



ECONOMIC ACTIVITY
OF THE RESIDENT POPULATION OF
ANGUILLA ACCORDING TO THE MAY
2001 CENSUS

STATISTICS DEPARTMENT
MINISTRY OF FINANCE
GOVERNMENT OF ANGUILLA

Preface

This is the first publication in a series presenting analysis along with statistical tables of the results of the May 2001 census. The subjects of the other publications will include:

- Demography, culture, migration, crime and fertility
- Health
- Housing and households
- Education and training.

A separate publication will be prepared on the administration of the census rather than including this information with each of the analytical publications.

In an attempt to make the results of the census more widely available to the general public, all census tables are being put on the Anguilla Government web site. Those without access to the web from their homes or at work can use the public library facilities for a small fee. The web address is:

www.gov.ai/statistics/

All statistical publications are provided to the library for free use by the public. However, if data users would prefer a printed version of any part of a statistical publication, this can be provided at the approved fee. Payment must be made at the Anguilla Government Treasury, cheques payable to the Government of Anguilla and the receipt submitted to the Statistics Department with offices, located at The Old Court House Building, just east of the Post Office, with postal address of P. O. Box 60, The Secretariat, The Valley, Anguilla and a printed copy will be run off.

I would like to take this opportunity to thank all those who assisted in preparing this publication. Special thanks must go to Census Officer, Rosanna Browne and Analyst Programmer, Vaughn Hazell of the Department for Information Technology and eGovernment Services, without whose patient assistance we would not have been able to produce the Census tables. I would also like to thank the Census enumerators and their supervisors whose hard work and perseverance made it possible for a good Census database to be produced.

Lastly I would like to thank the population of Anguilla for being so cooperative in completing the Census questionnaires in a timely manner.

The Statistics Department welcomes feedback on this and other statistical publications without which we would not be able to improve on our work. A limited number of Census tables can be produced if they are not available on the web site. Please contact the Statistics Department at 1-264 497-3901 or fax 1-264 497-3986 or e-mail PennyB@anguillanet.com.

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Introduction

This census publication presents some of the statistical tables and their analysis from the 2001 Census. Data has also been taken from previous Censuses conducted in 1974, 1984 and 1992 and also the sample Labour Force Survey conducted in September 1999 for comparative purposes. Questions differ slightly from one survey to the next, which may affect results, as does the timing of the survey. These differences are described in more detail in the Appendix which data users are encouraged to read. While these differences exist, the general trend analysis is still likely to be as presented, because the differences in questions and definitions are not that significant. The month in which the survey is taken probably has a greater impact on economic activity. Peak employment months are from December through to March with declines running through to a low in September and October.

The dates of the Censuses were:

April 7th, 1960

April 17th 1974

April 10th 1984

April 13th 1992

May 9th 2001

The Labour Force Survey was conducted during the week of September 6th 1999.

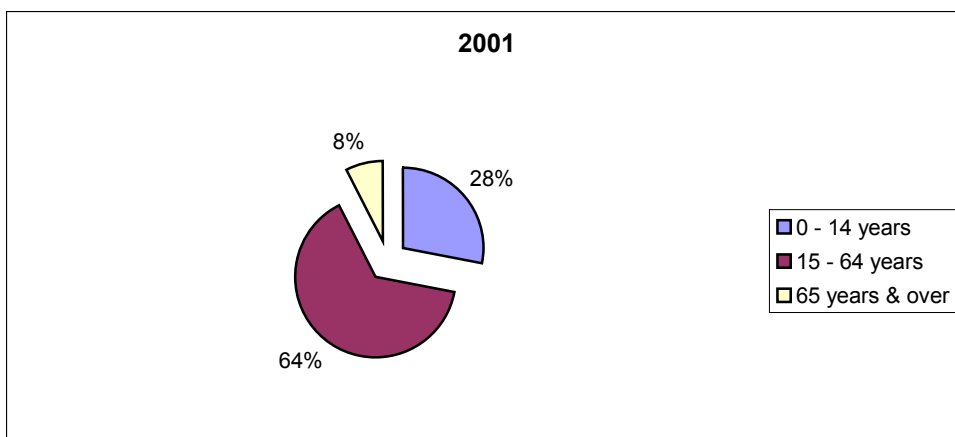
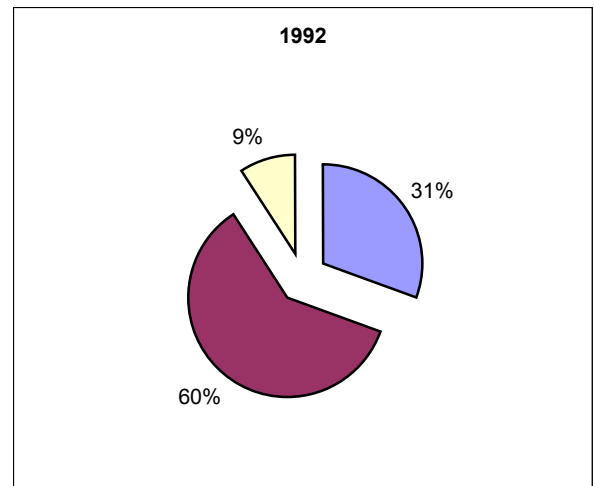
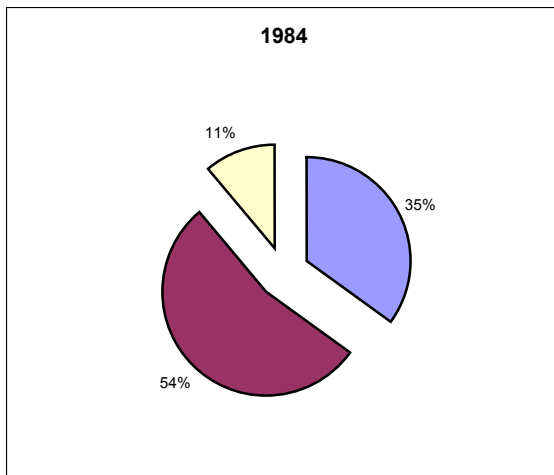
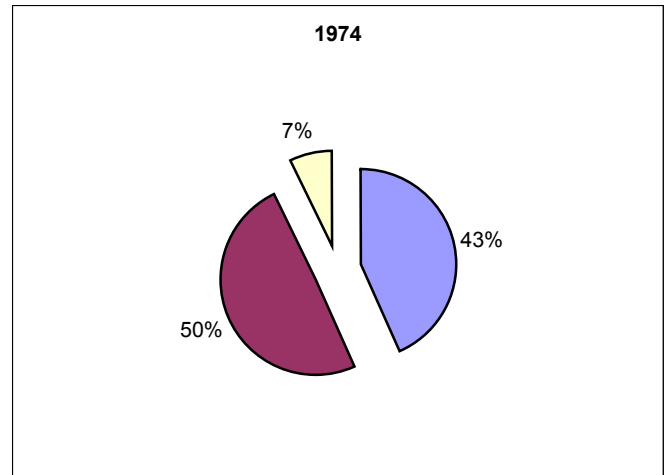
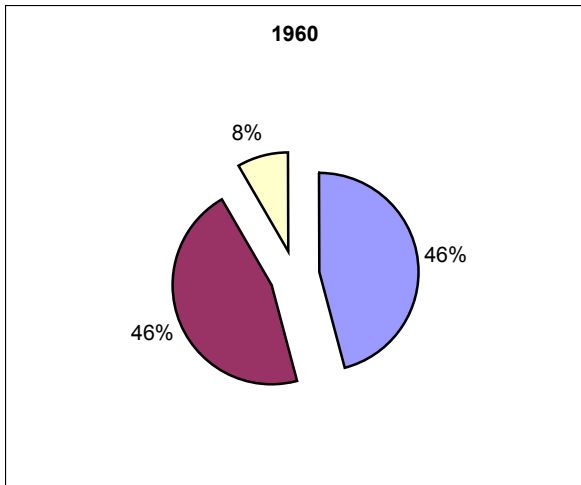
This analysis is mainly historical but cross sectional analysis has been done for the newer variables such as employment income and housework. It starts with an examination of changes in the potential working population, it then goes on to analyse the difference in economic activity groups both for the year and for the reference week, and finally there is an analysis of employment, incomes and hours of work.

Population

The working age population, usually considered to be those aged 15 to 64 years, has been growing at a faster rate over the last few decades than the other two population groups namely children defined as those under 15 years and the elderly, those 65 years and over. In 1960, the working age population made up 46% or just under half of the population while in 2001 it had increased to make up 64%. The number of children has declined as a percentage of the total population from 46% in 1960 to 28% in 2001. There was an all time low of 2,331 children in 1984 which then increased to 3,233 by 2001. The rate of increase though was not as high as that for the working age population. Children increased in number by 39% between 1984 and 2001 compared to 104% for the working age population. (Table 1)

The elderly population in contrast, has shown no particular trend over the period 1960 to 2001. The number of elderly declined from 485 in 1960 to 478 in 1974 and then started to increase in 1984 to 3,202 by 2001.

Percentage Distribution of Population by Age Groups, 1960 - 2001



The growth in the working age population has been higher among men than women. Men of working age made up 40% of this age group in 1960 compared to 49% in 2001. The largest increase in the number of males in the working age group occurred between 1984 and 1992 at 54% compared to 47% for women. From 1992 until 2001 the increase for men was only 32% compared to 40% for women.

The overall population grew by 28% between 1992 and 2001. However the non-Anguillian population has grown at a higher rate of 51% compared to 21% for the Anguillian population. (Table 2)

Labour Force and Participation Rates

This section is based upon the economic activities that residents of Anguilla said that they were doing the week prior to the Census.

The Labour Force has grown at a faster rate than the working age population over the past three decades. While men of working age has grown faster than women in this age group, the actual proportion of women participating in the labour force has grown at a faster rate than men. In fact the male working age population grew by 3.2% between the last two Censuses but their labour force grew by only 2.9%. In contrast, women of working age grew by 3.8% compared to their labour force increase of 5.5%. (Table 3)

Participation in the Labour Force is highest among those 20 to 49 years of age at 89%. This is the case for both men and women. However, women's participation in all age groups is lower than that of men's. The overall participation rate of men in 2001 was 80% while that of women was 68%.

Economic Activity

The non-institutional population aged 15 years and over is used for purposes of this analysis. It is recognised that children in Anguilla usually do not start paid work until they leave school, which is at 17 years of age. However, for comparative purposes, both historically and internationally, those aged 15 and 16 years are included in the economic activity tables.

The main economic activity during the twelve months prior to the 2001 Census was "working for pay or profit". 73% of the population aged 15 years and over fell into this category. This was the case for both men and women. 80% of men said that they were economically active compared to 66% of women of working age. While the proportion of women who are economically active has grown considerably from 34% in 1974 to 66% in 2001, men reached a peak of 82% in 1992 and have declined to 80% by 2001. The reason that the proportion of men economically active has declined is not due to lower employment but rather to those not looking for work when they are unemployed. The proportion of men employed has continued to increase from 77% in 1992 to 78% in 2001 but the proportion seeking work has declined from 5% in 1999 to 2% in 2001. Similarly, women seeking work declined to 2% in 2001 from 5% in 1992 but their employment numbers increased at a faster rate than that of men. (Table 6)

"Home duties" continued to be the most popular activity among those who were economically inactive in 2001 but only just at 7.6% compared to 7.5% for those "attending school". "Home duties" and

“retirement” continued to decline in importance from 13.8% and 10.1% respectively in 1984 to 10.6% and 8.6% in 1992 and 7.6% and 7.1% in 2001. In contrast, “attending school” became more important as an activity increasing from proportions of 6.2% in 1984 to 6.4% in 1992 to 7.5% in 2001.

