

TURKS AND CAICOS ISLANDS

LABOUR FORCE SURVEY REPORT 2017

DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS



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Foreword

The **LabourForce Survey Report** is the first Labour Force Survey publication released by the Statistical Department. This publication aims to provide labour market information that would contribute to an understanding of the Turks and Caicos Islands labour market and to monitor labour development.

The Islands have experienced much development in its social and economic dimensions over the years. These have led to an increased demand for statistics that will support programme formulation, planning, programming and decision-making; especially in the area of labour and employment. To address these needs, the Department of Statistics will be conducting regular labour force surveys, which will help it to produce major labour and employment indicators to discern trends and aid in planning interventions in the labour market. This publication will therefore help as a necessary tool and source of information for anyone concerned with labour market issues, whether it is government departments, employers and workers' organization or those involved in labour market research.

The *Labour Force Survey Report* presents data in tables and charts on population, labour force, employment in establishments and private households, and labour relations. The figures have been drawn mainly from the labour force survey which was conducted in 2017, information solicited from various government and quasi-government institutions, or taken from official publications. They have been adjusted by the Statistical Office to conform with international standards on labour statistics.

The Statistical Department remains committed to providing timely, reliable and relevant statistics to its clients.

Acknowledgements

The Statistical Department wishes to acknowledge and thank **ALL** persons and offices/departments that have, in one way or another, contributed to the successful production of the ***Labour Force Survey Report 2012 - 2017***. The substantive contribution of the staff of the Statistical Office and their dedicated effort expended in compiling the data and preparing the report cannot go unnoticed.

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SELECTED INDICATORS

Indicators	2012	2015	2016	2017
Real GDP ('000)	538,335	616,859	644,000	634436
Nominal GDP ('000)	715,723	893,501	950,358	962526
Nominal GDP per capital	22,752	24,353	25,069	24,255
Real GDP per capital	17,113	16,813	16,988	15,988
Inflation Rate	3.1	2.2	2.0	2.1
Unemployment Rate	18.20%	9.0%	7.0%	6.0%
Value of Imports	343,691,735	409,655,053	389,282,766	432,575,132
Value of Exports	14,830,261	4,645,879	4,484,707	2,308,068
Balance of Trade	(328,861,474)	(405,009,174)	(384,798,059)	(430,267,064)
Population	31,458	36,689	37,910	39,683



Labour Force Framework

Labour Force Framework

The *TCI Labour Force Framework* basically follows the ILO labour force framework (International Conference of Labour Statistician, 1982). It classifies the population 15 years old and over, for measuring the economically active population, into three mutually exclusive and exhaustive categories: employed, unemployed and not in the labour force. The currently active population, or the labour force, comprises the employed and unemployed. This group gives a measure of the number of persons furnishing the supply of labour at a given moment in time. Those not in the labour force, to which persons below 15 years old are added, represent the not currently active population. These relationships may be expressed as:

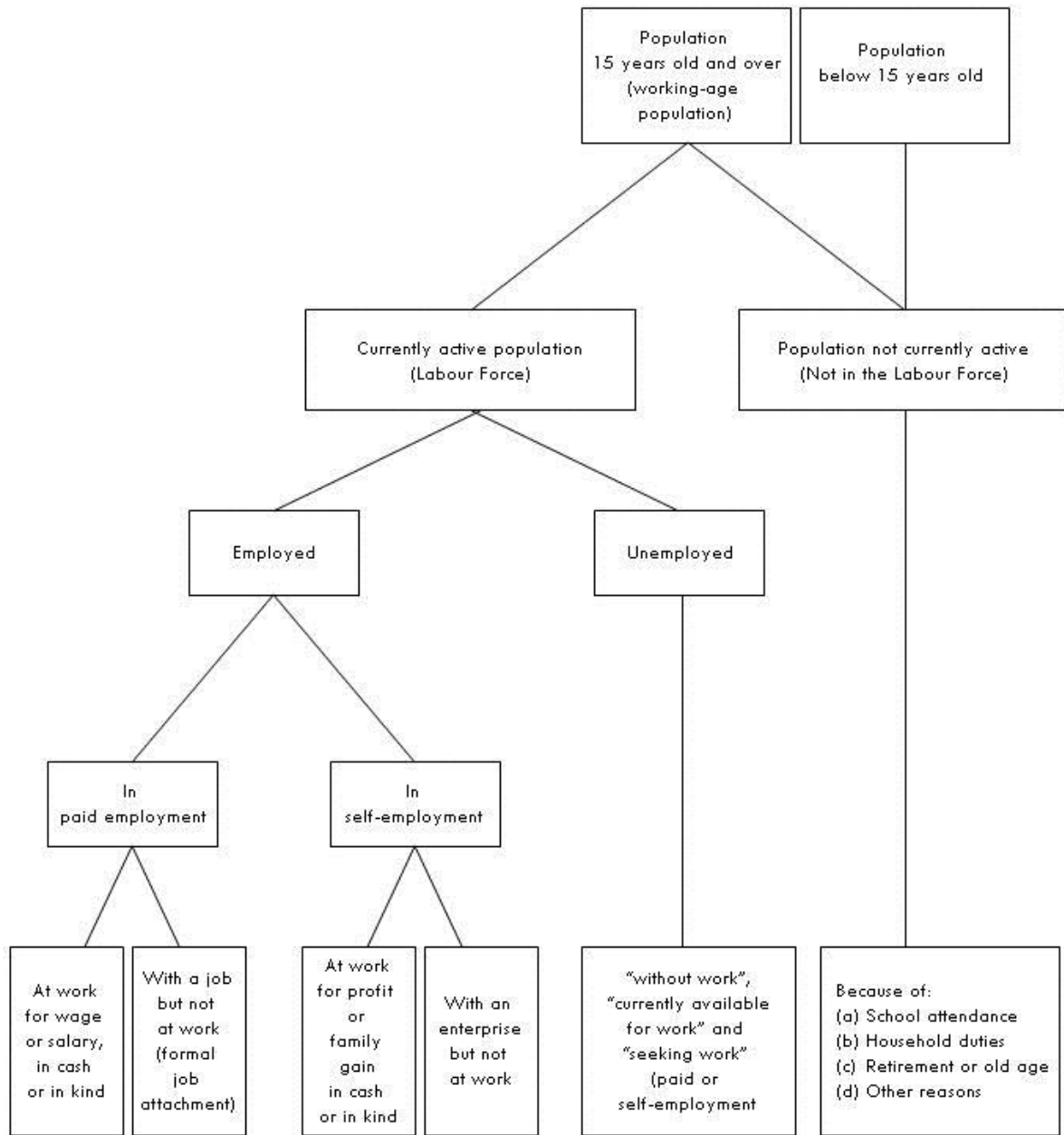
POPULATION = LABOUR FORCE + NOT IN THE LABOUR FORCE

LABOUR FORCE = EMPLOYED + UNEMPLOYED

Employment is defined in terms of paid employment and self-employment. Paid employment covers persons who, during the reference period, performed some work for wage or salary, in cash or in kind, as well as person with a formal attachment to their job but temporarily not at work. Self-employment covers persons who, during the reference period, performed some work for profit or family gain, in cash or in kind, and persons with an enterprise but temporarily not at work. *Unemployment covers persons who, during the reference period, were (a) without work; (b) currently available for work, and (c) seeking work.*

Statistics on labour and employment were based mainly on the data collected from the Labour Force Survey. It is supplemented and complemented with the employment activity in the government service gathered from the Treasury Smart Stream data. The population data presented in this report were from Census reports for 1960 to 2012 and estimates from 2012 to 2017 released by the Department of Statistics. The population estimates were based on the 2012 Census data and adjusted for births, deaths and estimates of net migration.

Figure 1. LABOUR FORCE FRAMEWORK



Note: Based on the recommendations of the International Conference of Labour Statisticians 1982

Survey Scope and Coverage

Geographical Area Covered

The Survey covers all of the major Islands of the Turks and Caicos Islands.

Population Covered

The survey covers the adult population, defined as persons aged 15 years old and over, living in private households. Excluded from the Survey are visitors to the island and persons who are resident in institutions (such as senior citizens homes, children homes, psychiatric and correctional establishments). However, persons who are temporarily absent from the household (e.g. due to short-term hospitalization; or work, such as fishermen at sea) are still treated as part of that household.

Topics Covered

The following items or topics are covered in the Survey:

Individual details such as: -

- . Relationship to head of household
- . Date of birth Nationality
- . Marital Status Education .
Training
Status in employment
Occupation Industry
Major activity last week (for unemployed and inactive population) Type of
work (employee, self-employed etc.) Hours of work
Main sources of livelihood (for unemployed and inactive population)
Wages/earnings (for employed population) Time-related under-employment.

Household characteristics: - e.g. house occupancy/tenancy, land tenure, household size, house type - requested of the head of household only;

Periodicity

A moving week is used to determine employment. Consequently, estimates of wages/earnings and hours worked relate to the week preceding the date of interview. On the other hand, estimates of industrial attachment, occupation, education, marital status and training, relate to the date of the interview.

For the unemployed (i.e. those persons who did not have a job in the week preceding the interview but who had been engaged in job-seeking activities for up to three months prior to that date), industry and

occupation estimates relate to their last job. Other variables such as education, training and marital status refer to the date of interview.



Labour Statistics Concepts and Definitions

Labour Statistics Concepts and Definitions

Age Dependency Ratio (ADR) – an indicator of the economic burden on the working age population. It is defined as the ratio of the population in the dependent ages, i.e., those under 15 years old plus those 65 years old and over, to those in the working ages 15-64 years.

$$\text{Age Dependency Ratio (ADR)} = \frac{(\text{Population} < 15 \text{ yrs old}) + (\text{Population} 65 \text{ yrs old and over})}{(\text{Population} 15-64 \text{ yrs old})} \times 100$$

Currently Active Population – also referred to as the **labour force**. It includes all those persons who, during the specified reference period, are classified either as employed or as unemployed, i.e., who supply labour. (See Labour Force)

Dependent Ages Population – referred to population under 15 years old and those 65 years old and over.

Economic Growth – refers to the percent change of the gross domestic product over a period of time. (See growth rate)

Economically Active Population – are all those persons who, during the specified reference period, are classified either as employed or as unemployed, i.e., who supply labour. The terms “**labour force**” and “**currently active population**” are the terms used if the reference period is short, e.g., a day or a week. If the reference period is long, e.g., a year, then the term “**usually active population**” may be used.

Does not include students and retired persons who do not work or seek work, persons occupied solely in domestic duties in their own households, persons living entirely on their own means, and persons wholly dependent upon others. Also exclude persons living in collective households, such as prisons and convents.

Employed – comprise all persons 15 years and above who, during a specified period, either one week or one day, were either in paid employment or self-employment.

Employment Elasticity – provides a numerical measure of how employment growth varies with growth of economic output; i.e., how much employment growth is associated with 1 percentage point of economic growth.

Employment Elasticity = (Employment Growth / Economic Growth)

Employment Growth – refers to the percent change of the volume of employment over a period of time, i.e., annual, quarter. (See growth rate)

Employment Rate – a measure of the proportion of the labour force that is employed.

$$\text{Employment Rate} = (\text{Employed} / \text{Labour Force}) * 100$$

Employment-to-Population Ratio – a measure of the proportion of a country's working-age population that is employed. It provides information on the ability of an economy to create employment. A high ratio means that a large proportion of a country's population is employed, while a low ratio means that a large share of the population is not involved directly in market-related activities, because they are either unemployed or (more likely) out of the labour force altogether.

$$\text{Employment-to-Population Ratio} = (\text{Employed} / \text{Labour Force}) * 100$$

Establishment – an economic unit engages, under a single ownership or control, i.e., under a single legal identity, in one or predominantly one kind of economic activity at a single fixed location.

Gross Domestic Product (GDP) – This pertains to the value of all goods and services produced in an economy within a given time period of usually one year.

Gross Value Added (GVA) – A measure of the contribution to Gross Domestic Product (GDP) by an individual producer, industry or sector. It measures the increased or newly created value generated by the production process in question, gross of any capital used up in the production process.

Growth Rate – also referred to as *rates of increases* or *percent change*. The actual increase during a period is divided by the size at the beginning period.

$$\text{Percent Change} = \frac{\text{Current value} - \text{Previous value}}{\text{Previous value}} \times 100$$

(or Growth Rate)

Inactivity Rate – defined as the percentage of the population that is neither working nor seeking work (that is, not in the labour force).

Labour Force – are all those persons who, during the specified reference period, are classified either as employed or as unemployed, i.e., who supply labour. This does not include students and retired

persons who do not work or seek work, persons occupied solely in domestic duties in their own households, persons living entirely on their own means, and persons wholly dependent upon others. Also excludes persons living in collective households, such as prisons and convents.

$$\text{Labour Force} = \text{Employed} + \text{Unemployed}$$

Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR) – a measure of the proportion of a country's working-age population that engages actively in the labour market, either by working or looking for work. It provides an indication of the relative size of the supply of labour available to engage in the production of goods and services.

$$\text{LFPR} = (\text{Labour Force} / \text{Population 15 Years Old and Over}) * 100$$

Labour Productivity – is the output per unit of labour input. It is estimated by dividing the annual gross domestic product by the number of employed persons.

$$\text{Labour Productivity} = (\text{Gross Domestic Product}) / (\text{Employed})$$

Male-Female Ratio – defined as the number of males per 100 females.

$$\text{Male-Female Ratio} = (\text{Male} / \text{Female}) * 100$$

Paid Employment – persons who, during the reference period, performed some work for wage or salary, in cash or in kind, or having already worked in their present job were temporarily not at work and had a formal attachment to their job.

Paid Employment, at Work – persons who, during the reference period, performed some work for wage or salary, in cash or in kind.

Paid Employment, 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 and had a formal attachment to their job. This formal job attachment should be determined in the light of national circumstances, according to one or more of the following criteria: (i) *the continued receipt of wage or salary;* (ii) *an assurance of return to work following the end of the contingency, or an agreement as to the date of return;* and (iii) *the elapsed duration of absence from the job which, wherever relevant, may be that duration for which workers can receive compensation benefits without obligations to accept other jobs.*

Population Growth Rate – refers to the percent change of the population over a period of time. (See growth rate)

Prime Age Group – referred to population 25-54 years old.

Self-Employment, at Work - persons who, during the reference period, performed some work for profit or family gain, in cash or in kind.

Self-Employment With an Enterprise but Not at Work - persons with an enterprise, which may be a business enterprise, a farm or a service undertaking, who were temporarily not at work during the reference period for any specific reason.

Unemployed - comprise all persons 15 years old and above who, “during” the reference period, were: without work; currently available for work; and seeking work, i.e. had taken specific steps in a specified reference period to seek paid employment or self-employment. The specific steps may include registration at a public or private employment exchange; application to employers; checking at worksites, farms, factory gates, market or other assembly places; placing or answering newspaper advertisements; seeking assistance of friends or relatives; looking for land, building, machinery or equipment to establish own enterprise; arranging for financial resources; applying for permits and licenses, etc.

Unemployment Rate – a measure of the proportion of the labour force that is seeking work.

$$\text{Unemployment Rate} = (\text{Unemployed} / \text{Labour Force}) * 100$$

Working Age Population – referred to population 15 years old and over.

Youth – referred to population 15-24 years old.

Other Concepts and Definitions

Other basic concepts and definitions used in this Survey include:

Reference Period. This is taken as one (1) week preceding the date of enumeration.

Dwelling Unit. This is defined as the living quarters of a single household. However, grouped dwellings (or institutions) such as jails, hospitals, nursing homes, etc., are not covered in the Survey. An exception is where separate, self-contained quarters exist within such institutions for residential staff and their families, etc.; these units are included.

Household (Private). This comprises all occupants of a dwelling unit, including related persons, lodgers and servants, who share food from a common kitchen.

Labour Force. This is defined as all persons, age 15 years and over, who live on the island and were engaged in (or willing and able to be engaged in) the production of economic goods and services.

Employed Labour Force. According to the 1982 international definition of employment (ILO, 1983) the Employed Labour Force is comprised of all persons above the age specified for measuring the economically active population, who during a brief period, performed a minimum of **one (1) hour's work** for pay or profit.

