000	7,000	6,000
Sinoe	26,000	11,000	6,000	7,000	2,000	1,000	52,000	27,000	26,000
River Gee	13,000	5,000	1,000	1,000	*	1,000	21,000	8,000	8,000
Gbarpolu	9,000	2,000	2,000	1,000	*	*	15,000	6,000	6,000
Total	683,000	367,000	126,000	98,000	31,000	50,000	1,354,000	671,000	621,000

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**Table H.9 Inactivity rates, by sex, age group and county**

	Age group								
County	5-14	15-24	25-34	35-54	55-64	65+	Total	15+	15-64
MALES									
Bomi	95.1	73.9	15.4	11.0	11.8	52.8	50.7	30.6	27.0
Bong	61.8	43.5	19.0	8.0	22.9	19.5	37.9	23.5	23.8
Grand Bassa	95.0	71.4	4.9	7.4	21.1	44.4	49.1	22.5	20.9
Grand Cape Mount	70.9	31.7	4.8	5.0	8.8	22.8	31.3	14.1	13.4
Grand Gedeh	97.8	71.8	19.6	4.4	18.7	35.6	49.1	27.7	26.9
Grand Kru	67.9	44.0	22.1	6.4	12.8	14.9	39.5	22.4	22.9
Lofa	50.5	38.4	16.0	6.3	18.7	18.2	30.9	20.4	20.6
Margibi	89.4	72.7	29.1	5.4	14.0	34.6	54.3	34.1	34.0
Maryland	94.3	76.7	34.6	15.7	39.6	57.4	59.0	41.7	41.0
Montserrado	97.0	78.1	31.0	15.1	31.5	49.5	59.5	43.4	43.1
Nimba	57.7	58.6	31.1	16.2	31.0	48.5	44.2	38.1	37.0
Rivercess	50.1	32.8	13.3	5.5	18.5	37.9	29.9	17.5	16.1
Sinoe	97.4	86.6	53.7	44.9	31.4	25.1	72.2	57.1	59.3
River Gee	83.8	60.6	19.9	5.3	5.5	26.4	48.1	26.0	26.0
Gbarpolu	69.9	26.6	7.4	2.1	0.0	2.2	28.6	8.5	8.9
Total	80.7	64.8	25.1	11.7	23.3	38.6	49.4	33.9	33.6
FEMALES									
Bomi	85.1	70.1	37.3	20.4	43.0	66.2	54.5	43.1	41.3
Bong	76.0	43.3	22.2	12.4	26.5	64.0	44.1	28.0	25.7
Grand Bassa	94.4	57.2	26.3	21.4	64.8	91.6	51.0	36.7	35.2
Grand Cape Mount	76.7	35.0	8.2	4.0	15.8	53.2	33.0	16.4	14.0
Grand Gedeh	96.0	71.8	35.8	20.9	38.8	49.4	57.0	40.9	40.4
Grand Kru	74.4	39.6	19.7	13.5	23.2	42.9	38.2	24.9	23.5
Lofa	54.2	35.3	13.7	12.0	13.0	53.4	30.9	22.0	19.0
Margibi	92.2	83.3	43.4	32.6	27.3	55.6	63.4	50.2	50.0
Maryland	96.9	75.3	44.0	34.8	50.0	83.3	67.2	53.4	52.2
Montserrado	98.4	77.5	34.8	23.5	46.2	67.8	63.7	48.7	48.1
Nimba	66.5	59.3	26.0	27.8	26.4	60.0	47.3	40.1	38.4
Rivercess	56.7	32.3	6.7	20.7	44.8	47.9	32.9	22.5	21.2
Sinoe	98.6	87.6	63.0	50.7	56.0	45.2	77.0	64.3	65.0
River Gee	92.0	61.0	22.0	13.7	14.7	41.9	49.7	30.7	30.1
Gbarpolu	63.3	32.5	31.7	16.3	2.2	18.2	34.3	24.7	25.0
Total	85.4	64.9	29.7	21.8	34.7	60.8	53.5	40.1	39.0
BOTH SEXES									
Bomi	90.6	71.7	27.1	15.5	24.8	57.3	52.5	36.9	34.5
Bong	68.9	43.4	20.8	10.4	25.0	42.7	41.2	26.0	24.9
Grand Bassa	94.7	62.5	17.9	13.9	40.7	58.9	50.0	30.0	28.7
Grand Cape Mount	73.7	33.3	6.6	4.5	12.1	37.5	32.1	15.3	13.7
Grand Gedeh	97.0	71.8	26.4	12.6	28.0	40.6	52.8	34.0	33.4
Grand Kru	70.4	41.9	20.7	9.9	18.5	30.4	38.9	23.7	23.2
Lofa	52.3	36.8	14.6	9.8	16.2	40.8	30.9	21.3	19.7
Margibi	90.7	77.7	38.2	20.0	18.4	42.5	58.9	42.4	42.4
Maryland	95.6	76.0	39.9	24.7	44.0	70.3	63.2	47.7	46.7
Montserrado	97.7	77.8	33.1	19.4	38.3	57.7	61.7	46.2	45.7
Nimba	62.0	59.0	28.3	22.4	28.0	54.1	45.8	39.1	37.7
Rivercess	52.9	32.6	9.4	13.4	29.5	42.3	31.4	20.1	18.8
Sinoe	98.0	87.1	58.5	47.9	44.3	31.9	74.6	60.6	62.1
River Gee	87.4	60.8	21.1	9.6	9.8	34.0	48.9	28.4	28.1
Gbarpolu	67.3	29.7	21.9	8.5	0.9	8.4	31.3	16.7	17.0
Total	83.0	64.9	27.7	16.9	28.8	49.0	51.5	37.2	36.5