There was a decline in the importance of “home duties” among women from 44% in 1974 to 14% of women in 2001. In contrast, “home duties” have increased in importance for men rising from zero in 1984 to 1.3% in 2001. The importance of school as an activity has always been the case for women but increasingly so between 1992 and 2001. 8.1% reported “attending school” as being their main economic activity in 2001 compared to 6.8% for men. In 1992 the corresponding percentages were 6.9 for women and 5.8 for men. “Retirement” declined in importance both for men and women. This was probably due to the increase in the number of people of working age in contrast to those of retirement age.

The non-Anguillian population as is to be expected, is more economically active than the Anguillian population. In 2001, 71% of the Anguillian population was economically active compared to 77% of the non-Anguillian population. However, the proportion of the non-Anguillian population who are economically active has declined slightly from 78% in 1992 to 77% in 2001. In contrast the Anguillian population who are economically active has increased from 69% in 1992 to 71% in 2001. (Table 7)

Retirement, interestingly, decreased in importance for non-Anguillians from 6.2% in 1992 to 5.5% in 2001. This compares to Anguillians whose percentages also decreased but by more percentage points than non-Anguillians from 9.3% in 1992 to 7.7% in 2001.

The increase among the economically inactive non-Anguillian population has been among those attending school. In 1992, 4.5% of non-Anguillians economically inactive attended school compared to 5.9% in 2001. There was also an increase in the percentage for Anguillians attending school but the increase was not as great as for non-Anguillians. The percentage of working age Anguillians attending school increased from 6.9% in 1992 to 8.1% in 2001. The increase in the proportion of the working age population has been highest among those in the school age groups 15 – 19 years from 50% in 1992 to 57% in 2001. However other age groups have also showed increases. (Table 8)

The Employed

The employed population increased at a slower rate over the past decade than it has between previous Censuses. Between 1974 and 1984, the annual average percentage increase was 7.3%; between 1984 and 1992 it was 12.7%; and the increase between 1992 and 2001 was 4.1%. The slowing in the increase in employment was more marked among men than women. Men’s employment only increased by an annual average of 2.5% while that of women increased an average of 5.8%. Women have traditionally increased their employment by a faster rate than men over the past three decades. (Table 3)

The self-employed, that is “those who have a business with or without paid help”, make up 16% of the employed work force. This is up 2 percentage points from the 1999 Labour Force Survey but down 5 percentage points from the 1992 Census. On the other hand, private sector paid employment has increased in importance while public sector employment has become less important over the period 1992 to 2001. In 2001, private sector paid employment accounted for 65% of all employment compared to 55% in 1999 and 61% in 1992. Public sector employment, which includes the Statutory Bodies, accounted for 19% of

employment in 2001, 22% according to the 1999 Labour Force Survey and 18% according to the 1992 Census showing no clear trend. (Table 10)

The tourist sector represented by the “hotel and restaurant industries” continues to be the major employer in Anguilla particularly for women. The hotel and restaurant industries employed 29% of all employees, 37% of employed women in 2001 and 26% of all employed in 1999. The “construction industry” is a slightly more important employer for men than the tourist sector, employing 27% of working men in 2001 compared to 21% for the tourist sector. Construction continues to be a male dominated industry where 28 men are employed for every one woman. In contrast, education, health and social work and private households employ 3.4 women for every man. (Table 9)

Some industries did not experience increased employment between 1999 and 2001. Notably, manufacturing, utilities, transport and communications, education, health and social work and private households reduced their numbers of employed between 1999 and 2001. The growth industries between 1999 and 2001 were agriculture and fishing, construction, trade, hotels and restaurants, finance, real estate and business services, public administration and security, and other community, social and personal services with hotels and restaurants making the largest contribution to job creation over this two year period.

The comparison of employment figures by industry for 2001 with 1992, shows that there is a similar pattern of employment growth for trade, hotels and restaurants, construction, real estate, business services, public administration and security. Utilities were the only industry to decline in its number of employees between 1992 and 2001 and 1999 and 2001. (Table 11)

Jobs in Anguilla have gone from being mainly “production, transport and construction” occupations in 1974 to “professional and technical” occupations. “Professional and technical” occupations represented 13% of all occupations in 1974 compared to 20% in 2001. In contrast, “production, construction and transport” occupations declined from 49% of all jobs in 1974 to 29% in 2001. “Administrative and managerial” occupations have also reflected strong increases over the past three decades increasing from being 1.4% of all jobs in 1974 to 6.6% in 2001. An annual average growth rate of 22% was seen between 1992 and 2001 compared to 20% between 1984 and 1992 and 15% between 1974 and 1984. The only occupational category to show a decline in the past decade was “clerical and sales” mainly due to a sharp reduction in male employment in this category. (Table 12)

It is an interesting coincidence that Anguillians hold the same percentage of “professional and technical” jobs, as do non-Anguillians at 20% of their respective employed. The highest increase from the previous census in this occupational grouping is among Anguillians. The gap between Anguillians and non-Anguillians is also closing in the administrative and managerial category. In 1992 this category made up 3% of all Anguillian jobs compared to 4% for non-Anguillians. In 2001 this category represented 7% of all jobs for both Anguillians and non-Anguillians. The occupational groups where non-Anguillians continue to dominate are “clerical and sales” and to a lesser extent “agricultural” occupations. (Table 13)

An examination of the most frequent occupations in more detail by citizenship, shows that the occupation with the greatest proportion of non-Anguillians is “general manager”, followed by “protective service workers”, occupations which includes the police. Anguillians dominate the secretaries and keyboard operating clerks and physical and engineering science occupations. (Table 14)

Unemployment

Unemployment in Anguilla has been steadily declining over the past three decades. The 1974 census showed an unemployment rate of 39.9%. This rate reached a low of 6.7% in 2001. The rate for women was slightly higher than that for men at 7.0% compared to 6.5% for males. Unemployment among the youth and elderly is higher than the prime age population group. Youth aged 17 to 19 years had an overall unemployment rate of 18.9% with young men experiencing a 15.9% unemployment rate and young women 22.2%. Women do not have higher unemployment rates than men in all age groups. In the 35 to 64 age group the unemployment rate for women is 3.8% compared to 5.3% for men of this age. In all other age groups women have higher unemployment rates. (Table 3)

Unemployment not only tends to be higher among the young and the elderly but also it is higher among single people. 38% of the population is legally married but only 29% of unemployed are legally married. (Table 15)

Employment Income, Hours of Work and Months Worked

Monthly employment income tends to be related to the number of hours worked. Therefore the two variables are being analysed in one section. There are two measures of “middle” income that are usually used:

- Firstly average or the mean income which most people are familiar with. All the different incomes are added together and then divided by the number of income recipients.
- Another measure is the median income where all the different incomes are ranked in order and the one in the middle is the median income. This latter measure has the advantage of not being so distorted by very high incomes.

The average monthly employment income in 2001 from all jobs of all those who were employed and reported their monthly employment income was EC\$2,567. This compares to the median employment income of EC\$2,010. The average monthly employment income of women was EC\$2,140 compared to EC\$2,960 for men. The median monthly employment income from all jobs was EC\$1,660 for women and EC\$2,370 for men. In other words, men earned close to one and a half times that of women. Nearly two thirds of men earned more than the median while only 42% of women fell into this income category. (Table 17)

The most popular occupation in Anguilla according to the 2001 census is “Housekeeping and Restaurant service workers”. There were 1,021 people employed in this occupation in 2001 of whom 760 worked full-time¹. Their average employment income was less than that for all occupations at \$1,718. Fulltime workers in this occupation group earned \$1,845. The second most popular occupation was “Building frame and related trades workers” where employment incomes averaged \$2,780 just above the average for all occupations. Full-time workers in this occupation category earned \$2,814. Most of the jobholders however are men. Interestingly, the few women who do hold occupations in this category earn higher incomes than their male counterparts at \$3,823 compared to \$2,770 for men. The other occupations where

¹ Full-time workers are defined as those who worked 30 or more hours during the reference week

women earn more than men are Motor Vehicle Drivers, Physical and Engineering Science Technicians, Mining and Construction Labourers, and Market Gardeners and Crop Growers, occupations which are also dominated by males. (Table 18)

Some people argue that women do not work as many hours as men and therefore cannot expect to earn as much as men. While on average, women did work slightly fewer hours than men during the week prior to the Census, at 39.5 compared to 41.7, the median number of hours was 40 for both sexes. 40 hours is the most common number of hours worked in the reference week. 63% of men worked 40 – 49 hours and 64% of women worked this number of hours. Taking the proportion of women who work more than 39 hours per week shows that men do tend, on the whole, to work more hours. 79.6% of employed men work more than 39 hours per week compared to 73.7% of employed women. (Table 19)

Taking the hours range which most men and women worked, which was 40 – 49 hours, we can see that 89% of women who worked 40 – 49 hours in the reference week, 53.5% earned less than \$2,000 compared to 35.7% for men. In other words, less than half of working women who worked full-time earned \$2,000 or more compared to nearly two thirds of men.

The average number of hours worked by those who worked during the year prior to Census Day was 6.7 months. Women tend to work more months than men with an average of 7.3 months compared to 6 months for their male counterparts.

The industry which tends to employ workers for most of the year is Public Administration and Social Security with 86% of their workers working at least 11 months. At the other end of the scale Construction employs only 64% of their workers for 11 months or 12 months. (Table 24)

Housework Hours

The census also asked those 15 years and over how many hours of housework they did on average in a week. The average number of housework hours worked in a week by the population 15 and over was 16.5. Men averaged 10.5 and women 22 hours.

