



2024

# LABOUR FORCE SURVEY QUARTERLY REPORT

SECOND QUARTER

NATIONAL STATISTICS BUREAU

**2024**

**LABOUR FORCE SURVEY  
QUARTERLY REPORT**

SECOND QUARTER

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# Chapter 1

## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

### 1.1 INTRODUCTION

The second quarterly labour force survey for the year 2024 is conducted in the month of May. The extent and scope of the survey is for the entire *Dzongkhags* with an exception of Gasa covering 2940 households. It is funded by the Royal Government of Bhutan and is aimed at furnishing critical data for monitoring socio-economic development, informing policy formulation related to job creation and poverty reduction, and supporting similar programs.

The report presents the key findings from the labour related indicators like labour force, employment, unemployment and the youth unemployment for the second quarter. The statistics are measured based on the labour force framework and standards provided by the International Labour Organization (ILO) for labour market statistics for international comparability

**Table 1.1** KEY HIGHLIGHTS

| Key Indicator (%)                      | Quarter (2024) |      |
|--|----------------|------|
|  | Q1             | Q2   |
| <b>Labour Force Participation Rate</b> |                |      |
| By Sex                                 |                |      |
| Male                                   | 72.8           | 72.5 |
| Female                                 | 54.1           | 50.0 |
| Total                                  | 63.9           | 61.8 |
| By Area                                |                |      |
| Urban                                  | 58.8           | 56.7 |
| Rural                                  | 67.0           | 65.0 |
| Total                                  | 63.9           | 61.8 |
| <b>Inactivity Rate</b>                 |                |      |
| By Sex                                 |                |      |
| Male                                   | 27.2           | 27.5 |
| Female                                 | 45.9           | 50.0 |
| Total                                  | 36.1           | 38.2 |
| By Area                                |                |      |
| Urban                                  | 41.2           | 43.3 |
| Rural                                  | 33.0           | 35.0 |
| Total                                  | 36.1           | 38.2 |

| Key Indicator (Total)          | Quarter (2024) |         |
|--------------------------------|----------------|---------|
|                                | Q1             | Q2      |
| <b>Labour Force Population</b> |                |         |
| By Sex                         |                |         |
| Male                           | 229,024        | 226,821 |
| Female                         | 154,736        | 142,100 |
| Total                          | 383,760        | 368,921 |
| By Area                        |                |         |
| Urban                          | 131,737        | 130,710 |
| Rural                          | 252,023        | 238,211 |
| Total                          | 383,760        | 368,921 |
| <b>Inactive Population</b>     |                |         |
| By Sex                         |                |         |
| Male                           | 85,562         | 85,831  |
| Female                         | 131,090        | 142,174 |
| Total                          | 216,652        | 228,005 |
| By Area                        |                |         |
| Urban                          | 92,262         | 99,655  |
| Rural                          | 124,390        | 128,350 |
| Total                          | 216,652        | 228,005 |

| Key Indicator (%)              | Quarter (2024) |       |
|--------------------------------|----------------|-------|
|                                | Q1             | Q2    |
| <b>Employment Rate</b>         |                |       |
| By Sex                         |                |       |
| Male                           | 96.0           | 96.9  |
| Female                         | 95.7           | 95.5  |
| Total                          | 95.9           | 96.3  |
| By Area                        |                |       |
| Urban                          | 93.4           | 94.3  |
| Rural                          | 97.2           | 97.5  |
| Total                          | 95.9           | 96.3  |
| By Sector                      |                |       |
| Agriculture                    | 41.3           | 41.2  |
| Male                           | 34.2           | 34.7  |
| Female                         | 52             | 51.8  |
| Industry                       | 14.8           | 13.5  |
| Male                           | 17.9           | 16.1  |
| Female                         | 10.2           | 9.2   |
| Service                        | 43.9           | 45.3  |
| Male                           | 48.0           | 49.2  |
| Female                         | 37.8           | 39.1  |
| By Age Groups                  |                |       |
| 15-64                          | 95.70          | 96.16 |
| Male                           | 95.80          | 96.74 |
| Female                         | 95.50          | 95.22 |
| 18-64                          | 95.80          | 96.15 |
| Male                           | 96.00          | 96.73 |
| Female                         | 95.50          | 95.22 |
| 15-65+                         | 95.9           | 96.3  |
| Male                           | 96.0           | 96.9  |
| Female                         | 95.7           | 95.5  |
| <b>Unemployment Rate</b>       |                |       |
| By Sex                         |                |       |
| Male                           | 4.0            | 3.1   |
| Female                         | 4.3            | 4.5   |
| Total                          | 4.1            | 3.7   |
| By Area                        |                |       |
| Urban                          | 6.6            | 5.7   |
| Rural                          | 2.8            | 2.5   |
| Total                          | 4.1            | 3.7   |
| <b>Youth Unemployment Rate</b> |                |       |
| By Sex                         |                |       |
| Male                           | 25.7           | 18.9  |
| Female                         | 19.7           | 19.6  |
| Total                          | 22.9           | 19.2  |
| By Area                        |                |       |
| Urban                          | 31.5           | 21.7  |
| Rural                          | 17.9           | 16.7  |
| Total                          | 22.9           | 19.2  |

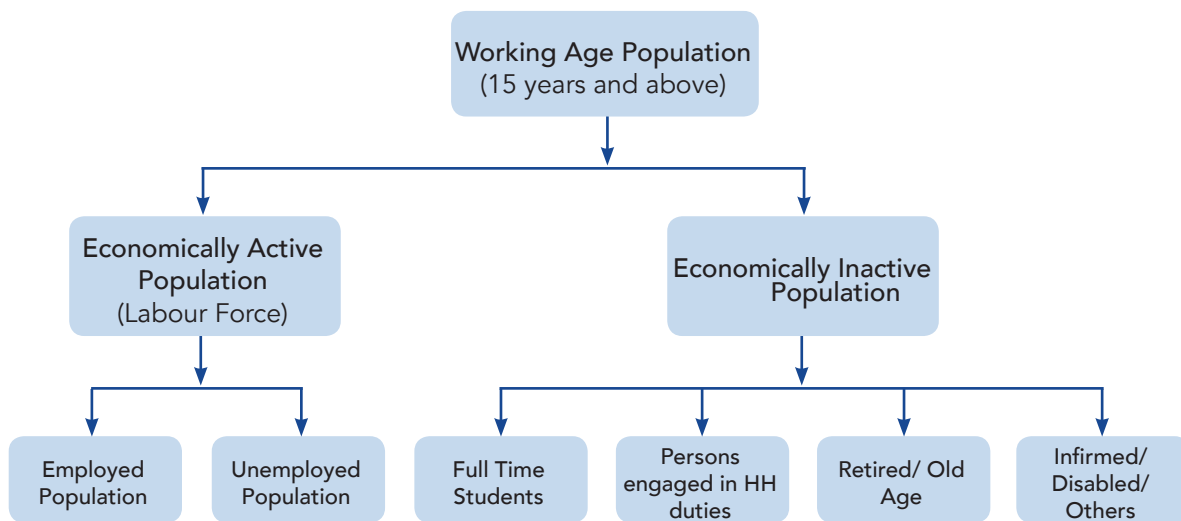
| Key Indicator (Total)              | Quarter (2024) |         |
|------------------------------------|----------------|---------|
|                                    | Q1             | Q2      |
| <b>Employed Population</b>         |                |         |
| By Sex                             |                |         |
| Male                               | 219,922        | 219,765 |
| Female                             | 148,126        | 135,650 |
| Total                              | 368,048        | 355,416 |
| By Area                            |                |         |
| Urban                              | 123,091        | 123,225 |
| Rural                              | 244,957        | 232,191 |
| Total                              | 368,048        | 355,416 |
| By Sector                          |                |         |
| Agriculture                        | 152,151        | 146,403 |
| Male                               | 75,119         | 76,182  |
| Female                             | 77,032         | 70,221  |
| Industry                           | 54,314         | 47,921  |
| Male                               | 39,266         | 35,467  |
| Female                             | 15,048         | 12,455  |
| Service                            | 161,584        | 161,092 |
| Male                               | 105,537        | 108,116 |
| Female                             | 56,046         | 52,975  |
| By Age Groups                      |                |         |
| 15-64                              | 349,122        | 338,296 |
| Male                               | 208,008        | 209,687 |
| Female                             | 141,114        | 128,609 |
| 18-64                              | 347,706        | 337,361 |
| Male                               | 207,162        | 208,977 |
| Female                             | 140,544        | 128,383 |
| 15-65+                             | 368,048        | 355,416 |
| Male                               | 219,922        | 219,765 |
| Female                             | 148,126        | 135,650 |
| <b>Unemployed Population</b>       |                |         |
| By Sex                             |                |         |
| Male                               | 9,102          | 7,056   |
| Female                             | 6,610          | 6,449   |
| Total                              | 15,712         | 13,505  |
| By Area                            |                |         |
| Urban                              | 8,646          | 7,485   |
| Rural                              | 7,066          | 6,020   |
| Total                              | 15,712         | 13,505  |
| <b>Youth Unemployed Population</b> |                |         |
| By Sex                             |                |         |
| Male                               | 5,382          | 4,187   |
| Female                             | 3,549          | 3,716   |
| Total                              | 8,932          | 7,903   |
| By Area                            |                |         |
| Urban                              | 4,538          | 4,470   |
| Rural                              | 4,394          | 3,433   |
| Total                              | 8,932          | 7,903   |