This includes persons: (a) who were temporarily absent from a job or business, for such reasons as illness, vacation, strike, study, training or maternity leave; and (b) who worked in family businesses (for a minimum of one hour during the reference period) with no direct payment from the owners, but for family gain or profit.

Thus, Employed persons can be:

- (a) government or private employees, who receive monthly or weekly wages/salaries;
- (b) employers or self-employed persons who realize profit;
- (c) unpaid family workers or apprentices.

Under-Employment (time related/visible). This concept refers to those persons whose actual hours worked were less than the normal (40) hours per week during the reference period. Additionally, such persons were seeking and were available for more work.

Unemployed Labour Force.

The International standard definition of unemployment is based on three (3) criteria which should be satisfied simultaneously:-

1. Without work - i.e. not in any paid employment or self-employment;
2. Currently available for work - for paid employment or self-employment during the reference period;
3. Seeking work - i.e. have taken specific steps to seek paid employment or self-employment.

Thus, in the Turks and Caicos Islands, to be classified as unemployed an individual must not have worked at all during the reference period, but must have taken some steps during the preceding month's period to

find a job. Examples of such steps include: writing applications, asking friends or relatives or people in authority, visiting job sites, or preparing to start own business. Persons on lay-offs or waiting to begin a new job are also classified as unemployed.

Underemployment

Underemployment (Time Related) occurs when employed persons would like to work more hours, at the prevailing wage rates, than they actually work and are actively seeking and available to work those additional hours. Therefore, in order to be classified as underemployed, one must have worked less than 35 hours per week in the reference period, be available to work additional hours and looking for additional hours of work.

The TCI Statistics Department adopted the use of 35 hours per week as proxy for fulltime employment thus, working less than 35 hours per week, involuntarily, may be classified as part-time work.

It must be noted that, the reason for working less than 35 hours per week must be taken into account. If a person works less than 35 hours per week because he, for example, did not want to work more hours, it is clear that this is voluntary and not for economic reasons. On the other hand, if a person reported that only part-time work was available, he may be classified as underemployed.

Inactive Persons. These include persons who may be at school, retired, incapacitated, keeping house, and do not want work, although they can work. The persons should have been fully in that status throughout the survey period.

Hours of Work.

Two approaches to this topic are taken.

- The first refers to the normal hours of work – i.e. the usual hours of work of the business entity.
- The second refers to the actual hours worked by the respondent during the reference period. It includes overtime hours and hours worked in additional jobs, where applicable, but excludes vacation leave, sick leave, public holidays and other forms of paid or unpaid leave. Where the respondent is self-employed, the actual number of hours spent working is required.

Employment-Related Income. In the case of paid employees income refers to gross earnings, including wages, salaries and other compensation in cash and kind. For self-employed persons, the income recorded refers to the labour input of the self-employed plus a return on invested capital. The gross income before the deduction of taxes and social security contributions should be reported. The income covers the reference week.

Standard Error (or Sampling Error). This denotes the extent to which an estimate derived from a sample might be expected to differ from a corresponding measure obtained from a complete census.

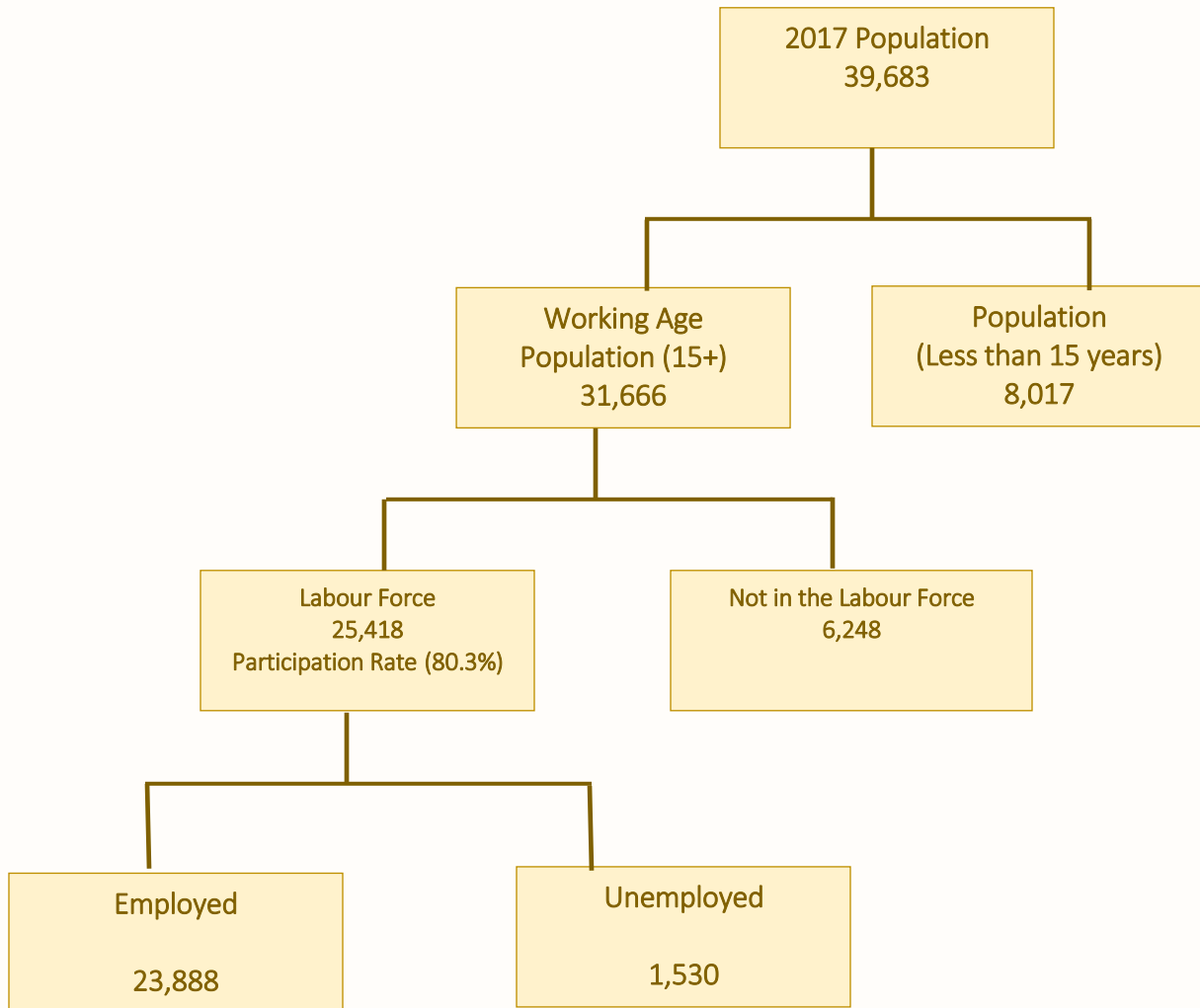
Relative Standard Error This refers to the sampling error expressed as a percentage of the estimate. It is also referred to as the ***Coefficient of Variation*** (CV).



Labour & Employment Highlights

Labour and Employment Highlights

Main Labour Force Composition 2017



POPULATION ESTIMATES

The population of the Turks and Caicos Islands was estimated at 39,683 in 2017. The majority of the population lives on Providenciales, which accounted for 78 percent of the total population.

Sex and Age

The estimated population according to sex distribution in 2017 comprised 50.6 percent males and 49.4 percent females. Children younger than 15 years old accounted for 20.2 percent of the population while the elderly (65 years or older) represented 4.0 percent. These two groups, together is referred to as the 'dependent population' and accounted for 24.2 percent of the total population.

The working age population, which is the age group comprising persons who are 15 years and older accounted for 79.8 percent of the population. Persons in this age group are usually working, or looking for work and is in their 'productive years'. Within this group, persons aged 15 to 64 years are considered to be the ones on whom children (0-14 years) and elderly (65 and above) depend. The ratio of the latter population groups to the 15 to 64 years old group shows a dependency ratio of 30.3 percent.

LABOUR FORCE

The labour force is comprised of persons in the working-age population who worked, as well as those who at the time of the survey, did not have a job, but were available and looking for work during the reference period. In 2017, 25,418 persons were in the labour force.

Males accounted for 53.4 percent of the labour force, while the remaining 48.6 percent were females. The age group 35 to 44 years accounted for 29 percent of the labour force followed by the 25 to 34 years (26%) and the group 45 to 54 years (24%).

Labour Force Participation Rate

The overall labour force participation rate (LFPR) was 80.3 percent. The LFPR ranged from 36.0 percent among those with primary school and below education to 89.4 percent among those with college/university education. The participation rate for females was lower than males in most of the educational attainment categories.

EMPLOYED

The employed consists of those persons in the labour force who worked for pay, profit or family gain for at least one hour during the reference week, Persons who, for some reason or the other, did not work during the reference week, but had a job were also categorized as employed as such persons were

temporarily absent from work. In 2017, the total number of employed persons in the labour force was 23,888.

Sex and Age

The number of males employed in the labour force was 12,789, which was higher than the employed females, which numbered 11,099. Those in the 35 to 44 age group accounted for the biggest share of the employed (29.7%). Persons aged 15 to 24 years and the elderly (65+ years) represented 7.2 and 3.0 percent of the employed, respectively.

Occupation

The top five occupations in 2017, which comprised 80 percent of total employment, were service and sales workers (29.8%); Managers (14.1%); technicians and associate professionals (13.1%); elementary occupations (12.1%); and professionals (10.7%). Analysis by sex and status indicates varying patterns. The largest share of employed males by occupation worked as service and sales workers (21%), craft and related trades workers (17 %); Elementary Occupations (15%), Managers (14%); professionals (16.1%); (14.8%); and technicians and associate professionals (14%). The employed share pattern for females showed that females were employed as service and sales workers (40%); professionals (15%); technicians and associate professionals (14%); Managers (14%) elementary occupations (9%); and, clerical support (6%).

UNEMPLOYED

In 2017, there were 1,530 unemployed persons, and the unemployment rate was 6.0 percent. The unemployed were mainly persons who were either 35 – 44 years old (34%) males and females (33.6%), *Sex, age and status*.

The unemployment rate for persons between 35 and 44 years (34%) remained the highest when compared to other age groups of the unemployed. Females experienced a higher unemployment rate (6.4%) than Males (5.7%).

Training

More than three-quarters (79.6 %) of the unemployed persons received training for a specific occupation. The majority of those who had received training (45%), were 60 years or older.

PERSONS NOT IN THE LABOUR FORCE

Those who were of working age (15 years and older) and not working, not available to work or did not seek work during the reference week were classified as not being in the labour force. 6,248 persons were

not in the labour force, the majority of whom were females (58.8%), between 65 years and older (13.9%) and 15 – 24 years (36.5%). Persons who had high school or lower level education or no education (79.4%) made up the majority of those not in the labour force. Most of the persons not in the labour force were “retired/elderly” (19.8%), and “student/in training” (20.4%).

POTENTIAL LABOUR FORCE

Based on the ILO definition, the potential labour force consists of all persons of working age (15 years and older) who, during the reference week, were neither employed nor unemployed and were either classified as unavailable jobseekers or available potential jobseekers. *Unavailable jobseekers* are persons who carried out activities to ‘seek employment’, were not ‘currently available’ but would become available within a subsequent short period. *Available potential jobseekers* are persons who did not carry out activities to ‘seek employment’, but wanted employment and were ‘currently available’.

Unfortunately, this survey did not capture from the 6,248 persons not in the labour force, how many can be considered as potential labour force. This will be captured in the two LFS during 2018 and going forward.

The background features two faded, overlapping images. On the left, there is a view of a large stadium with a blue roof structure. On the right, there is a group of people standing together, possibly a team or a crowd. The overall aesthetic is soft and artistic.

1 Population

**Table 1.1
Growth of TCI Population: 1960-2017**

YEAR	Population	Growth Rate (%)
1960	5,668	-
1970	5,558	-1.9
1980	7,413	33.4
1990	11,465	54.7
2001	19,886	73.4
2002	20,900	5.1
2003	25,143	20.3
2004	27,496	9.4
2005	30,602	11.3
2006	33,202	8.5
2007	34,862	5.0
2008	36,605	5.0
2009	36,000	(1.7)
2010	34,500	(4.2)
2011	33,500	(2.9)
2012	31,458	(6.1)
2013	33,677	7.1
2014	35,168	4.4
2015	36,689	4.3
2016	37,910	3.3
2017	39,683	4.7

Source of Data: Statistical Department

**Chart 1.1
Population Growth for Census Years: 1960 - 2012.**

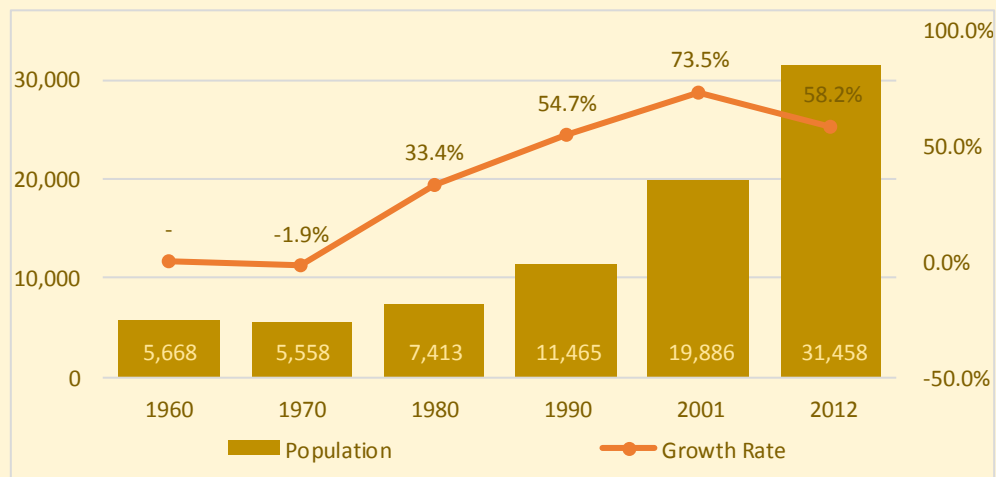


Table 1.2
Population by Status, Sex, Age and Islands: 1960 - 2012

CATEGORY	1960 ^c	1970 ^c	1980 ^c	1990 ^c	2001 ^c	2012 ^c
Total Population	5,668	5,558	7,413	11,465	19,886	31,458
By Sex						
Male	2,552	2,635	3,580	5,837	9,897	15,230
Female	3,116	2,923	3,833	5,628	9,989	15,372
Male-Female Ratio ¹	81.9	90.1	93.4	103.7	99.1	99.1
By Age Group						
0-14 Years Old	2557	2618	3067	3687	5692	6,698
15 Years Old & Over	2782	2597	3871	7204	13,436	23,904
65 Years Old & Over	329	343	475	574	757	1,337
Age Dependency Ratio ²	103.7	114.0	91.5	59.1	48.0	33.6
By Island						
Grand Turk	2180	2287	3098	3761	3,975	5,186
Salt Cay	448	334	284	211	120	114
South Caicos	840	1018	1380	1217	1,063	1,105
Middle Caicos	532	362	396	272	301	325
North Caicos	1150	999	1278	1303	1,348	1,516
Providenciales	518	558	977	5586	13,021	22,296

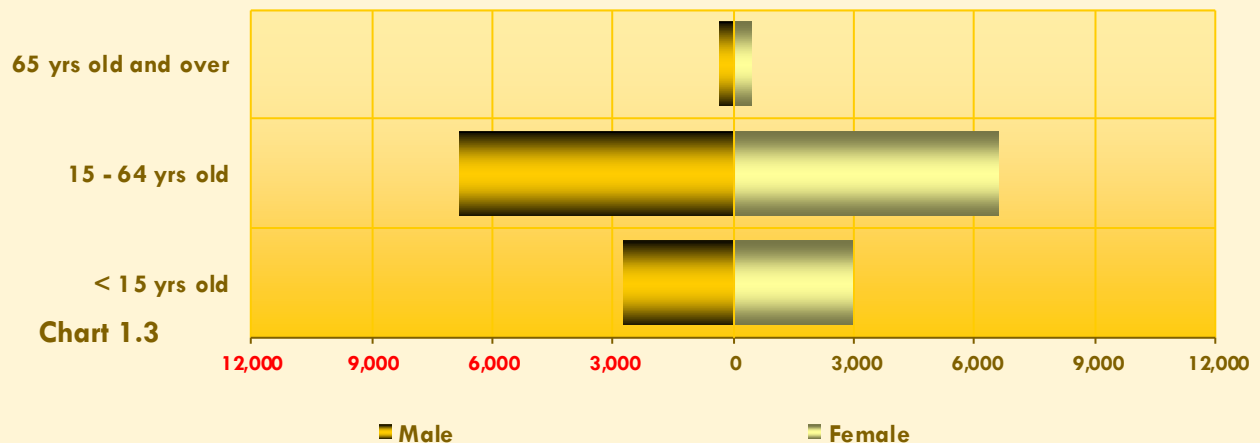
Note: ^c – 2001 and 2012 Population and Housing Census

¹ – Male-Female Ratio – number of males per 100 females.