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**Table H.10 Employed persons aged 15 and over, by sex, county, and main occupation**

**MALES**

<i>Occupation</i> <i>ISCO-08</i>	Bomi	Bong	Grand Bassa	Grand Cape Mount	Grand Gedeh	Grand Kru	Lofa	Mar-gibi	Mary-land	Monts-errado	Nimba	River-cess	Sinoe	River Gee	Gbar-polu	Total
Managers	1000	1000	*	1000	*	*	*	*	*	5000	*	*	*	*	*	11000
Professionals	1,000	4000	1000	1000	1000	1000	2000	4000	2000	21000	3000	1000	1000	1000	1000	43000
Technicians	*	2000	1000	1000	*	*	*	*	*	8000	1000	*	*	*	*	14000
Clerical support	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*		3000	1000	*	*	-	*	5000
Service & sales	1000	6000	5000	1000	2000	1000	4000	4000	1000	50000	8000	*	1000	1000	1000	86000
Skilled agriculture	8000	37000	19000	12000	7000	5000	26000	16000	7000	12000	36000	9000	3000	7000	10000	216000
Craft & related	*	5000	2000	1000	1000	*	2000	2000	1000	30000	2000	*	*	*	*	48000
Machineoperators	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	*	*	1000	*	15000	1000	*	*	*	1000	22000
Elementary occup	4000	8000	5000	7000	3000	3000	8000	9000	1000	18000	10000	3000	1000	1000	3000	83000
<b>Total</b>	<b>15000</b>	<b>65000</b>	<b>35000</b>	<b>25000</b>	<b>15000</b>	<b>10000</b>	<b>43000</b>	<b>37000</b>	<b>13000</b>	<b>164000</b>	<b>60000</b>	<b>13000</b>	<b>7000</b>	<b>10000</b>	<b>16000</b>	<b>528000</b>
<b>Percentages</b>																
Managers	4.0	1.0	1.0	4.3	0.5	3.4	0.6	1.2	3.9	3.2	0.7	0.6	6.5	2.3	0.1	2.0
Professionals	3.5	6.6	3.2	4.4	7.7	7.0	4.5	9.8	13.6	12.7	4.6	4.6	13.3	8.6	5.0	8.1
Technicians	0.6	2.6	1.8	3.7	2.0	0.8	1.0	0.7	1.8	5.0	0.8	0.2	2.4	1.5	3.0	2.7
Clerical support	0.1	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.3	1.4	1.1	0.6	0.0	1.9	0.9	0.2	1.6	0.0	0.4	1.0
Service & sales	5.3	9.8	14.2	5.0	13.4	5.6	8.7	10.2	10.0	30.9	13.3	1.8	13.0	5.3	4.8	16.2
Skilled agriculture	51.8	57.5	55.8	47.7	45.6	52.2	59.3	43.8	56.5	7.6	59.9	69.8	46.3	69.4	63.8	40.9
Craft & related	3.0	7.7	5.8	5.8	6.7	1.1	5.3	6.2	5.2	18.5	2.6	1.3	2.5	2.0	2.3	9.1
Machineoperators	5.5	1.5	3.2	2.6	5.9	0.6	1.0	2.2	2.4	8.9	1.0	1.4	2.7	0.1	4.3	4.2
Elementary occup	26.3	12.8	14.7	26.5	18.0	27.9	18.6	25.3	6.7	11.2	16.2	20.0	11.7	10.8	16.4	15.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

