



COMMONWEALTH OF DOMINICA

LABOUR FORCE SURVEY

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Central Statistical Office
Ministry of Finance And Planning
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PREFACE

The 1999 Labour Force Survey was conducted from November 16 and covered a four week period. The previous Labour Force survey was conducted in 1997 and such surveys will continue on a two year interval.

The Central Statistical Office expresses its sincere gratitude to those involved in the survey and persons who gave their full cooperation to the enumerators particularly in the interview stage of the survey. We also wish to acknowledge the valuable contribution of Mr. Desmond Hunte, Survey Consultant in this exercise.

Chief Statistician

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The Dominica Labour Force Survey 1999

Introduction

The Dominica Labour Force Survey was designed as a Household Survey with its primary objective being 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 actual changes in the characteristics of the labour force if surveys are conducted on a continuing basis, besides providing estimates of the current levels of employment and unemployment.

The survey design can also be used as a vehicle for conducting other household surveys which can provide data on subjects of interest to both government and the private sector for the purposes of planning and formulating policies.

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 (ED's) 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 household one selected from each of the selected P.S.U.

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 ED's within parish.

Administratively, Dominica is divided up into eleven (11) parishes, namely Roseau, 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 (ED's). The number of ED's in a parish division varies, and range from 48 in Roseau, to 5 each in St. Peter and in St. Luke. However, for the survey St. John and St. Peter being contiguous parishes were joined together. The same was done with St. Luke and St. Mark.

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

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 parish 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 ED's (P.S.U.) are selected with probability proportional to their size (f_a) at the time of the 1991 Census. At the second stage a cluster of households is selected from each selected ED with a probability (f_b) so that the end result is that each household has the same probability (f) of being selected. That $f = f_a \times f_b$.

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 which must be an integer, in proportion to its size, the sum of clusters of all ED's being 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.

ED's 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 sub-professionals. All other parishes were treated as rural and the criterion was the proportion of workers engaged in agriculture. Having arranged the ED's in this manner a systematic selection of ED's was made with an interval of 10.

The ED's 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 1999 Labour Force Survey sub samples 1 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, 1999, changes in the sizes of most ED's would have resulted due to population increases as well as population loss. It was therefore necessary to carry out a new listing of selected ED's 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 and only one enumeration district. He/she was also given a sketch map of the enumeration district which clearly showed these boundaries, and which included all roads and traces as well as other useful land marks. These sketch maps, except in the few cases in which more recent sketch maps had been prepared, were the maps which were prepared for and used at the 1991 Census of Population.

The sketch map also showed the point at which the enumerator should begin his/her listing and indicated by arrows the direction which the he/she had to follow.

At the listing stage, the interviewer was required to visit every building and to list and serially number every single household in the enumeration district in a Listing Record.

To select the cluster of household which was to be enumerated within a given enumeration district (first stage sampling unit) the "Listing Records" were returned to the office where the cluster of households for the enumeration was selected as a systematic sample of households with a random starting point. The sampling interval at this stage was equal to the number of sampling units allocated

to the enumeration district. The term "cluster" in the survey does not, therefore, necessarily relate to a group of contiguous households, to which is the term normally refers.

The sampling fraction at the second stage, (i.e. for the selected of the cluster of households), was therefore inversely proportional to the size (number of sampling units) of the E.D. It should be noted, however, that the actual number of households in a cluster in any given enumeration district was not predetermined, but depended upon the number of households existing in the enumeration district 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:

In a one person household, that person is the head.

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.

The person recognized as the head of the household by the respondent(s) should be accepted as such for survey purposes.

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.

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.

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

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:

"at work" persons who during the reference period, performed some work for the wages or salary, in cash or in kind;

"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:

"at work" persons, who performed some work for profit or family gain, in cash or kind;

"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 own. 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 be interpreted as "work for at least one hour" during the reference period. Among the various concept of hours of work, two have particular relevance in the labour force surveys: actual and usual hours of work. Thirty-two hours of work per week is the dividing line between full-time and part-time employment

Status in Employment

Status in employment serves to classify employed persons according to their employer. The classification thus used are public sector employee, private sector employee, employer, that is a self employed person with paid employee(s), own account worker, that is a self-employed person with no paid help, and unpaid family worker, that is someone employed in a family business or enterprise but does not receive a wage or salary.

Occupation

A set of jobs whose main tasks and duties are characterised by a high degree of similarity constitutes an occupation. Persons are classified by occupation through their relationship to a past, present or future job. A job is defined as a set of tasks or duties executed or meant to be executed by a person.

Industry

The classes (industries) of ISIC are defined so that as far as possible the following two conditions are satisfied : (a) the production of the category of goods and services which characterize a given class accounts for the bulk of the output of the units classified to that class; and (b) the class contains the units which produce most of the category of goods and services which characterize it. This first condition is required in order that establishments or similar units, may be classified according to kind of economic activity uniquely and easily and in order that the units included in a given class will be as similar to each other as feasible.

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 "unemployed" comprises all persons above the age specified for measuring the economically active population who during the reference period were:

"without work", i.e. were not in paid employment or self-employment, as specified by the international definition of employment;

"currently available for work", i.e. were available for paid employment or self-employment during the reference period;

"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.

Data Highlights

Introduction

The analysis that follows, focuses firstly on the age, education and area of residence of the persons that comprise the labour force of Dominica. It then looks at the characteristics of the employed and unemployed persons separately. It then examines the youth, that is persons 15 to 24 years of age, followed by an examination of those persons that are out of the labour force. Some comparison is made with the results of the 1997 survey mainly to highlight any major differences or changes. It is also necessary to point out that Table 2 and succeeding tables are based on the survey, while table 1 is based on mid-year estimates. In addition, totals will not always be the same, because of rounding off.

Labour Force

The first and most striking difference between the results of the 1997 and 1999 surveys was the decline in the total unemployment rate from 23.1% to 15.7%, a decline of almost one third. This decline was about the same for both males, 19.6% to 13.1%, as it was for females, 27.2% to 19.4%. Of significance also, were the increase in participation rate for males, 74.9% to 75.5% and the decline in participation rate among females, 59.6% to 54.5% (Table 2).

At a parish level, there were declines in the participation rate for Roseau, the rest of St. George, St. John/St. Peter, St. Paul, St. Patrick and St. Andrew. The largest decline took place in St. John/St. Peter from 70.8% to 59.8% followed by rest of St. George from 73.7% to 64.0%, while for St. Paul the decline was minimal 73.9% to 73.1. In St. Luke/St. Mark there was a significant increase, from 57.2% to 67.4% and to a lesser extent in St. David where it increased from 62.2% to 71.2%.(Table3).

While St. Patrick showed the highest decrease in unemployment rate from 45.9% to 32.4%, the unemployment rate in this parish was the highest overall among the parishes. The same picture was reflected among the data for both males and females. As in 1997, St. Andrew had the lowest unemployment rate, 5.3%, followed by St. Joseph, 10.0%, and St. John/St. Peter, 11.3%. However, the unemployment rate by parish and sex reflected a different picture. Among males, St. Andrew had the lowest unemployment rate, 3.6%, but was followed by St. David, 4.8%, and then St. Joseph, 7.1%, the only parishes with single digit unemployment rates. Among the females, only St. Andrew had single digit unemployment rates, 8.2%. St. John/St. Peter, 10.8%, and Roseau, 12.5%, followed this. The unemployment rate remained significantly high among females in St. Paul (24.1%) St. Luke/St. Mark (32.6%), St. Patrick (35.6%) and St. David (26.9%). It should be noted that among males it was only in St. Patrick (30.5%) was the unemployment rate above 20% (Table3).

The data revealed that there was a steady decline in the unemployment rate as age increased regardless of sex. As might be expected the unemployment among the youth was the highest with those aged 15 to 19 years having an unemployment rate of 42.8% and those 20 to 24 years a rate of 27.4%. The rates were slightly higher among young females than among young males. The labour force participation rate showed a general increase with age peaking at age 40 to 44 years and declining thereafter. (Table 4)

The Employed

The vast majority (61.2%) of the employed had a primary education, 17,157 out of 27,999, with a further 5,680 (20.3%) having a secondary education. However, there was a significant difference between the sexes. Almost half the employed females, 5,799 (53%) out of 10,962, had a primary education with a further 3,074 (28%) having a secondary education. Among the males, 11,358 (67%) of the 17,059 employed had a primary education with a further 2,606 (15%) having a secondary education (Table 5).

In terms of training, just over half (53.9%) of those employed had no occupational training with the situation about the same for both males and females. However, employed females tended to have better training than their male counterparts, as managers, technicians and clerks. However, in the professional and craft related fields, a greater proportion of males had training. (Table 6)

As in 1997, the private sector was the biggest employer accounting for 39.7% of all employed persons (Table 7). This, however, was a decline from 1997 when the proportion was 44.3%. However, as in 1997, among females the proportion employed in the private sector, 45.6%, was greater than among males, 35.9%. The majority of males were self-employed. The proportion of workers in the public sector declined from 21.3% to 18.8% (5,460 to 5,286). This was true for both males and females.

In terms of occupation, the majority of persons were employed in agricultural occupation, 6,840 or 24.4%, with males dominating this sector, 5,488 or 32.2% of all employed males. For females, the dominant occupation was elementary occupations, particularly workers in private homes, which accounted for 2,397 or 22.8% of all employed females followed by service and sales workers, 1,742 (15.9%), clerks, 1,516 (13.8%), and technicians or sub-professionals, 1,557 (14.2%). Only 2.7% of all employed persons were professionals (Table 8).

Following the trend in occupations, the data revealed that 7,208 (25.7%) were employed in the agriculture industry of which 5,446 were males and 1,762, females (Table 9). The wholesale and retail trade was the next major industry accounting for 4,059 or 14.7% of all employed persons.

Among males, 2,098 or 12.3%, found employment in the construction industry and 1,949 (11.6%) in the wholesale and retail trade. Among females, the wholesale and retail trade was the largest industry of employment, 2,110 (19.2%) followed by agriculture and private homes. Education also accounted for a large proportion, 9.2%, of employed females

Over 60% of all workers usually worked 40 or more hours per week and in fact did so during the November 1999 Survey Week. (Table 10). However 11% worked less than 20 hours. Generally males work more hours than females under normal circumstances and this was reflected in the data. Sixty-five percent of employed males worked 40 hours and more as compared 60.5% for females.