The average for employed women was only slightly less than for all women at 21 hours compared to an average of 10 hours for employed men. (Table 25)

Table 1 - Persons by Broad Age Groups 1960,1974,1984, 1992 and 2001 censuses

Age Group	1960			1974			1984			1992			2001 (excluding missing)			2001 incl. missing
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Total
0 - 14 years	1,331	1,325	2,656	1,403	1,424	2,827	1,151	1,180	2,331	1,361	1,374	2,735	1,590	1,612	3,202	3,233
15 - 64 years	1,079	1,590	2,669	1,446	1,768	3,214	1,791	1,811	3,602	2,750	2,664	5,414	3,632	3,724	7,356	7,456
65 years & over	173	312	485	239	239	478	314	433	747	362	449	811	406	466	872	872
Total	2,583	3,227	5,810	3,088	3,431	6,519	3,256	3,424	6,680	4,473	4,487	8,960	5,628	5,802	11,430	11,561

Percentage contribution by age groups, 1960, 1974, 1984, 1992 and 2001																
Age Group	1960			1974			1984			1992			2001 (excluding missing)			2001 incl. missing
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Total
0 - 14 years	52%	41%	46%	45%	42%	43%	35%	34%	35%	30%	31%	31%	28%	28%	28%	28%
15 - 64 years	42%	49%	46%	47%	52%	49%	55%	53%	54%	61%	59%	60%	65%	64%	64%	64%
65 years & over	7%	10%	8%	8%	7%	7%	10%	13%	11%	8%	10%	9%	7%	8%	8%	8%
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

Annual Average Percentage Change by Age Group and Sex, 1960/1974 to 1992/2002

Age Group	1960/1974			1974/1984			1984/1992			1992/2001			1992/2001 incl. missing
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Total
0 - 14 years	0.4%	0.5%	0.5%	-1.8%	-1.7%	-1.8%	2.3%	2.1%	2.2%	1.9%	1.9%	1.9%	2.0%
15 - 64 years	2.4%	0.8%	1.5%	2.4%	0.2%	1.2%	6.7%	5.9%	6.3%	3.6%	4.4%	4.0%	4.2%
65 years & over	2.7%	-1.7%	-0.1%	3.1%	8.1%	5.6%	1.9%	0.5%	1.1%	1.4%	0.4%	0.8%	0.8%
Total	1.4%	0.5%	0.9%	0.5%	0.0%	0.2%	4.7%	3.9%	4.3%	2.9%	3.3%	3.1%	3.2%

Note: It is assumed that in 2001 none of the missing respondents were 65 years and over

Table - 2 Persons by Citizenship, Broad Age Groups and Sex, 1984, 1992 and 2001 Censuses

1984 Census

Age groups	Anguillian			Non-Anguillian			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
0-14	1,044	1,067	2,111	107	113	220	1,151	1,180	2,331
15 - 44	1,261	1,257	2,518	163	132	295	1,424	1,389	2,813
45 - 74	538	649	1,187	45	35	80	583	684	1,267
75+	89	155	244	7	9	16	96	164	260
NS	-	7	7	2	-	2	2	7	9
Total	2,932	3,135	6,067	324	289	613	3,256	3,424	6,680

1992 Census

Age groups	Anguillian			Non-Anguillian			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
0-14	1,099	1,066	2,165	262	308	570	1,361	1,374	2,735
15 - 44	1,622	1,540	3,162	582	580	1,162	2,204	2,120	4,324
45 - 74	588	627	1,215	170	150	320	758	777	1,535
75+	137	205	342	13	11	24	150	216	366
Total	3,446	3,438	6,884	1,027	1,049	2,076	4,473	4,487	8,960

2001 Census

Age groups	Anguillian			Non-Anguillian			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
0-14	1,203	1,192	2,395	387	420	807	1,590	1,612	3,202
15 - 44	1,913	1,948	3,861	809	877	1,686	2,722	2,825	5,547
45 - 74	863	856	1,719	288	301	589	1,151	1,157	2,308
75+	144	182	326	21	26	47	165	208	373
Total	4,123	4,178	8,301	1,505	1,624	3,129	5,628	5,802	11,430

Percentage Distribution of Anguillians and Non-Anguillians

1984 Census									
Age groups	Anguillian			Non-Anguillian			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
0-14	90.7%	90.4%	90.6%	9.3%	9.6%	9.4%	100%	100%	100%
15 - 44	88.6%	90.5%	89.5%	11.4%	9.5%	10.5%	100%	100%	100%
45 - 74	92.3%	94.9%	93.7%	7.7%	5.1%	6.3%	100%	100%	100%
75+	92.7%	94.5%	93.8%	7.3%	5.5%	6.2%	100%	100%	100%
Total	90.0%	91.6%	90.8%	10.0%	8.4%	9.2%	100%	100%	100%

1992 Census									
Age Groups	Anguillian			Non-Anguillian			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
0-14	80.7%	77.6%	79.2%	19.3%	22.4%	20.8%	100%	100%	100%
15 - 44	73.6%	72.6%	73.1%	26.4%	27.4%	26.9%	100%	100%	100%
45 - 74	77.6%	80.7%	79.2%	22.4%	19.3%	20.8%	100%	100%	100%
75+	91.3%	94.9%	93.4%	8.7%	5.1%	6.6%	100%	100%	100%
Total	77.0%	76.6%	76.8%	23.0%	23.4%	23.2%	100%	100%	100%

Table - 2 Persons by Citizenship, Broad Age Groups and Sex, 1984, 1992 and 2001 Censuses – cont'd.

2001 Census									
Age groups	Anguillian			Non-Anguillian			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
0-14	75.7%	73.9%	74.8%	24.3%	26.1%	25.2%	100%	100%	100%
15 - 44	70.3%	69.0%	69.6%	29.7%	31.0%	30.4%	100%	100%	100%
45 - 74	75.0%	74.0%	74.5%	25.0%	26.0%	25.5%	100%	100%	100%
75+	87.3%	87.5%	87.4%	12.7%	12.5%	12.6%	100%	100%	100%
Total	73.3%	72.0%	72.6%	26.7%	28.0%	27.4%	100%	100%	100%

Percentage change from 1992 to 2001

Age groups	Anguillian			Non-Anguillian			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
0-14	9.5%	11.8%	10.6%	47.7%	36.4%	41.6%	16.8%	17.3%	17.1%
15 - 44	17.9%	26.5%	22.1%	39.0%	51.2%	45.1%	23.5%	33.3%	28.3%
45 - 74	46.8%	36.5%	41.5%	69.4%	100.7%	84.1%	51.8%	48.9%	50.4%
75+	5.1%	-11.2%	-4.7%	61.5%	136.4%	95.8%	10.0%	-3.7%	1.9%
Total	19.6%	21.5%	20.6%	46.5%	54.8%	50.7%	25.8%	29.3%	27.6%

**Table 3 - Population, Labour Force, Employed, Unemployed, 15 Years and over
1974, 1984, 1992 and 2001 Censuses and 1999 Labour Force Survey**

Component	SEX	1974	1984	1992	1999	2001
Population	Male	1,685	2,105	3,111	4,280	4,015
	Female	2,007	2,243	3,113	4,933	4,182
	Total	3,692	4,348	6,224	9,213	8,197
Labour Force	Male	1,287	1,646	2,553	3,446	3,222
	Female	678	1,119	1,890	3,289	2,828
	Total	1,965	2,765	4,443	6,735	6,050
Employed	Male	833	1,290	2,397	3,287	3,014
	Female	347	751	1,724	2,891	2,630
	Total	1,180	2,041	4,121	6,178	5,644
Unemployed	Male	454	356	156	159	208
	Female	331	368	166	398	198
	Total	785	724	322	557	406
Unemployment Rate	Total	39.9%	26.2%	7.2%	8.3%	6.7%
Participation Rate	Total	53.2%	63.6%	71.4%	73.1%	73.8%

Note: Definitions and timing change slightly from one census to the next.

Annual Average Percentage Change from one Census to the Next

	SEX	1974-1984	1984-1992	1992-2001	1992-1999	1992-2001
Population	Male	2.5%	6.0%	3.2%	5.4%	3.2%
	Female	1.2%	4.8%	3.8%	8.4%	3.8%
	Total	1.8%	5.4%	3.5%	6.9%	3.5%
Labour Force	Male	2.8%	6.9%	2.9%	5.0%	2.9%
	Female	6.5%	8.6%	5.5%	10.6%	5.5%
	Total	4.1%	7.6%	4.0%	7.4%	4.0%
Employed	Male	3.8%	10.7%	2.9%	5.3%	2.9%
	Female	11.6%	16.2%	5.8%	9.7%	5.8%
	Total	7.3%	12.7%	4.1%	7.1%	4.1%
Unemployed	Male	-2.2%	-7.0%	3.7%	0.3%	3.7%
	Female	1.1%	-6.9%	2.1%	20.0%	2.1%
	Total	-0.8%	-6.9%	2.9%	10.4%	2.9%

Table 4 - Economic Activity by Age Groups for Census Reference Week, 1999 and 2001

Age Groups	Population		Labour Force		Employed		Unemployed		Non-response
Total	1999	2001	1999	2001	1999	2001	1999	2001	2001
Less 15 years	3,658	3,202							
15 - 16		395		32		18		14	6
17 - 19		569		402		326		76	6
15-19	1,294	964	651	434	493	344	158	90	12
20 - 34	3,075	2,651	2,740	2,375	2,527	2,227	213	148	17
35 - 49	2,460	2,632	2,214	2,331	2,124	2,228	90	103	13
50-64	1,233	1,090	815	733	726	696	89	37	5
65+	1,151	860	315	177	308	149	7	28	2
Total 15+	9,213	8,197	6,735	6,050	6,178	5,644	557	406	49
Total 17+		7,802		6,018		5,626		392	43
Age Groups	Population		Labour Force		Employed		Unemployed		Non-response
Males	1999	2001	1999	2001	1999	2001	1999	2001	2001
Less 15 years	1,788	1,590							
15 - 16		194		15		10		5	4
17 - 19		281		213		179		34	4
15-19	575	475	343	228	308	189	35	39	8
20 - 34	1,445	1,300	1,336	1,232	1,294	1,168	42	64	10
35 - 49	1,137	1,297	1,083	1,216	1,069	1,154	14	62	7
50-64	541	542	472	426	404	401	68	25	4
65+	582	401	212	120	212	102	-	18	1
Males 15+	4,280	4,015	3,446	3,222	3,287	3,014	159	208	30
Males 17+		3,821		3,207		3,004		203	26
Age groups	Population		Labour Force		Employed		Unemployed		Non-response
Females	1999	2001	1999	2001	1999	2001	1999	2001	2001
Less 15 years	1,870	1,612							
15 - 16		201		17		8		9	2
17 - 19		288		189		147		42	2
15 - 19	719	489	308	206	185	155	123	51	4
20 - 34	1,630	1,351	1,404	1,143	1,233	1,059	171	84	7
35 - 49	1,323	1,335	1,131	1,115	1,055	1,074	76	41	6
50-64	692	548	343	307	322	295	21	12	1
65+	569	459	103	57	96	47	7	10	1
Females 15+	4,933	4,182	3,289	2,828	2,891	2,630	398	198	19
Females 17+		3,981		2,811		2,622		189	17

**Table 5 - Unemployment and Participation Rates and Employment Population Ratios
in Reference Week by Sex, 1999 and 2001**

Total Age Groups	Unemployment Rate		Participation Rate		Employment Population Ratio	
	1999	2001	1999	2001	1999	2001
17 - 19	n.a.	18.9%	n.a.	70.8%	n.a.	57.5%
15 -19	24.3%	20.7%	50.3%	45.1%	38.1%	35.8%
20 - 34	7.8%	6.2%	89.1%	89.6%	82.2%	84.0%
35 - 49	4.1%	4.4%	90.0%	88.6%	86.3%	84.7%
50-64	10.9%	5.0%	66.1%	67.2%	58.9%	63.9%
65+	2.2%	15.8%	27.4%	20.6%	26.8%	17.3%
Total 15+	8.3%	6.7%	73.1%	73.8%	67.1%	68.9%
Total 17+		6.5%		77.2%		72.1%