(continued)

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**Table H.10 (continued) Employed persons aged 15 and over, by sex, county, and main occupation**

**FEMALES**

<i>Occupation</i> <i>ISCO-08</i>	Bomi	Bong	Grand Bassa	Grand Cape Mount	Grand Gedeh	Grand Kru	Lofa	Mar-gibi	Mary-land	Monts-errado	Nimba	River-cess	Sinoe	River Gee	Gbar-polu	Total
Managers	*	1000	*	*	-	*	*	-	*	1000	-	*	*	*	-	3000
Professionals	*	2000	1000	1000	*	*	2000	1000	1000	13000	2000	*	*	*	*	26000
Technicians	*	1000	-	*	*	*	1000	*	*	3000	*	-	*	*	*	5000
Clerical support	-	-	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	1000	-	-	-	-	-	1000
Service & sales	3000	14000	12000	7000	4000	1000	8000	9000	3000	91000	11000	1000	1000	1000	2000	167000
Skilled agriculture	5000	41000	12000	12000	4000	6000	36000	8000	6000	9000	33000	9000	3000	7000	8000	201000
Craft & related	*	3000	1000	1000	1000	*	2000	2000	*	7000	2000	*	*	*	*	18000
Machine operators	*	1000	*	*	*	-	-	*	-	2000	1000	-	-	*	*	4000
Elementary occup.	4000	13000	5000	5000	2000	3000	11000	8000	1000	36000	16000	3000	1000	1000	2000	110000
<b>Total</b>	<b>12000</b>	<b>74000</b>	<b>30000</b>	<b>28000</b>	<b>11000</b>	<b>11000</b>	<b>59000</b>	<b>29000</b>	<b>11000</b>	<b>162000</b>	<b>66000</b>	<b>13000</b>	<b>5000</b>	<b>10000</b>	<b>13000</b>	<b>536000</b>
<b>Percentages</b>																
Managers	0.2	1.0	0.2	0.9	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.0	1.5	0.6	0.0	0.2	4.3	0.4	0.0	0.5
Professionals	3.8	3.1	2.4	4.0	1.1	2.9	2.9	3.4	10.3	8.1	3.6	2.5	9.0	3.0	1.8	4.8
Technicians	0.3	0.7	0.0	0.6	1.7	0.9	0.9	1.3	1.3	1.7	0.5	0.0	0.7	1.3	1.3	1.0
Clerical support	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.2	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3
Service & sales	24.3	18.7	38.6	25.7	33.4	10.4	13.4	32.1	23.5	55.9	17.0	5.5	21.8	6.4	14.1	31.1
Skilled agriculture	39.1	55.3	39.0	45.0	38.2	55.4	60.8	28.7	53.5	5.8	50.5	69.7	52.6	74.1	63.8	37.5
Craft & related	2.5	3.4	2.8	2.5	6.2	1.0	3.0	5.5	2.2	4.4	2.9	0.7	1.7	0.5	1.3	3.4
Machine operators	1.0	0.7	1.0	1.3	0.2	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.0	1.2	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.3	1.2	0.8
Elementary occup	28.6	17.0	15.3	19.6	18.9	29.0	18.5	27.5	7.5	22.0	24.7	21.4	9.9	14.1	16.5	20.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

(continued)

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**Table H.10 (continued) Employed persons aged 15 and over, by sex, county and main occupation**