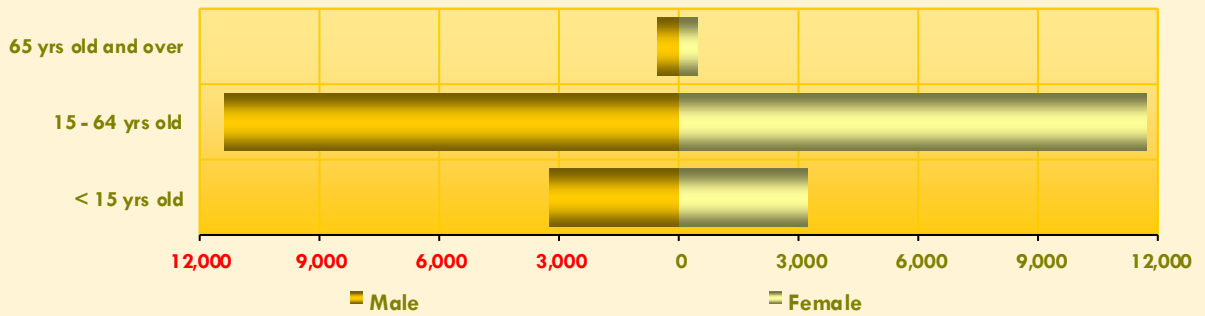
² – Age Dependency Ratio (ADR) – number of those in the dependent ages (under 15 years and those 65 years and over) per 100 persons in the working age (15-64 years old).

Source of Data: Statistical Department

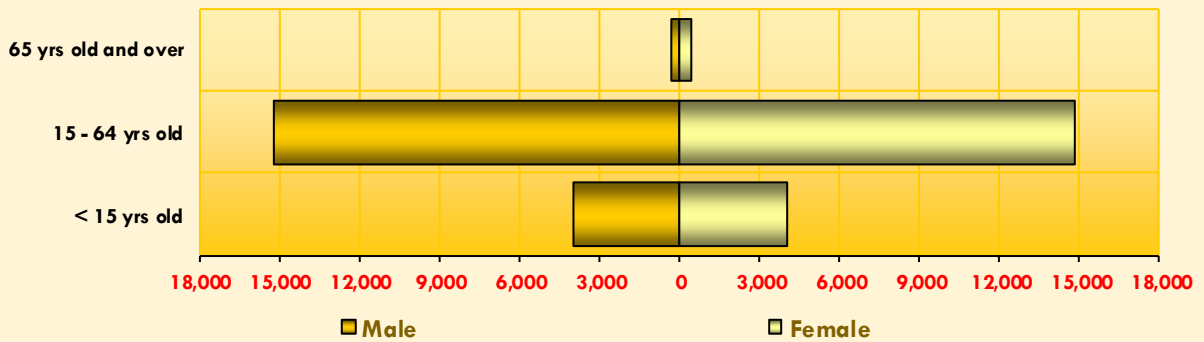
Chart 1.2
Population by Age and Sex: 2001



**Chart 1.3
Population by Age and Sex: 2012.**



**Chart 1.4
Population by Age and Sex: 2017**



**Chart 1.6
Population and Growth Rates
In Majors Islands: 1970 - 2012**

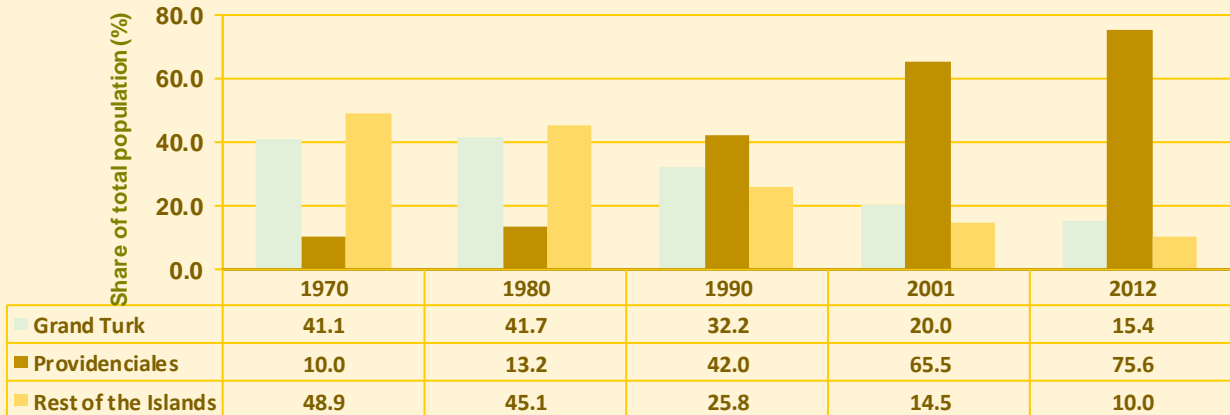




Table 2.1: Economic Activity of Adult Population

All Persons	Year						Percentage					
	1960	1970	1980	1990	2001	2012	1960	1970	1980	1990	2001	2012
Total Adult Population	3244	2753	3908	4848	14,193	24113	100	100	100	100	100.0	100.0
Working	1971	1458	2325	3204	10180	15302	61	53	59	66	71.7	63.5
Unemployed	136	124	514	409	959	3414	4	5	13	8	6.8	14.2
Economically Inactive	1137	1171	1069	1235	3054	5397	35	43	27	25	21.5	22.4
Males												
Total Adult Population	1330	1211	1847	2306	7161	11907	100	100	100	100	100.0	100.0
Working	1131	966	1521	1736	5798	8011	85	80	82	75	81.0	67.3
Unemployed	64	96	150	201	469	1791	5	8	8	9	6.5	15.0
Economically Inactive	135	149	176	369	894	2105	10	12	10	16	12.5	17.7
Females												
Total Adult Population	1914	1542	2061	2542	7032	12206	100	100	100	100	100.0	100.0
Working	840	492	804	1468	4383	7291	44	32	39	58	62.3	59.7
Unemployed	72	28	364	208	489	1623	4	2	18	8	7.0	13.3
Economically Inactive	1002	1022	893	866	2160	3292	52	66	43	34	30.7	27.0

Source: 1960, 1970, 1980 and 1990 Census Population.

Notes:

1. Adult is defined as 14 years and over for 1960, 1970, 1980 and 1990

2. Adult is defined as 15 years and over for 2001 and 2012.

This table does not represent the unemployment rate but rather the economic activity of the adult population

Table 2.2
Labour and Employment Summary Indicators:
2001-2017.

INDICATOR	2001 ^c	2012 ^c	2017
Total Population	19,886	31,458	39,683
Population 15 Years Old & Over	14,193	24,113	31,666
Labour Force	11,275	18,716	25,418
Employed	10,180	15,302	23,888
Unemployed	1,095	3,414	1,530
Inactive	2,918	5,397	6,248
<i>Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR)¹</i>	<i>79.4%</i>	<i>77.6%</i>	<i>80.3%</i>
<i>Employment-to-Population Ratio²</i>	<i>71.7%</i>	<i>75.3%</i>	<i>72.2%</i>
<i>Employment Rate³</i>	<i>90.3%</i>	<i>81.8%</i>	<i>94.0%</i>
<i>Unemployment Rate⁴</i>	<i>9.7%</i>	<i>6.2%</i>	<i>9.9%</i>
<i>Inactivity Rate⁵</i>	<i>20.6%</i>	<i>19.7%</i>	<i>19.9%</i>
<i>Labour Force Growth Rate</i>	-	<i>8.5%</i>	<i>10.4%</i>
<i>Employment Growth Rate</i>	-	<i>12.7%</i>	<i>7.9%</i>
<i>Change in unemployment rate⁶</i>	-	<i>-3.4</i>	<i>1.1</i>

Note: ^c – 2001 & 2012 Population and Housing Census

¹ - Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR) = (Labour Force / Population 15 yrs old and over) * 100

² - Employment-to-Population Ratio = (Employed / Population 15 yrs old and over) * 100

³ - Employment Rate = (Employed / Labour Force) * 100

⁴ - Unemployment Rate = (Unemployed / Labour Force) * 100

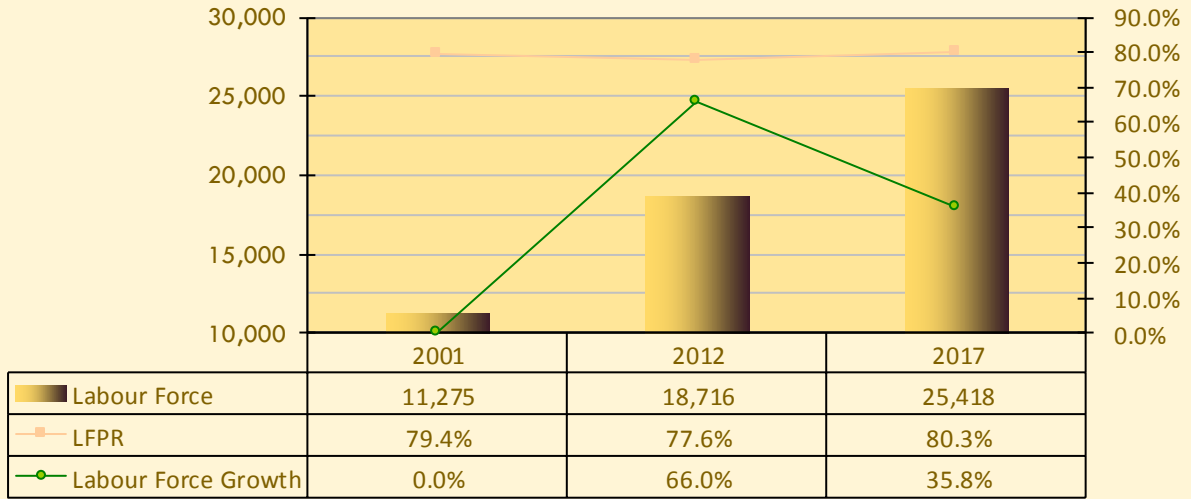
⁵ - Inactivity Rate = (Inactive / Population 15 yrs old and over) * 100

⁶ - Change in unemployment rate = (Current unemployment rate – Previous unemployment rate)

Growth rates = [(Current Value / Previous Value) – 1] * 100

Sources of Data: Statistical Office

**Chart 2.1
Labour Force Trends: 2001-2017.**



**Chart 2.2
Employment and Unemployment Trends: 2001-2017.**

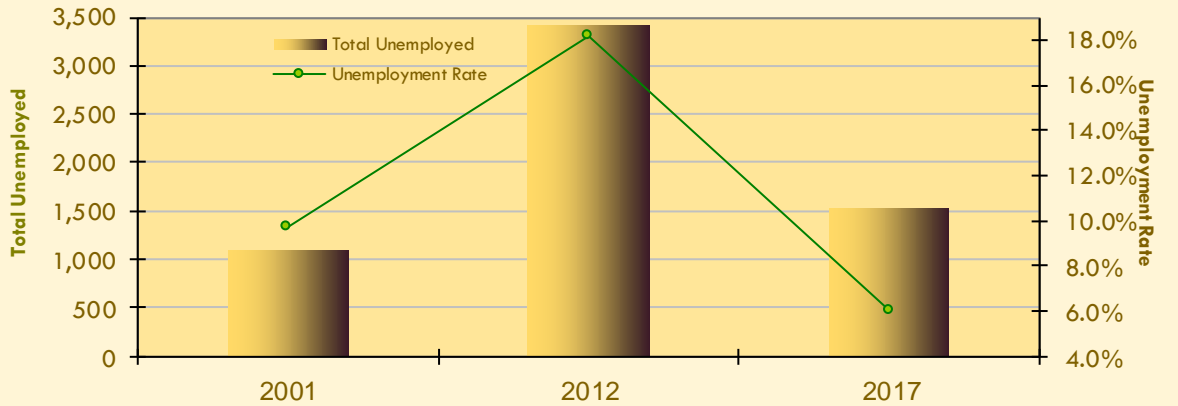
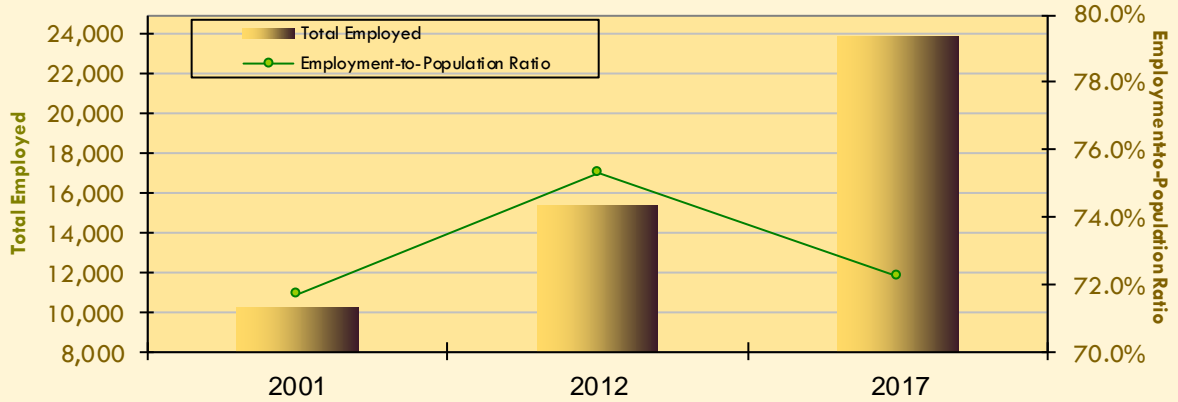


Table 2.3
Employment – to- Population Ratio
By Sex: 2001, 2012 & 2017

INDICATOR	2001 ^c	2012 ^c	2017	Growth Rate (2012 - 2017)
BOTH SEXES				
Total Population	19,886	31,458	39,683	26.1%
Population 15 Years Old & Over	14,193	24,113	31,666	31.3%
Employed	10,180	15,302	23,888	56.1%
<i>Employment-to-Population Ratio¹</i>	71.7%	63.5%	75.4	5.2%
MALE				
Total Population	9,897	15,127	20,093	32.8%
Population 15 Years Old & Over	7,163	11,907	16,142	35.6%
Employed	5,798	8,011	12,789	59.6%
<i>Employment-to-Population Ratio¹</i>	80.9%	67.3%	79.2	11.9%
FEMALE				
Total Population	9,989	15,429	19,951	29.3%
Population 15 Years Old & Over	7,032	12,206	15,524	27.3%
Employed	4,383	7,291	11,099	52.2%
<i>Employment-to-Population Ratio¹</i>	62.3%	59.7%	71.5	11.8%

Note: ^c – Population and Housing Census

¹ - Employment-to-Population Ratio = (Employed / Population 15 years old and over) * 100

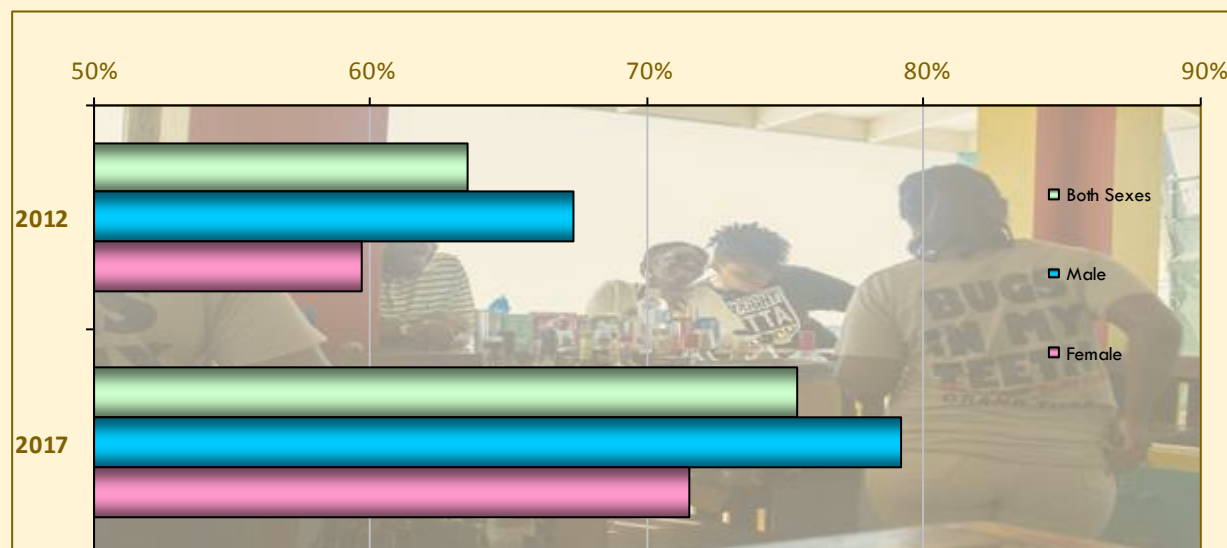
Sources of Data: Statistical Office

Table 2.4: Non-Institutional Population by Age and Current Economic activity Status in Turks and Caicos Islands: 2017.