Males Age Groups	Unemployment Rate		Participation Rate		Employment Population Ratio	
	1999	2001	1999	2001	1999	2001
17 - 19	n.a.	15.9%	n.a.	76.2%	n.a.	51.0%
15 - 19	10.2%	17.0%	59.7%	48.2%	53.6%	40.0%
20 - 34	3.1%	5.2%	92.5%	94.8%	89.6%	89.8%
35 - 49	1.3%	5.1%	95.3%	93.8%	94.0%	89.1%
50-64	14.4%	5.9%	87.2%	78.6%	74.7%	74.0%
65+	0.0%	15.0%	36.4%	29.9%	36.4%	25.4%
Males 15+	4.6%	6.5%	80.5%	80.3%	76.8%	75.1%
Males 17+		6.3%		84.0%		78.7%

Females Age Groups	Unemployment Rate		Participation Rate		Employment Population Ratio	
	1999	2001	1999	2001	1999	2001
17 - 19	n.a.	22.2%	n.a.	65.6%	n.a.	51.0%
15-19	39.9%	24.8%	42.8%	42.1%	25.7%	31.7%
20 - 34	12.2%	7.3%	86.1%	84.6%	75.6%	78.4%
35 - 49	6.7%	3.7%	85.5%	83.6%	79.7%	80.5%
50-64	6.1%	3.9%	49.6%	56.0%	46.5%	53.8%
65+	6.8%	17.5%	18.1%	12.4%	16.9%	10.2%
Females 15+	12.1%	7.0%	66.7%	67.6%	58.6%	62.9%
Females 17+		6.7%		70.6%		65.9%

Table 6 - Main Economic Activity by Sex of Population 15 Years and Over during Census Years 1974 - 2001

MAIN ACTIVITY	Males				Females			
	1974	1984	1992	2001	1974	1984	1992	2001
Economically Active	1,287	1,646	2,553	3,181	678	1,119	1,890	2,744
Employed	833	1,290	2,397	3,108	347	751	1,724	2,666
Seeking work	454	356	156	73	331	368	166	78
Economically Inactive	398	431	553	789	1,329	1,096	1,220	1,413
Home Duties	26	-	16	50	893	593	642	571
Student/Attended school	112	125	179	269	136	142	216	338
Retired	147	216	273	276	109	217	259	301
Sick/Disabled	113	74	70	82	191	112	82	108
Other	-	16	15	112	-	32	21	95
Sub-total	1,685	2,077	3,106	3,970	2,007	2,215	3,110	4,157
<i>Not Stated</i>	-	28	5	45	-	28	3	25
Total	1,685	2,105	3,111	4,015	2,007	2,243	3,113	4,182

Percentage Distribution of Economic Activity

MAIN ACTIVITY	Males				Females			
	1974	1984	1992	2001	1974	1984	1992	2001
Economically Active	76.4%	79.2%	82.2%	80.1%	33.8%	50.5%	60.8%	66.0%
Employed	49.4%	62.1%	77.2%	78.3%	17.3%	33.9%	55.4%	64.1%
Seeking work	26.9%	17.1%	5.0%	1.8%	16.5%	16.6%	5.3%	1.9%
Economically Inactive	23.6%	20.8%	17.8%	19.9%	66.2%	49.5%	39.2%	34.0%
Home Duties	1.5%	0.0%	0.5%	1.3%	44.5%	26.8%	20.6%	13.7%
Student/Attended school	6.6%	6.0%	5.8%	6.8%	6.8%	6.4%	6.9%	8.1%
Retired	8.7%	10.4%	8.8%	7.0%	5.4%	9.8%	8.3%	7.2%
Sick/Disabled	6.7%	3.6%	2.3%	2.1%	9.5%	5.1%	2.6%	2.6%
Other	0.0%	0.8%	0.5%	2.8%	0.0%	1.4%	0.7%	2.3%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Both Sexes

MAIN ACTIVITY	Persons				Percent Distribution of Activities			
	1974	1984	1992	2001	1974	1984	1992	2001
Economically Active	1,965	2,765	4,443	5,925	53.2%	64.4%	71.5%	72.9%
Employed	1,180	2,041	4,121	5,774	32.0%	47.6%	66.3%	71.0%
Seeking work	785	724	322	151	21.3%	16.9%	5.2%	1.9%
Economically Inactive	1,727	1,527	1,773	2,202	46.8%	35.6%	28.5%	27.1%
Home Duties	919	593	658	621	24.9%	13.8%	10.6%	7.6%
Student/Attended school	248	267	395	607	6.7%	6.2%	6.4%	7.5%
Retired	256	433	532	577	6.9%	10.1%	8.6%	7.1%
Sick/Disabled	304	186	152	190	8.2%	4.3%	2.4%	2.3%
Other	-	48	36	207	0.0%	1.1%	0.6%	2.5%
Sub-total	3,692	4,292	6,216	8,127				
<i>Not Stated</i>	-	56	8	70				
Total	3,692	4,348	6,224	8,197	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Table 7 - Main Economic Activity for the Year by Anguillian/Non-Anguillian by Sex, 1992 and 2001

1992	Anguillian			Non-Anguillian			Total		
MAIN ACTIVITY	Male	Female	Both	Male	Female	Both	Male	Female	Both
Economically Active	1,881	1,398	3,279	672	495	1,167	2,553	1,893	4,446
Employed	1,756	1,284	3,040	641	441	1,082	2,397	1,725	4,122
Seeking work	125	114	239	31	54	85	156	168	324
Economically Inactive	462	977	1,439	92	244	336	554	1,221	1,775
Home Duties	11	506	517	5	137	142	16	643	659
Student/School	151	176	327	28	40	68	179	216	395
Retired	223	216	439	50	43	93	273	259	532
Sick/Disabled	69	74	143	2	8	10	71	82	153
Other	8	5	13	7	16	23	15	21	36
<i>Not Stated</i>	5	1	6	1	2	3	6	3	9
Total	2,348	2,376	4,724	765	741	1,506	3,113	3,117	6,230
2001	Anguillian			Non-Anguillian			Total		
MAIN ACTIVITY	Male	Female	Both	Male	Female	Both	Male	Female	Both
Economically Active	2,234	1,935	4,169	947	809	1,756	3,181	2,744	5,925
Employed	2,179	1,885	4,064	929	781	1,710	3,108	2,666	5,774
Seeking work	55	50	105	18	28	46	73	78	151
Economically Inactive	635	1,034	1,669	154	379	533	789	1,413	2,202
Home Duties	40	372	412	10	199	209	50	571	621
Student/School	212	261	473	57	77	134	269	338	607
Retired	217	235	452	59	66	125	276	301	577
Sick/Disabled	76	100	176	6	8	14	82	108	190
Other	90	66	156	22	29	51	112	95	207
Not Stated	32	9	41	13	16	29	45	25	70
Total	2,901	2,978	5,879	1,114	1,204	2,318	4,015	4,182	8,197
Percentage increase from 1992 to 2001									
1992 - 2001	Anguillian			Non-Anguillian			Total		
MAIN ACTIVITY	Male	Female	Both	Male	Female	Both	Male	Female	Both
Economically Active	18.8%	38.4%	27.1%	40.9%	63.4%	50.5%	24.6%	45.0%	33.3%
Employed	24.1%	46.8%	33.7%	44.9%	77.1%	58.0%	29.7%	54.6%	40.1%
Seeking work	-56.0%	-56.1%	-56.1%	-41.9%	-48.1%	-45.9%	-53.2%	-53.6%	-53.4%
Economically Inactive	37.4%	5.8%	16.0%	67.4%	55.3%	58.6%	42.4%	15.7%	24.1%
Home Duties	263.6%	-26.5%	-20.3%	100.0%	45.3%	47.2%	212.5%	-11.2%	-5.8%
Student/School	40.4%	48.3%	44.6%	103.6%	92.5%	97.1%	50.3%	56.5%	53.7%
Retired	-2.7%	8.8%	3.0%	18.0%	53.5%	34.4%	1.1%	16.2%	8.5%
Sick/Disabled	10.1%	35.1%	23.1%	200.0%	0.0%	40.0%	15.5%	31.7%	24.2%
Other	1025.0%	1220.0%	1100.0%	214.3%	81.3%	121.7%	646.7%	352.4%	475.0%
<i>Not Stated</i>	540.0%	800.0%	583.3%	1200.0%	700.0%	866.7%	650.0%	733.3%	677.8%
Total	23.6%	25.3%	24.4%	45.6%	62.5%	53.9%	29.0%	34.2%	31.6%

Table 7 - Main Economic Activity for the Year by Anguillian/Non-Anguillian by Sex, 1992 and 2001 cont'd

Percentage Distribution of Economic Activities by Sex, 1992 and 2001									
1992	Anguillian			Non-Anguillian			Total		
MAIN ACTIVITY	Male	Female	Both	Male	Female	Both	Male	Female	Both
Economically Active	80.3%	58.9%	69.5%	88.0%	67.0%	77.6%	82.2%	60.8%	71.5%
Employed	74.9%	54.1%	64.4%	83.9%	59.7%	72.0%	77.1%	55.4%	66.3%
Seeking work	5.3%	4.8%	5.1%	4.1%	7.3%	5.7%	5.0%	5.4%	5.2%
Economically Inactive	19.7%	41.1%	30.5%	12.0%	33.0%	22.4%	17.8%	39.2%	28.5%
Home Duties	0.5%	21.3%	11.0%	0.7%	18.5%	9.4%	0.5%	20.6%	10.6%
Student/School	6.4%	7.4%	6.9%	3.7%	5.4%	4.5%	5.8%	6.9%	6.3%
Retired	9.5%	9.1%	9.3%	6.5%	5.8%	6.2%	8.8%	8.3%	8.6%
Sick/Disabled	2.9%	3.1%	3.0%	0.3%	1.1%	0.7%	2.3%	2.6%	2.5%
Other	0.3%	0.2%	0.3%	0.9%	2.2%	1.5%	0.5%	0.7%	0.6%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
2001	Anguillian			Non-Anguillian			Total		
MAIN ACTIVITY	Male	Female	Both	Male	Female	Both	Male	Female	Both
Economically Active	77.9%	65.2%	71.4%	86.0%	68.1%	76.7%	80.1%	66.0%	72.9%
Employed	75.9%	63.5%	69.6%	84.4%	65.7%	74.7%	78.3%	64.1%	71.0%
Seeking work	1.9%	1.7%	1.8%	1.6%	2.4%	2.0%	1.8%	1.9%	1.9%
Economically Inactive	22.1%	34.8%	28.6%	14.0%	31.9%	23.3%	19.9%	34.0%	27.1%
Home Duties	1.4%	12.5%	7.1%	0.9%	16.8%	9.1%	1.3%	13.7%	7.6%
Student/School	7.4%	8.8%	8.1%	5.2%	6.5%	5.9%	6.8%	8.1%	7.5%
Retired	7.6%	7.9%	7.7%	5.4%	5.6%	5.5%	7.0%	7.2%	7.1%
Sick/Disabled	2.6%	3.4%	3.0%	0.5%	0.7%	0.6%	2.1%	2.6%	2.3%
Other	3.1%	2.2%	2.7%	2.0%	2.4%	2.2%	2.8%	2.3%	2.5%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Table 8 - Distribution of Main Economic Activity by Age Groups, 1992 and 2001