# Chapter 2

## LABOUR FORCE AND INACTIVE POPULATION

As per the ILO labour force framework (Figure 2.1), all persons 15 years and above are considered as the working-age population. The working age population is divided into two major groups: economically active and economically

inactive. The economically active population which is also referred to as the 'labour force', is further composed of employed and unemployed persons.



**Figure 2.1** The basic building blocks of the labour force



## UNDERSTANDING LABOUR FORCE CONCEPTS AND THE INDICATORS

### 2.1 Working age population

Three criteria define employment (including self-employment):

1. **Age:** To be in the age range chosen to define the active population, usually 15 years and older.
2. **Duration of the activity:** All persons who have worked at least one hour during a specified brief period (in general, one week) including all those who have a job, but are on leave for various reasons.
3. **Nature of the activity:** Must be an activity of production of goods and services according to the national accounting system (*International Conference of Labour Statisticians, 1982*).

**Table 2.2** Working-Age Population By Area And Sex, Second Quarter-2024

| Sex      | Urban   |         | Rural   |         | Both Areas |         |
|----------|---------|---------|---------|---------|------------|---------|
|          | Number  | Percent | Number  | Percent | Number     | Percent |
| Male     | 118,701 | 51.5    | 193,950 | 52.9    | 312,652    | 52.4    |
| Female   | 111,664 | 48.5    | 172,610 | 47.1    | 284,274    | 47.6    |
| Both Sex | 230,365 | 100.0   | 366,560 | 100.0   | 596,926    | 100.0   |

Working age population is defined as all persons aged 15 years and above.

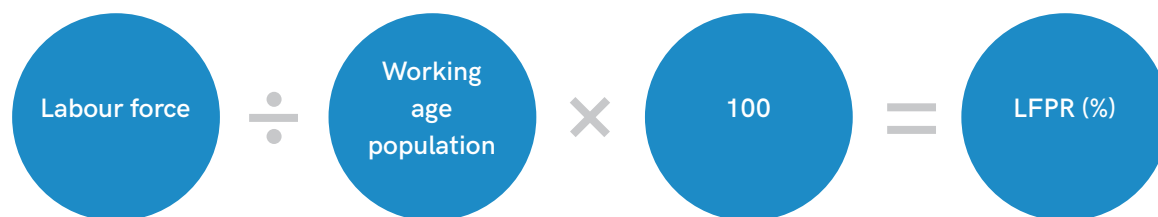
### 2.2 Labour Force (Economically Active) Population

**Economically active population:** All the persons aged 15 years and above who are either employed or unemployed during the reference period.

### 2.3 Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR):

The labour force participation rate (LFPR in the diagram below) provides information about the size of the supply of labour currently available for work compared to the whole working-age population.

The LFPR for Bhutan in the second quarter is 61.8. The highest is observed in Haa (79.2) dzongkhag and lowest in Thimphu (52.7) dzongkhag. By age group, it is highest among the 40-44 years (80.4) and lowest in the 15-19 years (8.9).



**Table 2.3** Distribution of Economically Active Persons by Sex and Area, Second Quarter-2024

| Sex      | Urban   |         | Rural   |         | Both Areas |         |
|----------|---------|---------|---------|---------|------------|---------|
|          | Number  | Percent | Number  | Percent | Number     | Percent |
| Male     | 83,421  | 63.8    | 143,400 | 60.2    | 226,821    | 61.5    |
| Female   | 47,289  | 36.2    | 94,811  | 39.8    | 142,100    | 38.5    |
| Both Sex | 130,710 | 100.0   | 238,211 | 100.0   | 368,921    | 100.0   |

**Table 2.4** Distribution of Economically Inactive Population by Sex and Area, Second Quarter-2024

| Sex      | Urban  |         | Rural   |         | Both Areas |         |
|----------|--------|---------|---------|---------|------------|---------|
|          | Number | Percent | Number  | Percent | Number     | Percent |
| Male     | 35,280 | 35.4    | 50,551  | 39.4    | 85,831     | 37.6    |
| Female   | 64,375 | 64.6    | 77,799  | 60.6    | 142,174    | 62.4    |
| Both Sex | 99,655 | 100.0   | 128,350 | 100.0   | 228,005    | 100.0   |

**Table 2.5** Labour Force Participation Rate by Sex and Age group, Second Quarter- 2024

| Age Group | Total   | Sex  |        |          |
|-----------|---------|------|--------|----------|
|           |         | Male | Female | Both Sex |
| 15-19     | 6,436   | 7.1  | 10.6   | 8.9      |
| 20-24     | 34,645  | 61.7 | 50.7   | 56.4     |
| 25-29     | 47,983  | 83.9 | 61.4   | 73.3     |
| 30-34     | 64,322  | 90.9 | 60.8   | 77.2     |
| 35-39     | 52,679  | 94.4 | 61.1   | 78.9     |
| 40-44     | 48,382  | 94.3 | 64.3   | 80.4     |
| 45-49     | 33,704  | 91.9 | 64.4   | 78.2     |
| 50-54     | 28,710  | 88.5 | 61.3   | 76.7     |
| 55-59     | 19,433  | 84.3 | 58.4   | 71.8     |
| 60-64     | 15,507  | 69.9 | 45.9   | 58.7     |
| 65+       | 17,120  | 37.5 | 26.4   | 31.9     |
| Total     | 368,921 | 72.5 | 50.0   | 61.8     |