Of those persons who worked less than 32 hours, but were available for additional work during the reference week, 42.0% reported that full-time work for them was less than 32 hours. However 30.3% reported that they were available for additional work but could not find any. (Table 11).

A total of 1,874 persons or 6.7% of all employed persons were engaged in a second job. The majority of these were males, 1,505. Most of them, 1,073, worked as own account workers in their second job or in the private sector, 609. These accounted for 89.9% of secondary jobs. By comparison in their main jobs, the private sector accounted for 33.6%, while 37.2% were own account workers. However, a significant proportion, 22.4%, was employed in the public sector. About one third of all females who had a second job, worked in the public sector in their main job compared with 19.7% among males (Table 12).

Generally persons with more than one job worked in agricultural occupations, 37.3%, or in elementary occupations such as labourers, 20.1%, or as craft related workers such as masons, carpenters etc. 14.6%. In addition, they worked in these same occupations in their second jobs (Table 13). This pattern was about the same for both males and females.

The median income for all workers was \$834 per month, that is, 50% of all workers were earning less than \$834 per month. Only 12.9% reported income of \$2000 per month or more. Among females the median income was \$713 per month with 11.7% reporting incomes of \$2000 per month and more. Among males the median income was \$892 with 13.6% reporting monthly incomes in excess of \$2000 per month (Table 14).

The majority (53.8%) of self-employed persons employed 2 to 4 persons, though a significant proportion, 22.3%, reported having 10 or more persons employed (Table 15).

The Unemployed

There were 5,207 unemployed persons of whom 2,564 were males and 2,643 were females. The respective unemployed rates were 15.7%, 13.1% and 19.4%. Unemployment rates were highest among those with just a primary education, 17.7% or a secondary education, 14.9%, although it was also high, 14.4%, among those with a technical/vocational education. The pattern was basically the same among both males and females (See Tables 2, 3 and 17).

A substantial proportion, 26.0%, of the unemployed had never worked before. However, 77.8% of those who had worked before, had worked in the private sector, while 11.95 had worked in the public sector. This pattern was true for both males and females (Table 19).

Overall about one third of the unemployed and about 45.2% of those who had previous experience had not worked for a year or longer prior to the survey. For females, this latter proportion was 55.3%, while for males it was 35.2%. In all cases of those with previous work experience only less than 5% was out of work less than one month (Table 20).

Of those who had previously worked, the vast majority had worked in elementary occupations (46.1%) most probably labourers, perhaps in the agriculture and construction industries. For males, this occupational group accounted for 50.6% of the unemployed who had previously worked as compared with 41.5% for females. For males, craft and related occupation (25.2%) and service and sales workers (11.0%) were the next occupations in which they had worked while for females, service and sales workers (26.5%) and clerks (8.5%) were the dominant occupation (Table 21).

The majority of males (40.7%) last worked in the construction industry, with agriculture (13.2%) being the next dominant sector in which they worked. For females, the highest proportion, 23.4%, had last worked in private homes, followed by the manufacturing sector (17.0%) (Table 22). The observed patterns by occupation and industrial sector for the unemployed were similar to that observed in 1997.

Youth

Tables 23 and 24 provide data on 15-24 year old youth by single year age. As might be expected the participation rate increases with age, while the unemployment rate declines with age. Youth who were not in the labour force were mainly in school, 77.7% overall, 84.0% for males and 72.5% for females with 20.4% of females engaged in household activities. Overall, 40.5% of all youth were out of the labour force, 36.3% for males and 46.1% for females (Table 25).

Out of Labour Force

A total of 17,624 persons were out of the labour force, 6,272 males and 11,532 females. The majority of persons out of the labour force came from Roseau 22.2%, St. Patrick, 14.4% or St. Andrew, 14.5%, and it was the same pattern for both males and females (Table 26).

The age groups at the ends of the spectrum, 15 to 19 years (22.8%) and 65 years and over (37.4%) accounted for most of the persons out of the labour force. The numbers were 4,037 and 6,625 persons respectively. Among the other age groups the numbers ranged from 495 to those 45 to 49 years and 950 for those aged 25 to 29 years. The 60 to 64 years old accounted for 1,243 persons (Table 27).

The majority, 11,666 (65.9%), had just a primary education, although 3,404 (19.2%) had a secondary education and 209 (1.2%) had a university education. A total of 5,503 (31.1%) persons were out of the labour force because of old age or retirement, with a further 3,642 (20.6%) being ill or disabled. The others were engaged in household duties 4,170 (23.6%), most of these being females, 3,873, or at school, 3,727 (21.0%) (Table 29).

The vast majority of persons out of the labour force were supported by friends or relatives including parents (53.7%) or by their spouse/partner (19.8%). A smaller proportion, the retirees most likely, supported themselves from savings/investments (10.9%). A small proportion (3.5%) was dependent on remittances from abroad (Table 30).

Table 1. Estimated Non-Institutional Population by Age and Sex, 1999

AGE GROUP	NUMBER OF PERSONS			PERCENTAGE		
	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
00-04	3784	3675	7489	11.0	10.8	10.9
05-09	4403	4290	8693	11.9	10.8	11.4
10-14	4360	4253	8613	11.8	12.0	11.9
15-19	4049	3809	7858	10.1	9.0	9.6
20-24	3838	3705	7543	7.8	7.0	7.4
25-29	3272	2859	6131	8.8	8.8	8.8
30-34	2936	2458	5394	6.9	7.6	7.2
35-39	2311	1985	4296	6.6	5.8	6.2
40-44	1734	1583	3317	5.1	4.3	4.7
45-49	1382	1329	2711	3.6	4.1	3.9
50-54	1140	1154	2294	2.8	2.8	2.8
55-59	1044	1160	2204	2.2	3.1	2.7
60-64	1020	1183	2203	2.6	3.7	3.1
65 & over	3333	3695	7028	7.5	9.4	8.5
Not Stated	134	178	312	1.4	0.9	1.1
TOTAL	38740	37316	76056	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 2: Summary Table of 15 Years and Over Population by Employment State 1999

ITEM	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH SEXES
Total Non-Institutional Population 15 years and over	25,980	24,958	50,938
Total Labour Force	19,624	13,604	33,228
Employed	17,060	10,962	28,022
Unemployed	2,564	2,642	5,206
First time Job Seekers	530	553	1,083
Participation Rate	75.5%	54.5%	65.2%
Unemployment Rate	13.1%	19.4%	15.7%
Total not in the Labour Force	6,356	11,354	17,710

Table 3: Non-Institutional Population 15 Years and Over and Labour Force by Employment Status, Sex and Parish

Parish	MALE						
	Non-Institutional Population 15 Years and Over	Total Labour Force	Participation Rate	Employed	Total Unemployed	Unemployment Rate	Not in Labour Force
Roseau	5255	3687	70.2	3115	572	15.5	1568
Rest of St. George	2352	1758	74.7	1483	275	15.6	594
St. John/St. Peter	1907	1462	76.7	1293	169	11.6	445
St. Joseph	2310	1780	77.1	1653	127	7.1	530
St. Paul	2649	2183	82.4	1865	318	13.9	466
St. Luke/St. Mark	1271	1061	83.5	933	128	12.1	210
St. Patrick	3539	2501	70.7	1738	763	30.5	1038
St. David	2818	2225	79.0	2119	106	4.8	593
St. Andrew	3878	2967	76.5	2861	106	3.6	911
TOTAL	25,979	19,624	75.5	17,060	2,564	13.1	6355
Parish	FEMALE						
	Non-Institutional Population 15 Years and Over	Total Labour Force	Participation Rate	Employed	Total Unemployed	Unemployment Rate	Not in Labour Force
Roseau	5657	3299	58.3	2889	410	12.5	2358
Rest of St. George	2192	1148	52.4	902	246	21.4	1044
St. John/St. Peter	2110	942	44.6	840	102	10.8	1168
St. Joseph	2213	1127	50.9	963	164	14.6	1086
St. Paul	2438	1537	63.0	1168	369	24.1	901
St. Luke/St. Mark	1701	942	55.4	635	307	32.6	759
St. Patrick	3012	1496	49.7	963	533	35.6	1516
St. David	2233	1373	61.5	1004	369	26.9	860
St. Andrew	3401	1741	51.2	1598	143	8.2	1660
TOTAL	24,957	13,605	54.5	10,962	2,643	19.4	11,352
Parish	TOTAL						
	Non-Institutional Population 15 Years and Over	Total Labour Force	Participation Rate	Employed	Total Unemployed	Unemployment Rate	Not in Labour Force
Roseau	10910	6986	64.0	6004	982	14.1	3924
Rest of St. George	4544	2906	64.0	2385	521	17.9	1638
St. John/St. Peter	4017	2404	59.8	2133	271	11.3	1613
St. Joseph	4523	2907	64.3	2616	291	10.0	1616
St. Paul	5087	3720	73.1	3033	687	18.5	1367
St. Luke/St. Mark	2972	2003	67.4	1568	435	21.7	969
St. Patrick	6551	3997	61.0	2701	1296	32.4	2554
St. David	5051	3598	71.2	3123	475	13.2	1453
St. Andrew	7279	4708	64.7	4459	249	5.3	2571
TOTAL	50,934	33,229	65.2	28,022	5,207	15.7	17,705

