(1)

## PREFACE

The 1997 Labour Force Survey was conducted in collaboration with the International Labour Organization to obtain updated statistics on the status of the labour force in Dominica. The previous Labour Force Survey was conducted in 1989.

We wish to acknowledge the following persons who gave valuable contribution to the successful outcome of the survey: Ms Grace Strachan - ILO Specialist Consultant, Mr. Desmond Hunte Survey Consultant. Mr. Michael Murphy, Chief Statistician and Ms Avril Oscar, Survey Coordinator and Supervisor of Data Processing, must be recognised for their continuous support of the exercise. The cooperation of the officers at the Government Printery, the supervisors and enumerators is also acknowledged.

The Central Statistical Office expresses its sincere gratitude to all persons who gave their full cooperation to the enumerators particularly in the interview stage of the survey.

Ag. CHIEF STATISTICIAN

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

INTRODUCTION ..... 1
SURVEY DESIGN ..... 2
CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS ..... 6
METHODOLOGY ..... 11
ANALYSIS ..... 13
TABLES
1 ESTIMATED NON-INSTITUTIONAL POPULATION BY AGE AND SEX 1997 ..... 212 SUMMARY TABLE OF I5 YEARS AND OVER POPULATION BY ECONOMIC ACTIVITY199721
3 NON-INSTITUTIONAL POPULATION 15 YEARS AND OVER \& LABOUR FORCE BY EMPLOYMENT STATUS, SEX AND PARISH ..... 22
4 NON-INSTITUTIONAL POPULATION 15 YEARS AND OVER \& LABOUR FORCE BY EMPLOYMENT STATUS, SEX AND AGE GROUP ..... 23
5 DISTRIBUTION OF THE LABOUR FORCE BY LEVEL OF EDUCATION AND SEX ..... 24
6 DISTRIBUTION OF EMPLOYED PERSONS BY LEVEL OF EDUCATION AND SEX ..... 24
7 PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF EMPLOYED LABOUR FORCE BY TYPE OF TRAINING RECEIVED ..... 258 DISTRIBUTION OF EMPLOYED PERSONS BY EMPLOYMENT STATUS AND SEX
9 DISTRIBUTION OF EMPLOYED PERSONS BY OCCUPATION AND SEX ..... 26
I0 DISTRIBUTION OF EMPLOYED PERSONS BY INDUSTRY AND SEX

11

DISTRIBUTION OF EMPLOYED PERSONS BY USUAL AND ACTUAL HOURS WORKED PER WEEK AND SEX
DISTRIBUTION OF EMPLOYED PERSONS WORKING LESS THAN 32 HOURS PER WEEK BY SEX
REASON FOR WORKING LESS THAN 32 HOURS AND AVAILABILITY FOR ADDITIONAL WORK
DISTRIBUTION OF MULTIPLE-JOB HOLDERS BY MAIN AND SECONDARY 29 EMPLOYMENT STATUS
DISTRIBUTION OF MULTIPLE JOB-HOLDERS BY MAIN AND SECONDARY 30 OCCUPATION
DISTRIBUTION OF EMPLOYED PERSONS BY INCOME GROUP AND SEX 31
NUMBER OF EMPLOYERS BY NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES AND SEX 31
DISTRIBUTION OF EMPLOYED PERSONS BY RELATIONSHIP TO HEAD OF 31 HOUSEHOLD AND SEX
UNEMPLOYED LABOUR FORCE BY LEVEL OF EDUCATION AND SEX 32
UNEMPLOYED LABOUR FORCE BY RELATIONSHIP TO HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD AND 33
SEX
DISTRIBUTION OF UNEMPLOYED BY LAST EMPLOYMENT STATUS AND SEX 33
DISTRIBUTION OF UNEMPLOYED BY LENGTH OF TIME WITHOUT WORK AND SEX 33
DISTRIBUTION OF UNEMPLOYED BY OCCUPATION OF LAST EMPLOYMENT AND 34
SEX
DISTRIBUTION OF UNEMPLOYED BY INDUSTRY OF LAST EMPLOYMENT AND SEX 34
YOUTH IN THE LABOUR FORCE BY AGE AND SEX 35
UNEMPLOYED YOUTH IN THE LABOUR FORCE BY AGE 35
YOUTH NOT IN THE LABOUR FORCE BY REASON FOR UNAVAILABILITY 35
PERSONS NOT IN THE LABOUR FORCE BY PARISH AND SEX 36
PERSONS NOT IN THE LABOUR FORCE BY AGE GROUP AND SEX 36
PERSONS NOT IN THE LABOUR FORCE BY LEVEL OF EDUCATION AND SEX 37
PERSONS NOT IN THE LABOUR FORCE BY REASON FOR UNAVAILABILITY FOR 37
WORK AND SEX
PERSONS NOT IN THE LABOUR FORCE BY MAIN MEANS OF FINANCIAL SUPPORT 37 AND SEX

## CHARTS

1 POPULATION 15 YEARS AND OVER BY PARISH ..... 38
2 PARTICIPATION RATES BY PARISH AND SEX ..... 39
3 AGE SPECIFIC PARTICIPATION RATES BY SEX ..... 40
4 UNEMPLOYMENT RATES BY SEX AND PARISH ..... 41
5 UNEMPLOYMENT RATES BY SEX AND AGE GROUP ..... 42
6 EMPLOYED PERSONS BY INCOME GROUP ..... 43
7 EMPLOYED PERSONS BY ACTUAL NUMBER OF HOURS WORKED ..... 44
8 EMPLOYED PERSONS BY OCCUPATION ..... 45
9 EMPLOYED PERSONS BY INDUSTRY ..... 46
10 UNEMPLOYED PERSONS BY LENGTH OF TIME WITHOUT WORK ..... 47

## INTRODUCTION

Census and Surveys provide an inventory of the country's population with regards to its structure, distribution and general characteristics. They provide information that facilitate the preparation of economic and other development policies aimed at improving the quality of life of the population and to ensure a system of sustainable development.

In many countries, particularly developing countries, a national census, which is conducted every ten years, is the only source of such data. In other countries, specialized sample surveys are conducted to supplement data collected from the census. The Labour Force survey is one such survey. For some surveys it is desirable to carry these activities on a continuing basis in order to derive the full benefin of the exercise. As a result, Labour Force surveys are carried out on a continuing basis either monthly, quarterly or annually. However, it is not always possible to do so because of financial constraints. Consequently, many countries in the region have carried out ad hoc Labour Force surveys. In the region however, some countries have found it possible to do so on a quarterly basis while others are trying to do so on an annual basis.

## SURVEY DESIGN

The Dominica Labour Force Survey Design is a two stage sample design with the selection of the primary sampling units (P.S.U.) at first stage being proportional to size. The primary sampling units are the enumeration districts (EDs) into which the country was sub-divided for the conduct of censuses. The second stage is the selection of the ultimate sampling units (U.S.U.) which are clusters of households, one selected from each of the selected P.S.U.

While the primary objective of the survey is to provide up-to-date data on the labour force characteristics of the population of the Commonwealth of Dominica, the design also affords the ability to measure changes in the characteristics of the labour force if these surveys are conducted on a continuing basis.

The sampling frame for the survey design was the 1991 Population and Housing Census. This provided the data for allocating the sample by parishes, as well as the ordering of EDs within parish.

Administratively, Dominica is divided up into ten (10) parishes; St George which is divided into Roseau and the rest of St. George, St. John, St. Peter, St. Joseph, St. Paul, St. Luke, St. Mark, St. Patrick, St. David and St. Andrew. For ease of enumeration during the Population and Housing Censuses, these parish divisions are further broken down into enumeration districts (EDs). The number of EDs in a parish division varies and range from 48 in Roseau, to 5 each in St. Peter and St. Luke. However, for the survey, the contiguous parishes of St. John and St. Peter were joined together. The same was done with St. Luke and St. Mark.

Besides the variation in the number of EDs in each parish, within each of these parishes there are also variations in the sizes of the EDs both in terms of the number of households and the population. For example, during the 1991 Population and Housing Census the size of EDs in Roseau ranged from 178 households in the largest ED to 34 in the smallest. However, the
majority was close to the average of 80 households. The same applies to all of the other parishes although the average size varies from ED to ED. However the largest ED was in St. Patrick with 211 households. Roseau had 48 EDs while St. Peter and St. Luke had 5 EDs each while St. Mark had 7.

For the Labour Force Survey it was determined that a sample size of about 1200 would be adequate, taking into account the resources available. In addition it was necessary to have these 1200 households distributed almost evenly over a three-month period. As well, it was necessary for the survey design to take into account the need to have each census division adequately represented. However, because of time constraints, it became necessary to conduct the survey over a one-month period.

In order to incorporate the above-mentioned features in the design, a two-stage sample design was developed. At the first stage EDs were selected with probability proportional to their size $\left(f_{a}\right)$ at the time of the 1991 Census. At the second stage, a cluster of households is selected from each ED with a probability $\left(f_{b}\right)$ with the end result being that each household has the same probability (f) of being selected; that is, $f=f_{a} \times f_{b}$.

The total number of households in the country was broken up into clusters of 8 households each. Each parish was then allocated a number of clusters in proportion to its size, that is, the number of households at the time of the census with the proviso that it must be a multiple of 30 . Within each parish, each ED was assigned a number of clusters that must be an integer, in proportion to its size. The sum of the clusters of all EDs was equal to the number of clusters assigned to the parish. This meant that the average cluster size varied slightly between parishes and was not 8 households but close to that size.

Enumeration Districts within each parish were put in descending order of the proportion of workers in a given occupation/industrial group depending on whether the parish was considered urban or rural. In the urban parishes of Roseau and the rest of St. George, the occupational
grouping used was a combination of Managers, Senior Public officials, Professionals and subprofessionals. All other parishes were treated as rural and the criterion was the proportion of workers engaged in agriculture. Having arranged the EDs in this manner a systematic selection of EDs was made with an interval of 10 .

The EDs thus selected formed a grand sample consisting of 3 sub samples. These were number $101,102,103,201,202,203$ etc. the last digit being the sub sample number. For the 1997 Labour Force Survey sub samples I and 2 were chosen. The sampling fraction was thus

$$
2 / 3 \times 1 / 10=1 / 15
$$

This sampling fraction was expected to yield approximately 1200 households.

Because of the time that had elapsed between the formation of the frame, 1991, and the conduct of the survey, 1997, changes in the sizes of most EDs would have resulted due to population increases but also because of population loss. It was therefore necessary to carry out a new listing of selected EDs from which the sample of households would be drawn.

For the listing of an enumeration district, the interviewer was given full details of the boundaries of that district which aimed at ensuring that every building in the country is identified with one enumeration district and one only. He was also given a sketch map of the enumeration district which showed these boundaries clearly, and which includes all roads and traces as well as other useful landmarks. These sketch maps, except in the few cases in which more recent sketch maps had been produced, were those which were prepared for and used in the 1991 Population and Housing Census. The sketch map also showed the point at which the enumerator should begin his listing and indicated with arrows the direction that was to be followed.