Age Group	TOTAL POPULATION	Current Economic Activity			Not In Labour Force
		Employed	Unemployed	Total	
Non-Working Age Population (Under 15 Years)	8017				
Working Age Population (15+)	31666	23888	1530	25418	6248
15-19 Years	2080	276	119	395	1686
20-24 Years	2281	1472	214	1686	595
25-29 Years	2868	2435	215	2650	217
30-34 Years	3698	3177	155	3332	367
35-39 Years	4468	3896	283	4178	290
40-44 Years	3848	3208	222	3430	418
45-49 Years	3996	3413	147	3561	436
50-54 Years	3093	2468	71	2538	554
55-59 Years	2241	1706	84	1790	451
60-64 Years	1503	1118	20	1139	365
Over 65 Years	1590	720	0	720	870
Total	39683	23888	1530	25418	6248

Source: Statistics Office of The Turks and Caicos Islands, Labour Force Survey, 2017

**Chart 2.3
Employment-to-Population Ratio by Sex: 2012 and 2017.**



Source: Table 2.3

Table 2.5: Non-Institutional Male Population by Age and Current Economic Activity Status in Turks and Caicos Islands: 2017.

Age Group	TOTAL POPULATION	Current Economic Activity			Not In Labour Force
		Employed	Unemployed	Total	
Non-Working Age Population (Under 15 Years)	3951				
Working Age Population (15+)	16142	12789	777	13566	2576
15-19 Years	1211	195	71	266	945
20-24 Years	1177	726	172	899	279
25-29 Years	1457	1264	106	1370	88
30-34 Years	1519	1467	12	1479	41
35-39 Years	2143	1927	173	2101	43
40-44 Years	2232	2042	91	2133	99
45-49 Years	1909	1748	33	1781	128
50-54 Years	1753	1456	35	1491	262
55-59 Years	1146	968	63	1031	115
60-64 Years	702	577	20	597	105
Over 65 Years	892	418	0	418	473
Total	20,093	12,789	777	13,566	2,576

Source: Statistics Office of The Turks and Caicos Islands, Labour Force Survey, 2017

Table 2.6: Non-Institutional Female Population by Age and Current Economic activity Status in Turks and Caicos Islands: 2017.

Age Group	TOTAL POPULATION	Current Economic Activity			Not In Labour Force
		Employed	Unemployed	Total	
Non-Working Age Population (Under 15 Years)	4067				
Working Age Population (15+)	15524	11099	754	11853	3671
15-19 Years	870	81	47	129	741
20-24 Years	1103	746	41	787	316
25-29 Years	1410	1171	110	1281	129
30-34 Years	2179	1709	144	1853	326
35-39 Years	2325	1969	109	2078	247
40-44 Years	1616	1166	131	1297	319
45-49 Years	2087	1665	114	1779	308
50-54 Years	1340	1012	36	1048	292
55-59 Years	1095	737	21	758	337
60-64 Years	801	541	0	541	260
Over 65 Years	698	301	0	301	397
Total	19591	11099	754	11853	3671

Source: Statistics Office of The Turks and Caicos Islands, Labour Force Survey, 2017,

Table 2.7: Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR) and Unemployment Rate (UR) of the Working Age Population by Age in Turks and Caicos Islands

Age Group	Labour Force Participation Rate	Unemployment Rate	Employment Rate
15-19 Years	19.0	30.1	69.9
20-24 Years	73.9	12.7	87.3
25-29 Years	92.4	8.1	91.9
30-34 Years	90.1	4.7	95.3
35-39 Years	93.5	6.8	93.2
40-44 Years	89.1	6.5	93.5
45-49 Years	89.1	4.1	95.9
50-54 Years	82.1	2.8	97.2
55-59 Years	79.9	4.7	95.3
60-64 Years	75.7	1.8	98.2
Over 65 Years	45.3	0.0	100.0
Total	80.3	6.0	94.0

Source: Statistics Office of The Turks and Caicos Islands, Labour Force Survey, 2017

Table 2.8: Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR) and Unemployment Rate (UR) of the Working Age Male Population by Age in Turks and Caicos Islands

Age Group	Labour Force Participation Rate	Unemployment Rate	Employment Rate
15-19 Years	22.0	26.8	73.2
20-24 Years	76.3	19.2	80.8
25-29 Years	94.0	7.7	92.3
30-34 Years	97.3	.8	99.2
35-39 Years	98.0	8.3	91.7
40-44 Years	95.6	4.3	95.7
45-49 Years	93.3	1.9	98.1
50-54 Years	85.0	2.3	97.7
55-59 Years	90.0	6.1	93.9
60-64 Years	85.1	3.4	96.6
Over 65 Years	46.9	0.0	100.0
Total	84.0	5.7	94.3

Source: Statistics Office of The Turks and Caicos Islands, Labour Force Survey, 2017

Table 2.9: Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR) and Unemployment Rate (UR) of the Working Age Female Population by Age in Turks and Caicos Islands

Age Group	Labour Force Participation Rate	Unemployment Rate	Employment Rate
15-19 Years	14.8	36.8	63.2
20-24 Years	71.4	5.3	94.7
25-29 Years	90.8	8.6	91.4
30-34 Years	85.0	7.7	92.3
35-39 Years	89.4	5.3	94.7
40-44 Years	80.3	10.1	89.9
45-49 Years	85.3	6.4	93.6
50-54 Years	78.2	3.5	96.5
55-59 Years	69.2	2.8	97.2
60-64 Years	67.6	0.0	100.0
Over 65 Years	43.2	0.0	100.0
Total	76.4	6.4	93.6

Source: Statistics Office of The Turks and Caicos Islands, Labour Force Survey, 2017

Table 2.10: Labour Force by Educational Qualification and Sex: 2017

AGE OF PERSONS		Male %	Female %	Total %
Highest examination passed	None	7.5	8.3	8
	Common Entrance (Primary)	6.1	5.8	6
	School Leaving Certificate	9.4	8.5	9
	High School Certificate	39.3	32.7	36
	Cambridge School Certificate	0.2	0.3	0
	GCE O Levels or CXC	9.3	8.2	9
	Diploma (Under Graduate)	1.9	1.5	2
	Diploma (Post Graduate)	0.7	0.8	1
	Professional Certificate	7.2	7.3	7
	Associate Degree	4.1	6.4	5
	Bachelor Degree	8.5	15.2	12
	Masters Degree	4.3	3.6	4
	Other	1.6	1.5	2
	Total	100.0	100.0	100

Table 2.11. Labour Force by Highest Level of Educational Attainment and Sex: 2017.

AGE OF PERSONS	Sex of Person		Total
	Male	Female	
	%	%	
None	1.4	0.8	1.1
Pre-school	0.9	0.3	0.7
Primary	13.0	14.1	13.6
Secondary	55.3	47.3	51.5
Post-secondary/Non-tertiary	3.6	3.5	3.5
Technical/ Vocational	6.7	5.1	5.9
Tertiary level - Associate Degree	3.7	6.7	5.1
Tertiary level - Bachelor Degree	7.9	15.2	11.3
Tertiary level Graduate / Professional	6.8	6.3	6.6
Other (Specify)	0.6	0.7	0.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

Statistical Office

Table 2.12. Labour Force by Relationship to Head of Household and Sex: 2017.

RELATIONSHIP TO HEAD	TOTAL
Self/Head	64.4
Spouse of Head	15.7
Partner of Head	4.1
Child of Head and Spouse/Partner	3.8
Child of Head Only	5.4
Child of Spouse/Partner of only	0.6
Spouse/Partner of child of Head/Spouse	0.1
Grandchild of Head/Spouse/Partner	0.5
Parent of Head/Spouse/Partner	0.2
Other Relative of Head/Spouse/Partner	3.2
Other non- relative	1.9
Total	100.0

Statistical Office

Table 2.13. Labour Force by Age and Sex: 2017.

AGE OF PERSONS	Sex of Person				Total
	Male		Female		
	Count	%	Count	%	
15-19 Years	266	2%	129	1%	395
20-24 Years	899	7%	787	7%	1686
25-29 Years	1370	10%	1281	11%	2650
30-34 Years	1479	11%	1853	16%	3332
35-39 Years	2101	15%	2078	18%	4178
40-44 Years	2133	16%	1297	11%	3430
45-49 Years	1781	13%	1779	15%	3561
50-54 Years	1491	11%	1048	9%	2538
55-59 Years	1031	8%	758	6%	1790
60-64 Years	597	4%	541	5%	1139
Over 65 Years	418	3%	301	3%	720
Total	13,566	100%	11,853	100%	25,418

Statistical Office

Table 2.14. Labour Force by Age and Sex: 2017.

AGE OF PERSONS	Sex of Person				Total
	Male		Female		
	Count	%	Count	%	
15-17 Years	96	1%	47	0%	143
18-24 Years	1069	8%	869	7%	1937
25-34 Years	2849	21%	3134	26%	5982
35-49 Years	6015	44%	5154	43%	11169
50-59 Years	2522	19%	1806	15%	4328
Over 60 Years	1016	7%	843	7%	1858
Total	13,566	100%	11,853	100%	25,418

Statistical Office

Table 2.15. Labour Force by Island and Sex: 2017.

AGE OF PERSONS	Sex of Person		Total (%)	
	Male	Female		
	%	%		
Island Name	Grand Turk	13.1	15.3	14.1
	South Caicos	3.3	2.7	3.0
	Middle Caicos	0.2	0.2	0.2
	North Caicos	2.4	3.2	2.8
	Providenciales	81.0	78.6	79.9
Total	100	100	100	

Statistical Office



3 Employment

**Table 3.1
Employed Population by Age: 2001-2017.**

AGE	2001 ^c	2012 ^c	2017
TOTAL	10,180	15,302	23,888
15 – 19	395	417	276
20 - 24	1,014	1,408	1,472
25 - 29	1,606	1,890	2,435
30 - 34	1,873	2,643	3,177
35 - 39	1,669	2,629	3,896
40 - 44	1,292	2,313	3,208
45 - 49	942	1,629	3,413
50 - 54	631	1,116	2,468
55 - 59	370	667	1,706
60 - 64	178	377	1,118
65 and Over	211	213	720
Not Specified	-		

Note: c - Population and Housing Census

Sources of Data: Statistical Office,

**Chart 3.1
Percentage Distribution of Employment by Age: 2001-2017.**

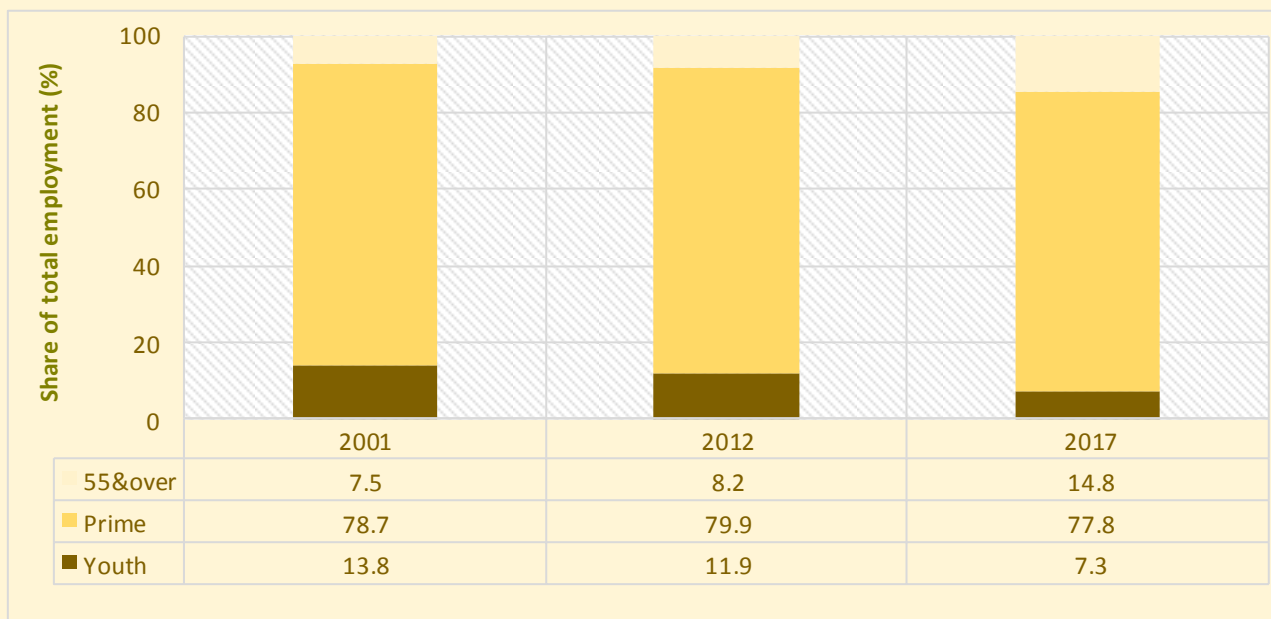


Table 3.2. Percentage Employment by Industry Group and Sex: 2017.

OCCUPATION GROUP	Male	Female	Total
	%	%	
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	1.1%	1.0%	1.1
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	0.9%	2.6%	1.7
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	0.4%	0.5%	0.5
Construction	12.8%	4.2%	8.9
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	9.0%	9.8%	9.4
Transportation and storage	5.4%	5.2%	5.3
Accommodation and food service activities	30.5%	34.4%	32.2
Information and communication	2.1%	1.2%	1.7
Financial and insurance activities	2.2%	2.2%	2.2
Real estate activities	1.0%	0.7%	0.8
Professional, scientific and technical activities	3.7%	4.2%	3.9
Administrative and support service activities	4.7%	2.9%	3.9
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	8.2%	9.4%	8.8
Education	4.6%	6.1%	5.3
Human health and social work activities	1.6%	2.9%	2.2
Arts, entertainment and recreation	3.5%	2.8%	3.2
Other service activities	3.8%	3.7%	3.7
activities of households as employers; activities of households for own use	4.3%	5.8%	5.0
Not Stated	0.2%	0.3%	0.2
Total	100%	100%	100%

Statistical Office

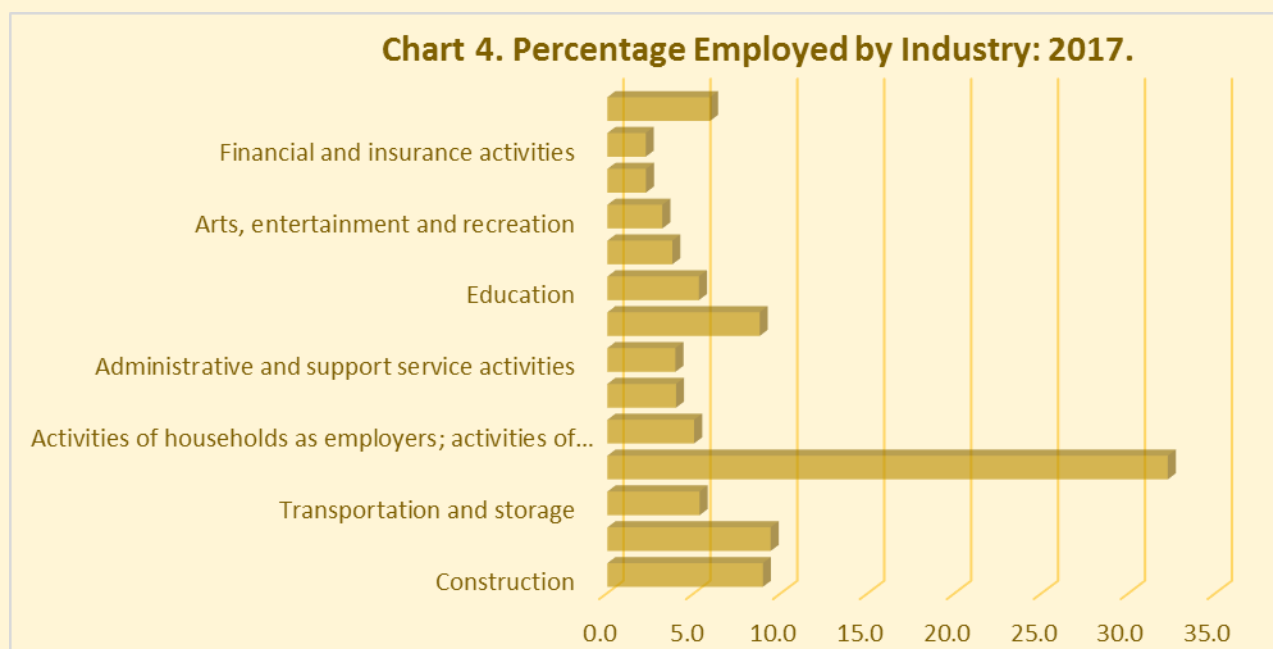


Table 3.3. Number Employed by Occupation Group and Sex: 2017.