**Table 4: Non-Institutional Population 15 Years and Over and Labour Force by
Employment Status, Sex and Age Group**

Parish	MALE						
	Non-Institutional Population 15 Years and Over	Total Labour Force	Participation Rate	Employed	Total Unemployed	Unemployment Rate	Not in Labour Force
15-19	3793	1929	50.9	1081	848	44.0	1864
20-24	2140	1886	88.1	1441	445	23.6	254
25-29	2861	2649	92.6	2289	360	13.6	212
30-34	2310	2289	99.1	2098	191	8.3	21
35-39	2691	2416	89.8	2183	233	9.6	275
40-44	2543	2331	91.7	2183	148	6.3	212
45-49	1695	1589	93.7	1462	127	8.0	106
50-54	1547	1420	91.8	1314	106	7.5	127
55-59	1547	1356	87.7	1250	106	7.8	191
60-64	1293	890	68.8	890	0	0.0	403
65 & Over	3560	869	24.4	869	0	0.0	2691
TOTAL	25,980	19,624	75.5	17,060	2,564	13.1	6356
Parish	FEMALE						
	Non-Institutional Population 15 Years and Over	Total Labour Force	Participation Rate	Employed	Total Unemployed	Unemployment Rate	Not in Labour Force
15-19	2992	820	27.4	492	328	40.0	2172
20-24	1967	1537	78.1	1045	492	32.0	430
25-29	2664	1926	72.3	1619	307	15.9	738
30-34	2459	1865	75.8	1414	451	24.2	594
35-39	2356	1823	77.4	1516	307	16.8	533
40-44	2008	1598	79.6	1332	266	16.6	410
45-49	1824	1434	78.6	1147	287	20.5	390
50-54	1619	840	51.9	779	61	7.3	779
55-59	1086	553	50.9	430	123	22.2	533
60-64	1291	450	34.9	430	20	4.4	841
65 & Over	4692	758	16.2	758	0	0.0	3934
TOTAL	24,958	13,604	54.5	10,962	2,642	19.4	11,354
Parish	TOTAL						
	Non-Institutional Population 15 Years and Over	Total Labour Force	Participation Rate	Employed	Total Unemployed	Unemployment Rate	Not in Labour Force
15-19	6785	2749	40.5	1573	1176	42.8	4036
20-24	4107	3423	83.3	2486	937	27.4	684
25-29	5525	4575	82.8	3908	667	14.6	950
30-34	4769	4154	86.7	3512	642	15.5	615
35-39	5047	4239	84.0	3699	540	12.7	808
40-44	4550	3929	86.3	3515	414	10.5	621
45-49	3519	3023	85.9	2609	414	13.7	496
50-54	3166	2260	71.4	2093	167	7.4	906
55-59	2633	1909	72.5	1680	229	12.0	724
60-64	2584	1340	51.9	1320	20	1.5	1244
65 & Over	8252	1627	19.7	1627	0	0.0	6625
TOTAL	50,937	33,228	65.2	28,022	5,206	15.7	17,709

Table 5: Employed Persons by Level of Education, Participation Rate and Sex

LEVEL OF EDUCATION	NUMBER OF PERSONS			PARTICIPATION RATE		
	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
	NO.	NO.	NO.	%	%	%
None	911	451	1362	61.9	32.9	7.4
Nursery/Preschool	127	61	188	100.0	59.8	82.1
Primary/JSP	11358	5799	17157	76.6	49.8	64.0
Secondary	2606	3074	5680	70.1	63.3	66.2
Technical/Vocational	403	574	977	84.0	87.2	85.9
Community College	869	635	1504	86.8	73.8	80.9
University	678	348	1026	84.6	80.9	83.4
Other	85	20	105	100.0	48.8	83.3
Not Stated	22	-	22	-	-	-
TOTAL	17,060	10,962	28,022	75.5	54.5	65.2

Table 6: Distribution of Employed Persons by Occupation for which trained

Occupation for which trained	MALE		FEMALE		TOTAL	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
No Occupational Training	8732	51.2	6373	58.1	15105	53.9
Legislators, Senior Officials, Managers	106	0.6	246	2.2	352	1.3
Professionals	530	3.1	348	3.2	878	3.1
Technicians and Associate Professionals	1250	7.3	1332	12.2	2582	9.2
Clerks	339	2.0	1004	9.2	1343	4.8
Service, Shop & Market Sales Workers	869	5.1	717	6.5	1586	5.6
Skilled Agri. & Fishery Workers	742	4.3	102	0.9	844	3.0
Craft and Related Trades Workers	3835	22.5	512	4.7	4347	15.5
Plant and Machine Operators & Assemblers	339	2.0	41	0.4	380	1.4
Elementary Occupations	318	1.9	287	2.6	605	2.2
TOTAL	17,060	100.0	10,962	100.0	28,022	100.0

Table 7: Distribution of Employed Persons by Status in Employment and Sex

EMPLOYMENT STATUS	MALE		FEMALE		TOTAL	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Public Sector Employee	3094	18.1	2192	20.0	5286	18.8
Private Sector Employee	6124	35.9	5000	45.6	11124	39.7
Employer	848	5.0	287	2.6	1135	4.1
Own Account Worker	6633	38.9	3135	28.6	9768	34.8
Unpaid Family Worker	233	1.4	205	1.9	438	1.6
Other	21	0.1	61	0.6	82	0.3
Not Stated	107	0.6	82	0.7	189	0.7
TOTAL	17,060	100.0	10,962	100.0	28,022	100.0

Table 8: Distribution of Employed Persons by Occupation and Sex

OCCUPATION	MALE		FEMALE		TOTAL	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Legislators, Senior Officials, Managers	784	4.6	1086	9.9	1870	6.7
Professionals	424	2.5	327	3.0	751	2.7
Technicians & Associate Professionals	1166	6.8	1557	14.2	2723	9.7
Clerks	508	3.0	1516	13.8	2024	7.2
Service, Shop & Market Sales Workers	1314	7.7	1742	15.9	3056	10.9
Skilled Agriculture, Fishery, Forestry	5488	32.2	1352	12.3	6840	24.4
Craft & Related Trades Workers	3305	19.4	799	7.3	4104	14.7
Plant & Machine Operators & Assembly Workers	1356	7.9	82	0.7	1438	5.1
Elementary Occupations	2585	15.2	2397	22.8	4982	17.8
Not Stated	130	0.7	104	0.9	234	0.8
TOTAL	17,060	100.0	10,962	100.0	28,022	100.0

Table 9: Distribution of Employed Persons by Industry and Sex

INDUSTRY	MALE		FEMALE		TOTAL	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Agriculture, Hunting and Forestry	5446	31.9	1762	16.1	7208	25.7
Fishing	403	2.4	0	0.0	403	1.5
Manufacturing	1335	7.8	1065	9.7	2400	8.6
Electricity, Gas, and Water Supply	296	1.7	102	0.9	398	1.4
Construction	2098	12.3	20	0.2	2118	7.6
Wholesale and Retail trade, etc.	1949	11.4	2110	19.2	4059	14.5
Hotels and Restaurant	233	1.4	696	6.3	929	3.3
Transport, Storage & Communications	1356	7.9	451	4.1	1807	6.4
Financial Intermediation	233	1.4	451	4.1	684	2.4
Real Estate, Renting and Business Activities	1356	7.9	594	5.4	1950	7.0
Public Administration, Social Security	975	5.7	512	4.7	1487	5.3
Education	593	3.5	1004	9.2	1597	5.7
Health and Social Work	170	1.0	655	6.0	825	2.9
Other Community, social & Personal Service Activities	317	1.9	410	3.7	727	2.6
Private Households with Employed Persons	64	0.4	1004	9.2	1068	3.8
Not Stated	236	1.4	126	1.2		1.3
TOTAL	17,060	100.0	10,962	100.0	28,022	100.0

Table 10: Percentage Distribution of Employed Persons by Actual and Usual Hours Worked per Week and Sex

NUMBER OF HOURS WORKED	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
ACTUAL HOURS	%	%	%
00-05 hours	2.5	3.7	3.0
06-09 hours	0.4	3.4	1.5
10-19 hours	5.5	8.1	6.5
20-29 hours	8.7	11.6	9.9
30-39 hours	17.9	16.7	17.5
40-49 hours	50.2	44.8	48.1
50-59 hours	6.0	6.4	6.1
60+ hours	8.8	5.3	7.4
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0
USUAL HOURS	%	%	%
00-05 hours	0.5	1.7	1.0
06-09 hours	0.2	3.0	1.3
10-19 hours	3.8	8.8	5.7
20-29 hours	8.8	11.6	9.9
30-39 hours	17.7	15.4	16.8
40-49 hours	52.8	47.7	50.8
50-59 hours	6.7	6.0	6.4
60+ hours	9.5	5.8	8.1
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 11: Distribution of Employed Persons Working Less Than 32 Hours per week by Reason for Working Less Than 32 Hours¹ and Availability for Additional Work

REASON FOR WORKING LESS THAN 32 HOURS PER WEEK	NUMBER OF PERSONS			PERCENTAGE		
	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
Temp Disorganisation/-Suspend. 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
Not Stated	59	17	76	5.6	1.4	3.4
TOTAL AVAILABLE	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 Training	56	32	88	3.0	1.2	1.9
Did Not Want 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/Suspend. 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

¹ 32 hours work per week is the dividing line between full-time and part-time employment in Dominica.

**Table 12 Distribution of Multiple-job Holders by Main and
Secondary Status in Employment**

EMPLOYMENT STATUS IN	NUMBER OF PERSONS			PERCENTAGE		
	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
MAIN JOB						
Public Sector Employee	297	123	420	19.7	33.3	22.4
Private Sector Employee	466	164	630	31.0	44.4	33.6
Employer	106	0	106	7.0	0.0	5.7
Own Account Worker	615	82	697	40.9	22.3	37.2
Unpaid Family Worker	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other	21	0	21	1.4	0.0	1.1
TOTAL	1,505	369	1,874	100.0	100.0	100.0
SECONDARY JOB						
Public Sector Employee	85	0	85	5.6	0.0	4.5
Private Sector Employee	466	143	609	31.0	38.9	32.5
Employer	64	0	64	4.3	0.0	3.4
Own Account Worker	848	225	1073	56.3	61.1	57.4
Unpaid Family Worker	21	0	21	1.4	0.0	1.1
Other	21	0	21	1.4	0.0	1.1
TOTAL	1,505	368	1,873	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 13 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	42	0	42	2.8	0.0	2.2
Professionals	64	20	84	4.3	5.4	4.5
Technicians & Associate Professionals	85	61	146	5.7	16.6	7.8
Clerks	21	41	62	1.4	11.2	3.3
Service, Shop & Market Sales Workers	106	41	147	7.0	11.2	7.9
Skilled Agriculture, Fishery, Forestry	657	41	698	43.7	11.2	37.3
Craft & Related Trades Workers	254	20	274	16.9	5.4	14.6
Plant & Machine Operators & Assembly Workers	42	0	42	2.8	0.0	2.2
Elementary Occupations	233	143	376	15.5	39.0	20.1
TOTAL	1,504	367	1,871	100.0	100.0	100.0
SECONDARY OCCUPATION						
Legislators, Senior Officials, Managers	85	0	85	5.6	0.0	4.5
Professionals	42	20	62	2.8	5.4	3.3
Technicians & Associate Professionals	64	20	84	4.3	5.4	4.5
Clerks	42	0	42	2.8	0.0	2.2
Service, Shop & Market Sales Workers	127	41	168	8.5	11.2	9.0
Skilled Agriculture, Fishery, Forestry	593	102	695	39.4	27.8	37.2
Craft & Related Trades Workers	212	41	253	14.1	11.2	13.5
Plant & Machine Operators & Assembly Workers	85	0	85	5.6	0.0	4.5
Elementary Occupations	255	143	398	16.9	39.0	21.3
TOTAL	1,505	367	1,872	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 14 Distribution of Employed Persons by Monthly Income and Sex