**Table 2.6** Labour Force Participation rate by Sex and Dzongkhag/Thromdes, Second Quarter 2024

| Dzongkhag/Thromde        | Labour Force Population | Sex  |        |          |
|--------------------------|-------------------------|------|--------|----------|
|                          |                         | Male | Female | Both Sex |
| Bumthang                 | 8,145                   | 63.5 | 52.6   | 58.2     |
| Chhukha                  | 21,067                  | 71.1 | 40.8   | 57.1     |
| Phuntsholing Thromde     | 10,456                  | 77.8 | 40.6   | 58.2     |
| Dagana                   | 15,543                  | 80.7 | 76.9   | 78.9     |
| Haa                      | 8,465                   | 88.3 | 67.8   | 79.2     |
| Lhuentse                 | 6,653                   | 74.3 | 59.9   | 67.4     |
| Monggar                  | 17,533                  | 75.0 | 58.6   | 66.4     |
| Paro                     | 27,926                  | 74.1 | 60.8   | 67.6     |
| Pema Gatshel             | 13,974                  | 77.7 | 76.0   | 76.8     |
| Punakha                  | 15,247                  | 72.2 | 50.8   | 62.2     |
| Samdrup Jongkhar         | 11,412                  | 65.5 | 51.4   | 58.8     |
| Samdrup Jongkhar Thromde | 4,109                   | 71.5 | 44.8   | 59.3     |
| Samtse                   | 26,445                  | 76.0 | 32.9   | 54.5     |
| Sarpang                  | 19,025                  | 68.3 | 57.9   | 63.4     |
| Gelephu Thromde          | 5,800                   | 72.3 | 44.0   | 57.9     |
| Thimphu                  | 9,334                   | 71.1 | 32.2   | 52.7     |
| Thimphu Thromde          | 60,503                  | 69.6 | 36.1   | 53.2     |
| Trashigang               | 20,691                  | 71.8 | 58.6   | 65.4     |
| Trashigang Thromde       | 8,198                   | 75.3 | 63.5   | 69.4     |
| Trongsa                  | 12,829                  | 77.4 | 49.4   | 67.1     |
| Tsirang                  | 14,912                  | 79.1 | 78.9   | 79.0     |
| Wangdue Phodrang         | 21,307                  | 64.1 | 46.3   | 57.2     |
| Zhemgang                 | 9,352                   | 83.2 | 66.8   | 75.4     |
| Bhutan                   | 368,921                 | 72.5 | 50.0   | 61.8     |

# Chapter 3

## EMPLOYMENT

**Employment:** All those household members who are 15 years and above and are engaged in any activity to produce goods or provide services for pay or profit during a reference period. It comprises employed persons “at work” and “not at work”. Employed persons “not at work” are those persons who still maintained a job attachment during their absences, including those such as sick leave due to their illness or injury and periods of maternity or paternity leave during the reference period.

The term “for pay or profit” refers to work done as part of a transaction in exchange for remuneration in cash or in kind. The remuneration may be paid directly to the person performing the work or indirectly to a household or family member.

**Employment Rate:** The proportion of employed population to the total labour force.

**Employment-to population ratio:** Represents the percentage of employed persons relative to the working age population.

The overall employment rate in Bhutan for the second quarter, 2024 is 96.3%, with a higher rate among males (96.9%) than females (95.5%).

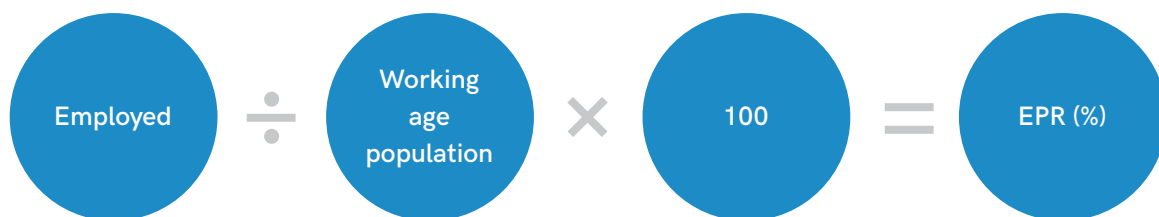


### 3.1 The employment-to-population ratio

The employment-to-population ratio (shown as EPR in this diagram) is a basic yardstick for understanding the overall demand for labour in an economy. It provides information on the ability of an economy to generate employment.

It is defined as the percentage of employed persons in the **working-age population**:

When the employment-to-population rate rises over time, it usually means there is increasing demand for workers within the economy. A low percentage means that a large share of the working-age population is unemployed or not attached to the labour force.



**Table 3.1** Proportion of Employed Persons by Dzongkhag/Thromdes and Sex, Second Quarter-2024

| Dzongkhag/Thromde        | Total   | Employment Rate |        |          |
|--------------------------|---------|-----------------|--------|----------|
|                          |         | Male            | Female | Both sex |
| Bumthang                 | 7,899   | 97.5            | 96.3   | 97.0     |
| Chhukha                  | 20,658  | 98.2            | 97.9   | 98.1     |
| Phuentshogling Thromde   | 9,772   | 96.2            | 88.8   | 93.5     |
| Dagana                   | 15,432  | 99.3            | 99.3   | 99.3     |
| Haa                      | 8,156   | 97.3            | 94.9   | 96.4     |
| Lhuentse                 | 6,388   | 94.6            | 97.9   | 96.0     |
| Monggar                  | 17,431  | 99.5            | 99.3   | 99.4     |
| Paro                     | 26,941  | 95.8            | 97.4   | 96.5     |
| Pema Gatshel             | 13,781  | 100.0           | 97.2   | 98.6     |
| Punakha                  | 14,375  | 97.7            | 88.8   | 94.3     |
| Samdrup Jongkhar         | 11,232  | 97.3            | 100.0  | 98.4     |
| Samdrup Jongkhar Thromde | 3,756   | 92.6            | 89.1   | 91.4     |
| Samtse                   | 25,216  | 98.4            | 88.2   | 95.4     |
| Sarpang                  | 17,553  | 90.3            | 94.9   | 92.3     |
| Gelephu Thromde          | 5,298   | 92.1            | 90.1   | 91.3     |
| Thimphu                  | 8,898   | 95.8            | 94.1   | 95.3     |
| Thimphu Thromde          | 56,388  | 94.5            | 90.7   | 93.2     |
| Trashigang               | 20,187  | 97.6            | 97.5   | 97.6     |
| Trashi Yangtse           | 8,115   | 100.0           | 97.8   | 99.0     |
| Trongsa                  | 12,779  | 100.0           | 98.6   | 99.6     |
| Tsirang                  | 14,712  | 97.4            | 100.0  | 98.7     |
| Wangdue Phodrang         | 21,111  | 99.3            | 98.6   | 99.1     |
| Zhemgang                 | 9,338   | 100.0           | 99.6   | 99.9     |
| Total                    | 355,416 | 96.9            | 95.5   | 96.3     |

The 3,1 presents the employment rate by Dzongkhag/Thromde. The Zhemgang (99.9%) dzongkhag has the highest, while Gelephu (91.3%) Thromde has the lowest. By age group

(Table3,2), almost everybody above 65 years and over are either employed or are inactive, while it is lowest among those in the age group 15-19 years (78.1%)

**Table 3.2** Proportion of Employed Persons by Age Group and Sex, Second Quarter-2024

| Age Group | Total   | Employment Rate(%) |        |          |
|-----------|---------|--------------------|--------|----------|
|           |         | Male               | Female | Both sex |
| 15-64     | 338,296 | 96.74              | 95.22  | 96.16    |
| 18-64     | 337,361 | 96.73              | 95.22  | 96.15    |
| 15-19     | 5,030   | 90.3               | 70.3   | 78.1     |
| 20-24     | 28,148  | 79.9               | 83.0   | 81.2     |
| 25-29     | 44,367  | 93.8               | 90.4   | 92.5     |
| 30-34     | 63,295  | 98.9               | 97.5   | 98.4     |
| 35-39     | 52,292  | 99.3               | 99.2   | 99.3     |
| 40-44     | 47,943  | 99.0               | 99.3   | 99.1     |
| 45-49     | 33,571  | 99.6               | 99.6   | 99.6     |
| 50-54     | 28,710  | 100.0              | 100.0  | 100.0    |
| 55-59     | 19,433  | 100.0              | 100.0  | 100.0    |
| 60-64     | 15,507  | 100.0              | 100.0  | 100.0    |
| 65+       | 17,120  | 100.0              | 100.0  | 100.0    |
| Bhutan    | 355,416 | 96.9               | 95.5   | 96.3     |