MAIN ACTIVITY	1992							
	15 - 19	20 - 24	25 - 29	30 - 44	45 - 59	60 - 74	75+	Total
Economically Active	355	736	831	1,670	611	209	31	4,443
Employed	252	667	780	1,606	585	201	30	4,121
Seeking work	103	69	51	64	26	8	1	322
Economically Inactive	405	60	65	196	252	460	335	1,773
Home Duties	11	35	51	164	163	171	63	658
Student/School	381	11	1	1	-	1		395
Retired	-	1	-	1	55	256	219	532
Sick/Disabled	7	5	10	19	26	32	53	152
Other	6	8	3	11	8	-	-	36
<i>Sub-total</i>	<i>760</i>	<i>796</i>	<i>896</i>	<i>1,866</i>	<i>863</i>	<i>669</i>	<i>366</i>	<i>6,216</i>
<i>Not Stated</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>9</i>
Total	760	798	897	1,869	866	669	366	6,225

MAIN ACTIVITY	2001							
	15 - 19	20 - 24	25 - 29	30 - 44	45 - 59	60 - 74	75+	Total
Economically Active	337	684	783	2,627	1,198	270	26	5,925
Employed	293	655	775	2,584	1,180	262	25	5,774
Seeking work	44	29	8	43	18	8	1	151
Economically Inactive	615	97	74	267	288	524	337	2,202
Home Duties	31	41	39	165	149	156	40	621
Student/School	544	27	12	19	2	3	0	607
Retired	1	0	0	7	53	288	228	577
Sick/Disabled	5	5	6	31	38	49	56	190
Other	34	24	17	45	46	28	13	207
<i>Sub-total</i>	<i>952</i>	<i>781</i>	<i>857</i>	<i>2,894</i>	<i>1,486</i>	<i>794</i>	<i>363</i>	<i>8,127</i>
<i>Not Stated</i>	<i>12</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>13</i>	<i>20</i>	<i>15</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>70</i>
Total	964	785	870	2,914	1,501	799	364	8,197

Percentage Distribution

1992								
MAIN ACTIVITY	15 - 19	20 - 24	25 - 29	30 - 44	45 - 59	60 - 74	75+	Total
Economically Active	46.7%	92.5%	92.7%	89.5%	70.8%	31.2%	8.5%	71.5%
Employed	33.2%	83.8%	87.1%	86.1%	67.8%	30.0%	8.2%	66.3%
Seeking work	13.6%	8.7%	5.7%	3.4%	3.0%	1.2%	0.3%	5.2%
Economically Inactive	53.3%	7.5%	7.3%	10.5%	29.2%	68.8%	91.5%	28.5%
Home Duties	1.4%	4.4%	5.7%	8.8%	18.9%	25.6%	17.2%	10.6%
Student/School	50.1%	1.4%	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	6.4%
Retired	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%	6.4%	38.3%	59.8%	8.6%
Sick/Disabled	0.9%	0.6%	1.1%	1.0%	3.0%	4.8%	14.5%	2.4%
Other	0.8%	1.0%	0.3%	0.6%	0.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.6%
<i>Sub-total</i>	<i>100.0%</i>	<i>100.0%</i>	<i>100.0%</i>	<i>100.0%</i>	<i>100.0%</i>	<i>100.0%</i>	<i>100.0%</i>	<i>100.0%</i>

Table 8 - Distribution of Main Economic Activity by Age Groups, 1992 and 2001 cont'd

2001								
MAIN ACTIVITY	15 - 19	20 - 24	25 - 29	30 - 44	45 - 59	60 - 74	75+	Total
Economically Active	35.4%	87.6%	91.4%	90.8%	80.6%	34.0%	7.2%	72.9%
Employed	30.8%	83.9%	90.4%	89.3%	79.4%	33.0%	6.9%	71.0%
Seeking work	4.6%	3.7%	0.9%	1.5%	1.2%	1.0%	0.3%	1.9%
Economically Inactive	64.6%	12.4%	8.6%	9.2%	19.4%	66.0%	92.8%	27.1%
Home Duties	3.3%	5.2%	4.6%	5.7%	10.0%	19.6%	11.0%	7.6%
Student/School	57.1%	3.5%	1.4%	0.7%	0.1%	0.4%	0.0%	7.5%
Retired	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%	3.6%	36.3%	62.8%	7.1%
Sick/Disabled	0.5%	0.6%	0.7%	1.1%	2.6%	6.2%	15.4%	2.3%
Other	3.6%	3.1%	2.0%	1.6%	3.1%	3.5%	3.6%	2.5%
<i>Sub-total</i>	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Table 9 - Employment by Industry and Sex, 1999 and 2001

Industry Codes	Industry	1999			2001			Male Female Ratio	
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	1999	2001
011-142	Agriculture, Fishing and Mining	110	30	140	162	21	183	3.7	7.7
151-372	Manufacturing	220	125	340	85	50	135	1.8	1.7
401-410	Utilities	90	50	135	63	18	81	1.8	3.5
451-455	Construction	765	25	795	801	29	830	30.6	27.6
501-526	Trade	180	310	485	257	299	556	0.6	0.9
551-552	Hotels & Restaurants	615	810	1,425	631	956	1,587	0.8	0.7
601-642	Transport & Communications	395	75	470	278	101	379	5.3	2.8
651-749	Finance, Real Estate & Business Services	125	295	420	179	254	433	0.4	0.7
751-753	Public Administration & Social Security	265	275	540	308	354	662	1.0	0.9
801-853	Education, Health & Social Work	75	430	505	86	297	383	0.2	0.3
900-930	Other Community, Social & Personal Services	35	75	110	84	80	164	0.5	1.1
950	Private households	70	150	220	37	127	164	0.5	0.3
	Sub-Total	2,945	2,650	5,585	2,971	2,586	5,557	1.1	1.1
	Not stated	340	250	590	43	44	87	1.4	1.0
Total		3,285	2,890	6,180	3,014	2,630	5,644	1.1	1.1

Percentage Distribution by Industry

Industry Codes	Industry	1999			2001		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
011-142	Agriculture, Fishing and Mining	3.7%	1.1%	2.5%	5.5%	0.8%	3.3%
151-372	Manufacturing	7.5%	4.7%	6.1%	2.9%	1.9%	2.4%
401-410	Utilities	3.1%	1.9%	2.4%	2.1%	0.7%	1.5%
451-455	Construction	26.0%	0.9%	14.2%	27.0%	1.1%	14.9%
501-526	Trade	6.1%	11.7%	8.7%	8.7%	11.6%	10.0%
551-552	Hotels & Restaurants	20.9%	30.6%	25.5%	21.2%	37.0%	28.6%
601-642	Transport & Communications	13.4%	2.8%	8.4%	9.4%	3.9%	6.8%
651-749	Finance, Real Estate & Business services	4.2%	11.1%	7.5%	6.0%	9.8%	7.8%
751-753	Public Administration & Social Security	9.0%	10.4%	9.7%	10.4%	13.7%	11.9%
801-853	Education, Health & Social Work	2.5%	16.2%	9.0%	2.9%	11.5%	6.9%
900-930	Other community, Social & Personal Services	1.2%	2.8%	2.0%	2.8%	3.1%	3.0%
950	Private households	2.4%	5.7%	3.9%	1.2%	4.9%	3.0%
Sub-Total		100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Sources: September 1999 Labour Force Survey and 2001 Census

Table 10 - Employment Type by Sex, 1999 and 2001

Employment Type	1999			2001		
	Male	Female	Both	Male	Female	Both
Paid employee-government	485	735	1,220	390	574	964
Paid employee-private	1,820	1,575	3,395	1,941	1,759	3,700
Paid employee-statutory body	55	90	145	65	37	102
Unpaid worker			-	12	10	22
Own business with paid help	295	90	385	256	103	359
Own business without paid help	295	165	460	385	155	540
Not specified			-	17	21	38
Other	335	240	575			
Total	3,285	2,895	6,180	3,066	2,659	5,725

Percent Distribution by Employment Type

Employment Type	1999			2001		
	Male	Female	Both	Male	Female	Both
Paid employee-government	14.8%	25.4%	19.7%	12.7%	21.6%	16.8%
Paid employee-private	55.4%	54.4%	54.9%	63.3%	66.2%	64.6%
Paid employee-statutory body	1.7%	3.1%	2.3%	2.1%	1.4%	1.8%
Unpaid worker	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.4%	0.4%	0.4%
Own business with paid help	9.0%	3.1%	6.2%	8.3%	3.9%	6.3%
Own business without paid help	9.0%	5.7%	7.4%	12.6%	5.8%	9.4%
Not specified	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.6%	0.8%	0.7%
Other	10.2%	8.3%	9.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

In 2001 if a person held more than one job of different employment types more than one employment type was recorded hence the totals in this table are greater than the number employed

Table 11 - Employment by Industry, 1992 and 2001

Codes Industry		1992			2001		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
011-050	Agriculture and Fishing	169	5	174	144	19	163
101-372	Mining and Manufacturing	70	68	138	103	52	155
401-410	Utilities	67	19	86	63	18	81
451-455	Construction	740	14	754	801	29	830
501-552	Trade, Hotels & Restaurants	582	858	1,440	888	1,255	2,143
601-642	Transport & Communications	236	90	326	278	101	379
751-950	Government, Community and Social Services	436	533	969	515	858	1,373
651-749	Finance, Real Estate & Business Services	82	132	214	179	254	433
	Sub-total	2,382	1,719	4,101	2,971	2,586	5,557
	Not stated	15	5	20	43	44	87
	Total	2,397	1,724	4,121	3,014	2,630	5,644

Percentage Distribution by Industry

		1992			2001		
Codes	Industry	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
011-050	Agriculture and Fishing	7.1%	0.3%	4.2%	4.8%	0.7%	2.9%
101-372	Mining and Manufacturing	2.9%	4.0%	3.4%	3.5%	2.0%	2.8%
401-410	Utilities	2.8%	1.1%	2.1%	2.1%	0.7%	1.5%
451-455	Construction	31.1%	0.8%	18.4%	27.0%	1.1%	14.9%
501-552	Trade, Hotels & Restaurants	24.4%	49.9%	35.1%	29.9%	48.5%	38.6%
601-642	Transport & Communications	9.9%	5.2%	7.9%	9.4%	3.9%	6.8%
751-950	Government, Community and Social Services	18.3%	31.0%	23.6%	17.3%	33.2%	24.7%
651-749	Finance, Real Estate & Business Services	3.4%	7.7%	5.2%	6.0%	9.8%	7.8%
Sub-total		100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Table 12 - Employed by Occupation and Sex 1974 - 2001 Censuses