MONTHLY INCOME	MALE		FEMALE		TOTAL	
	NO.	%	No.	%	No.	%
\$0 - \$99	255	1.5	492	4.5	747	2.7
\$100-\$299	1039	6.1	1208	11.0	2247	8.0
\$300-\$499	2861	16.8	2356	21.5	5217	18.6
\$500-\$799	3136	18.4	1762	16.1	4898	17.5
\$800-\$999	2289	13.4	1086	10.0	3375	12.0
\$1000-\$1299	2183	12.8	1167	10.6	3350	12.0
\$1300-\$1499	890	5.2	451	4.1	1341	4.8
\$1500-\$1799	805	4.7	430	3.9	1235	4.4
\$1800-\$1999	657	3.8	286	2.6	943	3.4
\$2000-\$2499	890	5.2	655	6.0	1545	5.5
\$2500-\$2999	381	2.2	246	2.2	627	2.2
\$3000-\$3999	678	4.0	266	2.4	944	3.4
\$4000 & Over	318	1.9	82	0.7	400	1.4
Not Stated	678	4.0	475	4.3	1153	4.1
TOTAL	17,060	100.0	10,962	100.0	28,022	100.0

Table 15 Number of Employees of Self-Employed Persons Who Have Paid Help and Sex

NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES	MALE		FEMALE		TOTAL	
	NO.	%	No.	%	No.	%
1	42	5.0	61	21.4	103	9.1
2-4	466	55.0	143	50.2	609	53.8
5-9	148	17.5	20	7.0	168	14.8
10 & Over	191	22.5	61	21.4	252	22.3
TOTAL	847	100.0	285	100.0	1132	100.0

Table 16: Distribution of Employed Persons by Relationship to Head of Household and Sex

RELATIONSHIP TO HEAD	NUMBER OF PERSONS			PERCENTAGE		
	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
Head	10320	3934	14254	60.5	35.9	50.9
Spouse	869	3873	4742	5.1	35.2	16.9
Unmarried Child	3772	2090	5862	22.1	19.1	20.9
Grandchild	509	164	673	3.0	1.5	2.4
Sibling/in-law	593	348	941	3.5	3.2	3.4
Other	996	511	1507	5.8	4.7	5.4
Not Stated	-	42	42	-	0.4	0.1
TOTAL	17,059	10,962	28,021	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 17: Unemployed Persons by Level of Education, Unemployment Rate and Sex

LEVEL OF EDUCATION	NUMBER OF PERSONS			UNEMPLOYMENT RATE (%)		
	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
None	85	82	167	8.5	15.4	10.9
Nursery/Preschool	-	-	-	0.0	0.0	0.0
Primary/JSP	1886	1803	3689	14.2	23.7	17.7
Secondary	424	574	998	14.0	15.7	14.9
Technical/Vocational	42	123	165	9.4	17.6	14.4
Community College	106	61	167	10.9	8.8	10.0
University	21	-	21	30	0.0	2.0
TOTAL	2,564	2,643	5,207	13.1	19.4	15.7

Table 18: Unemployed Persons by Relationship to Head of Household and Sex

RELATIONSHIP TO HEAD	NUMBER OF PERSONS			UNEMPLOYMENT RATE (%)		
	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
Head	657	574	1231	10.6	19.8	13.7
Spouse	85	902	987	13.8	22.8	21.4
Unmarried Child	1250	738	1988	33.7	37.9	35.5
Grandchild	127	164	291	44.2	63.2	52.1
Brother/Sister or Brother /Sister-in-law	106	41	147	24.3	30.9	26.7
Other	339	223	562	23.7	29.0	26.5
TOTAL	2,564	2,642	5,206	13.1	19.4	15.7

Table 19: Distribution of Unemployed Persons by Status in Employment in last job and Sex

STATUS IN EMPLOYMENT	MALE		FEMALE		TOTAL	
	NO.	%	NO.	%	NO.	%
Public Sector Employees	212	11.0	246	12.8	458	11.9
Private Sector Employees	1504	78.0	1496	77.7	3000	77.8
Employer	21	1.1	-	-	21	0.5
Own Account Worker	191	9.9	143	7.4	334	8.7
Unpaid Family Worker	-	-	41	2.1	41	1.1
Never Worked	636	24.8	717	27.1	1353	26.0
TOTAL	2,564	100.0	2,643	100.0	5,207	100.0

Table 20: Distribution of Unemployed Persons by Length of Time Without Work and Sex

TIME WITHOUT WORK	MALE		FEMALE		TOTAL	
	NO.	%	NO.	%	NO.	%
Less than one month	127	6.5	61	3.2	188	4.9
From 1 month to 3 months	297	15.4	348	18.1	645	16.7
From 4 months to 6 months	445	23.1	143	7.4	588	15.3
From 7 months to 11 months	381	19.8	307	16.0	688	17.9
Twelve months or more	678	35.2	1065	55.3	1743	45.2
Never Worked	636	24.8	717	27.1	1353	26.0
TOTAL	2,564	100.0	2,641	100.0	5205	100.0

Table 21: Distribution of Unemployed Persons by Occupation of Last Employment and Sex

OCCUPATION	MALE		FEMALE		TOTAL	
	NO.	%	NO.	%	NO.	%
Legislators, Senior Officials, Managers	21	1.1	61	3.2	82	2.1
Professionals	21	1.1	-	-	21	0.6
Technicians & Associate Professionals	-	-	143	7.4	143	3.7
Clerks	21	1.1	164	8.5	185	4.8
Service, Shop & Market Sales Workers	212	11.0	512	26.5	724	18.8
Skilled Agricultural & Fishery Workers	64	3.3	61	3.2	125	3.2
Craft & Related Trades Workers	487	25.2	61	3.2	548	14.2
Plant & Machine Operators & Assemblers	85	4.4	82	4.3	167	4.3
Elementary Occupations	975	50.6	799	41.5	1774	46.1
Not Stated	42	2.2	43	2.2	85	2.2
Never Worked	636	24.8	717	27.1	1353	26.0
TOTAL	2,564	100.0	2642	100.0	5,206	100.0

Table 22: Distribution of Unemployed Persons by Industry of Last Employment and Sex

INDUSTRY	MALE		FEMALE		TOTAL	
	NO.	%	NO.	%	NO.	%
Agriculture, Hunting and Forestry	254	13.2	184	9.6	438	11.4
Fishing	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	212	11.0	328	17.0	540	14.0
Electricity, Gas, and Water Supply	21	1.1	20	1.1	41	1.1
Construction	784	40.7	61	3.2	845	21.9
Wholesale and Retail trade, etc.	148	7.7	184	9.6	332	8.6
Hotels and Restaurant	127	6.6	164	8.5	291	7.6
Transport, Storage & Communications	106	5.5	61	3.2	167	4.3
Financial Intermediation	-	-	-	-	-	-
Real Estate, Renting and Business Activities	170	8.8	246	12.8	416	10.8
Public Administration, Social Security	21	1.1	20	1.0	41	1.1
Education	-	-	143	7.4	143	3.7
Health and Social Work	-	-	20	1.0	20	0.5
Other Community, social & Personal Service Activities	21	1.1	20	1.0	41	1.1
Private Households with Employed Persons	-	-	451	23.4	451	11.7
Not Stated	64	3.3	23	1.2	87	2.3
Never Worked	636	24.8	717	27.1	1353	26.0
TOTAL	2,564	100.0	2,642	100.0	5,206	100.0

Table 23: Youth in the Labour Force by Single Years of Age and Sex

AGE	NUMBER OF PERSONS			PARTICIPATION RATE		
	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
15	106	61	167	13.5	9.0	11.4
16	360	82	442	44.7	13.3	31.1
17	360	82	442	51.5	13.8	34.2
18	593	184	777	68.3	33.3	54.7
19	509	410	919	80.0	74.1	77.3
20	381	225	606	85.6	61.1	74.5
21	445	266	711	87.4	56.5	72.6
22	361	185	546	74.1	82.2	76.7
23	424	492	916	100.0	100.0	100.0
24	275	369	644	100.0	10.0	94.0
TOTAL	3,814	2,356	6,170	64.3	47.5	56.6

Table 24: Unemployed Youth by Single Years of Age and Sex

AGE	NUMBER OF PERSONS			UNEMPLOYMENT RATE (%)		
	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
15	85	20	105	80.2	32.8	62.9
16	191	20	211	53.1	24.4	47.7
17	148	61	209	41.1	74.4	47.3
18	212	123	335	35.8	66.8	43.1
19	212	102	314	41.7	24.9	34.2
20	106	102	208	27.8	45.3	34.3
21	170	41	211	38.2	15.4	29.7
22	64	102	166	17.7	55.1	30.4
23	64	164	228	15.1	33.3	24.9
24	42	82	124	15.3	22.2	19.3
TOTAL	1,294	817	2,111	33.9	34.8	34.2

Table 25: Distribution of 15-24 year-old Youth Not in Labour Force by Reason for Unavailability and Sex

REASON FOR UNAVAILABILITY	NUMBER OF PERSONS			PERCENTAGE		
	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
At School/Educ. Institution	1780	1886	3666	84.0	72.5	77.7
Engaged in Household	64	533	597	3.0	20.4	12.6
Illness/Disability	148	41	189	7.0	1.6	4.0
Other	127	143	270	6.0	5.5	5.7
TOTAL	2,119	2,603	4,722	35.7	52.5	43.3

Table 26: Persons Not in the Labour Force by Parish and Sex

PARISH	NUMBER OF PERSONS			PERCENTAGE		
	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
Roseau	1568	2356	3924	24.7	20.7	22.2
Rest of St. George	594	1044	1638	9.4	9.2	9.3
St. John/St. Peter	445	1168	1613	7.0	10.3	9.1
St. Joseph	530	1086	1616	8.3	9.6	9.1
St. Paul	466	901	1367	7.3	7.9	7.7
St. Luke/St. Mark	210	759	969	3.3	6.7	5.5
St. Patrick	1038	1516	2554	16.4	13.4	14.4
St. David	593	860	1453	9.3	7.6	8.2
St. Andrew	911	1660	2571	14.3	14.6	14.5
TOTAL	6,355	11,530	17,705	100.0	100.0	100.0