**BOTH SEXES**

<i>Occupation</i> <i>ISCO-08</i>	Bomi	Bong	Grand Bassa	Grand Cape Mount	Grand Gedeh	Grand Kru	Lofa	Mar-gibi	Mary-land	Monts-errado	Nimba	River-cess	Sinoe	River Gee	Gbar-polu	Total
Managers	1000	1000	*	1000	*	*	*	*	1000	6000	*	*	1000	*	*	14000
Professionals	1000	7000	2000	2000	1000	1000	4000	5000	3000	34000	*	1000	1000	1000	1000	69000
Technicians	*	2000	1000	1000	*	*	1000	1000	*	11000	1000	*	*	*	1000	20000
Clerical support	*	*	*	*	*	*	1000	*	*	4000	1000	*	*	-	*	7000
Service & sales	4000	20000	17000	8000	6000	2000	12000	13000	4000	141000	19000	1000	2000	1000	3000	252000
Skilled agriculture	13000	79000	31000	25000	11000	11000	61000	24000	13000	22000	69000	18000	6000	14000	18000	417000
Craft & related	1000	8000	3000	2000	2000	*	4000	4000	1000	37000	3000	*	*	*	1000	66000
Machine operators	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	*	*	1000	*	16000	1000	*	*	*	1000	27000
Elementary occup.	8000	21000	10000	12000	5000	6000	19000	17000	2000	54000	26000	5000	1000	2000	5000	193000
<b>Total</b>	<b>28000</b>	<b>139000</b>	<b>65000</b>	<b>53000</b>	<b>26000</b>	<b>21000</b>	<b>102000</b>	<b>66000</b>	<b>24000</b>	<b>326000</b>	<b>126000</b>	<b>26000</b>	<b>12000</b>	<b>20000</b>	<b>29000</b>	<b>1063000</b>
Managers	2.3	1.0	0.6	2.5	0.3	1.8	0.4	0.7	2.8	1.9	0.3	0.4	5.6	1.3	0.1	1.3
Professionals	3.6	4.8	2.8	4.2	5.0	4.9	3.6	7.0	12.0	10.4	4.1	3.5	11.4	5.8	3.5	6.5
Technicians	0.5	1.6	1.0	2.1	1.9	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.6	3.3	0.6	0.1	1.6	1.4	2.2	1.8
Clerical support	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.8	0.5	0.5	0.1	1.2	0.4	0.1	0.9	0.0	0.2	0.6
Service & sales	13.8	14.5	25.7	15.7	21.6	8.0	11.4	19.9	16.3	43.3	15.3	3.7	16.8	5.8	9.0	23.7
Skilled agriculture	46.1	56.4	47.9	46.3	42.5	53.8	60.2	37.1	55.1	6.7	55.0	69.8	49.0	71.7	63.8	39.2
Craft & related	2.8	5.4	4.4	4.1	6.5	1.1	4.0	5.9	3.8	11.5	2.8	1.0	2.2	1.3	1.8	6.2
Machine operators	3.5	1.1	2.2	1.9	3.5	0.3	0.4	1.7	1.3	5.0	0.9	0.7	1.5	0.2	2.9	2.5
Elementary occup	27.4	15.1	15.0	22.9	18.4	28.4	18.6	26.3	7.1	16.5	20.6	20.7	10.9	12.4	16.4	18.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100.0</b>

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**Table H.11 Employed persons aged 15 and over, by sex, county, and sector of main economic activity**