		1974			1984			1992			2001		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Codes	Occupation												
211 - 348	Professional and Technical	65	89	154	121	119	240	269	248	517	563	557	1,120
111 - 131	Administrative & Managerial	16	1	17	37	11	48	79	44	123	177	192	369
411 - 422	Clerical and Sales	76	101	177	133	277	410	220	630	850	194	648	842
511 - 523	Service	52	100	152	99	286	385	337	699	1,036	412	901	1,313
611 - 621	Agricultural	95	3	98	182	1	183	227	4	231	245	25	270
711 - 933	Production, Construction & Transport	529	53	582	711	49	760	1,244	86	1,330	1,377	263	1,640
	<i>Sub-total</i>	833	347	1,180	1,283	743	2,026	2,376	1,711	4,087	2,968	2,586	5,554
	Not stated				10	9	19	21	13	34	46	44	90
	Total	833	347	1,180	1,293	752	2,045	2,397	1,724	4,121	3,014	2,630	5,644

Percentage Distribution of Occupations

		1974			1984			1992			2001		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Codes	Occupation												
211 - 348	Professional and Technical	7.8%	25.6%	13.1%	9.4%	16.0%	11.8%	11.3%	14.5%	12.6%	19.0%	21.5%	20.2%
111 - 131	Administrative & Managerial	1.9%	0.3%	1.4%	2.9%	1.5%	2.4%	3.3%	2.6%	3.0%	6.0%	7.4%	6.6%
411 - 422	Clerical and Sales	9.1%	29.1%	15.0%	10.4%	37.3%	20.2%	9.3%	36.8%	20.8%	6.5%	25.1%	15.2%
511 - 523	Service	6.2%	28.8%	12.9%	7.7%	38.5%	19.0%	14.2%	40.9%	25.3%	13.9%	34.8%	23.6%
611 - 621	Agricultural	11.4%	0.9%	8.3%	14.2%	0.1%	9.0%	9.6%	0.2%	5.7%	8.3%	1.0%	4.9%
711 - 933	Production, Construction & Transport	63.5%	15.3%	49.3%	55.4%	6.6%	37.5%	52.4%	5.0%	32.5%	46.4%	10.2%	29.5%
	<i>Sub-total</i>	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Average percentage change in Occupations from one census to the next

		1974-1984			1984-1992			1992-2001		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Codes	Occupation									
211 - 348	Professional and Technical	7.2%	2.8%	4.7%	15.3%	13.6%	14.4%	12.1%	13.8%	13.0%
111 - 131	Administrative & Managerial	10.9%	83.3%	15.2%	14.2%	37.5%	19.5%	13.8%	37.4%	22.2%
411 - 422	Clerical and Sales	6.3%	14.5%	11.0%	8.2%	15.9%	13.4%	-1.3%	0.3%	-0.1%
511 - 523	Service	7.5%	15.5%	12.8%	30.1%	18.1%	21.1%	2.5%	3.2%	3.0%
611 - 621	Agricultural	7.6%	-5.6%	7.2%	3.1%	37.5%	3.3%	0.9%	58.3%	1.9%
711 - 933	Production, Construction & Transport	2.9%	-0.6%	2.5%	9.4%	9.4%	9.4%	1.2%	22.9%	2.6%
	<i>Sub-total</i>	4.5%	9.5%	6.0%	10.6%	16.3%	12.7%	2.8%	5.7%	4.0%

Table 13 - Employed Persons by Occupation and Citizenship, 1992 and 2001

Code Occupation		1992			2001		
		Anguillian	Non-Anguillian	Total	Anguillian	Non-Anguillian	Total
211 - 348	Professional and Technical	335	182	517	730	390	1,120
111 - 131	Administrative & Managerial	77	46	123	236	133	369
411 - 422	Clerical and Sales	679	174	853	602	240	842
511 - 523	Service	727	309	1,036	825	488	1,313
611 - 621	Agricultural	194	38	232	181	89	270
711 - 933	Production, Construction & Transport	1,004	326	1,330	1,047	593	1,640
	Sub-Total	3,016	1,075	4,091	3,621	1,933	5,554
	Not Stated	23	7	30	57	33	90
	Total	3,039	1,082	4,121	3,678	1,966	5,644

Percentage Distribution by Occupation Group

Code Occupation		1992			2001		
		Anguillian	Non-Anguillian	Total	Anguillian	Non-Anguillian	Total
211 - 348	Professional and Technical	11.1%	16.9%	12.6%	20.2%	20.2%	20.2%
111 - 131	Administrative & Managerial	2.6%	4.3%	3.0%	6.5%	6.9%	6.6%
411 - 422	Clerical and Sales	22.5%	16.2%	20.9%	16.6%	12.4%	15.2%
511 - 523	Service	24.1%	28.7%	25.3%	22.8%	25.2%	23.6%
611 - 621	Agricultural	6.4%	3.5%	5.7%	5.0%	4.6%	4.9%
711 - 933	Production, Construction & Transport	33.3%	30.3%	32.5%	28.9%	30.7%	29.5%
	Sub-Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Ratio of Anguillians to Non-Anguillian by Occupation

Code Occupation	1992	2001
211 - 348 Professional and Technical	1.8	1.9
111 - 131 Administrative & Managerial	1.7	1.8
411 - 422 Clerical and Sales	3.9	2.5
511 - 523 Service	2.4	1.7
611 - 621 Agricultural	5.1	2.0
711 - 933 Production, Construction & Transport	3.1	1.8
Sub-Total	2.8	1.9

Table 14. Selected Occupations by Citizenship 2001

Code	Occupation	Anguillian	Non-Anguillian	Total	Ratio of Anguillian to Non-Anguillian
233	Primary and pre-primary Education Teaching Professionals	46	27	73	1.7
241	Business Professionals	100	47	147	2.1
311	Physical and Engineering Science Technicians	81	31	112	2.6
344	Customs, Tax and Related Government Associate Professionals	72	5	77	14.4
	Other	431	280	711	1.5
211 - 348	Professional and technical	730	390	1,120	1.9
131	General Managers	139	81	220	1.7
123	Other Department Managers	72	30	102	2.4
	Other	25	22	47	1.1
111 - 131	Administrative & managerial	236	133	369	1.8
421	Cashiers, Tellers and Related Clerks	276	121	397	2.3
411	Secretaries and Keyboard-Operating Clerks	171	52	223	3.3
422	Client Information Clerks	68	27	95	2.5
	Other	87	40	127	2.2
411 - 422	Clerical and Sales	602	240	842	2.5
512	Housekeeping and Restaurant Services Workers	665	356	1,021	1.9
516	Protective Service Workers	53	42	95	1.3
	Other	107	90	197	1.2
511 - 523	Service	825	488	1,313	1.7
611	Market Gardeners and Crop Growers	89	74	163	1.2
	Other	92	15	107	6.1
611 - 621	Agricultural	181	89	270	2.0
712	Building Frame and Related Trades Workers	303	168	471	1.8
931	Mining and Construction Labourers	199	110	309	1.8
913	Domestic and Related Helpers, Cleaners and Launderers	125	86	211	1.5
832	Motor Vehicle Drivers	105	46	151	2.3
	Other	315	183	498	1.7
711 - 933	Production, Construction & Transport	1,047	593	1,640	1.8
	<i>Sub-Total</i>	<i>3,621</i>	<i>1,933</i>	<i>5,554</i>	<i>1.9</i>
	Not Stated	57	33	90	1.7
	Total	3,678	1,966	5,644	1.9

Table 15 - Unemployed by Union Status, 2001

Union Status	Unemployed			Population 15 and over		
	Male	Female	Both	Male	Female	Both
Legally Married	66	52	118	1,577	1,536	3,113
Common Law Union	15	14	29	339	344	683
Visiting Partner	7	16	23	127	135	262
Not in a Union	120	116	236	1,960	2,157	4,117
Not Stated				1	1	2
Total	208	198	406	4,004	4,173	8,177

Percentage Distribution

Union Status	Unemployed			Population 15 and over		
	Male	Female	Both	Male	Female	Both
Legally Married	31.7%	26.3%	29.1%	39.4%	36.8%	38.1%
Common Law Union	7.2%	7.1%	7.1%	8.5%	8.2%	8.4%
Visiting Partner	3.4%	8.1%	5.7%	3.2%	3.2%	3.2%
Not in a Union	57.7%	58.6%	58.1%	49.0%	51.7%	50.3%
Not Stated	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Table 16 - Employed Persons and percentage distributions by Monthly Employment Income, by Sex, Average and Median Employment Income, 2001 and 1999

Employment Income EC\$	Employed Persons 2001			Employment Income EC\$	Percentage distribution			
	Male	Female	Total		2001		1999	
					Male	Female	Total	Total
less than \$800	193	278	471	less than \$800	7.4%	11.7%	9.4%	13.6%
\$800 - 1,999	750	1,103	1,853	\$800 - 1,999	28.8%	46.3%	37.1%	41.5%
\$2,000 - 3,999	1,168	746	1,914	\$2,000 - 3,999	44.8%	31.3%	38.3%	35.0%
\$4,000 - 5,999	291	201	492	\$4,000 - 5,999	11.2%	8.4%	9.9%	6.5%
\$6,000 & over	206	56	262	\$6,000 & over	7.9%	2.3%	5.2%	3.4%
Sub-total	2,608	2,384	4,992	Sub-total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
<i>Not stated</i>	406	246	652					
Total	3,014	2,630	5,644					
Average	\$ 2,961	\$ 2,139	\$ 2,567					
Median	\$ 2,370	\$ 1,660	\$ 2,010					

Table 17 - Average and Median employment income and employed for Selected Occupations by Sex, 2001

Code	Occupation	Employed			Average Employment Income		
		Male	Female	Both	Male	Female	Both
512	Housekeeping and Restaurant Services Workers	281	740	1,021	\$ 2,537	\$1,415	\$1,718
712	Building Frame and Related Trades Workers	464	7	471	\$2,770	\$3,823	\$2,780
421	Cashiers, Tellers and Related Clerks	100	297	397	\$2,374	\$1,561	\$1,774
931	Mining and Construction Labourers	297	12	309	\$2,216	\$5,590	\$2,365
411	Secretaries and Keyboard-Operating Clerks	23	200	223	\$3,739	\$2,425	\$2,552
131	General Managers	111	109	220	\$5,932	\$4,033	\$4,946
913	Domestic and Related Helpers, Cleaners and Launderers	41	170	211	\$1,708	\$1,233	\$1,317
611	Market Gardeners and Crop Growers	145	18	163	\$1,909	\$1,955	\$1,914
832	Motor Vehicle Drivers	147	4	151	\$2,237	\$2,930	\$2,255
241	Business Professionals	48	99	147	\$4,495	\$3,125	\$3,548
311	Physical and Engineering Science Technicians	107	5	112	\$2,615	\$2,677	\$2,618
123	Other Department Managers	40	62	102	\$3,521	\$3,119	\$3,282
422	Client Information Clerks	31	64	95	\$2,851	\$2,257	\$2,434
516	Protective Service Workers	71	24	95	\$2,176	\$1,784	\$2,075
344	Customs, Tax and Related Government Associate Professionals	33	44	77	\$2,599	\$2,261	\$2,403
233	Primary and pre-primary Education Teaching Professionals	7	66	73	\$4,239	\$2,375	\$2,542