OCCUPATION GROUP	Male	Female	Total %
	%	%	
Managers	14%	14%	14.1
Professionals	7%	15%	10.7
Technicians and Associate Professionals	13%	14%	13.1
Clerical Support workers	4%	6%	5.2
Service and sales workers	21%	40%	29.8
Skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers	5%		2.5
Craft and related trades workers	17%	1%	9.5
Plant and Machine Operators and Assemblers	5%	1%	2.9
Elementary Occupations	15%	9%	12.1
Total	100%	100%	100.0

Statistical Office

Chart 3. Percentage Employed by Occupation: 2017.

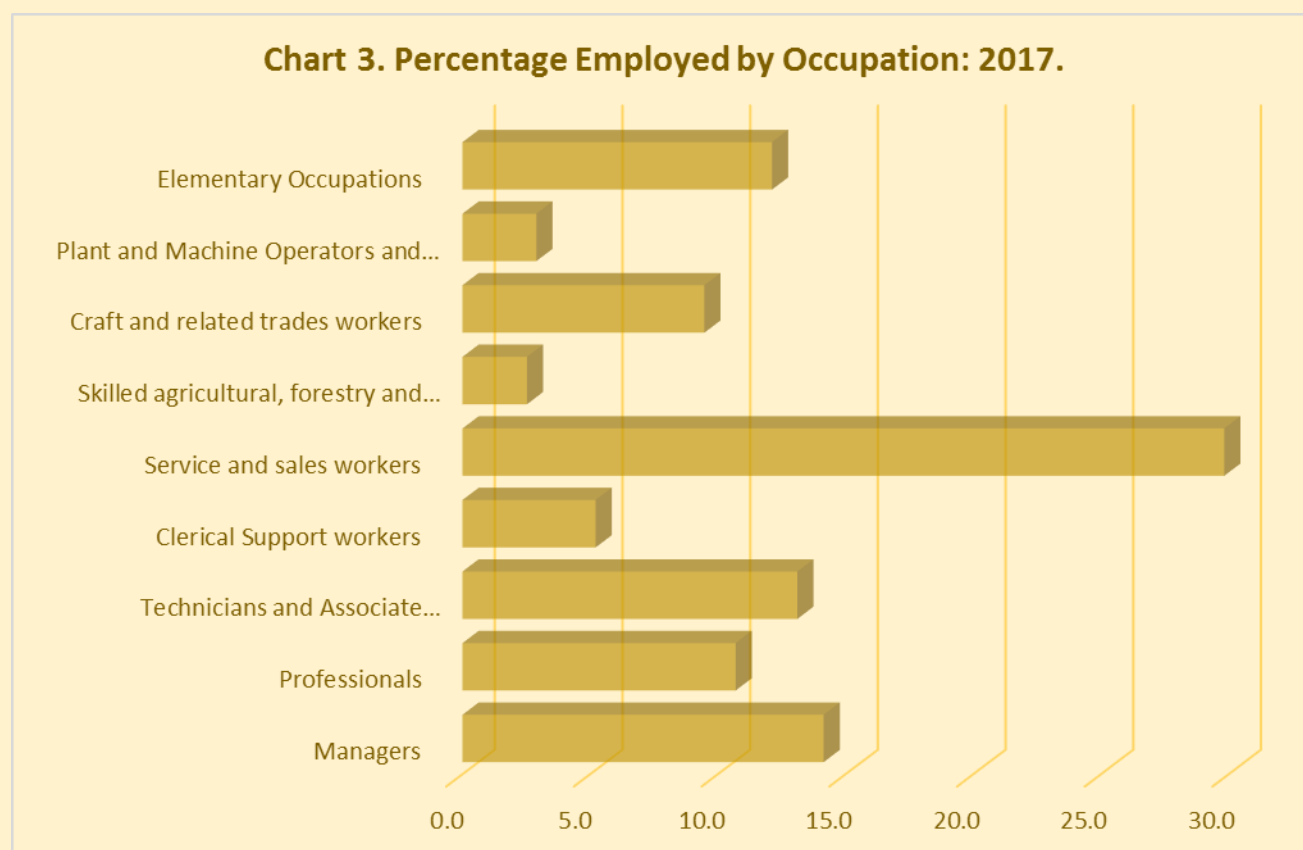


Table 3.4. Number Employed by Educational Qualification and Sex: 2017.

	AGE OF PERSONS	Male	Female	Total %
		%	%	
Highest examination passed	None	8%	8%	7.9
	Common Entrance (Primary)	6%	6%	6.1
	School Leaving Certificate	9%	8%	8.8
	High School Certificate	38%	32%	35.3
	Cambridge School Certificate	0%	0%	0.2
	GCE O Levels or CXC	10%	8%	9.0
	Diploma (Under Graduate)	2%	1%	1.7
	Diploma (Post Graduate)	1%	1%	0.7
	Professional Certificate	7%	7%	7.3
	Associate Degree	4%	7%	5.0
	Bachelor Degree	9%	16%	12.1
	Masters Degree	5%	4%	4.2
Other	2%	1%	1.6	
Total		100%	100%	100.0

Statistical Office

Table 3.5. Number Employed by Education Level and Sex: 2017.

	EDUCATION LEVEL	Male	Female	Total %
		%	%	
Highest level education	None	1%	1%	1.2
	Pre-school	1%	0%	0.7
	Primary	13%	14%	13.4
	Secondary	54%	46%	50.7
	Post-secondary/Non-tertiary	4%	3%	3.6
	Technical/ Vocational	7%	5%	5.9
	Tertiary level - Associate Degree	3%	7%	5.1
	Tertiary level - Bachelor Degree	8%	16%	11.8
	Tertiary level Graduate / Professional	7%	7%	7.0
	Other (Specify)	1%	1%	0.7
Total		100%	100%	100%

Statistical Office

Table 3.6. Percentage Employed by Relationship to Head of Household and Sex: 2017.

RELATIONSHIP TO HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD		Male %	Female %	Total
Relation to Head	Self/Head	84%	46%	66.0
	Spouse of Head	0%	33%	15.5
	Partner of Head	2%	6%	3.7
	Child of Head and Spouse/Partner	3%	4%	3.4
	Child of Head Only	5%	6%	5.2
	Child of Spouse/Partner of only	1%	0%	0.6
	Spouse/Partner of child of Head/Spouse		0%	0.1
	Grandchild of Head/Spouse/Partner	0%	0%	0.4
	Parent of Head/Spouse/Partner		1%	0.3
	Other Relative of Head/Spouse/Partner	3%	4%	3.1
	Other non- relative	3%	1%	1.9
	Total		100%	100%

Statistical Office

Table 3.7. Percentage Employed by Age and Sex: 2017.

AGE OF PERSONS	Male	Female	Total %
	%	%	
15-19 Years	2%	1%	1.2
20-24 Years	6%	7%	6.2
25-29 Years	10%	11%	10.2
30-34 Years	11%	15%	13.3
35-39 Years	15%	18%	16.3
40-44 Years	16%	11%	13.4
45-49 Years	14%	15%	14.3
50-54 Years	11%	9%	10.3
55-59 Years	8%	7%	7.1
60-64 Years	5%	5%	4.7
Over 65 Years	3%	3%	3.0
Total	100%	100%	100.0

Statistical Office

Table 3.8. Percentage Employed by Age and Sex: 2017.

AGE OF PERSONS	Sex of Person		Total
	Male	Female	
	%	%	
15-17 Years	1%		0.4
18-24 Years	6%	7%	6.9
25-34 Years	21%	26%	23.5
35-49 Years	45%	43%	44.0
50-59 Years	19%	16%	17.5
Over 60 Years	8%	8%	7.7
Total	100%	100%	100.0

Statistical Office



4 Unemployment

Table 4.1. Percentage Unemployed by Age and Sex: 2017.

AGE OF PERSONS	Male	Female	Total %
	%	%	
15-19 Years	9%	6%	7.8
20-24 Years	22%	6%	14.0
25-29 Years	14%	15%	14.1
30-34 Years	2%	19%	10.2
35-39 Years	22%	14%	18.5
40-44 Years	12%	17%	14.5
45-49 Years	4%	15%	9.6
50-54 Years	4%	5%	4.6
55-59 Years	8%	3%	5.5
60-64 Years	3%		1.3
Total	100%	100%	100.0

Statistical Office

Table 4.2. Percentage Unemployed by Highest Level of Educational Attainment and Sex: 2017.

AGE OF PERSONS		Sex of Person		Total %
		Male	Female	
		%	%	
Highest level education	Primary	10%	21%	15.4
	Secondary	69%	61%	64.8
	Post-secondary/Non-tertiary		7%	3.2
	Technical/Vocational	5%	8%	6.4
	Tertiary level - Associate Degree	10%	2%	6.4
	Tertiary level - Degree	6%	2%	3.8
	Total		100%	100%

Statistical Office

Table 4.3. Percentage Unemployment by Educational Qualification and Sex: 2017.

AGE OF PERSONS		Male	Female	Total %
		%	%	
Highest examination passed	None	3%	13%	7.7
	Common Entrance (Primary)	4%	4%	3.8
	School Leaving Certificate	12%	11%	11.3
	High School Certificate	57%	43%	50.2
	GCE O Levels or CXC	4%	8%	6.0
	Diploma (Under Graduate)		3%	1.3
	Diploma (Post Graduate)		3%	1.4
	Professional Certificate	3%	9%	5.9
	Associate Degree	12%	2%	7.3
	Bachelor Degree	6%	2%	3.8
	Other		3%	1.3
Total		100%	100%	100.0

Statistical Office

Table 4.4. Number Unemployment by Relationship to Head of Household and Sex: 2017.

RELATIONSHIP TO HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD		Male	Female	Female	Total
		%	Count	%	
Relation to Head	Self/Head	56%	155	21%	589
	Spouse of Head	3%	282	37%	302
	Partner of Head	4%	125	17%	157
	Child of Head and Spouse/Partner	9%	95	13%	166
	Child of Head Only	16%	23	3%	145
	Child of Spouse/Partner of only	2%			18
	Grandchild of Head/Spouse/Partner	5%			37
	Other Relative of Head/Spouse/Partner	5%	41	5%	83
	Other non- relative		34	4%	34
	Total		100%	754	100%

Statistical Office

Table 4.5. Unemployed Labour Force by Reason for Leaving Last Job and Sex: 2017.

REASON FOR LEAVING LAST JOB				Total %
		Male	Female	
		%	%	
Reason stopped work	Lost Job	13%	15%	14
	Job Completed	47%	18%	34
	Resigned to take care of children		7%	3
	Business Failed		22%	9
	Moved to other area	12%	20%	15
	Other (Specify)	28%	18%	24
	Total	100%	100%	100

Statistical Office

Table 4.6. Percentage Unemployed by Age Group and Educational Attainment: 2017.

AGE GROUP	Primary	Secondary	Post-secondary/Non-tertiary	Technical/Vocational	Tertiary level - Associate Degree	Tertiary level - Bachelor Degree	Total
15-17 Years	12.3	1.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.1
18-24 Years	0.0	21.2	0.0	58.2	18.2	0.0	18.6
25-34 Years	27.5	25.8	0.0	20.3	18.9	20.6	24.2
35-49 Years	44.2	37.3	100.0	21.5	63.0	79.4	42.6
50-59 Years	7.4	13.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.1
Over 60 Years	8.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0



TABLE 4.8. NON-SEEKERS BY REASON FOR NOT SEEKING WORK AND SEX: 2017.

REASON FOR NOT SEEKING WORK	Sex of Person		Total
	Male	Female	
	%	%	
Why not seek work			
Already found job / made arrangements to start own business	1%	0%	0.5
Cannot find work, lack of business opportunities	9%	4%	6.3
Awaiting busy/high season	5%	1%	2.9
Awaiting recall from previous job	2%		0.7
Do not know where/how to seek	1%	0%	0.3
Household duties	2%	39%	22.7
Student	40%	24%	30.8
Illness/Disability	9%	6%	7.3
Family Reason, pregnant	1%	1%	1.0
Retired	22%	19%	20.2
Other reasons	10%	5%	7.1
Total	100%	100%	100.0

Statistical Office

TABLE 4.9. PERSONS NOT IN THE LABOUR FORCE BY OCCUPATION GROUP IN LAST JOB AND SEX: 2017.

OCCUPATION GROUP	Total %
Job title last worked	
Directors and managers	35.0
Professional Scientist and intellectuals	4.5
Administrative support personnel	5.6
Operators of facilities and machines and assembly lines	4.1
Basic Occupation	50.8
Total	100.0

Statistical Office

TABLE 4.10. PERCENTAGE OF PERSONS NOT IN THE LABOUR FORCE BY EMPLOYMENT STATUS IN LAST JOB AND SEX: 2017.

EMPLOYMENT STATUS		Total
Employment status last worked	Central Government Employee	6.1
	Private Employee	53.1
	Domestic Worker	4.5
	Self-Employed with Employees	7.8
	Self-Employed without employees	14.4
	Unpaid family worker	5.3
	Other (Specify)	4.2
	Do not know (only for proxy respondents)	4.5
Total		100.0

Statistical Office

TABLE 4.11. DURATION OF TIME PERSONS NOT IN THE LABOUR FORCE HAVE STOPPED WORKING BY AGE AND SEX: 2017.