**MALES**

<i>Sector of economic activity ISIC Rev 4</i>	Bomi	Bong	Grand Bassa	Grand Cape Mount	Grand Gedeh	Grand Kru	Lofa	Mar-gibi	Mary-land	Monts-errado	Nimba	River-cess	Sinoe	River Gee	Gbar-polu	Total
A. Agriculture etc.	9000	42000	19000	17000	8000	8000	34000	18000	6000	14000	41000	12000	4000	8000	12000	252000
B. Mining	2000	*	1000	3000	1000	*	*	*	*	3000	1000	*	*	*	1000	13000
C. Manufacturing	2000	5000	4000	*	*	*	2000	7000	3000	19000	4000	*	1000	*	*	49000
D. Electricity etc.	-	-	*	-	*	-	-	-	-	2000	*	-	-	-	-	2000
E. Water supply	-	-	-	*	-	-	-	*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	*
F. Construction	*	2000	*	1000	1000	*	1000	1000	*	15000	*	*	*	*	*	22000
G. W'sale/retail	1000	6000	6000	2000	2000	1000	3000	2000	1000	51000	6000	*	*	1000	1000	82000
H. Transportation	*	1000	1000	1000	1000	*	1000	2000	*	13000	1000	-	*	-	*	20000
I. Accommm & food	*	2000	1000	*	*	*	*	*	*	4000	1000	-	*	*	*	9000
J. Info & comms.	-	*	-	*	*	-	*	*	*	4000	*	-	*	*	*	5000
K. Finance, insure	*	*	*	-	-	*	*	*	*	7000	1000	*	*	*	-	9000
L. Real estate	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	*	-	-	-	-	-	*
M. Professional	-	1000	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	1000	*	*	*	*	-	3000
N. Admin support	*	1000	1000	*	*	*	1000	1000	*	11000	2000	*	*	*	*	18000
O. Public admin	*	1000	*	*	*	*	-	*	*	2000	-	*	*	*	-	5000
P. Education	*	4000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	3000	1000	11000	2000	*	1000	*	1000	27000
Q. Health	*	1000	1000	*	*	*	1000	1000	*	4000	1000	*	*	*	*	9000
R. Arts, recreation	-	*	*	*	-	-	-	-	-	2000	*	-	-	-	*	2000
S. Other services	*	1000	*	*	*	*	*	1000	*	4000	-	*	*	*	*	7000
T. Employer hhlds	-	-	*	*	*	*	*	-	-	1000	*	-	-	-	-	2000
U. International	-	-	*	-	-	-	-	-	*	*	-	-	-	-	-	*
<b>Total</b>	<b>15000</b>	<b>67000</b>	<b>35000</b>	<b>26000</b>	<b>15000</b>	<b>10000</b>	<b>44000</b>	<b>37000</b>	<b>13000</b>	<b>167000</b>	<b>60000</b>	<b>13000</b>	<b>7000</b>	<b>10000</b>	<b>16000</b>	<b>537000</b>
<b>Percentages</b>																
A. Agriculture etc.	59	63	55	66	56	78	76	49	44	8	69	88	51	78.3	77	47
B. Mining	11	*	2	12	7	2	1	1	1	2	2	3	2	2	7	2
C. Manufacturing	14	7	13	2	2	1	6	18	23	11	7	1	8	2	2	9
D. Electricity etc.	-	-	*	-	*	-	-	-	-	1	*	-	-	-	-	*
E. Water supply	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
F. Construction	2	3	*	3	4	1	2	3	2	9	1	*	2	1	1	4
G. W'sale/retail	4	9	16	6	15	6	6	7	8	30	10	2	6	5	6	15
H. Transportation	2	2	3	2	3	*	2	4	2	8	1	-	2	-	*	4
I. Accommm & food	1	3	2	2	1	*	*	1	1	2	1	-	2	1	*	2
J. Info & comms.	-	*	-	-	*	-	*	*	*	2	*	-	1	*	*	1
K. Finance, insure	*	*	1	-	-	*	*	*	1	4	1	*	*	*	-	2
L. Real estate	-	-	*	-	-	-	-	-	-	*	-	-	-	-	-	*
M. Professional	-	1	1	1	1	2	*	*	1	1	*	*	*	1	-	1
N. Admin support	2	1	2	1	1	2	2	3	2	7	3	*	4	1	1	3
O. Public admin	1	1	1	1	*	2	-	1	3	1	-	*	6	1	-	1
P. Education	3	6	1	4	6	5	3	7	10	6	3	3	12	5	4	5
Q. Health	1	1	2	*	2	1	2	2	2	3	1	1	3	2	1	2
R. Arts, recreation	-	*	*	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	*	-	-	-	*	*
S. Other services	1	1	*	*	1	*	*	3	1	3	-	1	*	1	*	1
T. Employer hhlds	-	-	*	*	*	*	1	-	-	1	*	-	-	-	-	*
U. International	-	-	*	-	-	-	-	-	*	*	-	-	-	-	-	*
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