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

AGE GROUP	NUMBER OF PERSONS			PERCENTAGE		
	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
15-19	1865	2172	4036	29.3	19.1	22.8
20-24	254	430	684	4.0	3.8	3.8
25-29	212	738	950	3.4	6.5	5.4
30-34	21	594	615	0.3	5.2	3.5
35-39	275	533	808	4.3	4.7	4.6
40-44	212	410	621	3.4	3.6	3.5
45-49	106	389	495	1.7	3.4	2.8
50-54	127	779	906	2.0	6.9	5.1
55-59	191	533	724	3.0	4.7	4.1
60-64	403	840	1243	6.3	7.4	7.0
65 & over	2691	3934	6625	42.3	— 34.7	37.4
TOTAL	6,357	11,352	17,709	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 28: Persons Not in the Labour Force by Level of Education and Sex

LEVEL OF EDUCATION	NUMBER OF PERSONS			PERCENTAGE		
	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
None	615	1086	1701	9.7	9.6	9.6
Nursery/Preschool	-	41	41	0.0	0.4	0.2
Primary/JSP	3983	7683	11666	62.7	67.7	65.9
Secondary	1314	2090	3404	20.7	18.4	19.2
Technical/ Vocational	85	102	187	1.3	0.9	1.1
Community College	148	246	394	2.3	2.2	2.2
University	127	82	209	2.0	0.7	1.2
Not Stated	84	20	104	1.3	0.2	0.6
TOTAL	6,356	11,350	17,706	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 29: Persons Not in the Labour Force by Reason of Unavailability for Work and Sex

REASON FOR UNAVAILABILITY	NUMBER OF PERSONS			PERCENTAGE		
	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
At School/Educ. Institution	1801	1926	3727	28.3	17.0	21.0
Engaged in Household	297	3873	4170	4.7	34.1	23.6
Retired/Old Age	2204	3299	5503	34.7	29.1	31.1
Illness/Disability	1695	1947	3642	26.7	17.2	20.6
Other	275	287	562	4.4	2.5	3.2
Not Stated	83	20	103	1.2	0.2	0.5
TOTAL	6,355	11,352	17,707	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 30: Persons Not in the Labour Force by Main Means of Financial Support and Sex

MAIN MEANS OF FINANCIAL SUPPORT	NUMBER OF PERSONS			PERCENTAGE		
	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
Self	487	410	897	7.7	3.6	5.0
Spouse/Partner	403	3094	3497	6.3	27.3	19.8
Money From Abroad	170	451	621	2.7	4.0	3.5
Savings/Investment	1123	799	1922	17.7	7.0	10.9
Friends/Relatives	3560	5942	9502	56.0	52.3	53.7
Social Security	466	533	999	7.3	4.7	5.6
Other	64	102	166	1.0	0.9	0.9
Not Stated	82	20	102	1.3	0.2	0.6
TOTAL	6,355	11,351	17,706	100.0	100.0	100.0