Code	Occupation	Employed			Median Employment Income		
		Male	Female	Both	Male	Female	Both
512	Housekeeping and Restaurant Services Workers	281	740	1,021	\$ 1,999	\$ 1,296	\$ 1,402
712	Building Frame and Related Trades Workers	464	7	471	\$ 2,480	\$ 2,720	\$ 2,480
421	Cashiers, Tellers and Related Clerks	100	297	397	\$ 1,817	\$ 1,298	\$ 1,487
931	Mining and Construction Labourers	297	12	309	\$ 1,950	\$ 1,500	\$ 1,950
411	Secretaries and Keyboard-Operating Clerks	23	200	223	\$ 2,408	\$ 2,070	\$ 2,095
131	General Managers	111	109	220	\$ 4,010	\$ 2,950	\$ 3,300
913	Domestic and Related Helpers, Cleaners and Launderers	41	170	211	\$ 1,510	\$ 980	\$ 980
611	Market Gardeners and Crop Growers	145	18	163	\$ 1,610	\$ 1,640	\$ 1,620
832	Motor Vehicle Drivers	147	4	151	\$ 1,960	\$ 2,000	\$ 1,960
241	Business Professionals	48	99	147	\$ 4,160	\$ 2,910	\$ 2,910
311	Physical and Engineering Science Technicians	107	5	112	\$ 2,410	\$ 2,050	\$ 2,403
123	Other Department Managers	40	62	102	\$ 3,112	\$ 2,695	\$ 2,990
422	Client Information Clerks	31	64	95	\$ 2,250	\$ 1,876	\$ 1,960
516	Protective Service Workers	71	24	95	\$ 2,070	\$ 1,600	\$ 1,900
344	Customs, Tax and Related Government Associate Professionals	33	44	77	\$ 2,425	\$ 2,250	\$ 2,356
233	Primary and pre-primary Education Teaching Professionals	7	66	73	\$ 4,712	\$ 2,486	\$ 2,575

Table 18

Table 18 - Average Monthly Employment Income and Employed for full-time workers for Selected Occupations, 2001

Code	Occupation	Employed	Monthly Income
131	General Managers	180	\$ 4,973
411	Secretaries and Keyboard-Operating Clerks	205	\$ 2,576
421	Cashiers, Tellers and Related Clerks	353	\$ 1,784
512	Housekeeping and Restaurant Services Workers	760	\$ 1,845
712	Building Frame and Related Trades Workers	413	\$ 2,814
913	Domestic and Related Helpers, Cleaners and Launderers	196	\$ 1,337
931	Mining and Construction Laborers	266	\$ 2,427

Full-time workers include those who worked 30 hours or more during the reference week

Table 19 - Employed persons by Sex, Hours of Work and Monthly Employment 2001

Income Groups								
Male	0 - 9	10 - 19	20 - 29	30 -39	40-49	50-59	60+	Sub-Total
Less than \$800	15.2%	9.0%	10.1%	9.6%	47.2%	5.6%	3.4%	100.0%
800 - 1,999	2.2%	4.9%	5.5%	11.4%	66.1%	4.9%	5.1%	100.0%
2,000 - 3,999	2.8%	1.9%	3.0%	10.9%	68.2%	5.8%	7.3%	100.0%
4,000 - 5,999	0.7%	2.8%	3.2%	7.4%	58.2%	11.3%	16.3%	100.0%
\$6,000+	1.0%	0.0%	2.5%	3.0%	45.3%	17.4%	30.8%	100.0%
<i>sub-total</i>	3.1%	3.2%	4.2%	9.9%	63.2%	7.1%	9.3%	100.0%

Female	0 - 9	10 - 19	20 - 29	30 -39	40-49	50-59	60+	Sub-Total
Less than \$800	12.4%	12.4%	17.6%	15.4%	35.6%	3.4%	3.4%	100.0%
800 - 1,999	2.5%	3.1%	5.5%	15.9%	65.0%	4.6%	3.4%	100.0%
2,000 - 3,999	2.1%	0.8%	3.0%	11.2%	73.0%	5.1%	4.8%	100.0%
4,000 - 5,999	2.5%	0.0%	3.0%	14.2%	67.5%	4.6%	8.1%	100.0%
\$6,000+	0.0%	0.0%	3.6%	3.6%	47.3%	32.7%	12.7%	100.0%
<i>sub-total</i>	3.5%	3.1%	5.9%	13.9%	63.9%	5.3%	4.5%	100.0%

Both Sexes	0 - 9	10 - 19	20 - 29	30 -39	40-49	50-59	60+	Sub-Total
Less than \$800	13.5%	11.0%	14.6%	13.0%	40.2%	4.3%	3.4%	100.0%
800 - 1,999	2.4%	3.8%	5.5%	14.0%	65.5%	4.7%	4.1%	100.0%
2,000 - 3,999	2.5%	1.5%	3.0%	11.0%	70.1%	5.5%	6.3%	100.0%
4,000 - 5,999	1.5%	1.7%	3.1%	10.2%	62.0%	8.6%	12.9%	100.0%
\$6,000+	0.8%	0.0%	2.7%	3.1%	45.7%	20.7%	27.0%	100.0%
<i>Sub-Total</i>	3.3%	3.2%	5.0%	11.8%	63.5%	6.2%	7.0%	100.0%

Table 20. Percentage Distribution of Employed People by employment income groups by hours of work in 2001
Hours of Work from all jobs

[illegible]

Table 21. Percentage Distribution of Employed People by hours of work and monthly employment income from all jobs in 2001

Hours of Work								
Income group	0 - 9	10 - 19	20 - 29	30 -39	40-49	50-59	60+	Sub-Total
Male								
Less than \$800	15.2%	9.0%	10.1%	9.6%	47.2%	5.6%	3.4%	100.0%
800 - 1,999	2.2%	4.9%	5.5%	11.4%	66.1%	4.9%	5.1%	100.0%
2,000 - 3,999	2.8%	1.9%	3.0%	10.9%	68.2%	5.8%	7.3%	100.0%
4,000 - 5,999	0.7%	2.8%	3.2%	7.4%	58.2%	11.3%	16.3%	100.0%
\$6,000+	1.0%	0.0%	2.5%	3.0%	45.3%	17.4%	30.8%	100.0%
<i>sub-total</i>	3.1%	3.2%	4.2%	9.9%	63.2%	7.1%	9.3%	100.0%
Female								
Less than \$800	12.4%	12.4%	17.6%	15.4%	35.6%	3.4%	3.4%	100.0%
800 - 1,999	2.5%	3.1%	5.5%	15.9%	65.0%	4.6%	3.4%	100.0%
2,000 - 3,999	2.1%	0.8%	3.0%	11.2%	73.0%	5.1%	4.8%	100.0%
4,000 - 5,999	2.5%	0.0%	3.0%	14.2%	67.5%	4.6%	8.1%	100.0%
\$6,000+	0.0%	0.0%	3.6%	3.6%	47.3%	32.7%	12.7%	100.0%
<i>sub-total</i>	3.5%	3.1%	5.9%	13.9%	63.9%	5.3%	4.5%	100.0%
Both Sexes								
Less than \$800	13.5%	11.0%	14.6%	13.0%	40.2%	4.3%	3.4%	100.0%
800 - 1,999	2.4%	3.8%	5.5%	14.0%	65.5%	4.7%	4.1%	100.0%
2,000 - 3,999	2.5%	1.5%	3.0%	11.0%	70.1%	5.5%	6.3%	100.0%
4,000 - 5,999	1.5%	1.7%	3.1%	10.2%	62.0%	8.6%	12.9%	100.0%
\$6,000+	0.8%	0.0%	2.7%	3.1%	45.7%	20.7%	27.0%	100.0%
<i>Sub-Total</i>	3.3%	3.2%	5.0%	11.8%	63.5%	6.2%	7.0%	100.0%

Table 22 - Hours of work from all Jobs by Sex for 2001 and Total for 1999

Hours	2001 Employed Persons			Percentage Distribution			
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	2001 Total	1999 Total
0 - 9	86	96	182	3.0%	3.8%	3.4%	9.6%
10 - 19	103	82	185	3.6%	3.2%	3.4%	2.0%
20 - 29	123	141	264	4.3%	5.6%	4.9%	3.4%
30 -39	286	347	633	9.9%	13.7%	11.7%	7.8%
40-49	1,818	1,625	3,443	63.0%	64.1%	63.5%	70.4%
50-59	199	132	331	6.9%	5.2%	6.1%	4.5%
60+	271	114	385	9.4%	4.5%	7.1%	2.2%
Sub-Total	2,886	2,537	5,423	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Not-stated	128	93	221				
Total	3,014	2,630	5,644				
	Males	Females	Total				
Average	41.7	39.5	40.7				
Median	40	40	40				

**Table 23. Number of Months Worked by
Sex during the Past Year, 2001**

Months	Male	Female	Total
1	28	35	63
2	33	49	82
3	59	49	108
4	65	64	129
5	61	59	120
6	133	123	256
7	77	60	137
8	139	99	238
9	46	44	90
10	226	251	477
11	326	366	692
12	1,898	1,473	3,371
Total	3,091	2,672	5,763
Average	6.2	7.3	6.7

Table 24 - Months of Work during past year by Industry of Reference Week, 2001

Industry	Months												
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	Total
Agriculture and Fishing	1	2	4	2	3	10	3	11	2	10	7	101	156
Mining and Manufacturing	-	-	3	1	2	9	3	7	-	8	13	104	150
Utilities	-	-	-	1	2	2	2	2	1	4	19	47	80
Construction	3	2	13	20	16	44	28	54	11	77	66	415	749
Wholesale and Retail Trade	3	6	3	13	9	16	12	7	6	22	74	361	532
Hotels and Restaurants	10	15	20	28	22	56	36	60	14	215	226	783	1,485
Transport and Communications	1	1	3	4	5	10	4	9	-	23	41	262	363
Finance, Real Estate & Business Services	1	7	1	2	7	16	7	10	3	16	67	280	417
Public Administration and Social Security	2	6	8	7	12	11	4	12	3	21	94	444	624
Education, Health and Social Work	2	2	9	7	7	13	3	12	2	29	26	232	344
Other Community, Social and Personal Service Activities	4	7	4	4	4	12	5	12	4	15	20	217	308
Sub-Total	27	48	68	89	89	199	107	196	46	440	653	3,246	5,208
Not Stated	36	34	40	40	31	57	30	42	44	37	39	125	555
Total	63	82	108	129	120	256	137	238	90	477	692	3,371	5,763