**Table 3.3** Proportion of Employed Persons by Sector, Sex and Area, Second Quarter-2024

| Sector      | Total   | Area  |       | Sex   |        | Total |
|-------------|---------|-------|-------|-------|--------|-------|
|             |         | Urban | Rural | Male  | Female |       |
| Agriculture | 146,403 | 4.4   | 60.7  | 34.7  | 51.8   | 41.2  |
| Industry    | 47,921  | 17.6  | 11.3  | 16.1  | 9.2    | 13.5  |
| Service     | 161,092 | 78.0  | 28.0  | 49.2  | 39.1   | 45.3  |
| All Sectors | 355,416 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0  | 100.0 |

**Table 3.4** Distribution of Employed Persons by Nature of Employment, Sex and Area, Second Quarter-2024

| Nature of Employment                 | Total   | Urban |        |          | Rural |        |          | Both Area |        |          |
|--------------------------------------|---------|-------|--------|----------|-------|--------|----------|-----------|--------|----------|
|                                      |         | Male  | Female | Both Sex | Male  | Female | Both Sex | Male      | Female | Both Sex |
| Employee (regular paid)              | 127,137 | 66.1  | 55.7   | 62.4     | 27.8  | 12.3   | 21.6     | 41.7      | 26.2   | 35.8     |
| Employee (Casual paid)               | 23,411  | 8.2   | 2.7    | 6.3      | 10.1  | 1.6    | 6.8      | 9.4       | 1.9    | 6.6      |
| Own-account worker (Non-agriculture) | 52,404  | 20.6  | 27.4   | 23.0     | 9.1   | 12.3   | 10.4     | 13.3      | 17.1   | 14.7     |
| Own-account worker(Agriculture)      | 66,078  | 1.3   | 3.7    | 2.2      | 27.0  | 27.7   | 27.3     | 17.7      | 20.0   | 18.6     |
| Family worker(Non-agriculture)       | 11,096  | 3.1   | 6.6    | 4.4      | 1.8   | 3.5    | 2.5      | 2.3       | 4.5    | 3.1      |
| Family worker(Agriculture)           | 74,690  | 0.6   | 3.8    | 1.7      | 24.0  | 42.3   | 31.3     | 15.5      | 29.9   | 21.0     |
| Employer                             | 317     | 0.1   | 0.1    | 0.1      | 0.1   | 0.1    | 0.1      | 0.1       | 0.1    | 0.1      |
| Apprenticeship/Internship            | 283     | 0.0   | 0.1    | 0.0      | 0.1   | 0.2    | 0.1      | 0.0       | 0.1    | 0.1      |
| Total                                | 355,416 | 100.0 | 100.0  | 100.0    | 100.0 | 100.0  | 100.0    | 100.0     | 100.0  | 100.0    |

**Table 3.5** Percentage Distribution of Employed Persons by Major Occupation and Sex, Second Quarter-2024

| Major Occupation                                   | Total   | Area  |       | Sex   |        | Total |
|--|---------|-------|-------|-------|--------|-------|
|  |         | Urban | Rural | Male  | Female |       |
| Managers   | 41,657  | 7.5   | 10.1  | 14.3  | 11.7   | 11.7  |
| Professionals                                      | 29,472  | 5.5   | 9.1   | 7.0   | 8.3    | 8.3   |
| Technicians and Associate Professionals            | 22,494  | 4.2   | 7.9   | 3.7   | 6.3    | 6.3   |
| Clerical Support Workers                           | 10,694  | 1.2   | 2.0   | 4.7   | 3.0    | 3.0   |
| Services and Sales Workers                         | 32,043  | 5.4   | 9.6   | 8.0   | 9.0    | 9.0   |
| Skilled Agricultural, Forestry and Fishery Workers | 143,951 | 59.9  | 33.9  | 51.2  | 40.5   | 40.5  |
| Craft and Related Trades Workers                   | 30,057  | 7.1   | 9.7   | 6.4   | 8.5    | 8.5   |
| Plant and Machine Operators and Assemblers         | 24,806  | 5.3   | 11.2  | 0.2   | 7.0    | 7.0   |
| Elementary Occupations                             | 15,719  | 3.8   | 4.4   | 4.4   | 4.4    | 4.4   |
| Armed Forces Occupations                           | 4,523   | 0.3   | 2.1   | 0.0   | 1.3    | 1.3   |
| Total  | 355,416 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0  | 100.0 |

**Table 3.6** Proportions of Employed Persons by Level of Education, Area and Sex, Second Quarter-2024

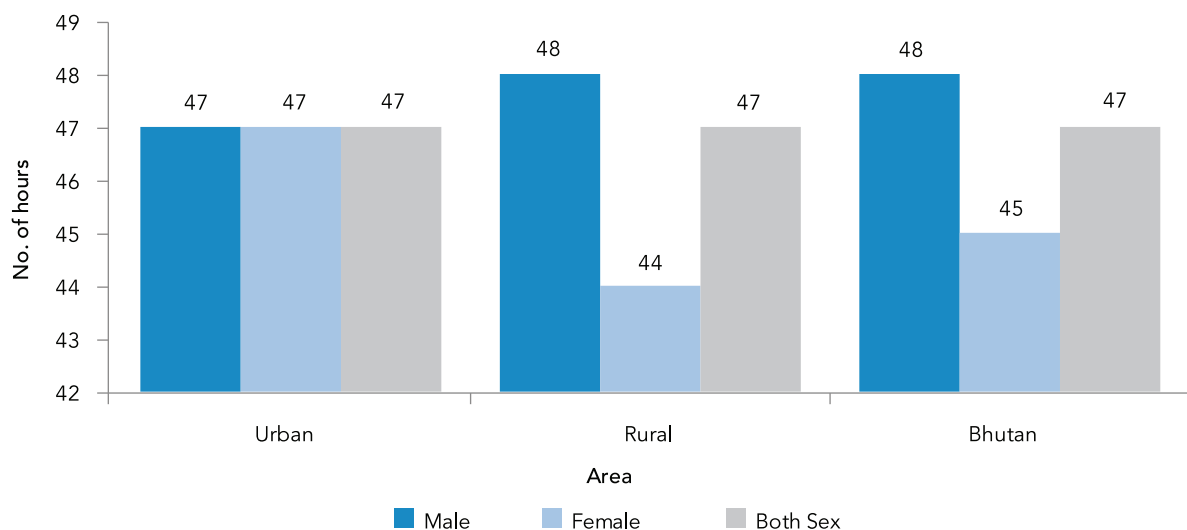
| Level of Education     | Total   | Area  |       | Sex   |        | Total |
|------------------------|---------|-------|-------|-------|--------|-------|
|                        |         | Urban | Rural | Male  | Female |       |
| None                   | 114,680 | 14.4  | 41.7  | 27.4  | 40.1   | 32.3  |
| Primary/Nursery        | 42,928  | 9.6   | 13.4  | 14.4  | 8.2    | 12.1  |
| Lower Secondary        | 24,660  | 8.6   | 6.0   | 7.9   | 5.3    | 6.9   |
| Middle Secondary       | 46,612  | 18.4  | 10.3  | 13.4  | 12.6   | 13.1  |
| Higher Secondary       | 53,480  | 24.1  | 10.3  | 14.9  | 15.3   | 15.0  |
| Certificate/Diploma    | 7,585   | 4.3   | 1.0   | 2.8   | 1.0    | 2.1   |
| Bachelors Degree       | 28,677  | 13.9  | 5.0   | 8.7   | 7.0    | 8.1   |
| Masters Degree & Above | 8,421   | 3.9   | 1.6   | 2.8   | 1.6    | 2.4   |
| Monastic Education     | 11,262  | 1.1   | 4.3   | 5.0   | 0.2    | 3.2   |
| Non-Formal Education   | 17,111  | 1.8   | 6.4   | 2.5   | 8.6    | 4.8   |
| Total                  | 355,416 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0  | 100.0 |