AGE OF PERSONS		Sex of Person		Total
		Male	Female	
		%	%	
Long Ago stopped working	Never look for work		11%	6.5
	Six months but less than 12 months	17%	10%	12.5
	One to three months		4%	2.6
	Three to five years	23%	32%	28.8
	More than five years	48%	39%	42.5
	Do not know (only for proxy)	12%	4%	7.1
Total		100%	100%	100.0

Statistical Office

TABLE 4.12. YEARS AND OLDER NOT IN THE LABOUR FORCE BY PRESENT MEANS OF FINANCIAL SUPPORT: 2017

FINANCIAL SUPPORT		Sex of Person		Total %
		Male	Female	
		%	%	
Main means of financial support	Not Stated	1%		0.2
	Self	20%	6%	11.5
	Spouse / Partner	2%	45%	28.1
	Savings/ Investment/ Pensions	17%	10%	12.9
	Friends/ Relatives	51%	37%	42.3
	Social Securities	6%	1%	2.9
	Other (Specify)	4%	1%	2.1
Total		100%	100%	100.0

Statistical Office



5 Labour Relations

Table 7.1
General Enquiries and Complaints Received by the Labour Tribunal: 2016

MONTH	General Inquiries	Complaints
TOTAL	120	102
January	13	3
February	10	3
March	1	3
April	9	2
May	6	4
June	9	7
July	11	2
August	9	20
September	10	32
October	14	4
November	9	15
December	19	7

Source of Data: Labour Tribunal

Chart 7.1
Distribution of General Enquiries and Complaints Received by Quarter: 2016

Source: Table 7.1

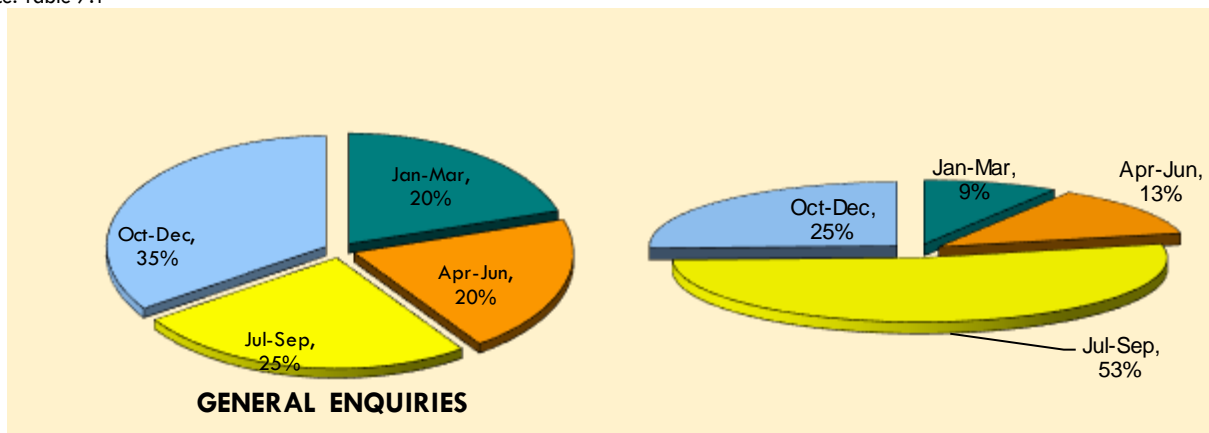
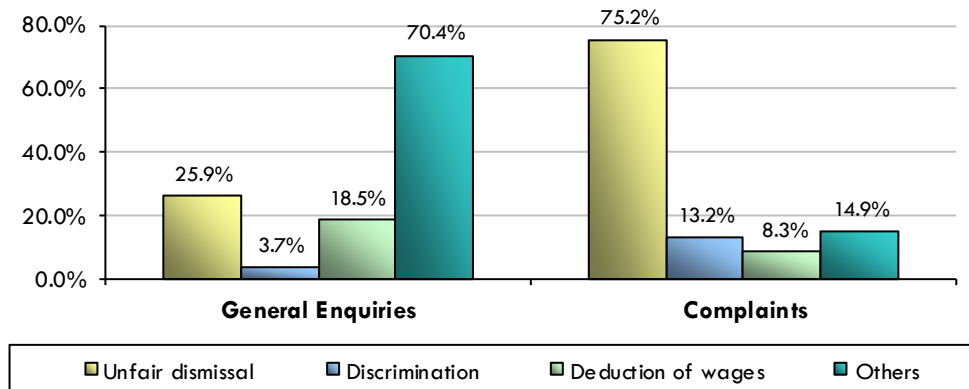


Table 7.2
Issues Frequently Enquired and Complained: 2016.

MONTH	Total Cases	Issues Covered			
		Unfair Dismissal	Discrimination	Deduction of Wages	Others
GENERAL ENQUIRIES					
TOTAL	88	75	6	61	39
April	9	7	0	3	1
May	6	5	0	1	4
June	9	4	0	5	7
July	11	2	2	4	5
August	11	23	0	5	3
September	10	14	1	24	3
October	14	2	1	5	10
November	9	11	0	7	6
December	9	7	2	7	0
COMPLAINTS					
TOTAL	102				
January	3				
February	3				
March	3				
April	2				
May	4				
June	7				
July	2				
August	20				
September	32				
October	4				
November	15				
December	7				

Source of Data: Labour Tribunal

Chart 7.2
Issues Covered in General Enquiries and Complaints: 2016



Source: Table 7.2

Table 7.3
Cases Handled and Disposed by the Labour Tribunal: 2016

Month	Complaints Received	Cases Referred to Labour Dept.	Cases Heard (Sitting)	Cases Adjourned	Cases Disposed			
					Total	Withdrawn	Settled	Dismissed
TOTAL		58	253	178	35	11	15	9
January		0	44	36	4	3	1	0
February		3	19	5	2	1	1	0
March		0	16	11	2	1	0	1
April		3	17	13	2	1	1	0
May		2	27	19	2	1	0	1
June		4	18	6	9	0	6	3
July		2	14	10	3	1	2	0
August		4	14	6	5	3	1	1
September		28	32	26	3	0	3	0
October		2	11	7	2	0	0	2
November		5	31	29	1	0	0	1
December		5	10	10	0	0	0	0

Source of Data: Labour Tribunal

Source: Table 7.3

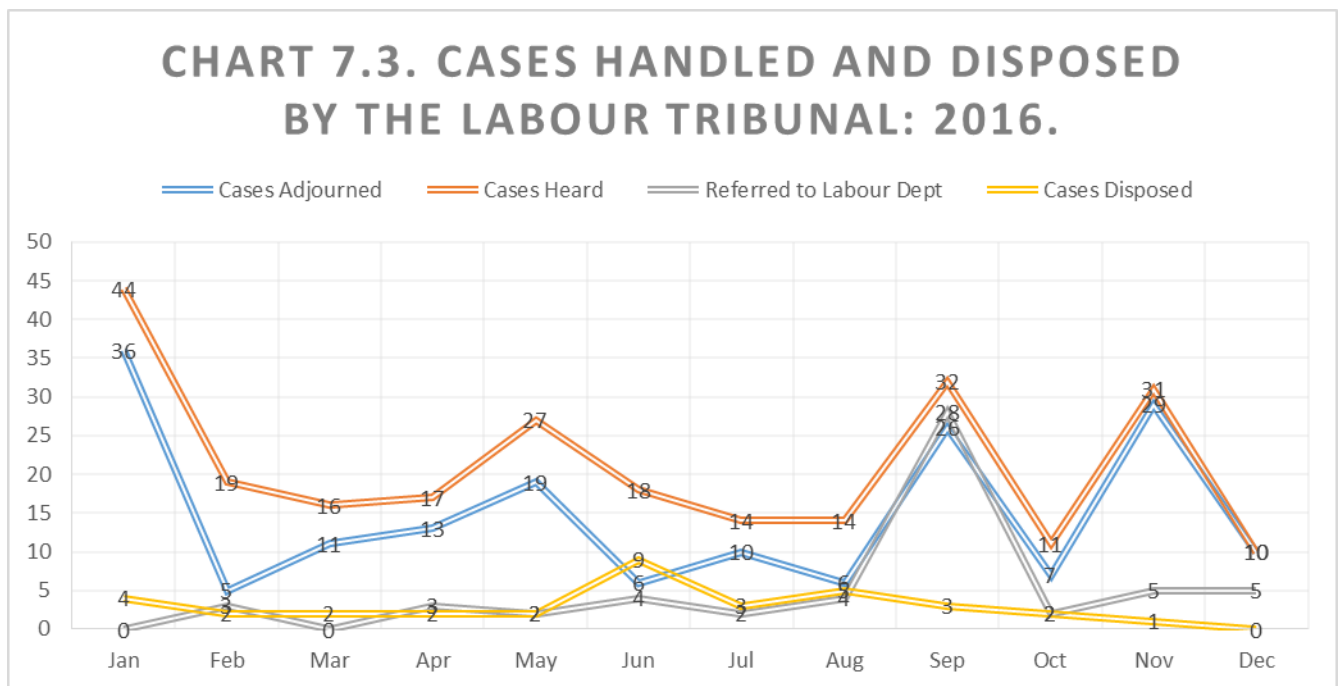


Table 7.4
Public Awareness Meetings Conducted by the Labour
Tribunal & Department of Labour:
2016

ITEMS	2016
No. of Meetings Conducted	
Meetings with Management	
Meetings with Staff	4
Meetings with Community	Weekly Radio
No. of Participants	
Total	
Male	
Female	
Not Specified	

Source of Data: Labour Tribunal

Table 7.5
Frequently Asked Issues on Public Awareness Meeting: 2016

ISSUES
Wages and compensation
Delayed payments
Wages for high school training program
Deduction of wages without explanation
Wage setting/increases
Working for 5 years without increase
Distinguish how you salary staff
Method for calculating salary
Hours of Work and Employment Period
Provision for probationary period
Vacation
Vacation pay - how much
Advance payment from vacation
Employment Contracts
Can Handbooks be used in lieu of contracts
Occupational Injuries/Illnesses
Hurt on job
Discrimination
Discrimination on work permit issuance
About Labour Tribunal/Dept of Labour
Dealing of disputes by Labour/Tribunal
Different interpretation of Ordinance

Source of Data: Labour Tribunal



Appendix

International Standard Industrial Classification of all Economic Activities (ISIC – Rev 3.1)

A - Agriculture, hunting and forestry

- 01 - Agriculture, hunting and related service activities
- 02 - Forestry, logging and related service activities

B - Fishing

- 05 - Fishing, aquaculture and service activities incidental to fishing

C - Mining and quarrying

- 10 - Mining of coal and lignite; extraction of peat
- 11 - Extraction of crude petroleum and natural gas; service activities incidental to oil and gas extraction, excluding surveying
- 12 - Mining of uranium and thorium ores
- 13 - Mining of metal ores
- 14 - Other mining and quarrying

D - Manufacturing

- 15 - Manufacture of food products and beverages
- 16 - Manufacture of tobacco products
- 17 - Manufacture of textiles
- 18 - Manufacture of wearing apparel; dressing and dyeing of fur
- 19 - Tanning and dressing of leather; manufacture of luggage, handbags, saddlery, harness and footwear
- 20 - Manufacture of wood and of products of wood and cork, except furniture; manufacture of articles of straw and plaiting materials
- 21 - Manufacture of paper and paper products
- 22 - Publishing, printing and reproduction of recorded media
- 23 - Manufacture of coke, refined petroleum products and nuclear fuel
- 24 - Manufacture of chemicals and chemical products
- 25 - Manufacture of rubber and plastics products
- 26 - Manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products
- 27 - Manufacture of basic metals
- 28 - Manufacture of fabricated metal products, except machinery and equipment
- 29 - Manufacture of machinery and equipment NEC¹
- 30 - Manufacture of office, accounting and computing machinery
- 31 - Manufacture of electrical machinery and apparatus NEC
- 32 - Manufacture of radio, television and communication equipment and apparatus
- 33 - Manufacture of medical, precision and optical instruments, watches and clocks
- 34 - Manufacture of motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers
- 35 - Manufacture of other transport equipment
- 36 - Manufacture of furniture; manufacturing NEC
- 37 - Recycling

E - Electricity, gas and water supply

- 40 - Electricity, gas, steam and hot water supply
- 41 - Collection, purification and distribution of water

F - Construction

- 45 - Construction

G - Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles and personal and household goods

- 50 - Sale, maintenance and repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles; retail sale of automotive fuel
- 51 - Wholesale trade and commission trade, except of motor vehicles and motorcycles
- 52 - Retail trade, except of motor vehicles and motorcycles; repair of personal and household goods

H - Hotels and restaurants

- 55 - Hotels and restaurants

I - Transport, storage and communications

- 60 - Land transport; transport via pipelines
- 61 - Water transport
- 62 - Air transport
- 63 - Supporting and auxiliary transport activities; activities of travel agencies
- 64 - Post and telecommunications

J - Financial intermediation

- 65 - Financial intermediation, except insurance and pension funding
- 66 - Insurance and pension funding, except compulsory social security
- 67 - Activities auxiliary to financial intermediation

K - Real estate, renting and business activities

- 70 - Real estate activities
- 71 - Renting of machinery and equipment without operator and of personal and household goods
- 72 - Computer and related activities
- 73 - Research and development
- 74 - Other business activities

L - Public administration and defence; compulsory social security

- 75 - Public administration and defence; compulsory social security

M - Education

- 80 - Education

N - Health and social work

- 85 - Health and social work

O - Other community, social and personal service activities

- 90 - Sewage and refuse disposal, sanitation and similar activities
- 91 - Activities of membership organizations NEC
- 92 - Recreational, cultural and sporting activities
- 93 - Other service activities

P - Activities of private households as employers and undifferentiated production activities of private households

- 95 - Activities of private households as employers of domestic staff
- 96 - Undifferentiated goods-producing activities of private households for own use
- 97 - Undifferentiated service-producing activities of private households for own use

Q - Extraterritorial organizations and bodies

- 99 - Extraterritorial organizations and bodies

X - Not classified by economic activity

Notes:

- ¹ NEC – not elsewhere classified

International Classification of Status in Employment (ICSE-93)

I. The ICSE-93 groups

The ICSE-93 consists of the following groups:

- (1) **employees; among whom countries may need and be able to distinguish "employees with stable contracts" (including "regular employees");**
- (2) **employers;**
- (3) **own-account workers;**
- (4) **members of producers' cooperatives;**
- (5) **contributing family workers;**
- (6) **workers not classifiable by status.**

II. Group definitions

The groups in the ICSE-93 are defined with reference to the distinction between "paid employment" jobs on the one side and "self-employment" jobs on the other. Groups are defined with reference to one or more aspects of the economic risk and/or the type of authority which the explicit or implicit employment contract gives the incumbents or to which it subjects them.

Paid employment jobs are those jobs where the incumbents hold explicit (written or oral) or implicit employment contracts which give them a basic remuneration which is not directly dependent upon the revenue of the unit for which they work (this unit can be a corporation, a non-profit institution, a government unit or a household). Some or all of the tools, capital equipment, information systems and/or premises used by the incumbents may be owned by others, and the incumbents may work under direct supervision of, or according to strict guidelines set by the owner(s) or persons in the owners' employment. (Persons in "paid employment jobs" are typically remunerated by wages and salaries, but may be paid by commission from sales, by piece-rates, bonuses or in-kind payments such as food, housing or training.)

Self-employment jobs are those jobs where the remuneration is directly dependent upon the profits (or the potential for profits) derived from the goods and services produced (where own consumption is considered to be part of profits). The incumbents make the operational decisions affecting the enterprise, or delegate such decisions while retaining responsibility for the welfare of the enterprise. (In this context "enterprise" includes one-person operations.)

Employees are all those workers who hold the type of job defined as "paid employment jobs". Employees with stable contracts are those "employees" who have had, and continue to have, an explicit (written or oral) or implicit contract of employment, or a succession of such contracts, with the same employer on a continuous basis. "On a continuous basis" implies a period of employment which is longer than a specified

minimum determined according to national circumstances. (If interruptions are allowed in this minimum period, their maximum duration should also be determined according to national circumstances.) Regular employees are those "employees with stable contracts" for whom the employing organization is responsible for payment of relevant taxes and social security contributions and/or where the contractual relationship is subject to national labour legislation.

Employers are those workers who, working on their own account or with one or a few partners, hold the type of job defined as a "self-employment job" and, in this capacity, on a continuous basis (including the reference period) have engaged one or more persons to work for them in their business as "employee(s)". The meaning of "engage on continuous basis" is to be determined by national circumstances, in a way which is consistent with the definition of "employees with stable contracts". (The partners may or may not be members of the same family or household.)

Own-account workers are those workers who, working on their own account or with one or more partners, hold the type of job defined as a "self-employment job", and have not engaged on a continuous basis any "employees" to work for them during the reference period. It should be noted that during the reference period the members of this group may have engaged "employees", provided that this is on a non-continuous basis. (The partners may or may not be members of the same family or household.)

Members of producers' cooperatives are workers who hold a "self-employment" job in a cooperative producing goods and services, in which each member takes part on an equal footing with other members in determining the organization of production, sales and/or other work of the establishment, the investments and the distribution of the proceeds of the establishment amongst their members. (It should be noted that "employees" of producers' cooperatives are not to be classified to this group.)