Chart 1: POPULATION 15 YEARS AND OVER BY PARISH

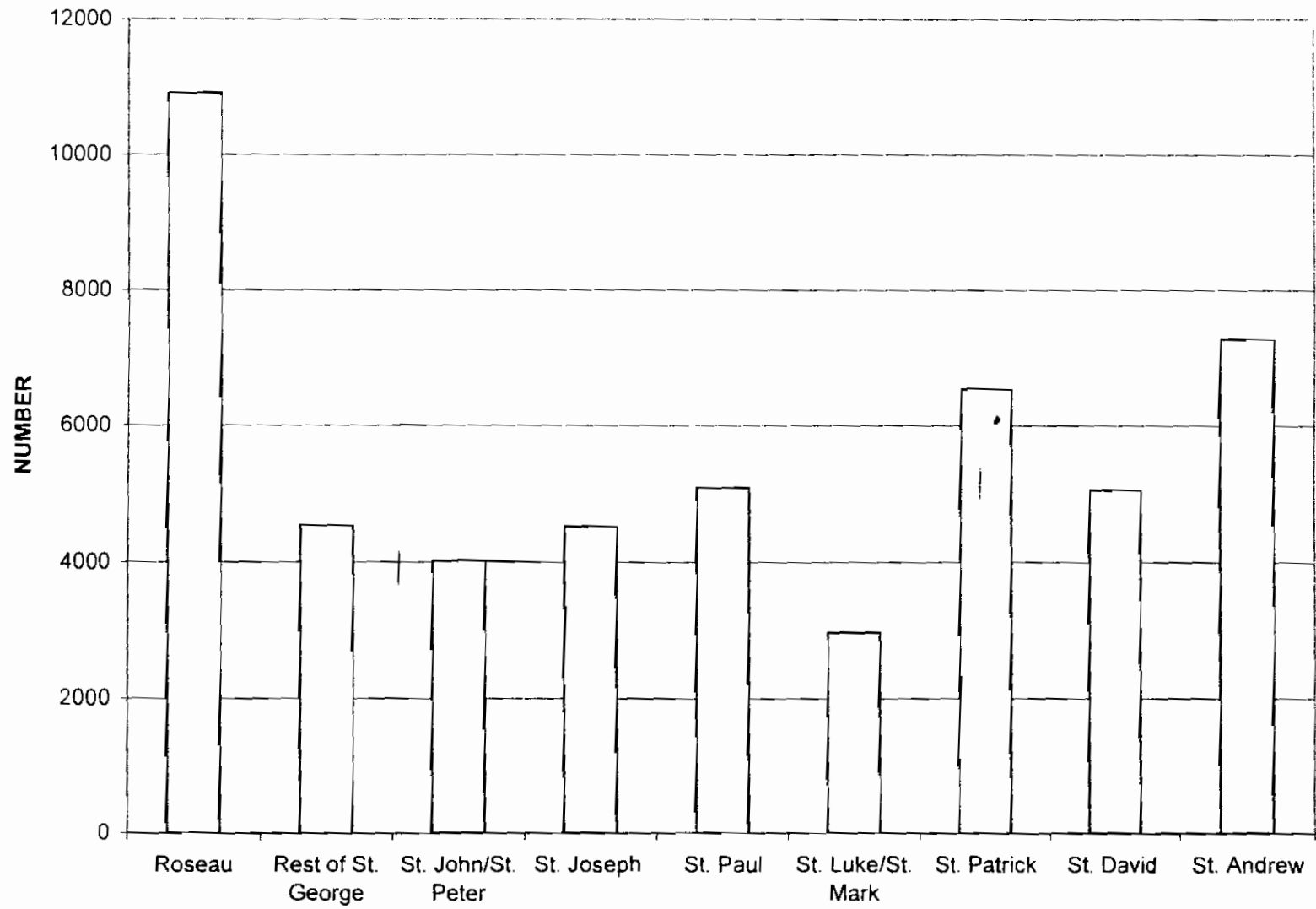


Chart 2: PARTICIPATION RATES BY PARISH AND SEX

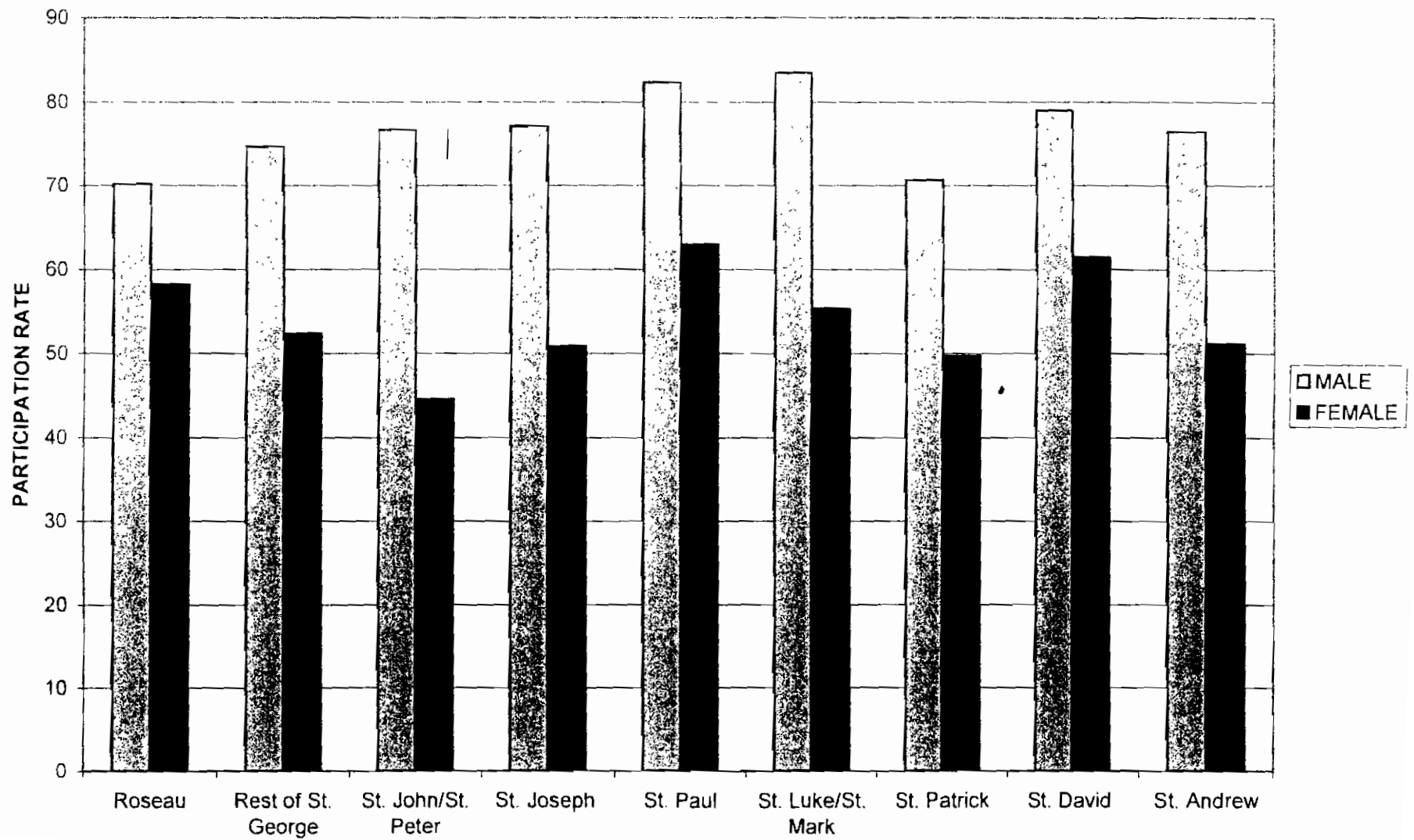


Chart 3: AGE SPECIFIC PARTICIPATION RATES BY SEX

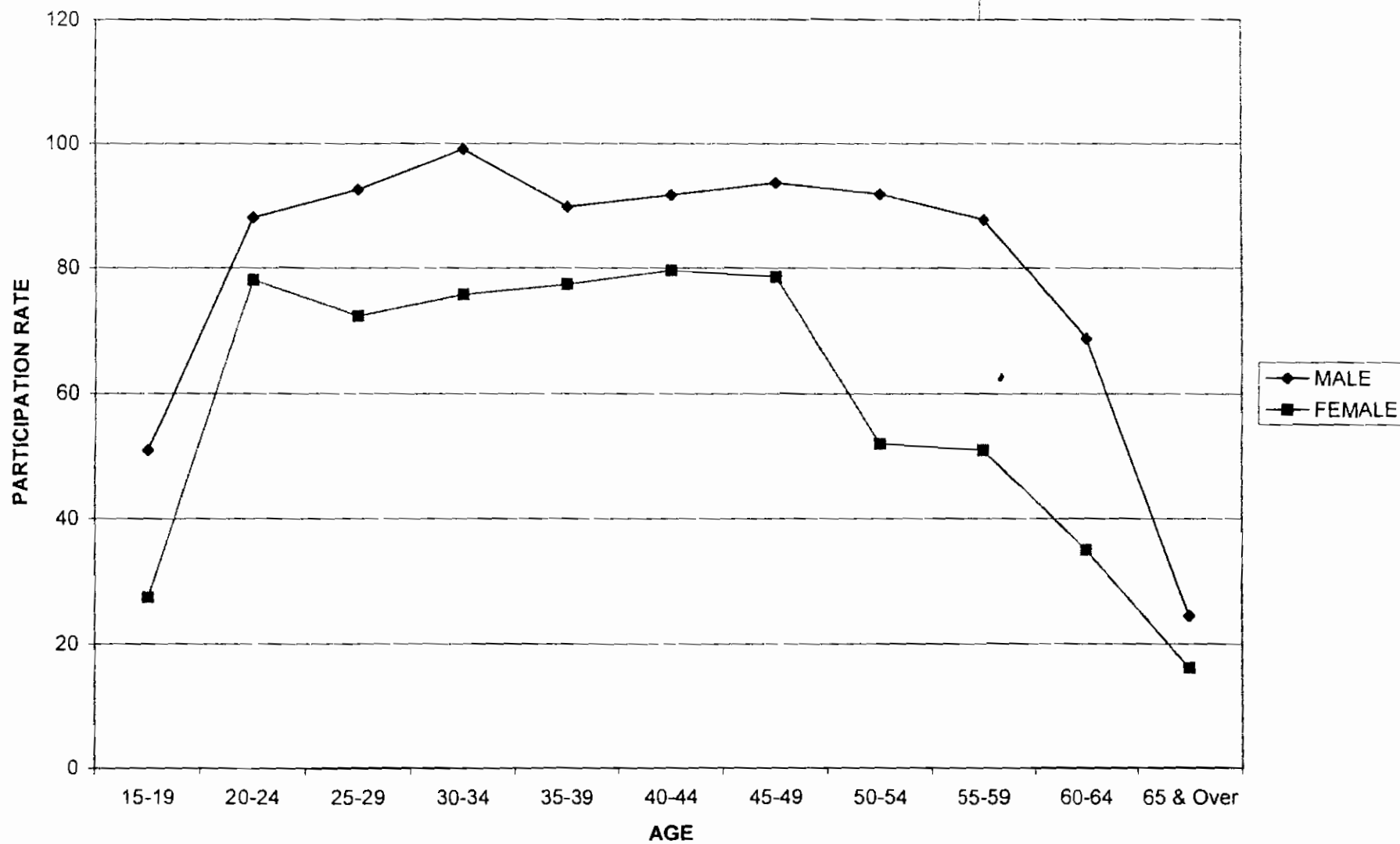


Chart 4: UNEMPLOYMENT RATES BY SEX AND PARISH