\* This excludes those who are enrolled in TVET under the MoLHR

**Table 3.7** Total Employed Persons by Major Economic Activity, Area and Sex, Second Quarter-2024

| Major Economic Activity   | Total   | Area  |       | Sex   |        | Total |
|---|---------|-------|-------|-------|--------|-------|
|   |         | Urban | Rural | Male  | Female |       |
| Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing                                   | 146,403 | 4.4   | 60.7  | 34.7  | 51.8   | 41.2  |
| Mining and Quarrying  | 2,339   | 0.8   | 0.6   | 1.0   | 0.0    | 0.7   |
| Manufacturing*  | 24,593  | 11.3  | 4.6   | 6.3   | 7.9    | 6.9   |
| Electricity, Gas, Steam and Air Conditioning Supply                 | 20,990  | 5.5   | 6.1   | 8.8   | 1.3    | 5.9   |
| Water Supply; Sewerage, Waste Management and Remediation Activities | 8,610   | 3.0   | 2.1   | 3.2   | 1.2    | 2.4   |
| Construction  | 484     | 0.1   | 0.2   | 0.2   | 0.1    | 0.1   |
| Wholesale & Retail Trade; Repair of Motor Vehicles and Motorcycles  | 34,074  | 18.6  | 4.8   | 8.0   | 12.2   | 9.6   |
| Transportation and Storage  | 12,250  | 5.4   | 2.4   | 5.4   | 0.2    | 3.4   |
| Accommodation and Food Service Activities                           | 18,508  | 10.3  | 2.5   | 3.6   | 7.8    | 5.2   |
| Information and Communication                                       | 3,218   | 2.4   | 0.1   | 1.0   | 0.8    | 0.9   |
| Financial and Insurance Activities                                  | 3,970   | 2.7   | 0.3   | 1.2   | 1.0    | 1.1   |
| Real Estate Activities  | 162     | 0.1   | 0.0   | 0.1   | 0.0    | 0.0   |
| Professional, Scientific and Technical Activities                   | 768     | 0.4   | 0.1   | 0.2   | 0.2    | 0.2   |
| Administrative and Support Service Activities                       | 6,663   | 3.4   | 1.1   | 2.6   | 0.6    | 1.9   |
| Public Administration and Defense; Compulsory Social Security       | 32,478  | 17.5  | 4.7   | 11.9  | 4.6    | 9.1   |
| Education   | 21,863  | 6.2   | 6.1   | 6.3   | 6.0    | 6.2   |
| Human Health and Social Work Activities                             | 8,185   | 4.4   | 1.2   | 2.6   | 1.8    | 2.3   |
| Arts, Entertainment and Recreation                                  | 2,538   | 1.7   | 0.2   | 0.5   | 1.0    | 0.7   |
| Other Service Activities  | 6,521   | 1.8   | 1.9   | 2.2   | 1.2    | 1.8   |
| Activities of Households as Employers                               | 33      | 0.0   | 0.0   | 0.0   | 0.0    | 0.0   |
| Activities of Extraterritorial Organizations and Bodies             | 766     | 0.1   | 0.3   | 0.2   | 0.3    | 0.2   |
| Total   | 355,415 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0  | 100.0 |

\* This includes weaving of home-based textiles, cane and wood products



**Figure 3.1** Mean Hours Worked in a Week by Area and Sex, Second Quarter-2024

**Table 3.8** Employment to Population Ratio by Sex and Area, Second Quarter-2024

| Area   | Employed Person |         |          | Working Age Population |         |          | Employment to Population Ratio (%) |        |          |
|--------|-----------------|---------|----------|------------------------|---------|----------|------------------------------------|--------|----------|
|        | Male            | Female  | Both Sex | Male                   | Female  | Both Sex | Male                               | Female | Both Sex |
| Urban  | 79,735          | 43,490  | 123,225  | 118,701                | 111,664 | 230,365  | 67.2                               | 38.9   | 53.5     |
| Rural  | 140,030         | 92,160  | 232,191  | 193,950                | 172,610 | 366,560  | 72.2                               | 53.4   | 63.3     |
| Bhutan | 219,765         | 135,650 | 355,416  | 312,652                | 284,274 | 596,926  | 70.3                               | 47.7   | 59.5     |

**Table 3.9** Percentage Distribution of Employed Person by Sex and Type of Enterprise, Second Quarter-2024

| Type of Enterprise                  | Total   | Sex  |        | Both Sex | % contribution of females to the total employment |
|-------------------------------------|---------|------|--------|----------|---|
|                                     |         | Male | Female |          |   |
| Government Agency                   | 51,363  | 16.4 | 11.3   | 14.5     | 29.8  |
| Armed Forces                        | 9,880   | 4.1  | 0.6    | 2.8      | 8.1   |
| Agriculture Farming                 | 144,646 | 34.1 | 51.3   | 40.7     | 48.1  |
| Public/Government Company           | 26,500  | 9.4  | 4.3    | 7.5      | 21.8  |
| Private Limited Company             | 11,494  | 4.0  | 2.0    | 3.2      | 23.4  |
| Private Business                    | 109,327 | 31.3 | 29.9   | 30.8     | 37.1  |
| A Household(s) as a Domestic Worker | 33      | 0.0  | 0.0    | 0.0      | 100.0   |
| NGO/INGO/CSO                        | 2,173   | 0.6  | 0.6    | 0.6      | 37.3  |
| Total                               | 355,416 | 100  | 100    | 100      | 38.2  |



# Chapter 4

## THE CONCEPT OF UNEMPLOYMENT

The three criteria used to define unemployment

1. **Without Work:** A person of working age who did not work at all during the reference period (not even for one hour), nor was temporarily absent from work.
2. **Seeking Work:** The person is actively seeking for work in past four weeks.
3. **Currently available for work:** The person is available for employment in the next two weeks.



**Youth Unemployment:** Those unemployed persons aged 15-24 years.

**Unemployment-to-population ratio:** The proportion of unemployed persons relative to the total working-age population.

**Unemployment rate:** The proportion of unemployed persons in the labor force, also known as the economically active population.

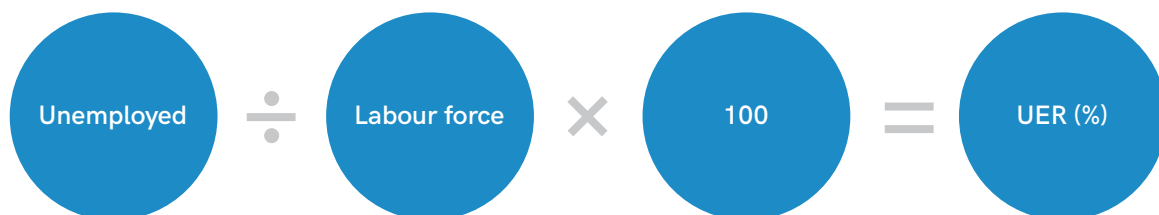
**Youth unemployment rate:** The percentage of unemployed individuals in the age group 15-24 years relative to the labor force (also known as the economically active population) in the same age group.