At the listing stage, the interviewer was required to visit every building and using a Listing Record, was to list and serially number every single household in the enumeration district. Before selection of the cluster of households to be enumerated within a given enumeration district (first stage sampling unit), the "Listing Records" were returned to the office. There, the
cluster of households was selected as a systematic sample using a random starting point between one (1) and the number of clusters assigned to that ED and an interval equal to the number of sampling units allocated to the ED. The term cluster therefore, does not necessarily relate to a group of contiguous households, the more usual use of the term.

The second stage of sample selection involved selection of the cluster of households to be interviewed in each enumeration district. The sampling fraction for each ED, that is, the number of clusters assigned to the ED, was inversely proportional to the size of the district. It should be noted, therefore, that the actual number of households in a cluster in any given ED was not predetermined, but depended upon the number of households existing in the ED at the time of listing. A total of 160 clusters were selected which were expected to yield the 1200 households.

## CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS

## Household

It consists of one or more persons living together (i.e. sleeping most nights of a week), who occupy a whole or part of a dwelling unit; who have common arrangements for housekeeping and who share at least one daily meal.

It is important to note that a member of a household need not be a relative of the main family, e.g. a boarder or a domestic servant who sleeps in most nights a week is a member of the household. It is possible for a household to consist of just one person, or of more than one family, as long as they share living arrangements. A group of unrelated persons living together can also comprise a household.

## Head of Household

For survey purposes every household must have a head. The head is identified in the following situations:
a) In a one person household, that person is the head,
b) The person who carries the main responsibility for the affairs of the household and/or is the chief breadwinner is the head of the household.
c) The person recognized as the head of the household by the respondent(s) should be accepted as such for survey purposes.
d) In the case of a group of unrelated persons, sharing a dwelling on an equal basis, that member of the group whom others acknowledge as such should be taken as the head.
e) A person running a small guest house is considered to be the head of that household.

In cases where the respondent does not accept the idea of a head, assign a head, and continue the interview.

## Economically Active Population

The economically active population comprises all persons of either sex who furnish the supply of labour for the production of goods and services as defined by the United Nation System of National Accounts and Balances, during a specified reference period.

According to these systems, the production of goods and services includes all production and processing of primary products, whether for the market, for barter, or for own consumption, the production of all other goods and services for the market and in the case of the households which produce such goods and services for the market, the corresponding production for own consumption.

## Age Limit and Scope for Economic Activity

The age limit used in this survey is 15 years, which is inline with the United Nations Principles and Recommendations for the Population Housing Censuses.

## Labour Force

The term "Labour Force" refers to the categories of persons according to their activities during the short reference period (such as one week or one day) by using a specific set of rules.

$$
\begin{gathered}
\text { Labour Force }=\text { Employed }+ \text { Unemployed } \\
\text { Population } \quad=\text { Labour Force + Not in the Labour Force }
\end{gathered}
$$

## Participation Rate

The participation rate is defined as the percentage of the working-age population (the noninstitutional population aged 15 years and over) that comprises the labour force.

## Priority Rules

The labour force framework uses a set of priority rules for classifying the working age population into three basic categories of the framework: precedence is given to employment over unemployment and unemployment over economic inactivity.

## Persons Not in the Labour Force

Persons not in the labour force, or, equivalent, in the "population not currently active", comprises all persons not classified as employed or unemployed during the reference period and hence not currently active, including children and young people below the age specified for measuring the economically active population.

## Employed Persons

According to the 1982 international definition of employment (ILO 1983) the "employed" comprises all persons above the specified age for measuring the economically active population who during the specified period (one week or one day) were in the categories:

## Paid employment:

(1) "at work" persons who during the reference period, performed some work for the wages or salary, in cash or in kind;
(2) "with a job but not at work" persons who having already worked in their present job, were temporarily not at work during the reference period but had a formal attachment to their job.

## Self employment:

(1) "At work" persons, who performed some work for profit or family gain, in cash or kind;
(2) "With an enterprise but not at work" persons with an enterprise, a farm or a service undertaking, who were temporarily not at work during the reference period for some specific reason.

## The One Hour Criterion

The one-hour criterion in the definition of employment is to cover all types of employment that may exist in a given country, including short-time work, casual labour, stand-by work and other types of irregular employment. It is also a necessary criterion if total employment is to correspond to aggregate production. The one-hour criterion in the definition of employment is. also fundamental in defining unemployment as a situation of total lack of work.

## Unpaid Family Worker

Unpaid family workers, though participating in the activities of a household enterprise, are not considered to have an enterprise of their won. Accordingly, they cannot be "with an enterprise but not at work" and therefore unpaid family workers not at work are not to be included among the employed.

## Hours of Work

The notion hours of work is directly linked to the concept of employment since the term "some work" in the international definition of employment, is to one interpreted as "work for at least one hour" during the reference period. Among the various concepts of hours of work, two have particular relevance in the labour force surveys: actual and usual hours of work.

## Unemployment

The concept of unemployment (ILO 1983) is based on three criteria to be satisfied simultaneously: "without work". "currently available for work" and "seeking work". Accordingly, the "memployed" complises atl persons above the age specified for meaburing the economically active population who during the reference period were:
(a) "without work", i.e. were not in paid employment or self-employment, as specified by the international definition of employment;
(b) "currently available for work", i.e. were available for paid employment for paid employment or self-employment during the reference period;
(c) "seeking work", i.e. had taken specific steps in a specified recent period to seek paid employment or self-employment.

For purposes of the Dominica Labour Force Survey the reference period for seeking work was 3 months.

## Unemployment Rate

The Unemployment Rate is the percentage of the labour force that is unemployed.

## METHODOLOGY

For the conduct of the Dominica Labour Force Survey, interviewers were selected and trained for one week. Every effort was made to ensure that the geographic distribution of interviewers matched that of the sample. During the training, efforts were made to ensure that interviewers fully understood the various concepts and definitions associated with a Labour Force survey, since most of them were unfamiliar with this activity. This was also necessary to ensure that data collected in the field was of a high quality and in keeping with international standards.

Familiarization with the questionnaire was necessary as well as understanding the essentials of interviewing and the various interviewing techniques that can be applied in the field. To facilitate this process, mock interviews were carried out in the classroom after the interviewers had gone through the questionnaire. Live interviews were also conducted in the field after which the completed questionnaires were received and carefully evaluated. The training therefore, was as thorough as possible. During training, three tests were given and the most suitable candidates were selected to go on the field.

Four persons were selected to supervise field operations in the North, East, West and Southwest of the island. Supervisors were trained simultaneously with the interviewers in order to ensure that all field personnel were learning the same thing. However, supervisors were also trained in supervisory methods. Each was responsible for a group of interviewers.

Workloads were prepared for the interviewers and given to the respective supervisors for distribution. Each interviewer was expected to visit approximately 80 households to conduct the interviews. The survey was scheduled to last 3 weeks. A survey week ran from Sunday to Saturday, that is, one calendar week. The reference week for the survey was $16^{\text {th }}$ to $22^{\text {nd }}$ November 1997.

Supervisors met with the interviewers the second day after the survey had started not only to ensure that interviews were being conducted properly, but more so, to resolve any problems that might have been encountered. These included inability to locate a household or difficulty with unexpected responses from household members. Supervisors were expected to meet with interviewers under their care at least twice each week.

Two days after the end of a survey week, the completed questionnaires were submitted to the supervisors who were expected to review them for completeness and consistency before submission to the Central Statistical Office. The days after the interview period were to facilitate callbacks that resulted from not meeting resporidents at home during initial visits. Where it was not possible to meet a respondent at home, an interviewer was required to make at least three visits. If no contact was made, the supervisor was informed and in turn also made all possible attempts to make contact with the respondent. Every effort was made to keep the number of nonresponses to a minimum.

On submission of completed documents to the office, an editor closely examined the questionnaires to ensure completeness and consistency. After office editing, the documents were coded for entry onto the computer for processing. Computer edits were also carried out before the production of tables for analysis.

For the survey, a total of 1,343 households were selected of which 167 non-responses made up mainly of refusals, out-of-state household members and respondents who were not found. The highest non-response rates were observed in St. Paul (23.9\%), St. Pcter (24\%) and Roseau (21.0\%).

Prior to going out into the field, a vigorous publicity campaign was conducted to create public awareness of the survey and its importance to the country. This also facilitated the work of the enumerators since it meant that the potential respondents would have been aware of the survey and the likelihood of being interviewed during the survey period.

## ANALYSIS

## Introduction

The analysis that follows focus mainly on age, education and area of residence of the persons that comprises the labour force of Dominica. It considered first of all, the labour force in general and then looked at the employed and unemployed separately. However, two sub-populations, the youth and the persons who are not in the labour force were included. The youth were selected because most are entering the labour force for the first time and has the highest unemployment rate and those out of the labour force were focused on since this group is a potential source of labour.

A brief comparison was made with the 1989 Labour Force survey mainly because it served as a benchmark. However, it should be pointed out that in 1989, the unemployed as reported consisted only of those persons who sought work during the reference week. Using the relaxed definition that will then include those who were tired of looking or could not find a suitable job, the comparative unemployment rate in 1989 would be $\mathbf{2 0 . 2 \%}$ and the resulting participation rate, $64.5 \%$. For 1997 the unemployment rate was $\mathbf{2 3 . 1} \%$ while the participation rate was $67.0 \%$.

## Labour Force

One of the more striking highlights of the results of the survey has been the significant increase in the participation rate among women. Between 1989 and 1997 the participation rate among females increased from $48.8 \%$ to $59.6 \%$, an increase of about $22 \%$. While there has been an overall increase in the participation rate for the total population, the participation rate for males has decreased. The overall participation rate was $67.0 \%$ while for males it was $74.9 \%$ (Table 2 ).

The highest participation rate, overall, was in the parishes of St. Paul (73.9\%). St. George, excluding the city of Roseau (73.7\%), St. Andrew (71.6\%) and St. John/St. Peter (70.8\%) all of which had rates above the national average of $67.0 \%$. The lowest participation rates were found in the parishes of St. Luke/St. Mark (57.2\%), St. David (62.2\%) and St. Joseph (62.4\%) (See Table 3).

When broken down by gender the participation rates showed a similar pattern. Among males the highest participation rate was found in St. Paul (83.8\%) followed by St. John/ St. Peter (80.2\%), St. Andrew (79.9\%) and St. George excluding Roseau (79.9\%). It was similar for females in St. George excluding Roseau (67.2\%), St. Paul (64.8\%), St. Andrew (63.7\%) and St. John/St. Peter $(61.7 \%)$ leading the way. St. Luke/St. Mark again had the lowest participation rate among females ( $49.5 \%$ ) and second lowest among males ( $67.5 \%$ ). St. Luke/St. Mark was the only parish therefore, where women had a participation rate under $50 \%$.