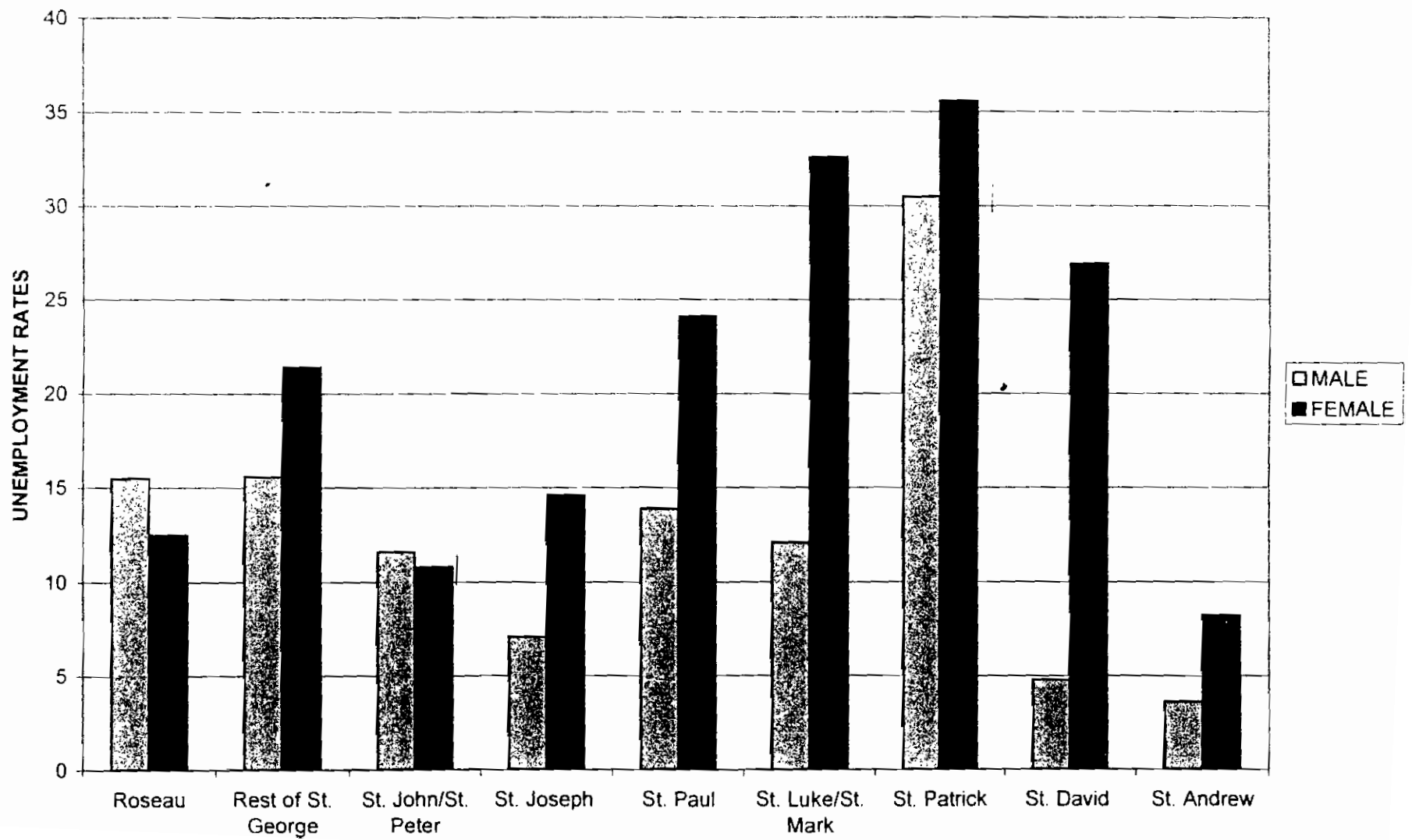


Chart 5: UNEMPLOYMENT RATES BY SEX AND AGE GROUP

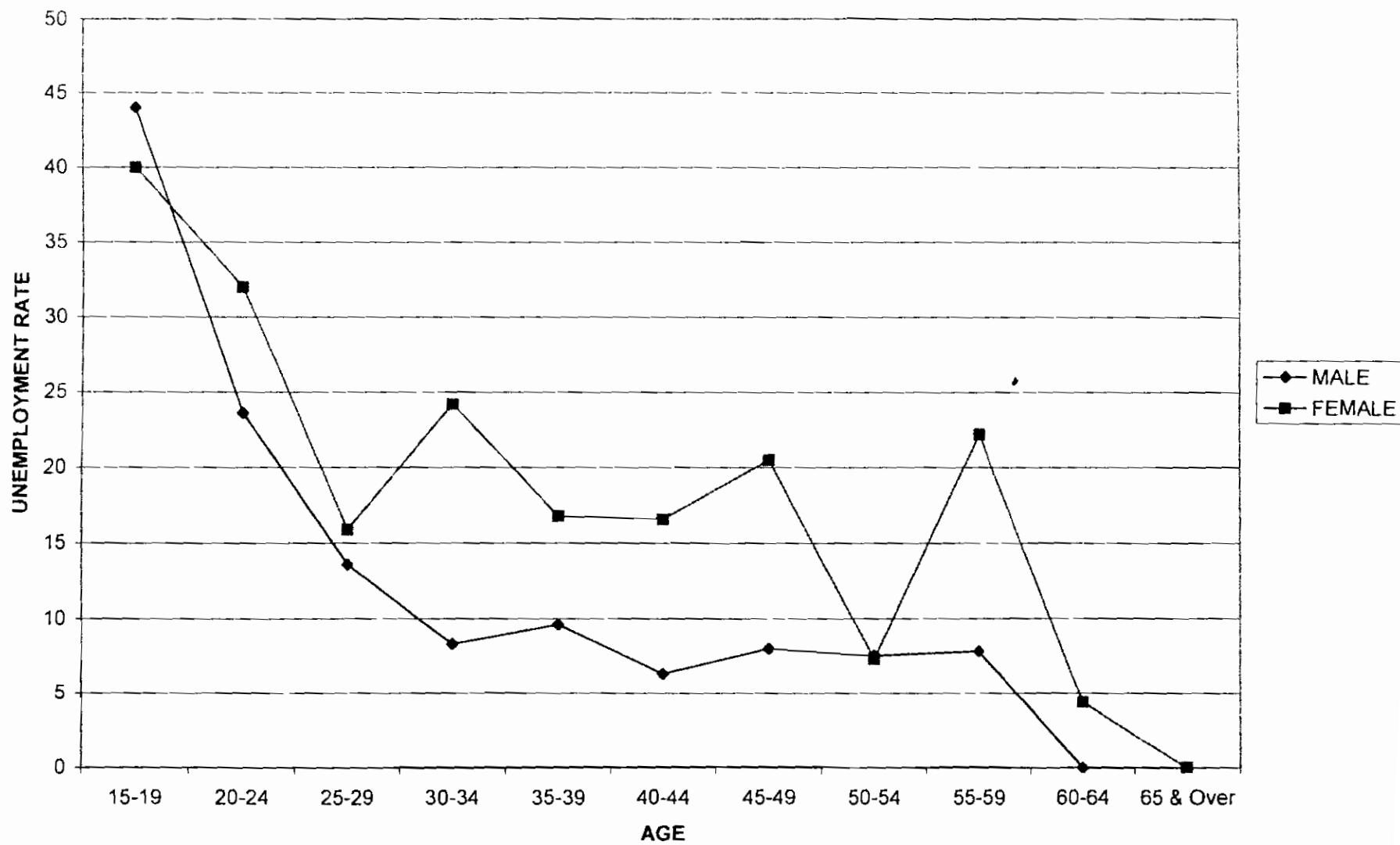


Chart 6: EMPLOYED PERSONS BY INCOME GROUP

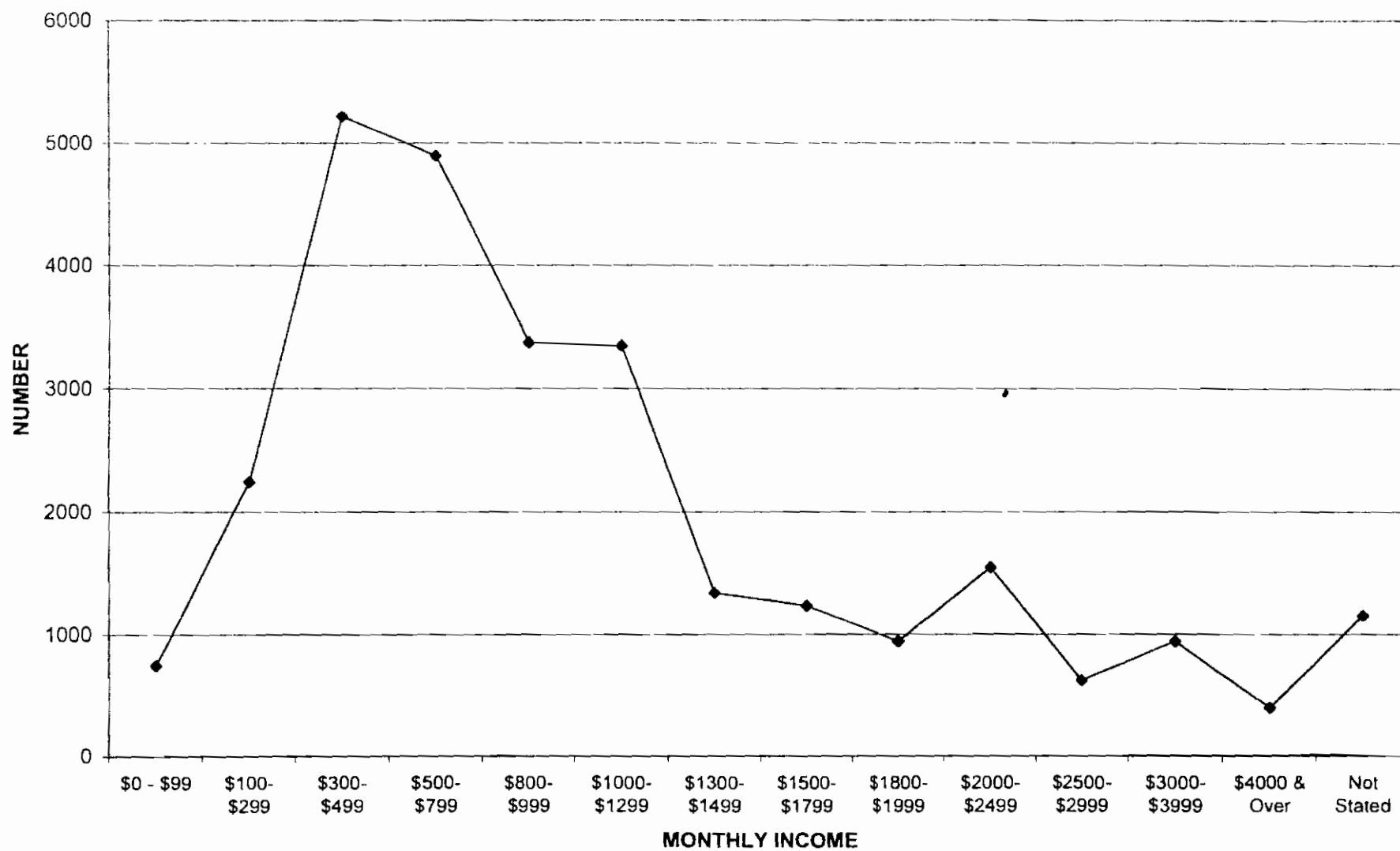


Chart 7: PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF EMPLOYED PERSONS BY ACTUAL NUMBER OF HOURS WORKED