Contributing family workers are those workers who hold a "self-employment" job in a market-oriented establishment operated by a related person living in the same household, who cannot be regarded as a partner, because their degree of commitment to the operation of the establishment, in terms of working time or other factors to be determined by national circumstances, is not at a level comparable to that of the head of the establishment. (Where it is customary for young persons, in particular, to work without pay in an economic enterprise operated by a related person who does not live in the same household, the requirement of "living in the same household" may be eliminated.)

Workers not classifiable by status include those for whom insufficient relevant information is available, and/or who cannot be included in any of the preceding categories.

III. Statistical treatment of particular groups

This section outlines a possible statistical treatment of particular groups of workers. Some of the groups represent subcategories or disaggregations of one of the specific ICSE-93 categories. Others may cut across two or more of these categories. Countries may need and be able to distinguish one or more of the groups, in particular group (a), and may also create other groups according to national requirements:

(a) *Owner-managers of incorporated enterprises* are workers who hold a job in an incorporated enterprise, in which they: (a) alone, or together with other members of their families or one or a few partners, hold controlling ownership of the enterprise; and (b) have the authority to act on its behalf as regards contracts with other organizations and the hiring and dismissal of persons in "paid employment" with the same organization, subject only to national legislation regulating such matters and the rules established by the elected or appointed board of the organization. Different users of labour market, economic and social statistics may have different views on whether these workers are best classified as in "paid employment" or as in "self-employment", because these workers receive part of their remuneration in a way similar to person in "paid employment" while their authority in and responsibility for the enterprise corresponds more to persons in "self-employment", and in particular to "employers". (Note, for example, that to classify them as "employees" will be consistent with their classification in the "System of National Accounts", while they may be best classified as "employers" or "own-account workers" for labour market analysis.) Countries should, therefore, according to the needs of users of their statistics and their data collection possibilities, endeavour to identify this group separately. This will also facilitate international comparisons.

(b) *Regular employees with fixed-term contracts* are "regular employees" whose contract of employment specifies a particular date of termination.

(c) *Regular employees with contracts without limits of time* are "regular employees" who have contracts which only can be terminated for specified causes such as incompetence, serious misconduct, or for economic reasons according to national legislation or custom.

(d) *Workers in precarious employment* can either: (a) be workers whose contract of employment leads to the classification of the incumbent as belonging to the groups of "casual workers" (cf. item (e)), "short-term workers" (cf. item (f)) or "seasonal workers" (cf. item (g)); or (b) workers whose contract of employment will allow the employing enterprise or person to terminate the contract at short notice and/or at will, the specific circumstances to be determined by national legislation and custom.

(e) *Casual workers* are workers who have an explicit or implicit contract of employment which is not expected to continue for more than a short period, whose duration is to be determined by national circumstances. These workers may be classified as being "employees" or "own-account workers" according to the specific characteristics of the employment contract.

(f) *Workers in short-term employment* are workers who hold explicit or implicit contracts of employment which are expected to last longer than the period used to define "casual workers" (cf. item (e)), but shorter than the one used to define "regular employees". These workers may be classified as "employees" or "own-account workers" according to the specific characteristics of the employment contract.

(g) *Workers in seasonal employment* are workers who hold explicit or implicit contracts of employment where the timing and duration of the contract is significantly influenced by seasonal factors such as the climatic cycle, public holidays and/or agricultural harvests. These workers may be classified as "employees" or "own-account workers" according to the specific characteristics of the employment contract.

(h) *Outworkers* are workers who: (a) hold explicit or implicit contracts of employment under which they agree to work for a particular enterprise, or to supply a certain quantity of goods or services to a particular enterprise, by prior arrangement or contract with that enterprise; but (b) whose place of work is not within any of the establishments which make up that enterprise. These workers may be classified as being in "paid employment" or in "self-employment" according to the specific terms of their contract. They may be classified as "employers" if they engage other workers on terms as described in the paragraph of own-account workers.

(i) *Contractors* are workers who: (a) have registered with the tax authorities (and/or other relevant bodies) as a separate business unit responsible for the relevant forms of taxes, and/or who have made arrangements so that their employing organization is not responsible for relevant social security payments, and/or the contractual relationship is not subject to national labour legislation applicable to e.g. "regular employees"; but who (b) hold explicit or implicit contracts which correspond to those of "paid employment". These workers may be classified as in a "self-employment" job or as in a "paid employment" job according to national circumstances.

(j) *Workers who hold explicit or implicit contracts of "paid employment" from one organization, but who work at the site of and/or under instructions from a second organization which pays the first organization a fee for their services*, may be classified separately from other "employees", and according to whether the primary organization is a temporary work agency or another type of enterprise.

(k) *Work gang (crew) members* are workers who are members of a group of workers who have been engaged as a group on terms corresponding to those of "paid employment" and where the employing organization has entered into a contract only with the crew leader or with an organizing agent for the crew, and not with the individual worker.

(l) Countries may need and be able to classify separately workers participating in public or private employment promotion or job training schemes on terms of employment which correspond to "paid employment" jobs. This group of workers may be designated employment promotion employees. Workers who receive support from such schemes to establish

their own business should be classified as being in a "self-employment" job as "employer" or "own-account worker" as appropriate.

(m) According to national circumstances countries may decide to classify as apprentices or trainees, workers who hold explicit or implicit contracts of "paid employment" which specify that all or part of their remuneration should be in the form of training for a trade or profession. When identifying apprentice and trainee employees separately, countries may also need and be able to distinguish between those who hold a formal training contract and follow a formal programme combining work experience with practical and theoretical instruction, and those who do not.

(n) *Employers of regular employees* are those "employers" who during the reference period have engaged at least one person to work for them in their business on explicit or implicit terms such that this person will be classified as having a job as a "regular employee" as defined under paragraph 8.

(o) *Core own-account workers* are those "own-account workers" who work predominantly for the market independently of specific conditions imposed by the suppliers of credit, raw materials, etc., or of one main customer, and who rent or own their own equipment and other means of production.

(p) *Franchisees* are workers who have explicit or implicit contracts with the owners of certain means of production (land, buildings, machinery, trade marks, etc.), holders of operational licences or suppliers of credit, which to a significant extent determine how the business is operated and require the payment of a specific part of total sales. "Franchisees" who engage "employees" on a continuous basis should be classified as "employers".

(q) *Sharecroppers* are workers who hold a "self-employment" job and in this capacity have explicit or implicit contracts with the owners of certain means of production (land, buildings, machinery, etc.) or suppliers of credit or raw materials, which to a significant extent determine how the business is operated and require the payment of a part of total production.

(r) *Communal resource exploiters* are workers who hold a "self-employment" job and in this capacity use a natural resource (e.g. land, fishing grounds, hunting and gathering areas) to which there are no individual property rights, but for which their community or the State may have certain management responsibilities.

(s) *Subsistence workers* are workers who hold a "self-employment" job and in this capacity produce goods or services which are predominantly consumed by their own household and constitute an important basis for its livelihood.

(t) Countries may need and be able to supplement a national classification by status in employment with the type of organization with which they are employed, in particular whether "employees" are employed in the private or the public sector, or whether the employing organization is partly owned by foreign individuals or organizations (a "joint venture") or fully owned by foreigners.

IV. Classification of persons

Employed persons can be classified by status in employment according to the following rules:

(a) a person with only one classifiable job during the reference period should be classified to the status in employment group of that job;

(b) a person with two or more jobs during the reference period should be classified to the status in employment group of that set of equally classified jobs at which he/she has worked the longest hours, or which has provided the highest income from employment during that period (or which can be expected to provide the highest income from work carried out in that period, if payment can only be expected in the future).

The ICSE-93 may be applicable, according to national practices and circumstances, to persons who have held a job, or who are seeking a job, regardless of their labour force status in the reference period. For the employed, it should apply to the job (or jobs) held in the reference period. For the unemployed, it may apply to either a job previously held, if any, or, according to national practices and circumstances, to the type of job which they are seeking.

International Standard Classification of Occupations (ISCO-88)

Major group 1: Legislators, senior officials and managers

11 Legislators and senior officials

- 111 Legislators
 - 1110 Legislators
- 112 Senior government officials
 - 1120 Senior government officials
- 113 Traditional chiefs and heads of villages
 - 1130 Traditional chiefs and heads of villages
- 114 Senior officials of special interest organizations ¹
 - 1141 Senior officials of political-party organizations
 - 1142 Senior officials of employers', workers' and other economic-interest organizations
 - 1143 Senior officials of humanitarian, special-interest and other non-governmental organizations

12 Corporate managers

- 121 Directors and chief executives
 - 1210 Directors and chief executives
- 122 Production and operations department managers
 - 1221 Production and operations department managers in agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing
 - 1222 Production and operations department managers in manufacturing
 - 1223 Production and operations department managers in construction
 - 1224 Production and operations managers in wholesale and retail trade
 - 1225 Production and operations department managers in restaurants and hotels
 - 1226 Production and operations department managers in transport, storage and communications
 - 1227 Production and operations department managers in business services
 - 1228 Production and operations department managers in personal care, cleaning and related services
 - 1229 Production and operations department managers not elsewhere classified (including public school managers but excluding the public sector in general)
- 123 Other departmental managers
 - 1231 Finance and administration department managers
 - 1232 Personnel and industrial relations department managers
 - 1233 Sales and marketing department managers
 - 1234 Advertising and public relations managers
 - 1235 Supply and distribution department managers
 - 1236 Computing services department managers
 - 1237 Research and development department managers
 - 1239 Other department managers not elsewhere classified

13 General managers ²

- 131 General managers
 - 1311 General managers in agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing
 - 1312 General managers in manufacturing
 - 1313 General managers in construction
 - 1314 General managers in wholesale and retail trade
 - 1315 General managers of restaurants and hotels
 - 1316 General managers in transport, storage and communications
 - 1317 General managers of business services
 - 1318 General managers in personal care, cleaning and related services
 - 1319 General managers not elsewhere classified

Major group 2: Professionals

21 Physical, mathematical and engineering science professionals

- 211 Physicists, chemists and related professionals
 - 2111 Physicists and astronomers
 - 2112 Meteorologists
 - 2113 Chemists
 - 2114 Geologists and geophysicists
- 212 Mathematicians, statisticians and related professionals
 - 2121 Mathematicians and related professionals
 - 2122 Statisticians
- 213 Computing professionals
 - 2131 Computer system designers and analysts
 - 2132 Computer programmers
 - 2139 Computing professionals not elsewhere classified
- 214 Architects, engineers and related professionals
 - 2141 Architects, town and traffic planners
 - 2142 Civil engineers
 - 2143 Electrical engineers
 - 2144 Electronics and telecommunications engineers
 - 2145 Mechanical engineers
 - 2146 Chemical engineers
 - 2147 Mining engineers, metallurgists and related professionals
 - 2148 Cartographers and surveyors
 - 2149 Architects, engineers and related professionals not elsewhere classified

22 Life science and health professionals

- 221 Life science professionals
 - 2211 Biologists, botanists, zoologists and related professionals
 - 2212 Pharmacologists, pathologists and related professionals
 - 2213 Agronomists and related professionals
- 222 Health professionals (except nursing)
 - 2221 Medical doctors
 - 2222 Dentists
 - 2223 Pharmacists
 - 2229 Health professionals (except nursing) not elsewhere classified
- 223 Nursing and midwifery professionals
 - 2230 Nursing and midwifery professionals

23 Teaching professionals

- 231 College, university and higher education teaching professionals
 - 2310 College, university and higher education teaching professionals
- 232 Secondary education teaching professionals
 - 2320 Secondary education teaching professionals
- 233 Primary and pre-primary education teaching professionals
 - 2331 Primary education teaching professionals
 - 2332 Pre-primary education teaching professionals
- 234 Special education teaching professionals
 - 2340 Special education teaching professionals
- 235 Other teaching professionals
 - 2351 Education methods specialists
 - 2352 School inspectors
 - 2359 Other teaching professionals not elsewhere classified

24 Other professionals

- 241 Business professionals
 - 2411 Accountants
 - 2412 Personnel and careers professionals
 - 2419 Business professionals not elsewhere classified

- 242 Legal professionals
 - 2421 Lawyers
 - 2422 Judges
- 2423 Legal professionals not elsewhere classified
- 243 Archivists, librarians and related information professionals
 - 2431 Archivists and curators
 - 2432 Librarians and related information professionals
- 244 Social sciences and related professionals
 - 2441 Economists
 - 2442 Sociologists, anthropologists and related professionals
 - 2443 Philosophers, historians and political scientists
 - 2444 Philologists, translators and interpreters
 - 2445 Psychologists
 - 2446 Social work professionals
- 245 Writers and creative or performing artists
 - 2451 Authors, journalists and other writers
 - 2452 Sculptors, painters and related artists
 - 2453 Composers, musicians and singers
 - 2454 Choreographers and dancers
 - 2455 Film, stage and related actors and directors
- 246 Religious professionals
 - 2460 Religious professionals

Major group 3: Technicians and associate professionals

31 Physical and engineering science associate professionals

- 311 Physical and engineering science technicians
 - 3111 Chemical and physical science technicians
 - 3112 Civil engineering technicians
 - 3113 Electrical engineering technicians
 - 3114 Electronics and telecommunications engineering technicians
 - 3115 Mechanical engineering technicians
 - 3116 Chemical engineering technicians
 - 3117 Mining and metallurgical technicians
 - 3118 Draughtspersons
 - 3119 Physical and engineering science technicians not elsewhere classified
- 312 Computer associate professionals
 - 3121 Computer assistants
 - 3122 Computer equipment operators
 - 3123 Industrial robot controllers
- 313 Optical and electronic equipment operators
 - 3131 Photographers and image and sound recording equipment operators
 - 3132 Broadcasting and telecommunications equipment operators
 - 3133 Medical equipment operators
 - 3139 Optical and electronic equipment operators not elsewhere classified
- 314 Ship and aircraft controllers and technicians
 - 3141 Ships' engineers
 - 3142 Ships' deck officers and pilots
 - 3143 Aircraft pilots and related associate professionals
 - 3144 Air traffic controllers
 - 3145 Air traffic safety technicians
- 315 Safety and quality inspectors
 - 3151 Building and fire inspectors
 - 3152 Safety, health and quality inspectors

32 Life science and health associate professionals

- 321 Life science technicians and related associate professionals
 - 3211 Life science technicians
 - 3212 Agronomy and forestry technicians
 - 3213 Farming and forestry advisers
- 322 Modern health associate professionals (except nursing)
 - 3221 Medical assistants
 - 3222 Sanitarians
 - 3223 Dieticians and nutritionists
 - 3224 Optometrists and opticians
 - 3225 Dental assistants
 - 3226 Physiotherapists and related associate professionals

- 3227 Veterinary assistants
- 3228 Pharmaceutical assistants
- 3229 Modern health associate professionals (except nursing) not elsewhere classified
- 323 Nursing and midwifery associate professionals
 - 3231 Nursing associate professionals
 - 3232 Midwifery associate professionals
- 324 Traditional medicine practitioners and faith-healers
 - 3241 Traditional medicine practitioners
 - 3242 Faith healers

33 Teaching associate professionals

- 331 Primary education teaching associate professionals
 - 3310 Primary education teaching associate professionals
- 332 Pre-primary education teaching associate professionals
 - 3320 Pre-primary education teaching associate professionals
- 333 Special education teaching associate professionals
 - 3330 Special education teaching associate professionals
- 334 Other teaching associate professionals
 - 3340 Other teaching associate professionals

34 Other associate professionals

- 341 Finance and sales associate professionals
 - 3411 Securities and finance dealers and brokers
 - 3412 Insurance representatives
 - 3413 Estate agents
 - 3414 Travel consultants and organizers
 - 3415 Technical and commercial sales representatives
 - 3416 Buyers
 - 3417 Appraisers, valuers and auctioneers
 - 3419 Finance and sales associate professionals not elsewhere classified
- 342 Business services agents and trade brokers
 - 3421 Trade brokers
 - 3422 Clearing and forwarding agents
 - 3423 Employment agents and labour contractors
 - 3429 Business services agents and trade brokers not elsewhere classified
- 343 Administrative associate professionals
 - 3431 Administrative secretaries and related associate professionals
 - 3432 Legal and related business associate professionals
 - 3433 Bookkeepers
 - 3434 Statistical, mathematical and related associate professionals
 - 3439 Administrative associate professionals not elsewhere classified
- 344 Customs, tax and related government associate professionals
 - 3441 Customs and border inspectors
 - 3442 Government tax and excise officials
 - 3443 Government social benefits officials
 - 3444 Government licensing officials
 - 3449 Customs, tax and related government associate professionals not elsewhere classified
- 345 Police inspectors and detectives
 - 3450 Police inspectors and detectives
- 346 Social work associate professionals
 - 3460 Social work associate professionals
- 347 Artistic, entertainment and sports associate professionals
 - 3471 Decorators and commercial designers
 - 3472 Radio, television and other announcers
 - 3473 Street, night-club and related musicians, singers and dancers
 - 3474 Clowns, magicians, acrobats and related associate professionals
 - 3475 Athletes, sportspersons and related associate professionals
- 348 Religious associate professionals
 - 3480 Religious associate professionals