An analysis of the data by age revealed that the pattern of participation rate among males was similar to the total population. The participation rate increased with age, reaching a maximum of $88.8 \%$ at age $30-34$ years, plateauing and then declining from age $45-49$ years. The rate reached a minimum in the 65 years old and over age group at $27.4 \%$ and $10.1 \%$ for men and women respectively (Table 4). As might be expected, the lowest participation rates were found at either end of the age range, the very young 15-19 years who are the ones entering the labour force for the first time and the elderly, that is those $60+$ years who are leaving the labour force.

While persons aged 20 to 39 years accounted for $44.9 \%$ of the total adult population, they accounted for $67.0 \%$ of the labour force (Table 4). Both the male and female populations displayed similar characteristics.

The level of education of the labour force reflected that of the working age population. Persons with just a primary education dominated the labour force and accounted for $67.9 \%$ of the total labour force, followed by those with a secondary education $17.2 \%$ (Table 5). In other words,
these two groups accounted for just over $85 \%$ of the labour force. However. participation in the labour force was highest among those with technical/vocational training ( $88.6 \%$ ) followed by those with a community college education ( $84.7 \%$ ) and those with a university education (79.1\%). Participation was least among those with an education below primary level.

## The Employed

Out of an estimated labour force of 33,418 a total of 25,694 were employed; 14,560 males and 11,134 females. This meant that for every 100 employed men there were 76 employed women. The employed persons were concentrated in two parishes, St. George including Roseau and St. Andrew. These two parishes accounted for $48.8 \%$ of the employed persons and $46.0 \%$ of the total labour force (Table 3).

The ratio of employed women to men was highest in Roseau (96/100) and St. Luke/St. Mark (92/100) although women outnumbered men in both of these areas. The lowest ratio of employed women to men was in St. Patrick ( $60 / 100$ ) although women vastly outnumbered men by $36 \%$.

Generally, the rate of employment increased with age, and while it was $80 \%$ and more for most age groups, for the 15-19 years age group it was just about $55 \%$, while for the $20-24$ years age group it was about $70 \%$. The employed were concentrated in the age group 20 to 44 years which accounted for over two thirds of the employed $(68 \%)$ and just over half $(58 \%)$ of the working age population. This pattern was the same for both males and females (Table 4).

The distribution of the employed by educational level reflected that of the $15+$ population. Persons with a primary school education accounted for almost two-thirds $(66.3 \%)$ of the employed while those with a secondary education accounted for $17 \%$ (Table 6). The small contribution of those with technical/vocational education training ( $2.7 \%$ ), those with community college education ( $4.7 \%$ ) and a university education (4.5\%) could have a negative impact on
development. The pattern is different between males and females. The employed females are much better educated than their male counterparts with $23.4 \%$ having a secondary level education, $3.0 \%$ having technical/vocational education/training and $5.6 \%$ being educated up to community college level. For males on the other hand, the corresponding proportions were $12.1 \%, 2.4 \%$ and $4.0 \%$ respectively.

Overall, almost half ( $49.6 \%$ ) of employed persons had no occupational training, the proportion being $56.5 \%$ among females and $44.3 \%$ among males (Table 7). The oceupational groups in which persons were trained also mirror the level of education of the employed.

Most of the employed were in the private sector (44.3\%) or engaged in self-employment (31.9\%) either working alone i.e. as an own account worker (11.4\%), or working with paid help i.e. as an employer ( $20.5 \%$ ). The public sector accounted for just about one-fifth ( $21.3 \%$ ) of the employed (Table 8). The pattern was the same for both males and females.

The majority of males were employed in occupations in Agriculture (26.7\%), as Craft or Related Tradesmen (23.6\%) such as masons and joiners, and in other Elementary Occupations (15.6\%) such as labourers. Women, on the other hand, were engaged mainly in Elementary Occupations ( $24.0 \%$ ) , as Service and Sales persons (19.8\%), Clerks (12.5\%) or Technicians and SemiProfessionals (12.5\%): such as teachers and nurses. Interestingly, higher proportions of females than males were managers or professionals (Table 9).

Overall, the highest proportion of persons was employed in the Agriculture sector (23.4\%), accounting for about $31 \%$ of men. The next highest generator of employment was the Wholesale and Retail sector ( $15.8 \%$ ) particularly among females (20.5\%). However, among males the Construction and Wholesale and Retail sectors generated the second and third highest percentage of employment at $13.8 \%$ and $12.1 \%$ respectively.

For the majority of employed persons (39.3\%) the number of hours usually worked per week was between 40 and 50 hours, although a substantial number ( $20.1 \%$ ) usually worked between 30 and 39 hours. A large proportion (17.3\%) usually had to work 50 hours and more. For many persons though, full-time work constituted less than 32 hours (Table 11).

Of the persons employed, 1.349 or $5.3 \%$ held more than one job. This was mure so among males ( $8.3 \%$ ) having more than one job as compared with $2.1 \%$ of females. While the main job of the majority of multiple-job holders was in the public sector ( $32.5 \%$ ) or the private sector $(29.4 \%)$, most had a secondary job either as an own-account worker (42.0\%) or as an employer (29.4\%) (Table 13). The distribution was significantly different between males and females. For the majority of females, the secondary job was either as an own account worker (45.1\%) or as an employee in the private sector ( $34.5 \%$ ). Males generally had a secondary job either as an ownaccount worker ( $41.3 \%$ ) or as an employer (34.4\%)

As might be expected, the secondary jobs were either in agriculture (38.1\%) or employment as Craft and related workers ( $19.8 \%$ ) such as masons, carpenters and joiners. Service and Sales workers also comprised a large proportion (13.3\%) (Table 14).

Of the 2,920 self employed persons who used paid help to carry on the business activity, almost two-thirds ( $63.6 \%$ ) employed between 2 to 4 persons (Table 16). It meant that these persons were able to generate on average about 9,000 jobs or about $12 \%$ of the jobs in the economy.

While the median monthly income was $\$ 840$, a large proportion ( $17.9 \%$ ) of the employed was earning less than $\$ 300$ per month (Table 15). Only a small proportion (3.8\%) was earning above $\$ 3000$ per month.

## The Unemployed

The total unemployment rate was relatively high (23.1\%) (Table 4). The rate however, decreased with age, the highest unemployment rate at $50.5 \%$, occurring among the youth $15-19$ years. The $20-24$ years age group followed with $34.7 \%$. That meant that among the overall population out of every 100 persons who were willing and available for participation in the production of goods and services, 23 persons were unable to find a job. Moreover, half of those aged 15-19 years were not able to find a job. In addition, unemployment tended to be higher among females than males.

Among the parishes St . Andrew had the lowest unemployment rate (14.7\%) followed by St . Luke/St. Mark ( $15.9 \%$ ) while St. Patrick ( $45.9 \%$ ) had the highest, almost twice the national unemployment rate (Table 3). Most of the other parishes had unemployment rates just about the same as the national average.

Just under $60 \%$ of the unemployed were between the ages of 15 to 29 years. Both St. George including Roseau ( $26.4 \%$ ) and St. Patrick ( $23.8 \%$ ) each accounted for almost one quarter of the unemployed. Unemployment among the males and females both reflected the national picture.

Three quarters of the unemployed had a primary education or less. As might be expected, the unemployment rate decreased with level of education, with persons having an university education reporting the lowest unemployment rate ( $3.8 \%$ ) as compared with $25 \%$ for those with a primary education or less (Table 18). Almost half (49.6\%) of the unemployed had no training that would fit them for employment while $14.7 \%$ had training as Craft and related workers, most of them being males. An interesting feature is that while among females $56.5 \%$ had no occupational training, $10.5 \%$ had training as technicians or associate professionals.

The majority ( $71.2 \%$ ) of the unemployed had worked before (Table 20). However, this also meant that a large proportion of the unemployed was entering the labour force for the first time. Of those who were unemployed at the time of the survey but had previously worked, $80.7 \%$ had
worked in the private sector. Six out of every ten unemployed persons could be termed as being chronically unemployed, having last worked more than one year prior to the survey (Table 21).

## Youth Employment/Unemployment

The age of youth defined as persons between the ages of 15 and 24 , represents a transition period from one in which the focus is on attaining a good basic education to one of work and/or improved education. As a result, one would expect a very low labour force participation rate that increases with age. The Dominica Labour Force Survey indicated this type of pattern.

From an initial participation rate of $12.0 \%$ at age 15 , there was a steady increase which reached a maximum rate of $88.8 \%$ by age 24 with the highest rate of increase taking place between ages 15 and 16 years and slowing down thereafter (Table 24). The participation rate for the 15 to 19 year olds as a whole was $37.9 \%$ as compared to $85.5 \%$ for the 20 to 24 year olds. The pattern was basically the same for both males and females although males had a higher participation rate at every age level. As might be expected, at $65 \%$, the unemployment rate was extremely high for the youngest ages (Table 25). These are the ones with the least experience among those entering the labour force for the first time. The rate declined with age and was about $32 \%$ by age 24 years. The unemployment rate tended to be higher for females at every age. When grouped, the 15 to 19 year olds had an unemployment rate of $50.5 \%$ as compared with $34.7 \%$ for the 20 to 24 year olds.

Among the youth that were not in the labour force, the majority (75.3\%) was at school or in training. The proportion in school/training was significantly higher among males ( $84.1 \%$ ) than it was for females (68.3\%) (Table 26).

## Out of the Labour Force

Persons out of the labour force numbered 16,441 of which 6,057 were males and 10,384 were females. Roseau ( $24.2 \%$ ), St. Patrick ( $14.2 \%$ ) and St. Andrew (12.9\%) accounted for most of the persons out of the labour force (Table 27). St. Joseph (10.7\%) and St. David (10.3\%) were also major contributors.

The two extreme age groups 15 to 19 years ( $27.3 \%$ ) and $65+$ years $(32.1 \%)$, accounted for most of the persons out of the labour force (Table 28). In the case of the younger age groups most of them were at school or in training while in the case of older age groups, most were retired. Overall $30.5 \%$ were out of the labour force because of retirement or old age. $24.5 \%$ were in an educational institution. $18.7 \%$ were engaged in home duties while a further $19.7 \%$ were disabled or ill. Only $6.5 \%$ gave some other reason.

Given that situation it meant that should it become necessary, only a small proportion of the "Out of labour force" category would be available for employment. They would come mainly from those who are engaged in home duties or who were not retired, disabled, ill or in school. However, it also meant that a fairly large number would be entering the labour force in the near future. These would come mainly from those who were in school or training during the survey week.