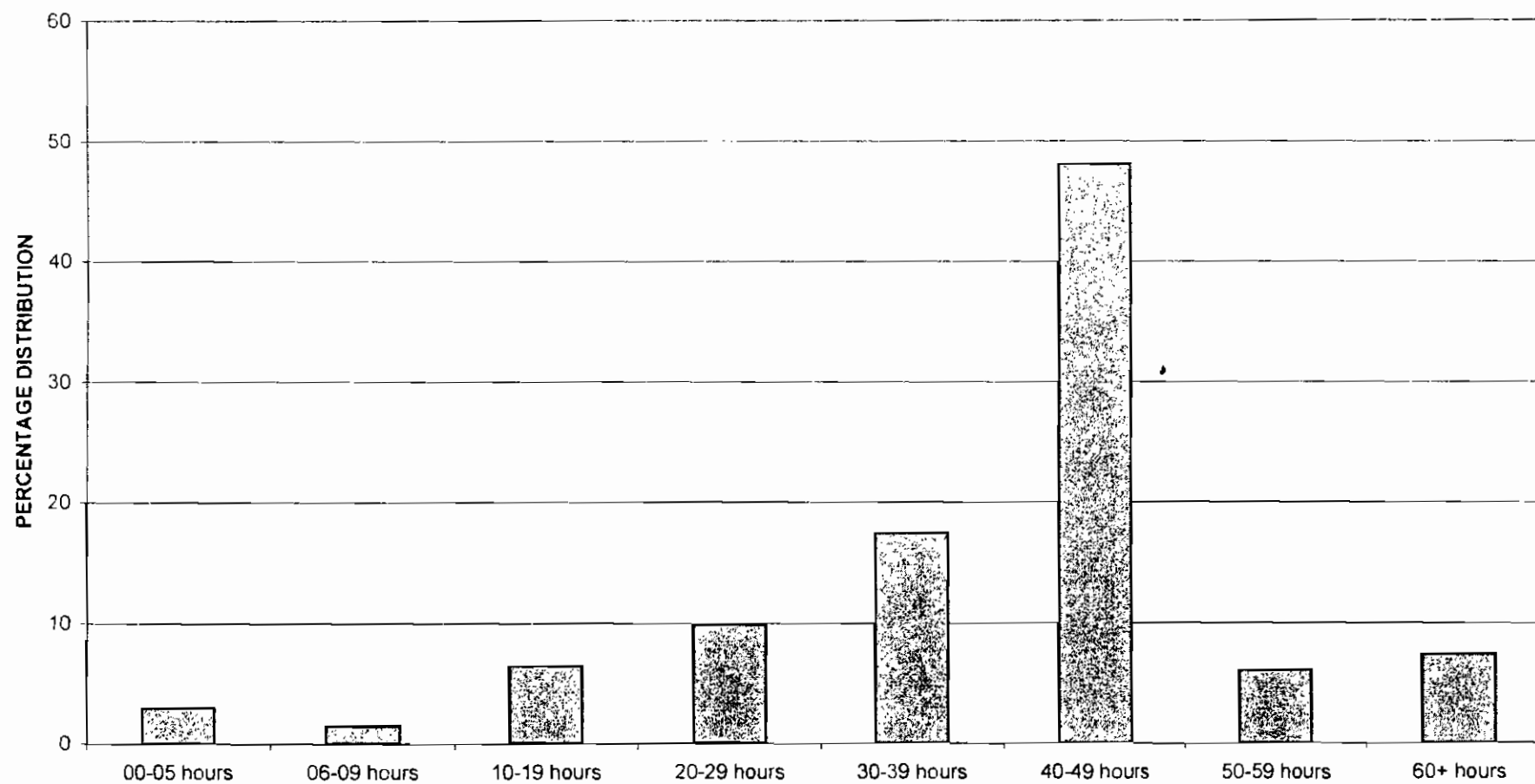


Chart 8: EMPLOYED PERSONS BY OCCUPATION

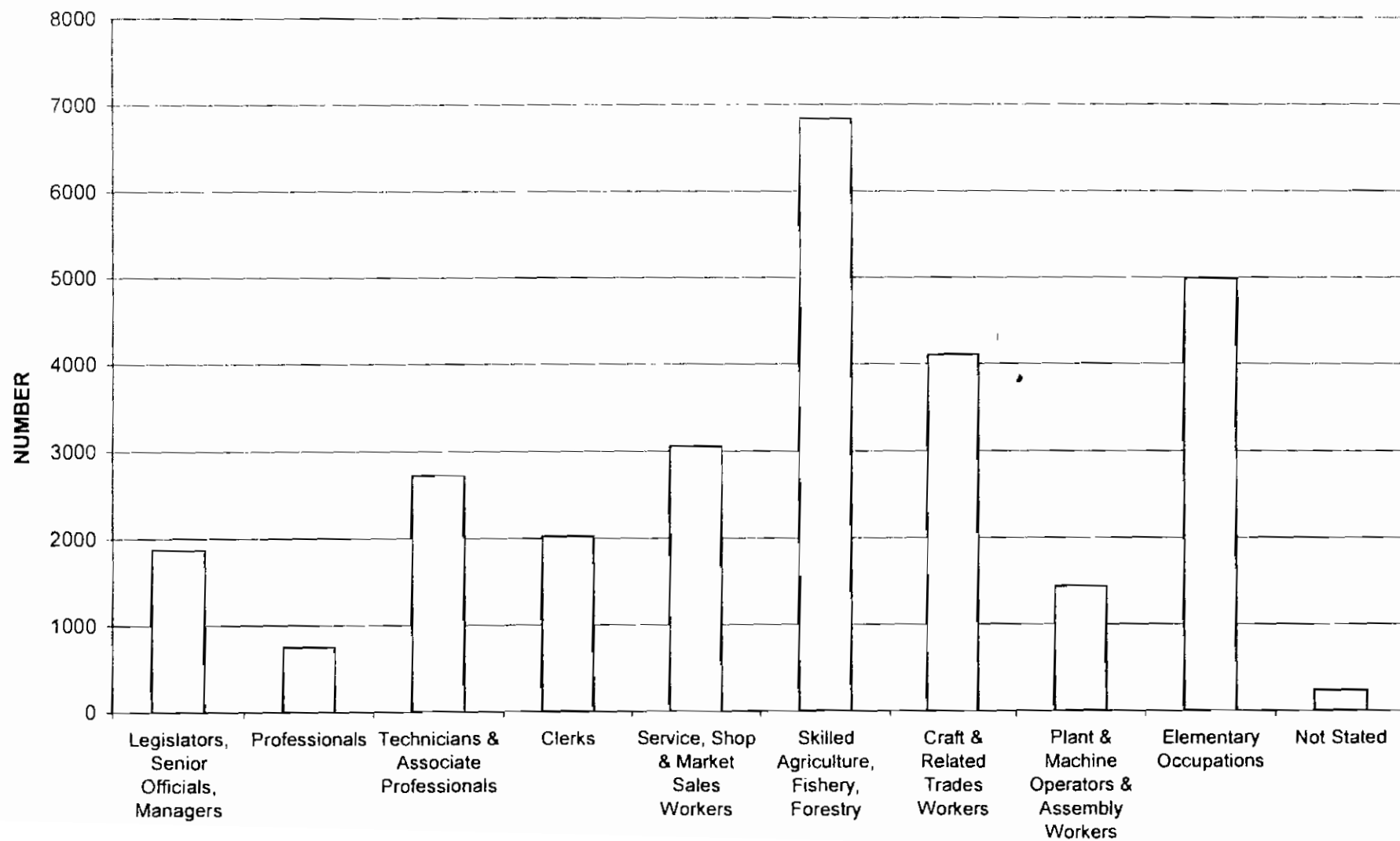


Chart 9: EMPLOYED PERSONS BY INDUSTRY

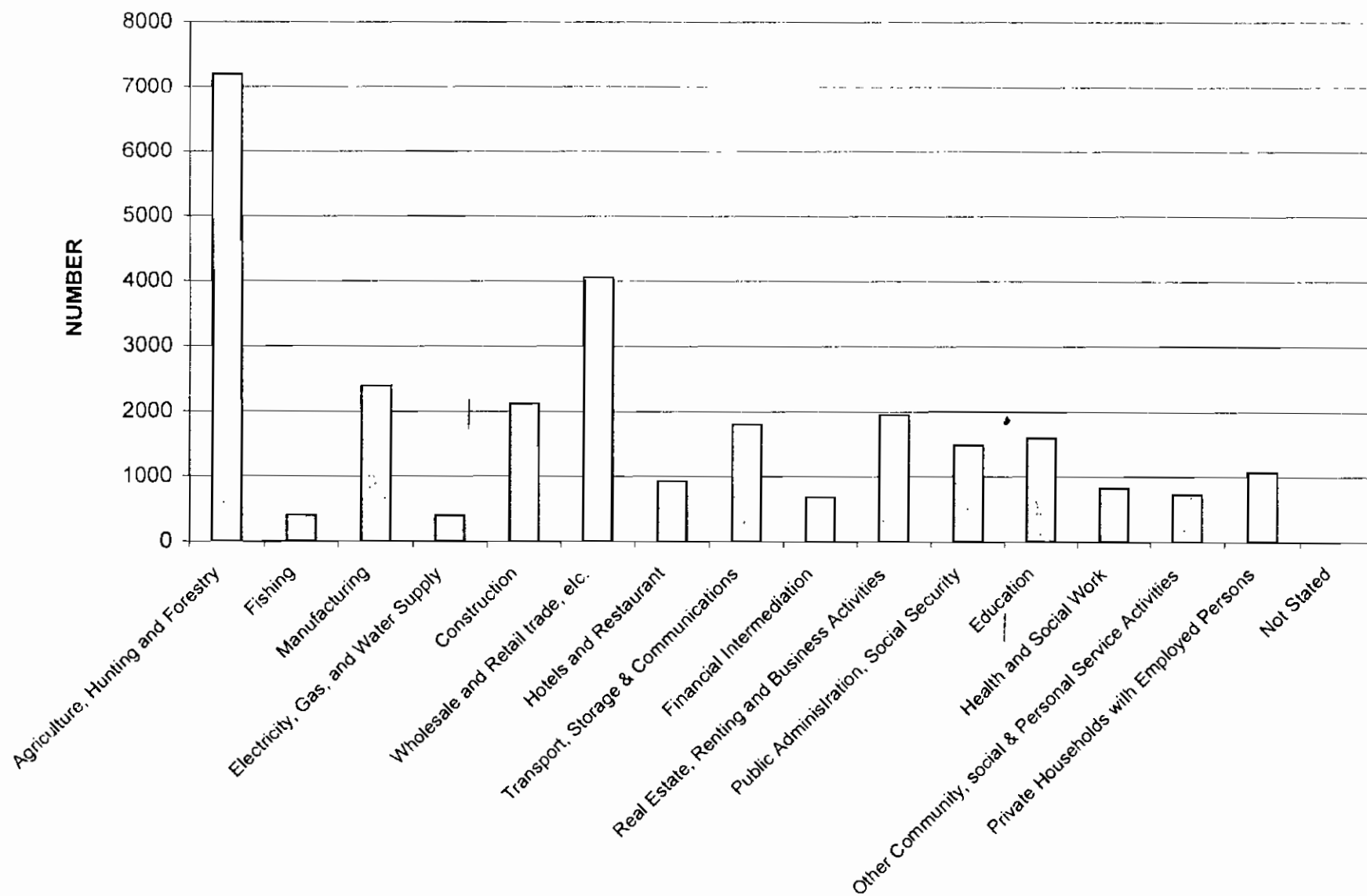
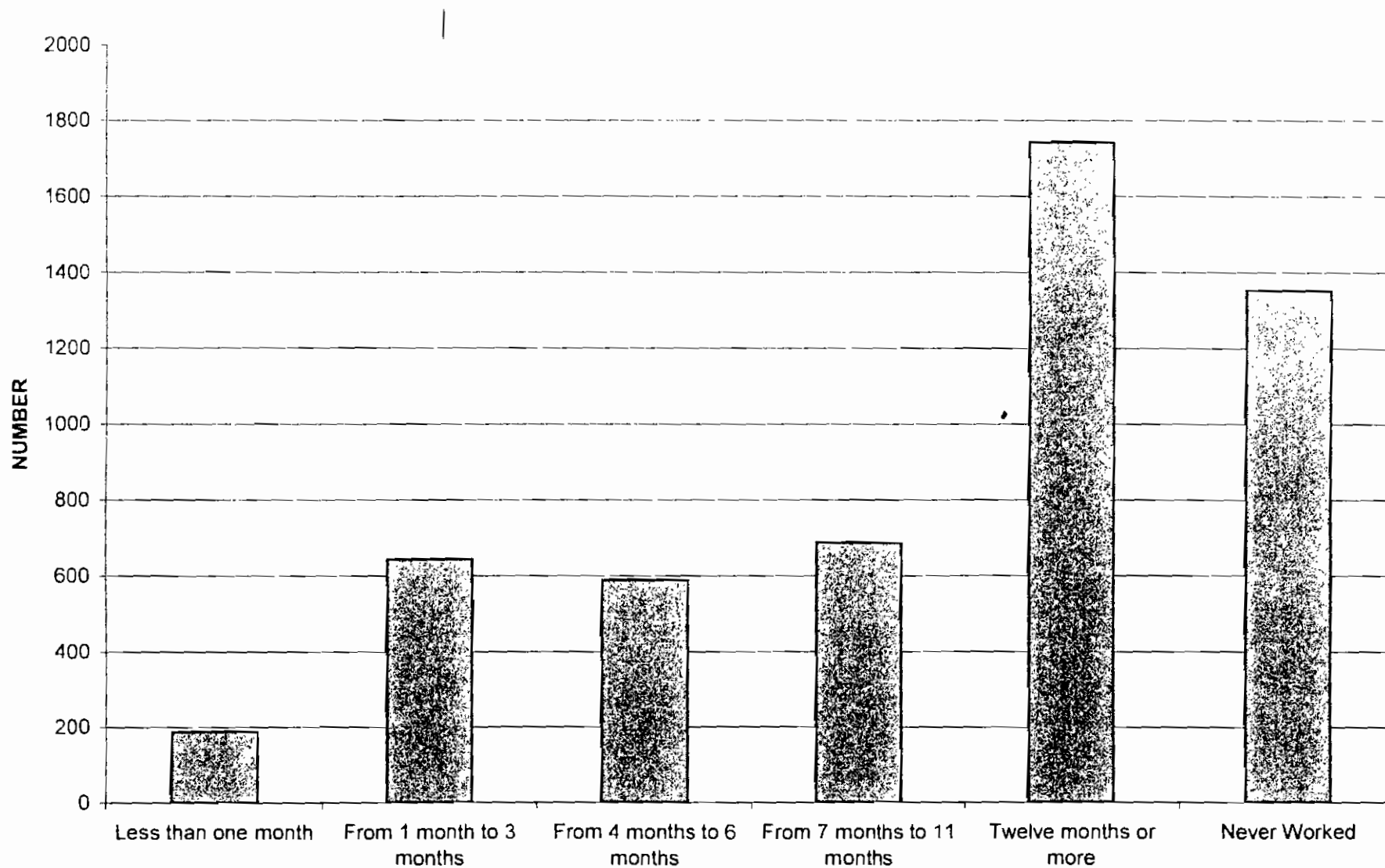


Chart 10: UNEMPLOYED PERSONS BY LENGTH OF TIME WITHOUT WORK



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