### Unemployment rate

The unemployment rate (UR in this diagram) reflects the ability of an economy to generate employment for those persons who want to work but are not doing so, even though they are available for employment and actively seeking work. It is an important indicator of labour

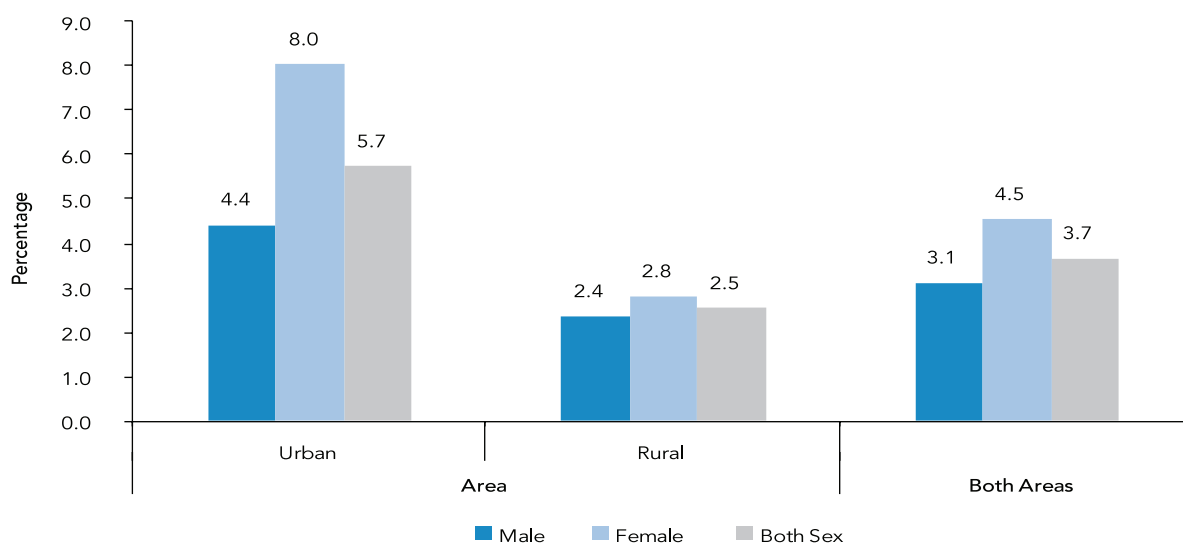
market performance, and a key measure of labour underutilization.

For the second quarter of the year 2024, the estimated unemployment rate is 3.7%. This rate is higher for females compared to males. Specifically, the unemployment rate for females



is 4.5%, which is slightly higher compared to their male counterpart where the rate is at 3.1%. Likewise, the youth unemployment rate is estimated at 19.2%. Notably, the youth unemployment rate for males (18.9%) is lower than that of females (19.6%).

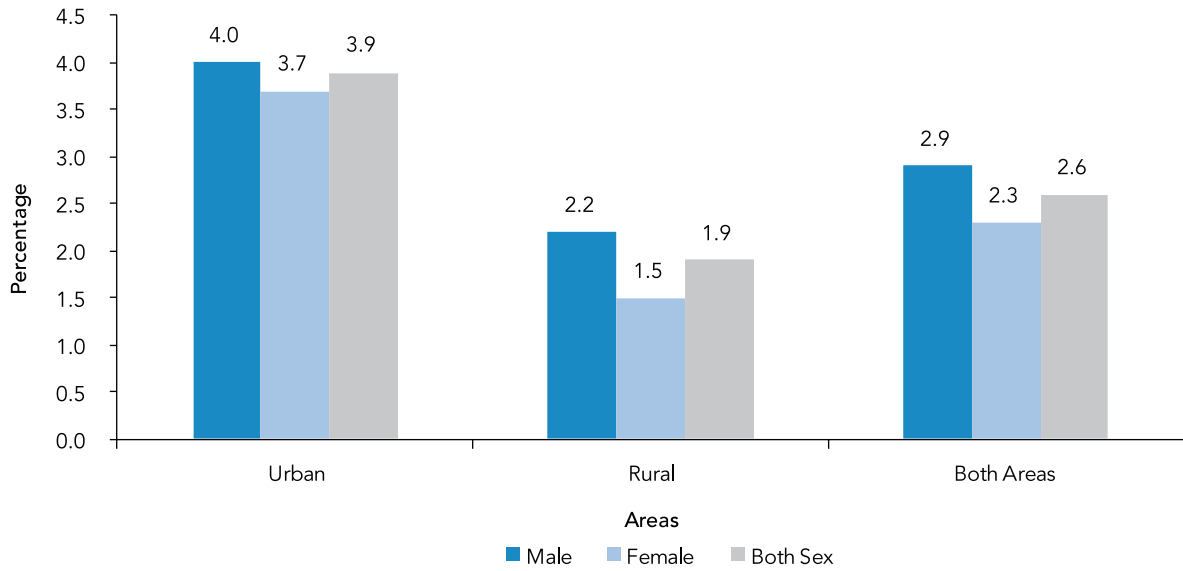
By *Dzongkhag/Thromde*, the highest unemployment rate is observed in Gelephu Thromde (8.7%) followed by Samdrup Jongkhar Thromde (8.6%). The lowest is in Zhemgang (0.2%) dzongkhag



**Figure 4.1** Unemployment Rate by Sex and Area, Second Quarter-2024

**Table 4.1** Unemployment Rate by Sex and *Dzongkhag/Thromde*, 2024

| Dzongkhag/Thromde        | Total  | Unemployment Rate |        |          |
|--------------------------|--------|-------------------|--------|----------|
|                          |        | Male              | Female | Both sex |
| Bumthang                 | 246    | 2.5               | 3.7    | 3.0      |
| Chhukha                  | 409    | 1.8               | 2.1    | 1.9      |
| Phuentshogling Thromde   | 684    | 3.8               | 11.2   | 6.5      |
| Dagana                   | 110    | 0.7               | 0.8    | 0.7      |
| Haa                      | 308    | 2.7               | 5.1    | 3.6      |
| Lhuentse                 | 264    | 5.4               | 2.1    | 4.0      |
| Monggar                  | 101    | 0.5               | 0.7    | 0.6      |
| Paro                     | 985    | 4.2               | 2.7    | 3.5      |
| Pema Gatshel             | 193    | 0.0               | 2.8    | 1.4      |
| Punakha                  | 872    | 2.3               | 11.2   | 5.7      |
| Samdrup Jongkhar         | 180    | 2.7               | 0.0    | 1.6      |
| Samdrup Jongkhar Thromde | 353    | 7.4               | 10.9   | 8.6      |
| Samtse                   | 1,229  | 1.6               | 11.8   | 4.7      |
| Sarpang                  | 1,472  | 9.7               | 5.1    | 7.7      |
| Gelephu Thromde          | 502    | 7.9               | 9.9    | 8.7      |
| Thimphu                  | 437    | 4.2               | 5.9    | 4.7      |
| Thimphu Thromde          | 4,114  | 5.5               | 9.3    | 6.8      |
| Trashigang               | 504    | 2.4               | 2.5    | 2.4      |
| Trashigang Thromde       | 82     | 0.0               | 2.2    | 1.0      |
| Trongsa                  | 50     | 0.0               | 1.5    | 0.4      |
| Tsirang                  | 200    | 2.6               | 0.0    | 1.3      |
| Wangdue Phodrang         | 195    | 0.7               | 1.4    | 0.9      |
| Zhemgang                 | 14     | 0.0               | 0.4    | 0.2      |
| Total                    | 13,505 | 3.1               | 4.5    | 3.7      |