The educational level of the persons out of the labour force was reflective of the educational level of the population aged 15 and over. That is, the majority ( $75.5 \%$ ) had a primary school education while a small proportion $(9.7 \%)$ had a secondary level education.

Table 1: Estimated Non-Institutional Population by Age and Sex 1997

| AGE GROUP | $\overline{\text { NUMBER OF PERSONS }}$ |  | PERCENTAGE |  |  |  |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
|  | MALE | FEMALE |  | TOTAL | MALE | FEMALE |
| TOTAL |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $00-04$ | 4,080 | 4,183 | 8,263 | 11.0 | 10.8 | 10.9 |
| $05-09$ | 4,419 | 4,180 | 8,599 | 11.9 | 10.8 | 11.4 |
| $10-14$ | 4,354 | 4,633 | 8,987 | 11.8 | 12.0 | 11.9 |
| $15-19$ | 3,749 | 3,486 | 7,235 | 10.1 | 9.0 | 9.6 |
| $20-24$ | 2,890 | 2,697 | 5,587 | 7.8 | 7.0 | 7.4 |
| $25-29$ | 3,247 | 3,385 | 6,632 | 8.8 | 8.8 | 8.8 |
| $30-34$ | 2,538 | 2,934 | 5,472 | 6.9 | 7.6 | 7.2 |
| $35-39$ | 2,453 | 2,232 | 4,685 | 6.6 | 5.8 | 6.2 |
| $40-44$ | 1,871 | 1,652 | 3,523 | 5.1 | 4.3 | 4.7 |
| $45-49$ | 1,338 | 1,605 | 2,943 | 3.6 | 4.1 | 3.9 |
| $50-54$ | 1,031 | 1,083 | 2,114 | 2.8 | 2.8 | 2.8 |
| $55-59$ | 812 | 1,211 | 2,023 | 2.2 | 3.1 | 2.7 |
| $60-64$ | 958 | 1,521 | 2,379 | 2.6 | 3.7 | 3.1 |
| $65 \&$ over | 2.781 | 3,626 | 6,407 | 7.5 | 9.4 | 8.5 |
| Not Stated | 508 | 3.18 | 856 | 1.4 | 09 | 1.1 |
| TOTAL |  |  |  |  |  |  |

Table 2: Summary Table of 15 years and over Population by Economic Activity 1997

| ITEM | MALE | FEMALE | BOTH SEXES |
| :---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Total Non-Institutional Population 15 years and over |  |  |  |
| Total Labour Force | 24,176 | 25,682 | 49,858 |
| Employed | $\mathbf{1 8 , 1 1 9}$ | $\mathbf{1 5 , 2 9 9}$ | $\mathbf{3 3 , 4 1 8}$ |
| Unemployed | 14,560 | 11,134 | 25,694 |
| First Seekers | 3,559 | 4,165 | 7,724 |
| Participation Rate | 493 | 753 | 1,246 |
| Employment Rate | $74.9 \%$ | $59.6 \%$ | $67.0 \%$ |
| Unemployment Rate | $80.4 \%$ | $72.8 \%$ | $76.9 \%$ |
| Total Not in the Labour Force | $19.6 \%$ | $27.2 \%$ | $23.1 \%$ |
| Future Starts |  | 10,383 | 16,440 |
| Tota! Non-Institutional Population Under 15 | 5057 | 2,092 |  |
| TOTAL POPULATION | 12,582 | 12,995 | 25,847 |

Table 3: Non-Institutional Population 15 years and over \& Labour Force by Employment Status, Sex and Parish

Male

| PARISH | Noninstitutional Population 15 Years \& Over | Total Labour Force | Employed | Total Unemployed | Participation Rate | Unemployment Rate | Not in Labour Force |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Roseau | 5,447 | 3.829 | 3,074 | 755 | 70.3 | 19.7 | 1,618 |
| Rest of St. George | 1,679 | 1,343 | 1,091 | 252 | 79.9 | 18.7 | 336 |
| St. John/St. Peter | 2.239 | 1.795 | 1,475 | 320 | 80.2 | 17.8 | 444 |
| St. Joseph | 2,266 | 1,523 | 1,226 | 297 | 67.2 | 19.5 | 743 |
| St. Pau! | 2,383 | 1.998 | 1,589 | 409 | 83.8 | 20.4 | 385 |
| St. Luke/St. Mark | 1.070 | 722 | 628 | 94 | 67.5 | 13.0 | 348 |
| S1. Patrick | 3.114 | 2.288 | 1.359 | 929 | 73.5 | 40.6 | 826 |
| St. David | 2,316 | 1.695 | 1,431 | 264 | 73.2 | 15.6 | 621 |
| St. Andrew | 3,661 | 2,925 | 2,686 | 239 | 79.9 | 8.1 | 736 |
| TOTAL | 24,176 | 18,118 | 14,560 | 3,559 | 74.9 | 19.6 | 6,058 |

Female

| PARISH | Non- <br> institutional <br> Population 15 <br> Years \& Over | Total <br> Labour <br> Force | Employed | Total <br> Unemployed | Participation <br> Rate | Unemployment <br> Rate | Not in <br> Labour <br> Force |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Roseau | 6.112 | 3,757 | 2,966 | 791 | 61.5 | 21.0 | 2,355 |
| Rest of St. George | 1,623 | 1,091 | 853 | 238 | 67.2 | 21.8 | 532 |
| St. John/St. Peter | 2,275 | 1,404 | 1,013 | 391 | 61.7 | 27.8 | 871 |
| St. Joseph | 2,433 | 1,411 | 947 | 464 | 57.9 | 32.8 | 1,022 |
| St. Paul | 2,601 | 1,686 | 1,228 | 458 | 64.8 | 27.1 | 915 |
| St. Luke/St. Mark | 1,431 | 709 | 575 | 134 | 49.5 | 18.9 | 722 |
| St. Patrick | $\mathbf{4 , 2 3 5}$ | 1,721 | 809 | 912 | 53.2 | 52.9 | 1,514 |
| St. David | 2,166 | 1,093 | 867 | 226 | 50.5 | 20.6 | 1,073 |
| St. Andrew | $\mathbf{3 , 8 0 8}$ | 2,428 | 1,876 | 552 | $\mathbf{6 3 . 7}$ | $\mathbf{2 2 . 7}$ | $\mathbf{1 , 3 8 0}$ |
| TOTAL | $\mathbf{2 5 , 6 8 3}$ | $\mathbf{1 5 , 2 9 9}$ | $\mathbf{1 1 , 1 3 4}$ | $\mathbf{4 , 1 6 5}$ | $\mathbf{5 9 . 6}$ | $\mathbf{2 7 . 2}$ | $\mathbf{1 0 , 3 8 4}$ |

Total

| Parish | Noninstitutional Population 15 Years \& Over | Total Labour Fores | Employed | Total Unemployed | Participation Rate | Unemployment Rate | Not in Labour Force |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Roseau | 11,559 | 7,586 | 6,040 | 1.546 | 65.6 | 20.3 | 3.973 |
| Rest of St. George | 3,302 | 2.434 | 1.944 | 490 | 73.7 | 20.1 | 868 |
| St. John/St. Peter | 4.514 | 3.199 | 2.488 | 711 | 708 | 22.2 | 1.315 |
| St. Joseph | 4.699 | 2.934 | 2.173 | 761 | 62.4 | 25.9 | 1.765 |
| St. Paul | 4.984 | 3.684 | 2,817 | 867 | 73.9 | 23.5 | 1.300 |
| St Luke/St. Mark | 2.501 | 1.4.1 | 1.203 | 228 | 57.2 | 15.9 | 1,070 |
| St. Patrick | 6.349 | 4.009 | 2.168 | 1.841 | 634 | 459 | 2.340 |
| St. David | 4,482 | 2.788 | 2.298 | 490 | 62.2 | 17.5 | 1,694 |
| St. Andrew | 7,469 | 5.353 | 4,562 | 791 | 71.6 | 14.7 | 2,116 |
| TOTAL | 49,858 | 33,418 | 25,694 | 7,724 | 67.0 | 23.1 | 16,440 |

Table 4: Non-Institutional Population 15 years and over $\&$ Labour Force by Employment Status, Sex and Age Group

| AGE | Non-institutional <br> Population 15 <br> Years \& Over | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Total } \\ & \text { Labour } \end{aligned}$ Foree | Employed | $\begin{gathered} \text { Total } \\ \text { Unemployed } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Participation } \\ \text { Rate } \end{gathered}$ | Unemployment Rate | Not in Labour Force |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 15-19 | 3.749 | 1.653 | 877 | 776 | 44.1 | 46.9 | 2.096 |
| 20-24 | 2,890 | 2,643 | 1.859 | 784 | 91.5 | 29.7 | 247 |
| 25-29 | 3.247 | 3.012 | 2.394 | 618 | 92.8 | 205 | 235 |
| 30-34 | 2.538 | 2.466 | 2.188 | 278 | 97.2 | 11.3 | 72 |
| 35-39 | 2,453 | 2,363 | 1.890 | 473 | 96.3 | 20.0 | 90 |
| 40-44 | 1.871 | 1.781 | 1,572 | 209 | 95.2 | 11.7 | 90 |
| 45-49 | 1,338 | 1.164 | 1,042 | 122 | 87.0 | 10.5 | 174 |
| 50-54 | 1,031 | 901 | 829 | 72 | 87.4 | 8.0 | 130 |
| 55-59 | 812 | 552 | 488 | 64 | 68.0 | 11.6 | 260 |
| 60-64 | 958 | 471 | 447 | 24 | 49.2 | 5.1 | 487 |
| 65 \& over | 2,781 | 761 | 683 | 78 | 27.4 | 10.2 | 2,020 |
| Not Stated | 508 | 351 | 293 | 588 | 69.1 | 16.5 | 157 |
| TOTAL | 24,176 | 18,118 | 14,560 | 3,559 | 74.9 | 19.6 | 6,058 |

## Female

| AGE | Non-institutional Population 15 Years \& Over | Total Labour Force | Employed | $\begin{gathered} \text { Total } \\ \text { Encmployed } \end{gathered}$ | Participation Rate | $\begin{gathered} \text { Unemployment } \\ \text { Ratc } \end{gathered}$ | Not in Labour Force |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 15-19 | 3.486 | 1,089 | 479 | 610 | 31.2 | 56.0 | 2,397 |
| 20-24 | 2,697 | 2.132 | 1.257 | 875 | 79.0 | 410 | 565 |
| 25-29 | 3.385 | 2.759 | 1.907 | 851 | 81.5 | 30.8 | 627 |
| 30-34 | 2.934 | 2.395 | 1.902 | 493 | 81.6 | 20.6 | 539 |
| 35-39 | 2.232 | 1.800 | 1.444 | 355 | 80.6 | 197 | 433 |
| 40-4. | 1.652 | 1.342 | 1.083 | 259 | 81.2 | 193 | 310 |
| 45-49 | 1.605 | 1.363 | 1.156 | 207 | 84.9 | 15.2 | 242 |
| 50-54 | 1.083 | 781 | 619 | 162 | 72.1 | 207 | 302 |
| 55-59 | 1,211 | 641 | 487 | 154 | 52.9 | 24.0 | 570 |
| 60-64 | 1,521 | 463 | 342 | 121 | 32.6 | 26.1 | 958 |
| 65 \& over | 3.626 | 366 | 325 | 41 | 10.1 | 11.2 | 3,260 |
| Not Stated | 348 | 168 | 132 | 36 | 42.3 | 21.4 | 180 |
| TOTAL | 25,683 | 15,299 | 11,133 | 4,165 | 59.6 | 27.2 | 10,384 |