(continued)

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# Liberia Labour Force Survey 2010

**Table H.11 (continued) Employed persons aged 15 and over, by sex, county and sector of main economic activity**

**FEMALES**

<i>Sector of economic activity</i> <i>ISIC Rev 4</i>	Bomi	Bong	Grand Bassa	Grand Cape Mount	Grand Gedeh	Grand Kru	Lofa	Mar-gibi	Mary-land	Monts-errado	Nimba	River-cess	Sinoe	River Gee	Gbar-polu	Total
A. Agriculture etc.	7000	52000	12000	18000	5000	8000	44000	14000	6000	13000	42000	12000	3000	8000	10000	255000
B. Mining	-	-	1000	1000	-	*	*	*	-	2000	*	-	*	*	*	4000
C. Manufacturing	1000	2000	1000	1000	*	*	1000	1000	1000	9000	3000	*	*	*	*	21000
D. Electricity etc.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	*	-	-	-	-	-	*
E. Water supply	-	-	-	-	-	*	-	-	-	*	-	-	-	-	-	*
F. Construction	*	1000	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	3000	*	-	*	-	-	5000
G. W'sale/retail	3000	14000	15000	6000	4000	1000	9000	11000	3000	102000	15000	1000	1000	1000	2000	188000
H. Transportation	*	1000	*	*	-	-	*	-	-	3000	*	-	-	*	*	5000
I. Accommod & food	*	3000	1000	1000	*	*	1000	1000	*	8000	3000	*	*	*	*	20000
J. Info & comms.	-	*	-	*	*	-	-	-	*	*	-	-	-	*	*	1000
K. Finance, insure	*	*	-	-	-	-	*	*	-	2000	-	-	-	-	-	2000
L. Real estate	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1000	-	-	-	-	-	1000
M. Professional	-	-	-	-	-	*	*	-	*	1000	*	-	-	-	-	1000
N. Admin support	*	*	*	-	*	*	1000	*	*	3000	1000	*	*	*	*	6000
O. Public admin	*	*	-	*	-	*	*	*	*	1000	*	*	*	-	-	2000
P. Education	*	1000	*	*	*	*	1000	1000	1000	5000	2000	*	*	*	*	13000
Q. Health	*	1000	*	*	*	*	1000	1000	*	3000	1000	*	*	*	*	7000
R. Arts, recreation	-	-	*	*	-	-	-	-	-	*	-	-	-	-	*	*
S. Other services	*	1000	*	*	*	*	1000	*	*	1000	*	-	*	*	*	4000
T. Employer hhlds	*	-	*	*	*	*	*	-	*	2000	*	-	-	*	*	2000
U. International	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	12000	75000	31000	28000	11000	11000	59000	29000	12000	160000	67000	13000	6000	10000	13000	537000
<b>Percentages</b>																
A. Agriculture etc.	57	69	40	64	50	79	75	48	53	8	63	89	59	85	73	48
B. Mining	-	-	2	2	-	*	*	*	-	1	1	-	*	1	3	1
C. Manufacturing	6	3	3	2	4	1	2	4	5	6	4	1	5	1	1	4
D. Electricity etc.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	*	-	-	-	-	-	*
E. Water supply	-	-	-	-	-	*	-	-	-	*	-	-	-	-	-	*
F. Construction	*	1	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	2	*	-	*	-	-	1
G. W'sale/retail	26	18	49	23	37	12	15	36	30	64	22	6	16	7	15	35
H. Transportation	1	1	1	1	-	-	*	-	-	2	*	-	-	*	*	1
I. Accommod & food	3	4	3	4	3	2	1	4	2	5	4	2	4	2	2	4
J. Info & comms.	-	*	-	*	*	-	-	-	*	*	-	-	-	*	*	*
K. Finance, insure	*	*	-	-	-	-	*	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	*
L. Real estate	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	*
M. Professional	-	-	-	*	-	1	*	-	*	*	*	-	-	-	-	*
N. Admin support	*	*	1	*	1	*	1	*	1	2	1	*	2	*	*	1
O. Public admin	*	*	-	*	-	1	*	*	1	1	*	*	2	-	-	*
P. Education	3	1	1	2	*	2	1	3	5	3	2	1	6	2	1	2
Q. Health	*	1	*	1	2	1	1	2	3	2	1	*	4	2	1	1
R. Arts, recreation	-	-	*	*	-	-	-	-	-	*	-	-	-	-	1	*
S. Other services	1	1	*	*	2	1	1	1	*	1	*	-	2	*	1	1
T. Employer hhlds	*	-	1	*	1	*	*	-	*	1	*	-	-	*	1	*
U. International	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

