

### **Editor's Comments and Author's Feedback**

I confirm having received the latest revision of this manuscript. Authors corrected all minor issues, but they left the two major things unchanged, i.e.

(1) A model is presented as the probit model, but it is a linear probability model, which is a different model. One of the major points of a probit or logit model is that the probability does not respond to the covariates in a linear fashion, but by way of a nonlinear link function, i.e.  $P(y|x) = a + bx(+u)$  is linear probability, and  $f(P(y|x)) = a + bx(+u)$  is probit or logit, depending on the link function  $f(\cdot)$ , in both versions (logit and probit) an inverse probability distribution function. If printed as is, it is incorrect.

**Comment [S1]:** This has been corrected in the main work. A probit model is being specified.

(2) I have no further information on the Ghanaian labor market, but it is unlikely that 73% of women are engaged in non-farm small-scale economic activities. In most countries of this earth (including OECD), the labor force participation rate of women does not exceed 73%, and particularly in Ghana, many women are employed by the government sector or work in farming. This would imply that the share of women (female persons in working age) that are employed in this sector should be much less than 73%. Of course, if authors have access to reliable data, I will not insist.

**Comment [S2]:** I have revised it with the current Ghana Living Standard Survey report of 2014. It puts the figure at 70.1%. I have attached the two reports for your perusal. In the GLSS 5 report check page 89 and the GLSS 6 report check page 127.

**Comment [S3]:**