Total

| AGE | Noninstitutional <br> Population 15 Years \& Over | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Total } \\ & \text { Labour } \\ & \text { Force } \end{aligned}$ | Employed | $\begin{gathered} \text { Total } \\ \text { Unemployed } \end{gathered}$ | Participation Rate | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Unemployment } \\ & \text { Rate } \end{aligned}$ | Not in Labour Force |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 15-19 | 7,235 | 2.742 | 1.356 | 1,386 | 37.9 | 50.5 | 4493 |
| 20-24 | 5,587 | 4.775 | 3.116 | 1,659 | 85.5 | 34.7 | 812 |
| 25-29 | 6,632 | 5.770 | 4.301 | 1.469 | 87.0 | 25.4 | 862 |
| 30-34 | 5.472 | 4,861 | 4,090 | 771 | 88.8 | 15.8 | 611 |
| 35-39 | 4.685 | 4.162 | 3.334 | 828 | 88.8 | 19.9 | 523 |
| 40-44 | 3.523 | 3.123 | 2.655 | 468 | 88.6 | 14.9 | 400 |
| 45-49 | 2.943 | 2.527 | 2.198 | 329 | 85.9 | 13.0 | 416 |
| 50-54 | 2,114 | 1.682 | 1.448 | 234 | 79.6 | 139 | 432 |
| 55-59 | 2.023 | 1.193 | 975 | 218 | 58.9 | 18.2 | 830 |
| 60-64 | 2.379 | 934 | 789 | 145 | 39.3 | 15.5 | 1445 |
| 65 \& over | 6.407 | 1.127 | 1.008 | 119 | 18.8 | 97 | 5280 |
| Vol stated | 850 | 519 | 125 | 94 | 606 | 181 | 337 |
| TOTAL | 49.856 | 33,418 | 25,694 | 7,724 | 67.0 | 23.1 | 16,441 |

Table 5: Distribution of the Labour Force by Level of Education and Sex

| $\begin{aligned} & \text { LEVEL OF } \\ & \text { EDUCATION } \end{aligned}$ | NUMBER OF PERSONS |  |  | PERCENTAGE |  |  | PARTICIPATION RATE |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | MALE | FEMALE | TOTAL | MALE | FEMALE | TOTAL | MALE | FEMALE | TOTAL |
| None | 603 | 501 | 1.103 | 3.3 | 33 | 3.3 | 48.39\% | 36.26\% | 42.02\% |
| Nursery/Preschool | 166 | 18 | 184 | 09 | 0.1 | 0.6 | 82.18\% | 15.52\% | 5786\% |
| Primary/JSP | 13.311 | 9.387 | 22.698 | 735 | 614 | 67.9 | 75.12\% | 53.98\% | 64.65\% |
| secondar! | 2.137 | $\therefore 620$ | 5757 | 118 | 237 | 172 | 79.15\% | 77.9.3\% | 78.38\% |
| Tech Vocational | 444 | 382 | 826 | 25 | 2.5 | 2.5 | 85.71\% | 92.27\% | 8863\% |
| Comm College | 639 | 676 | 1.315 | 3.5 | 4.4 | 3.9 | $8475 \%$ | 84.61\% | 84.67\% |
| Unaversily | 68.4 | 531 | 1.215 | 3.8 | 3.5 | 3.6 | 78.71\% | 79.49\% | 79.05\% |
| Other | 50 | 131 | 181 | 0.3 | 0.9 | 0.5 | 60.98\% | 65.83\% | 64.41\% |
| Not Staced | 86 | 53 | 139 | 0.5 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 100.00\% | 75.71\% | 89.10\% |
| TOTAL | 18,119 | 15,299 | 33418 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 74.95\% | 59.57\% | 67.03\% |

Table 6: Distribution of Employed Persons by Level of Education and Sex

| $\begin{gathered} \text { LEVELOF } \\ \text { EDUCATION } \end{gathered}$ | NUMBER OF PERSONS |  |  | PERCENTAGE |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | MALE | FEMALE | TOTAL | MALE | FEMALE | TOTAL |
| None | 477 | 343 | 820 | 3.3 | 3.1 | 3.2 |
| Nursery/Preschool | 129 | 18 | 147 | 0.9 | 0.2 | 0.6 |
| Primary/JSP | 10,440 | 6,583 | 17,023 | 71.7 | 59.1 | 66.3 |
| Secondary | 1.768 | 2,606 | 4.374 | 12.1 | 23.4 | 17.0 |
| Technical/Vocational | 355 | 329 | 684 | 2.4 | 3.0 | 2.7 |
| Community College | 589 | 620 | 1,209 | 4.0 | 5.6 | 4.7 |
| University | 684 | 485 | 1.169 | 4.7 | 4.4 | 4.5 |
| Other | 50 | 131 | 181 | 0.3 | 1.2 | 0.7 |
| Not Stated | 68 | 18 | 86 | 0.5 | 0.2 | 0.3 |
| TOTAL | 14,560 | 11,133 | 25,694 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |

Table 7: Percentage Distribution of Employed Labour Force by Type of Training Received

| TYPE OF TRAINING RECEIVED | MALE |  | FEMALE |  | TOTAL |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | NO. | \% | NO. | \% | NO. | \% |
| No Occupational Training | 6,457 | 44.3 | 6,289 | 56.5 | 12.746 | 49.6 |
| Legislators, Senior Officials, | 279 | 1.9 | 266 | 2.4 | 545 | 2.1 |
| Managers |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Professionals | 814 | 5.6 | 465 | 42 | 1.279 | 5.0 |
| Technicians and Assoctate | 697 | 4.8 | 1,174 | 10.5 | 1.871 | 7.3 |
| Protessiontals |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Clerks | 195 | 1.3 | 928 | 8.3 | 1,123 | 4.4 |
| Service. Shop \& Market Sales |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Workers | 656 | 4.5 | 772 | 6.9 | 1,428 | 5.6 |
| Skilled Agricultural \& Fishery |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Workers | 854 | 5.9 | 148 | 1.3 | 1,002 | 3.9 |
| Craft and Related Trades Workers | 3,102 | 21.3 | 670 | 6.0 | 3,772 | 14.7 |
| Plant and Machine Operators \& |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Assemblers | 437 | 3.1 | 33 | 0.3 | 470 | 1.8 |
| Elementary Occupations | 744 | 5.1 | 219 | 2.0 | 963 | 3.7 |
| Not Known | 150 | 1.0 | 96 | 0.9 | 246 | 1.0 |
| Not Stated | 176 | 1.2 | 73 | 0.7 | 249 | 1.0 |
| TOTAL | 14,560 | 100.0 | 11,134 | 100.0 | 25,694 | 100.0 |

Table 8: Distribution of Employed Persons by Employment Status and Sex

| EMPLOYMENT STATUS | MALE |  | FEMALE |  | TOTAL |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | NO. | \% | NO. | \% | NO. | \% |
| Public Sector Employee | 2.952 | 20.3 | 2,508 | 22.5 | 5,460 | 21.3 |
| Private Sector Employee | 6,002 | 41.2 | 5,383 | 48.3 | 11,385 | 44.3 |
| Employer | 2.219 | 15.2 | 701 | 6.3 | 2.920 | 11.4 |
| Own Account Worker | 3.129 | 21.5 | 2,151 | 19.3 | 5,280 | 20.5 |
| Unpaid Family Worker | 109 | 0.7 | 373 | 3.4 | 482 | 1.9 |
| Other | 24 | 0.2 | 0 | 0.0 | 24 | 0.1 |
| Not Stated | 124 | 0.9 | 18 | 0.2 | 142 | 0.6 |
| TOTAL | 14,560 | 100.0 | 11,134 | 100.0 | 25,694 | 100.0 |

Table 9: Distribution of Employed Persons by Occupation and Sex

| OCCUPATION | MALE |  | FEMALE |  | TOTAL |  |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
|  | NO | $\%$ | NO. | $\%$ | NO. | $\%$ |
| Legislators, Senior Officials, Managers | 607 | 4.2 | 883 | 7.9 | 1.490 | 5.8 |
| Professionals | 573 | 3.9 | 529 | 4.8 | 1,102 | 4.3 |
| Technicians \& Associate Professionals | 754 | 5.2 | 1,396 | 12.5 | 2,150 | 8.4 |
| Clerks | 483 | 3.3 | 1.392 | 12.5 | 1.875 | 7.3 |
| Service, Shop \& Market Sales Workers | 1,273 | 8.7 | 2,210 | 19.8 | 3,483 | 13.6 |
| Skilled Agriculture, Fishery, Forestry | 3,882 | 26.7 | 1.241 | 11.1 | 5.123 | 19.9 |
| Craft \& Related Trades Workers | 3,440 | 23.6 | 627 | 5.6 | 4,067 | 15.8 |
| Plant \& Machine Operators \& Assembly | $\mathbf{1 , 1 5 0}$ | 7.9 | 73 | 0.7 | 1,223 | 4.8 |
| Workers |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Elementary Occupations | 2,269 | 15.6 | 2,676 | 24.0 | 4,946 | 19.2 |
| Not Stated | 129 | 0.9 | 107 | 1.0 | 225 | 0.9 |
| TOTAL |  |  |  |  |  |  |