(continued)

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# Liberia Labour Force Survey 2010

**Table H.11 (continued) Employed persons aged 15 and over, by sex, county and sector of main economic activity**

**BOTH SEXES**

<i>Sector of economic activity</i> <i>ISIC Rev 4</i>	Bomi	Bong	Grand Bassa	Grand Cape Mount	Grand Gedeh	Grand Kru	Lofa	Mar-gibi	Mary-land	Monts-errado	Nimba	River-cess	Sinoe	River Gee	Gbar-polu	Total
A. Agriculture etc.	16000	94000	32000	35000	14000	16000	78000	32000	12000	27000	84000	23000	7000	16000	22000	508000
B. Mining	2000	*	1000	4000	1000	*	*	*	*	4000	1000	*	*	*	1000	17000
C. Manufacturing	3000	7000	5000	1000	1000	*	4000	8000	3000	28000	7000	*	1000	*	*	70000
D. Electricity etc.	-	-	*	-	*	-	-	-	-	2000	*	-	-	-	-	2000
E. Water supply	-	-	-	*	-	*	-	*	-	*	-	-	-	-	-	*
F. Construction	*	3000	-	1000	1000	*	1000	1000	*	18000	1000	*	*	*	*	26000
G. W'sale/retail	4000	20000	21000	8000	6000	2000	12000	13000	4000	153000	21000	1000	1000	1000	3000	270000
H. Transportation	*	2000	1000	1000	1000	*	1000	2000	*	16000	1000	-	*	*	*	24000
I. Accom & food	1000	5000	2000	2000	*	*	1000	2000	*	12000	3000	*	*	*	*	28000
J. Info & comms.	-	*	-	*	*	-	*	*	*	4000	*	-	*	*	*	5000
K. Finance, insure	*	1000	*	-	-	*	*	*	*	9000	1000	*	*	*	-	11000
L. Real estate	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1000	-	-	-	-	-	1000
M. Professional	-	1000	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	2000	*	*	*	*	-	4000
N. Admin support	*	1000	1000	*	*	*	2000	1000	*	15000	2000	*	*	*	*	24000
O. Public admin	*	1000	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	3000	*	*	1000	*	-	7000
P. Education	1000	5000	1000	1000	1000	1000	2000	4000	2000	16000	4000	1000	1000	1000	1000	40000
Q. Health	*	1000	1000	*	*	*	1000	2000	1000	7000	1000	*	*	*	*	16000
R. Arts, recreation	-	*	*	*	-	-	-	-	-	2000	*	-	-	-	*	3000
S. Other services	*	2000	*	*	*	*	1000	1000	*	6000	*	*	*	*	*	11000
T. Employer hhlds	*	-	*	*	*	*	*	-	*	3000	*	-	-	*	*	5000
U. International	-	-	*	-	-	-	-	-	*	*	-	-	-	-	-	*
Total	28000	143000	66000	54000	26000	21000	103000	66000	24000	328000	127000	26000	13000	20000	29000	1073000
<b>Percentages</b>																
A. Agriculture etc.	58	66	48	65	54	78	75	48	48	8	66	88	55	81	75	47
B. Mining	6	0	2	7	4	1	*	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	5	2
C. Manufacturing	11	5	8	2	3	1	4	12	14	8	6	1	7	1	2	6
D. Electricity etc.	-	-	*	-	*	-	-	-	-	1	*	-	-	-	-	*
E. Water supply	-	-	-	*	-	*	-	*	-	*	-	-	-	-	-	*
F. Construction	1	2	*	2	3	*	1	2	1	6	*	*	1	1	*	2
G. W'sale/retail	14	14	31	15	24	9	11	20	18	47	16	4	10	6	10	25
H. Transportation	1	1	2	2	2	*	1	2	1	5	1	-	1	*	*	2
I. Accom & food	2	3	2	3	2	1	1	2	2	4	3	1	3	1	1	3
J. Info & comms.	-	*	-	*	*	-	*	*	*	1	*	-	1	*	*	1
K. Finance, insure	*	*	*	-	-	*	*	1	*	3	*	*	*	*	-	1
L. Real estate	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	*	-	-	-	-	-	*
M. Professional	-	*	*	*	*	1	*	*	1	1	*	*	*	*	-	*
N. Admin support	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	4	2	*	3	1	1	2
O. Public admin	1	1	*	*	*	1	*	1	2	1	*	*	4	1	-	1
P. Education	3	3	1	3	3	3	2	5	7	5	3	2	9	3	3	4
Q. Health	1	1	1	0	2	1	1	2	2	2	1	1	3	2	1	2
R. Arts, recreation	-	*	*	*	-	-	-	-	-	1	*	-	-	-	1	*
S. Other services	1	1	*	*	1	*	1	2	1	2	*	*	1	1	1	1
T. Employer hhlds	*	-	1	*	*	*	*	-	*	1	*	-	-	*	*	*
U. International	-	-	*	-	-	-	-	-	*	*	-	-	-	-	-	*
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