**Figure 4.2** -Unemployment-to-Population Ratio by Sex and Area, Second Quarter-2024

**Table 4.2** Unemployment Rate by Level of Education and Sex, Second Quarter-2024

| Level of education   | Total  | Sex  |        | Both Sex |
|----------------------|--------|------|--------|----------|
|                      |        | Male | Female |          |
| None                 | 241    | 0.2  | 0.2    | 0.2      |
| Primary              | 335    | 0.6  | 1.2    | 0.8      |
| Lower Secondary      | 1,630  | 4.6  | 9.8    | 6.2      |
| Middle Secondary     | 2,340  | 2.3  | 8.8    | 4.8      |
| Higher Secondary     | 6,754  | 9.8  | 13.4   | 11.2     |
| Certificate/Diploma  | 169    | 2.7  | 0.0    | 2.2      |
| Bachelor's Degree    | 1,901  | 6.7  | 5.2    | 6.2      |
| Masters Degree       | 104    | 1.7  | 0.0    | 1.2      |
| Non-Formal Education | 30     | 0.0  | 0.3    | 0.2      |
| Total                | 13,505 | 3.1  | 4.5    | 3.7      |

**Table 4.3** Youth Unemployment Rate by Sex and Area, Second Quarter-2024

| Sex      | Total | Urban | Rural | Both Areas |
|----------|-------|-------|-------|------------|
| Male     | 4,187 | 23.8  | 15    | 18.9       |
| Female   | 3,716 | 19.8  | 19.4  | 19.6       |
| Both Sex | 7,903 | 21.7  | 16.7  | 19.2       |

# ANNEXURES

## SAMPLING DESIGN & ESTIMATION PROCEDURE

### Coverage of the Survey

The QLFS 2024 has been designed to cover the entire country. The country is divided into a number of Enumeration Areas (EAs) in both urban and rural areas. The urban areas are classified as defined by the erstwhile Department of Urban Development and Engineering Services (DUDDES) under the then Ministry of Works and Human Settlement (MoWHS), and as used in the 2017 PHCB. The rural areas are *gewogs* and *chiwogs* from all twenty *dzongkhags*. The smaller *chiwogs* are considered as one EA, while the bigger *chiwogs* were divided into several EAs.

### Sampling Frame

The sampling frame was developed from the 2017 PHCB and updated in 2023 with merging of undersized EAs and the splitting of oversized EAs across the country. A fresh listing of households was carried out while splitting the EAs.

### Sample Design

The sample for the second quarter of the year 2024 is designed to provide estimates of the labour force-related indicators at the national and domain levels. In addition to 20 domains of interest, which are *dzongkhags*, the four *thromdes* are also considered as domains. Every *dzongkhag* is further stratified into urban and rural areas, resulting in 44 strata for the survey. However, Gasa is treated as the hard-to-reach Dzongkhag in this quarter.

A stratified two-stage sampling design was adopted. The urban and rural areas of each Dzongkhag served as first-level stratification.

Within each first-level strata, all Primary Sampling Units (PSUs) were first ordered geographically. From the ordered list, the PSUs were further stratified in such a way that the total number of households within second-level strata are approximately equal. The number of secondary-level strata per primary strata were based on the sample size allocated. In each secondary-level stratum, Probability Proportional to number of households and with Replacement (PPSWR) was used to select four PSUs. All PSUs in each stratum were randomly assigned numbers 1-4. All PSUs with the same assigned number were then grouped to form replicates. These replicates constitute the sample areas to be covered for each quarter.

In the second stage of sampling, all the regular households in the sampled PSUs were listed, and the required number of households in each PSU was selected based on the Circular Systematic Sampling (CSS).

### Sample Size Determination

The overall sample size was determined based on various precision targets, i.e., at 1%, 3%, and 5% margin of error values, for six major labour force-related indicators at both national and domain levels. It was decided that the estimation of the required sample size would be based on the generation of reliable estimates of Employment/Unemployment Rates at the domain levels and Youth Unemployment Rates in the annual sample. The sample size was determined using the following formula:

Taking into account the estimates from LFS 2022, the computation was conducted.

*n* = is the number of households required in the sample

$p$  = is the estimated proportion of the population that possesses a certain characteristic

$deff$  = design of effect

$SE$  = standard error of the estimate

$R$  = response rate, assumed to be 90%

Utilizing the above-mentioned formula, the total sample size for the pilot QLFS was adjusted at 3,000 households, resulting in an annual sample of 12,000 households to achieve the survey objectives.

### Sample Allocation

Considering equal importance to produce estimates at national and domain levels, a compromise allocation scheme was used for sample allocation. The sample allocation for each domain followed as per the given formula:

$$n_h = n * \frac{\sqrt{\theta W_h^2 + (1 - \theta)/L^2}}{\sum_{h=1}^L \sqrt{\theta W_h^2 + (1 - \theta)/L^2}}$$

Where:

$n$  = overall sample size

$w$  = relative importance given to proportional allocation,

$L$  = total number of strata

$W_h = N_h/N$

$N_h$  = total number of units in stratum  $h$

$N$  = population size

The allocated sample size for each domain was then distributed proportionately to the number of households in both urban and rural areas, except for *Thromdes*.

| Dzongkhag/Thromde      | Rural     |            | Urban     |            | Both Areas |            |
|------------------------|-----------|------------|-----------|------------|------------|------------|
|                        | No. of EA | No. of HHs | No. of EA | No. of HHs | No. of EA  | No. of HHs |
| Bumthang               | 4         | 64         | 3         | 36         | 7          | 100        |
| Chhukha                | 7         | 112        | 2         | 24         | 9          | 136        |
| Phuentshogling Thromde | -         | -          | 10        | 120        | 10         | 120        |
| Dagana                 | 6         | 96         | 2         | 24         | 8          | 120        |
| Haa                    | 4         | 64         | 2         | 24         | 6          | 88         |
| Lhuentse               | 5         | 80         | 1         | 12         | 6          | 92         |
| Monggar                | 6         | 96         | 3         | 36         | 9          | 132        |
| Paro                   | 8         | 128        | 3         | 36         | 11         | 164        |
| Pema Gatshel           | 5         | 80         | 3         | 36         | 8          | 116        |
| Punakha                | 6         | 96         | 2         | 24         | 8          | 120        |
| Samdrup Jongkhar       | 6         | 96         | 1         | 12         | 7          | 108        |
| S/Jongkhar Thromde     | -         | -          | 7         | 84         | 7          | 84         |
| Samtse                 | 10        | 160        | 3         | 36         | 13         | 196        |
| Sarpang                | 7         | 112        | 1         | 12         | 8          | 124        |
| Gelephu Thromde        | -         | -          | 8         | 96         | 8          | 96         |
| Thimphu                | 6         | 96         | 1         | 12         | 7          | 108        |
| Thimphu Thromde        | -         | -          | 28        | 336        | 28         | 336        |
| Trashi Yangtse         | 5         | 80         | 2         | 24         | 7          | 104        |
| Trashigang             | 8         | 128        | 2         | 24         | 10         | 152        |
| Trongsa                | 4         | 64         | 2         | 24         | 6          | 88         |
| Tsirang                | 6         | 96         | 1         | 12         | 7          | 108        |
| Wangdue Phodrang       | 6         | 96         | 3         | 36         | 9          | 132        |
| Zhemgang               | 5         | 80         | 3         | 36         | 8          | 116        |
| Total                  | 114       | 1,824      | 93        | 1,116      | 207        | 2,940      |

## Sampling Weights

The sampling weights were made up of three components namely:

Base weight ( $w_1$ );

Nonresponse weight ( $w_2$ ); and

Post-stratification Weight ( $w_3$ ).