Table 10: Distribution of Employed Persons by Industry and Sex

| INDUSTRY | MALE |  | FEMALE |  | TOTAL |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | NO | \% | NO. | \% | NO. | \% |
| Agriculture, Hunting and Forestry | 4,472 | 30.7 | 1,532 | 13.8 | 6,004 | 23.4 |
| Fishing | 99 | 0.7 | 0 | 0.0 | 99 | 0.4 |
| Manufacturing | 1,249 | 8.6 | 998 | 9.0 | 2,247 | 8.7 |
| Electricity, Gas, and Water Supply | 281 | 1.9 | 0 | 0.0 | 281 | 1.1 |
| Construction | 2,006 | 13.8 | 140 | 1.3 | 2,146 | 8.4 |
| Wholesale and Retail trade, etc. | 1,765 | 12.1 | 2,287 | 20.5 | 4,051 | 15.8 |
| Hotels and Restaurant | 243 | 1.7 | 732 | 6.6 | 975 | 3.8 |
| Transport, Storage \& Communications | 1,099 | 7.5 | 403 | 3.6 | 1,501 | 5.8 |
| Financial Intermediation | 134 | 0.9 | 403 | 3.6 | 537 | 2.1 |
| Real Estate, Renting and Business Activities | 462 | 3.2 | 383 | 3.4 | 846 | 3.3 |
| Public Administration, Social Security | 1,081 | 7.4 | 452 | 4.1 | 1,532 | 6.0 |
| Education | 196 | 1.3 | 1,064 | 9.6 | 1,260 | 4.9 |
| Health and Social Work | 319 | 2.2 | 793 | 7.1 | 1,112 | 4.3 |
| Other Community, social \& Personal Service | 422 | 2.9 | 508 | 4.6 | 930 | 3.6 |
| Private Households with Employed Persons | 106 | 0.7 | 978 | 8.8 | 1,084 | 4.2 |
| Not Stated | 628 | 4.3 | 460 | 4.1 | 1,088 | 4.2 |
| TOTAL | 14,560 | 100.0 | 11,134 | 100.0 | 25,694 | 100.0 |

Table 11: Distribution of Employed Persons by Usual and Actual Hours Worked per Week and Sex

| NUMBER OF HOURS WORKED | MALE | FEMALE | TOTAL |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| ACTUAL HOURS | \% | \% | \% |
| 00-05 hours | 0.6 | 1.7 | 1.1 |
| 06-09 hours | 0.9 | 2.6 | 1.6 |
| 10-19 hours | 3.2 | 10.1 | 6.2 |
| 20-29 hours | 6.8 | 13.2 | 9.6 |
| 30-39 hours | 20.2 | 20.5 | 20.4 |
| 40-49 hours | 46.0 | 39.1 | 43.0 |
| 50-59 hours | 8.1 | 4.4 | 6.5 |
| $60+$ hours | 13.0 | 7.6 | 10.6 |
| Not Stated | 1.3 | 0.6 | 1.0 |
| TOTAL | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| USUAL HOURS | \% | \% | \% |
| 00-05 hours | 2.7 | 5.3 | 3.8 |
| 06-09 hours | 1.0 | 2.4 | 1.7 |
| 10-19 hours | 3.8 | 9.8 | 6.4 |
| 20-29 hours | 7.7 | 13.7 | 10.3 |
| 30-39 hours | 20.9 | 19.1 | 20.1 |
| 40-49 hours | 41.8 | 36.0 | 39.3 |
| 50-59 hours | 9.6 | 4.9 | 7.6 |
| 60+ hours | 11.4 | 7.4 | 9.7 |
| Not Stated | 1.2 | 1.4 | 1.3 |
| TOTAL | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |

Table 12: Distribution of Employed Persons Working Less Than 32 Hours per week by Reason for Working Less Than 32 Hours and Availability for Additional Work

| REASON FOR WORKING LESS THAN 32 HOURS <br> PER WEEK | NUMBER OF PERSONS |  |  | PERCENTACE |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | MALE | FEMALE | TOTAL | MALE | FEMALE | TOTAL |
| AVAILABLE FOR ADDITIONAL WORK |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Own Illness, Maternity Disability | 0 | 13 | 13 | 0.0 | 1.1 | 0.6 |
| Holiday, Vacation | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Personal, Family Responsibilities | 18 | 127 | 145 | 1.7 | 10.6 | 6.4 |
| In School or Training | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Did Not Want More Work | 56 | 73 | 129 | 5.3 | 6.1 | 5.7 |
| Full-time Work is less than 32 Hours | 566 | 384 | 950 | 53.3 | 31.9 | 42.0 |
| Job Start-End Within Reference Period | 18 | 59 | 77 | 1.7 | 4.9 | 3.4 |
| Reduction in Economic Activity | 60 | 54 | 114 | 5.7 | 4.5 | 5.0 |
| lemp Disorganisation/Suspen. From Work | 34 | 14 | 48 | 3.2 | 1.2 | 2.1 |
| Could Not find More Work | 225 | 460 | 685 | 21.2 | 38.3 | 30.3 |
| Other | 24 | 0 | 24 | 2.3 | 0.0 | 1.1 |
| Nor Stated | 59 | 17 | 76 | 5.6 | 1.4 | 3.4 |
| TOTALAVAILABLE | 1,061 | 1,202 | 2,263 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| NOT AVAILABLE FOR MORE WORK |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Own Illness. Maternity Disability | 283 | 303 | 586 | 15.0 | 11.0 | 12.7 |
| Holiday, Vacation | 36 | 94 | 130 | 1.9 | 3.4 | 2.8 |
| Personal. Family Responsibilities | 216 | 578 | 794 | 11.5 | 21.1 | 17.2 |
| in School or Trainong | 56 | 32 | 88 | 3.0 | 1.2 | 1.9 |
| Did Not Wanc More Work | 332 | 188 | 520 | 17.6 | 6.9 | 11.2 |
| Full-time Work is less than 32 Hours | 642 | 1,208 | 1,850 | 34.1 | 44.0 | 40.0 |
| Job Start-End Within Reference Period | 36 | 0 | 36 | 1.9 | 0.0 | 0.8 |
| Reduction in Economic Activity | 72 | 55 | 127 | 3.8 | 2.0 | 2.7 |
| Temp Disorganisation/Suspen, From Work | 18 | 17 | 35 | 1.0 | 0.6 | 0.8 |
| Could Not find More Work | 128 | 155 | 283 | 6.8 | 5.6 | 6.1 |
| Other | 24 | 78 | 102 | 1.3 | 2.8 | 2.2 |
| Not Stated | 41 | 36 | 77 | 2.2 | 1.3 | 1.7 |
| TOTAL NOT AVAILABLE | 1,884 | 2,744 | 4,628 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| TOTAL PERSONS | 2,945 | 3,946 | 6,891 | 42.7 | 57.3 | 100.0 |

Table 13: Distribution of Multiple-job Holders by Main and Secondary Employment Status

| $\begin{aligned} & \text { EMPLOYMENT } \\ & \text { STATUS } \end{aligned}$ | NO. OF MULTIPLE-JOB HOLDERS |  |  | PERCENTAGE |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | MALE | FEMALE | TOTAL | MALE | FEMALE | TOTAL |
| MAIN JOB |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Public Sector Employee | 351 | 87 | 438 | 31.5 | 37.0 | 32.5 |
| Private Sector Employee | 330 | 66 | 396 | 29.6 | 28.1 | 29.4 |
| Employer | 264 | 14 | 278 | 23.7 | 6.0 | 20.6 |
| Own Account Worker | 154 | 68 | 222 | 13.8 | 28.9 | 16.5 |
| Unpaid Family Worker | 14 | 0 | 14 | 1.3 | 0.0 | 1.0 |
| TOTAL | 1,113 | 235 | 1,349 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| SECONDARY JOB |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Public Sector Employee | 51 | 34 | 85 | 4.6 | 14.5 | 6.3 |
| Private Sector Employee | 202 | 81 | 284 | 18.1 | 34.5 | 21.1 |
| Employer | 383 | 14 | 397 | 34.4 | 6.0 | 29.4 |
| Own Account Worker | 460 | 106 | 566 | 41.3 | 45.1 | 42.0 |
| Other | 18 | 0 | 18 | 1.6 | 0.0 | 1.3 |
| TOTAL | 1,113 | 235 | 1,349 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |

Table 14: Distribution of Multiple Job-Holders by Main and Secondary Occupation

| OCCUPATION | Number of Persons |  |  | PERCENTAGE |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | MALE | FEMALE | TOTAL | MALE | FEMALE | TOTAL |
| MAIN OCCUPATION |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Legislators, Senior Officials, Managers | 78 | 19 | 97 | 7.0 | 8.1 | 7.2 |
| Professionals | 35 | 14 | 49 | 3.1 | 0.0 | 3.0 |
| Technicians and Associated Professionals | 87 | 0 | 87 | 7.8 | 0.0 | 6.4 |
| Clerks | 18 | 19 | 37 | 1.6 | 8.1 | 2.7 |
| Service, Shop \& Market Sales Workers | 148 | 36 | 183 | 13.3 | 15.3 | 13.6 |
| Skilled Agricultural, Fishery \& Forestry Workers | 193 | 31 | 224 | 17.3 | 13.2 | 16.6 |
| Craft and Related Trades Workers | 308 | 17 | 325 | 27.7 | 7.2 | 24.1 |
| Plant \& Machine Operators \& Assemblers | 86 | 0 | 86 | 7.7 | 0.0 | 6.4 |
| Elementary Occupations | 161 | 100 | 261 | 14.5 | 42.6 | 19.3 |
| TOTAL | 1,113 | 235 | 1,349 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| SECONDARY OCCUPATION |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Legislators, Senior Officials, Managers | 95 | 18 | 113 | 8.5 | 7.7 | 8.4 |
| Professionals | 0 | 14 | 14 | 0.0 | 6.0 | 1.0 |
| Technicians and Associated Professionals | 18 | 17 | 35 | 1.6 | 7.2 | 2.6 |
| Clerks | 0 | 18 | 18 | 0.0 | 7.7 | 1.3 |
| Service, Shop \& Market Sales Workers | 124 | 55 | 179 | 11.1 | 23.4 | 13.3 |
| Skilled Agricultural, Fishery \& Forestry Workers | 500 | 14 | 514 | 44.9 | 6.0 | 38.1 |
| Craft and Related Trades Workers | 217 | 51 | 267 | 19.5 | 21.7 | 19.8 |
| Plant \& Machine Operators \& Assemblers | 50 | 0 | 50 | 4.5 | 0.0 | 3.7 |
| Elementary Occupations | 110 | 49 | 159 | 9.9 | 20.9 | 11.8 |
| TOTAL | 1,113 | 235 | 1,349 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |