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**Table H.12 Persons in informal employment, by sex and county**

	Male		Female		Both sexes	
	Number	Rate (%)	Number	Rate (%)	Number	Rate (%)
Bomi	10,000	64.2	10,000	80.4	20,000	71.4
Bong	48,000	72.2	60,000	79.1	108,000	75.8
Grand Bassa	26,000	73.7	25,000	80.3	51,000	76.8
Grand Cape Mount	17,000	64.6	22,000	80.5	39,000	72.9
Grand Gedeh	12,000	77.8	9,000	91.2	21,000	83.4
Grand Kru	7,000	71.6	9,000	79.9	16,000	75.8
Lofa	35,000	80.5	51,000	86.3	86,000	83.8
Margibi	19,000	51.4	22,000	77.0	41,000	62.8
Maryland	8,000	60.2	9,000	76.8	17,000	68.0
Montserrado	80,000	47.9	117,000	72.8	197,000	60.1
Nimba	35,000	58.9	42,000	62.5	77,000	60.8
Rivercess	10,000	69.8	10,000	78.6	20,000	74.2
Sinoe	5,000	66.5	4,000	77.1	9,000	71.2
River Gee	8,000	80.8	9,000	89.1	17,000	84.9
Gbarpolu	12,000	75.8	11,000	82.3	23,000	78.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>332,000</b>	<b>61.3</b>	<b>410,000</b>	<b>74.7</b>	<b>742,000</b>	<b>68.0</b>

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**Table H.13 Persons unemployed, and unemployment rates, by sex and county**

County	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Both sexes
	Number unemployed	Number unemployed	Number unemployed	Unemployment rate (%)	Unemployment rate (%)	Unemployment rate (%)
Bomi	*	*	1,000	2.1	2.4	2.2
Bong	-	*	*	0.0	0.2	0.1
Grand Bassa	2,000	2,000	4,000	5.0	6.5	5.7
Grand Cape Mount	*	*	1,000	1.5	0.6	1.1
Grand Gedeh	*	1,000	1,000	2.9	7.0	4.6
Grand Kru	*	*	*	2.0	1.9	2.0
Lofa	1,000	1,000	2,000	2.3	2.1	2.2
Margibi	1,000	1,000	2,000	3.1	2.5	2.8
Maryland	2,000	1,000	3,000	12.1	6.3	9.5
Montserrado	8,000	13,000	21,000	4.8	7.1	5.9
Nimba	1,000	1,000	2,000	1.4	1.9	1.7
Rivercess	*	*	*	0.7	1.5	1.1
Sinoe	2,000	2,000	4,000	22.9	25.4	24.0
River Gee	*	*	*	0.1	2.4	1.3
Gbarpolu	*	-	*	0.3	0.0	0.2
<b>Liberia</b>	<b>19,000</b>	<b>23,000</b>	<b>42,000</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>4.1</b>	<b>3.7</b>

Liberia LFS 2010