Percentage Distribution of Months Worked

Industry	Months												
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	Total
Agriculture and Fishing	0.6%	1.3%	2.6%	1.3%	1.9%	6.4%	1.9%	7.1%	1.3%	6.4%	4.5%	64.7%	100.0%
Mining and Manufacturing	0.0%	0.0%	2.0%	0.7%	1.3%	6.0%	2.0%	4.7%	0.0%	5.3%	8.7%	69.3%	100.0%
Utilities	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.3%	2.5%	2.5%	2.5%	2.5%	1.3%	5.0%	23.8%	58.8%	100.0%
Construction	0.4%	0.3%	1.7%	2.7%	2.1%	5.9%	3.7%	7.2%	1.5%	10.3%	8.8%	55.4%	100.0%
Wholesale and Retail Trade	0.6%	1.1%	0.6%	2.4%	1.7%	3.0%	2.3%	1.3%	1.1%	4.1%	13.9%	67.9%	100.0%
Hotels and Restaurants	0.7%	1.0%	1.3%	1.9%	1.5%	3.8%	2.4%	4.0%	0.9%	14.5%	15.2%	52.7%	100.0%
Transport and Communications	0.3%	0.3%	0.8%	1.1%	1.4%	2.8%	1.1%	2.5%	0.0%	6.3%	11.3%	72.2%	100.0%
Finance, Real Estate & Business Services	0.2%	1.7%	0.2%	0.5%	1.7%	3.8%	1.7%	2.4%	0.7%	3.8%	16.1%	67.1%	100.0%
Public Administration and Social Security	0.3%	1.0%	1.3%	1.1%	1.9%	1.8%	0.6%	1.9%	0.5%	3.4%	15.1%	71.2%	100.0%
Education, Health and Social Work	0.6%	0.6%	2.6%	2.0%	2.0%	3.8%	0.9%	3.5%	0.6%	8.4%	7.6%	67.4%	100.0%
Other Community, Social and Personal Service Activities	1.3%	2.3%	1.3%	1.3%	1.3%	3.9%	1.6%	3.9%	1.3%	4.9%	6.5%	70.5%	100.0%
Sub-Total	0.5%	0.9%	1.3%	1.7%	1.7%	3.8%	2.1%	3.8%	0.9%	8.4%	12.5%	62.3%	100.0%

Table 25. Weekly Housework hours of employed and population 15 years and over by Sex, 2001

Employed				Total Population 15 years and over			
Housework hours	Males	Females	Total	Housework hours	Males	Females	Total
0 - 9	1,548	541	2,089	0 - 9	2,005	915	2,920
10 - 19	769	665	1,434	10 - 19	979	981	1,960
20 - 29	344	638	982	20 - 29	447	890	1,337
30 - 39	99	343	442	30 - 39	132	493	625
40 - 49	42	240	282	40 - 49	75	433	508
50 - 59	7	52	59	50 - 59	12	129	141
60+	15	54	69	60+	26	137	163
<i>Not stated</i>	190	97	287	<i>Not stated</i>	339	204	543
Total	3,014	2,630	5,644	Total	4,015	4,182	8,197
Average	10	21	15	Average	10.5	22.0	16.5
Median	8	19	12	Median	7.5	19.5	11.5
Percentage distribution of persons by hours				Percentage distribution of persons by hours			
Housework hours	Males	Females	Total	Housework hours	Males	Females	Total
0 - 9	51.4%	20.6%	37.0%	0 - 9	49.9%	21.9%	35.6%
10 - 19	25.5%	25.3%	25.4%	10 - 19	24.4%	23.5%	23.9%
20 - 29	11.4%	24.3%	17.4%	20 - 29	11.1%	21.3%	16.3%
30 - 39	3.3%	13.0%	7.8%	30 - 39	3.3%	11.8%	7.6%
40 - 49	1.4%	9.1%	5.0%	40 - 49	1.9%	10.4%	6.2%
50 - 59	0.2%	2.0%	1.0%	50 - 59	0.3%	3.1%	1.7%
60+	0.5%	2.1%	1.2%	60+	0.6%	3.3%	2.0%
Total	6.3%	3.7%	5.1%	Total	8.4%	4.9%	6.6%

APPENDIX

A Guide to Economic Activity and the Labour
Force According to the 2001 Census

Economic Activity and the Labour Force According to the 2001 Census

Introduction

The questions as worded in the 2001 Census questionnaire do not always allow for exact tabulation of data according to the International Labour Organisation's (ILO) definitions. As much as possible the definitions do follow those as defined in the ILO manual on concepts and methods of surveys of economically active population, employment, unemployment and underemployment by Ralf Hussmanns, Farhad Mehran and Vijay Verma first published in 1990. This manual is the one internationally recognised to provide the definitions used in Labour Force Surveys.

The following text provides the definitions used in the Census Labour Force tables and attempts to highlight how these would vary from the sample Labour Force Survey carried out in September 1999 in Anguilla. This survey was based upon a one in 14 sample for which there was no up to date listing of households. The 1999 survey results therefore have a significant degree of sampling error given the small population size of Anguilla. The questions asked, however, were closer to the ILO definitions of the employed and unemployed.

Scope of the Population

The ILO manual specifies that "Census questions on economic activity should never be higher than 15 years of age" p.12. Section 11 of the Anguilla Census questionnaire on economic activity was answered by those 15 years and over only. There was no upper age limit set as there is no universal pension scheme and therefore people in Anguilla may choose to work until they are physically and mentally unable. Social Security is based upon workers contributions and is compulsory for all wage earners. It started in 1982 and is paid on a percentage of contributions basis after the age of 65 years. It is common practice among many countries to consider the economically active age as ending at 65 years of age. While the Census tables try to give a breakdown for those 65 years and over, they do not exclude those older than 65 years.

Very few people in Anguilla under 17 years of age work because the Education Ordinance specifies that children should attend school from 5 years old until they reach 17 years of age. They cannot work before 17 years without permission of the school. However if a child is not attending school for whatever reason, it would be reasonable for them to try to find meaningful work. Where possible, tables show a breakdown for those 17 years and over as well as those 15 years and over.

The age was asked in the Census questionnaire by means of a date of birth question on the first page of the questionnaire. If respondents did not know their date of birth they were encouraged to give their age. The age was then calculated from the date of birth if no age was given. Age was a mandatory question and therefore the quality of the responses is considered to be good.

Members of the military and the institutional population are excluded from the economically active population. While Anguilla does not have an army, there is a prison and "infirmarium" (home for the elderly). The inmates of these two institutions were excluded from the population used to produce the economic activity tables.

Economically Active

The Economically Active Population according to the ILO manual covers all those engaged in “market production and certain types of non-market production, including production and processing of primary products for own consumption, own-account construction and other production of fixed assets for own use. It excludes unpaid activities such as unpaid domestic activities and volunteer community services.” P.22.

In Anguilla, there are a number of people who engage in fishing for themselves and the surplus catch is sold to others. There is also a small number who are building houses for themselves or others. Owner occupied homes tend to be more numerous in Anguilla than in other countries in the Caribbean as most of the land is owned by families rather than being publicly owned. These people are all included in the economically active population.

The exclusion of those engaged in domestic activities and volunteer activities is a matter of convention. A separate question in the questionnaire asked for the average number of hours spent on housework but it did not ask about volunteer activities.

Questions 92 and 96 on the 2001 Census questionnaire were used to identify the economically active population. Question 92 asked “What did you do most during the year?” While question 96 asked “What did you do most during the week May 2 – 9 2001?” The list of activities was the same for both as follows:

- 1 Worked for pay or profit
- 2 Had a job but did not work, was available for work and wanted work
- 3 Looked for work
- 4 Home Duties
- 5 Attended School
- 6 Retired
- 7 Disabled and unable to work
- 8 Nothing
- 9 Other

It should be noted that questions 92 and 96 were worded so as to identify the “most” activity not whether persons worked or not. The activity question in conjunction with an additional question on whether they worked was used to identify the economically active. Question number 94 for the year asked:

“Did you do any work at all for pay or profit last year?”

Number 97 for the work week was worded as follows:

“Did you do any kind of work for pay or profit during the week of May 2 – 9 2001 for any length of time including helping in the family business, fishing or work for profit at home?”

The 1999 Labour Force Survey had the following question for the year to determine economic activity as follows:

During the past 12 months how many weeks were you:

1. Working
2. Without work, wanting and available for work
3. Without work, not wanting and or not available for work.

In 1999 the question to determine economic activity during the reference week was as follows:

Did you do any form of work including unpaid work, but not counting domestic work around the house during the week ending

1. Yes
2. No

The questionnaire then goes on with a series of questions to determine temporary absence from work, if people wanted and actually sought work. The series of questions in the Labour Force Survey was able to be clearer than the 2001 Census in determining the different groups in the economically active population.

Reference Week

The measures were based upon the week prior to Census Day which was May 2 – 9 2001. Monday May 7 was Labour Day, while this is a statutory holiday, it is not considered a major holiday for Anguilla and would not have affected whether people were working or not that week. It did, however, affect the hours of work but interviewers were instructed to ask respondents for their hours paid rather than actual hours worked. May is the end of the tourist season but most hotels are still open. The 1999 Labour Force Survey was carried out in September when most hotels are closed and is considered the slowest month of the year for employment.

The Labour Force, Employed and Unemployed

The economically active population is broken down into three categories: employed, unemployed and the not in the labour force. ***The employed and unemployed together form the labour force.***

An ***employed*** person is anyone who was engaged in either paid employment or self-employment for at least one hour during the reference week.

Paid employment: persons who during the reference period performed some work for wage or salary, in cash or in kind or had a job but was not at work or persons who were temporarily not at work but had a formal attachment to their job.

Self-employment: persons who during the reference period performed some work for profit or family gain, in cash or in kind or was with an enterprise (which includes a farm or service undertaking) but not at work or persons with an enterprise who were temporarily not at work during the reference period for a specific reason.

Employed people from the 2001 Census included all those who answered that mostly during the reference week they either

- 1 Worked or
- 2 Had a job but did not work

Or they answered, “yes” to the question

“ Did you do any kind of work for pay or profit during the week of May 2 – 9 2001 for any length of time including helping in the family business, fishing or work for profit at home?”

By including the “yeses” from this question people were considered employed even if work wasn’t their major activity but they did do some work.

The **unemployed** according to the ILO manual are those “without work, currently available for work and are seeking work”. P 97. For the 2001Census the unemployed included all those who for question 96 answered:

Looked for work, was available and wanted work

Or for question 98 “Did you do any of the following activities to try to find work during the last 2 months?” Did not answer No i.e. they answered any of the following:

- 2 Applied for jobs/Sent letters
- 3 Checked work places for vacancies
- 4 Sought assistance from friends for work
- 5 Registered at Labour Office
- 6 Checked ads for work e.g. radio, newspaper, Internet
- 7 Other – specify

The concept of looking for work in Anguilla is not the same as in larger countries. Some people who would like to work do not actively look for work but rely upon word of mouth to know whether work is available. This factor may have reduced the numbers for those appearing as unemployed and increased the number of those falling into the category of not in the labour force.

Rates and Ratios

The unemployment rate is the most commonly known indicator of the economy and the labour force. It is expressed as a percentage. It gives a measure of the labour supply that is under-utilised. It is calculated as follows:

Unemployment Rate = Number unemployed / Number in the labour force

The Participation Rate is the second most commonly used measure. It gives an indicator of the proportion of the population who participate in the labour market and is also expressed as a percentage. It is calculated as follows:

Participation rate = Number of people in the labour force / Number of people 15 years and over.

The employment population ratio is a more recently designed measure. It is an alternative indicator to the unemployment rate of the proportion of the population who are working as opposed to being unemployed. It is calculated as follows:

Employment Population Ratio: Number of People employed / Number of people 15 years and over