Table 15: Distribution of Employed Persons by Income Group and Sex

| INCOME GROUP | MALE |  | FEMALE |  | TOTAL |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | NO. | \% | NO. | \% | NO. | \% |
| \$0 | 846 | 5.8 | 964 | 8.7 | 1.810 | 7.0 |
| \$ 100-\$ 299 | 1.240 | 8.5 | 1.562 | 14.0 | 2.802 | 10.9 |
| \$ 300-\$ 499 | 1.807 | 12.4 | 2,186 | 19.6 | 3.993 | 15.5 |
| \$ 500-\$ 799 | 2,108 | 14.5 | 1,572 | 14.1 | 3,680 | 14.3 |
| \$ 800-\$ 999 | 1,734 | 11.9 | 1,085 | 9.7 | 2,819 | 11.0 |
| \$1000-\$1299 | 1,588 | 10.9 | 818 | 7.3 | 2,406 | 9.4 |
| \$1300-\$1499 | 1,014 | 7.0 | 255 | 2.3 | 1,269 | 4.9 |
| \$1500-\$1799 | 826 | 5.7 | 428 | 3.8 | 1,254 | 4.9 |
| \$1800-\$1999 | 390 | 2.7 | 379 | 3.4 | 769 | 3.0 |
| \$2000-\$2499 | 689 | 4.7 | 448 | 4.0 | 1,138 | 4.4 |
| \$2500-\$2999 | 653 | 4.5 | 302 | 2.7 | 955 | 3.7 |
| \$3000-\$3999 | 389 | 2.7 | 236 | 2.1 | 624 | 2.4 |
| \$4000 \& Over | 255 | 1.8 | 114 | 1.0 | 369 | 1.4 |
| Not Stated | 1,022 | 7.0 | 785 | 7.1 | 1,807 | 7.0 |
| TOTAL | 14,560 | 100.0 | 11,134 | 100.0 | 25,694 | 100.0 |

Table 16: Number of Employers by Number of Employees and Sex

| NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES | MALE |  | FEMALE |  | TOTAL |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | NO. | \% | NO. | \% | NO. | \% |
| 1 | 73 | 3.3 | 18 | 2.6 | 91 | 3.1 |
| 2-4 | 1,350 | 60.8 | 508 | 72.5 | 1,858 | 63.6 |
| 5-9 | 432 | 19.5 | 124 | 17.7 | 556 | 19.0 |
| 10 \& Over | 101 | 4.6 | 37 | 5.3 | 138 | 4.7 |
| Not Stated | 264 | 11.9 | 14 | 2.0 | 278 | 9.5 |
| TOTAL | 2,219 | 100.0 | 701 | 100.0 | 2,920 | 100.0 |

Table 17: Distribution of Employed Persons by Relationship to Head of Household and Sex

| RELATIONSHIP TO <br>  <br> HEAD | NUMBER OF PERSONS |  | PERCENTAGE |  |  |  |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
|  | MALE | FEMALE | TOTAL | MALE | FEMALE | TOTAL |
| Head | 8756 | 3970 | 12726 | 60.1 | 35.7 | 29.5 |
| Spouse | 783 | 3827 | 4610 | 5.4 | 34.4 | 17.9 |
| Unmarried Child | 3206 | 2188 | 5394 | 22.0 | 19.7 | 21.0 |
| Grandchild | 379 | 180 | 559 | 2.6 | 1.6 | 2.2 |
| Sibling/in-law | 995 | 510 | 1505 | 6.8 | 4.6 | 5.9 |
| Other | 440 | 442 | 882 | 3.0 | 4.0 | 3.4 |
| Not Stated | 0 | 18 | $\mathbf{1 8}$ | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.1 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| TOTAL | $\mathbf{1 4 , 5 6 0}$ | $\mathbf{1 1 , 1 3 3}$ | $\mathbf{2 5 , 6 9 4}$ | $\mathbf{1 0 0 . 0}$ | $\mathbf{1 0 0 . 0}$ | $\mathbf{1 0 0 . 0}$ |

Table 18: Unemployed Labour Force by Level of Education and Sex

| LEVEL OF <br> EDUCATION | NUMBER OF PERSONS |  |  | UNEMPLOYMENT RATE (\%) |  |  |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
|  | MALE | FEMALE | TOTAL | MALE | FEMALE | TOTAL |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| None | 126 | 157 | 283 | 20.9 | 31.4 | 25.7 |
| Nursery/Preschool | 37 | 0 | 37 | 22.3 | 0.0 | 20.1 |
| Primary/JSP | 2,871 | 2,804 | 5,675 | 21.6 | 29.9 | 25.0 |
| Sccondary | 369 | 1,014 | $1,38.3$ | 17.3 | 280 | 240 |
| Technical/Vocational | 89 | 53 | 142 | 20.1 | 13.9 | 17.2 |
| Community College | 50 | 56 | 106 | 7.8 | 8.3 | 8.1 |
| University | 0 | 46 | 46 | 0.0 | 8.7 | 3.8 |
| Not Stated | 18 | 35 | 53 | 20.9 | 66.0 | 38.1 |
| TOTAL |  |  |  |  |  |  |

Table 19: Unemployed Labour Force by Relationship to Head of Household and Sex

| RELATIONSHIP | NUMBER OF PERSONS |  |  | UNEMPLOYMENT RATE (\%) |  |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| TO HEAD | MALE | FEMALE | TOTAL | MALE | FEMALE | TOTAL |
|  | 1045 | 978 | 2.023 | 10.6 | 19.8 |  |
| Head | 126 | 1,131 | 1,257 | 13.8 | 22.8 | 13.7 |
| Spouse | 1,631 | 1,337 | 2.986, | 33.7 | 37.9 | 21.4 |
| Unmarried Child | 300 | 309 | 609 | 44.2 | 63.2 | 35.5 |
| Grandchild | 320 | 228 | 548 | 24.3 | 30.9 | 52.1 |
| Brother/Sister or Brother |  |  |  |  | 26.7 |  |
| lister-in-law | 181 | 318 | 23.7 | 29.0 | 26.5 |  |
| Other | $\mathbf{3 , 5 5 9}$ | $\mathbf{4 , 1 6 5}$ | $\mathbf{7 , 7 2 4}$ | $\mathbf{1 9 . 6}$ | $\mathbf{2 7 . 2}$ | $\mathbf{2 3 . 1}$ |
| TOTAL |  |  |  |  |  |  |

Table 20: Distribution of Unemployed by Last Employment Status and Sex

| LAST EMPLOYMENT STATUS | MALE |  | FEMALE |  | TOTAL |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | NO | \% | NO | \% | NO | \% |
| Public Sector Employees | 460 | 16.7 | 276 | 10.1 | 736 | 13.4 |
| Private Sector Employees | 2,121 | 76.8 | 2.320 | 84.6 | 4.441 | 80.7 |
| Employer | 36 | 1.3 | 14 | 0.5 | 50 | 0.9 |
| Own Account Worker | 125 | 4.5 | 115 | 4.2 | 240 | 4.4 |
| Unpaid Family Worker | 18 | 0.7 | 0 | 0.0 | 18 | 0.3 |
| Other | 0 | 0.0 | 19 | 0.7 | 19 | 0.3 |
| TOTAL | 2,761 | 100.0 | 2,743 | 100.0 | 5,503 | 100.0 |

Table 21: Distribution of Unemployed by Length of Time Without Work and Sex

| TIME WITHOUT WORK | MaLE |  | FEMALE |  | TOTAL |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | NO | \% | NO | \% | NO | \% |
| Less than one month | 144 | 5.2 | 93 | 3.4 | 237 | 4.3 |
| From 1 month to 3 months | 531 | 19.2 | 284 | 10.4 | 814 | 14.8 |
| From 4 months to 6 months | 312 | 11.3 | 241 | 8.8 | 552 | 10.0 |
| From 7 months to 11 months | 375 | 13.6 | 87 | 3.2 | 462 | 8.4 |
| Twelve months or more | 1,399 | 50.7 | 2,002 | 73.0 | 3,401 | 61.8 |
| Not Stated | 0 | 0.0 | 36 | 1.3 | 36 | 0.7 |
| TOTAL | 2,761 | 100.0 | 2,743 | 100.0 | 5,503 | 100.0 |

Table 22: Distribution of Unemployed by Occupation of Last Employment and Sex

| OCCUPATION | MALE |  | FEMALE |  | TOTAL |  |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
|  | NO | $\%$ | NO | NO | NO |  |
| Legislators, Senior Officials, Managers | 37 | 1.3 | 51 | 1.9 | 87 | 1.6 |
| Professionals | 74 | 2.7 | 14 | 0.5 | 88 | 1.6 |
| Technicians \& Associate Professionals | 37 | 1.3 | 73 | 2.7 | 110 | 2.0 |
| Clerks | 0 | 0.0 | 198 | 7.2 | 198 | 3.6 |
| Service, Shop \& Market Sales Workers | 226 | 8.2 | 919 | 33.5 | 1,144 | 20.8 |
| Skilled Agricultural \& Fishery Workers | 54 | 2.0 | 111 | 4.0 | 165 | 3.0 |
| Craft \& Related Trades Workers | 1,054 | 38.2 | 171 | 6.2 | 1,225 | 22.3 |
| Plant \& Machine Operators \& Assemblers | 123 | 4.5 | 42 | 1.5 | 165 | 3.0 |
| Elementary Occupations | 1,086 | 3.93 | 1,079 | 39.3 | 2,165 | 39.3 |
| Not Known | 0 | 0.0 | 34 | 1.2 | 34 | 0.6 |
| Not Stated | 69 | 2.5 | 52 | 1.9 | 121 | 2.2 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| TOTAL | $\mathbf{2 , 7 6 1}$ | $\mathbf{1 0 0 . 0}$ | $\mathbf{2 , 7 4 3}$ | $\mathbf{1 0 0 . 0}$ | $\mathbf{5 , 5 0 3}$ | $\mathbf{1 0 0 . 0}$ |

Table 23: Distribution of Unemployed by Industry of Last Employment and Sex

| INDUSTRIAL | MA |  | FEM |  | TO' |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| SECTOR | NO | \% | NO. | \% | NO. | \% |
| Agriculture, Ifunting and Forestry | 266 | 96 | 309 | 11.3 | 574 | 10.4 |
| Fishing | 18 | 0.7 | 0 | 0.0 | 18 | 0.3 |
| Manufacturing | 200 | 7.2 | 417 | 15.2 | 617 | 11.2 |
| Electricity, Gas, and Water Supply | 18 | 0.7 | 0 | 0.0 | 18 | 0.3 |
| Construction | 961 | 35.5 | 19 | 0.7 | 1,000 | 18.2 |
| Wholesale and Retail trade, etc. | 166 | 6.0 | 361 | 13.2 | 527 | 9.6 |
| Hotels and Restaurant | 137 | 5.0 | 352 | 12.8 | 489 | 8.9 |
| Transport, Storage \& Communications | 178 | 6.4 | 67 | 2.4 | 245 | 4.5 |
| Financial Intermediation | 37 | 1.3 | 18 | 0.7 | 55 | 1.0 |
| Real Estate, Renting and Business Activities | 18 | 0.7 | 32 | 1.2 | 50 | 0.9 |
| Public Administration, Social Security | 240 | 8.7 | 85 | 3.1 | 325 | 5.9 |
| Education | 37 | 1.3 | 87 | 3.2 | 238 | 2.3 |
| Health and Social Work | 0 | 0.0 | 55 | 2.0 | 55 | 1.0 |
| Other Community, social \& Personal Service Activities | 100 | 3.6 | 109 | 4.0 | 209 | 3.8 |
| Private Households with Employed Persons | 24 | 0.9 | 589 | 21.5 | 613 | 11.1 |
| Not Known | 83 | 3.0 | 19 | 0.7 | 102 | 1.9 |
| Not Stated | 258 | 9.3 | 226 | 8.2 | 484 | 8.8 |
| TOTAL | 2,761 | 100.0 | 2,743 | 100.0 | 5,503 | 100.0 |