The final weight was computed as

Base weight is the inverse of the selection probabilities for a stratified two-stage sampling. In the 1<sup>st</sup> stage sampling, the selection probability for  $i^{\text{th}}$  PSU in a stratum was computed as follows:

$$P_{psu_i} = \frac{M_i}{\sum_{i=1}^N M_i} * n \quad (1)$$

Where,

$M_i$  = number of households in  $i^{\text{th}}$  PSU

$n$  = total number of PSUs selected in the stratum

$\sum_{i=1}^N M_i$  = total number of households in the stratum

In the 2<sup>nd</sup> stage sampling, the selection probability for  $j^{\text{th}}$  household in the  $i^{\text{th}}$  PSU in a stratum, was computed as follows:

$$P_{psu_{ij}} = \frac{n_{ij}}{m_{ij}} \quad (2)$$

Where,

$n_{ij}$  = total number of households interviewed in the  $j^{\text{th}}$  PSU

$m_{ij}$  = total number of households during fresh listing in the  $j^{\text{th}}$  PSU

Then base weight for  $j^{\text{th}}$  household in the  $i^{\text{th}}$  PSU in a stratum is computed as follows:

$$w_1 = \frac{1}{P_{psu_i} * P_{psu_{ij}}}$$

The non-response weight is computed at the stratum level, i.e., in urban and rural areas

within each domain. It is the inverse of stratum response rate as follows:

$$w_2 = \frac{1}{\text{weighted response rate in a stratum } (R)}$$

Where,

$$R = \frac{\text{weighted number of completed interviews in the stratum}}{\text{weighted total number of households in the stratum}}$$

To further improve the precision of the estimates and account for changes in the population structure, a post-stratification adjustment was additionally employed, utilizing population projections by Dzongkhag, ten-year age group, and sex. To achieve this, the post-stratification adjustment weight for each post-stratification cell was calculated as

$$w_3 = N_{[g]}^{2024} / \hat{N}_{[g]}^{2024}$$

Where  $N_{[g]}^{2024}$  is the projected population for adjustment cell [g]. In here an adjustment cell refers to 10-year age-group by sex for each Dzongkhag. The age-groups are <15, 15-24, 25-34, 35-44, 45-54, 55-64, 65+. Further  $\hat{N}_{[g]}^{2024}$  is simply the sum of assigned weights (after adjusting for non-response) of all individuals belonging to adjustment cell [g]. Therefore, the final survey weight is then defined as

$$W_f = w_1 * w_2 * w_3$$

## Estimation

Given the final weight attached to a sample unit, the population total is estimated as

$$\hat{Y} = \sum_{i \in S} W_{f_i} * y_i, \quad i \in S \quad \text{is all sampled units}$$

The population mean is estimated as

$$\bar{y} = \frac{\sum_{i \in S} W_{f_i} * y_i}{\sum_{i \in S} W_{f_i}}$$

The population proportion is estimated as

$$\hat{p} = \frac{\sum_{i \in S} W_{fi} * y_i}{\sum_{i \in S} W_{fi}}$$

$y_i = 1$  if unit  $i$  possesses attribute, 0 otherwise

# INDICATORS: DEFINITION, NUMERATORS AND DENOMINATOR

| Sl No | Indicators   | Definition  | Numerator                             | Denominator                          |
|-------|--|---|---------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1     | Working-age Population                                 | Persons aged 15 years and above   |                                       |                                      |
| 2     | Economically Active Population (labour force)          | Working-age population who were/are employed or unemployed during the reference period of the survey are referred to as Economically active population or Labour Force. |                                       |                                      |
| 3     | Economically Inactive Population (out of labour force) | Working-age population who are/were neither employed nor unemployed during the reference period   |                                       |                                      |
| 4     | Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR)                 | LFPR is defined as proportion of economically active persons (labour force) to the working age population   | Economically active/ labour force     | Working-age population               |
| 5     | Economically Inactivity Rate                           | It is defined as proportion of economically inactive persons (out of labour force) to the working-age population  | Economically inactive population      | Working-age population               |
| 6     | Employment Rate  | It is defined as proportion of employed persons to the economically active population   | Employed persons                      | Economically active population       |
| 7     | Employment-to-Population Ratio                         | It is defined as the proportion of employed persons to the working-age population   | Employed persons                      | Working-age population               |
| 8     | Unemployment Rate                                      | Unemployment rate is defined as the proportion of unemployed persons to the economically active population  | Unemployed persons                    | Economically active Population       |
| 9     | Unemployment-to-Population Ratio                       | It is defined as the proportion of unemployed persons to the working-age population   | Unemployed persons                    | Working-age population               |
| 10    | Youth Unemployment Rate                                | Youth unemployment rate is defined as the percentage of unemployed persons in the age group 15-24 years to the economically active population in the same age group     | Unemployed persons (aged 15-24 years) | Economically active youth population |
| 11    | Share of Youth Unemployment                            | It is expressed as percentage of youth unemployed persons to all unemployed persons   | Youth Unemployed persons              | Total Unemployed persons             |



# RELIABILITY OF THE ESTIMATES

Since estimates are based on sample data, they differ from figures that would have been obtained from complete enumeration of the population using the same instrument. Results are subject to both sampling and non-sampling errors. Non-sampling errors include biases from inaccurate reporting, processing, and tabulation, etc., as well as errors from non-responses and incomplete reporting. These types of errors cannot be measured readily. However, to some extent, non-sampling errors can be minimized through the procedures used for data collection, editing, quality control, and non-response adjustment. The variances of the survey estimates are used to measure sampling errors.

## (i) Variance estimation

Most commonly used methods for estimating variances of survey estimates from complex surveys such as the QLFS are the Taylor-series Linearization, Jack-knife Replication, Balanced Repeated Replication (BRR), and Bootstrap methods. The Taylor-series Linearization method has been used for variance estimation in the QLFS because of its simplicity.

## (ii) Coefficient of variation

It is more useful in many situations to assess the size of standard error relative to magnitude of the characteristic being measured (the standard error is defined as the square root of the variance). The coefficient of variation provides such a measure. It is the ratio of the standard error of the survey estimate to the value of the estimate itself expressed as a percentage. It is very useful in comparing the precision of several different survey estimates, where their sizes or scales differ from one another.

## (iii) P-value of an estimate of change

The p-value corresponding to an estimate of change is the probability of observing a value

larger than the particular observed value under the hypothesis that there is no real change. If the p-value  $< 0,01$ , the difference is highly significant; if p-value is between 0,01 and 0,05, the difference is significant; and if p-value  $> 0,05$ , the difference is not significant.

The exact differences, or sampling error, vary depending on the particular sample selected, and this variability is measured by the standard error of the estimate. There is approximately a 95 percent chance, or level of confidence, that an estimate based on a sample will differ from the 'true' population value by no more than 1.96 standard errors due to sampling error. Analyses related to the Labour Force Survey are generally conducted at this 95 percent confidence level. For example, the confidence interval for the quarterly unemployment rate is calculated as follows:

When the estimated unemployment rate is 3.7 and standard error of unemployment rate is 0.43 then at 95% confidence interval, the estimated value (of the unemployment rate)  $\pm$  (standard error) \* (1.96)

$$3.7 \pm (0.43) * (1.96) \\ (3.7 \pm 0.8428)$$

This means, the 95 percent confidence interval on the quarterly unemployment rate could range from (3.36 to 4.84). This implies that there is about a 95 percent chance that the 'true' unemployment rate lies within this interval. This range includes all the values ranging from 3.36 to 4.84.

Therefore, for the quarterly labour force survey report, a separate table is given including approximate standard errors for some selected indicators, so that users could understand this statistical scenario clearly.

| Indicator                       | Total | Std. Error | 95% Confidence Interval |             |
|---------------------------------|-------|------------|-------------------------|-------------|
|                                 |       |            | Lower Limit             | Upper Limit |
| Labour Force participation Rate | 61.8  | 0.83       | 60.1                    | 63.4        |
| Inactivity Rate                 | 38.2  | 0.83       | 36.5                    | 39.8        |
| Employment Rate                 | 96.3  | 0.43       | 95.4                    | 97.1        |
| Unemployment Rate               | 3.7   | 0.43       | 2.9                     | 4.6         |
| Youth Unemployment Rate         | 19.2  | 2.7        | 14.4                    | 25.2        |



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