Major group 4: Clerks

41 Office clerks

- 411 Secretaries and keyboard-operating clerks
 - 4111 Stenographers and typists
 - 4112 Word-processor and related operators
 - 4113 Data entry operators
 - 4114 Calculating-machine operators
 - 4115 Secretaries
- 412 Numerical clerks
 - 4121 Accounting and bookkeeping clerks
 - 4122 Statistical and finance clerks
- 413 Material-recording and transport clerks
 - 4131 Stock clerks
 - 4132 Production clerks
 - 4133 Transport clerks
- 414 Library, mail and related clerks
 - 4141 Library and filing clerks
 - 4142 Mail carriers and sorting clerks
 - 4143 Coding, proof-reading and related clerks
 - 4144 Scribes and related workers
- 419 Other office clerks
 - 4190 Other office clerks

42 Customer service clerks

- 421 Cashiers, tellers and related clerks
 - 4211 Cashiers and ticket clerks
 - 4212 Tellers and other counter clerks
 - 4213 Bookmakers and croupiers
 - 4214 Pawnbrokers and money-lenders
 - 4215 Debt-collectors and related workers
- 422 Client information clerks
 - 4221 Travel agency and related clerks
 - 4222 Receptionists and information clerks
 - 4223 Telephone switchboard operators

Major group 5: Service workers and shop and market sales workers

51 Personal and protective services workers

- 511 Travel attendants and related workers
 - 5111 Travel attendants and travel stewards
 - 5112 Transport conductors
 - 5113 Travel guides
- 512 Housekeeping and restaurant services workers
 - 5121 Housekeepers and related workers
 - 5122 Cooks
 - 5123 Waiters, waitresses and bartenders
- 513 Personal care and related workers
 - 5131 Child-care workers
 - 5132 Institution-based personal care workers
 - 5133 Home-based personal care workers
 - 5139 Personal care and related workers not elsewhere classified
- 514 Other personal service workers
 - 5141 Hairdressers, barbers, beauticians and related workers
 - 5142 Companions and valets
 - 5143 Undertakers and embalmers
 - 5149 Other personal services workers not elsewhere classified
- 515 Astrologers, fortune-tellers and related workers
 - 5151 Astrologers and related workers
 - 5152 Fortune-tellers, palmists and related workers
- 516 Protective services workers
 - 5161 Fire-fighters
 - 5162 Police officers
 - 5163 Prison guards
 - 5169 Protective services workers not elsewhere classified

52 Models, salespersons and demonstrators

- 521 Fashion and other models
- 5210 Fashion and other models

- 522 Shop salespersons and demonstrators
 - 5220 Shop salespersons and demonstrators
- 523 Stall and market salespersons
 - 5230 Stall and market salespersons

Major group 6: Skilled agricultural and fishery workers

61 Market-oriented skilled agricultural and fishery workers

- 611 Market gardeners and crop growers
 - 6111 Field crop and vegetable growers
 - 6112 Tree and shrub crop growers
 - 6113 Gardeners, horticultural and nursery growers
 - 6114 Mixed-crop growers
- 612 Market-oriented animal producers and related workers
 - 6121 Dairy and livestock producers
 - 6122 Poultry producers
 - 6123 Apiarists and sericulturists
 - 6124 Mixed-animal producers
 - 6129 Market-oriented animal producers and related workers not elsewhere classified
- 613 Market-oriented crop and animal producers
 - 6130 Market-oriented crop and animal producers
- 614 Forestry and related workers
 - 6141 Forestry workers and loggers
 - 6142 Charcoal burners and related workers
- 615 Fishery workers, hunters and trappers
 - 6151 Aquatic-life cultivation workers
 - 6152 Inland and coastal waters fishery workers
 - 6153 Deep-sea fishery workers
 - 6154 Hunters and trappers

62 Subsistence agricultural and fishery workers

- 621 Subsistence agricultural and fishery workers
 - 6210 Subsistence agricultural and fishery workers

Major group 7: Craft and related trades workers

71 Extraction and building trade workers

- 711 Miners, shot-firers, stonecutters and carvers
 - 7111 Miners and quarry workers
 - 7112 Shotfirers and blasters
 - 7113 Stone splitters, cutters and carvers
- 712 Building frame and related trades workers
 - 7121 Builders, traditional materials
 - 7122 Bricklayers and stonemasons
 - 7123 Concrete placers, concrete finishers and related workers
 - 7124 Carpenters and joiners
 - 7129 Building frame and related trades workers not elsewhere classified
- 713 Building finishers and related trades workers
 - 7131 Roofers
 - 7132 Floor layers and tile setters
 - 7133 Plasterers
 - 7134 Insulation workers
 - 7135 Glaziers
 - 7136 Plumbers and pipe fitters
 - 7137 Building and related electricians
- 714 Painters, building structure cleaners and related trade workers
 - 7141 Painters and related workers
 - 7142 Varnishers and related workers
 - 7143 Building structure cleaners

72 Metal, machinery and related trades workers

- 721 Metal moulders, welders, sheet-metalworkers, structural-metal preparers and related trades workers
 - 7211 Metal moulders and coremakers
 - 7212 Welders and flamecutters
 - 7213 Sheet metal workers
 - 7214 Structural-metal preparers and erectors
 - 7215 Riggers and cable splicers
 - 7216 Underwater workers

- 722 Blacksmiths, toolmakers and related trades workers
 - 7221 Blacksmiths, hammer-smiths and forging-press workers
 - 7222 Tool-makers and related workers
 - 7223 Machine-tool setters and setter-operators
 - 7224 Metal wheel-grinders, polishers and tool sharpeners
- 723 Machinery mechanics and fitters
 - 7231 Motor vehicle mechanics and fitters
 - 7232 Aircraft engine mechanics and fitters
 - 7233 Agricultural- or industrial-machinery mechanics and fitters
- 724 Electrical and electronic equipment mechanics and fitters
 - 7241 Electrical mechanics and fitters
 - 7242 Electronics fitters
 - 7243 Electronics mechanics and servicers
 - 7244 Telegraph and telephone installers and servicers
 - 7245 Electrical line installers, repairers and cable jointers

73 Precision, handicraft, printing and related trades workers

- 731 Precision workers in metal and related materials
 - 7311 Precision-instrument makers and repairers
 - 7312 Musical instrument makers and tuners
 - 7313 Jewelry and precious-metal workers
- 732 Potters, glass-makers and related trades workers
 - 7321 Abrasive wheel formers, potters and related workers
 - 7322 Glass makers, cutters, grinders and finishers
 - 7323 Glass engravers and etchers
 - 7324 Glass, ceramics and related decorative painters
- 733 Handicraft workers in wood, textile, leather and related materials
 - 7331 Handicraft workers in wood and related materials
 - 7332 Handicraft workers in textile, leather and related materials
- 734 Printing and related trades workers
 - 7341 Compositors, typesetters and related workers
 - 7342 Stereotypers and electrotypers
 - 7343 Printing engravers and etchers
 - 7344 Photographic and related workers
 - 7345 Bookbinders and related workers
 - 7346 Silk-screen, block and textile printers

74 Other craft and related trades workers

- 741 Food processing and related trades workers
 - 7411 Butchers, fishmongers and related food preparers
 - 7412 Bakers, pastry-cooks and confectionery makers
 - 7413 Dairy-products makers
 - 7414 Fruit, vegetable and related preservers
 - 7415 Food and beverage tasters and graders
 - 7416 Tobacco preparers and tobacco products makers
- 742 Wood treaters, cabinet-makers and related trades workers
 - 7421 Wood treaters
 - 7422 Cabinet makers and related workers
 - 7423 Woodworking machine setters and setter-operators
 - 7424 Basketry weavers, brush makers and related workers
- 743 Textile, garment and related trades workers
 - 7431 Fibre preparers
 - 7432 Weavers, knitters and related workers
 - 7433 Tailors, dressmakers and hatters
 - 7434 Furriers and related workers
 - 7435 Textile, leather and related pattern-makers and cutters
 - 7436 Sewers, embroiderers and related workers
 - 7437 Upholsterers and related workers
- 744 Felt, leather and shoemaking trades workers
 - 7441 Pelt dressers, tanners and fellmongers
 - 7442 Shoe-makers and related workers

Major group 8: Plant and machine operators and assemblers

81 Stationary plant and related operators

- 811 Mining and mineral-processing plant operators
 - 8111 Mining-plant operators
 - 8112 Mineral-ore- and stone-processing-plant operators
 - 8113 Well drillers and borers and related workers
- 812 Metal-processing plant operators
 - 8121 Ore and metal furnace operators
 - 8122 Metal melters, casters and rolling-mill operators
 - 8123 Metal-heat-treating-plant operators
 - 8124 Metal drawers and extruders
- 813 Glass, ceramics and related plant operators
 - 8131 Glass and ceramics kiln and related machine operators
 - 8139 Glass, ceramics and related plant operators not elsewhere classified
- 814 Wood processing and papermaking plant operators
 - 8141 Wood-processing-plant operators
 - 8142 Paper-pulp plant operators
 - 8143 Papermaking-plant operators
- 815 Chemical processing plant operators
 - 8151 Crushing-, grinding- and chemical-mixing-machinery operators
 - 8152 Chemical-heat-treating-plant operators
 - 8153 Chemical-filtering- and separating-equipment operators
 - 8154 Chemical-still and reactor operators (except petroleum and natural gas)
 - 8155 Petroleum- and natural-gas-refining-plant operators
 - 8159 Chemical-processing-plant operators not elsewhere classified
- 816 Power production and related plant operators
 - 8161 Power-production plant operators
 - 8162 Steam-engine and boiler operators
 - 8163 Incinerator, water-treatment and related plant operators
- 817 Automated assembly-line and industrial robot operators
 - 8171 Automated-assembly-line operators
 - 8172 Industrial-robot operators

82 Machine operators and assemblers

- 821 Metal and mineral products machine operators
 - 8211 Machine-tool operators
 - 8212 Cement and other mineral products machine operators
- 822 Chemical products machine operators
 - 8221 Pharmaceutical- and toiletry-products machine operators
 - 8222 Ammunition- and explosive-products machine operators
 - 8223 Metal finishing-, plating- and coating-machine operators
 - 8224 Photographic-products machine operators
 - 8229 Chemical-products machine operators not elsewhere classified
- 823 Rubber and plastic products machine operators
 - 8231 Rubber-products machine operators
 - 8232 Plastic-products machine operators
- 824 Wood products machine operators
 - 8240 Wood-products machine operators
- 825 Printing, binding and paper products machine operators
 - 8251 Printing-machine operators
 - 8252 Bookbinding-machine operators
 - 8253 Paper-products machine operators
- 826 Textile, fur and leather products machine operators
 - 8261 Fibre-preparing-, spinning- and winding-machine operators
 - 8262 Weaving- and knitting-machine operators
 - 8263 Sewing-machine operators

- 8264 Bleaching-, dyeing- and cleaning-machine operators
- 8265 Fur-and leather-preparing-machine operators
- 8266 Shoemaking- and related machine operators
- 8269 Textile-, fur- and leather-products machine operators not elsewhere classified
- 827 Food and related products machine operators
 - 8271 Meat- and fish-processing-machine operators
 - 8272 Dairy-products machine operators
 - 8273 Grain- and spice-milling-machine operators
 - 8274 Baked-goods, cereal and chocolate-products machine operators
 - 8275 Fruit-, vegetable- and nut-processing-machine operators
 - 8276 Sugar production machine operators
 - 8277 Tea-, coffee-, and cocoa-processing-machine operators
 - 8278 Brewers, wine and other beverage machine operators
 - 8279 Tobacco production machine operators
- 828 Assemblers
 - 8281 Mechanical-machinery assemblers
 - 8282 Electrical-equipment assemblers
 - 8283 Electronic-equipment assemblers
 - 8284 Metal-, rubber- and plastic-products assemblers
 - 8285 Wood and related products assemblers
 - 8286 Paperboard, textile and related products assemblers
- 829 Other machine operators and assemblers
 - 8290 Other machine operators and assemblers

83 Drivers and mobile plant operators

- 831 Locomotive engine-drivers and related workers
 - 8311 Locomotive-engine drivers
 - 8312 Railway brakemen, signallers and shunters
- 832 Motor vehicle drivers
 - 8321 Motor-cycle drivers
 - 8322 Car, taxi and van drivers
 - 8323 Bus and tram drivers
 - 8324 Heavy-truck and lorry drivers
- 833 Agricultural and other mobile plant operators
 - 8331 Motorised farm and forestry plant operators
 - 8332 Earth-moving- and related plant operators
 - 8333 Crane, hoist and related plant operators
 - 8334 Lifting-truck operators
- 834 Ships' deck crews and related workers
 - 8340 ships' deck crews and related workers

Major group 9: Elementary occupations

91 Sales and services elementary occupations

- 911 Street vendors and related workers
 - 9111 Street food vendors
 - 9112 Street vendors, non-food products
 - 9113 Door-to-door and telephone salespersons
- 912 Shoe cleaning and other street services' elementary occupations
 - 9120 Shoe cleaning and other street services elementary occupations
- 913 Domestic and related helpers, cleaners and launderers
 - 9131 Domestic helpers and cleaners
 - 9132 Helpers and cleaners in offices, hotels and other establishments
 - 9133 Hand-launderers and pressers
- 914 Building caretakers, window and related cleaners
 - 9141 Building caretakers
 - 9142 Vehicle, window and related cleaners

- 915 Messengers, porters, doorkeepers and related workers
 - 9151 Messengers, package and luggage porters and deliverers
 - 9152 Doorkeepers, watchpersons and related workers
 - 9153 Vending-machine money collectors, meter readers and related workers
- 916 Garbage collectors and related labourers
 - 9161 Garbage collectors
 - 9162 Sweepers and related labourer

92 Agricultural, fishery and related labourers

- 921 Agricultural, fishery and related labourers
 - 9211 Farm-hands and labourers
 - 9212 Forestry labourers
 - 9213 Fishery, hunting and trapping labourers
- 93 Labourers in mining, construction, manufacturing and transport
 - 931 Mining and construction labourers
 - 9311 Mining and quarrying labourers
 - 9312 Construction and maintenance labourers: roads, dams and similar constructions
 - 9313 Building construction labourers
 - 932 Manufacturing labourers
 - 9321 Assembling labourers
 - 9322 Hand packers and other manufacturing labourers
 - 933 Transport labourers and freight handlers
 - 9331 Hand or pedal vehicle drivers
 - 9332 Drivers of animal-drawn vehicles and machinery
 - 9333 Freight handlers

Major group 0: Armed forces

01 Armed forces

- 011 Armed forces

Notes:

¹ This sub-major group is intended to include persons who- as directors, chief executives or specialised managers – manage enterprises requiring a total of three or more managers

² This sub-major group is intended to include persons who manage enterprises on their own behalf, or on behalf of the proprietor, with some non-managerial help and assistance of no more than one other manager.

STATISTICAL PUBLICATIONS

MONTHLY

Trade Bulletin

ANNUALLY

Turks and Caicos Islands Yearbook of Statistics
Turks and Caicos Islands Quick Facts and Figures
Social Indicators *Trends & Statistics*
Vital Statistics Report
Report on Government Finance Statistics
External Trade Report
National Accounts Statistics
Labour and Employment Report

OTHER

Standard of Living Assessment
Survey of Departing Visitors
Preliminary Census Report
Population and Housing Report Census
TCI Gender Profile
TCI Environment *A Closer Look*



TURKS & CAICOS ISLANDS Labour Report: 2017

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