Table 24: Youth in the Labour Force by Age and Sex

| AGE | NUMBER OF PERSONS |  |  | PARTICIPATION RATE |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | MALE | FEMALE | TOTAL | MALE | FEMALE | TOTAL |
| 15 | 101 | 108 | 209 | 12.2 | 11.9 | 12.0 |
| 16 | 346 | 138 | 484 | 41.9 | 16.9 | 29.5 |
| 17 | 348 | 223 | 571 | 45.5 | 31.2 | 38.6 |
| 18 | 434 | 195 | 629 | 59.7 | 41.5 | 52.5 |
| 19 | 426 | 425 | 851 | 70.2 | 73.7 | 71.9 |
| 20 | 344 | 336 | 680 | 86.9 | 81.9 | 84.4 |
| 21 | 656 | 422 | 1,078 | 92.3 | 80.1 | 87.1 |
| 22 | 560 | 474 | 1,034 | 87.6 | 81.0 | 84.5 |
| 23 | 492 | 430 | 922 | 91.9 | 73.0 | 82.0 |
| 24 | 590 | 470 | 1,060 | 97.0 | 80.2 | 88.8 |
| TOTAL | $\mathbf{4 , 2 9 7}$ | $\mathbf{3 , 2 2 1}$ | $\mathbf{7 , 5 1 8}$ | $\mathbf{6 4 . 7}$ | $\mathbf{5 2 . 1}$ | $\mathbf{5 8 . 6}$ |

Table 25: Unemployed Youth in the Labour Force by Age

| AGE | NUMBER OF PERSONS |  |  | UNEMPLOYMENT RATE |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | MALE | FEMALE | TOTAL | MALE | FEMALE | TOTAL |
| 15 | 64 | 72 | 136 | 63.4 | 66.7 | 65.0 |
| 16 | 208 | 120 | 328 | 60.1 | 86.9 | 67.8 |
| 17 | 181 | 160 | 341 | 52.0 | 71.7 | 59.7 |
| 18 | 176 | 105 | 281 | 40.5 | 53.8 | 44.7 |
| 19 | 148 | 152 | 300 | 34.7 | 35.7 | 35.2 |
| 20 | 117 | 89 | 206 | 34.0 | 26.5 | 30.3 |
| 21 | 271 | 231 | 502 | 41.3 | 54.7 | 46.6 |
| 22 | 98 | 223 | 321 | 17.5 | 47.0 | 31.0 |
| 23 | 144 | 146 | 290 | 29.3 | 33.9 | 21.4 |
| 24 | 154 | 186 | 340 | 26.1 | 39.6 | 32.0 |
| TOTAL |  |  |  |  |  |  |

Table 26: Youth Not in the Labour Force by Reason for Unavailability

| REASON FOR | NUMBER OF PERSONS |  |  | PERCENTAGE |  |  |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| UNAVAILABILITY | MALE | FEMALE | TOTAL | MALE | FEMALE | TOTAL |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| At School/Educ Institution | 1,971 | 2,025 | 3,996 | 84.1 | 68.3 | 75.3 |
| Engaged in Household | 37 | 400 | 436 | 1.6 | 13.5 | 8.2 |
| Illness/Disability | 186 | 239 | 425 | 7.9 | 8.1 | 8.0 |
| Not Stated | 149 | 299 | 448 | 6.4 | 10.1 | 8.4 |
| TOTAL |  |  |  |  |  |  |

Table 27: Persons Not in the Labour Force by Parish and Sex

| PARISH | NUMBER OF PERSONS |  | PERCENTAGE |  |  |  |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
|  | MALE | FEMALE | TOTAL | MALE | FEMALE | TOTAL |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Roseau | 1,618 | 2,355 | 3,973 | 26.7 | 22.7 | 24.2 |
| Rest of St. George | 336 | 532 | 868 | 5.5 | 5.1 | 5.3 |
| St. John/St .Peter | 444 | 871 | 1,315 | 7.3 | 8.4 | 8.0 |
| St Joseph | 743 | 1,022 | 1,765 | 12.3 | 9.8 | 10.7 |
| St. Paul | 385 | 915 | 1,300 | 6.4 | 8.8 | 7.9 |
| St. Luke/St. Mark | 348 | 722 | 1,070 | 5.7 | 7.0 | 6.5 |
| St. Patrick | 826 | 1,514 | 2,340 | 13.6 | 14.6 | 14.2 |
| St. David | 621 | 1,073 | 1.694 | 10.3 | 10.3 | 10.3 |
| St. Andrew | 736 | 1,380 | 2.116 | 12.2 | 13.3 | 12.9 |
| TOTAL |  |  |  |  |  |  |

Table: 28: Persons Not in the Labour Force by Age Group and Sex

| AGE | NUMBER OF PERSONS |  | PERCENTAGE |  |  |  |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| GROUP | MALE | FEMALE | TOTAL | MALE | FEMALE | TOTAL |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $15-19$ | 2,096 | 2,397 | 4,493 | 34.6 | 23.1 | 27.3 |
| $20-24$ | 247 | 565 | 812 | 4.1 | 5.4 | 4.9 |
| $25-29$ | 235 | 627 | 862 | 3.9 | 6.0 | 5.2 |
| $30-34$ | 72 | 539 | 611 | 1.2 | 5.2 | 3.7 |
| $35-39$ | 90 | 433 | 523 | 1.5 | 4.2 | 3.2 |
| $40-44$ | 90 | 310 | 400 | 1.5 | 3.0 | 2.4 |
| $45-49$ | 174 | 242 | 416 | 2.9 | 2.3 | 2.5 |
| $50-54$ | 130 | 302 | 432 | 2.1 | 2.9 | 2.6 |
| $55-59$ | 260 | 570 | 830 | 4.3 | 5.5 | 5.0 |
| $60-64$ | 487 | 958 | 1,445 | 8.0 | 9.2 | 8.8 |
| $65 \&$ Over | 2,020 | 3.260 | 5,280 | 33.3 | 31.4 | 32.1 |
| Not Stated | 157 | 180 | 337 | 2.6 | 1.7 | 2.0 |
| TOTAL |  |  |  |  |  |  |

Table 29: Persons Not in the Labour Force by Level of Education and Sex

| LEVEL OF | NUMBER OF PERSONS |  |  | PERCENTAGE |  |  |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| EDUCATION | MALE | FEMALE | TOTAL | MALE | FEMALE | TOTAL |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| None | 643 | 879 | 1,522 | 10.6 | 8.5 | 9.3 |
| Nursery/Preschool | 36 | 98 | 134 | 0.6 | 0.9 | 0.8 |
| Primary/JSP | 4,409 | 8,004 | 12,413 | 72.8 | 77.1 | 75.5 |
| Secondary | 563 | 1,025 | 1,588 | 9.3 | 9.9 | 9.7 |
| Tech/Vocational | 74 | 32 | 106 | 1.2 | 0.3 | 0.6 |
| Comm College | 115 | 123 | 238 | 1.9 | 1.2 | 1.4 |
| University | 185 | 137 | 322 | 3.1 | 1.3 | 2.0 |
| Other | 32 | 68 | 100 | 0.5 | 0.7 | 0.6 |
| Not Stated | 0 | 17 | 17 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.1 |
| TOTAL |  |  |  |  |  |  |

Table 30: Persons Not in the Labour Force by Reason for Unavailability for Work and Sex

| REASON FOR | NUMBER OF PERSONS |  |  | PERCENTAGE |  |  |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| UNAVAILABILITY | MALE | FEMALE | TOTAL | MALE | FEMALE | TOTAL |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| At School/Educ. Institution | 2,004 | 2,025 | 4,029 | 33.1 | 19.5 | 24.5 |
| Engaged in Household | 227 | 2,846 | 3,073 | 3.7 | 27.4 | 18.7 |
| Retired/Old Age | 1,970 | 3,037 | 5,007 | 32.5 | 29.2 | 30.5 |
| Illness/Disability | 1,411 | 1,827 | 3,238 | 23.3 | 17.6 | 19.7 |
| Other | 427 | 649 | 1,075 | 7.0 | 6.3 | 6.5 |
| Not Stated | 18 | 0 | 18 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 0.1 |
| TOTAL |  |  |  |  |  |  |

Table 31: Persons Not in the Labour Force by Main Means of Financial Support and Sex

| MAIN MEANS OF | NUMBER OF PERSONS |  | PERCENTAGE |  |  |  |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| FINANC1AL SUPPORT | MALE | FEMALE | TOTAL | MALE | FEMALE | TOTAL |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Self | 470 | 511 | 981 | 7.8 | 4.9 | 6.0 |
| Spouse/Partner | 146 | 2,221 | 2,368 | 2.4 | 21.4 | 14.4 |
| Money From Abroad | 156 | 234 | 390 | 2.6 | 2.3 | 2.4 |
| Savings/Investnient | 1,371 | 1,224 | 2.595 | 22.6 | 11.8 | 15.8 |
| Friends/Relatives | 3,556 | 5,810 | 9.365 | 58.7 | 56.0 | 57.0 |
| Social Security | 163 | 248 | 410 | 2.7 | 2.4 | 2.5 |
| Other | 105 | 87 | 193 | 1.7 | 0.8 | 1.2 |
| Not Stated | 90 | 49 | 138 | 1.5 | 0.5 | 0.8 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| TOTAL | $\mathbf{6 , 0 5 7}$ | $\mathbf{1 0 , 3 8 4}$ | $\mathbf{1 6 , 4 4}$ | $\mathbf{1 0 0 . 0}$ | $\mathbf{1 0 0 . 0}$ | $\mathbf{1 0 0 . 0}$ |

## CHART 1: Population 15 Years and Over by Parish

Nov - Dec 1997


CHART 2: Participation Rates by Parish and Sex

Nov - Dec 1997


## CHART 3: Age Specific Participation Rates by Sex

Nov - Dec 1997


## CHART 4: Unemployment Rates by Sex and Parish

Nov - Dec 1997


CHART 5: Unemployment Rates by Sex and Age Group

Nov - Dec 1997


## CHART 6: Employed Persons by Income Group

Nov - Dec 1997


CHART 7: Employed Persons by Actual Number of Hours Worked Nov - Dec 1997


## CHART 8: Employed Persons by Occupation

Nov - Dec 1997


## CHART 9: Employed Persons by Industry

Nov - Dec 1997


CHART 10: Unemployed Persons by Length of Time Without Work

Nov - Dec 1997

$\square$ MALE $\quad$ FEMALE

